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PAST AND PRESENT

OF

SIOUX CITY

AND

WOODBURY COUNTY, IOWA

HON. CONSTANT R. MARKS,

Associate Editor.

ILLUSTRATED

"A People that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote generations."—MACAULAY.

CHICAGO:
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“Biography is the only true history.”

—*Emerson.*

PREFACE

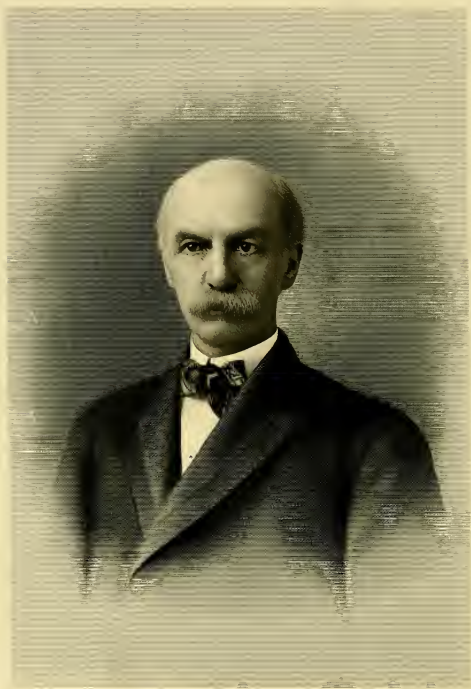
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Sioux City and Woodbury County have had history in which the people may take just pride. In securing the services of Hon. Constant R. Mark in the compilation of the history, the publishers feel that they have secured the one man well qualified to do justice to the work, and the citizens of the county and city may well be congratulated on the result.

The biographical sketches incorporated with the work are of special interest, our corp of writers having gone to the people, the men and women who have, by their enterprise and industry, brought this county to a rank second to none among those comprising this great and noble state, and from their lips have the story of their life struggles. No more interesting or instructive matter could be presented to an intelligent public. In this volume will be found a record of many whose lives are worthy the imitation of coming generations. It tells how some, commencing life in poverty, by industry and economy have accumulated wealth. It tells how others, with limited advantages for securing an education, have become learned men and women, with an influence extending throughout the length and breadth of the land. It tells of men who have risen from the lower walks of life to eminence as statesmen, and whose names have become famous. It tells of those in every walk in life who have striven to succeed, and records how that success has usually crowned their efforts. It tells also of many, very many, who, not seeking the applause of the world, have pursued the "even tenor of their way," content to have it said of them, as Christ said of the woman performing a deed of mercy—"They have done what they could." It tells how many, in the pride and strength of young manhood, left the plow and the anvil, the lawyer's office and the counting-room, left every trade and profession, and at their country's call went forth valiantly "to do or die," and how through their efforts the Union was restored and peace once more reigned in the land. In the life of every man and of every woman is a lesson that should not be lost upon those who follow after.

Coming generations will appreciate this volume and preserve it as a sacred treasure, from the fact that it contains so much that would never find its way into public records and which would otherwise be inaccessible. Great care has been taken in the compilation of the work and every opportunity possible given to those represented to insure correctness in what has been written; and the publishers flatter themselves that they give to their readers a work with few errors of consequence. In addition to biographical sketches, portraits of a number of representative citizens are given.

The faces of some, and biographical sketches of many, will be missed in this volume. For this the publishers are not to blame. Not having a proper conception of the work, some refused to give the information necessary to compile a sketch, while others were indifferent. Occasionally some member of the family would oppose the enterprise, and on account of such opposition the support of the interested one would be withheld. In a few instances men never could be found, though repeated calls were made at their residence or place of business.



Craig L. Knight

BIOGRAPHICAL

CRAIG L. WRIGHT.

Craig L. Wright, lawyer and a counselor of the Republican party of Iowa, has been an influential factor in his profession and in public life, especially in political circles, since he took up his abode in early manhood in Sioux City to find in the growing west the coveted opportunities for business advancement and success. Much greater credit is commonly awarded to those who have risen from the depths of poverty through stern adversity to the highest place of honor among men, than to those to whom fortune has been kinder, who were born of honorable ancestry and reared in the lap of luxury. The rare example of sons of great men rising as high or higher than their fathers seems to support the notion that there is in this country a sort of hereditary bar to such distinction. This class of young men are not rated by their associates, but in comparison with their distinguished ancestors, and often to bear an illustrious name is to invite the shafts of jealousy and envy. As a western editor has expressed it: "If any section of a house still honored rises to greatness he will have achieved it. He will not be born to it or find it thrust upon him, and he must be very great indeed to overcome the disadvantage of standing in the shadow of the colossal dead." And yet, an honorable ancestry is a precious heritage, a supreme help to the aspiring young man. Of this Craig L. Wright can boast and yet his position of eminence at the bar and in the public life of Iowa is due to his own inherent force

of character, his strong purpose, his unwearied industry and the exercise of his native talents, for he has won his prominence in a calling and along lines where distinction must be gained by individual merit and close personal application.

The family of which he is a representative was established in Pennsylvania in 1720 by an emigrant from Wales, whose descendants lived in the Keystone state for several generations. John Wright, the grandfather of Craig L. Wright, was born in Pennsylvania and was a mason by trade. In early life he married Miss Rachel Seaman and his death occurred in Bloomington, Indiana, in 1825. His widow survived him for many years and lived in Iowa in its territorial days, her last years being spent in Keosauqua, where her death occurred in 1850. Hon. George G. Wright, the father of Craig L. Wright, was born in Bloomington, Monroe county, Indiana, March 4, 1820, and died at the age of seventy-six years. His preliminary education was supplemented by a course of study in the University of Indiana, in which he was graduated when in his twentieth year. He read law with his brother Joseph Wright, who afterward became governor of Indiana. He resided in his native state until the early '40s, when he came to Iowa, settling in Keosauqua, where he resided until the early '60s. He then became a resident of Des Moines, but prior to this time he had attained prominence in connection with public affairs in his adopted state. A lawyer by profession,

he was elected judge of the supreme court of Iowa in 1855, and served upon the bench for fifteen years or until 1870, and at different times served as chief justice of the state. On his retirement from the bench he was chosen to the office of United States senator, where he served for a term of six years and then declined a second nomination. On the bench he won marked distinction. A man of unimpeachable character, of unusual intellectual endowment, with a thorough knowledge of the law, patience, urbanity and industry, he took to the bench the very highest qualifications for this responsible office in the state government, and his record as a judge was in harmony with his record as a man and lawyer, distinguished by unswerving integrity and a masterful grasp of every problem which presented itself for solution. He was the best known of the older statesmen of Iowa and his influence was a potent element in shaping the policy of the commonwealth, in promoting its substantial development and in upholding its intellectual and legal status. He took a deep and commendable interest in Iowa's progress along other lines outside the strict path of the law and was president of the State Agricultural Society for several terms, laboring earnestly in its behalf in early days. His early political allegiance was given to the Whig party, and he was the Whig candidate for congress when his district comprised the whole southern half of the state. His election as chief justice of Iowa occurred in January, 1855, when he was not yet thirty-five years of age.

Judge Wright was married in Van Buren county, Iowa, October 19, 1843, to Miss Hannah M. Dibble, daughter of Thomas and Ruth (Gates) Dibble. Mrs. Wright was born in Saratoga county, New York, near the celebrated springs, and came to Iowa with her parents in 1839. She was a representative of an old New England family that was established in Connecticut during the colonial epoch of our country's history and from the Charter Oak state representatives of the name removed

to New York early in the eighteenth century. Her death occurred in June, 1898, when she was seventy-four years of age. Judge and Mrs. Wright have five children: Carroll, who is an attorney for the Rock Island Railroad Company at Des Moines; Craig L.; Mrs. Frank H. Peavey, who died in Minneapolis in August, 1903; Mrs. E. H. Stone, of Sioux City, and George G., who is a broker in Des Moines, Iowa.

Craig L. Wright was born in Keosauqua, Iowa, December 5, 1846, and attended the public schools there until his fifteenth year, when he entered the college department of the State University, in which he was graduated four years later. The following year he received his diploma from the law department of the same institution at Des Moines and he was a law student in the office of Withrow & Wright at Des Moines until his admission to the bar in 1868. Immediately afterward he came to Sioux City, believing that this new but rapidly developing town afforded a good field for professional success. He entered into partnership with William L. Joy, under the firm style of Joy & Wright, a relation that was maintained until 1884. During the succeeding three years A. L. Hudson was connected with them and at the end of that time Mr. Wright withdrew and practiced alone until 1890, when the law firm of Wright & Hubbard was formed, his partner being Senator E. H. Hubbard. Between the years 1890 and 1896 George A. Yeoman and T. W. Bevington were also associated with Mr. Wright in law practice. In 1896 A. F. Call was associated with them under the firm style of Wright, Call & Hubbard, and since the withdrawal of Mr. Hubbard from the firm in 1902 the business style has been Wright & Call. In the early history of the bar of Sioux City its attorneys attended court at Vermilion, Elk Point, Yankton, Cherokee and in Monona, Harrison, O'Brien, Osceola and Sioux counties, Mr. Wright having considerable law business at all these points. He has never engaged to

any great extent in the practice of criminal law, but has devoted his energies to other departments of jurisprudence and has gained fame as a counselor. He has given much of his time to the preparation of law briefs for the appellate court and has been regarded as a deep and thorough student of the law and one who has comprehensive and accurate knowledge of many of its branches. His practice has been of a varied character in civil law, sometimes acting as the counselor and advocate of corporations and again as their opponent. During the days of Sioux City's rapid growth, when it was undergoing what is known in modern parlance as a "boom," Mr. Wright was the counselor who assisted in organizing the corporations which did business here, probably doing more of such legal work than any other lawyer. Among the many which, as attorney, Mr. Wright organized were the old Sioux City Cable Railroad Company that built its line on Jackson street, the elevated road operated under the name of the Sioux City Rapid Transit Company, the Union Stockyards Company, the Sioux City & Northern Railroad Company, the Terminal Railroad & Warehouse Company, the Pacific Short Line, and the Northern Land Company. He has ever had a distinctively representative clientele. He is felicitous and clear in argument, thoroughly in earnest, full of the vigor of conviction, never abusive of adversaries, imbued with highest courtesy and yet one of the most able practitioners at the Iowa bar, an opponent whom the weaker lawyer dreads to meet and whom the stronger representative of the profession regards as a foe for whom he must put forth his best preparation.

In politics Mr. Wright has held much the same position that he has held in the law. He has been the manager and adviser and while his plans have shaped many campaigns and he has always been closely identified with politics, laboring earnestly and unceasingly for the interests of his friends, he has never sought or desired political honors or emoluments for him-

self. The only political position he has ever filled was that of city attorney, in which office he served in 1870 and 1871.

In 1873 Mr. Wright was married to Miss Kate P. Van Dyke, the wedding being celebrated at Keokuk. Two children have been born unto them: Wilfred L., who is now manager of the New York office of the Bethlehem Steel Works of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; and Mary L., who is now a student in an eastern college. In business circles and in public life Mr. Wright is rather austere in manner, there being about him a dignity which forbids familiar approach. In private life, however, he is described as a most companionable gentleman, genial, society-loving and a prince of story tellers. His attention from early manhood, however, has been directed to his profession and he is at home in all departments of the law, from the minutiae in practice to the greater topic wherein are involved the consideration of the ethics and philosophy of jurisprudence and the higher concern of public policy, but he is not learned in the law alone, for he has studied long and carefully the subjects that are to the statesman and the man of affairs of the greatest import—the questions of finance, political economy, sociology—and has kept abreast of the best thinking men of the age.

LEWIS B. JENNESS.

Lewis B. Jenness, the popular postmaster of Danbury and editor and proprietor of The Danbury Review, is a native of this section of Iowa, his birth having occurred in Monona county on the 23d of December, 1871. He is a son of M. J. P. and Rachel (Wilcox) Jenness. For forty years the father has engaged in auctioneering and has cried more sales than any other man in northwestern Iowa.

The elementary education of Lewis B. Jenness was obtained in the common schools near

his boyhood home and was supplemented by a normal course. On the 30th of September, 1894, Mr. Jenness was united in marriage to Miss Maud C. Adams, a native of Vermont, and they have become the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter, namely: Joyce, born July 6, 1896; John C., born January 28, 1899; and Randolph, born November 16, 1901.

Fraternally Mr. Jenness is a member of the Masonic order, being made a Mason in 1901, and also belongs to the Odd Fellows lodge and encampment. In politics he is an ardent Republican and has taken quite an active interest in public affairs. On the 1st of July, 1901, he was appointed postmaster of Danbury, which office is of the fourth class, and he has since acceptably filled that position. He is progressive and public-spirited and both personally and through the columns of his paper does all in his power to advance the interests of his town and county.

WILLIAM M. STEVENS.

William M. Stevens, the superintendent of the public schools of Sioux City, has for a number of years been identified with educational interests here and to his zeal, enterprise and ability is largely attributable the high standing of the schools at the present day. Education is the basis of industrial success, for without the hand disciplined to execute and the mind trained to plan and direct the industrial organization the modern commonwealth could not exist. The state recognizes this not only in its watchful care and endowment of its common schools, but in the higher institutions of learning that have been established for both mental and manual culture, and there is no greater work to which the individual may direct his labors than that of teaching, whether it be from the schoolroom, the pulpit or the lecture

platform. The career of Professor Stevens as an educator has been one of continuous and consecutive advancement and each forward step has opened to him a wider field of labor and broader scope for the exercise of his native talents and acquired ability.

Professor Stevens was born in the town of Sutton, New Hampshire, November 27, 1852, and at an early age he entered the preparatory department of the New London Literary & Scientific Institution, where on the completion of a regular course he was graduated with valedictorian honors in the class of 1874. That was then one of the best educational institutions of New England. He thoroughly prepared himself for his life work of teaching by studying with such well known educators as Dr. Harris, Dr. G. Stanley Hall, Madam Krause, Colonel F. W. Parker and others who have won note in the field of educational labor. While pursuing his own course he engaged in teaching in graded schools during the winter months. Following the completion of his college work he pursued special courses in the sciences at the School of Technology in Boston, studying philosophy under Dr. W. T. Harris, the history of education and psychology under Dr. G. Stanley Hall and kindergarten methods under Madam Krause, of New York. He also studied pedagogy and psychology under Colonel Parker, of Chicago. Since that time he has filled various positions as principal of large grammar schools and high schools and each change that he has made has indicated promotion and advancement. In the fall of 1874 he was elected principal of the high school of Hancock, New Hampshire, and superintendent of the town schools and on his retirement from that position a local paper commented as follows: "We regret to say our highly respected principal, W. M. Stevens, has been called to Manchester, New Hampshire, as the principal of the West Manchester schools." His success during the five years in which he filled the lat-



W. M. STEVENS.



ter position is best told in the words of the Manchester Union: "We were shown to the different rooms and in each the brightest looking pupils were seen, their smiling faces attesting the popularity of their principal, W. M. Stevens, who, we are sorry to say, is about to enter a much larger field of educational work in Quincy, Massachusetts." Concerning his work in the latter place, report for 1882 or 1883 contains the following: "Mr. Stevens has accepted a position in Somerville, Massachusetts, at an advance of sixty per cent on his present salary. His work in Quincy has been highly acceptable and wholly satisfactory to all connected with the schools and to the citizens." At each transition stage in his career Professor Stevens has taken up his work with renewed courage, zeal and energy, and often the difficulties of his different positions have seemed to serve as an impetus for renewed effort. On leaving Somerville, he accepted the superintendency of the schools on Staten Island, New York, where again he was given a largely increased salary and again he won the favorable comment of the press, the Staten Island Star saying: "Superintendent W. M. Stevens is beyond all doubt the man for the place. Understanding thoroughly the system he was brought here to introduce, his eminent executive ability enables him to demonstrate every department of school work efficiently and impartially."

Business interests brought Professor Stevens to Sioux City in 1886 and here he has been well known as a factor in educational circles and his efforts have been far reaching and beneficial in the promotion of the school interests. In 1889 he was chosen a member of the board of directors of the city schools and acted in that capacity until 1892. He served as principal of the Armstrong school for four years and was then principal of the Hopkins and Smith schools for three years, while in January, 1901, he entered upon the duties of superintendent of

the Sioux City public schools, in which capacity he has since been retained.

Professor Stevens was married July 22, 1878, to Miss Fannie Townsend, a daughter of Samuel Townsend, of New Hampshire, who is a farmer and stock-raiser. They have three children: Clyde, Ruth and Earl, who are attending the public schools of Sioux City, Clyde being now a student in the high school. Professor Stevens and his wife hold membership in the Unitarian church and he has membership relations with the Masonic fraternity, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Brotherhood and the Fraternal Union. His political allegiance has been given to the Republican party and he feels a public-spirited interest in the welfare and progress of city, state and nation. In the line of his profession he is connected with the National Teachers' Association and he is a member of the executive council of the Iowa State Teachers' Association. He has fully kept in touch with the best thinking men of the age in the line of his profession and also along lines of thought touching the general interests of society. He is a recognized factor in the higher social circles in Sioux City and is a man of broad culture and scholarly attainments who has, moreover, an abiding charity and deep sympathy that have gained him the respect and confidence of his fellow men.

JAMES BAYNAM.

In the year 1886 James Baynam became a resident of Woodbury county and is now engaged in general farming on section 22, Union township, where he owns and operates eighty acres of land, pleasantly located within two miles of Correctionville. Among the adopted sons of Iowa that England has furnished to the new world he is numbered, his birth having occurred in Monmouthshire on the 15th of June, 1857. He spent the first fifteen years of

his life in his native land and during that time enjoyed good educational privileges. In 1872, however, he bade adieu to friends and native country and with an uncle came to America, locating in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He there began working in a foundry, in which he was employed for two years, after which he turned his attention to farm work. Later he was engaged in the manufacture of grain cradles and also continued as a farm laborer, being in the employ of one man for seven years. He came to Iowa in the spring of 1882, locating first in Ida county, where he secured a tract of land, upon which he began farming on his own account. He was married in that county and when three years had passed he removed to Woodbury county and operated a rented farm for two years. He located where he now resides in 1888, broke the fields, fenced the place, erected buildings and made many other important improvements. His farm at first comprised but forty acres, but later he added to this tract and now has a good place of eighty acres. He also farms another tract of one hundred and twenty acres and as an agriculturist he is well known because of his practical and progressive methods. He has planted fruit and shade trees, has added many modern equipments, and in addition to the production of the cereals best adapted to soil and climate he is engaged in the raising of stock, and both branches of his business are proving profitable.

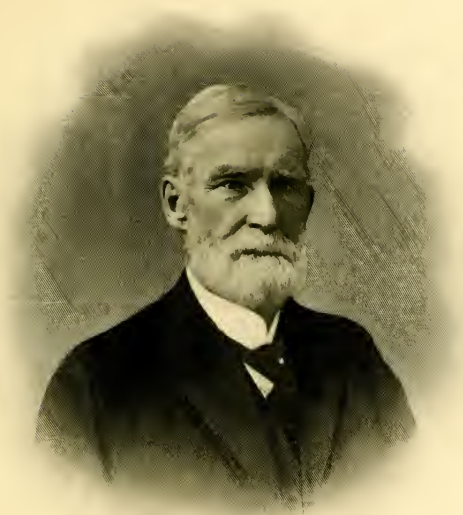
In Ida county, Iowa, in March, 1883, Mr. Baynam was united in marriage to Miss Magdalena Pierce, a native of Ireland, born in County Fermanagh. There her girlhood days were passed and when a young lady she made the voyage to the new world and took up her abode in Ida county, this state. Two children have been born of this marriage, John J. and Emma Margaret. The parents attend services at the Methodist Episcopal church but are not identified with any religious organization through membership relations. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and

measures of the Republican party and has served as township trustee for six years. He has been school director for eight years, is the present incumbent in that office and has twice served on the school board. His residence in Iowa covers twenty-two years and during that period he has conducted a profitable business as a farmer. He had no capital with which to start out in life when he came to the west, but he realized that labor is the basis of all success and upon that safe and sure foundation he has builded his prosperity. Frugality, energy and strong purpose have been salient factors in his career. He and his wife are numbered among the hospitable, social people of Union township and have gained many warm friends there.

THOMAS JEFFERSON STONE.

Thomas Jefferson Stone, deceased, passed away at the age of seventy-nine years after a residence of forty-eight years in Sioux City. Not only did Mr. Stone witness the development of Woodbury county from a wild country with only a few white inhabitants to a rich agricultural and commercial district, containing thousands of good homes and many growing towns and cities inhabited by an industrious, prosperous, enlightened and progressive people, but he participated in and assisted the slow, persistent work of development, which was necessary to produce a change which is so complete that it may almost be termed magical. He came to northwestern Iowa in 1856 and was for many years an active factor in real estate and financial circles and up to the time of his death was a director of one of the leading banks of Sioux City. He continued as a factor in the active affairs of his adopted state up to the time of his demise and no resident of Sioux City was more uniformly honored and respected than Mr. Stone.

A native of New York he was born in Roy-alton, Niagara county, on the 13th of August,



Chas. J. Stone

1825, his parents being Isaiah P. and Mercey (Sawyer) Stone. His boyhood days were spent upon his father's farm until he had attained the age of fifteen years and during that period he spent about three or four months each winter in attending the district school. He afterward entered Oberlin College at Oberlin, Ohio, with the intention of pursuing a full course of study in that institution, but when in his freshman year his health failed and he was obliged to abandon the idea of pursuing a literary course. He traveled westward with a surveying party and was thus engaged in Wisconsin and Iowa in locating land grants, following that profession until 1856. During that period he also spent four years in the office of the treasurer of Linn county, Iowa, occasionally going into the field with chain and compass, doing considerable surveying for the government. For a short time before leaving Marion, the county seat of Linn county, he was engaged in the banking business under the firm style of Smyth, Stone & Company.

Mr. Stone came to Sioux City in May, 1856, and began operating in real estate, continuing in that business until 1874, with splendid success. For many years he paid taxes for more than one thousand persons and did more as land agent and in other capacities in entering government lands and promoting the settlement of northwestern Iowa than any other one man. He has, indeed, been one of the builders of this commonwealth and his name is inseparably interwoven with the history of the northwestern portion of the state. In 1867 he opened a private bank, which he conducted in connection with his landed operations, continuing in this for three years, when in 1870 he organized the First National. The work of the organization was perfected August 30, 1870, and the new institution opened its doors for business with the following officers in charge: A. W. Hubbard, president, and Thomas J. Stone, cashier. The bank was capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars and succeeded the

private banking house of Thomas J. Stone. At a later date Mr. Stone was chosen president of the bank and continued in that capacity until 1899, while his son, E. H. Stone, held the position of cashier. For a number of years he gave little attention to real estate operations outside of Sioux City, his undivided time and energies being devoted to the up-building of the banking business and to the promotion of various other interests. He owned much property within the corporation limits of the city, including some of its best business blocks. He was director at the time of his death of the Merchants' National Bank, which was organized in January, 1900, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. After his retirement from active connection with the banking business, he was associated with his son in real estate operations and up to his death devoted his attention to this line of activity, although one of the oldest men of the city. Among his contributions to public enterprises may be mentioned the following: Fifteen hundred dollars toward building the Hubbard House, now the Mondamin Hotel, five hundred dollars to the Grand Opera House and ten thousand dollars toward building the Pacific Short Line Railway.

On the 12th of May, 1852, Mr. Stone was united in marriage to Miss Alice A. Heathcote, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, and unto them were born a son and daughter. The former, E. H. Stone, is a graduate of Yale College and had for a number of years been his father's active associate in extensive and important business enterprises in Sioux City. The daughter, Alice E., is the wife of George P. Day, cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Sioux City. Mr. Stone lost his first wife in 1882 and in 1886 he married Mrs. Frances A. Flint. He was afterward married to Mrs. Emma Q. Hedges, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, the wedding being celebrated in that city on the 7th of July, 1892. She was formerly the wife of Charles E. Hedges of the firm of C. E. and

D. T. Hedges, of Sioux City, prominent in the development and upbuilding of this portion of the state.

In public affairs Mr. Stone has been prominent and influential and few men have as intimate, close and accurate knowledge of the public life and the development of Sioux City and of northwestern Iowa as has the subject of this review. During his early residence here he was clerk in the office of the county treasurer and was very careful and efficient in the discharge of his duties as in every other position of life. From 1861 until 1866 he was county treasurer. In November, 1856, he served as foreman of the grand jury at the fall term of court, a session made memorable on account of this being the first time in which the court records were kept. He was the first assessor of Sioux City, and aside from his office holdings he has put forth earnest, effective and beneficial effort for the welfare, progress and development of this place. He was treasurer of the corporation which built the water works plant, and afterward turned it over to the control of the city. The plant is a model and has often been referred to as an instance of successful municipal ownership. He was president of the Library & Building Association, which erected the magnificent stone building at the corner of Sixth and Douglas streets; was a charter member and officer of the Sioux City Academy of Science & Letters; and belonged to a number of other literary, scientific and social organizations. He was also one of the chief spirits of the building of the First Congregational church and of the Samaritan Hospital. He made frequent and substantial contributions to the Samaritan Hospital, and also furnished and fitted up a room at the hospital which was called the Stone room. He was justly proud of the fact that he aided in building the library building and the city hall, and his last public and official act on earth was to preside as chairman of the meeting of the Sioux City Academy of Science & Letters in that

splendid building. His death occurred suddenly from heart failure on Tuesday, April 19, 1904, and one of the largest concourses of people ever seen in Sioux City was that which gathered at his bier, the best and last tribute of respect paid his memory. He was laid to rest with Masonic rites and a profusion of floral tokens indicated the warm friendship which had been entertained for him. In the funeral services his pastor said:

"Mr. Stone had in large measure the qualities called for in the type of citizen that makes a community rich. What is it you ask for in the citizen whom a city delights to honor? You surely ask that he be a home maker, a home lover. Mr. Stone was pre-eminently these. His home was his shrine. His was the clean, unselfish life without which there can be no home. To the home he gave his best. For it he reserved his best. He made his home beautiful within and without. He enriched it with rare books which made him contemporary with the men of all ages, a true citizen of the world. Let the community prize its true home makers. It can not honor them too highly.

"How he measured up to the conceptions of a true man of public spirit, giving not only of his means, but lavishly of time and thought, in labors of love that brought no compensation, but that which always accompanies heroic sacrifice, his colleagues in large enterprises vital to the community's welfare—like the establishment of the city water system and the erection of the city building—bear ready and ungrudging testimony.

"The loss of this life to the community, affluent as it is in men tried and true, is great. To more than one home in our midst it is a loss irreparable. May those of the community still left in the ranks give yet more valiant service to make up, if possible, in a measure for the comrade who has fallen. And may the God of all comfort have the stricken wife and children in His holy keeping, sustaining them in the tender embrace of the everlasting arms."

W. F. McQUITTY, M. D.

Dr. W. F. McQuitty, who is one of the prominent members of the medical profession and the oldest practitioner in Correctionville and the northeastern part of the county, has resided here since March, 1883, and his professional skill and upright life have gained for him not only business success, but also the esteem and confidence of his fellow men. A native of Missouri, he was born in Boone county on the 15th of January, 1852, and is of Scotch lineage. His grandfather, David McQuitty, was one of the early settlers of Missouri, establishing his home there in 1818. The father, A. J. McQuitty, was also a native of Missouri, born in Howard county. There he was reared, spending the days of his childhood and youth in attendance at the public schools and in assisting in the work of the farm. He afterward removed to Boone county, Missouri, where he was married to Miss Elizabeth Hawkins, a native of Kentucky. He still resides upon the farm there and is now a hale and hearty old man of seventy-eight years. He lost his wife, however, in 1898. They were the parents of three children, of whom two are still living, the brother of Dr. McQuitty being J. D. McQuitty, of Columbia, Missouri.

In the usual manner of farmer lads of that locality and period Dr. McQuitty was reared to manhood in Boone county, Missouri. He attended the University of Missouri, but after completing his junior year was taken ill with measles which left him with chronic laryngitis and poor health generally. He was ill for almost a year and consequently did not complete his academic course. He has kept up his scientific and literary studies, however, through the perusal of scientific and medical works by the leading authors of the day. After completing his literary education he took up the study of medicine in the same institution, pursuing his first course of lectures in 1878 and graduating with the class of 1879. He began practice in Woodlandville, where he con-

tinued for about four years and in March, 1883, he came to Iowa, opening an office in Correctionville, where he has since remained in active practice, his business extending over a radius of ten or fifteen miles. Almost from the beginning of his residence here he has enjoyed a very extensive patronage and his practice in the year 1903 was greater than ever before. He pursued a post-graduate course in the Post-Graduate School of Chicago in 1898 and he is a member of the Woodbury County Medical Society, the Sioux Valley Medical Association, the Northwestern Iowa Association and the Iowa State Medical Society. He takes a very active interest in his profession from the scientific standpoint and from the humanitarian standpoint as well, and he has carried help and hope into many a household in the northwestern part of the county. He is well known to the medical profession throughout the state and has gained an enviable reputation as one of its most able and learned representatives.

On the 23d of June, 1887, at Malvern, Iowa, Dr. McQuitty was married to Miss Rachel M. Brannian, a native of Ireland, who was reared and educated in Illinois and Iowa. She became a teacher in the schools of Correctionville and was well known here because of her excellent work in behalf of the public school system. Two children have been born unto Dr. and Mrs. McQuitty, Fielding and Fanny.

Dr. McQuitty gives his political allegiance to the Jeffersonian Democracy and cast his first presidential vote for Samuel J. Tilden in 1876, while his last vote was cast for W. J. Bryan. He has never sought or desired public office, but has always been a warm friend of progress and improvement and has been especially active in support of good schools. He is now serving for the fourth term as a director of the city schools of Correctionville and is president of the board. Dr. McQuitty is a member of the Baptist church, while his wife belongs to the Congregational church. He is likewise a Master Mason and he and his wife are con-

nected with the Eastern Star. He also belongs to the Modern Woodmen Camp and to the Knights of Pythias Lodge. He is well known as a successful practitioner of western Iowa, as a man of good business ability and a public-spirited citizen. He has built and improved residence property in Correctionville and he takes an active and helpful interest in the advancement and upbuilding of this place, where he is widely known as a man of integrity and moral worth.

JUDGE G. W. WAKEFIELD.

George Washington Wakefield, who since 1886 has occupied the position of district judge of the fourth judicial district of Iowa, is a representative member of the Sioux City bar, whose career has conferred honor upon the people who have honored him. He comes of a family distinctively American in both direct and collateral lines and his ancestry is traced back through eight generations to John Wakefield, who was a shipwright and boatman and resided in Boston, Massachusetts, where he died in the year 1667. His son, John Wakefield, was born in 1640, also became a shipwright, made his home in Boston and died in the year 1703. He was the father of John Wakefield, third, who followed in the business footsteps of the preceding members of the family and whose birth occurred in 1668, while his death occurred in 1735. His son Joseph Wakefield was born in Massachusetts in 1701 and died in 1732. He was the father of Thomas Wakefield, the great-great-grandfather of Judge Wakefield, who was born in Boston, August 3, 1727, and died in Amherst, New Hampshire, in 1791. He had followed the dual pursuit of carpentering and farming. The great-grandfather, Joseph Wakefield, was born in Reading, Massachusetts, May 9, 1752, followed the occupation of farming as a life work, served as a member of the Patriot army in the Revolutionary war and was

in the memorable battle of Bunker Hill. He died in Windsor, Vermont, in June, 1827. His son, Joseph Wakefield, the grandfather of Judge Wakefield, was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, October 7, 1779, carried on agricultural pursuits, founded the family in the Empire state and died in Watertown, New York, May 6, 1842. Orin Wakefield, the father, was born in Watertown, New York, August 27, 1808, and died in DeWitt, Illinois, May 3, 1885. He, too, had carried on agricultural pursuits.

Early generations of the family were identified with shipbuilding, but later generations were representatives of agricultural life, and it was upon the home farm which his father established in Illinois that Judge Wakefield was reared, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He attended school during the winter months and from the time of early spring planting until crops were harvested in the late autumn he spent his time in the fields. It is a well established fact that the strongest men of the nation have passed their boyhood days amid rural surroundings or in small country towns and from such environment they seem to gain a strength of purpose and a character that forms a splendid foundation for accomplishment in later manhood. In his eighteenth year Judge Wakefield entered the preparatory department of Lombard University at Galesburg, Illinois, remaining in school for a year and thereafter attending for an occasional term as he found opportunity, thus pursuing an elective course. He gave special prominence to the study of mathematics, in which branch he displayed exceptional ability. He was a young man of twenty-one years when, on the 27th of July, 1861, in response to his country's call for aid he enlisted in Company F of the Forty-first Illinois Infantry as a private soldier and on the 7th of August, following, he was mustered into the United States service with the rank of corporal. On the 9th of October, 1861, he was sent

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>



*Mr. W. W. Wakefield.
District Judge.*

to the hospital with a severe attack of fever, from which he did not recover in time to join his regiment until the latter part of February, 1862. He then remained with his command until after the expiration of his three years' term of service, when he was mustered out on the 20th of August, 1864, with the rank of first sergeant. He participated in a number of important engagements, including the battle of Shiloh and the siege of Corinth, Vicksburg and Jackson. He was wounded in the charge of Lanman's brigade at Jackson, Mississippi, July 12, 1863, and experienced all the hardships and difficulties incident to military service.

After being mustered out Judge Wakefield resumed his studies in Lombard University and enjoyed an uninterrupted course of one year. He afterward engaged in teaching for two or three terms in the country school and devoted his leisure hours upon the farm to reading law, going twice a month to the county seat to review his studies under Hon. Henry S. Greene. At the end of two years' study he had gained a proficiency in legal lore that secured his admission to the bar and he was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Illinois in January, 1868. Believing that the west would furnish broader scope for his expanding powers as a lawyer, Judge Wakefield started for Sioux City, Iowa, in February with the fixed intention of making this place his home. He arrived on the 6th of March and has continuously been a resident of this city, where he has won high honors in his profession and has gained recognition not only as a leading representative of the bar but also as a man whose loyal citizenship and worth of character have made him a valuable addition in community interests. Having had no office experience at the time of his arrival here, he secured a desk in the office of Judge Pendleton and devoted himself to the further mastery of law principles and the building up of a practice. Like all who became connected with the bar, he had to demonstrate his ability ere winning any large number of

clients and in 1869, in order to help out his rather limited finances, he gladly accepted the position of auditor of Woodbury county, to which office he was elected by popular suffrage. In 1871 he was re-elected and then from 1874 until 1884, inclusive, he continued actively in the practice of his profession with a constantly growing clientage of continuously increasing importance. During this period he demonstrated his ability to cope with the most intricate problems of the law and having won public confidence he was in 1884 elected circuit judge for the second circuit of the fourth judicial district. In 1886 he was elected district judge, which office he still holds, having been re-elected on the expiration of each successive term. In his new field of labor Judge Wakefield displayed the same characteristics that had won the confidence and respect of his associates on the bench and at the bar, and that had already made him a conspicuous figure in the legal world—namely, solid intellectual ability, thorough knowledge of the law, great fairness, and a personal bearing that combined dignity and firmness with unflinching courtesy.

On the 29th of October, 1873, Judge Wakefield was married to Miss Kate Pendleton, who died in 1880 at the age of thirty-six years, leaving three children, but Hiram Pendleton, the second child, died in 1882. The surviving son and daughter are Albert Orin and Bertha.

Amid a large circle of friends Judge Wakefield is widely known and his personal characteristics are familiar to many of these. He possesses fine social qualities and the ready tact which enables him to place others at ease in his presence. When addressing an audience upon a momentous question his utterances ring with deep, sincere thought and candor and his ideas are presented with clearness and force. His reputation as an after-dinner speaker ranks him with the best in Iowa and, in fact, has made him known beyond the boundaries of this state. In matters of citizenship he has always displayed marked loyalty and a devotion to the

good of the majority. In fact, his life has ever been permeated by a patriotic spirit of that quiet, self-denying kind, which is working for the good of all in securing a better civil government and which has not the plaudits of the crowd and the deep gratitude of the people as a reward for labor and self sacrifice. In the long run this kind works more for the good of the country than any other. It needs not the spirit of palpable danger or the excitement and fervor of war's alarms to arouse it; it is a constant force working for public righteousness and it is this kind of patriotism that has been illustrated in Judge Wakefield's career and that has given him his weight in public life.

JOHN CHARLES KELLY.

John Charles Kelly, whose business interests, extensive and prosperous, have also contributed to the substantial progress and improvement of the state, has since 1880 been connected with journalistic interests in Sioux City as editor of the Sioux City Tribune, and also as general manager of the Sioux City Printing Company, controlling an industry of considerable importance.

Mr. Kelly was born in Cortland, New York, February 26, 1852. His paternal grandfather was a business man of Ireland and his son, Thomas C. Kelly, born in Ireland, completed his education in the University of Edinburg, Scotland, after which he spent several years in travel. Two of his uncles held commissions in the British Army but Thomas Kelly was educated for the pursuits of civil life and came to the United States in December, 1849. He wedded Mary Kelly, who, although of the same name and a native of Ireland, was not a relative. Her father was a farmer of Ireland and married a Scotch woman, Mary Graham. They became farming people of the state of New York, and after his marriage Thomas Kelly engaged in the same pursuit and that

of civil engineering, but at the beginning of the Civil war he put aside all business interests and personal considerations and in response to the president's first call for volunteers he tendered his services, raised a segment of a company and was commissioned a lieutenant. He had become a naturalized American citizen and took a deep interest in public affairs, allying himself with the Douglas wing of the Democratic party.

John C. Kelly strongly desired to enter the army in whatever capacity possible and in 1862 went to Washington, arriving there in time to witness "McClellan's Grand Review," but his extreme youth thwarted his desire.

On the 23d of May, 1873, when twenty-one years of age, Mr. Kelly removed to Iowa to enter the service of Mills & Company, state printers at that time. Mr. Kelly organized the first building association in Iowa, at Des Moines, and became the first secretary of the association. He also read law while living in Des Moines, in the law offices of Connor & Davis, under the direction of Judge William Connor, and likewise engaged in merchandising, thus becoming identified with many lines of activity which contributed to the material development and business improvement of the city, but eventually he returned to the printing business and purchased an interest in the Daily State Leader, of which he became one of the editors. Three years later Mr. Kelly disposed of his interest in that paper and removed to Sioux City, having purchased the Sioux City Weekly Tribune. In 1884 he established the Sioux City Daily Tribune, of which he is the editor and proprietor and during the same year he organized the Sioux City Printing Company, which has grown into a large manufacturing establishment, dealing in printers' supplies and doing an auxiliary publishing business.

In 1893 Mr. Kelly was appointed collector of internal revenue by President Cleveland and also disbursing agent of the treasury department. He had always been a "sound money"



John C. Kelly

man—an advocate of the gold standard. He was a member of the first "free trade," or tariff reform club, organized after the war, and has for many years been a member of the Reform Club of New York and a warm advocate of Civil service reform. He was a delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention of 1888 which nominated Cleveland and Thurman and in 1892 he supported Governor Boies in the Democratic national convention as a candidate for the presidency. In 1896 he refused to support Bryan on account of the platform then adopted and was a delegate to the Gold-Democratic national convention which nominated Pahnner and Buckner.

While in Des Moines Mr. Kelly formed the acquaintance of Miss Martha A. Hill, daughter of Colonel S. G. Hill, of the Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry, who was killed while leading a brigade at the battle of Nashville. Mr. Kelly and Miss Hill were married in Muscatine, Iowa, May 1, 1878, and unto them were born seven children: Rose, Mabel, Martha, Rachel, John H., Eugene and Gardner. He was for many years president of the Humane Society of Sioux City and is a man who has special regard for the amenities of life, supporting all measures which tend to ameliorate the conditions which work hardships to his fellow men, whether they come through social, business or political conditions.

ANDREW HAAKINSON.

Andrew Haakinson, a retired farmer living in Sioux City, was born in Norway, January 8, 1841, and is a son of Haakinson Amanson and Ellen Hanson. The father was a farmer of Norway and came to the United States in July, 1861, locating in Winnebago county, Wisconsin. He died October 20, 1881, and his wife passed away April 11, 1882.

In the schools of Norway Andrew Haakinson pursued his education, but at the age of ten

years started out to earn his own living by working as a farm hand by the month. He was thus employed until twenty years of age. He came to the United States when his parents crossed the Atlantic and after locating in Winnebago county, Wisconsin, he purchased sixty acres of land. He had been a resident of America but little more than a year when he espoused the cause of the Union and, enlisting in the fall of 1863 as a recruit, was mustered in February 22, 1864. He became a member of Company K, Eleventh Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, and participated in General Banks' expedition and also in the battles at Fort Blakely and Mobile bay. He received an honorable discharge September 4, 1865, and then returned to Wisconsin. Mr. Haakinson's name was spelled at that time Hagerson. Not long after this he sold his original farm, but purchased eighty acres of land in the same county and shortly afterward bought forty acres additional. He then carried on general farming operations on his tract of land of one hundred and twenty acres until 1884, when he sold his Wisconsin property and came to Iowa. For a short time he made his home in Sloan, but in the fall of that year took up his abode in Sioux City. He purchased eighty acres of land which is now within the city limits and soon afterward sold this and bought twenty acres adjoining, while in 1893 he bought one hundred and twenty-seven acres adjoining the twenty-acre tract. The one hundred and twenty-seven-acre tract is located in what is known as the Washington Park addition and is within the corporation limits of Sioux City. The twenty acres have not been platted in lots. Mr. Haakinson has lived retired since 1888, merely giving his time to the supervision of his property interests, which have largely increased in value with the growth and development of the city. His life has been one of untiring activity and continued progression, and although he started out for himself empty-handed when a little lad of only ten years he has steadily ad-

vanced on the road to success, and in the possession of a handsome competency is now living a retired life.

Mr. Haakinson is a member of General Hancock Post, No. 22, G. A. R., and thus maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades. In his political views he is a staunch Republican, cast his first presidential ballot for Lincoln in 1864 and since that time has never failed to vote at each election and to support the men and measures of the Republican party.

REV. RALPH P. SMITH.

Rev. Ralph Parsons Smith, rector of St. Thomas church (Episcopal) at Sioux City, was born in Granville, Licking county, Ohio, July 10, 1868. His paternal grandfather, David Smith, came from Yorkshire, England, to America in early life, and Charles B. Smith, father of Rev. R. P. Smith, was born in New York city. He became an attorney at law and practiced his profession until 1863, when, responding to his country's call for aid, he enlisted at Springfield, Illinois, for service in the Union Army, becoming a member and second lieutenant of the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He won promotion from time to time and when mustered out was serving with the rank of colonel. He was captured while serving on detail duty after the battle of Vicksburg and was sent to Andersonville, where he remained until exchanged. He died in September, 1874, at the age of thirty-five years. He adhered to the faith of the Church of England, to which his ancestors had belonged, and his wife was also a member of the Episcopal church. She bore the maiden name of Caroline Parsons and was a descendant of one of the passengers on the Mayflower. Her father, Ralph Parsons, was a merchant and married Laura Case. There was but one child born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Ralph Parsons. Ten years

after the death of her first husband Mrs. Smith became the wife of Benjamin F. Thomas, head professor of physics in the Ohio State University, and by that union there were three children.

In early boyhood Rev. R. P. Smith attended a private school in Granville, Ohio, continued his studies in the academy there, of which he is a graduate, and afterward entered Denison University, in which he was graduated on the completion of a classical course in 1888. He spent a year in the engineering service of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in Washington and afterward became connected with the Associated Press, acting as correspondent in the house of representatives at Columbus, Ohio. He then turned his attention to educational work as assistant superintendent of a Young Ladies' Academy at St. Joseph, Missouri, where he remained for two years, after which he taught in the Morgan Park Academy, at Chicago, Illinois, for a year. At the same time he studied for the ministry in the University of Chicago. In that city he founded the South Side Academy, which he conducted for three years, teaching dead languages and natural sciences. At the same time he pursued post-graduate work in the University of Chicago.

In 1894 Rev. Smith went abroad, spending a year in Europe, during which time he was largely engaged in study in Leipsic and other centers of learning. While there he was offered an assistant professorship in German in the University of Illinois, at Champaign, and accepting this served in that capacity for three years. Mr. Smith was pursuing his studies with the intention of entering the medical profession or the ministry, and deciding upon the latter he was confirmed by Bishop Vincent in 1897 and became a candidate for holy orders. He entered the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was graduated in 1898. He took his canonical degrees at Columbus, Ohio, and was ordained to the priesthood in St. Paul's church, at Cincinnati,



REV. R. P. SMITH.

Ohio. He then accepted a charge at Cummins-ville, a suburb of Cincinnati, where he remained for two years and was then associate rector of Shattuck school, at Faribault, Minnesota, for a year. He came to Sioux City, January 4, 1903, and has since been rector of St. Thomas Episcopal church.

Rev. Smith was married on the 28th of June, 1901, to Miss Marguerite Thorne, who was born in Virginia in 1878, a daughter of William Thorne, a farmer of the Old Dominion. They have two children, Margaret Parsons and Laura Parsons. Rev. Smith is a member of the Masonic and of several college fraternities, and in his political views is an independent Republican, for while he usually votes for the men and measures of the Republican party, he does not consider himself bound by party ties.

ALEXANDER KERIAKEDES.

Alexander Keriakedes has within a comparatively short space of time attained a success that makes his career partake of the marvelous and yet his prosperity is due entirely to close application, unflinching energy and capable management. It is therefore well merited and has gained for him the admiration and respect of all who know aught of his career. He was born in Sparta, Greece, in November, 1874, and is a son of John and Pauline Keriakedes, both of whom are yet living in Sparta. The father was a farmer and served in the Grecian army, but is now retired from service on a competency. In the family were eight children, six of whom are yet living, the three sons being in this country while the daughters are at home.

Alexander Keriakedes obtained his education in the public schools of his native place and on putting aside his text books went to Smyrna, Turkey, where he worked for his uncle in a restaurant. He was then but thirteen years of age and he remained in Smyrna for three years. He next made his way to Athens, the Grecian

capital, where he served as a messenger boy in one of the patrician families for three years. The year 1893 witnessed his arrival in America. He located in Newark, New Jersey, where he secured employment in a candy factory and there he learned the business, being employed at that place for a year and a half. He next went to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he also followed candy making, and later he worked at his trade in Louisville, Kentucky, for six months. He afterward located in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he was employed in the same way for a year and in 1899 he opened a candy store in St. Paul, Minnesota, which he conducted with very gratifying success for three years.

In July, 1902, Mr. Keriakedes purchased the Des Moines Candy Kitchen at Sioux City, which he has since enlarged and supplied with modern equipment. He now has the most extensive and finest retail candy establishment in Sioux City and also owned at one time a large confectionery store in Mason City, Iowa, but this store he has sold. At the present, however, he is the proprietor of the Lincoln Candy Kitchen at Lincoln, Nebraska, and his business is proving a most profitable one, his trade constantly growing. Mr. Keriakedes was joined in 1898 by his brother Peter, who is now in his employ, and in 1903 his younger brother, Thanash, came to America and our subject is now sending him to school.

He was married in 1899 to Miss Isabel Gardner, who was born in Rochester, New York. Mr. Keriakedes is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and his wife belongs to the Theosophical Society. Although a young man he has gained success that many a one of twice his years might well envy and, moreover, when he came to the United States he was handicapped by his lack of knowledge of the English language and a familiarity with the customs and manners of the people of the new world, but he readily adapted himself to changed conditions and through his unflinching energy,

which is the source of prosperity in all walks of life, he has rapidly worked his way upward to an enviable position in the business world.

JOHN HERR CHARLES.

John Herr Charles is numbered among the pioneer settlers of Sioux City, where he has made his home since the 1st of December, 1856, and he has been connected with many important interests leading to the substantial development of this part of the state. He was born January 19, 1826, in Pennsylvania, and is a son of Joseph Charles, a grandson of John Charles and a great-grandson of Henry Charles. In the year 1734 Heinrich Karley, with his wife and his aged mother, who was blind, emigrated from Zurich, Switzerland, to America. On his arrival he settled in Manor township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a tract of land, containing one hundred and seventy-one acres, and for this he paid twenty-one pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence sterling. This farm has remained in possession of the family to the present day and is now owned and occupied by his lineal descendant, Christian H. Charles. The family name in the interim has been anglicized and by the different branches of the family is written as it now appears in the life history of our subject. Heinrich Karley had three sons. Joseph, the eldest, was born while his parents were on the voyage to America, his natal day being June 10, 1734. John, the second, was born July 31, 1739, and Jacob was born October 27, 1742. Heinrich Karley lived to be fifty-six years of age and died in his adopted land and was interred upon the old homestead farm where many of his descendants lie buried. His son John lived to be eighty-five years of age, while the third son, Jacob, reached the advanced age of ninety-seven years, nine months and eleven days.

Joseph Charles, the eldest son, was the sec-

ond in the line of direct descent to our subject. Among his children was John, who was born March 29, 1766, and died in Mifflin township, Ashland county, Ohio, at the age of seventy-eight years. Joseph, the second son, emigrated to Warren county, Indiana, where his descendants may now be found. The daughters, Martha, Magdalene and Maria, were born in the order here named and they emigrated from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, to the west.

John Charles, the eldest son of Joseph Charles, and a grandson of Heinrich Karley, was married at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, to Maria Herr, the daughter of John Herr, for whom the subject of this review was named. Their eldest son, Joseph Charles, was born August 16, 1799. Anna, the second child, was born December 16, 1800, and became the wife of Martin Kagy. John was born July 13, 1802.

Joseph Charles, the father of our subject, was married to Elizabeth Kauffman and their children were John Herr, Abner E., Anna Marie, Joseph B., Elizabeth M. and Daniel K. Of this number Joseph B. died in California in 1898.

John Herr Charles was reared upon his father's farm and in 1856 arrived in Sioux City, Iowa, reaching his destination on the 1st of December of that year. For four years thereafter he was engaged in the real estate business and then entered the general mercantile establishment of Milton Tootle, who is now a millionaire. Later he became a partner in this enterprise and for forty years continued in the wholesale grocery business. He also extended his efforts to various other lines of business activity. In 1860 the banking firm of Means, Allison & Company consolidated its business with the banking interests of John H. Charles, who, however, severed his connection with the house on the 6th of September, of that same year. He has, nevertheless, been identified with many important business concerns. To



Prof H. Charles

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Sioux City belongs the honor of fitting out the first civilians' expedition to the now rich and famous Black Hills country and on the 6th of October, 1874, the Collins and Russell party started from Sioux City for the Black Hills. This party consisted of twenty-six men who went through the Sioux nation, braving the danger of Indian attacks and the hardships of storms and blizzards. This was a very arduous and perilous undertaking, but one which proved eminently successful. From Fort Laramie the members of the expedition were paroled. Sioux City sent an ambassador out to meet them and also furnished transportation for them to come home. John Charles was foremost in fitting out the expedition and gave liberally to sustain and carry out the Black Hills project. He was also one of the promoters of the Sioux City & Pembina Railroad, now a portion of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system. For years he was identified with the Steamboat Transportation Company, operating on the Missouri river as government contractor, his connection therewith being continued until 1900, when he retired from active business life.

In 1861 Mr. Charles was married to Malvina Bryan, who died in 1864 at the age of thirty-one years, leaving one daughter, Florence, who is now the wife of Fred S. Martin, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. In 1868 Mr. Charles was again married, his second union being with Jennie Townsend, who is a daughter of Joseph Townsend, of Kingston, New York.

Mr. Charles has continuously made his home in Sioux City since 1856 and his mind bears the impress of the early historic annals of north-western Iowa and at the same time he has an intimate knowledge of its latter-day progress and improvement. He has been the president of the Sioux City Scientific Association from its inception and is the president and was also one of the promoters of the Floyd Monument Association. In 1876 he was elected mayor of Sioux City on the Republican ticket.

CHARLES A. DICKSON.

Charles A. Dickson, an attorney at law of Sioux City, was born in Dowagiac, Michigan, March 22, 1870, and is a son of Austin M. and Lorraine (Beeson) Dickson, who were also natives of that state. The father was proprietor of a hotel and also conducted a mercantile enterprise in that state. His political support was given to the Democratic party. His wife, who is still living, is a member of the Universalist church. They were the parents of two sons—Charles A. and Clarence B., proprietor of a hotel in La Crosse, Wisconsin.

When seven years of age Charles A. Dickson accompanied his parents on their removal to Madison, Wisconsin, where he completed the regular course of study in the grammar and high schools. He then entered the Wisconsin State University, in which he pursued the modern classical course and was graduated with the class of 1891. He next took up the study of law in the same institution and was graduated in 1893. In the fall of that year he went to Lincoln, Nebraska, where he remained until the summer of 1894, when he came to Sioux City and formed a partnership with R. J. Chase under the firm name of Chase & Dickson. This was dissolved in 1898 and since that time he has practiced alone. He is a member of the Sioux City and State Bar Associations, and in a calling where advancement depends upon individual merit, close application and careful preparation, he has won enviable success. He now has a distinctively representative clientele and has shown excellent ability in coping with the intricate questions which engage the attention of the courts.

On the 30th of December, 1896, Mr. Dickson was married to Miss Katherine Hardy, a daughter of Albert Hardy, who was superintendent of the public schools in La Crosse, Wisconsin. She is a native daughter of Michigan and has one child, Ruth. Mrs. Dickson belongs to the Congregational church and like her husband has made many friends during their resi-

dence in Sioux City. Mr. Dickson belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Beta Theta Pi, a college society. His political allegiance is given to the Democracy and during the past three years he has taken a very active part in politics in Woodbury county, serving during that time as Democratic county chairman.

FRANK H. BEAMER.

Frank H. Beamer, who has attained distinction as a representative of photographic art and is successfully conducting a studio in Sioux City, was born in Brockville, Ontario, Canada, November 15, 1873, his parents being Jared and Lydia (Merrick) Beamer. The father was a native of St. Catharines, Ontario, and the mother was also born in that province. In their family were four children and like the others Frank H. Beamer attended the common schools of Ottawa, Ontario. He began the study of photography under the direction and in the studio of E. F. Hall, of Buffalo, New York, in 1889 and there remained for five years. In 1894 he went to Detroit, Michigan, where he was employed by the firm of Arthur & Philbric, with whom he remained for two years, after which he spent a similar period with the firm of Hayes & Company. In 1897 he returned to Buffalo and formed a business connection with W. H. S. Otto as superintendent of his studio and while thus engaged he secured the first gold medal at the national convention. On again leaving Buffalo Mr. Beamer went to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he became manager and operator in the photographic studio of R. I. Noble for one year and in 1898 he went to Albany, New York, as photographer for the Albany Art Union. In 1899 he removed to Boston, where he was employed by A. Marshall until August of the same year, when he removed to Sioux City. Here he took charge of the Genelli studio, but in April, 1900, he purchased the Sidney Montgomery studio located at 415

Fourth street. He has since been the proprietor and in the meantime he has enlarged the studio to double its original size. Mr. Beamer has a most comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the latest processes of photography, keeps in touch with the most improved inventions concerning the art and added to his mechanical skill has an artist's appreciation of form, color and pose. He has been particularly skillful as a photographer of children and his work in this direction has won him notable prominence and high encomiums.

Mr. Beamer is well known in Masonic circles, belonging to Tyrian Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and to Sioux City Chapter, No. 26, R. A. M. He was married in June, 1895, to Miss Edith Michealis, of Buffalo, New York, and during their residence in Sioux City they have won many friends who extend to them warm-hearted hospitality.

FRANK T. HOUX.

Frank T. Houx, a general contractor, who is also engaged in a wholesale business as a dealer in mantels, tiles and grates, stands as a well known representative of business activity in Sioux City. He has developed an enterprise of importance and his labors have resulted in placing him in the front rank among the leading contractors and merchants of northwestern Iowa. He was born in Martinsburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1854, and is a son of William Edward and Susan Elizabeth (Shimer) Houx. The father, a native of Maryland, was a manufacturer of furniture and died in Martinsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1879. The mother still survives him and makes her home in Howbert, Colorado. Following the acquirement of his preliminary education in the public schools Frank T. Houx continued his studies in the Normal College at Martinsburg, Pennsylvania. When fifteen years of age he began learning the plasterer's trade, to



F. H. BEAMER.

which he served a three years' apprenticeship, and for one year he was under instruction in Philadelphia. Subsequently he became a journeyman and was thus employed until March 9, 1875, when he removed to London, Ohio, and later worked in all the large cities of Ohio and Indiana. In July of the same year he made his way to Chicago and thence to Norway, Iowa, where he spent three years. On the expiration of that period he returned to his old home in Pennsylvania for a visit and in April, 1878, he again located in Norway, where he continued to reside until 1880. In that year he removed to Audubon, Iowa, and in March, 1884, he went to Woonsocket, South Dakota, where he remained until 1890, when he came to Sioux City. The following year he established his business as a contractor in plaster, brick, stone, cement and tile work and in 1898 he began business as a general contractor and builder and dealer in all kinds of building materials. In 1901 he further extended the field of his labor by establishing a wholesale house, in which he carries mantels, tiling and grates. His business has reached extensive and profitable proportions and has been developed along modern commercial lines. He has found that capability and fidelity prove the best foundation upon which to build financial success and throughout his active business career in Sioux City he has always lived faithfully up to the terms of his contracts, has executed his work in skillful manner and has thereby won the unqualified confidence of the general public. His patronage is now extensive and he is classed among the more successful business men of the city. His prominence in his special line of business activity is indicated by the fact that for four consecutive years he has been chosen to the position of president of the Contractors, Builders & Traders Exchange.

On the 30th of October, 1877, Mr. Houx was united in marriage to Miss Ellen M. Vett, a daughter of Charles O. Vett. She died January 17, 1878, and in 1879 Mr. Houx was

again married, his second union being with Edith B. Keene, a daughter of John Keene, of Illinois. Their children are Ida Faye, who is now principal of the schools at Correctionville, Iowa; and Clarence Raymond, who is a partner in the firm of Frank T. Houx & Company, of which he is president and cashier.

Mr. Houx is well known in fraternal circles, belonging to Lodge No. 112, B. P. O. E.; Landmark Lodge, No. 103, A. F. & A. M.; Sioux City Chapter, No. 26, R. A. M.; Des Moines Consistory, No. 3, S. P. R. S.; and Za Ga Zig Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise a member of the Riverside Boat Club and the Sioux City Gun Club—affiliations which indicate his interest in athletic sports and also indicate the method of his recreation. As a member of the Sioux City Commercial Club he has made a study of the business possibilities of the city and has contributed to its development along such lines. In politics he has always been a Republican. His is a well rounded character, not so abnormally developed in any direction as to make him a genius, but so well developed in all directions as to make him a citizen whose worth is recognized, a business man whose value is shown by his workmanship and his success, and a friend whose good opinion and friendship are cherished by those who know him best.

F. HANSEN.

Among the wholesale interests which contribute to the commercial prosperity of Sioux City—and upon this business activity the development and progress of every community depends—is that which is owned and controlled by F. Hansen, who is a dealer in glass and paint. He stands as a representative of the adopted sons of America who come to the new world to find in its business conditions the opportunities which they seek for advancement and progress. He was born in Schleswig, Ger-

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>

many, on the 19th of November, 1837. His parents were Carl and Louisa (Schleth) Hansen. The father died in 1843 at the age of forty years and the wife passed away in 1872 at the age of fifty-five years.

F. Hansen pursued his education in the schools of Germany and there learned the druggist's trade. In 1857 he came to the United States, a young man of about twenty years, full of hope concerning the future and desirous of improving his condition in the new world with its superior business advantages and opportunities. He located in St. Louis, where he engaged in clerking in a drug store until 1861. Then in response to a call for troops he enlisted in the Third Missouri Infantry, which was organized by Colonel Seigel for three months' service. At the end of that time he re-enlisted, joining the Fifth Missouri Cavalry and served until the close of the war with the Fifth and the Fourth Missouri Cavalry Regiments. In October, 1864, he was mustered out.

Returning to St. Louis Mr. Hansen joined the firm of Shurtgar & Ervers, wholesale druggists, as a junior partner and continued in that connection until the death of the senior partner in 1870. In the spring of 1871 he came to Sioux City, where he purchased the stock of drugs owned by Captain B. F. Smith, then county treasurer, the store being conducted by William Gaskill. Mr. Hansen then continued in the wholesale and retail drug trade until August, 1898, when he sold his interest in the wholesale department to Hornick, Hess & Moore, while the retail business was sold to Oscar Ruff. In 1900 Mr. Hansen organized the Hansen Glass & Paint Company, to conduct a wholesale business, and has since been thus associated with the commercial activity of Sioux City. His trade is extensive and the reputation of the house has secured to it a constantly growing patronage. It has been founded upon safe business lines and fair and honorable dealing is maintained, so that a

growing trade was secured and the business is now one of the profitable enterprises of the city.

In 1870 Mr. Hansen was united in marriage to Miss Willmena Konce, a daughter of Louis Konce, a native of Bremen, Germany. Their children are: Mrs. Louise Currier, of Sioux City; Marie; Frederick; Minnie; and Charlotte. The children are all members of the Episcopal church and the parents attend that church. Almost a half century has passed since Mr. Hansen in early manhood came to America. The hope that led him to seek a home in the new world has been more than realized and he has achieved very gratifying success, but while no country affords as great business opportunities as does the United States it is equally true that in no country does advancement depend more largely upon individual merit and capability and it has been by reason of unflinching purpose and untiring energy that Mr. Hansen has risen to the enviable position which he now occupies in mercantile circles in Sioux City.

THEODORE F. H. SPRENG, M. D.

Dr. Theodore F. H. Spreng, with deep love for his profession and broad humanitarian principles, has devoted his life to a calling which many regard as the most important to which man can direct his energies and in his practice in Sioux City, dating from 1889, he has demonstrated his right to be classed with the foremost representatives of the medical fraternity in northwestern Iowa. He came to this state from Michigan, but is a native son of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Cleveland; February 20, 1853. His father, Rev. George F. Spreng, was born in Germany, came to the United States when eight years of age, and for forty years was a circuit rider of the Evangelical Association, while for twenty-four years of that time he was a presiding elder of the same denomination. Having retired from the ministry, he is now, at the age of eighty-one years, spending the evening of life in Dayton, Ohio,



T. F. H. Spreng.

in the companionship of the wife with whom he has so long traveled life's journey. She bore the maiden name of Christinia Bentz, was born in Pennsylvania, and is also about eighty years of age.

Dr. Spreng, in his boyhood, attended the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, and afterward entered the Northwestern College at Naperville, Illinois, but at the close of his junior year he left that institution and became a teacher in the Beaver Female Seminary. In 1875 he began the study of medicine and in 1876 entered Hahnemann Medical College, at Chicago, Illinois, where he won his degree in 1879. As the result of a competitive examination he received the appointment of hospital surgeon to the college hospital and filled that position for one year. He then entered into partnership with the venerable Dr. A. E. Small, who was then president of the college, this relationship continuing for three years, during which time he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice.

In the fall of 1883 Dr. Spreng removed to Buchanan, Michigan, where for five years he had a large practice extending over a large area in the southwestern portion of Michigan and into northern Indiana. By reason of exposure and overwork, however, his health gave way and he felt compelled to confine himself to a city practice, so selecting Sioux City as a favorable location, he took up his residence here in January, 1889, and was soon again firmly established in the practice of his profession which neither failing health nor arduous labor could compel him to abandon. He has ever had a deep interest in his chosen work from a scientific standpoint and because of a helpful, generous spirit which prompts his best efforts in behalf of the sick and suffering. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, is a member of the Hahnemann Medical Society of Iowa, of which he was formerly vice-president, and is now president of the Sioux City Homeopathic Medical Society.

Dr. Spreng was married February 5, 1887,

to Miss Ida M. Pears, of Buchanan, Michigan, a daughter of William Pears, a prominent capitalist and banker, and unto them on the 24th of June, 1892, was born a son, Theodore Pears Spreng. The doctor and his wife are members of the First Congregational church and he is a Republican in his political views. He possesses a social, genial nature and is also a man of pronounced literary taste, who has ever been a lover of good books and a broad reader, spending many of his most pleasant hours in the companionship of the best writers of the present and of the past.

DONALD FRASER.

For forty-eight years Donald Fraser has been a resident of Iowa. Great and important changes have occurred since that time as the state has emerged from pioneer conditions to take its place among the leading states of the Union. During this period he has seen its wild lands reclaimed for the purpose of civilization and transformed into very productive farms. He has watched the growth of towns and villages, the introduction of railroads, the telegraph and the telephone and of all other modern improvements which indicate the onward march of civilization and progress. At all times he has borne his full share in the work of public improvement and in his business career has made a most enviable reputation for reliability and integrity.

Mr. Fraser is a native of Invernesshire, Scotland, born on the 20th of October, 1831, a son of Duncan and Mary (McIntosh) Fraser, both of whom were natives of Scotland. His father emigrated to the new world about 1867, located in Poweshlick county, Iowa, and spent the remaining days of his life there.

The school advantages of Donald Fraser in early life were meager, for when he was quite young it became necessary that he earn his own living and he was apprenticed to a landscape

gardener with whom he served for three years. He emigrated to the new world in 1851, taking ship at Glasgow, and the sailing vessel on which he was a passenger was six weeks in crossing the Atlantic to Quebec, and during this period encountered some severe weather. Mr. Fraser made his way from Quebec to Montreal and thence across the country to New York state. He afterward proceeded westward to Illinois, locating in Princeton, where for a year and a half he made his home. He continued to live in Bureau county for six years and was engaged in farming and in the operation of a sawmill, devoting considerable attention to the manufacture of lumber. In 1856 he went to Poweshiek county, Iowa, where he developed a new farm. Later he opened up another farm and upon both properties made good improvements. The latter was situated near Brooklyn, Iowa, and he continued its cultivation until the 20th of February, 1864, when he offered his services to the Union and joined Company E, of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry. The regiment went south, joining the department of the Mississippi, and Mr. Fraser participated in a number of important engagements, including the battles of Guntown, Tupelo and Oldtown Creek. He afterward went on the expedition in pursuit of Price in Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas. He took part in sixteen engagements in all and served until the close of the war, the last battle in which he participated being that at Columbus, Georgia. He was one of the escorts who took Jefferson Davis from the coast to the gunboat and he was honorably discharged at Davenport, Iowa, in August, 1865.

On the 22d of September, 1859, in Poweshiek county, Iowa, Mr. Fraser had been married to Miss Martha Jane Coulson, who was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, but was reared in Iowa. There are five living children of this marriage: Catherine Ann, the wife of Wilmer D. Adams, of Poweshiek county, by whom she has a son, W. D. Adams; John S., a mechanic, who conducted a blacksmith shop at

Anthon, and has two daughters, Etta Evalena and Essie Jane; Walter A., a farmer of Poweshiek county, who is married and has three children, Virgil May, Eva and Gladys; Edna V., the wife of J. Henry Moore, of Anthon; Rufus A., at home. They also lost two children: Sallie May, who died at the age of fourteen years, and Harvey A., who died at the age of four years.

Mr. Fraser proudly cast his first presidential ballot in 1864, supporting Abraham Lincoln, and has ever since been a loyal adherent of the Republican party. In Poweshiek county he served as township clerk for twelve consecutive years, was assessor for fourteen successive years, was United States census enumerator and served in that capacity for several terms. He was a member of the school board for a number of years and has done everything in his power to promote the cause of public education and to secure an efficient school system and competent teachers in Anthon. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having been a member of Brooklyn lodge for a third of a century. He served through all the chairs in the subordinate lodge and the encampment and for thirteen years was a trustee of the former. He still retains his membership relations with the order at Brooklyn, that being a very strong lodge. Mr. Fraser is one of the promoters of the Farmers' Institute and through a considerable period served as its president. As an agriculturist he was active and progressive and through his well directed labors achieved a success that now enables him to live retired.

HON. JOHN H. JACKSON.

John H. Jackson, a practitioner at the bar of Woodbury county and a representative of his district in the state senate, was born in Albany, Green county, Wisconsin, in 1863, and comes of an old English family that for several generations was connected with the mill-



JOHN H. JACKSON.

ing business in England. William Jackson, the grandfather, spent his entire life in that country and was quite prominent in local political circles. He never came to the United States, but died in his native land in the 50s. His son, John Jackson, was a corn miller and farmer of Woodrow House, Methley, England, and died at the age of seventy-one years. He commenced business as a miller at Ackworth near Pontefract, in 1858, and removed to Fleet mills at Oulton in 1864, there remaining until 1896. In 1881 he began farming at Methley and was also actively interested in local affairs, many of his efforts proving of marked benefit to his community. He was instrumental in securing a water supply at Oulton-Cum-Woodlesford, and he was a member of the Hunslet board of guardians and of the school board. Joseph Jackson, the father of our subject, was born in Pontefract, England, and came to America about 1858. He, too, was a miller by trade and he now lives in Monticello, Wisconsin, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Olive Ellis, was also a native of England and with her parents went to Wisconsin about 1849. She died in 1876 at the age of forty-eight years, leaving three children: John H.; Ida, the wife of Bert Ludington, of Janesville, Wisconsin; and Fred B., who is living in Belleville, Wisconsin.

John H. Jackson, of this review, was for sixteen years a resident of Belleville, Wisconsin. After completing his preliminary education in the public schools he attended Ripon College, at Ripon, Wisconsin, for some time and subsequently he removed to Jefferson, Iowa, where he took up the study of law under the direction of Hon. Z. A. Church. At the end of his first year in Jefferson he was appointed deputy clerk of the courts of Greene county. He afterward pursued his law studies in the University of Iowa and was graduated in 1888. He then returned to Greene county and completed his service as deputy clerk. For a year he prac-

ticed alone in Seranton, Iowa, and then came to Sioux City in 1890. Here he was associated in practice with William Milehrst until January, 1895, after which he practiced alone until November, 1896. He was then with J. L. Kennedy until 1899 and has since been alone in the prosecution of his profession. As a lawyer he has gained a foremost place at the Woodbury county bar, a distinctively representative clientage being accorded him in recognition of his ability to successfully handle important litigated interests.

Mr. Jackson has also been prominently connected with political affairs in Woodbury county almost continuously since his arrival in Sioux City. He was secretary of the county central committee in 1898 and as chairman has managed the last two city and county Republican campaigns, winning notable successes for his party. In 1903 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for state senator from Woodbury county and was elected in November. Although the contest was a close one the outcome showed a victory well won. Mr. Jackson has been chairman of the Republican forces of Woodbury county for three terms and his election to the highest office within the gift of the people of his district is due to his excellent political service and recognized loyalty in citizenship.

Mr. Jackson is a member of Tyrian Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Columbia Commandery, No. 18, K. T.; and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He also holds membership relations with the Hawkeye Club and the Riverside Boat Club. He takes an active interest in various enterprises for the city's welfare and has ever upheld the best interests of the county. He is a man firm in his opinions, resolute in his advocacy of what he believes to be right and through a straightforward and honorable business and political career in which there has been no element that will not stand investigation and scrutiny he has gained the confidence and regard of his fellow men.

MILES C. DAVIS.

Miles C. Davis, who has contributed to the pioneer industrial development and is now a factor in financial circles in Sioux City, was born in Pittsford, Vermont, January 19, 1835, his parents being Hiram and Anna (Hubbell) Davis. The family was founded in Vermont at an early epoch in the history of the new world and the Hubbell family was represented in Connecticut at an early day. The father died at the age of forty-two years, leaving three sons, Albert F., Miles C. and Edgar, the second named then but seven years of age. The mother soon afterward married and removed to Rutland, Vermont.

Miles C. Davis started out in life on his own account when but seventeen years of age. His educational privileges were limited, but he possessed strong determination, enterprise and energy. He was first employed on a farm near Rutland, Vermont, for two years, teaching a district school in the winter of 1853, and then learned the miller's trade with John Stevens of Pittsford, with whom he worked for three years. In 1857 he removed to Troy, New York, where he was employed at the milling business for three months, at the end of which time the plant was closed and he was thus forced to seek another position. Accordingly he went to New York, thence to Norfolk, Virginia, afterward to Richmond, Virginia, on to Indiana, and subsequently returned to the Green Mountain state, but all this time found no employment in the line of his trade so he directed his energies into other fields of activity. He worked at the carpenter's trade with his brother, Albert F. Davis, for one season and together they transformed a tract of timber land into lumber and wood. In the meantime they established a brick yard and turned their attention to brick making, and in the winter seasons cut their wood and timber. The business relation between them continued until 1861, when they dissolved partnership. The following year Mr. Davis engaged in bridge

building in Vermont and vicinity. In March, 1862, he began working for the government in Virginia. On the 5th of December, 1863, he left that state and arrived at Nashville, Tennessee, December 10, at nine o'clock at night. In two hours time he was on the road with men to build bridges over Rutherford and Carter creeks, on the Decatur & Alabama Railroad. On the 3rd of February, 1864, he was taken ill with typhoid pneumonia in Nashville. While there the construction corps with which he was connected was ordered to Chattanooga, where he joined them April 15th. On the 27th of May the railroad bridge over Lookont creek was broken down and he was ordered to rebuild it the quickest way possible, as it was the only feeder for Sherman's army on the way to the sea. Mr. Davis burned out the wreck and commenced work at once and in one hundred and thirty-one hours the new structure was completed, he working one hundred and eleven hours of that time. In August, 1864, Mr. Davis was ordered to the Memphis & Charleston and the Decatur & Alabama Railroads to build bridges, and while at Elk Creek he sustained a fall of forty-four feet, after which he was cared for in the home of a physician at Westmoreland, returning thence to Chattanooga in September. In October, being in poor health, he took a trip north through Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, returning in November. In April, 1865, he was ordered to London, Tennessee, to take charge of a sawmill cutting lumber for bridges and other work, and continued to operate it until the war ended and afterward had charge of the property until it was sold. He remained at Chattanooga for two years after the close of the war, engaging in grain traffic on the river. There during the big flood of 1866 the Louisville warehouse was destroyed as were the business prospects of Mr. Davis.

In 1867 he returned to his old home in Vermont, where he continued for a year and a half and in 1869 he came to Sioux City, Iowa, arriv-



M L Davis

ing in the month of August. He not only made a prospecting tour in this part of the state, but also visited Mankato, Minnesota, St. Cloud, the Red River country and other portions of Minnesota and in that state he located two thousand acres of land at one dollar and a quarter per acre. In December, 1870, he took up his abode in Sioux City, where he engaged in the grain business as one of the pioneer millers. In this line he first represented the firm of H. D. Bogue & Company and the following spring became a member of a company that built the first elevator, this being erected in 1870, while the following year a mill was built. At this time the firm of H. D. Bogue & Company was composed of H. D. Bogue, M. C. Davis and Messrs. Sanborn and Follett. In 1875 Messrs. Davis, Sanborn and Follett purchased Mr. Bogue's interest and he continued in business until 1897 with his other partners, when he became sole proprietor. In 1900, however, he leased his mill and has since given his attention to other business affairs, largely dealing in real estate. During the early days of his connection with the grain trade and the milling business scores of ox-teams stood in waiting for a considerable distance near the mill. He has handled grain from Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska and other remote points, many of the ox-teams coming from Yankton and Sioux Falls, and other long distances, hauling the grain which was to be converted into flour and then return to the homes upon the frontier. Mr. Davis is now also a factor in financial circles in Sioux City, was one of the organizers and has been the vice president of the Security National Bank and has also been the vice president of the National Bank.

On the 6th of December, 1869, occurred the marriage of Mr. Davis and Miss Mattie A. Penfield, a daughter of Charles and Irene (Dike) Penfield. Her death occurred April 8, 1897, when she was fifty-one years of age. The only child of this marriage is Charles P. Davis, of Sioux City. Mr. Davis of this review is a mem-

ber of the Congregational church and has ever been deeply interested in all lines of progress here. He had the prescience to discern what the future had in store for this great and growing section of the country, wisely allied his interests with the business affairs in Sioux City and while promoting the welfare and progress here he has at the same time profited by the development of this section of the country and has found in its business advantages the opportunities which he sought and which have enabled him to become one of the substantial men of Woodbury county. Throughout all his extensive and important business dealings he has maintained an unassailable reputation and well deserves mention among the representative and honored citizens of northwestern Iowa.

ERNEST C. LOGAN.

Among the more successful and capable members of the Woodbury county bar is numbered Ernest C. Logan, of Correctionville, who during the past seven years has made his home in that town, while his residence in Iowa dates from 1880, in which year he settled in Montgomery county. He was born in the town of Monmouth, Kankakee county, Illinois, December 1, 1868. His father, E. J. Logan, was born in Laporte county, Indiana, where he was reared to manhood and married, the lady of his choice being Julia LeClear, also a native of that state. The father carried on agricultural pursuits in Indiana and about 1866 he removed to Illinois, locating in Kankakee county, where he opened a farm, upon which he made his home until 1880. In that year he became a resident of Montgomery county, Iowa, where he again secured a tract of land that he developed into a rich and productive farm. Subsequently he established his home in Harrison county, Iowa, where he is now living retired.

Ernest C. Logan was largely reared in Montgomery county, Iowa, being a lad of twelve

years at the time of his parents' removal there. His early common-school education was supplemented by a collegiate course in the Western Normal College and in Highland Park College. His course, however, was not consecutive, for ere he had completed his collegiate work he engaged in teaching school for three years, thus acquiring the funds necessary for the continuance of his own education. Later he engaged in reading law and was admitted to the bar at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1894. For a short time thereafter he was employed in a wholesale house of that city, but in 1896 located in Correctionville and opened a law office, entering upon the practice of his chosen profession. He has since built up a good law business and practices in different courts of the state. He was well equipped for his chosen calling by thorough study and his devotion to the interests of his clients is one of the strong characteristics of his professional career. In addition to his law practice he is also engaged in the real estate business, largely handling Woodbury county lands and town property, but also to some extent handling western lands. He has been very successful in this department of his business as well as in his law practice and he has bought and improved several residence properties in Correctionville.

On the 25th of July, 1899, in Sioux City, Mr. Logan was joined in wedlock to Miss Eva E. Beck, a native of that city and a daughter of John Beck, a prominent contractor and one of the first settlers of Sioux City. Mr. and Mrs. Logan now have a little daughter, Julia Irene. Socially he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with the Knights of Pythias fraternity. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party and he takes an active and helpful interest in its work, having served as a delegate to county and state conventions, yet never aspiring to office. He is well known throughout Woodbury county as a man of legal ability and of upright character and worth, and he and his wife are held in

very high esteem in the community where they reside.

HARRY V. CASSADAY, M. D.

Dr. Harry V. Cassaday, deceased, who in the practice of his profession in Mount Pleasant, Utah, became prominent and well-to-do, was a native son of Iowa, his birth having occurred in Clinton, on the 6th of September, 1869. His parents were L. V. and Augusta (Pearce) Cassaday, both of whom reside in Kansas City, Missouri. The father was engaged in speculating for many years, but is now living retired, having accumulated a handsome competence which enables him to put aside further business cares.

Dr. Cassaday pursued his early education in the schools of Fayetteville, Arkansas, and afterward went to Baltimore, Maryland, where he entered upon a course of medicine, attending the College of Physicians & Surgeons there. He was graduated with the class of 1893 and received his certificate to practice. Soon afterward he settled at Gypsum, Kansas, where he remained in practice for one year and then went to Ephraim, Utah, where he resided until he took up his abode in Mount Pleasant, Utah. He was quite successful in the prosecution of his professional duties and gained a large practice, which brought to him a good financial return and enabled him to leave his widow in comfortable circumstances. He was always a close student of the profession, keeping in touch with the advanced thought of the day and in his practice using the methods which had proven of the utmost value in the alleviation of human suffering.

Dr. Cassaday was married in Sioux City to Miss Davida Lacy, a native of Pella, Iowa, and a daughter of Robert H. and Frances (Martin) Lacy, who are residents of Sioux City, her father being a prominent business man here, engaged in the fire insurance business with office 316 Toy Block. Two children were born unto



DR. H. V. CASSADAY.

Dr. and Mrs. Cassaday: Frances, who was born May 15, 1896; and Vail, born April 19, 1899.

Dr. Cassaday built up a large practice both in Ephraim and in Mount Pleasant, Utah, locating there at the time when that portion of the country was enjoying a very rapid development. It was on account of his hard work and many night calls that his health was undermined, thus bringing on an illness which terminated his life at Mount Pleasant, Utah, on the 10th of April, 1900. In politics he was independent, supporting the men and measures rather than party. Socially he was connected with the Masonic fraternity and with the Modern Woodmen of America, taking deep interest in these societies, being the founder of both lodges at Mount Pleasant. He had many traits of character aside from his professional skill and ability which endeared him to those with whom he came in contact. After her husband's death Mrs. Cassaday sold the property at Mount Pleasant and returned to her old home in Sioux City, where her parents reside. Here she purchased her present residence in the suburb of Morningside, at No. 1416 Fifth avenue, where she is now living with her two children. She has recently accepted a position to teach in the Longfellow school at Morningside. The work has always been congenial to her and undoubtedly she will prove a valuable addition to educational circles of Sioux City. She is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church here.

CHRISTIAN N. JEPSON.

Christian N. Jepson, lawyer, orator and professor, is well known in northwestern Iowa in those circles wherein are demanded keen intellectuality and well directed activity in meeting the duties of the business world and citizenship and the obligations of home and social life. His professional connection is that of a member of the well known law firm of

Jepson & Jepson, of Sioux City, and he is also occupying the chair of medical jurisprudence in the Sioux City College of Medicine and also the same in the law department of the State University of South Dakota, at Vermillion.

Mr. Jepson was born in Wayne county, Iowa, near Seymour, July 26, 1872, his parents being Neils and Wilhelmina (Jansen) Jepson. The father was a millwright in his native country and he came from Denmark to the United States in the '50s, but later returned to his native country. When he came the second time to the new world he located in Wayne county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming, and previous to that time he had carried on banking. He continued to make his home in Wayne county until his death, which occurred October 3, 1873. In Burlington, Iowa, he had married Wilhelmina Jansen, who still survives him, making her home in Sioux City. In their family were three sons: William, who is a physician of Sioux City; and George and Christian, who are associated in the practice of law here.

Christian N. Jepson attended successively the country schools and the high school of Seymour, Iowa; then pursued a two years' course in the University of the Northwest, now the Morningside College, and entered upon the study of law in the State University of Iowa, in which he was graduated with the class of 1894. He then opened an office for the practice of his profession in Danbury, Iowa, where he continued for four years, his brother George being the senior member of the firm of Jepson & Jepson. In 1898 Christian Jepson removed to Sioux City, where he joined his brother and has since continued at the county seat in the successful practice of his chosen profession. They make a specialty of probate practice and of real-estate law, but also do a general law business.

Mr. Jepson was married in October, 1896, to Miss Alice Loucks, a daughter of R. H.

Loucks, of Danbury, Iowa. The children of this marriage are Hellen Lucile, Marjorie, Alice and John Richard Neil Jepson. In his fraternal relations Mr. Jepson is a Knight of Pythias and since 1896 has been a member of the Masonic society. He has attained the fourteenth degree of the Scottish rite and is a member of Tabernacle Lodge of Perfection, at Des Moines, Iowa. He is also an Elk. He is now serving as a member of the Iowa house of representatives from Woodbury county. He is one of the notable public speakers of the state and is frequently called upon to deliver commencement addresses, to speak before lodges and to address public gatherings upon momentous public questions. He has the faculty of presenting his subject in a most happy manner, of inspiring his auditors with his own enthusiasm and in presenting his thoughts in a forcible manner that never fails to leave a lasting impression.

GEORGE JEPSON.

George Jepson, the senior member of the law firm of Jepson & Jepson, whose ability has formed a strong foundation upon which has been builded the enviable reputation of the firm, was born near Aarkus, Denmark, December 3, 1864, and in his early boyhood was brought to America by his parents. His educational facilities in youth were those afforded by the public schools system of Seymour, Iowa, and when he had completed the high-school course there he matriculated in the University of Iowa, in which he prepared for the bar and was graduated with the law class of 1887. He began practice in Sioux City on the 6th of July, of that year, and has since remained here, enjoying a large and desirable clientage. He has also been somewhat active in politics as a supporter of the Democracy.

In 1875 George Jepson was married to Miss Rosina L. Marsh, a daughter of James H.

Marsh, of Seymour, Iowa, and their children are: Wilhelm, Archie O., George F., Edna B., Emlyn McLean, Maria N. and Gladys L., the eldest child, however, died May 27, 1895, at the age of nine years. For fifteen years Mr. Jepson has been a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and attends the grand lodge of the order, and has thus, as well as through his professional interests, a wide acquaintance in the state.

THOMAS C. PRESCOTT.

Thomas C. Prescott, who is filling the position of city treasurer and is also engaged in real estate operations in Sioux City, was born in Strafford county, New Hampshire, November 16, 1837, his parents being True and Susan P. (Chick) Prescott. The father was a native of New Hampshire and spent the greater part of his life in agricultural pursuits in the Granite state. He died in March, 1901, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. In the maternal line Mr. Prescott is descended from an old family of Maine. In his early boyhood days he attended the common schools and afterward pursued his studies in Strafford Academy, in the Pittsfield Academy and in the New London Institute, successively. In the spring of 1857 he went to Princeton, Wisconsin, where he engaged in teaching school until the fall of 1860. He then returned to New Hampshire and in the following spring enlisted for service in the Union Army.

Mr. Prescott became a member of Company G of the Eighth New Hampshire Infantry and was made sergeant. In November, 1862, he was appointed sergeant major and in April, 1863, was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, his commission bearing date from the 13th of April. He was with his company at the siege of Port Hudson and in the second assault upon the works there on the 14th of June, 1863. He was severely wounded about



J. E. Prescott

the left shoulder and breast by a musket ball while gallantly leading his company in a charge. Lieutenant Prescott was in command by reason of the illness of the captain and because of a wound sustained by the first lieutenant in that charge. After Lieutenant Prescott was wounded he was sent to St. James' Hospital at New Orleans, where he was retained for eighty days and was unable to perform any act of duty until the following November. Even at that time he had no use of his left arm, but having been assigned to the position of acting adjutant he was enabled to perform acceptable service without the use of his arm. On the 16th of December, 1863, he was promoted to the position of first lieutenant of his company and on the 1st of April, 1864, was made adjutant of the regiment. He was constantly with his regiment during the very severe, fatiguing and unfortunate campaign known as the Red River expedition and several times very narrowly escaped being wounded or killed. At one time a bullet pierced his coat and another struck the scabbard of his sabre near the hilt, while on the third occasion his horse was shot from under him. On the 25th of May, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of captain of Company H and later was placed on staff duty as acting assistant adjutant general of the post at Natchez, Mississippi, which position he filled until January 10th, 1865, when he returned with his regiment to New Hampshire, and on the 17th of January, 1865, he was mustered out of service. He participated in the battle of Camp Bisland, Louisiana, both engagements of Port Hudson, Sabine Crossroads, Yellow Bayou and Moranville, Louisiana, beside numerous skirmishes during the siege of Port Hudson and the campaign in western Louisiana. He was actively engaged nearly every day from the 1st of April until the 20th of May during the Red River campaign, his regiment serving as cavalry. At the second assault at Port Hudson all the members of his company except six who went into the fight were either killed or wound-

ed, Captain Prescott, then holding the rank of lieutenant, being one of the latter. At the close of the war he was mustered out and honorably discharged. He had earned an enviable reputation by skill and bravery and returned to his home with a most creditable military record.

In 1865 Captain Prescott removed with the family to Durant, Cedar county, Iowa, where he engaged in merchandising, following that pursuit for ten years. He was also elected clerk of the courts for two terms on the Republican ticket and while filling that position maintained his residence in Tipton. He then re-entered mercantile life and continued in business until December, 1885, when he removed to Sioux City. Here he became a real estate dealer and has since continued his operations in land and improved property with the exception of a period of five years, in which he served as deputy county clerk of Woodbury county. In March, 1902, he was elected treasurer of Sioux City and is now filling that office. During the years from 1877 until 1885 he was interested in the State Bank at Tipton, Iowa, holding the positions of vice-president, cashier and director during that period.

On the 27th of October, 1865, Captain Prescott was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Washbon, a daughter of H. N. and Mary A. (Tobey) Washbon. The children of this marriage are Bertha C. and Lee Washbon. The daughter, who was born October 4, 1877, pursued a course of study in the Iowa State University and successfully engaged in teaching in the public schools in Sioux City. She was married April 14, 1904, to Constant Robert Marks, who is a son of Hon. Constant R. Marks and is now holding a responsible position with the Penobscot Mining Company at Maitland, South Dakota. Lee W. Prescott, born August 4, 1881, will graduate in the medical department of the University of Iowa with the class of 1905.

Captain Prescott is a member of the various Masonic bodies of the York rite, having taken the Royal Arch and Knights Templar degrees.

He is also connected with the Iowa Legion of Honor and has been one of the grand trustees for the past twelve years. He takes a deep interest in educational matters, has almost continuously served on the board of education since coming to Iowa, and is now a member of the school board of Sioux City, having acted in that capacity for six years, while for two years he has been president. He has ever been found reliable in business, honorable and straightforward in office, true to the relations of home and friendship in private life and in all matters of citizenship he is to-day as loyal to his country and her welfare as he was when he followed the old flag on the battle-fields of the south.

SAMUEL JAMES QUINCY.

Samuel James Quincy, a distinguished lawyer of Woodbury county, has been one of the most forceful factors in community affairs in Sioux City in recent years. He entered upon the active duties of life unaided by influential friends or adventitious circumstances and has been the sole architect of his own fortunes, molding his own character and shaping his own destiny. He has come to be a man of affairs, yet his labors have not been restricted to the advancement of his own personal interests. He has extended his efforts to various fields in which he has championed the highest interests of the people most successfully.

Mr. Quincy was born in Otsego county, New York, February 18, 1854, and is of Norman French ancestry. His parents were Robert and Elizabeth (Kilsby) Quincy, both of whom were natives of England, where their childhood days were passed and they were married. About 1854, when forty years of age, Robert Quincy brought his family to America, and three weeks later the birth of our subject occurred. The father was a farmer by occupation and thus provided for the support of his wife and children. His political support was given

the Republican party from the time of its organization, his ballot being cast for Fremont in 1856. While in England he was a member of the Episcopal church, but in this country united with the Methodist Episcopal denomination. He died in 1865 and is still survived by his wife, who is living in Boston at the age of seventy-eight years. She, too, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In their family were eight children, of whom five are living: George Marlow, a farmer of New York; William J., pastor of the First Baptist church of Troy, New York; Samuel James; Mary Elizabeth, of Boston; and Robert E., a minister of the Baptist church in Oregon.

In his early boyhood Samuel J. Quincy became a pupil in the public schools and attended Gilbertsville Academy until twelve years of age, but he embraced every opportunity for mental development and between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two years he engaged in teaching in New York, most of the time as principal of the schools at Mount Vision, that state. His desire to become a member of the bar led him to enter the office of Belknap & Edson, attorneys at law of Unadilla, New York, who directed his study for five years, as required by the laws of the Empire state. He was then admitted to the bar at Saratoga Springs, New York, in 1881.

Almost immediately afterward Mr. Quincy sought the west as a more advantageous field of labor and located in Sioux City, where he has since remained. While he was well grounded in the principles of common law when admitted to the bar he has continued throughout the whole of his professional career a diligent student of those elementary principles that constitute the basis of all legal science. In his practice he has made a specialty of municipal law and he is the author of a number of laws now in force in the state of Iowa relating to municipal affairs. He also prepared the majority of the city ordinances now in force here. He published the first compilation of



S. J. QUINCY.

Sioux City ordinances in 1882, and the second in 1888. For the past seven years he has been associated with C. M. Swan in the practice of his profession. In addition to his practice he has engaged to a considerable extent in real estate speculation and was particularly successful in his operations during the boom of 1887.

In his political views Mr. Quincy is a Democrat and has taken quite an active interest in the work of the party during his residence in the west. He was at one time chairman of the county Democratic executive committee and secretary of the Democratic congressional committee for his district, and his influence has been felt in the ranks of his party in this state. He was appointed city solicitor to fill a vacancy and at the next regular election was chosen by popular vote for the office, which he filled until 1890. Socially he is connected with the Elks. His personal traits of character are such as have made him popular and have also rendered him a natural leader of public opinion. In his profession he has manifested the ability and comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence that have gained him an important clientage, while in public affairs he has displayed an interest that has resulted to the benefit of the city and the promotion of its welfare.

DANIEL JONES.

Daniel Jones, who follows general farming on section 4, Rock township, his place of one hundred and sixty acres being pleasantly located within two and a half miles of Correctionville, was born in Wales, June 18, 1853. His paternal grandfather, Lewis Jones, was also a native of that country, as was Daniel Jones Sr., the father of our subject. Daniel Jones Sr. was reared to manhood in Wales and was married there on the 22d of February, 1834, to Miss Mary Jenkins, a native of the same

country and a daughter of William Jenkins, who was born in the southern part of Wales. Daniel Jones was a miner and resided in Wales until after the birth of all of his six children, five of whom are still living. In 1856, however, he crossed the Atlantic to the United States and made his way westward to Iowa City. It was his intention to go to Salt Lake City, Utah, but at Iowa City he turned back and established a home in Rock Island county, Illinois, where he resided until 1861. There he carried on farming, which was his first experience as an agriculturist. Having purchased a tract of land he continued its cultivation and improvement until 1885, when he rented his farm and came to Iowa with his son, spending his last years here. His death occurred October 21, 1889. His wife survived him and passed away May 16, 1895. Of their six children Lewis was married, settled in Montgomery county and there spent his remaining days; Walter is living in Monroe, Utah; William resides in Pottawattamie county, Iowa; Mary Martha is the wife of D. H. Harris, of Platte, South Dakota; Richard is living in Henry county, Illinois; and Daniel completes the family.

Upon the old homestead farm in Illinois Daniel Jones, of this review, was reared. He had little opportunity for attending school and is largely a self-educated as well as self-made man, but experience and observation have broadened his knowledge, while labor has enabled him to advance beyond a humble financial position to one of affluence. He was married in Henry county, September 17, 1876, to Miss Mary Ann Williams, who was born in Iowa county, Wisconsin, a daughter of William A. Williams, whose birth occurred in South Wales and who on emigrating to America settled in Wisconsin, where he resided for fourteen years. He then took up his abode in Henry county, Illinois, where he reared his family of eight children. He continued a resident of that locality until called to his final rest on the 2d

of February, 1894. His wife survived him six years and passed away in 1900.

After his marriage Mr. Jones engaged in operating the old home farm for nine years and then came to Iowa in 1885, settling in Woodbury county, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres. Only slight improvements had been made and he at once began the further development and cultivation of the farm. He added to and remodeled the house, also enlarged the barn, planted shade and fruit trees and has continued the work of permanent improvement until his farm property is now one of the best in his locality. In addition to the cultivation of the fields he is engaged in the raising and feeding of stock and is known as a very successful stockman, being an excellent judge of cattle and horses, whereby he is enabled to make judicious purchases and profitable sales. He has continuously engaged in farming with the exception of a brief period of five years. In 1896 he removed to Correctionville, where he engaged in drilling wells through the period designated, and then returned to the farm.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Jones have been born six children who are yet living: Edward W., who is now a medical student in Iowa City, Iowa; Sadie, the wife of W. B. Heritage, a barber of Correctionville; Lewis B., who is living on the home farm; and Albert, Ira W. and Elsie, at home.

Politically Mr. Jones is a staunch Republican where national questions are involved. He has served as a member of the school board for three years and as one of the school directors for a number of years, and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend who has done effective service in its behalf. He was also commissioner of highways in Henry county. He and his wife held membership in the Baptist church at Correctionville and he has been a deacon, trustee and Sunday-school superintendent. He is now a member of the Modern Woodmen Camp at Correctionville and

in fraternal as well as business circles is widely and favorably known. He has helped to make the county what it is to-day and has been particularly active in its agricultural development.

JOHN ARENSDORF.

John Arensdorf, who stands at the head of the John Arensdorf Mercantile Company of Sioux City, is one of America's adopted sons, who have found in the business conditions of this great and growing country the opportunities they have sought for advancement and for the exercise of their native talents. Mr. Arensdorf was born in Belgium in 1850, and spent the years of his minority in that land, acquiring his education in the public schools. In the year 1871 he came to the United States, locating first in Pittsburg, where he secured employment in a brewery. He afterward removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he occupied a similar position and later he was located successively in Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Missouri; and in Chicago. He worked in different breweries in these cities, occupying various business capacities, and from Chicago he went to Milwaukee, where he entered the employ of Mr. Blatz, who sent him as brewmaster to St. Cloud, Minnesota. In 1877 he came to Sioux City to accept a position as brewmaster in the Franz brewery, where he remained, becoming part owner until the Prohibition movement in the state caused the business to be closed out. He then became agent for the Schlitz Brewing Company, doing business just across the river, where he remained until the law was changed. He then returned to Sioux City and was agent for the Schlitz Brewing Company until it was discontinued, since which time he has been engaged in the wholesale liquor business. He embarked in this enterprise in 1887 and it is conducted under the name of the John Arensdorf Mercantile Company. Mr. Arensdorf employs a number of traveling salesmen, whose territory cov-



John Benschdorf



ers western Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and a part of Minnesota.

In 1876 Mr. Arensdorf was married to Miss Elizabeth Schoen, of St. Cloud, Minnesota, whose father, John Schoen, was a farmer in that state. They have four children, two sons and two daughters, and one of the sons, John Arensdorf, Jr., is associated with his father in business. Mrs. Arensdorf belongs to the Catholic church and Mr. Arensdorf has various fraternal relations, being a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Fraternal Eagles, the Druids, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Bankers' Union. In his political views, however, he is independent, supporting candidates whom he thinks best qualified for office with little regard to party affiliations. He is a typical representative of our German-American citizenship—men who have come from the fatherland, possessing the resolute purpose and energy characteristic of the race and in America have advanced from humble surroundings to success.

JAMES M. CLINGENPEEL.

James M. Clingenpeel, deceased, was one of the prosperous farmers and highly esteemed citizens of Liston township. He was a native of Indiana, born on a farm near Sardinia, July 15, 1856, a son of Allen and Sarah (Curry) Clingenpeel. The birth of the former occurred in Ohio, July 20, 1822, and he was quite young when his father, George Clingenpeel, died. At the age of seventeen years he removed to Indiana, where he was married on the 22d of December, 1846, to Miss Sarah Curry, who was born March 17, 1826, and is still living at the age of seventy-eight years. She was the fourth in order of birth in her father's family, the others being Matilda, who died very young; Mary, who is the widow of Joseph Heincliek and is living in Indiana, at the age of eighty-two years; Alexander, who also

makes his home in that state and was eighty years of age in May, 1904; James, who died at the age of twenty-one years; John, who died at the age of eighteen; Thomas, who is living in Indiana at the age of sixty; and Annie, the widow of Charles Miller and a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio. The parents of these children were James and Annie (Ferguson) Curry, who made their home in Indiana, where the former died in 1875, at the age of eighty-six years, and the latter January 1, 1889, at the age of eighty. In 1876 Allen Clingenpeel brought his family to Iowa and settled in Monona county, where he died on the 19th of September, 1899, at the age of seventy-seven years. His children were: George, who was born October 24, 1847, and is now living with his family near Boston, Missouri; Annie, who was born March 14, 1850, and is now Mrs. Peter Moore, of Sioux City, Iowa; Mary, who was born October 11, 1853, and died October 21, 1876; James M., whose name introduces this sketch; John, who was born August 6, 1860, and lives in Oklahoma; and William A., who was born January 6, 1865, and now operates the farm left by our subject. He is married and has two children: Cora, now the wife of Albert Christanson; and Oscar.

In the state of his nativity James M. Clingenpeel grew to manhood and attended the schools of Sardinia until eighteen years of age, when he commenced working by the month on a farm. His whole life was devoted to agricultural pursuits and in his labors he met with excellent success, becoming the owner of a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres in Liston township, this county, after the removal of the family to Iowa. In connection with the cultivation of his land he also engaged in feeding cattle for market and so successful was he that he was able to leave his family in comfortable circumstances.

On the 2d of December, 1877, Mr. Clingenpeel was united in marriage to Miss Olive White, also a native of Indiana and a daughter

of James White, of that state. She was born on the 15th of January, 1858, and was educated in the public schools of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Clingenpeel became the parents of four children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Allen Leonard, November 19, 1883; Lester, October 15, 1886; Arthur, May 1, 1889; and Edna May, August 28, 1893. All are at home with their mother and the sons assist in the operation of the farm, though the oldest works for others a part of the time.

Mr. Clingenpeel died of typhoid pneumonia November 4, 1899. Politically he was a Democrat and religiously was an earnest and consistent member of the Free Methodist church at Danbury, to which his wife also belongs, though she was reared in the Methodist Protestant church, to which her parents belonged, while her grandparents were Presbyterians in religious belief. During his residence in this state Mr. Clingenpeel made many warm friends and he was held in the highest regard by all who knew him.

GENERAL A. D. COLLIER.

Brigadier General A. D. Collier is a distinguished lawyer of the Iowa bar, having been assistant solicitor of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad Company for some years, and a practitioner at Sioux City. He is a native son of the state in which his labors have been so intelligently directed as to make his career one of signal usefulness to his fellowmen. He has been and is distinctively a man of affairs and one who has wielded a marked influence. A strong mentality, an invincible courage, a most determined individuality have so entered into his makeup as to render him a natural leader of men and a director of public opinion.

General Collier was born in Iowa during its territorial days, his birth having occurred in Muscatine county, November 3, 1840. The

family was at one time resident of New York and his ancestors were residents of that state at the time of the Revolution. His father, Samuel H. Collier, born in Steuben county, New York, August 5, 1805, arrived in Iowa on the 10th of May, 1838, casting in his lot with its pioneer settlers and aiding materially in the early development of the commonwealth. At the time of the border troubles between Missouri and Iowa over the boundary line between the two states, he held a captain's commission from Governor Robert Lucas. His wife, Nancy Davenport Collier, also a native of New York, was born December 7, 1812.

The early boyhood days of General Collier were spent upon the homestead farm, but at his father's death, in October, 1852, he was thrown upon his own resources, being then not quite twelve years of age. Unremitting labor was his portion in youth and unwearied industry has been the secret of his success in after years. In 1857, with a party of twenty-one young men, he went from Muscatine county, Iowa, to Kansas, where they took claims in that new territory, just quieting down after the exciting and troublous days of 1856. Mr. Collier was then but seventeen years of age, but his early experiences had made him a self-reliant young man, with the judgment and ability of many a man whose years greatly outnumbered his. In the spring of 1860 he returned to Iowa. Having become impressed with the great value of education as a factor in a successful career, he resolved to impair the lack of his boyhood and entered Western College, then located in Linn county. He had just completed his first year when the war broke out.

Rapid was the progress of events at that day. President Lincoln issued his call for seventy-five thousand volunteers on the 15th of April, 1861; Governor Kirkwood, of Iowa, issued his proclamation for one regiment on the 17th; and on the 19th General Collier enlisted in what was afterward Company K, First Iowa Vol-



GEN. A. D. COLLIER.

unteer Infantry. He served with his regiment through the Missouri and Arkansas campaigns under General Lyons and participated in the battle of Wilson's creek after the expiration of his term. He was commissioned a first lieutenant in the recruiting service by Governor Kirkwood and Adjutant General N. B. Baker and served in that capacity in 1862 and 1863, and later he was at the front with the Forty-fourth Iowa Infantry, receiving his final discharge September 15, 1864.

After the close of the war General Collier resumed his studies and won successively the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Master of Science. He then began preparation for the bar and following his admission by Judge James H. Rothrock, March 26, 1867, he has since been engaged in practice, and has long maintained an honorable position at the Iowa bar. He was not long in gaining a good clientele, which has constantly developed in extent and also in the importance of the character of his work. He was city attorney of the city of Cedar Rapids, Linn county, Iowa, during the years 1874, 1875 and 1876, and was assistant solicitor of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company from 1878 to 1884. Since 1887 he has made his home in Sioux City, where he has a law business that continually brings him in association with the leading practitioners of this part of the state, and he is still in the active practice of his profession.

General Collier is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a past commander of General Hancock Post, No. 22, Department of Iowa. He has long been a member of the Iowa National Guard and was one of the first company commanders in the state. He was commissioned captain of the Baker Guards in June, 1873, and on January 28, 1874, lieutenant colonel of cavalry and aide-de-camp on Commander-in-chief Governor C. C. Carpenter's staff; was again captain of Company C, First Regiment, August 10, 1878;

assistant inspector general, First Brigade, General Banks commanding July 1, 1881; re-elected major of the First Regiment, April 14, 1884; and was commissioned brigadier general and judge advocate general on Governor Frank D. Jackson's staff, February 1, 1894, his present commission and rank.

General Collier has been an active and efficient member and worker in the Iowa National Guard ever since its organization, and to him is largely due the credit of the present efficient military law now on our statute. Prior to 1879 there had been but little done of a practical nature for the betterment of the Guard and it was in a chaotic condition; it is true, there were a few companies organized but the state gave them no assistance, save to furnish a few old muskets and cartridge boxes and the officers and members were obliged to keep up their organization by voluntary contributions and by the generosity and patriotism of the communities where they were located.

There had been two or three military conventions, one held in Dubuque and one in Des Moines, of which such men as Governor Frank D. Jackson, General James Rush Lincoln, General John R. Prime, Colonel C. V. Mount, Colonel P. C. Ballingall, General Byron A. Beeson, Colonel Sweeny, Colonel McCarthy and others were present, who in after years were distinguished as prominent officers in the Guard. But it was not until May 14, 1879, at Marshalltown that any definite action was formally taken. At that meeting a committee on the revision of the military law of the state of Iowa was appointed with General Collier as chairman and a united effort was then put forth for the securing of some favorable legislation. General Collier spent the entire winter of 1879 and 1880 in attendance upon and urging the legislature to enact some law bestowing recognition upon and substantially aiding the Guard. He drew the original bill that was passed and approved March 20, 1880, which under section 51 of said act appropriated the

sum of twenty thousand dollars per annum for the support and maintenance of the Iowa National Guard, the first dollar ever appropriated by the state of Iowa for that purpose.

That there was great rejoicing all along the line by members of the Guard goes without saying and many were the congratulations received by General Collier for his efficient and successful labors. As a recognition of his work as an officer and soldier and to show the high regard and esteem in which he was held by his superior officers, he was especially detailed by General W. L. Alexander, on order of Governor Gear, Commander-in-chief, in general orders No. 2, July 20, 1880, to make an inspection and muster of the Iowa National Guard for payment on uniforms. This inspection, which was made in conjunction with Adjutant General Alexander and Inspector General W. H. Thrift, was under the new law enacted and was thorough and rigid. The result was that a large number of companies throughout the state, not coming up to the required standard, were mustered out of the service by general orders No. 3, September, 1880, and from nine regiments and a battery or two the numbers were materially reduced and the standard of efficiency correspondingly raised. General Collier takes great pride and interest in the Iowa National Guard, and feels that in some degree he has contributed to its establishment and success, and though it has passed from and through the experimental stage to the high position it now occupies, he is the same staunch, firm friend and worker as of old and nothing gives him so much pleasure as to visit the annual inspections and encampments and note the splendid condition and efficiency of the Guard and compare it with twenty-five years ago.

General Collier has been married twice and is the father of four children. His present wife is Ethel Van Fassen Collier and together they are living with their little daughter Ethel Mary Collier, a girl of ten years, at their pleas-

ant home in Smith's Villa in Sioux City and she is the light and joy of his later years.

GEORGE DOUGLAS PERKINS.

To the energetic natures and strong mentality of such men as Hon. George Douglas Perkins, editor of the Sioux City Journal, is due the success and ever increasing prosperity of the Republican party in Iowa, and in the hands of this class of citizens there is ever assurance that the best interests and welfare of the party will be attended to, resulting in a successful culmination of the highest ambitions and expectations entertained by its adherents. Given to the prosecution of active measures in political affairs and possessing the earnest purpose of placing their party beyond the pale of possible diminution of power, the Republican leaders in Iowa are ever advancing, carrying everything before them in their irresistible onward march. Certainly one of the most potent elements in the success of the Republican movement in Iowa is George D. Perkins, who throughout his life has been a loyal citizen, imbued with patriotism and fearless in defense of his honest convictions. In the Civil war he followed the Union banners on southern battlefields and he has since, just as fearlessly and just as loyally, advocated in the halls of congress and through the press the principles which he believes will advance the welfare of the nation. Such is the man whose life history forms the theme of this article.

Mr. Perkins was born in Holley, Orleans county, New York, February 29, 1840, a son of John D. and Lucy (Forsyth) Perkins, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of New York, while both were descendants of old New England families. The father was an attorney who came to the west on account of failing health when his son George was but six years old. The family spent one year in Indiana, two years in Milwaukee and then re-



Goodwin

moved to Baraboo, Wisconsin, which was the family residence when the father died in 1850. Since that time George D. Perkins has been dependent upon his own exertions, and from humble financial circumstances he has risen to affluence through the opportunity which is the pride of our American life. In the meantime he had attended the public schools and had also extended his education under private instruction.

When sixteen years of age he began learning the printer's trade in the office of the Baraboo Republic, of Baraboo, Wisconsin. In 1860 he and his brother Henry removed to Cedar Falls, Iowa, and established a paper which they called the Gazette, Mr. Perkins continuing an active factor in its publication until August, 1863, when he enlisted as a private soldier in Company B, Thirty-first Iowa Infantry. At Helena, Arkansas, he was taken violently ill and from the hospital was transferred to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, where on the 12th of January, 1864, he was discharged and sent home—it was thought to die. It was found that he was suffering from abscess on the liver and it was long ere he recovered.

In 1866 the brothers sold the Gazette and removed to Chicago, where Mr. Perkins served for three years as agent for the Northwestern Association Press. In April, 1869, he came to Sioux City and purchased the Journal of Mahlon Gore, and removing to this city took possession of the office on the 1st of May of that year, and has since been editor of the paper. In 1870, being joined by his brother Henry, they established the Daily Journal, now one of the leading daily papers of the northwest. The firm of Perkins Brothers, with the exception of two years, beginning in the summer of 1876, when George D. Perkins conducted the business alone, had a continuous existence up to the time of the death of Henry Perkins, in November, 1884. At that time a stock company was formed under the name of Perkins Brothers Company, and George D. Perkins has

since been president and manager. Throughout the whole of his journalistic career he has been connected with but two papers. He is thoroughly conversant with the "art preservative" and moreover he keeps abreast with the best thinking men of the age, and treats with fairness and ability the questions which are under public discussion.

Mr. Perkins has been particularly influential in public affairs, especially in those relating to the political conditions of city, state and nation, and in 1873 was chosen to represent his district in the state senate, in which he served for one term. In 1890 he was elected by nearly one thousand plurality over the Democratic, Independent and Prohibition candidates to represent the eleventh Iowa district in congress and served four terms. During Governor Gear's administration he was commissioner of immigration, his term of office expiring by limitation of the statute at the end of two years. From President Arthur he received appointment to the position of United States marshal for the northern district of Iowa and was removed by President Cleveland under a charge of "offensive partisanship." He was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Cincinnati in 1876; at Chicago in 1880; and again in Chicago in 1888. He has been an active member of the party since the Fremont campaign of 1856, and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864.

In 1869 Mr. Perkins married Miss Louise E. Julia, a native of New York city, and they have five living children: Florence, Samuel, Clara, William and Thomas. Mr. Perkins, as a citizen of Sioux City, has extended his efforts to various fields in which, as an acknowledged leader, he has championed the highest interests of the municipality and the people at large. He and his family are identified with the Congregational church, and he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is spoken of as one of the leading men of Iowa. In his writings and in speech he is logical, candid and

sincere, and his utterances show deep thought and wide research. He has come to be held in high honor as one of the most forceful factors in journalistic and political circles in his state.

JOSEPH PAYETTE.

Joseph Payette, who as a contractor and builder is conducting a prosperous business in Sioux City, has had an eventful and interesting career and there is much in his life history that could well serve as a lesson worthy of emulation. When he first came to this city at the age of twenty years he could not speak English and he not only had to master the language but had to adapt himself to the ways of a new people, but although thus handicapped he has steadily progressed in business circles and has eventually gained a comfortable competence. He was born near Montreal, Canada, in 1840, and is a son of Nelson and Zoe (Cantale) Payette, who were also natives of Canada. The father was a farmer by occupation and died at Grosvenor, Connecticut, in 1901, at the age of ninety-nine years. His wife had passed away when about forty-four years of age. Joseph was the fifteenth in order of birth in their family of nineteen children and four of the number are now living in Sioux City: Nelson, Joseph, Thaphille and Adolphus D.

Mr. Payette acquired his early education in the French schools of his native town. He began to learn the carpenter's trade in his home locality when he was fourteen years of age. On leaving Canada he located at Troy, New York, in 1863, and there followed the carpenter's trade for a brief period, but gradually worked his way westward. He was six weeks in making the trip from Boonesboro to Sioux City with an ox team. This was in 1865 and here he entered the employ of the United States government, taking charge of a drove of horses and supplies with which he started up the

Missouri river, traveling by way of the forts. He had two boatloads of supplies, one for Fort Randall and one for Fort Benton, but on the way he met Captain Reed returning and the trip was abandoned. At this time a man living in Sioux City by the name of Pratt offered Mr. Payette a home with him and also gave him a chance for attending school, as he could not speak the English language at that time. He was then but twenty-five years of age and he spent one year in school, his first English teacher being Mrs. E. Todd, who had charge of the school in the little brick school house. A year later Mr. Payette had an opportunity to work at the carpenter's trade in the old Illinois Central depot at good wages and the temptation was too great, so he put aside his text books and began following the builder's trade. In 1866 F. X. Batul became a partner of G. Payette. This partnership was continued for nine years, after which he was alone in business for a time and in 1891 he entered into partnership with M. A. Comeau, a contractor. In 1899 he went to Montreal, Canada, where he remained for about four months and in May, 1900, returned to Sioux City and organized the Payette Construction Company, of which he became president and manager. This company was formed for the purpose of doing a general contracting and building business and now has offices at No. 514 Pearl street.

During the period of his residence in Sioux City Mr. Payette has been associated with the erection of some of the important buildings here, including the Metropolitan block, the Peavey Grand Opera House at the corner of Jones and Fourth streets, and several fine residences. He also built the Catholic church at Early, Iowa, and the Catholic church at Lohrville, Iowa, the Catholic church at Ida Grove, Iowa, the courthouse at Elk Point, South Dakota, the bank building at Westfield, Iowa, the bank buildings at Bloomfield and Belden, Nebraska, and the bank and store building at Belden, Nebraska, which was erected in 1904.



JOSEPH PAYETTE.

He also built the Corn Palace in Sioux City in 1891 and a building at the corner of Douglas and Fourth streets in 1903. Also Arcade building, Cromans block, in 1887, and many more business blocks and residences. These buildings indicate excellent workmanship and thorough understanding of the trade, and in business circles Mr. Payette has always occupied an enviable position.

In 1860 Mr. Payette was married in Sioux City to Miss Hannah Benoit, who died in 1880 at the age of thirty-six years, and their children were Effie, May and Adelbert. On the 7th of January, 1890, he was again married, his second union being with Philamenne St. Pierre, of Montreal, Canada, and in Sioux City they have many friends. He was for eighteen years a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a charter member of St. John the Baptiste (Catholic) church, of which he was for seven years a trustee. He is a member of the Mystic Tailors, the Fraternal Choppers of America, Red Men and the Catholic Knights of Columbus. A life of untiring activity and energy crowned with success—such has been the history of Mr. Payette and it is certainly in many respects worthy of high commendation.

LINCOLN R. MYERS.

"Through struggles to triumph" appears to be the maxim which holds sway over the majority of our citizens and though it is undeniably true that many meet failure there are others who through their inherent force of character and strong mentality rise paramount to environment and all which appears to hinder them, and eventually attain the success which is the goal of all ambitious and enterprising effort. Of this class Mr. Myers is a representative. He is actively engaged in the hardware, implement and farm machinery business

in Anthon and for a number of years was a leading farmer of Woodbury county.

A native son of Iowa, Mr. Myers was born in Nevada, Story county, January 21, 1862. His father, Dr. Jonathan R. Myers, was born in Pennsylvania in 1830 and, having spent his boyhood there and attained to years of maturity, he was married to Miss Eliza Bears, also a native of Pennsylvania. Removing westward to Iowa he located in Nevada in 1850, making the journey ere railroads were built in that part of the state. He was one of the pioneer physicians of Iowa and practiced his profession in Story and Polk counties for a number of years. Later he removed to Woodbury county, where he continued the practice of medicine and spent his remaining days, his death there occurring in 1902. He was one of the prominent and influential residents of Woodbury county, well known in Sioux City and other portions of northwestern Iowa. He did important service for his fellow men as one of the early physicians of the state, traveling for miles over the unbroken prairies in order to render medical aid to the sick and suffering. His widow still survives him and now resides in California.

Lincoln R. Myers was reared to manhood in Polk county, Iowa, and in his youth attended the common schools, while later he pursued a high school education. When a young man he came to Woodbury county and located in Grant township, where he engaged in farming. Having purchased one hundred and sixty acres of raw prairie land, he placed this under the plow, breaking his fields with ox teams. The work of farming was carried forward by him continually until he had developed a very valuable property and as his financial resources increased he added to his landed possessions from time to time until he is now the owner of about nine hundred acres in Woodbury and Plymouth counties. He was actively and successfully engaged in farming until 1899 when he rented his farm and removed to Sioux City, where he

was engaged in dealing in live stock for two years. In 1901 he took up his abode in Anthon. Here he erected a large business block and he now carries an extensive line of hardware, implements and farm machinery, binding twine, harness, wagons, buggies and carriages. He is rapidly building up a good trade and has already secured a very desirable share of the public patronage.

In 1881, in Grant township, Mr. Myers was united in marriage to Miss Alice A. Mitchell, daughter of D. W. Mitchell, of Jasper county. She is a native of Iowa, born in Jasper county, and coming to Woodbury county in her girlhood days was here reared. There are four children by this marriage: Edna, Lela, Ralla J. and Bessie.

Mr. Myers is a Republican but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him. He is, however, serving as a member of the town council. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has filled all the chairs and is a past grand of Anthon Lodge. Success comes as the legitimate result of well applied energy, unflagging determination and perseverance in the course of action when once decided upon, and in tracing the career of Mr. Myers it is evident that these commendable qualities have formed the foundation of his prosperity. His personal characteristics are such as have insured to him the high esteem of all who know him and in the history of Woodbury county he well deserves mention.

JOSEPH A. FOYE.

The business history of Joseph A. Foye is one in which is illustrated the power of indefatigable effort and honorable purpose in the active affairs of life. His course has been characterized by discriminating judgment, by ready recognition of opportunity and by the utilization of every means at hand leading to honorable success and to-day he is identified

with important interests of Sioux City, interests which place him in the front rank among the leading and influential business men of north-western Iowa. He is the president of the Foye & Goodrich transfer and bus line, is also engaged in the manufacture of lumber in Union county, in eastern Oregon, where he spends his winters in the interest of the business, and also has extensive and important ranch interests.

Mr. Foye was born in Orangeville, Stephenson county, Illinois, on the 21st of October, 1853. His parents were Charles A. and Lavina (Deal) Foye. The father, who was born in Belgrade, Kennebec county, Maine, November 8, 1832, was a stone-mason by trade and also conducted a general store in the east. In the year 1854 he removed westward to Black Hawk county, Iowa, and conducted a general mercantile establishment in Barkley township, that county. He was associated with A. Barkley in laying out the township and also conducted a hotel in the village. Mr. Foye remained there when most of the townsmen left at the time of the Minnesota massacre. In 1858 he sold his store and hotel but still retained possession of his farm, which was situated in Lester township, Black Hawk county.

On the opening of the Civil war he responded to the call to arms and with patriotic loyalty espoused the Union cause, becoming a member of Company C, Thirty-first Iowa Infantry, under Captain John Cook. He served under General John A. Logan and was also with General Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea. He participated in the siege and battle of Vicksburg and was in the battle of Jackson, Mississippi. Subsequent to the death of his first commander, Captain Cook, he was under the command of Captain Smith. He took part in a battle in South Carolina, where an attempt was made to run a line across the river. After all efforts had failed the captain called on Charles A. Foye, who told the captain that if he could choose four men he would undertake the task. This he did and a half hour later he succeeded



J. A. Foye

in placing the cable ropes across the river although ten thousand Rebel troops were stationed there. Before daybreak the main army had passed over on pontoon boats, built breastworks and soon captured the city. Mr. Foye was always most faithful to his duty and when the war was over he received an honorable discharge. He then returned to his farm but after a short time he rented that property and removed to Waterloo, Iowa, where he engaged in contracting and building. Ultimately, however, he sold his business there and in 1879 made his way to Sioux City. Soon afterward he located on a farm just across the river in Nebraska and there he lived until his death, which occurred on the 16th of February, 1898, when he was sixty-nine years of age. His wife, who was born in Philadelphia, died May 16, 1890.

At the age of nine years Joseph A. Foye was left to manage the farm. He received his education in the district schools and in Waterloo, Iowa, where he completed his studies. At the age of eighteen he started to work for Walter Hitecock, owner of the bus and transfer line, and in six months was made foreman. When twenty years of age he became a brakeman for the Illinois Central Railroad, running between Waterloo and Mona, and in a short time was made train, baggage and express messenger. They also carried the mail between Waterloo, Fort Dodge and Sioux City. On the 17th of December, 1878, he had his arm broken, besides receiving other injuries in a wreck at Fort Dodge, and this incapacitated him for further business until June 15, 1879. In that year he removed to Sioux City and took the examination for conductor on a freight train, but in a short time he found that the arm that had been injured could not stand the strain of climbing over box cars in safety as there were no bridges in those days and in consequence he accepted his old run in order to look after his fruit shippers' interests. He also became the owner of a half interest in a grocery store in the Barlow block, which was conducted under the firm name of

Foye & Deal, and he was associated with this enterprise until 1883, when he sold out. He then took leave of absence from the railroad company and went to Coldridge, Nebraska, where he built a barn and engaged in transferring passengers for the Omaha Railroad Company from that place to Hardington and Yankton, connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. He also built a barn at Hardington and in connection with the livery business conducted a hotel, known as the Myers Hotel. He became proprietor of the latter because of the fact that he had loaned the proprietor, Mr. Myers, one thousand dollars, and he took charge of the hotel until Mr. Myers was able to pay the money. At length Mr. Foye sold all his property at Hardington and returned to Sioux City. In 1884 he purchased the James E. Booge bus and transfer line, for which he paid four thousand dollars, and since then he has developed a business which represents an invested capital of twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1887 he bought a bus line and barn at Waterloo, Iowa, and consolidated his interest there with the street car company, capitalized for eighteen thousand dollars. Mr. Reynolds, of Boone, Iowa, held two-thirds of the stock and Mr. Foye one-third, and the latter was elected president and general manager. In 1888 he bought the interest of Mr. Reynolds but the following year he sold two-thirds of the stock to Kellogg & Hartman for twelve thousand dollars and returned to Sioux City. During the year 1889 he owned the Yankton bus and transfer line, but afterward sold this to L. Reardon. In 1890 he purchased a barn at Hardington and he also built one at Akron, Iowa, the same year. These he stocked but later sold both. He also built a barn at Browns Valley, Minnesota, and became owner of a half section of land in that locality. He has since sold the land but still retains possession of the barn. In 1893 he built a gristmill at Stateline, Mississippi. He shipped his worn out horses from here to the south and as stock was cheap

there he purchased cattle which he shipped to his Nebraska ranch, where they were fed for market. He now owns two hundred and twenty-eight acres of well improved land and a six-room summer cottage on Walker island and a half section of land eight miles northeast of Creighton, Nebraska, all well improved. In 1901 he purchased a half interest with S. B. Madison, who has since died, in a bus and transfer line at Minneapolis, Minnesota, of which Mr. Madison had been proprietor for thirty-five years, and of which Mr. Foye is now president and treasurer. He is still in charge of the transfer business for the Illinois Central Railroad at Sioux City and his name has appeared on their pay roll since he was nineteen years of age. In connection with his son Bert H., he at one time owned six hundred acres of land in Union county in eastern Oregon, where the latter had gone for the benefit of his health, but has since disposed of that property, with the exception of the timber on the land which he still retains, and now owns three hundred and twenty acres on Catherine creek, where he also owns a water-power sawmill, known as the Holbrook mill, which was built thirty-eight years ago and is to-day one of the best mills of the kind in eastern Oregon. It has recently been rebuilt and new machinery installed. Here a million feet of lumber are manufactured annually and there is now a company being formed to establish an electric light plant with power from the mill to run the machinery to furnish light for the town of Union. Mr. Foye raises a great many horses on his ranches and is now planning to raise all necessary stock for his own transfer lines. As an agriculturist, as well as in industrial and commercial circles, he has met with excellent success.

On the 31st of May, 1876, in the Methodist Episcopal church at Waterloo, Iowa, Mr. Foye was married by Rev. Berry to Miss Josephine L. Kaylor, who was born in Clinton, Iowa, August 1, 1854. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania. About 1889 they removed to Salem,

Oregon, where the father died in 1894, but the mother is still living there. She is a member of the Presbyterian church. In politics Mr. Kaylor was a Republican and served as justice of the peace and in other minor offices in Black Hawk county. He also conducted a general store at Lester Center. He had nine children, four sons and five daughters, those still living being Frank and Bert, both residents of Salem, Oregon; Anna, wife of Isaac Conkling of the same place; and Stella A., teacher, at home with her mother. Mrs. Foye, who was the eldest, died February 11, 1882, of bronchial trouble. Prior to her marriage she had successfully engaged in teaching school in Black Hawk county for four years and was a most estimable lady. She left two sons: Harry A., born in Waterloo, June 5, 1877, was educated in the Sioux City high school and also took a business course. He now owns stock in the bus and transfer company of this place and is also secretary of the Minneapolis Bus Line and Transfer Company. Socially he is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and politically is identified with the Republican party. Bert H., the younger son, was born in Sioux City, November 21, 1879, and attended the public schools and Brown's Business College. He is in partnership with his father in the ranch and saw-mill business and is also interested in the business at Minneapolis, where he spends the summer. In politics he is a Republican. He was married at Omaha, Nebraska, June 14, 1904, to Miss Grace Wright, a daughter of Dunham Wright and a niece of Governor Gear, of Oregon. Her father is the owner of the famous medical hot springs in Union county, that state. He located the springs when a mere lad of eighteen years, making the trip by stage from Burlington, Iowa. He is also one of the largest land owners in that locality, as well as one of its most prominent and influential citizens. As a Democrat he takes an active part in politics and for several terms has represented his district in congress, as senator.

Mr. Foye was again married February 10, 1882, his second union being with Miss Anna E. Aldrich, who was born in Brunswick, Ohio, September 30, 1854, a daughter of Jason and Kate (Perry) Aldrich, natives of the same state. In 1856 the family removed to Waterloo, Black Hawk county, Iowa, where the father engaged in farming and later purchased a large farm twelve miles north of that place. In 1892 he removed to Cedar Falls, where he is now living retired. He affiliates with the Republican party and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In their family are three children, of whom Mrs. Foye is the only daughter. Her brother Perry is a resident of Sioux City, where he has served as mail carrier for the past fourteen years. He married Lila Wood and has two sons, Harry, district manager for the Equitable Life Insurance Company at Cedar Falls, married Mary Tolerton, daughter of Judge Tolerton, and they have one daughter, Marguerite. Mrs. Foye is a well educated lady and successfully taught school in Black Hawk and Bremer counties for eighteen terms. She is a member of the Sioux City Equality Club and quite prominent in social circles. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. They have one son, Joseph A. C., who was born in Sioux City, June 24, 1886, and is now attending the high school.

Extensive and important have been the business enterprises which have claimed the time and attention of Mr. Foye. He is a man of keen business discernment and careful management, who carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. Entering the business world at a very early age, he has improved his opportunities, has utilized his time and energies to the best advantage and has made consecutive progress on the high road to success. His invested interests are now extensive, yielding to him an excellent income, and he is to-day classed

among the leading and representative citizens of Northwestern Iowa.

MRS. E. M. MARION.

Mrs. E. M. Marion was born at Besancon, France, January 15, 1831. Her father, who was extensively engaged in the manufacture of stoves, died in Paris in 1845, while her mother's death occurred in Sioux City, Iowa.

Mrs. Marion came to the United States in 1850, locating in St. Louis, and in 1854 she gave her hand in marriage to Fred Buchrucker, who was employed as a salesman in a general store. They came to Sioux City in 1857, finding here a little village, yet one having good business opportunities, which fact Mr. Buchrucker recognized. He established a general store and built the first brick store building in this city, located at No. 221 Pearl street. He was not long permitted to conduct the new enterprise, however, for his death occurred in 1860. There were two children by that marriage, Louisa, who died at the age of nineteen years, and Fred, who is now living in St. Louis, Missouri.

Mrs. Buchrucker was again married in 1864, when she became the wife of Paul J. B. Marion, who was serving as an officer on General Cook's staff at the close of the war. He had been a faithful soldier of the Union cause, valiant and true, and made for himself a most creditable military record. When the country was no longer in need of his services in a military capacity he returned to his home in the north and became a valued resident of Sioux City, where as a merchant he was well known for several years. His death, however, occurred in 1870 and his loss was deeply mourned by many friends, who respected him for his general worth, his reliability in business and his fidelity in citizenship. He was a son of a large diamond merchant of Paris. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Marion were born two daughters, Fin-

ma, now the wife of A. B. Crafts, and Eugenia Helene, at home. Mrs. Marion is a member of St. Thomas' Episcopal church of Sioux City. She and her daughter have made two trips to Europe, one in 1887 and the second in 1892, visiting many points of modern and historic interest in the old world and gaining the knowledge and culture which only travel can bring. They occupy a fine home in Sioux City and Mrs. Marion has valuable invested interests here. In social circles they hold an enviable position and their own household is noted for its charming social functions.

RIGHT REV. PHILIP JOSEPH GARRIGAN.

Right Rev. Philip Joseph Garrigan, first bishop of the diocese of Sioux City, was born in Ireland about the middle of the last century. The family emigrated to the United States in the early fifties of eighteen hundred, and settled in Massachusetts. The future bishop of Sioux City received his primary and intermediate education in the excellent schools of the old Bay state and with it imbibed much of the progressive and aggressive spirit of New England life and enterprise. From the high school of the state he entered St. Charles College, of Maryland, preparatory to studying philosophy and theology as pre-requisites for the ministry of the Catholic priesthood. Having completed the curriculum established for ecclesiastical students, Philip Joseph Garrigan was ordained a priest in St. Joseph's Providence Seminary, of Troy, New York, June 11, 1870. His first mission was as an assistant in St. John's parish, Worcester, Massachusetts. Thence he was invited back to the seminary in Troy to assume the duties of director or vice-president in 1873. He filled this difficult and important office for three years, and was then called back to work in his own diocese (Springfield, Massachusetts) and in the city of Fitchburg. Here Father Garri-

gan labored most zealously and most successfully for fourteen years. He builded churches and schools; took an active part in all public movements involving the welfare of the people, especially the temperance movement; and endeared himself not only to the people of his own flock and faith but also to all classes of citizens by his sterling virtues, his untiring activity and his continued championship of the cause of morality and education. There was universal regret throughout the city when in 1888 he resolved to accept the position of vice rector of the new Catholic university, then in course of construction in Washington, D. C. He heroically severed the ties of schools and parish and city, and generously threw himself into the new world of action as the assistant of the now Archbishop Keane of Dubuque, in the greatest work the Catholic church had so far undertaken in the United States. Having enjoyed during the fourteen years of his office a very active part in the upbuilding and organization of this important enterprise, Rev. Dr. Garrigan was called to organize and govern the new and important diocese of Sioux City in 1902. The diocese was created in January of that year. The bishop was appointed by Leo XIII in March, and Bishop Garrigan was consecrated in his former diocese of Springfield, Massachusetts, May 25th, and installed as bishop of his own see and cathedral on June 18, 1902.

REV. LOUIS PHILIP DAGNAULT.

Rev. Louis Ph. Dagnault, of St. John the Baptist church of Sioux City, was born in Montreal, Canada, February 21, 1858, and was educated in the Jesuit College, being graduated there in 1879. He came to Sioux City in January, 1898, to accept the pastorate of St. John the Baptist church, where he has since remained, doing most effective and earnest work.

During the years 1887-8 the project of build-



Yours very truly
Philip J. Gauguier
Bp of Saint City

ing a church for the French Catholics was frequently under discussion. It was not until the year 1889 that Bishop Hennessy was asked if he would send a French priest to Sioux City if a church was provided. He readily consented to do so, and accordingly arrangements were made to erect the church at once. The property on which the church and house now stands had been purchased in 1888 of George Kingsnorth for fifty-five hundred dollars by a committee of prominent French Catholics, composed of N. Desparois, F. Babue and P. Delier. The church was erected in 1889 at the cost of twenty-five hundred dollars. About a year later the parochial residence was built at the cost of fifteen hundred dollars.

When the church was completed Bishop Hennessy assigned Father M. C. Sullivan to the parish until he was able to procure a French priest. After the lapse of about a year Rev. Alfred Le Brun was appointed to succeed Father Sullivan. The administration of Father Le Brun was of short duration. He was followed by Father L. P. Paquin, who remained for about three years. After Father Paquin came the Rev. J. O. LaChapelle; Father D. R. Guevard and Rev. L. O. Tremblay succeeded in the order named. The first two named remained but a short time. Father Tremblay officiated for nearly two years. In January, 1898, the present pastor, Rev. L. P. Dagnault, took charge of the parish. He proceeded at once to place himself in touch with the members of his parish and bring about that harmony between the priest and the people which is so essential to the well being of a parish. He also set about inaugurating the necessary improvements and repairs. Since he took charge he has had some much needed repairs done on the church building and pastor's residence. A heating plant has been installed in the church; the church building has been painted, as has also the house, a fence has been built about the property, and many other smaller necessary details attended to. All lines of church

work have been carried on in a most progressive manner and excellent results have been accomplished. Father Dagnault is a man of most scholarly attainments and while his work has resulted greatly to the benefit of the church he has also won the respect and good will of the residents of Sioux City.

GEORGE M. KELLOGG.

George M. Kellogg, superintendent of the fire department of Sioux City, Iowa, is well qualified for the important position that he is now filling. He has held the position continuously since 1888, with the exception of one year, and during his administration the department has developed to extensive proportions and along progressive lines that place it in the foremost rank as a model department of the country. Mr. Kellogg has labored untiringly to advance its upbuilding and efficiency and deserves great credit for what he has accomplished in this direction.

A native of Iowa, he was born near the city of Dubuque, January 28, 1861. His father, George W. Kellogg, was born in Oberlin, Ohio, and has for many years resided in the west, having come to Sioux City in 1864. Here he is now living at the age of sixty-eight years and is engaged in the practice of law. While residing in Dakota he served as a member of the territorial legislature for three terms, was also justice of the peace and was territorial auditor for one term. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah E. McMillan, was born in Iowa and died in 1882 at the age of thirty years in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which she was a consistent member. They were the parents of six children: George M.; Frank E., who is captain of hose company No. 2, of Sioux City; Perry, deceased; Otis J., who has been a conductor on the street railway of Sioux City for twelve years; Moses K.,

deceased; and Lucy E., who died at the age of three years.

George M. Kellogg acquired his education in the public schools of South Dakota and after putting aside his text-books he worked at any occupation that he could secure which would yield him an honest living. At different times he was engaged in farming, in rafting on the river and in teaming. In 1884 he came to Sioux City, where he entered the employ of Davis & Wann, grain and implement dealers, with which firm he continued for three years. On the expiration of that period he entered the service of the Oberne & Hosick Company, dealers in hides, tallow and fur, becoming buyer and assistant bookkeeper, and eventually he went upon the road for that firm. He represented it in this way for two years, after which he returned to Davis & Company as foreman of their house, acting in that capacity for three years. In 1885 he entered the employ of the Sioux City Street Railway Company as foreman of its barns and not long afterward accepted the position of shipper and keeper of the stock books with the Standard Oil Company. In 1888 he was appointed by the city council chief of the Sioux City Fire Department and with the exception of the year 1893 he has held the office continuously since, being the incumbent at this writing. In this time he has had a varied experience and his efforts have been largely effective in promoting the efficiency of the department and in raising its standard of excellence. In his service every engine house in the city has been built with the exception of No. 1, most of the apparatus has been purchased by him, and under his direction the fire department has been trained and prepared for the important and responsible work which devolves upon it.

In 1887 occurred the marriage of Mr. Kellogg and Miss Mary E. Jackson, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (McKenna) Jackson. She was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1865, and by her marriage has become the

mother of one son, George M. Kellogg Jr., whose birth occurred in Sioux City in 1886 and who is now a student in the high school. Mr. Kellogg gives his political allegiance to the Democracy and is a member of various fraternal organizations, including the Masonic lodge, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Yeomans and the Knights and Ladies of the Golden Precept. He is well known as a representative of fire department interests throughout the state and is now vice-president of the International Association of Fire Engineers and vice-president of the Iowa State Fire Association. In Sioux City he is well known and has the confidence and good will of the public because of his allegiance to his duty and because of the possession of many sterling personal traits of character.

C. SHENKBERG.

C. Shenkberg, controlling one of the most extensive business enterprises of Sioux City and influencing trade relations in no small degree by his enterprise and business sagacity, was born in Oldenburg, Germany, February 3, 1835, his father being Ferdinand Shenkberg. He spent the first nineteen years of his life in his native country and arrived in America in 1854, leaving Bremen on a sailing vessel, which after forty-eight days reached the harbor of New York. Locating in Brooklyn he was employed as a clerk in a grocery store, working for six dollars per month. He spent two years there and on the expiration of that period removed to Harrietsville, Ohio, where he was employed in a country grocery store for two years. The owner of the store then said he could not afford to pay Mr. Shenkberg and promised half of the return profits of his tobacco crop. On this he made two thousand dol-



C. Shenkberg

lars. He afterward removed to Marietta, Ohio, where he started a wholesale grocery business. Mr. Shenkberg remained in Ohio for twenty-five years and thence came to Sioux City, Iowa, in 1882. In the meantime he had prospered in his undertaking, carrying forward to successful completion the various business interests which claimed his attention. With good capital he then removed to northwestern Iowa and brought with him twenty-two carloads of groceries. Here he established a wholesale grocery house, of which he is still the head, the firm name being now the C. Shenkberg Company. In 1892 he erected a fine business block six stories in height and basement. The structure is of brick and stone and there are seven floors each one hundred by one hundred and fifty feet. The adjoining building, three floors and basement, is occupied by the firm as a coffee roasting house and warehouse. This large building fully occupied by the grocery stock is indicative of the volume of trade enjoyed by the company, showing in large measure the business enterprise and very desirable success which Mr. Shenkberg has achieved. He is also the leading partner in the Iowa Candy Company. In the wholesale grocery a capital of four hundred thousand dollars has been invested.

While residing in Ohio Mr. Shenkberg was united in marriage in 1862 to Lydia J. Neptune, and unto them were born three children, of whom only one is now living, Franz, who is manager of his father's business. The wife and mother died in 1872. In 1874 Mr. Shenkberg was again married, his second union being with Alma Ogle and they now have one daughter, Nellie, who is the wife of J. H. Featherstone, a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and by this marriage there is a daughter, Louise Featherstone.

In his political views Mr. Shenkberg is a Republican, but has steadily refused to accept office, preferring to devote his attention to his extensive business interests. His affairs are conducted with diligence, guided by sound

judgment. He is accurate in his estimate of a business proposition and its possibilities, is sagacious and far-sighted, and through close conformity to the ethics of commercial life he has won the confidence of the business world as well as a liberal public patronage.

WILLIAM K. SHAW.

William K. Shaw, who was a factor in the business life of Sioux City for many years and for six years prior to his death represented the real estate interests of Woodbury county, was born in Watertown, New York. His father died when he was but seven years of age and he was reared by his grandmother in his native city, attending the public schools. His father at one time had been proprietor of a sanitarium at Cromwell, Connecticut, and when William K. Shaw attained his majority he went to Cromwell and there engaged in the drug business, conducting his store for several years. Subsequently he went to Norwich, Connecticut, where he again opened a drug store and when he disposed of his interest in that line he took charge of the Wauregan House there—a hotel, of which he was proprietor for a short time. Subsequently he purchased two woolen mills in Norwich and engaged in manufacturing there for a few years. He next became proprietor of the Fort Griswold House, a small hotel, which he conducted with success until 1889, when he sold out and came to the west, settling in Sioux City. Here he established a restaurant and also conducted a retail liquor business, prior to the time that he began dealing in patent medicines. During this entire period he was also investing his money in real estate and in 1897 he gave up all other lines of business and devoted his entire time and attention to real estate operations, carrying these on extensively up to the time of his death, which occurred January 14, 1904.

Mr. Shaw was married in the east to Miss

Dimock and the children of the family are Ethel, Florence, Madonna and Kent, all of whom reside at home. Mr. Shaw took little interest in politics and held no political positions, but devoted his entire time and attention to his business affairs, in which he was very successful. At the time of his death he owned twenty-five houses in Sioux City and these bring to Mrs. Shaw a large rental, placing her in very comfortable financial circumstances. Mr. Shaw was well known among the business men of Sioux City and gained many friends here. Mrs. Shaw now owns a nice home at 915 West Fourteenth street occupied by herself and family.

AGNES EICHELBERGER, M. D.

Dr. Agnes Eichelberger, who in the practice of medicine in Sioux City is making a specialty of obstetrics and diseases of children, was born in Lewiston, Illinois, May 28, 1864, a daughter of Martin and Isabelle G. (Johnson) Eichelberger. Her father was a merchant and spent the latter years of his life in retirement from business cares. At one time he served as postmaster of Lewiston, Illinois. He died in 1886, when about sixty-three years of age, his birth having occurred in 1823. His widow still survives at the age of eighty-three years and makes her home with Dr. Eichelberger. The other members of the family are as follows: Edwin E. is engaged in the insurance business in Lewiston, Illinois, and is married and has four children, one of whom is the wife of W. D. Palmer, a wholesale fruit dealer of Sioux City. Julia is the wife of W. J. Dyckes, a lawyer of Lewiston, Illinois, and they have two children. Irene is the wife of A. L. Howes, a traveling man residing in Peoria, Illinois, and they have two children.

After attending the public schools Dr. Eichelberger became a student in Hartman College and also spent two years in Oberlin College,

leaving that institution to enter the Northwestern University at Chicago, where she was graduated on the completion of a course in medicine, with the class of 1888. She was afterward splendidly qualified for the private practice of medicine by eighteen months' experience in hospital service, and in 1890 she came to Sioux City, where she opened an office. Here she has since engaged in general practice, making a specialty of children's diseases, and in that branch of her work has been particularly successful. She spent two summers in study in Europe—in 1899 and 1902—attending clinics in London, Paris and Berlin, and her study abroad added largely to her knowledge and her efficiency in practice.

Dr. Eichelberger belongs to the Woodbury County Medical Society, the Sioux Valley Medical Society, the Iowa State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. She is physician in charge of the Florence Crittenden Home and is on the staff of the Samaritan Hospital and the Training School for Nurses, and is lecturing on obstetrics and children's diseases. She is examiner for the Young Women's Christian Association and is second vice-president of the Association of Charities of Sioux City. Added to her love of scientific research and her deep interest in her profession is her strong humanitarian spirit and true womanly sympathy, and these qualities make her presence most acceptable in the sickroom.

WILLIAM R. DE WITT.

William R. De Witt, who is living on section 22, Rutland township, was born in Jones county, Iowa, August 30, 1860. His paternal grandfather, John De Witt, was reared in New Jersey, and the father, Isaac De Witt, was born in that state in 1813. The latter also spent the days of his boyhood and youth there, was accorded good school privileges and became a teacher, following that profession for a num-



DR. AGNES EICHELBERGER.

ber of years. He also qualified for civil engineering and did survey work in Minnesota and Wisconsin for a number of winters. In Ohio he was married to Elizabeth Longshore, a native of that state, born near Columbus, and a daughter of Esquire Longshore, one of the early settlers of Ohio. Mr. De Witt took up his abode at Dubuque, Iowa, during the period of its early development and worked in the mines there. He afterward made a trip to California by way of the isthmus route, in 1849, and spent two years in the mines on the Pacific coast, being fairly successful in his search for the precious metal there. He returned by the same route in 1851 and afterward purchased land in Jones county, taking up his abode thereon. It was subsequent to this time that he returned to Ohio and was married. He had opened up his farm and owned several hundred acres of prairie and timber land. Upon this place he reared his family and he is still living there at the advanced age of ninety-one years. His wife has reached the age of seventy years and both are yet enjoying good health. He has been identified with pioneer development in several states, has an intimate knowledge gained from personal experience with the conditions which existed in the early mining days in California and has borne his full share in the work of development and progress in his part of the state of Iowa. In the family were six sons and two daughters: Mrs. Melvina Griswold, who is now a widow; William R., of this review; George, who is living in Sioux City; James, of Wyoming; Alice, the wife of J. M. Davis, editor of the Logan Gazette of Harrison county; Albert, of Woodbury county; Clinton, of Nebraska; and Fred, who is engaged in the hardware business in Jones county, Iowa.

William R. De Witt was reared to manhood in Jones county on the old homestead farm, which his father improved and developed there. He attended the common schools and when not engaged with the duties of the schoolroom

worked in the fields and gained broad practical experience concerning farm methods. In 1884 he came to Woodbury county and settled upon a tract of raw land, which he has transformed into his present fine farm. Acre after acre he placed under the plow, planted the seed and in due time gathered abundant harvests. This place he has also improved with modern buildings and there now stands upon his farm a large neat residence, two good barns, sheds for the shelter of grain and stock, and in fact all modern accessories. The place is divided into fields of convenient size by well kept fences, while an orchard and shade and ornamental trees add to the value and attractive appearance of this now desirable property. Neatness and thrift characterize the farm in all of its departments and indicate the careful supervision of a progressive owner.

Mr. De Witt was married in Sioux City on the 27th of September, 1892, the lady of his choice being Miss Sarah Orr, a native of Jones county, reared and educated there. She is a sister of Mrs. W. R. Duncanson of this county. There are two children of this marriage, Stella and Virgil. Politically Mr. De Witt is a Democrat whose belief in the principles of the party is indicated by the ballot which he ever deposits in support of this county. He is always interested in every measure calculated to improve the county and promote its material progress and while he is never remiss in the duties of citizenship he yet gives the greater part of his time and attention to his farm work and has led an active, useful and honorable life.

CHARLES K. SMITH.

Charles K. Smith, deceased, whose life record is inseparably interwoven with the early history of Sioux City, took a very active part in the development and upbuilding of Woodbury county and especially of the city during the early period of its progress. He was born

in St. Johns, New York, February 12, 1835. His father, Moses M. Smith, married a Miss Clock and they resided in the Empire state. Their son Charles was educated in the schools of Gouverneur, New York, and when nineteen years of age he entered upon his business career as a salesman in the employ of Elwanger & Barry, at Rochester, New York. The west, however, attracted him and in 1856 he made his way to Sioux City. He then went to Niobrara, Nebraska, and held the town site that winter. In the spring of 1857 he was appointed postmaster of Sioux City and occupied the first postoffice here, succeeding C. K. Cook. Hitherto the mail had been distributed from a store or place otherwise than a regular post-office. Mr. Smith was also the first stage agent and first express agent and he had a stock of hardware and tinware. After his retirement from the postoffice on the close of President Buchanan's administration he engaged in the hardware trade. In 1870 he built the St. Elmo Hotel, which he conducted for three years and then sold out. He afterward engaged in farming for one year and then removed to Merrill, where he purchased grain for three years and conducted a general store. He next resided at Lemars, where he engaged in general merchandising for three years and on his return to Sioux City he began traveling for William T. Allen, of Chicago. Two years later he established a grocery store, which he conducted for two years and was then state oil inspector under Inspector Dunn. His next position was that of desk sergeant at the police station and he continued to act in that capacity up to the time of his death, which occurred February 22, 1901, when he was sixty-six years of age.

Mr. Smith was married on the 20th of July, 1860, to Miss Ann M. Gill, a daughter of John and Abigail (Kimble) Gill, of New York. They have three children: Lizzie, the wife of G. B. Healey, of Sioux City; Fred C., with whom Mrs. Smith now makes her home; and Frank G. Mr. Smith was a member of the

Unitarian church and also the Masonic fraternity. He always gave his political allegiance to the Democratic party and he held some of the city offices, being called to positions of public trust by his fellow townsmen who recognized his deep interest in public affairs and his loyalty to the general good. He was mayor of Sioux City in the earlier days and has also been county treasurer. Everything that pertained to the advancement of community interests elicited his attention and usually received his stalwart support and co-operation. He was extremely familiar with the history of Sioux City from the days of its early growth down to the period of later progress and prosperity, and was justly numbered among its honored pioneer residents.

WILLIAM GORDON.

William Gordon, a capitalist of Sioux City, whose real estate operations, more extensive than those of any other resident here, have contributed in large measure to the upbuilding and progress of the city, was born at Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland, May 24, 1857. His parents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Parke) Gordon, also natives of County Fermanagh, but both were representatives of old families of Scotland, whence they emigrated to the Emerald isle about the close of the seventeenth century to settle upon grants of land made to them by Oliver Cromwell in return for military service rendered him. William Gordon, the great-grandfather, was born in Ireland and was an intimate friend of John Wesley, one of the founders of Methodism.

Reared in his native country, William Gordon of this review was educated in the National Model School and in the Portora Royal School. When fourteen years of age he went to Belfast, where he was employed in the office of William Gregg & Son, extensive iron merchants. He afterward spent one year in Liverpool, en-

played in a large building material establishment, that of William Dawbarn & Sons, and later went to London as the representative of that house, there remaining for three and a half years, during which time he was advanced rapidly by the firm, his capability and merit thus finding ready recognition. In March, 1882, he landed at New York, on his way to Australia, but after spending some time in the eastern metropolis and also traveling through the south, he decided to remain in America and abandoned his project of going to Australia. For a year he was in New York city, and on the 25th of March, 1883, he arrived in Sioux City.

Mr. Gordon was first employed here as a bookkeeper by the firm of Davis & Wann, grain merchants, and subsequently assisted W. P. Manley in organizing the Security National Bank, while later he took charge of the books of F. H. Peavey & Company, grain buyers of Minneapolis, Minnesota. In the spring of 1885 he returned to Sioux City, where he was engaged in the insurance and real estate, and two years later he again turned his attention to the real estate business on his own account, having begun operations along that line in 1883 in Galbraith's second addition to the city, and is to-day the largest dealer in Sioux City. There is no man perhaps who takes as active a part in the development and improvement of a town or city as does the real estate operator, who has opportunity to promote growth by securing important industrial or commercial interests, and by inducing a desirable class of citizens to locate in the district where he is operating. Aside from his business Mr. Gordon has manifested a most active interest in the progress and prosperity of Sioux City and feels just pride in what has been accomplished here, for at the time of his arrival in 1883 the city contained only about seven thousand inhabitants. He has been identified with many enterprises, the beneficial effect of which has been far reaching. During the panic of 1893 his undertakings met with disastrous result, but he has persevered

and with renewed courage has set to work to retrieve his lost possession, and gradually he has progressed until to-day he is numbered among the capitalists of Woodbury county.

Mr. Gordon married Stella Davis, the eldest daughter of Samuel T. Davis, of Sioux City, on the 4th of June, 1884, and their children are Elizabeth, Jeanne, William Davis and Margaret. The family is well known in the city in which Mr. Gordon has spent the greater part of his time during the period of his residence in America, finding in the growing west the coveted opportunities for business advancement and success that drew him to the new world, and while laboring for his own prosperity, he has at the same time through his business activity contributed in large and substantial measure to the welfare and upbuilding of the city.

MRS. WHITFIELD STINSON.

Mrs. Whitfield Stinson was born May 23, 1846, in Erie county, Pennsylvania, and bore the maiden name of Rosaline Vincent, her parents being James and Mary (Mitchell) Vincent, in whose family were four children. She acquired her early education in the Waterford Academy at Waterford, Pennsylvania, but afterward engaged in teaching school for six years. While still in Pennsylvania she gave her hand in marriage in 1873 to Whitfield Stinson, who is now the manager of the Toy Block, of Sioux City, and who was formerly engaged in the coal business here, following that pursuit until 1893. In 1875 the Women's Christian Association of Sioux City was established and Mrs. Stinson has since been identified therewith. It was in 1884 that this association decided to establish the Samaritan Hospital and this work was successfully carried on until the institution was opened to the public on the 11th of December, of that year. Its board of directors is composed of a number of the leading ladies of Sioux City. For seven-

teen years Mrs. Stinson has been treasurer and in 1901 was made superintendent of the institution. She is a member of the Episcopal church and the true spirit of Christianity is manifested in her helpful attitude to others, especially to the poor and needy.

PROFESSOR E. A. BROWN.

There is no one factor which so closely touches the general interests of society as does the public schools. It affects every household and has direct bearing upon the progress of the nation and the upbuilding of its political and moral status and it is a noticeable fact that greater efficiency is more and more demanded of those who undertake the important work of instructing the young and preparing them for the responsible duties which are to follow in after life. The confidence which the citizens of Woodbury county repose in Professor E. A. Brown is indicated by the fact that for five terms they have elected him as county superintendent of schools and this is also indicative of his faithfulness and capability in office. Under his guidance the schools of the county have made rapid, substantial and satisfactory progress and the people of northwestern Iowa have every reason to be proud of the advantages for public education which they afford to the youth of the locality.

Professor Brown is a native of Indiana, his birth having occurred in Monrovia, Morgan county, in August, 1857. He is a descendant of an old Virginian family, his parents having emigrated from the Old Dominion to Kentucky and subsequently to Indiana, where they located in the early part of the nineteenth century. His grandparents, however, were slaveholders of Kentucky, but on removing to a northern state they liberated their bondsmen.

Professor Brown's life work may be said to have begun in his fifth year when he entered the rural schools as he has been connected with in-

stitutions of public instruction ever since that time either as pupil, teacher or superintendent. After a few years spent in the mastery of common branches of learning in a district school he was given the advantage of instruction in a graded school in a town and later of an academic course, and when seventeen years of age completed his academic studies by graduation. In the meantime his parents had died and he was thus thrown upon his own resources. After leaving the academy he spent a few years in teaching in the country schools in order to obtain the means with which to pursue a college course and when he had sufficient capital he entered DePauw University of Indiana in 1881 and was graduated on the completion of the philosophical course with the class of June, 1884. His taste and talents have ever been in direction of educational work and at no time has he given his attention and energies to other departments of labor. After six years spent as principal of public schools at Sergeants Bluff, Iowa, he was elected to the chair of mathematics in the University of the Northwest, now known as Morningside College. He has spent the last fourteen years as teacher in that institution and as county superintendent and in January, 1904, he entered upon his fifth term as superintendent of the schools of Woodbury county, to which he has been elected at five consecutive elections upon the Republican ticket.

In April, 1885, Professor Brown was married to Miss Metta Mullinix, a student of the State University of Indiana, at Bloomington. With his family, numbering his wife and four sons, he now resides at Morningside, Sioux City, where they have lived for fourteen years.

E. L. CRAIN.

E. L. Crain, who is living a retired life in Cushing, was for a long period closely associated with agricultural interests in Johnson and Louisa counties. For more than a half



E. A. BROWN.

century he has been a resident of this state, has aided in reclaiming its wild lands for the purposes of civilization, and through his activity, enterprise and progressive farm labors he accumulated the competence that now enables him to live retired. Mr. Crain was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the 14th of November, 1835. His father, A. L. Crain, was a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and was of Irish parentage and ancestry, the family having been established in the Keystone state at an early day. A. L. Crain served as a soldier on the northern frontier during the war of 1812. He was married in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, to Miss Sarah Gaddis, a native of that county, and in the Keystone state he followed merchandising for a number of years, while about 1850 he removed to Iowa, settling in Johnson county. He carried on the dry-goods business at Solon for about seven or eight years and then disposed of his store, removing to a farm which he continued to cultivate for a similar period. He next took up his abode in Wapello, Iowa, where he engaged in merchandising until 1865. His wife died prior to the Civil war.

E. L. Crain was reared to manhood in Johnson and Louisa counties and in his youth assisted his father in the store. He pursued his education in the common schools and in the high school at Iowa City, Iowa, and under his father's direction received practical business training. In 1862 he offered his services to the government and joined the boys in blue of Company G, Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, with which he went south to Mississippi. There he participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River, Jackson, the siege of Vicksburg, the second battle of Jackson and the engagement at Winchester, where only three Iowa regiments took part. He was also in the battles of Fisher Hill and Cedar Creek. After the expiration of his first term of enlistment he veteranized and was honorably discharged in Baltimore, with the rank

of second sergeant, at the close of the war. On the 9th of July, 1865, he was mustered out and returned to his home with a very creditable military record. He had been a true and loyal soldier, never faltering in his allegiance to the old flag or hesitating in the performance of any duty which was assigned to him and which was a part of the great sum total of effort that resulted in the preservation of the Union.

Again coming to Iowa when the country no longer needed his services Mr. Crain turned his attention to farming in Johnson county. There he secured a tract of land which he opened up and developed, carrying on farming with success at that place for several years. He afterward bought another farm near Iowa City and made it his home until about 1900, when he left the place and purchased residence property in Cushing, where he now makes his home. Throughout the greater part of his business career his attention and energies were directed to agricultural pursuits and he placed his farm under a very high state of cultivation, made excellent improvements thereon and as the years passed enjoyed a good income as the result of his labors.

Mr. Crain was married in Des Moines county, September 3, 1861, to Miss Mary A. Mann, a native of Pennsylvania, who in childhood days removed to Ohio. In 1850 she became a resident of Iowa, living in Des Moines county and in Wapello. She was largely educated in this state, attending school in Mount Pleasant. Seven children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Crain: Fannie, now the wife of Charles I. Miller, of Galva, Iowa; William L., a prominent business man of Cushing; Lewis, a dentist of Correctionville, Iowa; Nellie, the wife of Arthur Wescott, of Wichita, Kansas; Harry A.; Ada, the wife of James McGuire, a life insurance agent; and Winnie, who died at the age of fourteen years.

Politically Mr. Crain has been a life-long Republican but the honors and emoluments of

office have had no attraction for him, as he has preferred to give his attention to his farming and business interests. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and active in its auxiliary societies. Mr. Crain belongs to the Grand Army Post at Iowa City and has served as vice commander. For fifty-six years he has remained a resident of this state and has therefore been a witness of its wonderful growth and development as it has emerged from pioneer conditions to take its place among the great commonwealths of the country. He has seen cities and towns built, the prairie broke and fenced, the farms cultivated and the work of improvement carried steadily forward, and in the communities where he has resided he has borne his full share in its progress and improvement.

FREDERICK E. FRANCHERE, M. D.

Dr. Frederick E. Franchere, who, in the practice of medicine, makes a specialty of nervous diseases and of diseases of the eye and ear, was born in San Juan, California, July 14, 1866. He is a grandson of Gabriel Franchere, who was an explorer of note, whose testimony before the United States senate was of material assistance to Senator Thomas H. Benton in settling the boundary controversy between the United States and Canada. His work entitled "A Voyage to the Northwest Coast of America" was largely used as a source of information by Washington Irving in preparing his "Astoria." Dr. Franchere's parents were Everieste and Martha M. (Cross) Franchere. The father removed from Canada to the United States, and, entering the navy, was associated with Lieutenant Gunnison in his survey of the Great Lakes. He afterward left the navy and entered the merchantman's service and in 1849 he went to California, where he engaged in mining. He also conducted a drug business and met with success in his business operations in the far west. On account of his health, however, he

removed to Minnesota in 1869 and his death occurred in that state in 1894. His widow still survives and is now making her home with her son Dr. Franchere.

Dr. Franchere attended the public schools of Minnesota and also the State Normal school at Mankato and the State University at Minneapolis, being graduated from the medical department of the latter institution in 1890 at the age of twenty-four years. He was president of his class and while in college took a prominent part in athletics. After his graduation he spent one year in the city hospital and was then appointed on the staff of the hospital for the insane of Minnesota, occupying that position until the spring of 1892. This gave him ample opportunity to study nervous diseases, many of which result in insanity, and his hospital experience proved an excellent training school for his later professional labors. He spent the summer of 1892 in Europe, studying in London and Paris, making a specialty of neurology. In the winter of 1892 he located in Sioux City, where he has since engaged in the practice of his profession, and while to some extent he follows general practice, he yet devotes the greater part of his time and attention to the treatment of nervous diseases and of the diseases of the eye and ear. On account of his health he went to St. James, Minnesota, in 1895 and remained there until the spring of 1902, when he returned to Sioux City and associated himself in practice with Dr. George Park. They have since conducted a constantly increasing and profitable practice and the firm stands high in public regard as representatives of the medical fraternity of northwestern Iowa.

Dr. Franchere was married in 1895 to Miss Helen C. Hoyt, of Sioux City, Iowa, a daughter of Earl T. Hoyt, who has been engaged in the newspaper business for many years in connection with the Sioux City Journal. They have two children: Mabel Catlin, born December 19, 1897; and Margaret Parrish, born October 31, 1899.

While in St. James Dr. Franchere was appointed surgeon of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad and also of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad. He held the positions of county coroner and city health officer, resigning the railroad appointments in 1902, when he returned to Sioux City, Iowa. He was also medical inspector of the public schools. After his return to Sioux City he was appointed to the chair of nervous diseases in the Sioux City College of Medicine and in the spring of 1904 he was elected secretary of that institution. About the same time he was appointed to the chair of clinical ophthalmology in the Sioux City College of Medicine. Dr. Franchere is a member of the American Medical Association, the Sioux Valley Medical Society, the Woodbury County Medical Society, the Southwest Minnesota Medical Society, the Minnesota Valley Medical Society, the Olmsted County Medical Society and the Watonwan County (Minnesota) Medical Society. He is also lecturer to the Training School for Nurses, St. Joseph's Mercy Hospital and in the Samaritan Hospital Training School for Nurses. He belongs to Bethel lodge, No. 103, A. F. & A. M., in Minnesota, and also to the Royal Arcanum, while his political allegiance is given unflinchingly to the Republican party. He has no time or inclination, however, to seek office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his practice, which is constantly growing in volume and importance. With a nature that could never be content with mediocrity, he has steadily advanced until he has left the many and stands among the successful few, having gained recognition in the practice as one of its ablest representatives, while the public attests its confidence by a liberal patronage.

J. O. JERMAN.

Northwestern Iowa largely owes its prosperity, development and upbuilding to its agricultural class, and prominent among the leading

and enterprising farmers and stock-raisers of Woodbury county is numbered J. O. Jerman, who owns and operates the Valley farm, a well improved property comprising nearly one thousand acres. His life history indicates what can be accomplished through determined purpose and honorable effort in a country where recognition is accorded ability, and where success follows persistent labor. Iowa would certainly have reason to be proud of her native sons if all manifested the sterling qualities which mark the career of Mr. Jerman, who was born in Jackson county, this state, February 6, 1855. Oliver Jerman, his father, was a native of Canada, born December 23, 1817, and when a young man he removed to Iowa, settling in Dubuque, where he was married to Miss Mary E. Gothier, a native of St. Louis, Missouri, and a daughter of Joseph Gothier, who came to Illinois from Canada. Oliver Jerman then located in Jackson county about 1840, among its early settlers, and engaged in general farming. There he reared his family and in 1878 he came to Woodbury county, being actively identified with the early progress and development of this portion of the state. He died January 31, 1884, at the age of sixty-seven years, and his wife died June 14, 1904, when seventy-seven years of age.

J. O. Jerman was reared to manhood in Jasper county, upon his father's farm, where he remained until twenty-two years of age, assisting materially in the development and cultivation of the land. He afterward sought a companion and helpmate for life's journey and was married in Jackson county, on the 31st of January, 1878, to Miss Mary M. Roark, who was born in Ohio, but was reared in Iowa. In the year prior to his marriage Mr. Jerman purchased the land which constituted the nucleus of his present fine farm, beginning with one hundred and sixty acres. This he began to improve and develop and later he purchased more land, adding to his place from time to time until now he owns nine hundred and forty

acres, constituting one of the finest farming properties of northwestern Iowa. He has erected five neat residences and three large barns upon his land, also commodious outbuildings and he has all modern improvements, including a wind pump and waterworks in order to supply his stock with water. There is a fine natural grove and a good bearing orchard, together with a large variety of small fruits. In fact the farm is classed as one of the best improved properties of the township and in connection with the tilling of the soil Mr. Jerman is engaged in the raising, feeding and fattening of the stock for the city market. His business in this direction is very extensive. He fattens and ships to the market about ten carloads of cattle annually and his sales reach a profitable figure. In addition to his farming interests Mr. Jerman is a stockholder and the vice-president of the Anthon State Bank and was one of its promoters and organizers in the year 1890. He has served from the beginning as its vice-president and is well known in financial circles.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Jerman have been born six children: Catherine, who is now the wife of J. J. Rourke, a substantial farmer of Wolf Creek township; Oliver, who assists in carrying on the home farm; Walter, Lucy, Nellie and Myrtle, all at home.

Politically Mr. Jerman is a Democrat who has never faltered in his allegiance to the party since casting his first presidential ballot for Samuel J. Tilden in 1876. He has been called to public office by his fellow townsmen, who recognized his worth and ability. He was selected and served as township trustee, has also been school treasurer and township clerk and was supervisor of the county for three years, and in these various positions he has faithfully discharged his duties and labors for the interests of the community. He has been a delegate to the county and state conventions of his party and his opinions carry weight in its councils. He and his wife were reared in the

Catholic faith and are now members of the Catholic church at Anthon. Mr. Jerman has known no other home than Iowa and throughout his entire life has been imbued with the spirit of enterprise and progress, which are so characteristic of this part of the country. For twenty-seven years he has lived in Woodbury county and has been identified with its development and prosperity, helping to make it what it is to-day. His word is considered as good as his bond for he has lived an upright, honorable life, faithfully meeting every obligation that he has incurred and performing every duty that comes to him. He is truly a representative citizen and belongs to that class of men of whom the country is justly proud—men who recognize opportunity and who labor earnestly that success may be theirs. They realize that effort is the basis of all prosperity and upon this foundation they build their fortunes.

FRANK L. FERRIS.

Frank L. Ferris, who in the practice of law has largely given his attention to corporate and municipal law, is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Chesterville on the 28th of December, 1856. In the paternal line the family is of Welsh ancestry and his father, Israel E. Ferris, was closely related to the Ferris, Peck and Phillips families of New York. His mother was of Scotch lineage and a direct descendant of Robert Bruce.

Reared in Ohio, Frank L. Ferris acquired his early education in the country schools near his home, which he attended until about sixteen years of age, when he pursued a course in the high school of New London, his parents having in the meantime taken up their abode in that city. Having determined to make the practice of law his life work subsequent to the completion of his literary education, Mr. Ferris became a student in the law office of Hon. R. C. Powers, of New London, Ohio. He followed a course of study similar to that of the law



F. L. FERRIS.

department of the State University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Ohio on the 3d of May, 1881. He remained with his preceptor until 1883 as his associate in practice and then took up his abode in South Dakota. He opened an office in Redfield and in 1886 he became connected with the law department of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company for that state at Huron. Two years later he removed to Iowa, establishing his home in Sioux City in April, 1888. Here a constantly growing clientele has given evidence of the public confidence in his ability and business integrity. He is well versed in many departments of jurisprudence, but has made a specialty of corporate and municipal law. Among the most important cases tried by him were those brought against Walter Strange, ex-county supervisor, for alleged criminal and illegal transactions while in office. Mr. Ferris was leading counsel for the defense and the first trial of twenty days' duration resulted in a disagreement of the jury and in a re-trial of ten days the defendant was acquitted. He has also a considerable practice in this and neighboring states upon the question of exaction of license by cities and towns from transient merchants and others.

On the 15th of December, 1887, Mr. Ferris was united in marriage to Miss Sara Sargent, of Fayette, Ohio. They now have one daughter, Winnifred J., who was born on the 5th of April, 1890. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ferris receive high and favorable regard from their many friends in Sioux City and he is identified with several of the fraternal organizations here, belonging to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He is grand tribune of the last named in Iowa. Community affairs receive his earnest attention and his hearty co-operation is given to many movements which have for their object the benefit of the city and the advancement of its welfare. He is a charter member of the Floyd Monument Association

and is serving on its finance committee. In politics he is a prominent Republican, recognized as a leader of his party in northwestern Iowa. The questions which are to the business man and loyal citizen of deep interest elicit his earnest consideration, and in as far as they effect the governmental policy he has given to them his patriotic support or opposed with great strength as he has seen fit. He was assistant secretary of the Republican state convention in 1896 and again in 1900, and for effective and intelligent work in that capacity was highly complimented. In matters pertaining to state legislation he has taken a keen interest and was largely responsible for the passage by the twenty-fifth general assembly of the law preventing parties from buying claims outside the state against railway employees and sending them here for suit and garnishment. Because of his activity and general fitness Mr. Ferris has been prominently mentioned as a candidate for the legislature from his county and for other political honors. His scholarly attainments, his statesmanship, his reliability and his charming powers of conversation would enable him to fill and grace any position.

S. D. LEGG.

S. D. Legg, living on section 2, Kedron township, is a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser of Woodbury county. He owns and operates a farm of six hundred and twenty acres of well improved and valuable land pleasantly located within a mile and a half of Correctionville. He was born in Kankakee county, Illinois, on Christmas day of 1857, and is a representative of a family of English ancestry that was established in Ohio at an early day. His father, James M. Legg, was born in Ohio in 1820, was there reared to manhood and married Minerva Harding, also a native of that state. In the '40s the father removed to Illinois, becoming one of the early settlers of Kankakee

county, where he opened a farm and reared his family. Subsequently he removed to the town of Waldron, where he is now living a retired life, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. In his family were seven children, five of whom survive: Eliza, the wife of M. A. Parker, of Kankakee, Illinois; Dora, the wife of L. D. Legg, of Kankakee county, Illinois; S. D., of this review; Joseph, who is living in Correctionville and owns a well improved and valuable farm; and Grant, who is living in Kankakee county.

S. D. Legg was reared upon the home farm in Kankakee county and received good educational privileges, attending the common schools and afterward the high school of Kankakee. He was married in the county of his nativity on the 1st of December, 1880, to Miss Mary Eldridge, who was born in that county and was a daughter of Joseph Eldridge, one of the early settlers of Illinois, who removed to that state from Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Legg became the parents of five children: Orville, Joseph M., Irma, Iola and Ida.

Mr. Legg owned and operated a farm of two hundred and seventy acres in Kankakee county, Illinois, where he carried on agricultural pursuits until 1901. He then sold that property and came to the west, making his way to Kedron township, Woodbury county, Iowa, where he now resides. Here he has a well improved farm of six hundred and twenty acres, and in addition to the cultivation of the cereals best adapted to soil and climate he has for a number of years engaged in the raising, feeding and fattening of stock for the market. He sells annually from eight to ten earloads of fat hogs and cattle and is known as one of the leading business men of Kedron township. His political allegiance has always been given to the Republican party where national issues are involved, and he has served as supervisor of roads in Illinois. He is a believer in good schools and he has served for thirteen consecutive years as school director, as district clerk and as presi-

dent of the school board. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Legg is identified with the Modern Woodmen Camp. While he has resided in Woodbury county for only a few years he is now closely identified with its interests and is accounted one of the practical and thorough-going farmers and reliable business men who enjoy in a high measure the confidence and good will of all.

WILLIAM F. SEIBOLD.

This well-known citizen of Danbury is one of the important factors in the business circles of Woodbury county. The possibilities that America offers to her citizens he has utilized and though he came to this country in limited circumstances he has steadily and perseveringly worked his way upward, leaving the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few. For twenty-two years he has now made his home in Danbury and has been an extensive dealer in real estate, lumber, grain and live stock.

Mr. Seibold was born March 31, 1839, in Fellbach, five miles from Stuttgart, Germany, and was reared and educated in his native land, attending school from the age of six to fourteen years. On the 4th of March, 1855, he left home and started for the United States. From New York he went to Detroit, whence he proceeded to Chicago and on to Peoria, Illinois, where he spent about six years. For two months he worked on a farm at ten dollars per month and then learned the harness-maker's trade in Peoria, which occupation he followed for six years. From 1860 until 1868 he made his home in El Paso, Illinois.

It was during that period that Mr. Seibold was married in 1862 to Miss Elizabeth Kreis, who was born in Germany in 1841, and was thirteen years of age when she came with her parents to the new world. Seven children blessed this union, namely: Charles F., who



W. F. Heibald

is engaged in business with his father at Danbury; William F., at home with his parents; Louisa, who died in 1870, at the age of three years; Emma, now the wife of Dr. G. W. Murphy, who is represented on another page of this volume; George W., who is married and is also engaged in business with his father at Danbury; Edward, now a resident of Fort Worth, Texas; and Harry, who died in 1893, at the age of eleven years. All have been given good educational advantages and some have pursued a college course.

From El Paso, Illinois, Mr. Seibold and his family removed to Chatsworth, that state, in 1868, and there he was engaged in the grain business and in milling, erecting a flour mill, which he operated until 1882. On landing in New York he had only five dollars and with that capital he began life in the new world. The first home that he ever owned was in El Paso. On the 8th of May, 1882, he came to Danbury, Iowa, and built the first grain elevator at this place and started the third lumber yard, which were known as the Seibold elevator and lumber yard. These he successfully carried on until the 10th of November, 1903, when he sold both to the same party. In the meantime he was also extensively engaged in the real estate business, from time to time making judicious investments in land until he owned over eight thousand acres in Woodbury, Ida, Crawford and Monona counties lying adjacent and two thousand acres elsewhere. The purchase price of this property was from four to twenty dollars per acre, but it has since risen rapidly in value. Mr. Seibold still owns over seven thousand acres and is now selling at a good profit. He is a man of exceptional business ability, sound judgment and strict integrity, and these qualities combined with industrious habits have made him one of the most prosperous citizens of his community.

Mr. Seibold voted for Lincoln, but afterward supported the Democratic party until that organization endorsed the free silver measure,

when he voted for McKinley and has since been a staunch Republican. In religious belief he and his family are Lutherans and he is a member of the blue lodge and chapter of the Masonic order at Chatsworth, Illinois. He is beyond doubt the most influential and prominent citizen of Danbury and is highly respected throughout the county, his extensive business interests bringing him in connection with a large number of men.

A friend in speaking of our subject, said: "I consider William F. Seibold the greatest or at least one of the greatest financiers this continent, if not two continents, has produced. For a man to come to a town like Danbury and in twenty years without speculation to amass by hard work and attention to business a fortune of a million, having nearly eight thousand acres of land in this section and developments in Texas of which no one but himself knows how much, is a wonderful exhibition of financial ability. I place him second to none. He has enemies, but who has not if he be prominent? He has made mistakes—who has not? He is human—who is perfect? But numberless persons testify to his honesty and ability. In the passing of William F. Seibold all his critics will pass too and he will be pointed to with pride by his old neighbors and critics as well."

MRS. E. R. KIRK.

Mrs. E. R. Kirk, of Sioux City, born in Giles county, Tennessee, May 6, 1835, is a daughter of Allen and Martha L. Stinson, who in 1849 removed from Tennessee to southern Iowa, where they spent their remaining days. In the fall of 1857 their daughter came to Sioux City and in 1859 she gave her hand in marriage to E. R. Kirk, who had located here in 1856. He was born at Port Clinton, Ohio, and was descended from ancestors who were among the founders of the William Penn colony of Pennsylvania. On arriving in Sioux City he turned

his attention to general merchandising and throughout the period of the Civil war he remained with the army as a sutler. After the cessation of hostilities he returned to this place and again engaged in conducting a general store, continuing in the trade for about twenty years. He became one of the well known merchants here and his enterprise and careful management resulted in bringing to him a very desirable measure of success. He was also active in public affairs and for twelve years he filled the office of postmaster, proving most capable in the discharge of his duties. On the expiration of his third term of service he retired from the office and lived in the enjoyment of a well earned rest up to the time of his death, which occurred in September, 1900, when he was sixty-six years of age. He lived an honorable, upright life, was faithful in citizenship, in friendship and in the ties of the home, and in business he made for himself an honorable name by reason of his untiring energy and his earnest purpose.

Five children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Kirk, of whom three are now deceased. Those living are Edwin, who is superintendent of the Traction Company; and Frank, who is teller in the Merchants National Bank. Mrs. Kirk is a member of the Congregational church and is highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. Her sister, Miss A. E. Sawyers, came to Sioux City with Mrs. Kirk and has made her home here ever since. She was the proprietor of and conducted the first millinery establishment of the city, continuing in the business until about thirty years ago, when she sold out.

CHARLES MEYER.

For a number of years Charles Meyer has been numbered among the prominent and progressive residents of Sioux City and is the promoter of one of its leading business enterprises. The growth and development of a city depend upon its commercial and industrial activity and

thus has Mr. Meyer been one of the upbuilders of the town. He is associated with his brother, George R. Meyer, in the conduct of an extensive wholesale harness house and his business career illustrates the fact that success may be achieved through strong and persistent purpose guided by good judgment and integrity.

Charles Meyer was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1858, and his brother, George R., in Fort Atkinson, Iowa, in 1860. Their father, Charles Meyer, Sr., was a native of Cobnar, Alsace-Lorraine, and came to the United States in 1854. After living for some years in Philadelphia he removed to Iowa, settling in Fort Atkinson in 1858. He, too, was a harness maker by trade and followed that pursuit for a number of years. While in Fort Atkinson he served as postmaster under President Buchanan. Later he removed to Festina, Iowa, and was called upon to serve as assessor, tax collector, justice of the peace and county supervisor, holding the last named office at the time of his death. He was a member of the Catholic church and gave his political allegiance to the Democracy. He died January 8, 1876. In early manhood he had married Miss Catherine Kromm, a native of Germany, their wedding being celebrated in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1854. Twelve children, three sons and nine daughters, were born of this union, of whom ten are yet living. The brother, Edward Meyer, is a resident of Minneapolis, where he is engaged in buying horses. The mother still survives at the age of seventy-three years and retains possession of her mental and physical faculties to an unusual degree.

Charles and George R. Meyer acquired their early education in the country schools and the former afterward engaged in clerking in a general store at Decorah, Iowa, where he remained for three years, after which he went to Ossian, Iowa, where he also engaged in clerking for seven years. He then embarked in business for himself there as a general merchant and conducted his own enterprise for five years. In



CHARLES MEYER.

June, 1887, he arrived in Sioux City and in January, 1888, established a wholesale saddlery and harness business in connection with his brother George R. at No. 900 Fourth street. They remained at that location until 1898, when they removed to their present quarters at No. 300 and 302 Pearl street.

George R. Meyer on leaving school worked in his father's harness shop until the latter's death and then went to Decorah, Iowa, where he secured employment in the same line for two years. He next conducted a shop of his own at Festina, Iowa, and in 1879 he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he acted as salesman in a wholesale saddlery house, continuing at that place until 1884, when he came to Sioux City, remaining in the employ of L. Humbert, a wholesale saddler, until 1888. He then joined his brother under the firm name of Meyer Brothers, dealers in wholesale saddlery and manufacturers of harness and strap work. They have a building fifty by one hundred and twenty-five feet and two stories in height with basement. They employ twenty-five men, including traveling salesmen who cover Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota and southern Minnesota. This is the largest enterprise of the kind in Sioux City and one of the most extensive in the northwest and it has been built up through the energy, enterprise and unflagging perseverance of Charles and George R. Meyer, who well deserve mention among the representative men of this place.

Charles Meyer was married in 1888 to Miss Annie Dessell, of Ossian, Iowa, and they had eight children, four of whom are living. The parents are communicants of the Catholic church and Mr. Meyer is a member of the Sioux City Boat Club and also belongs to the Benevolent, Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, and St. Boniface Society, while his political allegiance is given to the Democracy. George R. Meyer married Barbara Brill, of Neosha, Wisconsin, and they have three children. He, too, is a member of the Catholic

church, a Democrat in his political views and has served as alderman of the first ward, while socially he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and St. Boniface Society. Both men are possessed of strong business ability and executive force and their excellent management has brought to them the high degree of prosperity which is to-day theirs. They have been watchful of all the details of their business and of all indications pointing toward prosperity and from the beginning have had abiding faith in the ultimate success of their enterprise. They have gained prosperity, yet it has not been alone the goal for which they have striven, for they belong to that class of representative Americans who promote the general good while advancing individual interests.

B. F. WILSON.

B. F. Wilson, living on section 21, Kedron township, near Correctionville, is one of the intelligent and enterprising farmers and stock-raisers of Woodbury county, whose place of four hundred acres is well improved and valuable. He is numbered among the early settlers of the state, dating his residence in Iowa from 1856, while since 1888 he has made his home in Woodbury county. He was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, November 15, 1852. His father, John G. Wilson, was born on the same farm and in the same house in which occurred the birth of his son, B. F. Wilson. His childhood days were passed upon the old homestead there and when he had arrived at years of maturity he married Ruth Van Knoeker, who was born in Pennsylvania and was of German ancestry. Mr. Wilson carried on farming in Trumbull county, Ohio, until 1856, when he removed to Iowa, locating first in Mahaska county, where he remained for a number of years. He then removed to Madison county and a few years later settled in Cherokee county, Iowa. He afterward returned to Ohio

and spent his last years in Trumbull county, where his death occurred, January 19, 1898.

Under the parental roof, upon the home farm in Mahaska county, Iowa, B. F. Wilson spent the days of his childhood in the usual manner of farmer lads, assisting in the work of field and meadow. His educational advantages were meager, but experience and observation have greatly broadened his knowledge since he arrived at years of maturity. When a young man he went to Madison county, Iowa, where he was married on the 23d of March, 1872, to Miss Nellie Harlan, daughter of Asa and Hannah (Mott) Harlan, who were pioneer settlers of that county. Mrs. Wilson was reared and educated in that county and for some years was a successful teacher, acting as principal of the school at Aurelia, Cherokee county.

After his marriage Mr. Wilson homesteaded a place in Cherokee county and there engaged in general farming for nine years. On the expiration of that period he sold his property and took up his abode in Aurelia, where he was engaged in the grain and stock business for two years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Marcus, Iowa, where he continued in the stock and grain business for eight years. In 1888 he became a resident of Anthon and conducted a similar business enterprise, building the first elevator there. He continued the purchase and sale of grain and stock at that place for eight years and then bought his present farm about 1896. This he operated through the service of hired help until 1902, when he disposed of his interests in the town and took up his abode upon the farm. He has made an addition to and remodeled the house, built two good barns, cornerbarns and sheds and, in fact, has added all modern equipments to the property. The farm is neat and thrifty in appearance and a glance indicates to the passerby the practical and progressive spirit of the owner.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are the parents of five children: Lynette, the wife of C. A. Dobell,

former cashier of the Anthon State Bank, which position he occupied for ten years; Elmer C., who is married and assists in the operation of the home farm; Elgin, who was a twin of Elmer and died at the age of fifteen years; Erma, the wife of Charles Shontz, a resident farmer of Woodbury county; and Erroll, at home. The eldest son, Elmer C. Wilson, was married May 30, 1900, to Miss Nellie Chesebro, daughter of R. A. and Mary (Johnson) Chesebro, of Buchanan county, Iowa. The young couple had a son who was born October 30, 1902, and died March 6, 1903.

Where national questions are involved Mr. Wilson is a staunch and earnest Republican, but at local elections votes independently. He served as a member of the Anthon council for a few terms and is now township school treasurer, but has never been an office seeker, preferring to give his attention to his business affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and their family are members of the Christian church at Anthon and he is a Master Mason, while his son, Elmer, is serving as secretary of the lodge. Mr. Wilson is a past master and in his life exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft, which is based upon brotherly kindness and mutual helpfulness. Almost his entire life has been passed in Iowa and he has been closely identified with the prosperity and progress of the communities in which he has lived. He has helped to develop and make Woodbury county what it is to-day and he is now one of the enterprising and well known farmers of this portion of the state, whose life of activity and honesty has won him prosperity, also the good will and confidence of his fellow men.

PROFESSOR T. BURTON MORRIS.

In educational circles in Iowa Professor T. Burton Morris has made for himself an enviable place and name and for the past six years he has efficiently served as superintendent of

the schools of Correctionville, which under his guidance made substantial advancement, the introduction of improved and progressive methods resulting to the benefit of the city along educational lines. His zeal for his work was manifested in his consecutive labors for the welfare of the school and the value of his methods have been proven by the test of time.

Professor Morris is a native son of Iowa, his birth having occurred in Adams county near Corning on the 15th of March, 1864. He is descended from English ancestors who prior to the Revolutionary war came to America and settled in Pennsylvania, while at a later date the family was established in Virginia. It was the great-grandfather of Professor Morris who removed from the Keystone state to the Old Dominion. Pleasant Morris, the grandfather, was born in Virginia, and J. W. Morris, the father, was a native of Charlottesville, Albemarle county, Virginia, born in 1828. Pleasant Morris accompanied by his family removed westward to Kentucky and after about a year went to Indiana, where he resided for a few years. In 1851 J. W. Morris came to Iowa, where he secured a homestead claim on which the city of Waterloo now stands. In 1853 he took up his abode in Adams county, Iowa. There he purchased land and began the development of a farm from the tract of raw prairie. He first was located near Corning and his indefatigable efforts and perseverance enabled him to transform the wild tract into richly cultivated fields. Later, however, he became a lumber merchant of Brooks, Iowa, and subsequently he settled in Corning, becoming one of the prominent and influential citizens of that place, taking a most active and influential part in community affairs. He served as mayor of Corning, giving a business-like and progressive administration, and he was sheriff of Adams county for several terms. A man of strong and forceful individuality and marked progressiveness in citizenship, he was recognized as a leader of public thought and opinion

and left the impress of his life upon the substantial development of communities with which he was connected. He was married in Indiana to Miss Celia Burton, a native of that state and a daughter of Thomas Burton. He spent his last years in Corning, where he had so endeared himself to his fellow men by his personal characteristics and his public service that his death was the occasion of uniform and sincere sorrow throughout the city. In the family were nine children, five daughters and four sons, all of whom were born in Iowa, and with two exceptions all are natives of Adams county. There has been no death among the children.

Professor Morris was reared in Adams county, pursued his early education in the country schools, afterward attended the Corning high school, subsequently became a student in Ames Agricultural College and completed his education at Cedar Falls, Iowa, where he was graduated with the class of 1891. He then turned his attention to teaching as a life work, entering upon the active duties of the profession at Goldfield, while later he was located at Central City and afterward at Sioux Rapids. In 1898 he came to Correctionville as superintendent of the schools of this place and was widely recognized as one of the leading educators of western Iowa. In 1896 he took the examination for a life certificate, which he now holds. He gave close and earnest study to his work, constantly striving to improve methods and render the labors of the schoolroom more effective as a preparation for life's practical and responsible duties. He inspired the teachers under him with much of his own zeal and had the faculty of stimulating his pupils to do their best. About the 12th of January, 1904, he purchased the Sioux Valley News, the only paper in Correctionville and the third official paper of Woodbury county. He took possession of the same on the 1st of February and since the close of the school year has devoted his entire time to the new enterprise.

Professor Morris was married at Clarion, Iowa, June 17, 1892, to Miss Florence Gates, a native of Clarion, who was reared and educated there. Prior to her marriage she was a successful teacher. Two children grace this union, Dorothy Lloyd and Roger Gates. Politically Professor Morris is a staunch Republican, well informed concerning the questions which divide political sentiment into two great parties, but he has never sought the honors or emoluments of office. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of several fraternal insurance companies. Both Professor and Mrs. Morris occupy an enviable position in social circles where true worth and intelligence are the standard by which the members are judged. They have gained many friends during their residence in Correctionville and have exerted no unimportant influence in the social, intellectual and moral development of the city.

HON. JOSEPH S. LAWRENCE.

Hon. Joseph S. Lawrence, one of the foremost figures in political circles in northwestern Iowa, has served as police judge and also as a member of the state senate, and is now a well known and prominent attorney of Sioux City, Iowa. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1854, and is a son of W. S. Lawrence. After the completion of an academic course of study in his native city he entered Madison University at Hamilton, New York, from which institution he was graduated in 1875. With a good literary knowledge to serve as the foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of his professional learning he then took up the study of law in the office and under the direction of Henry L. Clinton, of New York, and later pursued a course in the New York Law University, being admitted to the bar in 1877. He began the practice of his profession in Herkimer county, New York,

but in the winter of 1881 removed to Sioux City, Iowa, where he has since been engaged in active practice, his clientage becoming a large and lucrative one. He was elected police judge of Sioux City, but in 1886 resigned and was elected to represent his district in the state senate, where he proved a capable member of the upper house, giving careful consideration to each question which came up for settlement. He began his political career as chairman of the county central committee and since that time has been an active factor in political circles, doing all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of the Republican party. In his profession he has attained creditable distinction and has broad and comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, while his devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial.

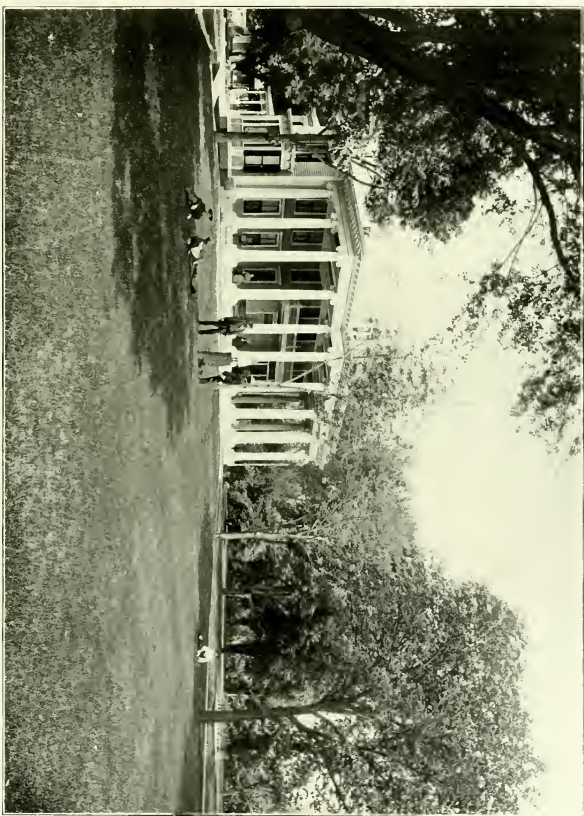
In 1875 Mr. Lawrence was united in marriage to Miss Ima D. Treadway, a daughter of John M. Treadway, of Herkimer county, New York, and they have two children: Mary E., married George W. Avery, who is engaged in the lumber business; and William Marshall is studying law with his father. For almost a quarter of a century Mr. Lawrence has resided in Sioux City and his social prominence is equal to his professional standing, which is among the best.

JOHN HOPP.

One of the important elements in American citizenship is that furnished by Germany. The sons of the fatherland have come here imbued with energy and ambition, determined to win success, and through honorable methods have largely achieved the goal of their hopes and at the same time have been faithful in citizenship, their labors being productive of great good for the various communities with which they have become identified. Of this class John Hopp is a representative and is now living on section 30,



J. J. Lawrence



HOME OF JOSEPH N. LAWRENCE—"ELMWOOD," FOUR GENERATIONS OF THE FAMILY.

Rutland township, having made his home in Woodbury county since 1885, while his residence in Iowa dates from 1872. His birth occurred in Holstein, Germany, February 11, 1852, and at the usual age he entered the public schools, acquiring there a good knowledge of the common branches of learning. When nineteen years of age he bade adieu to friends and native country and sailed for America, and in 1872 he made his way to Iowa, settling in Pottawattamie county, where he worked by the month for several years. It was thus that he gained his start in life. He scorned no honest labor that would yield him a living, but persistently worked on until his efforts had brought to him capital sufficient to enable him to become the owner of a farm. In 1885 he removed to Woodbury county and at first rented a tract of land, which he operated for two years. He then invested in property, becoming the possessor of one hundred and sixty acres, where he now resides, on section 30, Rutland township. He at once began to cultivate and improve this and later he bought an adjoining tract of one hundred and sixty acres, so that he now has quite an extensive farm. During his residence here he has erected a large and substantial home and built good barns, cornerribs and sheds and has added all modern accessories and equipments to his place. A fine orchard yields its fruit in season and shade trees of his own planting add to the attractive appearance of the place.

While residing in Pottawattamie county Mr. Hopp was married on the 3d of February, 1880, to Miss Austena Hutchendorf. They began their domestic life upon a farm in Pottawattamie county and during their residence there some of their children were born. They are now the parents of ten children: Minnie, the wife of Adam Meister, a resident farmer of Woodbury county, by whom she has two children, Martha and Otto; Ernest, who is at home; Henry, Herman, Anna, Bertha, Louise, John, Rudolph and Martha, all of whom are

under the parental roof. Mr. and Mrs. Hopp hold membership in the Lutheran church, in the faith of which they were reared, and politically he has been a life-long Democrat but never an office seeker. He is widely and favorably known in Woodbury county as a man of integrity and upright character who has borne his full share in the work of public progress and in the advancement of the agricultural interests of this part of the state.

JOHN N. MANDERSCHIED.

John N. Manderscheid, who is engaged in the wholesale liquor business under the firm name of Manderscheid, Sons & Company, was born in Lemars, Iowa, January 11, 1877, his parents being John and Josephine (Ries) Manderscheid, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father was born in 1849 and when six years of age was brought to the United States by his parents, the family home being established near Dubuque, Iowa, where John Manderscheid, Sr., was reared to agricultural pursuits. In 1874 he became a resident of Lemars, Iowa, where he remained continuously until 1888 and for some time he was engaged in conducting a hotel there. In 1889 he removed to Sioux City, where he established a saloon at the corner of Second and Virginia streets. In 1894 the enterprise was moved to its present location at No. 314 Fourth street and in its conduct Mr. Manderscheid has won prosperity. His political allegiance is given to the Democracy. His wife is a member of the German Catholic church and they are the parents of five children, all of whom are yet living.

John N. Manderscheid, whose name introduces this record, acquired his literary education in a parochial school at Lemars, Iowa, and was graduated from the commercial department of the Sioux City high school with the class of June, 1895. He then began working for his father and on the 1st of July, 1901, was

admitted to a partnership in connection with his brother, Henry, under the firm style of Manderscheid, Sons & Company, wholesale liquor merchants. Of this company John Manderscheid, Sr., is the president, Henry Manderscheid is the secretary, and John N. Manderscheid is the treasurer. They are the sole agents in Sioux City for the Pabst Brewing Company and their business is extensive and profitable.

In April, 1903, John N. Manderscheid was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Miller, a daughter of John and Margaret (Dean) Miller. They are well known young people of this city and have many friends here. He belongs to the Sons of Herman, to the Fraternal Eagles and to the Western Travelers Accident Association and his political support is given to the Democratic party.

WILLIAM STIDWORTHY.

William Stidworthy, deceased, who conducted a hardware store in Sioux City for many years, arrived here in 1883 and made for himself an excellent record in trade circles. He was born in England, May 29, 1831, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Stidworthy, who were also natives of that country, whence they came to America in early life, settling in the state of New York. The father engaged in contracting and building and followed that pursuit in the Empire state for several years. Eventually he began speculating in the iron mines of the east and afterward settled in New Milford, New Jersey, where he engaged in mining until his death. His wife also died there.

William Stidworthy acquired his education in the common schools of England and came to America when eighteen years of age. He resided for several years with his father, living both in Ogdensburg and in New Milford, New Jersey, where he was connected with mining interests. He became superintendent of the

mines in the latter place and remained in New Milford for several years. He then removed to the west and settled near Galena, afterward removing to Jo Davies county, Illinois, where he purchased a farm and carried on agricultural pursuits for several years. He afterward bought another farm near Apple river in the same county and continued its cultivation for some time, being thus engaged at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. He afterward enlisted in Company F, Ninety-sixth Illinois Infantry, and the company was sent to the south, but Mr. Stidworthy was taken ill and remained in the hospital for some time. On account of physical disability he was honorably discharged in Texas. He then returned to his farm near Galena, Illinois, and was engaged in general agricultural pursuits until 1883, when he removed to Sioux City, Iowa. Here he formed a partnership with his son-in-law, C. O. Hilliard, and they established a hardware store at the corner of Fourth and Virginia streets, conducting the business at that point for several years, but Mr. Stidworthy never enjoyed good health after the war and several years prior to his death he decided to retire from business. He then sold his interest in the store and enjoyed a well merited rest up to the time of his death, which occurred April 10, 1899.

Mr. Stidworthy was married in Ogdensburg, New Jersey, to Miss Sophia E. Brooks, who was born in Pennsylvania, September 24, 1832, a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Brooks) Brooks, both of whom were natives of England, whence they came to America in 1828, settling in Pennsylvania, where her father was engaged in manufacturing woolen goods for several years. He afterward removed to Jo Davies county, Illinois, and purchased a farm near Apple river, where he conducted agricultural pursuits until his death. His wife also passed away in that locality. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stidworthy were born eight children: Mary Jane, the wife of Edgar Bingham, of Wright county, Iowa, and the mother of four children, Caroline S.,



WILLIAM STIDWORTHY.

George W., Maud and Bessie; Josephine, the wife of C. O. Hilliard, a hardware merchant of Sioux City, by whom she has two children, Olivia and Charlotte; Amanda, the wife of C. L. Bingham, a retired farmer of Iowa Falls, Iowa; George H., who is a practicing physician of South Dakota; Lizzie, who is the wife of M. Lawson, who is engaged in the insurance business in Wright county, Iowa, but they are now residing with Mrs. Stidworthy and they now have two children, Muriel and Meta; Daniel B., a practicing physician, who married Alice Halquist and has three children, Helen, Ada and Margaret, and resides in Omer, Nebraska; and John and Anetta, both of whom are deceased.

Mr. Stidworthy held several minor offices while living in Jo Davies county and was a staunch Republican in politics. He belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic and he was reared in the faith of the Episcopal church. During his residence in Sioux City he made many warm friends because he commanded their respect and won their regard by his kindly spirit and genial nature. His widow is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Sioux City and she now owns a commodious home at No. 1015 Iowa street, where she resides with her daughter and her family.

F. W. WOODRUFF.

F. W. Woodruff, an active and enterprising representative of business interests in Correctionville, where for eighteen years he has been identified with commercial affairs, was born in Monroe county, Iowa, on the 7th of February, 1857. The family from which he is descended is of English origin and was established in Pennsylvania at an early period in the colonization of that state. David Woodruff, his grandfather, was born in Pennsylvania, whence he removed to Trumbull county, Ohio, becoming one of the pioneer residents of that portion of

the country. There amid the wild scenes of frontier life he reared his family.

E. B. Woodruff, father of F. W. Woodruff, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, on the 25th of June, 1835, and is a self-made man who, without extraordinary family or pecuniary advantages at the outset of his career, made his way steadily upward, improving his opportunities until, through the force of his character and unabating energy, he gained for himself a comfortable competence. He came to Iowa about 1854, locating in Monroe county. He was accompanied by his mother and there he opened a farm, transforming the wild prairie into richly cultivated fields. He was married there to Elizabeth Parker, a native of Licking county, Ohio, and a daughter of Reilly Parker, who was also an early settler of Ohio, living in Licking county. Mrs. Woodruff was reared in the Buckeye state and came to Iowa in the year in which her husband established his home here. They became acquainted on the steamer while coming down the Ohio river and the friendship thus formed ultimately resulted in marriage. After devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits for a time Mr. Woodruff took up his abode in Ottumwa, Iowa, where he conducted a livery stable. On selling that property he removed to Eddyville, where he was engaged in business. At the time of the Civil war he espoused the cause of the Union and became a lieutenant of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, with which he served for four years or until the cessation of hostilities. Following his return from the army he engaged in the hardware business at Knoxville, Iowa, where he has built up a very large trade, being still one of the active and enterprising merchants of that city, his business connection therewith covering about thirty-eight years. All that he possesses in life has been acquired through his own efforts and the fact that he has passed on the highway of life many who started out before him and has reached the goal of success is due to his recognition and utilization

of opportunities, to his reliable business methods and unfaltering determination. His wife passed away in February, 1902.

F. W. Woodruff was reared in Knoxville, acquired his early education in the public schools and afterward attended the Wesleyan University. When he had put aside his textbooks he accepted a position in connection with the lumber business, remaining there for a year, at the end of which time he entered his father's store and this relation was maintained for seven or eight years. In December, 1885, he came to Correctionville, where he purchased a hardware and implement store. His business has since expanded until it has reached extensive proportions and in order to meet the growing demands of his trade he carries a very large line of shelf and heavy hardware, stoves and implements, buggies and wagons. He has wrought along modern business lines and has found in each transition stage opportunity for greater effort and for the further expansion of his enterprise.

Mr. Woodruff has also taken quite an active part in the upbuilding and improvement of the town, giving hearty and effective co-operation to many measures for its welfare and improvement. He is, indeed, a public-spirited man and his aid can always be counted upon in any measure for the general good. He erected a good residence here, which he occupies, and he also owns two other dwellings and a business block in Correctionville. In politics he is a staunch Republican, casting his first presidential ballot for James G. Blaine. He has never sought or desired office as the reward for party fealty, but at one time was a member of the town board and for a number of years served on the school board, his friendship for the cause of education being strong and reliable. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, has served as junior warden in the blue lodge and is a member of Kingsley Chapter, R. A. M. He has passed through all of the chairs of the Knights of Pythias lodge, is a past chancellor

and has been representative to the grand lodge for two or more terms.

On the 11th of October, 1880, Mr. Woodruff was married in Knoxville to Miss Lydia Boydston, a native of Pella, Iowa. Her public-school education was supplemented by study in Ames College. Her father, Major C. B. Boydston, a native of Pennsylvania, became one of the pioneer residents of Iowa and was actively identified with educational work here, serving as a teacher in Pella College. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff have two children, Lyman W. and E. B. Woodruff. The former was graduated from the Iowa City Dental College in June, 1904. The family is well known in Correctionville and Woodbury county and Mr. Woodruff's activity in business and in public life has gained him a wide acquaintance and brought to him the attention of his fellow men, who, familiar with his career, recognize in it many elements worthy of their respect and commendation. He has in his business life followed methods which have brought him success and at the same time have left his name an untarnished one, because he has never been known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellow men in any trade transaction, but has always been honorable and straightforward.

JAMES E. BOOGE.

James E. Booge, one of the promoters and upbuilders of Sioux City and a most important factor in its industrial and financial circles, is honored and esteemed by all and his career excites the admiration and respect of his fellow men. It is not alone the success he has achieved but the honorable business methods he has followed that are worthy of comment and commendation. He began operations here with limited capital and as the city has grown he has extended the field of his activities, and taking advantage of existing conditions has wrought along lines of modern business de-



James E. Briggs

velopment with the result that he is to-day one of the men in comfortable circumstances in Sioux City. His labors, too, have been of a character that have proven of great benefit to this portion of the state, and in many of the finest business blocks and residences in Sioux City are seen evidences of his life of thrift and energy, for through building operations he has contributed in large measure to the upbuilding of the county seat.

Mr. Booge was born in Pittsford, Rutland county, Vermont, and is a representative of an old New England family. His paternal grandfather, Oliver Booge, was born in Connecticut and was a farmer by occupation. At the time of the Revolutionary war he espoused the cause of the colonists and aided in winning independence. His death occurred in Pittsford, Vermont. His son, Harris Booge, the father of our subject, was born in the Green Mountain state and when fifty-six years of age removed to Canada, where he remained for six years. He then went to Waterloo, Indiana, where his remaining days were passed, his death occurring in 1855, when he was seventy-three years of age. In early manhood he had married Miss Laura Hubbell, a native of Connecticut who came to Sioux City, Iowa, in 1859, and here died January 11, 1893, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. In their family were twelve children, of whom James E. Booge is the fifth in order of birth. Those still living are: Harris D., a resident of Topeka, Kansas; John J., who is living in Los Angeles, California; Harriet M., the wife of William Welsh, of Bozeman, Montana; and Laura E., the wife of Jerry Jones, of New York city.

James E. Booge when a lad of nine years went to live with his married sister, Conrotta, the wife of John Platt, of Brighton, Ontario. There he remained for six years and upon his sister's death he returned home, his father having in the meantime removed to Indiana. Mr. Booge continued to reside in that state from 1848 until 1854, when he went to California,

making the trip by way of the isthmus of Panama, across which he walked. After reaching his destination he engaged in mining with fair success and in 1858 he returned to St. Louis, where he was employed by a railroad company for a time. He then secured a stock of provisions and chartering a boat started up the river with the intention of selling his supply to wood dealers. On the 11th of October, 1858, however, he reached Sioux City with almost his entire stock unsold, after having made a trip of twenty-two days. He then rented a small store, for which he paid fifteen dollars per month, and became identified with mercantile business in the embryonic metropolis of northwestern Iowa as a retail grocer. Not long after this he was joined by his brother, H. D. Booge, and under the firm style of H. D. Booge & Company they continued business from 1859. Subsequently their brother, John R., was admitted to the firm and the business grew and prospered until they were well known throughout this section of the country as wholesale dealers. From year to year their trade increased for they followed the most progressive business lines and won an unassailable reputation for reliability in all trade transactions. Thus they were engaged until 1878, when the firm dissolved partnership and the business was sold. Prior to this, in 1870, Mr. Booge began in the pork-packing business, which he continued to operate until 1880. It became necessary at that time to secure larger quarters and a commodious plant was erected on what is known as the bottoms. This was called the Booge plant and James E. Booge continued as its proprietor until 1891. It was erected at a cost of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and there he developed a very extensive and profitable business, the conduct of which demanded the employment of three hundred and fifty men. He continued operations along progressive and modern business lines until 1891, when this was merged into the Chicago pork-packing interests, Mr. Booge selling out for three hundred and

thirty thousand dollars. He then retired from the business but indolence and idleness were utterly foreign to his nature and he could not content himself with no business activities to engage his time, attention and energies. He has since dealt extensively in real estate and is the owner of very valuable property. In this direction he has probably done more for the improvement and upbuilding of Sioux City than any other man. Among the important buildings which have been erected by him are the packing house in 1866, the packing house in Water street in 1873, a two-story building on Fourth street and a two-story building on Pearl street. He was also one of the four men who built the Hotel Booge and later he became its sole owner. This hotel is now the Mondamin and is the leading hostelry of Sioux City. Mr. Booge has also erected a residence property at the corner of Seventh and Douglas streets, now known as The Booge; six houses at the corner of Pearl and Seventh streets; nine houses at the corner of Fourth and Douglas streets; a packing house in Floyd City, Iowa, at a cost of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; fifty dwelling houses in that city; and also laid out the Rose Hill addition as one of a company composed of four partners. He was also one of the promoters of Crescent Park and laid out the Booge & Taylor addition, the Morningside addition, the Booge west side addition and the Booge addition to Sioux City. He has been watchful of the signs of the times, noting the possibilities for advancement and in his expanding business interests he has also contributed to the welfare and progress of the capital city as perhaps no other one has done.

Mr. Booge spent four years in Alaska on the Yukon river, going there in 1897. In the spring of 1898 he went to Dawson, where he remained for eleven months without seeing a newspaper. He became thoroughly conversant with conditions in that wealthy but unimproved section of America's possessions, living there at the time when there was the first great rush

to the gold fields. He spent the following winter and spring in Los Angeles, California, and a brief period in Wyoming, returning to Sioux City on the 1st of July, 1902. He has varied important business interests here aside from his property, being now the president of the firm of Booge, Coe & Booge and also the manager of the Weare Grain Company. Of the former company Joseph R. Coe is the vice president and James F. Booge is secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Booge has been twice married. He first wedded Anna M. Hubbel, of Connecticut, who died in 1864, leaving two children, H. D. Booge, Jr., of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and James F., who is living in Sioux City. For his second wife Mr. Booge chose Lucy B. Robinson, of St. Louis, and they were married in 1866, while her death occurred September 10, 1900. Their children were Fred, now deceased; Laura E., the wife of E. M. Bent, of Wyoming; and Josephine H., the wife of C. G. K. Nourse, of Prince Albert, Northwest Territory.

Mr. Booge has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1858 and has attained the Knight Templar degree. More than forty-five years have passed since he arrived in Sioux City. Coming here with his little stock of groceries and finding an embryo town which gave little promise of rapid development, he yet recognized its possibilities, made the most of his opportunities and as the years passed directed his labors so intelligently, carefully and honorably that to-day he stands among the foremost men of northwestern Iowa, strong in his honor and his good name as well as in his material possessions.

ST. BONIFACE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

St. Boniface Catholic Church was incorporated January 22, 1889, and Rev. J. A. Gerleman was appointed its first pastor. The congregation at that time was very small and many



REV. H. J. SCHLEIER.

difficulties had to be encountered in order that the church might maintain its existence. The church edifice as it stands to-day is a modest frame structure with a spacious basement in which the heating plant is located. The church is lighted throughout by electricity and the lighting plant has been installed by the present pastor. The seating capacity is rated at five hundred and over one hundred and ten families now belong to this prosperous church organization. A choir of sixteen voices under the direction of M. Schneiders renders appropriate music for divine service and Miss Jane Foley presides at the organ.

Not only does St. Boniface church, however, guard the spiritual interests of her mature members, but she ever has at heart the training of her children in Christian principles and secular knowledge. A commodious school is attached to the church, where religious and secular education is imparted by the Sisters of Christian Charity. Teaching of the German language also forms a part of the curriculum of the school. The sisters in charge not only possess a requisite knowledge of religious and secular branches, but they have also been well trained in the sciences of psychology and pedagogy. Thus they are ably fitted to guide the embryonic minds of the children. The attendance of pupils at this school in the winter of 1904 reached the number of one hundred and forty.

Aware of the strength of co-operative influence, various societies have been organized in connection with the church. The men of the parish have instituted a benevolent society and erected a hall on the church grounds where entertainments are furnished from time to time, the proceeds being used for charity. The young ladies of the church belong to the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin, a society in which special instruction is imparted for their station of life. A Christian Mothers' Society has been organized, to which married ladies may belong. At the meetings of this society special

instructions are given relating to the duties of married people.

The pastor's residence is a modern two story building situated near the church and was built at a cost of eighteen hundred dollars. Cement sidewalks and beautiful shade trees add to the attractive appearance of the lawn. The entire grounds and buildings belonging to St. Boniface church organization may be valued at thirty thousand dollars.

Rev. H. J. Schleier is the present pastor. He was appointed to succeed the former pastor, Rev. J. Gerleman, on the 5th of October, 1902. Father Schleier came to Sioux City from New York, where he had been occupied with clerical duties for some time. He is a native of Cassville, Wisconsin, and when nine years of age he left the place of his nativity, locating at Earlring, Iowa, where he attended the public and parochial schools. At the age of sixteen he entered St. Benedict College at Atchison, Kansas, where he pursued classical studies for five years. He then entered St. John's University at Collegeville, Minnesota, where he was graduated in the commercial, philosophical and theological studies on the 21st of June, 1898. Shortly after his ordination by Bishop Trobeck, of St. Cloud, Minnesota, he was appointed curate at St. Peter's and St. Paul's church at Carroll, Iowa, a position which he held for two years. Desirous of further perfecting himself in his sacred calling he entered the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., as a special student in psychology and sociology. After two years study at that institution he was appointed to succeed Rev. J. A. Gerleman at Sioux City. During Father Schleier's pastorate at St. Boniface church a steady growth of the parish has been noted. Under his judicial and conservative management a debt of twenty-eight hundred dollars has been liquidated and improvements made to the amount of one thousand dollars. In the near future St. Boniface congregation contemplates the erection of a new brick church to replace the present frame

structure. Under the further leadership of Rev. Schleier St. Boniface parish will certainly prosper and grow to great dimensions. The church at this writing is free from debt and has a bank account of seven hundred dollars.

FREDERICK CLARK HILLS.

Frederick Clark Hills, who made for himself an honored name and enviable record in business life and who was a veteran of the Civil war, was born in county Kent, England, January 22, 1842, and died in Sioux City. In the year of his birth he was brought to the United States by his parents, who settled in Vernon, New York, where they spent their remaining days. There Frederick C. Hills was reared and his early educational privileges were supplemented by a course of study in Vernon Academy. When not engaged with the duties of the schoolroom his time and attention were devoted to the work of the farm, which he followed energetically, but when fifteen years of age he began learning the carriage-trimmer's trade, serving a regular apprenticeship. He afterward worked at his trade in Rome, New York, and at the same time further prepared himself for life's practical duties by pursuing a business course of study in the Rome Commercial College. He continued to follow his trade until 1862, when he put aside all business and personal considerations, for the tocsin of war had sounded and men from all walks of life were flocking to the standard of their country. He responded to the first call for three hundred thousand troops and became a member of Company E, One Hundred and Seventeenth New York Infantry. He had previously been identified with a military organization known as the Gansevoort Light Guards of Rome. This company decided to volunteer and with the command of Mr. Hills went to the front under Colonel William R. Pease. He was appointed second sergeant of the company. The regiment

was at once sent to Washington, but at the end of three months Mr. Hills was discharged at Fort Alexander because of physical disability.

On the 19th of March, 1864, occurred the marriage of Mr. Hills and Miss Lucy C. Rippey, of Spafford, New York. The same spring he came to Sioux City, Iowa, driving from Marshalltown with a yoke of cattle. Not long afterward he went to Yankton and to Bonhomme, South Dakota. He returned to Marshalltown, however, in July, and there entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, his task being to put wood in the woodsheds of the road. Not long afterward, however, he accepted a clerkship in the office of the company. Removing to Nevada in August, 1864, he was there appointed cashier by D. C. Dodge, vice-president of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company, and when the road was opened to Boone, Iowa, he removed to that place, arriving there on the 15th of July, 1865. Mr. Hills was sent to Missouri Valley Junction to open the station there for business, in December, 1866, and after serving as pioneer agent for one month was transferred to Dennison, Iowa, where he was made agent. All the freight for Sioux City was then hauled by wagon from Dennison. When the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad was completed, March 7, 1868, Mr. Hills was appointed station agent, thus serving until September, 1870, when he was promoted to the position of general freight agent and in June, 1871, he was made general ticket agent. Subsequently he became superintendent and afterward was made general traffic manager. His connection with the railroad was thus marked by steady progression from one position of responsibility to another, until he occupied a very important place in connection with the management and business of the road. He continued to serve as general traffic manager until August 31, 1881, when on account of ill health he resigned. Mr. Hills then established a hardware store in Sioux City, conducting the

enterprise until 1888, when he sold out in order to accept a position with the new railroad in the interests of Sioux City.

In community affairs Mr. Hills took an active and helpful interest and his labors were so directed that all acknowledged his worth in citizenship. He, however, did not seek public office and filled few positions of political preferment. He was for three years a member of the school board and for one year a member of the city council. In fraternal circles he was quite prominent, belonging to the Grand Army of the Republic and to the Masonic organization. He served as master of his lodge, as high priest of the chapter and eminent commander of the commandery, and he became a thirty-third degree Mason in the Scottish rite. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party. He was a man true to his honest convictions, fearless in advocacy of what he believed to be right, and in all matters of citizenship he displayed the same loyalty that prompted his enlistment in the Union Army and his service in the south at the time of the Civil war.

BENTON HATHAWAY.

Benton Hathaway, an enterprising agriculturist living on section 9, Rutland township, is numbered among Iowa's early settlers, having resided within her borders since 1865, while twenty-two years have passed since he came to Woodbury county, and during this period great changes have occurred marking the onward progress of civilization. In the work of pioneer improvement he has been deeply interested and in many ways has performed his full share in the advancement and development of the county.

Mr. Hathaway was born in Darke county, Ohio, June 21, 1856. His father, David W. Hathaway, was also a native of the Buckeye state and was reared and married there, Miss

Mary Armstrong becoming his wife. He carried on agricultural pursuits in Darke county for a number of years and five of his children were born there. In 1865, however, he sought a home west of the Mississippi and located in Madison county, Iowa, where he engaged in the development of a farm and continued to carry on agricultural pursuits for a number of years. Subsequently he took up his abode in Woodbury county, joining his son, Benton Hathaway here, and in this county he and his wife spent their remaining days.

Benton Hathaway was reared to manhood in Madison county, Iowa, and largely assisted in the work of developing and improving the home farm, gaining an intimate knowledge of practical agricultural methods. The occupation to which he was reared he has since made his life work. After his marriage he removed to Guthrie county, Iowa, where he carried on general farming for three years and in 1882 he came to Woodbury county, while in 1884 he located on the land which he has since owned and cultivated. He secured a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres and this he placed under the plow and fenced. Some years later he erected a large and attractive two-story residence. In the rear of this stand substantial and commodious barns and other convenient outbuildings. He has planted a grove of forest trees and there is an orchard and much small fruit upon the place; in fact, its equipments are all in keeping with modern agricultural ideas and up-to-date methods of farming. He also bought more land adjoining the original purchase and his farm now comprises two hundred and forty acres. In addition to the cultivation of the fields he is likewise engaged in the raising of a good grade of stock and is accounted one of the successful agriculturists and stock-raisers of Woodbury county.

On the 2d of February, 1879, in Madison county, Iowa, Mr. Hathaway was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Murphy, a native of Illinois, who was born near Princeton, Bureau

county. Her father, Hamlin Murphy, was an early settler and an enterprising farmer of that county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway have been born six children: George I., who assists in the operation of the home farm; E. D., R. H. and G. H., who are also at home; Edith M., the wife of James Mitchell, a resident farmer of Rutland township; and Eva M., who completes the family.

In his political views Mr. Hathaway has always been a Democrat, giving earnest support to the men and measures of the party, and is recognized as an active and efficient worker in local political circles. He has been a delegate to numerous county and state conventions and has been a member of the central committee of Rutland township. He was elected and served as township assessor, was township school treasurer and has held other positions of public honor and trust. He belongs to Pierson lodge of Odd Fellows, and also to the Modern Woodmen Camp. He has helped to improve and make Woodbury county what it is to-day and during the quarter of a century of his residence here has been closely identified with its agricultural development, also contributing in substantial measures to progress in other lines. He and his wife have a large circle of warm friends and are well entitled to representation in this volume.

ISAAC NEWTON STONE.

Isaac Newton Stone is with one exception the oldest representative of the nursery business in Sioux City and he has attained success through the inherent force of his character, the exercise of his native talent and the utilization of surrounding opportunities. His connection with the public interests of the city has also been far reaching and beneficial, for he has aided in shaping the municipal policy, in promoting its material development and in advancing its moral progress. His patriotic cit-

izenship and his interest in community affairs has taken tangible form in his zealous labors for the improvements instituted through aldermanic measures and at the present time he is serving as a member of the city council.

Mr. Stone was born in Madison county, New York, July 20, 1839. His father, Anson P. Stone, also a native of the Empire state and a farmer by occupation, removed from New York to Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, in 1844, and in that locality he opened up a farm of two hundred acres now included within the suburbs of the city. There were not a dozen families there at the time of his arrival and with the pioneer development and progress of his community he was closely identified. His death occurred there in 1852, when he was but thirty-seven years of age. He held membership with the Methodist Episcopal church and was one of the organizers of the congregation of that denomination at Fort Atkinson. He was then chosen one of the church officers and took a very active and helpful part in its upbuilding. His political support was given to the Whig party and he was a man universally respected because of his fidelity to his honest convictions and by reason of the honorable purposes which permeated his life. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Cornelia Adams, was a daughter of Isaac and Eunice (Webster) Adams. Her maternal ancestors were of the same family as Noah Webster, the compiler of the dictionary, the grandmother of our subject being his niece. Mrs. Stone was born in Madison county, New York, and, long surviving her husband, passed away in 1882 at the age of seventy years. She was also a faithful and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In their family were five children: Emery W., who was a teacher in the public schools and afterward a physician at Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, where his death occurred; Isaac N., of this review; Marcena P., who is a dealer in wood at Santa Clara county, California; Spencer L., a dentist of Alaska; and



L. K. Stone

Mary C., who is the wife of Professor H. W. Eaton, who for a number of years was a teacher in the Chicago Manual Training school, but is now living retired at Santa Barbara, California.

Isaac N. Stone acquired his education in Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, and in Albion Academy, and in early manhood he devoted much of his time to the profession of teaching for ten years. He afterward had charge of a general farming and nursery business for a few years and finally devoted his entire attention to the development of his nursery. In the fall of 1884 he came to Sioux City, locating at Morningside, where he purchased thirty acres of land, which he planted to small fruits and supplied with nursery stock. He has since continued in the business with excellent success and with one exception is the oldest nurseryman of this place. Recently he has come into possession of another tract of land which is pleasantly and conveniently located two and a half miles northwest of the courthouse of Sioux City. This is all planted to fruit which is of superior quality and grade and thus finds a ready market. He has made for himself a most excellent reputation and because of this has secured a patronage which makes his business profitable. Within recent years he has platted a thirty-acre tract of land at Morningside and has already sold about half of it. He does considerable real estate business and in connection with E. C. Peters he is the oldest resident of Morningside.

Mr. Stone has done much for the improvement and promotion of that section of the city, putting forth strong and effective effort not only for its material advancement but also for its progress along educational, social and moral lines. He was largely instrumental in establishing Morningside College and in 1886 he organized the first Sunday-school of the Methodist Episcopal church at Morningside. Its services were held in a little frame schoolhouse. Rev. Glass visited the neighborhood, awakened

the interest of the people of the community in the work and a few weeks later a Sunday-school was organized by Mr. Stone, of which he was chosen the superintendent. He holds membership in the First Baptist church of Sioux City, is one of its trustees and takes a very active interest in church work. He was superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Fort Atkinson Methodist Episcopal church for eleven years and has also been superintendent of several mission schools in connection with his work in the Baptist church at Sioux City. For fifty years he has been an active church member, untiring in his efforts to promote the cause of Christianity and extend its influence. He gives his political allegiance to the Republican party and regards it the duty as well as the privilege of every American citizen to uphold the ideas which he deems will best advance governmental interests. While at Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, he was elected and served for four successive terms as supervisor of Jefferson county, Wisconsin. He has been alderman of the seventh ward for over three terms and is now a member of the city council, to which he has been elected without opposition. He has served as chairman of the police committee and was chairman of the claims committee under Mayor Quick and also under Mayor Burton. He is now chairman of street committee and is an influential member of other committees.

In 1862 occurred the marriage of Mr. Stone and Miss Susan L. Dye, a daughter of Enoch P. and Lovina Dye, both natives of Madison county, New York, and both settlers of Jefferson county, Wisconsin. Mrs. Stone was born in Madison county, New York, December 20, 1840, and like her husband is widely and favorably known in Morningside and in other sections of Sioux City. For many years he has been connected with the upbuilding of the county and he has just reason to be proud of the fact that to his efforts can be traced many a substantial enterprise or achievement contributing greatly to the beauty and prosperity of

Morningside. In every sense of the word he is the representative citizen devoted to the welfare of his chosen city and state and loyal to the best interests of good government.

THOMAS HERBERT AUST, M. D.

Dr. Thomas Herbert Aust, one of the younger and yet successful medical practitioners of Sioux City, was born February 14, 1874, in Bristol, England, where his ancestors had lived for four or five generations. His parents were Thomas Richard and Mary (Davies) Aust. The father was proprietor of a brass foundry in which he employed on an average of forty men throughout the year. He died in 1891, at the age of fifty-two years, and the mother is still living in Bristol, England. In the family were six children, of whom three are yet living.

Dr. Aust, the fifth member of the family, attended Redland Grove College, in Bristol, until ten years of age, at which time he gained a free scholarship, an honor won by but two boys out of the two hundred and fifty in the Bristol Cathedral College. He spent the next four years in college and was graduated with honors at the age of fourteen years. He also passed examinations similar to that given in post-graduate courses from the College of Preceptors. After his graduation he entered the brokerage firm of Robjert & Board, with whom he remained for three years, leaving there at the age of seventeen years, upon the death of his father. He then became his father's successor in business in association with his brothers. He remained in the brass foundry business for two years, when at the age of nineteen he withdrew and entered the service of Attwood, Catherine street, Strand, London, a private detective agency, with which he remained for two years. In 1895, when twenty-one years of age, he came to the United States, making his way direct to Woodbury county, Iowa. He purchased an eighty-acre farm in Woodbury

township and cultivated it successfully for two years, when in 1898 he rented the farm and taught instrumental music on the piano and organ. He also led the Holly Springs Band. Later he came to Sioux City through the solicitation of his friend, Dr. Glann, of Holly Springs, and began the study of medicine at the Sioux City College of Medicine, from which he was graduated on the 30th of April, 1903. He at once entered upon practice in Sioux City, meeting with very good success, and now has a desirable and growing patronage.

Dr. Aust was married, January 1, 1903, at Sioux City, to Miss Catharena Feldner, and they have one child, Carolyn, born March 3, 1904. They are well known socially in Sioux City and are popular with many friends.

HENRY KURTZ.

Henry Kurtz, in his business interests, has manifested excellent ability, executive force and keen discrimination and is to-day classed among the substantial farmers and stock breeders and dealers of Woodbury county. His farm comprises one hundred and seventy acres of highly developed land and upon this he has a fine herd of pure blooded Hereford cattle. All of his possessions have been acquired through his untiring efforts and persistency of purpose, and his success shows what can be accomplished when one has the will to dare and do.

Mr. Kurtz is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in Prussia, on the 12th of June, 1840. He remained in the fatherland until nineteen years of age and enjoyed good school privileges, being instructed in the Latin as well as the German tongue. His youth was passed upon the home farm and then when a young man he emigrated to America in 1860, hoping that he might have better business opportunities than were afforded in the old world. He did not tarry on the Atlantic coast but continued his journey into the interior of the



DR. T. H. AUST.

country, joining some friends at Muscatine, Iowa. Soon afterward he secured employment as a farm hand in Muscatine county and was thus engaged until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when his patriotic spirit was aroused in behalf of his adopted country and he enlisted, in August, 1862, as a member of the Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry. He joined Company C and went to the south under General A. J. Smith. He participated in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, in the battle of Nashville, in the Red River expedition, and at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, he was shot through the leg. At Tupelo, Mississippi, he was wounded in the finger, but he served until the close of the war and was honorably discharged in August, 1865.

After recuperating he began work upon the home farm and throughout his entire life has carried on agricultural pursuits. Following his marriage he located on a tract of land of eighty acres in Muscatine county. This he afterward traded for a farm of one hundred and forty-three acres, on which he continued to make his home until 1881, when he sold that property and came to Woodbury county. Here he purchased one hundred and forty acres of raw land on section 1, Rock township, continuing the cultivation of that land for fifteen years, when he again sold and purchased his present farm on section 2, Rock township. It comprises one hundred and seventy acres of land, on which but slight improvements had been made when it came into his possession. This property is the visible evidence of his life of thrift and industry. Upon the farm he has erected a neat residence, built two large barns and other outbuildings and has continued the work of improvement in accordance with modern ideas of agriculture. He has planted fruit, shade and ornamental trees and his farm is now most pleasing in appearance. The fields yield to him golden tribute in return for the care and labor which he bestows upon them and as a stockdealer he has met with very desirable suc-

cess, breeding and raising pure-blooded Hereford cattle.

On the 29th of November, 1866, Mr. Kurtz was united in marriage to Miss Florenza Dallmann, who was born and reared in Germany. They became the parents of the following children: John, a merchant of Cushing; William and Edward, who follow farming in Woodbury county; Albert and Harry, at home; Lena, the wife of Dave Gilgerson; Tillie, the wife of James Shaddock; Ella, the deceased wife of Will Stoltz, her death occurring in 1900; Ida, at home; Lizzie, the wife of Frank Crocksel; Emma, Lucy, Elsie and Mabel, all of whom are under the parental roof.

In his political allegiance Mr. Kurtz is a staunch Republican, but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him. Both he and his wife were reared in the faith of the Lutheran church and are now members of that denomination. Mr. Kurtz belongs to the Grand Army Post, at Correctionville, and thus maintains business relations with his old comrades who wore the blue uniform upon the battle-fields of the south. The hope that led him to come to America has been more than realized. He was a young man, possessing courage and determination but no capital, and placing his dependence upon the substantial qualities of labor and perseverance he has steadily worked his way upward and has not only gained a comfortable competence but has also won the respect and good will of all with whom he has come in contact.

W. H. HENDERSON.

W. H. Henderson, representing the business interests of Hornick as a dealer in harness and saddlery, is one of the native sons of this state and the enterprise which is so characteristic of this part of the country and has led to its rapid development is a factor in his career. His birth occurred near Independence, Iowa, July 28,

1863, and he is a son of Samuel and Eliza D. (Clark) Henderson. The father was of Irish and German descent and the mother was of Scotch and German lineage. They were natives of New York and Missouri, respectively, but spent the greater part of their lives in Iowa. In their family were seven children, W. H. Henderson being the fifth in order of birth. He had five sisters and one brother, but the eldest and the youngest of the family are now deceased.

Under the parental roof W. H. Henderson spent the days of his childhood, and his early education, acquired in the public schools of Pottawattamie county, Iowa, was supplemented by study in the high school of Shelly, Iowa. Putting aside his text-books he learned the trade of harness-making and also the carpenter's trade. For two years he lived in Kansas, where he took a homestead claim and began its development, but the drouth ruined his crops and he returned to this state, where he has spent the greater part of his life. He has been a resident of Hornick since 1884 and is now successfully engaged in the harness and saddlery business, having secured a good patronage. He is progressive in his business methods, reliable and enterprising, and is now numbered among the leading merchants of the town.

Mr. Henderson has been married twice. On the 1st of December, 1896, he wedded Lillie M. Smith, who died October 8, 1901, and in 1903 he was joined in wedlock to Mrs. Mary Rosenberg, both marriages taking place in this state. He has traveled considerably, having visited Colorado for the benefit of his wife's health, and also in Oregon. His political support is given the Republican party and socially he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which he is deeply interested. He has contributed to the various church activities and is a member of the Epworth League. Faithfulness in friendship,

loyalty in citizenship, honesty in business—these are his chief characteristics and are qualities which have gained him warm regard and the good will of those with whom he has come in contact.

HENRY S. BECKER.

Woodbury county figures as one of the most attractive, progressive and prosperous divisions of the state of Iowa, justly claiming a high order of citizenship and a spirit of enterprise which is certain to conserve consecutive development and marked advancement in the material upbuilding of the section. The county has been and is signally favored in the class of men who have controlled its affairs in official capacity, and in this connection the subject of this review demands representation as one who has served the county faithfully and well in positions of distinct trust and responsibility, being the present recorder of the county.

Mr. Becker was born in Alton, Illinois, March 2, 1859, his parents being Heye and Agatha (Myer) Becker. The father was a native of Hanover, Germany, and his wife was born in the same neighborhood. Coming to the United States they established their home in Illinois about 1850, and the father died in Plymouth county, Iowa, May 9, 1903, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. He was a Republican in his political views, took an active interest in the work of his party, was reliable in business and devoted to his family. He possessed strong domestic tastes and his interests centered in his wife and children. He was called upon to mourn the loss of Mrs. Becker when she was but thirty-five years of age. They had a family of nine children, namely: Henry S.; William, who is living in Webster, South Dakota; John, a resident of Sioux City; Frank, who is living on the home farm in Plymouth county, Iowa; Otto, of Seney, Iowa; Anna, the wife of Herbert Buse, of Plymouth, Iowa;

Minnie, the wife of Fred Hillebrand, of Webster, South Dakota; Emma; and Bertha. The maternal grandmother of our subject, Rixte Myer, lived with the Becker family during her later years and attained the very advanced age of one hundred and three years and five months.

Henry S. Becker pursued his education in the common schools of Alton, Illinois, and remained upon the home farm until sixteen years of age, after which he pursued a short course of study in the Wesleyan College at Warrenton, Missouri. He then learned the carpenter's trade and began contracting and building, but when twenty-four years of age he removed to Lemars, Plymouth county, Iowa, where he was identified with building operations for eight years, when he was injured by a fall and fractured his breast bone. He afterward began merchandising at Kingsley, Plymouth county, Iowa, but soon afterward closed out that business and took charge of a lumber yard for M. A. Moore, in Moville, Woodbury county. Three years had passed when he again engaged in business on his own account as a hardware merchant and in 1894 he put aside commercial pursuits in order to enter public service, being appointed deputy county recorder under W. C. Hills. He acted in that capacity for four years and in November, 1898, he was elected to the office on the Republican ticket by a majority of over eighteen hundred. He has been nominated and elected to this office for three successive terms with a majority ranging from eighteen to twenty-three hundred. His present incumbency will continue until January 4, 1905. His re-election is certainly an indication of the confidence reposed in him by the public and also attests his qualification for the position.

Mr. Becker was married, February 27, 1889, to Miss Lillie M. Edwards, of Maquoketa, Iowa. They have four children: Hazel N., Minnie A., Conriff E. and Edward R. Mr. Becker belongs to Moville lodge, No. 509, I. O. O. F., and also to the Encampment and the

Rebekahs and the Canton. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World of Sioux City, and the Royal Highlanders. He is a man of fine social qualities, always genial and approachable, and Woodbury county finds in him one well worthy of public trust and meriting the official honors that have been conferred upon him.

GEORGE W. FITCHNER.

George W. Fitchner, one of the prominent business men of Woodbury county, who for the past seven years has been actively and successfully engaged in merchandising at Anthon, was born in Muscatine county, Iowa, on the 18th of February, 1856. His father, J. C. Fitchner, was a native of Germany and in his childhood days was brought to America. He lived for a time in Pennsylvania and afterward in Ohio and in 1855 he came to Iowa, settling on a farm in Muscatine county, where he reared his family. The father was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Lavina McCarty, a native of that state, who spent her last days in Muscatine county, where Mr. Fitchner is still living at the advanced age of eighty-four years. In their family were eleven children, ten of whom are yet living: Mrs. Otilla Smith, who is a widow and resides at Rock Island, Illinois; Jonathan; Lavina, the wife of John Keehl, of Ida Grove; Otto, who is living in Muscatine county; George W., of this review; Lucinda, the wife of Richard Bennett, who owns and operates the old Fitchner homestead; William, who is a resident farmer of Grant township, Woodbury county; Mrs. Mary Millhouse, who is a widow and lives in Fairfield, Iowa; Laura, the wife of Frank Sardam, now of Fulton, Illinois; and Frank, who is engaged in ranching in Idaho.

It was in Muscatine county, Iowa, that George W. Fitchner spent the days of his boyhood and youth and he was early trained to the

labors of the home farm, giving his father the benefit of his services until he was twenty-five years of age. He then came west to Woodbury county in 1882, locating in Correctionville, where for two and a half years he engaged in clerking, thus receiving a thorough business training. He then engaged in business as a general merchant at Correctionville from 1884 until 1897, when he came to Anthon, opening a stock of goods in a store which he now occupies. He purchased a large amount of general merchandise and now has a double store, in which he carries an extensive line of goods that is well selected. He has a very enviable reputation for fair dealing and his patronage has reached large and profitable proportions, his sales amounting to from fifty to sixty thousand dollars annually. Mr. Fitchner was also one of the promoters of the Merchants State Bank at Correctionville and a stockholder of the Citizens State Bank of Anthon and has thus been closely identified with financial interests in the county. He purchased residence property in Anthon and during the seven years in which he has made his home here and has contributed in large and substantial measure to the growth, progress and upbuilding of the community.

On the 1st of January, 1893, in Correctionville, Iowa, Mr. Fitchner was united in marriage to Miss Belle Griffith, a native of Ohio, who was reared in Iowa. She is a lady of good education and when sixteen years of age began teaching and successfully followed that profession for some time prior to her marriage. There are two daughters in the family, Qnessa and Leila. Politically Mr. Fitchner has been a life-long Republican and has served as a member of the council of Correctionville for seven years. He has also been a member of the school board and he exercises his official prerogatives to advance the general welfare. He and his wife and daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been a resident of Iowa throughout his entire life and for twenty-four years has made his home in

Woodbury county. During this period he has been thoroughly conversant with the needs and possibilities of the county and has contributed his full share to its upbuilding and progress. At the same time he has conducted in successful manner his private business interests and he has the enterprising spirit so characteristic of the west. To-day he is accounted one of the substantial residents of Anthon and is a man respected by all because of his fidelity to honorable principles and to high ideals.

JOHN R. CARTER.

John R. Carter, a practitioner at the Sioux City bar, was born in Lewis, Essex county, New York, January 4, 1862, his parents being Mitchell and Florence (Bolia) Carter, both of whom were natives of northern New York and were representatives of old families of that state. The father was a soldier of the Union Army in the Civil war, having enlisted in August, 1862. He was connected with the volunteer service and died in Andersonville, while being held as a prisoner of war in 1864, at the age of forty-four years. His widow long survived him, passing away in 1896, at the age of seventy-one years. They were the parents of nine children, of whom John R. Carter is the youngest. Those yet living are: A. B., of Essex county, New York; Charles E., of Vermont; Mary J., the wife of Aaron Goss, of Moretown, Vermont; Susan S., who is living in Rutland, Vermont; H. M., of Chicago, Illinois; and W. E., of Rutland. Of the two deceased L. J. passed away at the age of twenty-two years, and Esther E. died at the age of thirty years.

John R. Carter pursued his early education in the village schools of Lewis, New York, and also attended the Union high school at Elizabethtown, that state, while later he continued his studies in a private preparatory school. He took up the study of law in 1881 in the office



Juan N. Castro.

of Noble & Smith, attorneys for the Central Vermont Railroad Company at St. Albans, Vermont, and continued with that firm until 1884. He then entered the Boston University Law School, at Boston, Massachusetts, in which institution he was graduated in June, 1885, with the degree of Bachelor of Law. In the autumn of the same year he came to Sioux City and upon examination in the supreme court of Iowa was admitted to practice in the courts of this state, in 1886, since which time he has been in continuous and active connection with the legal interests of Sioux City. He was first associated with J. P. Blood, under the firm name of Blood & Carter, in 1886-7. Later he was alone until he formed a partnership with A. D. Tollefson, under the name of Tollefson & Carter, and subsequently they were joined by J. M. Brown, the firm of Tollefson, Carter & Brown then maintaining a continuous existence until 1890. In that year the senior partner retired and the firm was Carter & Brown until 1898. Mr. Carter then entered into partnership relations with J. H. Quick, and under the style of Quick & Carter continued in practice until 1902. He is now alone in business and is conducting an extensive and successful civil law practice. For ten years the firm of Carter & Brown represented the New England Loan & Trust Company, and Mr. Carter had charge of its litigation in northwestern Iowa, northeastern Nebraska, the southwestern part of South Dakota and southern Minnesota. He also had a large general law business and in his capable control of intricate litigated interests displayed an accurate and broad knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and great accuracy in applying these to the points of his ease in court.

Prior to the convening of the twenty-ninth general assembly Mr. Carter received an inquiry from a party in Indiana, asking him for knowledge concerning the latest codification of the statute law and where he could find the legislative enactments subsequent to the codi-

fication of the laws and the reports concerning the decisions construing the laws. He also inquired of Mr. Carter concerning any contemplated new codification of the laws. Mr. Carter replied, referring him to the 1897 code, the acts of the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth general assemblies of Iowa and to the Iowa reports and Northwestern Reporter containing the decisions of the supreme court of Iowa construing the laws. Mr. Carter upon consulting the act for the codification of laws known as Code, Iowa, 1897, discovered and so advised him that the twenty-ninth general assembly, then about to convene, and every third general assembly thereafter was charged with the duty of electing an editor whose duty it was to codify in supplement form the laws of a public nature enacted since the code of 1897, including the acts of the twenty-ninth general assembly. Later Mr. Carter called the attention of Senator E. H. Hubbard and Representative M. J. Sweezy to this provision. They afterward proposed that Mr. Carter become editor of the code supplement and consenting to this early in the session of the general assembly he was elected as editor. The proficiency with which he performed his duties is perhaps best told by the committee in the prefatory of the code supplement and from which we quote the following: "Under the provision the committee has had general supervision of the work. Mr. Carter has made copy, compared with the enrolled bills, prepared the tables, revised, enlarged and materially improved the index, annotated the negotiable investments laws, read the proof, and in short performed his duties in a most satisfactory manner." The work has been received most favorably in every respect and has met with nothing but praise and words of commendation.

Mr. Carter was married in 1889 to Miss Luella Waldorf, a daughter of Louis and Columbia Waldorf, of Montello, Wisconsin. They have one child, Francis W. They also lost a son, John Maurice, who died in 1892 at the

age of fourteen months. Mr. and Mrs. Carter are well and favorably known in the social circles of Sioux City, where he has resided continuously since 1886, and he has a still wider acquaintance in legal and political circles throughout the state, where his influence and labors have been of much avail in promoting the public welfare.

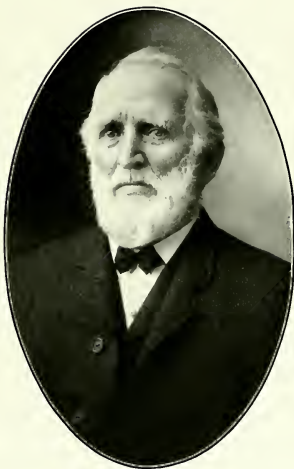
C. C. CASTLE.

C. C. Castle, who is now living a retired life in Correctionville, was for a number of years one of the thrifty and enterprising farmers of Woodbury county and is numbered among the early settlers of the state, having resided within the borders of Iowa since 1863. In 1866 he came to this county and through a long period carried on the work of cultivating and improving his farm. He is a native of New York, his birth having occurred in Tioga county, July 20, 1823. His father, Samuel Castle, was born in the same state and after arriving at years of maturity was married there to Lucetta Girdley, a native of Connecticut, born near New Haven. The father carried on farming in Tioga county. Our subject's grandfather, Daniel Castle, was born in London, England, in 1758 and came to America about 1775. He made his home in Tioga county, New York, until 1836, when he sold his property there and removed to Erie county, Pennsylvania, where his death occurred in 1845.

C. C. Castle obtained a common school education, but his advantages in that direction were rather meager and his knowledge has been largely self-acquired since he attained his majority. He removed from New York to Erie county, Pennsylvania, and was married in that county on the 19th of November, 1845, to Miss Nancy M. Everts, whose birth occurred in Edinburg, Montgomery county, New York. Her father was Reuben Everts, a native of Ver-

mont. The young couple began their domestic life upon a farm in Erie county and subsequently removed to Potter county, where they remained for several years. In 1863 they came to Iowa, establishing their home in Buchanan county, where Mr. Castle carried on farming for three years and then came to Woodbury county, arriving here in 1866. He settled in Union township, homesteading one hundred and sixty acres of raw land, on which no improvements had as yet been made. Soon the track of the shining plow was seen across the fields and he continued to break and cultivate his land until he had developed a fine farm. He first lived in a block house, which had previously served as a fort from which the settlers had fought the Indians. He purchased the building at Correctionville and moved it to his place, occupying it as a residence for several years. Later he erected good modern farm buildings, made many substantial improvements and successfully carried on the work of cultivating his crops until about 1883, when he removed to Correctionville and purchased the home which he now occupies. He has since bought lots and built three good residences and he owns altogether five dwellings in this city. His efforts in behalf of the town and its development have been effective and far-reaching. During his residence here he has followed various pursuits including paper hanging and painting. He has ever lived an active and useful life, has enjoyed good health and is now eighty-one years of age.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Castle have been born eight children, six of whom are now living: H. A., who is married and follows blacksmithing in Barton county, Missouri; George L., of Correctionville; Eva G., the wife of J. M. Warren, a painter and paper hanger of Cherokee, Kansas; Ida, the wife of G. S. Wetmore, of Rock Branch, Woodbury county; Flora, the wife of F. W. Miller, of Union township; and Walter, who owns and operates the old home farm. They also lost two children, Horace,



MR. AND MRS. C. C. CASTLE.

who died in infancy; and Nettie, who died at the age of two years.

Politically Mr. Castle is a staunch Republican, but his first presidential ballot was cast for James K. Polk. He supported Lincoln in 1860 and from the organization of the party has never faltered in his allegiance of its principles. While living on the farm he served for three years as justice of the peace, was also a member of the school board and took an active and helpful interest in securing good teachers and thus having good schools. He was also assessor at one time. He and his wife are members of the Correctionville Congregational church, in which he takes a very active and helpful part. Mr. Castle is one of the worthy pioneer settlers of northwestern Iowa, and has seen almost the entire development of this portion of the state. When he came here lands were unfenced, roads had not been laid out and the prairies were still in their primitive condition. But there came to northwestern Iowa a class of enterprising citizens who have done their best to promote public progress and improvement here with the result that their labors have placed Woodbury county in the front rank among the leading counties of this great commonwealth.

LEVI LEEK.

Thirty years have come and gone since Levi Leek came to Woodbury county. Great changes have occurred in the county since that time, progress having been made along agricultural and commercial lines, and also notable advancement in other ways, which indicate a high order of civilization. There has also been much change in the financial condition of Mr. Leek and this has been due to his own persistent effort, laudable ambition and strong determination, for as the years have passed he has worked his way upward to success. He owns a good

farm of eighty acres on section 19, Union township, and upon this is a comfortable home.

Mr. Leek is a native of Illinois, born in Tazewell county on the 21st of November, 1852. His father, Levi Leek, Sr., died during the boyhood of his son and namesake. He had been an early settler of Tazewell county, Illinois, and became noted as a hunter. He killed a large number of deer in that early day when those animals roamed in herds over the wild prairies, and great numbers of turkeys and other wild game fell before his trusty rifle.

Levi Leek of this review was reared in the county of his nativity, in the usual manner of farmer lads of that period, and when not engaged with the duties of the schoolroom in acquiring a practical English education his labors were largely devoted to the work of the farm. As a companion and helpmate on life's journey he chose Miss Anna Coe and they were married in Stark county, Illinois, February 18, 1874. She was born in Stenben county, Indiana, a daughter of William L. Coe, who was a native of England, born near Newcastle, in which country he wedded Miss Mary Atkinson, also a native of that country. After their marriage they took up their abode in England and continued there until after the birth of six of their children. They then emigrated to America, settling first in Michigan and afterward removing to Stenben county, Indiana. Subsequently they became residents of Illinois, making their home in Stark county.

The day following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Leek packed their household goods into a wagon and started for Iowa. It was a long, hard trip, but at length the journey was accomplished in safety. Mr. Leek here joined two brothers and a sister of his wife, who had previously established homes in this state. For eight years he was engaged in the operation of a rented farm and then purchased eighty acres on section 19, Union township, where he has since lived. The land was uncultivated when it came into his possession, but he soon placed it

under the plow, and the summer's sun ripening the grain, which sprung up from the seed that he planted, transformed his efforts into good harvests. He has built a substantial house upon his place with a basement underneath, has also put up good barns, has fenced his land in a splendid manner and indeed is justly regarded as one of the progressive and enterprising farmers and stock-raisers of Union township.

Mr. and Mrs. Leek have three sons, Leroy, Leslie and Elbert, who are yet at home with their parents. Mr. Leek is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has filled all of the chairs and is a past grand master of the lodge at Pierson. He is likewise identified with the encampment and he and his wife are connected with the Order of Rebekahs, and Mrs. Leek has filled all of the positions in the auxiliary. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and in his political affiliation is an earnest Republican. He has been elected and served in several positions of public honor and trust, was for ten consecutive years township assessor and was township trustee for two terms. He has been a delegate to numerous county conventions and his public-spirited citizenship is manifest in the active support and co-operation which he gives to measures that are deemed essential to progress and improvement here.

CHRISTEN ANDREAS LUND OLSON.

The students of American history who watch the trend of events and the signs of the times and who have watched with interest the work of different nationalities in the new world, all unite in bearing evidence to the value of the people of Norway as an element in our American citizenship. The great northwest has largely been peopled by the representatives of the land of the midnight sun—men of sturdy, honest race, who have wrought a marvelous development in this portion of the country, promoting

its material, intellectual and moral welfare. To this class belongs Mr. Olson, who, coming to this country empty-handed, has steadily worked his way upward through energy and perseverance and at the same time has ever fully performed his part as a loyal and progressive citizen of the community in which he resides.

Mr. Olson was born in the city of Skein, Norway, December 1, 1838, and is descended from the Norse vikings. He was only about seven years of age at the time of his parents' death and he and his five brothers were thus orphaned. He was the second in order of birth. Four of the sons are now in this country: Anton, who is in the employ of the government at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Martin, who is treasurer of Polk county, Wisconsin; John P., who follows farming near Sloan, Woodbury county, and has served as supervisor; and Christen A. L. Olson. Two brothers remain in the old country. One is a sea captain and harbor master in Skein, and the youngest brother is now one of the leading physicians of Norway. When a boy he went to live with an uncle, an old sea captain, who gave him his name—Ingobred Holm. He established a great summer resort where there were three springs, which he discovered possessed excellent medicinal qualities if used for bathing purposes. The springs were given him that he might build and furnish bathhouses there. This he did and has also established a great bathing place at Christiana.

C. A. L. Olson, leaving school at the age of fourteen years, went to sea, making his first trip in 1852. He afterward studied navigation and completed his course by graduation in the spring of 1858. It was in June, 1860, that he came to the United States, locating in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he continued his seafaring life as a sailor on the lakes until 1867. He then came to Iowa, settling in Fairview township, Monona county, where he purchased a tract of land and developed a farm, continuing its cultivation and improvement

until 1881, when he took up his abode in Sloan, Woodbury county. There he engaged in general merchandising, also dealing in farm implements and grain, but when elected county auditor he sold his store and came to Sioux City. His first official service had been that of school director, to which position he was elected for a term of two years while living in Fairview township. He was also assessor there for one term and while in Sloan served as school director, acting as president of the board for six years. He was also elected councilman when the town was incorporated and was appointed fire chief and organized the Sloan fire department. In 1892 he was elected auditor of Woodbury county and in January, 1893, removed to Sioux City and entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office, in which he was continued for three terms, being twice re-elected—a fact which indicates that he was a most capable official, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity. He was elected alderman at large in 1900 and again in 1902, his second term expiring in the spring of 1904. His political support has always been given the Republican party. During his residence in Sioux City he has also been identified with business interests here. He was at one time owner of the business conducted under the name of the Hawkeye Fuel Supply Company, but sold out in 1903. Six years ago he purchased a farm of two hundred acres, and to its supervision he devotes his time and attention.

Mr. Olson was married in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, December 11, 1867, to Miss Alvide Claudia Rasmussen, who was born in Rudkjobing, Langeland, Denmark, December 19, 1846, a daughter of Carl Flamarion and Doris (Matzen) Rasmussen. She came to America in 1864, and by her marriage has become the mother of ten children: Sarah, who is now in the county auditor's office; Ella, who is teaching in a seminary in Halifax, Nova Scotia; John A.; Carl, who is a member of the firm of Olson Brothers, grocers of Sioux City; Osear,

in Des Moines; Carrie and Clarence, both of this city; Edwin, who is associated with his brother Carl in the grocery business and is also in Everest's coal office as bookkeeper; Robert and Dora, at home on the farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Olson are members of the Norwegian Lutheran church but attend services at the English Lutheran church in Sioux City. They have a fine home at 2111 Douglas street and his property interests are indicative of his life of thrift, industry and able management of his business affairs. His course in America has always been such as to command for him the respect and good will of his fellow men, and in Woodbury county he is numbered as a foremost citizen, whose labors have been of value in community affairs.

F. M. DOVE.

For fifteen years this gentleman has made his home in Woodbury county and has been actively identified with the business interests of Danbury, where he now makes his home. He was born in northwestern Kentucky on the 15th of November, 1845, and is a son of John and Susan (Develin) Dove. The father died before the birth of our subject and he was only six years old when his mother passed away. During the Civil war he espoused the Union cause and in 1863 enlisted in the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, with which he served for two years and eight months, being discharged at Springfield, Illinois, in 1865.

The following year Mr. Dove came to Iowa and has since made his home in this state. He was married in 1872 to Miss Sarah Jane Taft, a native of Illinois, whose parents came from New York state. Three children blessed this union, namely: Mrs. Anna Weir, Mrs. Odie E. Rumble and Frank A. The older daughter is now engaged in the confectionery business in Danbury and also deals in bakery goods and

groceries, while Mr. Dove now devotes his attention to the real-estate and exchange business.

Fraternally, Mr. Dove is an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic and politically he is identified with the Democratic party. He has been a strong Bryan man and in 1904 advocated the nomination of Mr. Hearst for president. He has held local offices and his official duties were always capably and satisfactorily performed.

LUTHER C. SANBORN.

Luther C. Sanborn, honored and respected as one of the most successful business men of Sioux City, was a pioneer lumber merchant and manufacturer of this portion of the country, and as a member of the firm of Sanborn & Follett established many lumber mills and thus promoted an industrial activity that proved of the greatest benefit to the region. Business enterprise is the handmaiden of civilization, for the establishment of commercial and industrial interests is always closely followed by the introduction of all the improvements and advantages known to an advanced civilization, and as the pioneer in the lumber business of north-western Iowa Mr. Sanborn did much toward laying the foundation for the present progress and prosperity of his adopted city and state.

Mr. Sanborn was a young man of twenty-nine years when, in 1856, he arrived in Sioux City. His birth occurred in Chester, New Hampshire, April 28, 1827, his parents being Rufus and Betsey (Fitz) Sanborn, both of whom were natives of New Hampshire. The father spent his entire life in that state and throughout his business career engaged in farming. His widow, coming to the west, died at the home of her son in Tabor, Iowa. There were six children in the family, of whom two are living: Dr. J. F. Sanborn, formerly a dentist of Tabor, Iowa, and later of Huntington, Indiana, and Frank Sanborn, of Colorado.

Those deceased are: Luther C.; Fannie, wife of John Green; Mrs. Mary Cox, who lived in Colorado; and J. R., who was mayor and a very prominent citizen of Yankton, South Dakota, where he died.

After attending the common schools of Chester, New Hampshire, Luther C. Sanborn became a student in a college in New Hampshire, from which he was graduated. He began teaching in his native state and followed that profession in many small towns of New Hampshire prior to his removal to the west. A mental review of the possibilities and opportunities afforded by the east and the west determined him that he might enjoy superior advantages in Iowa, which was then rapidly developing, so making his way to Sioux City he kept pace in his business career with its rapid progress, developing a business in proportion to the increase of the town and also extending his efforts into other districts. He entered into partnership with Judson Follett, a sketch and picture of whom are given elsewhere in this volume. They established a lumber business in Sioux City and built mills here and in many other places, becoming known as pioneer lumbermen and the most extensive dealers in their line in this part of the country. Mr. Sanborn continued in active connection with the business until his death, and his sound business judgment, foresight, energy and recognition of possibilities were among the strong elements in the success which attended the firm. The business relations of the partners were most harmonious, and the labors of the one ably supplemented the efforts of the other, thus constituting a strong firm. The house bore an unassailable reputation in trade circles and the volume of business constantly increased but Mr. Sanborn never allowed the accumulation of wealth to affect in any way his actions toward those who were less fortunate financially. He stood in his later years, when surrounded by a handsome competence, just where he stood when a young man with few pecuniary resources—for all that is



L. C. Sanborn

ennobling and uplifting in life and for honorable, straightforward dealings and actions between man and man.

Mr. Sanborn was married in Somerville, Massachusetts, to Miss Augusta Frances Woodbury, of Boston, Massachusetts, who died in Sioux City. She was a daughter of Thomas and Martha Woodbury. There were two children of that marriage: Helen Augusta, who died in 1873, at the age of eight years, and Woodbury, a prominent business man of Sioux City of the firm of Woodbury Sanborn, dealer in coal, wood, lime, cement and other building materials. In 1879 Mr. Sanborn was again married, his second wife being Miss Mary Helen Green, a native of Waltham, Massachusetts, and a daughter of George and Mary H. (Dix) Green, who were also born in that state. Her father was a member of the Boston Manufacturing Company, dealers in cloth in Boston, and both he and his wife died in the east. Unto Mr. Sanborn and his second wife was born a son, Arthur Green, who died at the age of five months.

Mr. Sanborn passed away December 22, 1901. There were many traits in his character which endeared him to those with whom he came in contact, which won him the respect of his business associates and the confidence of his employes and made him a man among men, whose life record is worthy of emulation. In the early days he was a member of the city council of Sioux City and he always took a deep and helpful interest in her welfare and upbuilding. For ten years he served on the school board and he gave to the Democracy his political allegiance. He was a member of St. Thomas Episcopal church, to which his widow belongs, and he took great interest in church work and the extension of its influence. As the years went by he not only grew in wealth, but in character and in the regard of his fellow men, and when death came his host of friends, as well as his immediate family, felt that they were bidding adieu to one of Woodbury

county's most valuable citizens. Mrs. Sanborn owns and occupies a beautiful residence at No. 1401 Pierce street and will continue to make her home in the city where she is so well and favorably known.

S. H. SANTEE.

S. H. Santee, one of Woodbury county's most prominent and prosperous young farmers and stock-raisers, was born on the 15th of February, 1871, in Monongalia county, West Virginia, and is a son of A. J. and Lou (Shriver) Santee, also natives of that county, the former of French and the latter of German descent. The father was born in 1828 and continued to make his home in West Virginia until 1885, which year witnessed his arrival in Woodbury county, Iowa. On the 31st of January, 1889, he organized the Danbury State Bank, of which he is now vice-president, and his son, I. B., is cashier. In early life he made farming his principal occupation and in his business undertakings has met with most gratifying success. He is a representative Virginian, of the old-school style of gentleman, and although he is now seventy-six years of age, he is still hale and hearty and able to attend to his business affairs, but leaves the active management of the farm and bank to his sons. His career has ever been such as to command the respect and confidence of the business world and he is held in the highest regard by all who know him. He lives with our subject upon the home farm, his wife having died in 1889 at the age of fifty-five years. In their family were three sons but one is now deceased, those living being I. B., of Danbury; and S. H., of this review.

S. H. Santee came with his parents to this county and has spent his entire life upon the old homestead west of Danbury, which is one of the best appointed stock farms in Woodbury county. It consists of four hundred acres of splendid bottom and hill land, well improved with good and substantial buildings, which can

be seen for miles around. Besides the barns and other outbuildings there are cattle-sheds and three large feeding-pens, for here stock-raising is carried on quite extensively, there being about four hundred and fifty head of fine cattle upon the place. Mr. Santee shipped sixteen carloads in the spring of 1903 and ten carloads in the fall of the same year. There are few young men in the county that have had as extended a business experience as he and have met with such success, for he attends to all the details of the large stock business in which he is interested, herding, feeding, shipping and selling all the cattle raised upon the farm.

On the 28th of September, 1893, Mr. Santee was united in marriage to Miss Mary Virtue, a daughter of John Virtue, who was a soldier of the Civil war and was one of the many citizens that the Keystone state has furnished to Iowa. Three children bless this union: Louis H.; I. Benton, who was named for his illustrious uncle, Colonel I. B. Santee, of Danbury; and John. In his social relations our subject is a Royal Arch Mason. The family to which he belongs has been one of prominence in the community for many years, its members standing high both in business and social circles.

JOHN BECK.

John Beck, connected with the industrial interests of Sioux City as a contractor and builder, has made his home in this city for more than four decades, and his operations along constructive lines have resulted in public benefit as well as individual prosperity. He was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in 1833, a son of Nicholas and Margaret Beck, both of whom came from Germany in 1832 and located in Pennsylvania. The father was a farmer by occupation and throughout his remaining days devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits in the Keystone state. He passed away in 1879, in his eightieth year, and his wife

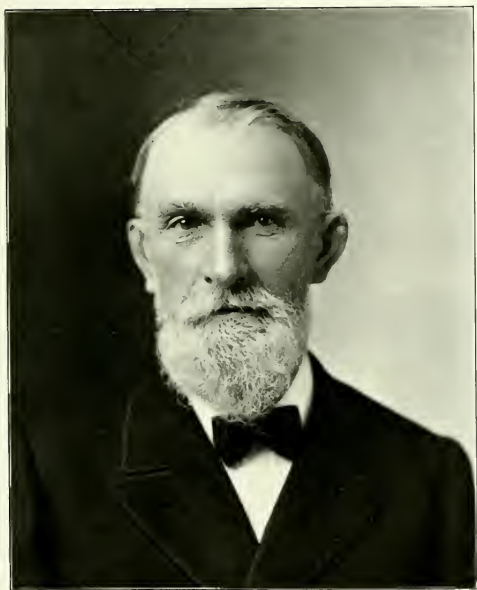
died at the age of seventy-two years. He was the elder of two children and was only twelve years of age at the time of his father's death, whereby he was thrown upon his own resources, so that whatever success he achieved was the direct result of his own labor.

John Beck, reared and educated in Pennsylvania, left home in the spring of 1857. He had previously learned the carpenter's trade in his native state, and on emigrating westward he took up his abode in the embryo county seat of Woodbury county and has since been a factor in the building operations in Sioux City. He built many of the original homes and has erected some of the prominent public buildings, including the Academy of Music, at the corner of Fourth and Pearl streets, the E. R. Kirk's residence in 1867; the Shewline building, at the corner of Pearce and Fourth streets; the row of buildings from Douglas street to the alley on Fourth street; the Gilman block; the residence and business block of Daniel Hedges; the elevator at the city mills; the Wales block and others. At one time he operated the planing mill known as the Sparks planing mill, now called the Curtis Sash & Door Company, of which he became owner in 1871. He was alone in the business for two years and then sold out to Andrews & Fletcher. Early building operations and industrial interests were greatly promoted by him and he did much in behalf of his city.

In 1857 Mr. Beck was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Culbertson, of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and their children are Irene, Maggie, Eva and William Edwin. The family attend the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Beck has been a member since 1859, and in its different branches of activity he has taken a deep interest. While also actively interested in community affairs and desirous for the advancement of the city along material, social, intellectual and moral lines, he has never sought or desired political office, although at one time he was a member of the city council.



MRS. JOHN BECK.



JOHN BECK.

JOHN A. WOOD.

John A. Wood is one of the most enterprising and progressive citizens in his section of Woodbury county. He is engaged in merchandising in Rock Branch as proprietor of a grocery store, where he has carried on business for the past twenty-four years. He is also identified with many other interests of a commercial and industrial nature and the activity of the village is largely promoted through his efforts.

Mr. Wood is a native son of Iowa, his birth having occurred in Tama county on the 11th of April, 1858. His father, Alfred Wood, was a native of Massachusetts and in that state was reared. When a young man he made his way to the west, settling in Michigan, and about 1854 or 1855 he came to Iowa, locating in Tama county, where he secured a tract of new land and developed a farm. It was there he reared his family. He was twice married, his second wife being Sevena Bevan, whom he married in Iowa City, while serving on the jury at that place. She was a native of England and came to the United States when a young lady of seventeen years with an aunt and some Mormon emigrants. She left the company, however, and married Mr. Wood in Iowa City. There were eight sons and one daughter born of this marriage, namely: John A., of this review, who is the eldest; Lorenzo, of Tama county; Sherman, who resides in Minnesota; Albert, of Calhoun county, Iowa; Arthur, of Tama county; Beatrice, the wife of Roland Witwer, of Tama county; and Fred, of Tama county. There is also a half brother, Charles Wood, of Tama county, who is engaged in the real-estate business. The other members of the family have passed away.

John A. Wood had but limited school privileges, for at an early age he began to earn his own living. When a lad of thirteen years he entered a printing office, serving a regular apprenticeship at that trade, and his experience there gained added so greatly to the knowledge that he had acquired in school that he was quali-

fied for teaching and for several terms followed that profession in Tama and in Woodbury counties. He arrived in this county in 1878 and during the summer months he engaged at farm labor, while in the winter seasons he taught school. In 1880 he built a business house in Rock Branch and opened a stock of groceries, continuing in that trade in or near his present location for almost a quarter of a century. He has secured a good patronage by honorable methods, reasonable prices and an earnest desire to please his customers. Mr. Wood is also a natural mechanic and about 1890 he built a blacksmith and repair shop adjacent to his store and with the assistance of two sons he conducts business in that way. He likewise has a job printing press in his store and also does work in that line. In connection with A. W. Hatfield and his son Wesley he was one of the promoters of the rural telephone exchange, put in a number of miles of line and many telephones. This has become an important enterprise to the rural community. Mr. Wood is indeed a successful, all-around business man, well informed concerning the stock market. He possesses a retentive memory and has a broad fund of general information.

Mr. Wood was married in Woodbury county, December 25, 1879, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary Wilcox, who was born in Clinton county, Iowa, and is a daughter of John Wilcox, a native of Illinois, who when a young man came to this state and was married here to Ellen May. He removed from Clinton county to Woodbury county and here reared his family. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are the parents of seven children, six of whom are living: Walter, a mechanic and horseshoer, who works in his father's blacksmith shop; Florence, the wife of George Bare, a resident farmer of Woodbury county, by whom she has a daughter, Effie; Wesley A., Pearl, Robert and Violet. They also lost one son, John, who died in infancy.

Mr. Wood has been a life-long Republican and takes quite an active part in politics. He was

appointed postmaster at Rock Branch in 1880, and has since served the people in that capacity with the exception of a brief period of eleven months. He also was elected and served as township collector and as township clerk, was secretary of the school board and has been a delegate to a number of county conventions of his party. Mrs. Wood is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Wood is a Master Mason, belonging to the lodge at Correctionville. He is also connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. His activity in business, his capability along many lines and his strong and honorable purpose have been the salient features in his career and have led to his prosperity. He is indeed well known as a leading citizen of his part of the county and as such well deserves representation in this volume.

J. C. C. HOSKINS.

J. C. C. Hoskins was born under the western shadow of the White mountains, at Lyman, Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the 18th day of January, 1820. His father was Samuel Hoskins, a reputable country physician of large practice and very small income. His mother was Harriet Byron, daughter of Caleb Cushing, of Orange, New Hampshire, who late in life removed to Charlestown, in Maine, where he died August 22, 1853. On both sides his ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts, only one—a Scotch Presbyterian from Ireland—having arrived later than 1750, so that he is by descent a veritable Yankee of the Yankees. Of his ancestors in the direct line the Hoskins family were at Scituate in 1634, and the Cushings at Hingham in 1635, as were also the Hawke and the Lincoln families; the Reeds were in Weymouth in 1635; the Cobbs on Cape Cod before 1640; and John Drake came over with Winthrop; and his cousin Thomas Drake came to Weymouth in 1653; the Cottons were in Boston;

the Sawyers at Lancaster and near Newburyport; the Wainwrights and Ambroses in Essex county before 1660; and after careful research he finds no progenitor except his great-grandfather, John Church, the Presbyterian elder from North Ireland, coming in 1752, and the Huguenot, Jacques Pineaux, the father of Dolly Pinneo, his great-great-grandmother, famous to this day among her descendants for her personal beauty and her magnificent golden hair, that arrived in New England from the old world subsequent to the year 1690. Through these numerous families he inherits a common blood with all New England people whose ancestors migrated from England previous to the Revolutionary war, and, wherever family histories have been preserved, he has no difficulty in tracing the blood relationship with all such, at least within the eighth degree, and finds them generally, like himself, proud of their descent.

William Hoskins, his ancestor in the seventh degree, was at Scituate in 1634, a freeman of Plymouth colony in 1638, was an esquire in 1642, and presumably, therefore, a respectable and religious man and well-to-do in the world. His son William, as well as William Reed and Thomas Drake, was a member of the colony that purchased Bristol county from the Indians and settled at Taunton, from which place his numerous descendants have spread far and wide over the northern and middle states. He came from Norfolkshire, in England, and was by trade a wheelwright. His descendants down to the grandfather of Mr. J. C. C. Hoskins (as tradition reports of his ancestors also), have been mechanics or farmers of the middle class. Few of them have been needy, fewer have been rich, few of them ignorant but not many of them college bred, very few merchants or lawyers and fewer clergymen or physicians, much disposed to have their own way, tolerably ready to hear argument and be led by reason, but quick to oppose any show of assumed authority; in every conflict for individual freedom,



J. C. C. Hoskins

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since the days of Henry VIII at least, they have fought against prerogative and oppression. None of the family have held important public offices, but many of them were respectable and influential in their neighborhoods.

His maternal ancestor, in the eighth degree, Matthew Cushing, with a numerous family, some of whom were already adults, came also from Norfolkshire. He settled at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635. The Cushing family was old and wealthy in Norfolk, and had large landed possessions there. Their history is well known back into the fifteenth century, and there (as in this country since) they were men of education and influence and wealth. The descendants of Matthew Cushing had, previous to the year 1800, furnished more than thirty graduates to Harvard College, and a more considerable number of very eminent clergy and lawyers and judges, than any other New England family. Among them history especially commemorates Thomas and John Cushing, who took very prominent parts in bringing on and prosecuting the war of independence and William Cushing, who, already associate justice of the United States court, declined the chief justiceship when tendered to him by President Washington. Nor has the Cushing family lacked men of distinction in the present century. Witness Caleb Cushing, of Newburyport, Judge Cushing, of Boston, and the late chief justice of the state of New Hampshire.

His parents reared a family of eight—five sons and three daughters—all of whom exemplified the character of their paternal ancestry by a respectable mediocrity of ability, so far as the accumulation of wealth and extended influence go, and their maternal ancestry by a considerable fondness for reading and literature, which doubtless led to the college education of the subject of this sketch. Three of the sons—all that were physically able—also proved that the family hatred of oppression retained its ancient strength, by enlisting at the very outset of the war against slavery, and

fighting for freedom until all were free. So in the Revolutionary war his grandfather Hoskins and four brothers fought from the beginning to the end.

His father led a hard life in a hard country among the granite outliers of the White mountains, but he was always honored and respected by all that knew him, and when he died, in 1873, at Chelsea, Massachusetts, where he went to live in his old age, he was much mourned through the whole circle of his acquaintances. Not less beloved or less widely mourned was his wife, who, after her husband's death, came to Sioux City, where she had a home with her son, J. D. Hoskins, until she died in August, 1882.

In the boyhood days of J. C. C. Hoskins there was not much money in his father's house, what fees he collected from his farmer patients (the community was entirely agricultural) were paid in the products of the farm, a bushel of wheat or corn or rye, a cow or a calf, in extreme cases—these were the fees when any at all were received. So he, with an earnest desire for books and a college education, like most New England boys, had a poor show for success in a career that seemed to him as far off and as much to be desired as heaven itself. It would be too long to narrate the story of his success, but succeed he did. By working on the farm in summer vacation, and teaching school in the winter, and some aid from home, he worked his way through college and at the age of twenty-one found himself possessed of a diploma as bachelor of arts of Dartmouth college, and liberty to go out into the world and see what he could do with it.

He gave a note to his father for six hundred dollars payable on demand. He possessed one suit of clothes and clad in this he applied for a position as principal of the academy at Lebanon, New Hampshire, which had recently fallen into the hands of the Universalist denomination and been christened The Lebanon Liberal Institute. His application met with favor

and he was employed at a salary of four hundred dollars per year, entering upon his duties in September, 1841. His salary was afterward increased to five hundred dollars and a number of college professors, clergymen of note and one United States senator were prepared for college under his instruction. The school prospered while Mr. Hoskins continued at its head, and from his salary he was enabled not only to meet his own expenses but also to discharge his financial obligations to his father. In 1846 his health failed and he gave up teaching for civil engineering, which became his life work. He was first employed on the construction of the Cochituate waterworks at Boston, Massachusetts, beginning the preliminary survey in June, 1846, and remaining until the completion of the works in the fall of 1848. He had charge of the Newton and Brookline tunnels until they were well under way and was then deputed to make survey for what is now the Brookline old reservoir, and when the survey was approved he took charge of the construction work, remaining in that position until the final completion of the reservoir, and his name may now be seen on the marble tablet in the gatehouse which commemorates the completion of the entire work.

In 1849 Mr. Hoskins went with his friend and superior, Thomas S. Williams, who had been appointed superintendent of the Sullivan Railroad in New Hampshire. Not long after this Mr. Williams was appointed superintendent of the Boston & Maine Railroad and Mr. Hoskins remained for some months as acting superintendent of the Sullivan Railroad, after which he rejoined Mr. Williams in Boston. He worked on the Boston & Maine Railroad until June, 1850, when an engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad came north seeking a man of experience in the excavation and construction of tunnels. Mr. Hoskins agreed to undertake such construction and on the 15th of June, 1850, he found himself near the western end of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad on

the Monongahela river. He was soon deputed to relocate a portion of the western division, the only instruction which he received being to lay as good a line as possible and get as near the southwestern corner of Pennsylvania as he could without touching that state. The location proved satisfactory and Mr. Hoskins was deputed to take charge of the tunnel division. When the work was well under way he was transferred to the preliminary survey of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad, which is now the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, crossing the Ohio river at Parkersburg, West Virginia. At that time there had been no work so difficult undertaken in the United States. In one hundred miles there were twenty-two tunnels and a ruling grade of eighty feet per mile. Mr. Hoskins worked hard for nearly six months with a corps of sixteen men, covering a broad extent of rugged country, mostly dense forests with a perfect net work of lines. He located sixty-five miles of the road and superintended the construction of thirty-seven miles, including the central and most difficult portion. The work was begun in the summer of 1852 and the first train ran to the Ohio river on Christmas day of 1856. There was no cessation of work and Mr. Hoskins left his position in January, 1857. Despite a most liberal offer from a Texas Railroad Company he determined to seek a home in the far west. He had become interested in the Kansas war for liberty and, accompanied by his wife, began the journey to that state April 7, 1857, going from Parkersburg, Virginia, to St. Louis by steamer, a journey of eight days. He left his wife with relatives in St. Louis and proceeded by rail to Jefferson City, where he found snow a foot deep although it was then April 17, thence to Lexington, Missouri, and on to Kansas City, to Leavenworth, Weston, St. Joseph, Omaha and Council Bluffs, and on the 5th of May, 1857, he arrived at Sioux City, Iowa. From fellow passengers he had heard that Kansas had settled her difficulties and

would doubtless be a free state. Mr. Hoskins had expected to settle in Kansas, but his cousin, the late John C. Flint, had written to him at St. Louis and insisted that he come to Sioux City before choosing a permanent location. Taking note of the prospects here Mr. Hoskins purchased lots and a house on Nebraska street and there made his home for many years. This was a wild and largely unsettled district at that period. There was no communication with the outside world except by river and it was a fourteen days trip to St. Louis. There was no railroad within three hundred miles and across the river was a territory infested by the Indians, nor was there any settlement of any kind directly eastward for more than one hundred miles, nor none to the north this side of Pembina, while the nearest settlement of note in the west was Utah, save that a few people lived on the Missouri river bottoms between Sioux City and Council Bluffs. Sioux City contained a population of a few hundred, mostly living in log cabins, board shanties and tents, and yet the town was in the process of a "boom," and town lots were selling higher than in 1875. Every piece of land for many miles had been claimed so that no property could be had for pre-emption without paying four or five times the government price in order to get rid of prior claimants.

Mr. Hoskins had been married on the 10th of July, 1856, to Miss Clarissa Virginia Bennett, of Weston, Lewis county, Virginia, the second daughter of Hon. James Bennett, an influential lawyer who had often represented his district both in the lower and upper houses of the Virginia legislature. Mr. Hoskins had left his wife in St. Louis, while he made his trip to the northwest of Iowa and after determining to locate here he went to that city and brought Mrs. Hoskins to Sioux City, arriving on the 5th of June. He also bought some supplies, a few floor boards, a window and a door and in the little cabin, sixteen feet square, thus equipped they began housekeep-

ing on Nebraska street just below Seventh street. Their home was a log cabin and in this primitive dwelling were born four of their eight children, their family consisting of two sons and six daughters. There they continued to reside until the spring of 1865, when the property was sold.

Mr. Hoskins led a very busy life until 1878, since which time he has had no regular occupation. The last work which he did in his profession was in the autumn of 1866, when he made a preliminary survey for the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, of which he became the first president, as well as chief engineer, and he has been very prominent and influential in public affairs. In 1858 he was chosen township assessor and city engineer and continued in office until 1871. He made profiles and advised street grades which were adopted in 1858 and revised and re-adopted in 1871. He has served both as county sheriff and city mayor, called to both offices by appointment to fill vacancies. Three times he has been a member of the school board, served one year as county superintendent of schools, and was postmaster of Sioux City for nearly sixteen years, his time of service ending in the spring of 1878. He aided in founding the two oldest national banks of Sioux City and was a director of one of these for several years. He was also a founder and director of the city's first savings bank. He was also the president of the Sioux City Building Fund Association for many years and aided in settling up its affairs when it closed its most successful career. He was also one of the founders in 1864 of the oldest commercial business in Sioux City, that of the J. M. Pinckney Book & Stationery Company. His activity has extended to many fields of endeavor, which have resulted to the benefit of the city as well as to individual stockholders and few residents of northwestern Iowa have contributed in so large or important a measure to the progress and development of this portion of the state.

ULYSSES SAMUEL RENNE.

Among the representative business men of Woodbury county none are more deserving of mention in this volume than Ulysses S. Renne, of Smithland, who for several years has been connected with the agricultural and stock-raising interests of the community and is also identified with a number of other business enterprises. Keen discrimination, unflagging industry and resolute purpose are numbered among his salient characteristics and thus he has won that prosperity which is the merited reward of honest effort.

Mr. Renne was born in Mount Morris, Illinois, on the 31st of October, 1869, and on the paternal side is of French descent, his great-great-grandfather, Hiram Renne, being one of three brothers, who came from Rennes, France, with the ten thousand volunteers that came to this country with General La Fayette in 1778 to fight for American independence. They were liberals in their native land and opposed to British oppression. At the close of the war these brothers did not return to France but settled in Massachusetts. Our subject's grandfather, who also bore the name of Hiram Renne, was born in the old Bay state and at the age of sixteen joined the United States Regulars. With his command he came west to Illinois and participated in the Black Hawk war, his company being stationed near Lincoln's command. Later he went to Tennessee, where he married Miss Wiggins, and subsequently located at St. Louis. In his family were four sons and three daughters, those still living being W. S., the father of our subject; and Thomas and Anna, both residents of Springfield, Illinois.

W. S. Renne, our subject's father, was born in St. Louis, August 31, 1831, and spent the first twenty years of his life in that city, after which he removed to Ogle county, Illinois. Prior to this, however, he had enlisted in the Mexican war but was never sent to the front, though he was in the service for six months

in training at the barracks in St. Louis. In 1886 he brought his family to Iowa and first located in Story county, where he spent three years and then removed to Crawford county, this state. In 1891 he became a resident of Smithland and now makes his home with our subject at this place. Politically he is a staunch Republican, having supported that party since voting for John C. Fremont in 1856, and he never lost but two votes since the election of Lincoln.

In 1853 W. S. Renne was united in marriage to Miss Eliza J. Grubb, who was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, January 9, 1833, a daughter of William and Eliza (Myers) Grubb, of that county. She was an only child and in early life came west with her parents by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Savanna, Illinois, from there to Mount Carroll and on to Mount Morris, Illinois, where Mr. and Mrs. Grubb spent their remaining days. The family were slaveholders in Virginia and were among the most prominent citizens of that state, being related to the Blackwells, Washingtons, Campbells and Randolphs. Mrs. Renne was educated at Rock River Seminary, where she was graduated at the age of eighteen years. She was without doubt the best educated woman in her community and throughout life kept up her reading, being familiar with Shakespeare and other noted poets. She was also an expert at fine needle work and invented some ninety different lace patterns. At her death, which occurred on the 21st of November, 1903, she left twenty-seven fancy quilts which she had made for her children, one of which has over seven thousand pieces in it. She was an earnest Christian, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church from childhood, and was a loving wife and mother, her life being devoted to her home and family. Hers was the largest funeral ever held in Smithland, as she left not a single enemy on earth and was beloved as a neighbor and friend by all who knew her. The services were conducted by Rev. Frederick Ray, who is



U. S. RENNE.

still pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of Smithland, and Rev. Clift, of Pierro. She never punished her children and was by nature and disposition a most loving woman of great character.

Of the eleven children born to W. S. Renne and wife three died in infancy, the others being Emma, now the wife of George Beer, of Lawton, Iowa; William, who lives near Grant Center, this state; Ulysses S., of this review; Alvaretta, wife of Edward Rogers, of Allen, Nebraska; Edward, who died at the age of six years; Frances, wife of John Parkhill, who lives on a farm near Oto, Iowa; Daniel, a resident of Ada, Washington; and Mary, wife of J. J. Parkhill, who lives near Smithland.

Ulysses S. Renne came with the family to Iowa and in 1891, the year they located in Smithland, he entered the Western Normal College at Shenandoah. After the building there was burned in 1892 he attended the Fremont Normal for six months. He was next a student at the Western Normal at Lincoln for two years, and was there graduated in June, 1895, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. For seven years he engaged in teaching school in Colorado, Nebraska and Iowa, after which he gave up educational work on account of ill health and returned to his home in Smithland, his parents being then well advanced in years.

A man of good business ability and enterprise, Mr. Renne has accumulated considerable property, having ranches in Nebraska, Kansas, North Dakota, Missouri and Iowa. He rents most of his land but in connection with his other business he operates his farm on the Little Sioux river adjoining the city park. His own place is really a large park, consisting of open fields, timber land and rich meadows of blue grass. Mr. Renne is a lover of horses and owns some fine stock, having some pedigreed, standard-bred harness horses with R. R. Hitt, No. 25645, A. T. R., at the head of his stud. This stallion was bred in Kentucky, sired by Sentinel Wilkes, dam Edna by

Membrine Patchen. He is a superior breeder and his colts possess individuality and uniformity in gait. Mr. Renne also has some fine mares and colts and he derives a great deal of pleasure as well as profit from his stock-raising. He enjoys driving and training these fine animals and believes the exercise to be beneficial. In addition to his other business he owns and operates a steam sawmill with a capacity of seven thousand feet of lumber per day, doing all of the sawing for the country round. Being an expert engineer he often takes charge of the work himself and sells the lumber in carload lots or less. This branch of his business alone would be enough for any ordinary man to manage, but Mr. Renne has many other interests. For the past year and a half he has been editor and proprietor of the Smithland Sun and since 1900 has been engaged in the real estate and loan business, buying and selling lands extensively throughout the northwest and negotiating farm loans for all who desire them. In politics he is a Republican and although many offices have been tendered him he has always declined to serve, preferring to give his undivided attention to his extensive business interests. In business affairs he is prompt, energetic and notably reliable and usually carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

MRS. KATHRYN HUNT JAMES.

Mrs. Kathryn Hunt James, who has the distinction of being the only authoress of Sioux City, was born in Monticello, Iowa, and from her earliest girlhood was associated to a greater or less extent with journalistic work. She displayed literary ability at a very early age and her school essays always received the highest commendations from her instructors. She was invariably chosen as the representative of her school in all public literary contests. While she was still a young girl her mother, Mrs. Harriet

Earle Hunt, established the Stylus, a weekly newspaper, and in this work she was ably assisted by her daughter, who chronicled all the events in both literary and social circles for her mother's journal. She proved an excellent news gatherer, really doing reportorial work, and after a time she established an original column in her mother's paper entitled "A Bystander's Notes," which consisted of bits of philosophy and fragmentary prose and poetical productions from her own pen. Extracts from this column were widely copied throughout the northwest and, some of the articles were pronounced classics by eastern critics. In May, 1900, Miss Hunt issued the best of her writings in a dainty white and gold volume entitled "Glint," which proved immensely popular. She was Sioux City's first authoress and as she is an omnivorous reader and a close student, possessing in addition a mind well trained, her friends look for further productions from her pen.

Mrs. James is also an accomplished musician and a most earnest and zealous church worker. She has been prominently identified with the Sunday-school work of the First Congregational church for several years and has held offices in the different church organizations. On the 27th of June, 1901, she was united in marriage at Minneapolis to Rev. Benjamin James, a Congregational minister and a most able scholar.

HON. ELBERT H. HUBBARD.

Hon. Elbert H. Hubbard, who as a lawyer and lawmaker has won distinction in Iowa, and who, coming to the bar well equipped by thorough preparatory training, has in the courts gained the distinction which results from the most able handling of intricate and important litigated interests, was born in Rushville, Indiana, August 19, 1849. His father, the Hon. Asabel W. Hubbard, was a native of Connecticut and was one of the most distinguished law-

yers and jurists of his time. He married Leah Pugh, a native of Ohio, and in 1856, two years after the death of his wife, he removed from Indiana to Iowa, where as an acknowledged leader in public affairs he championed many measures which contributed to the general good and promoted the best interests of the new commonwealth. His ability in his profession was quickly recognized and he served as judge of the fourth judicial district from 1858 until 1862 and as a member of congress from 1862 until 1868. In these and other important positions he exhibited strong native powers as well as broad and accurate learning and always maintained the confidence and respect of hosts of friends.

Elbert H. Hubbard has been a resident of Iowa since 1867 and after receiving his early instruction from private tutors he continued his education in Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut, in which institution he matriculated in 1872. Upon his return to Sioux City he became a law student in the office of C. R. Marks, was admitted to the bar in 1874 and was associated with his preceptor in active practice until 1878. He was then alone in the prosecution of his profession until 1881, when he formed a copartnership with E. B. Spaulding under the name of Hubbard & Spaulding, which later became Hubbard, Spaulding & Taylor. In 1890 Mr. Hubbard became a member of the firm of Wright & Hubbard and after six years' association they admitted A. F. Call to a partnership, under the firm style of Wright, Call & Hubbard. Mr. Hubbard withdrew in 1902 and the present firm of Hubbard & Burgess was formed, his partner being E. A. Burgess. Mr. Hubbard is accounted one of the ablest members of the Woodbury county bar and is recognized as a man of keen, clear-cut intellect and comprehensive grasp of the law. At the starting point of his career it was seen that he possessed certain rare gifts, among which is that of eloquence. In addressing judge and jury he at once commands their



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attention by his strong and impressive personality, and the arguments which he brings forward are stated in a logical, forcible manner which carries conviction of the sincerity and truth of the speaker and the justice of his cause.

Mr. Hubbard's citizenship is dominated by a lofty patriotism and a conscientious realization of his duty to city, state and nation, and because of this he uses his talents to further the interests of the party which he believes embodies the best principles of government. A stalwart Republican, he was elected on the party ticket to represent his district in the nineteenth general assembly of Iowa, in 1882, and in 1899 was chosen state senator, in both of which positions he took a prominent part in furthering important legislation. In 1904 he was nominated as the Republican candidate for congress in the eleventh congressional district of Iowa.

In 1882 Mr. Hubbard was married, in Sioux City, to Miss Eleanor H. Cobb, and their four children are Elbert H., Charlotte, Lyle and Eleanor Hubbard. The prominence of the family in social circles is undisputed, and in the city where they have so long resided Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard have a very large number of warm friends.

JOHN MYERS.

The sons of the Emerald Isle have been valued factors in American civilization and business development. There are to-day more representatives of the green isle of Erin in this country than still remain in their native land and their ready adaptability and marked enterprise have enabled them to conquer difficulties and obstacles in the business world and attain success that is, indeed, enviable. Mr. Myers owes his prosperity, for he is now in comfortable circumstances, not to any fortunate environment or the aid of influential friends, but to

his own persistency of purpose and sound business judgment. He was born in Ireland on June 11, 1837, and is a son of Matthew and Ann (Hickey) Myers. The former was born in Ireland, came to America in 1845 and located in Rutland county, Vermont. There he followed the occupation of farming until 1864, when he made his way westward to Sioux City, Iowa, and afterward carried on agricultural pursuits in Woodbury county. Here he died in 1884, at the age of seventy-two years. He was a member of the Catholic church. His wife, also born in Ireland, died in 1890, at the age of eighty-five years and she, too, was a communicant of the Catholic church. In their family were twelve children.

John Myers acquired his education in his native country and in the schools of Vermont, where he was then living. In his youth he became familiar with the labors of the farm as he assisted his father in the cultivation of the fields. In 1860 he went to Minnesota and in the same year removed from that state to Sioux City, where he followed various pursuits, scorn- ing no labor that would yield him an honest living. In 1861 he enlisted in the state service to protect the frontier and remained with the military command for seven months. Because of disability he did not serve in the regular army, although he enlisted. In 1862 he made his way to the western mining country and spent four years in the mines. During that period he visited Salt Lake City and heard Brigham Young speak in the Mormon temple. Finally he returned to Sioux City in 1867 and not long afterward he purchased land in Nebraska, where he carried on farming for ten years. He then conducted a general store at Jackson, Nebraska, for nine years and in 1882 he came once more to Sioux City, where he became identified with mercantile interests, opening a grocery store at No. 612 West Seventh street. There he continued in business until the fall of 1903, but is now living retired. In the meantime, however, in 1862, when in the west, he

made a trip to British Columbia, covering twenty-three hundred miles in that country. He slept on the ground during the trip, even through the snows of the severest winter. Near Salt Lake City the party with which he traveled were compelled, while in camp, to barricade themselves from the Indians for three weeks. On this trip Mr. Myers was engaged in prospecting and mining and brought back with him nine thousand dollars in gold. In 1860 he visited Yankton, South Dakota, then containing only one log house. In July, 1904, he again visited Yankton and instead of seeing only unbroken prairie—in every direction he saw flourishing villages and cities, and fine farms.

Mr. Myers was married in 1869 to Miss Bridget Hogan, who was born in Ireland in 1842. In that country her mother is still living at the age of eighty-two years. The daughter came to the United States with friends in 1866. It was in Jackson, Nebraska, that she gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Myers and their union has been blessed with three children: Matthew, who is assistant manager for Davidson Brothers; Mary, now deceased; and John. The parents are members of the Catholic church and are well known in this community. Mr. Myers can remember when he could have bought choice land in Sioux City at a nominal price.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BURKHEAD.

George Washington Burkhead, whose ability as an architect places him in the foremost ranks among the members of the profession in Sioux City and northwestern Iowa, was born in Benton county, this state, on the 26th of November, 1858, his parents being John W. and Amanda E. (Ferguson) Burkhead. The father was a native of Ohio and the mother of Indiana and both are now living in Sioux City, where Mr. Burkhead is well known as a mason and contractor. The Burkhead family is originally

of German lineage, while the Fergusons were of Scotch-Irish and Welsh descent. George Burkhead, the grandfather, was a native of Virginia who spent his life in that state and in Ohio, reaching the advanced age of eighty-two years. It was in 1850 that John W. Burkhead came to Iowa, settling in Benton county, where he has since made his home. He married Miss Amanda E. Ferguson, a daughter of John Ferguson, who was a native of Indiana and was a farmer and minister of the Advent church. He was a relative of President Benjamin Harrison, being a descendant of the same line of ancestry. Rev. Ferguson became a leading preacher of his denomination and one of the foremost Bible students in that church. When a young man he came to Iowa and spent the greater part of his life in this state. In the family of John W. and Amanda E. (Ferguson) Burkhead were eight children: Olive, now the wife of a Mr. Jako, of Oklahoma; George W.; John F., of Oklahoma; Jackson, who is living in Texas; Annie, the wife of Lewis Wistler, of Sioux City; William, who died at the age of thirty-four years; Eugene, who died at the age of twenty-four years; and Bertha, the wife of John Whitzel, of Chicago.

George W. Burkhead completed a high school education in Independence, Iowa, and then entered upon preparation for life's practical duties. He took up the study of architecture with some tradesmen who were builders and contractors, and continued in the building business for a period of ten years, or until 1883. He then began work as an architect in connection with constructive work in Sac City, Iowa, where he was located for six years. In 1890 he came to Sioux City, where he has since followed his profession, devoting his time exclusively to architectural designing. He is now widely recognized as a leader in his profession here. Among the many plans furnished by him have been those for the West Hotel, the second ward school building, the clinical amphitheater of St. Joseph's Hospital, the stock ex-



G. W. BURKHEAD.

change annex, the residence of Benjamin Davidson, the Tuttle building, the residence of Dr. A. Anderson, William Lerch and Dr. T. F. H. Spreng and the Christian Science church, all of Sioux City. Among those for which he has furnished the plans in other places are the bank and Masonic Temple at Odebolt, Iowa; the bank and Masonic building at Emerson, Nebraska; two bank buildings at Bloomfield, Nebraska; the bank and Masonic Temple at Marcus, Iowa; the courthouse at Elks Point, South Dakota; and the public school building at Jefferson, South Dakota. All of these stand as monuments to his skill in his profession and the architectural beauty of the different buildings indicates his right to be classed among the leading representatives of his calling.

In June, 1880, Mr. Burkhead was united in marriage to Miss Clara Lee, of Sac county, Iowa, who died March 4, 1901, leaving three children: Myrtle E., Halma F. and G. Myron. On the 23d of March, 1903, he married Adeline Trumbauer, of Marcus.

Mr. Burkhead is a member of the Builders' Exchange and while working as a mechanic he was connected with the Brick Layers' Union, was also a member of the Labor & Trades Assembly. At one time he was vice-president of the Eagles lodge and he gives his political support to the Republican party. He is a recognized leader in musical circles and has been a director of the choir in the Calvary Baptist church, the Whitfield Methodist Episcopal church, the Mayflower Congregational church, the First Congregational church and in the Cathedral of the Epiphany. While he has never sought to figure before the public in any light outside of business circles and has been content to leave office-holding to others, he has, nevertheless, been recognized as a citizen of worth whose aid can always be counted upon when measures affecting the public welfare are at stake and his musical talent and social disposition have rendered him a favorite among his large circle of acquaintances in Sioux City.

MRS. HARRIET EARLE HUNT.

Mrs. Harriet Earle Hunt is widely known as the editor of the *Stylus*, the only paper ever published in Sioux City by a woman, and she has made for herself an enviable name in journalistic circles in the northwest. She was born in Maquoketa, Iowa, and is a daughter of the late Hon. William I. Earle, who located in Maquoketa in 1840. On the 8th of October, 1864, she became the wife of G. W. Hunt, a prominent newspaper man, and it was in her husband's office that Mrs. Hunt gained her first practical experience in newspaper work. During his absence from the office she took entire charge and often assisted in setting type if there was need. She also superintended the job department, and her straightforward business-like methods aided materially in gaining patronage for the office. The family removed from Maquoketa to Monticello in the spring of 1868 and there remained for thirteen years, Mr. Hunt being engaged in active newspaper work. In 1881 they became residents of Fonda, Iowa, where there was an excellent opening for a wide-awake enterprising newspaper. After two years there passed, the family located at Storm Lake and later went to Lemars, Iowa, where Mr. Hunt established the *Daily Democrat*. Three years later the family home was removed to Sioux City, this being in the year 1886. In 1889 Mrs. Hunt, being thrown on her own resources with a number of small children looking to her for support, established the *Stylus*, a weekly newspaper, the initial number appearing on the 11th of May of that year. At that time very few women were engaged in active business, even the stenographer was comparatively unknown, and a newspaper edited by a woman was a decided innovation. The paper, however, proved an instantaneous success. The mechanical work thereon was done in South Sioux City, while the patents were furnished by a Sioux City printing company. There was no subscription price paid upon the paper until it had been established for six months. The

copies of the Stylus were delivered at the homes of Sioux City free of charge by carrier boys. The paper that ran fifteen columns of original matter beside excellent plate matter and was given away for the asking was naturally eagerly sought, and over a thousand copies were distributed each week. In the fall a subscription price of one dollar and a half a year was paid upon the paper. This was done in order to secure legal work. For years every incorporation of any prominence in Sioux City has published its notice in the Stylus and the lawyers have patronized it so extensively that it has come to be regarded as authority on legal proceedings. Mrs. Hunt has sole control of the paper, personally transacting all business in connection with it. In addition to her journalistic work Mrs. Hunt has proved herself a model housekeeper and has taken most excellent care of her family of eight children. The two daughters, Kathryn and Louise, were highly educated in music and the former has attained distinction in literary circles. The latter was considered one of Sioux City's leading soprano singers, but her artistic career was terminated by death in early womanhood in September, 1895. Charles E. Hunt, the eldest son, has been engaged in active newspaper work since he was old enough to set type and is now on the reportorial staff of the News-Tribune at Duluth, Minnesota. Professor H. H. Hunt, the second son, has been for the past fifteen years an instructor in the art of dancing and is a member of the National Association of Dancing Teachers, in which he holds a prominent office. He now has charge of a prosperous dancing academy in Sioux City. George L. Hunt, the third son, was graduated from the Sioux City high schools in 1896 and the following fall entered Beloit College, at Beloit, Wisconsin. For two years after the completion of his college course he traveled extensively, locating circulating libraries. He has also been reporter on the Sioux City Daily Tribune. He now has control of the Woodbury Magazine, the only magazine published in the western part of

the state. Fred R. Hunt, the fourth son, has completed the academic course at the State University of Wisconsin and will pursue a full law course in the same institution. Arthur Hunt, the youngest son, is a student in the high school of Sioux City and has gained considerable prominence as an athlete, having been a member of the high school baseball, football and basketball teams during one year and as such made a fine record. The family has been prominently identified with Sioux City's history for the past eighteen years and Mrs. Hunt has indeed made for herself an enviable name in journalistic circles.

F. P. GILMAN.

The success which follows earnest and consecutive effort has come to F. P. Gilman, who resides on section 32, Kedron township, and who is classed with the representative farmers and successful business men of his community. His home place of one hundred and twenty acres is located within a mile of Anthon. He is one of Iowa's native sons, his birth having occurred in Wapello county, on the 1st of December, 1854. His father, Harrison Gilman, was a native of Indiana, born in 1818 and there he spent his boyhood days and was married. Soon afterward he removed to Iowa, establishing his home in Wapello county, where he secured a homestead claim and opened up a good farm near Ottumwa. There he reared his family and spent his remaining days, carrying on his agricultural pursuits with good success for many years. He died in 1883, having for several years survived his wife. In the family of this worthy couple were seven children, of whom four are now living. F. P. Gilman was reared in Wapello county upon the old homestead farm and in the public schools acquired his education, devoting the winter months to the mastery of the principles of learning which constitute the curriculum of the district school. He remain-

ed with his father until he had attained his majority and received practical training in the work of the farm, becoming familiar with the various tasks that fall to the lot of the agriculturist from the time of early spring planting until the crops were harvested in the late autumn. After his marriage he began farming on his own account and raised two crops in Wapello county. In 1877 he came to Woodbury county, locating in Wolf Creek township, where he rented a tract of land and carried on farming for five years. On the expiration of that period he purchased railroad land, upon which he now resides, becoming the owner of a tract of eighty acres, which was raw prairie. This he placed under the plow and he continued the work of progress upon the home place and has developed a splendid property. He has erected a good house, also a barn and outbuildings, has planted a grove and also fruit and shade trees and, in fact, has made the property what it is to-day—one of the highly developed tracts of this portion of the state. His fields are well tilled and in connection with the raising of grain he is engaged in the raising of good graded stock.

In 1876 in Wapello county, Iowa, Mr. Gilman was united in marriage to Miss Mary Tiffany, a native of Wisconsin, in which state and in Iowa her girlhood days were passed. She is a daughter of A. D. Tiffany, formerly from New York. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Gilman has been born one son, A. E. Gilman, who is assisting in carrying on the home farm. He was married in this county to Miss Birdie Miller, who was born and reared here, and they have one child, Doris. Politically Mr. Gilman is an inflexible adherent of Democratic principles, but both he and his son vote independently at local elections. They have never been regarded as office-seekers or politicians in any sense of the term, yet both served as road commissioner for three years. F. P. Gilman is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Anthon, also the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the son is connected

with the latter and with the Knights of Pythias fraternity. Mr. Gilman, Sr., has filled all of the chairs in the Odd Fellows Lodge, is a past grand, and in his life has been true to the teachings of the fraternity, which is based upon mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindness. In manner he is quiet and unassuming yet his sterling qualities command respect and confidence of all and have secured for him the high regard of a large circle of friends. His residence in Woodbury county, covering a period of more than a quarter of a century, has numbered him among its valued citizens, who have been devoted to the public welfare.

AMBROSE PRY.

Ambrose Pry, who is successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising in Liston township, was born on a farm in Washington county, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1858, and is a son of Abraham and Rachel Pry, in whose family were eleven children, eight sons and three daughters. The father was born in 1813 and died in 1899, but the mother is still living and continues to reside upon the old homestead in Pennsylvania. They were farming people and of English descent.

The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in his native state and early became familiar with the duties which fall to the lot of the agriculturist. In March, 1884, he came to Woodbury county, Iowa, and soon afterward located upon his present farm in Liston township where he owns eighty acres of rich and arable land under a high state of cultivation and well improved with good and substantial buildings. In connection with general farming he carries on stock-raising and is meeting with good success in his undertakings.

Before leaving Pennsylvania, Mr. Pry was married, in 1881, to Miss Sarah J. Demint, also a native of that state, and to them have been born four children, namely: Clarence, An-

tone, Elsie and John. Religiously the family is connected with the Presbyterian church, and politically Mr. Pry is identified with the Republican party, always taking a deep interest in everything calculated to promote the moral, social or material welfare of the community in which he resides.

FRED L. EATON.

For almost ten years Fred L. Eaton has been numbered among the prominent and progressive men of Sioux City. He has been one of the promoters of its leading business enterprises within that period and his connection with an undertaking insures a prosperous outcome of the same, for it is in his nature to carry forward to successful completion whatever he is associated with. He has earned for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business and in his dealings is known for his prompt and honorable methods, which have won for him the deserved and unbounded confidence of his fellow men.

Mr. Eaton was born in Calais, Washington county, Vermont, in 1859, and is of English lineage. The family was founded in America by John Eaton, who in 1635 came from England and settled in Massachusetts at an early period in the colonization of the new world. Succeeding generations migrated from the Bay state to Connecticut and eventually to Vermont. Sylvester C. Eaton, the grandfather, was a minister of the Universalist church. Arthur G. Eaton, the father of our subject, was born in Vermont and became a member of the Ninth Vermont Volunteer Infantry at the time of the Civil war. His regiment was captured at Harper's Ferry and paroled, but he died in the hospital in Chicago in 1862, at the early age of twenty-six years, thus giving his life as a ransom for his country's freedom. He had married Ellen M. Chase, a native of Mont-

pelier, Vermont, in which city she is now living. After the death of her first husband she became the wife of John R. Seaver. She is a member of the Unitarian church and is a most estimable lady, having many friends in the Green Mountain state. By her first marriage she had three children: Fred L.; Eunice, the wife of Frank N. Field, a mail clerk of Newport, Vermont; and Arthur G., who is the cashier of the First National Bank of Montpelier.

Fred L. Eaton acquired his education in the public schools of Montpelier. He entered upon his business career in the capacity of a salesman in a bookstore when only fifteen years of age and there he remained for more than two years. He was then appointed teller in the First National Bank of Montpelier and retained that position until 1881, when he was appointed cashier of the National Bank of Barre, Vermont, filling that place most capably for four years. He was only twenty-one years of age at the time he became cashier and was probably the youngest man in the country occupying so high and responsible a position. In 1885 he returned to Montpelier, where he secured the position of cashier in the First National bank of that city and thus served until December, 1894, when he came to Sioux City, Iowa, to take the position of secretary and general manager of The Credits Commutation Company. This company was organized by the creditors of the various companies that had failed in the financial crash of 1893 and was the parent concern that re-organized various other companies that had gone into liquidation in the year mentioned. It re-organized the Sioux City Stock Yards Company in 1894, and of this Mr. Eaton was made secretary and treasurer. In 1900 he became its secretary and general manager and in October, 1903, he was chosen president and general manager of the Sioux City Stock Yards Company, which position he is now filling. He is a man of keen business discernment, of unflagging enterprise and unabating energy, and these qualities have

formed the salient features in a career which is honorable and successful.

To other lines of activity Mr. Eaton has directed his labors and is now the secretary of The Combination Bridge Company of Sioux City. He has also been the vice-president of the Live Stock National Bank since its organization in 1895. This institution is capitalized at one hundred thousand dollars and is located in the Exchange Building at the stockyards. Mr. Eaton is also the president of the Inter-State Live Stock Fair Association, which was organized in the spring of 1903.

On the 15th of October, 1884, in Barre, Vermont, was celebrated the marriage of Fred L. Eaton and Miss Lillian Gale, a daughter of Lewis and Lucinda (Pettingill) Gale, both of Barre, Vermont. Her father was a farmer and Mrs. Eaton was born in Barre in 1864. Two children grace this marriage: Stanley Gale, born March 13, 1889, and Dorothy, born April 17, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton hold membership in the Unitarian church and he belongs to the Masonic lodge at Montpelier. He attained the Knights Templar degree and is a past eminent commander. He also holds membership relations with the Elks, with the Sons of the American Revolution and with the Sons of Veterans, being a past captain and past colonel in the last named. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party and while in Montpelier, Vermont, he served for several terms as city treasurer. In 1894 he was appointed a member of the staff of Governor U. A. Woodbury, of Vermont, with the rank of colonel. He is a man of distinct and forceful individuality, of broad mentality and mature judgment and is leaving his impress upon the commercial world. For a number of years he has been an important factor in the commercial development of Sioux City, and he is prompt and enterprising, which adds not alone to his individual prosperity but also advances the general welfare of the city in which he makes his home.

GEORGE INGRAHAM THOM.

Prominent among the enterprising, progressive and public-spirited citizens of Correctionville is George Ingraham Thom, who is now serving as mayor and who in his business career has made consecutive advancement along substantial lines, whereby he has won success and also the confidence of his fellow men. In community affairs he is deeply interested and has put forth his effort in a helpful way to advance the general welfare. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his loyalty and his capability, chose him for the highest office within their power to bestow, and as chief executive of the city he is now giving an administration that is practical, business-like and helpful.

Mr. Thom is a native son of the west, his birth having occurred in Minnesota on the 11th of April, 1859. Seven years later he was brought to Iowa and since 1875 has lived in Woodbury county. Descended from Scotch ancestry who came from the north of Ireland and were of protestant faith, he traces his lineage back to the time of the Revolutionary war. Two brothers of the name of Thom fought for American independence, but after the war was ended they never saw or heard from each other again. One brother, Joseph Thom, settled in Pennsylvania. He was the great grandfather of our subject.

John M. Thom, the father of George I. Thom, was a native of Indiana, but was reared in Pennsylvania and was married there to Eleanor Jane Ellis, who was his second wife and the mother of George I. Thom. By trade the father was a millwright, following that pursuit throughout his active business career. In an early day he sought a home in the west amid the broader business opportunities to be found in this portion of the country, and, removing to Minnesota, he there built and operated a mill. Subsequently he went to California, where he worked at his trade for some time, but afterward returned to Pennsylvania and there joined his family. He continued as a millwright in

the Keystone state until 1882, when he came to Iowa, settling near Charlotte, in Clinton county, where he owned and conducted a mill.

George I. Thom was reared to manhood in Clinton county and pursued his education in the schools of Charlotte and DeWitt. About 1882 he came to Woodbury county, where he worked at the milling business, which he had learned under the direction of his father. Later he turned his attention to farming and in 1887 he came to Correctionville, where he began a transfer business, conducting a dray and express line. He now owns and employs several teams used in this business. He is messenger for the American Express Company and handles all the express that is transferred here. In the transfer business he has secured a large patronage and is one of the successful and prosperous men of the town. He purchased here a good residence, which he has remodeled and improved, and now has a very desirable home.

Politically Mr. Thom is a staunch Republican, giving unflinching support to the men and measures of his party. He was elected and served as a member of the town council for about seven years and in 1902 he was chosen mayor of Correctionville for a term of two years, so that he is the present incumbent in the office. He has ever been most loyal and true to the trusts reposed in him and while he gives an economic and business-like administration his work is also characterized by a progressive spirit that has accomplished much good for the city.

Mr. Thom was married in Woodbury county, November 21, 1879, to Miss Ellen M. Orner, a native of Wisconsin, who came to Woodbury county when a maiden of eight summers. She was reared and educated here and is a daughter of Isaac Orner, a native of Ohio, who spent his youth in Indiana, whence he afterward went to Wisconsin and was married there to Elizabeth Ashmore, a native of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Thom have seven children: Elizabeth Jane, who is a teacher of Woodbury county; George A., who holds a good business position; Margaret,

who is a student in the high school; Robert, Ernest, Raymond and Victor. They also lost their first born, John, who died in infancy. Mrs. Thom is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Thom belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being identified with the blue lodge at Correctionville and with Kingsley Chapter, R. A. M. He served through all the chairs, including that of junior warden, and for two years has been master of the lodge. He is likewise identified with the Knights of Pythias fraternity, has filled all of its offices and is a past chancellor, while on several occasions he has been representative to the grand lodge. Mr. Thom has been a resident of Woodbury county for a quarter of a century, has seen the wild land transformed into good farms, fences built and roads laid out, while towns and villages have sprung up and all the improvements of modern civilization have been introduced. As an early settler he deserves mention in this volume, and, moreover, is entitled to recognition because of his active and helpful co-operation in many measures contributing to public progress and improvement.

F. M. MOLYNEUX.

F. M. Molyneux is engaged in the practice of law in Woodbury county, making his home in Correctionville. He has practiced, however, in the different courts of the state during the past eleven years and has been a resident of Iowa since 1867, while in Woodbury county he has lived since 1891. Mr. Molyneux was but a lad of nine years at the time of his arrival in Iowa, his birth having occurred in Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1858. The family is of English lineage and was founded in America by William Molyneux, the great-grandfather, who emigrated from England to America with his family, settling in the Keystone state. He was among



F. M. MOLYNEUX AND FAMILY.

the early residents of Pennsylvania. At the time of the Revolutionary war he was pressed into the British navy and served until he could make his escape, when with three others he managed to gain his liberty and became a resident of Sullivan county, Pennsylvania. Thomas Molyneux, the grandfather, was born in England and accompanied his parents to the United States. He grew to manhood, was married and among his children was Henry Molyneux, also a native of Pennsylvania. He was reared in Sullivan county and was there married to Miss Ella Warburton, also a native of England, who spent her girlhood days in the Keystone state. Henry Molyneux was a mechanic of considerable ingenuity and ability and learned and followed the millwright's trade. In 1867 he removed to Iowa, settling in Cherokee county, where he worked as a millwright for several years. He then settled upon a homestead farm, being one of the early residents of Pilot township, where he spent his remaining days. His wife was killed in a tornado in 1894.

F. M. Molyneux passed the days of his boyhood and youth on the old family homestead in Cherokee county, attended the common schools, afterward pursued a more advanced education in higher institutions of learning and subsequently became a teacher, following that profession for several years. He was later engaged in the real estate business at Wakefield and Chadron until he was admitted to the bar. He next took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar at Chadron, Nebraska, in 1898, while later he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Iowa. He then entered upon his professional career in Nebraska and subsequently spent one year in travel, largely visiting the southern states, including Texas, Louisiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Arkansas and Missouri. In 1892 he came to Correctionville, where he opened a law office and has since secured a good patronage. He practiced in all the courts of the

state and is a successful representative of the legal fraternity, having accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, while in the preparation of cases he is thorough and exact, carefully studying every point that may be brought to bear with force on his presentation of the case.

Politically Mr. Molyneux is a staunch Democrat and supports the men and measures of the party with earnestness and zeal. He has been chosen by popular suffrage to the position of city counsel, acting in that capacity for a number of years and in community affairs he is deeply interested, as is manifested by his active co-operation in many measures for the general good.

In 1882 Mr. Molyneux was united in marriage in Cherokee, Iowa, to Miss Jennie Sanborn, a native of New Hampshire, who was reared, however, in this state and educated in Cherokee. She successfully engaged in teaching prior to her marriage. She has become the mother of two children, Guy and Russell, who are students in the city schools. They also lost two children, Blanche, who died at the age of two years; and Ray, who died at the age of three years. Mr. Molyneux has built a good residence in Correctionville and his family are very comfortably situated. Fraternally he is a Master Mason and is ever true to the tenets of the craft, while in his life he exemplified its beneficent teachings.

CHARLES E. RUGGLES.

Charles E. Ruggles, whose identification with business interests of Sioux City dated from 1882 until the time of his death, was a furniture merchant whose energy and enterprise were numbered among his strong and salient characteristics. He was born in Fairfield, Ohio, May 26, 1856, his parents being Eli and Mary (Ruggles) Ruggles, both of whom were natives of Boston, Massachusetts. The father removed

from that city to Fairfield, Ohio, and there engaged in the furniture and undertaking business for several years. He afterward located in Charlotte, Michigan, where he conducted a similar enterprise for several years, but on account of ill health he removed to the south, where he has since made his home. He is now living retired and resides in Atlanta, Georgia. His wife died in Dawson, Georgia, in 1890.

Charles E. Ruggles was educated in the common schools of Charlotte, Michigan, and became familiar with the furniture business as his father's assistant there. He finally began business on his own account in the same way and conducted a furniture store in Charlotte until 1882, when he came to Sioux City. Here he entered into partnership with Captain Miller and established a furniture store at the corner of Ninth and Douglas streets. They conducted the business at that place for a few years, at the end of which time Mr. Ruggles removed his stock to 413 Water street, where he conducted a retail furniture store throughout his remaining days. He was ill only a brief period and he died on the anniversary of his birth, May 26, 1892.

In 1883 Mr. Ruggles had married Miss Charlotte S. Goldie, a native of Sioux City and a daughter of Robert and Martha (Harris) Goldie. Her father is deceased and her mother, now Mrs. Charles F. Hoyt, resides in Sioux City. Sketches of both Robert Goldie and Charles F. Hoyt are given on other pages of this volume. Two children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Ruggles, both of whom reside with their mother: Ralph Edwin, born November 4, 1886, and Glenn Goldie, born November 19, 1888.

After her husband's death Mrs. Ruggles continued the business for a short time and then the entire stock and building were destroyed by fire. Mr. Ruggles had been quite successful in his business affairs and enjoyed a large trade, so that he had accumulated a comfortable competence and left his widow in good financial circumstances. He was a Republican in his political

views and he belonged to the Modern Woodmen Camp. He also belonged to Company H, of a Regiment of the Iowa National Guard. He enjoyed the respect of his fellow men because he was always straightforward in his business transactions and true to the duties of both public and private life. His friends found him a social, genial man, and in his home he was ever devoted to the welfare and happiness of his wife and children. Mrs. Ruggles is a member of the First Congregational church here. She owns a nice residence at No. 1319 Pearl street, where she resides and which was built by Mr. Ruggles soon after their marriage. She also has a lot on Water street where the business block was located.

PERRY S. SUMMERS.

Perry S. Summers, who is engaged in general merchandising at Hornick, where he has already established himself in public favor so as to win a liberal patronage although he has been a resident here for but a brief period, was born in Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1871. His parents were Perry and Martha Summers, at one time residents of Ohio. In 1860 they removed westward and established their home upon a farm in Jefferson county, near Fairfield. There the father spent his remaining days in agricultural pursuits. Both he and his wife died upon that farm. He was of English descent, while Mrs. Summers was of German lineage. In their family were three children, two sons and a daughter, of whom the subject of this review was the youngest.

Upon the home farm in Jefferson county Perry S. Summers was reared. His early educational privileges were supplemented by a course of study in the Fairfield high school, in which he was graduated with the class of 1887. He afterward pursued a commercial course in the Fairfield Business College and was thus well equipped for a mercantile career. Later he

went to Coon Rapids, Iowa, where he engaged in clerking, and after his marriage there he came to Hornick and since 1902 has been identified with the business interests of this place. In May, 1903, he purchased the store of I. F. Searl and now carries a large and well selected stock of general merchandise. A liberal patronage has been accorded him because of his earnest desire to please his customers, his reasonable prices and his straightforward business methods.

While clerking in Coon Rapids Mr. Summers formed the acquaintance of Miss Sadie Williams, a daughter of William P. Williams, a retired farmer of that place. They were married December 9, 1902, and then came to Hornick, where they have won many friends and the warm regard of those with whom they have come in contact. Mr. Summers is a Republican in his political affiliations and he belongs to Charity Lodge, No. 197, A. F. & A. M., of Coon Rapids.

WILLIAM HOPPE.

William Hoppe, whose fine farm of two hundred and forty acres, well cultivated and improved, is the visible evidence of his life of business activity and unflinching energy, has been a resident of Iowa since 1882 and of Woodbury county since 1892. He is among the sons of Germany who have come to America to improve their financial conditions and have found in the business life of the new world the opportunities they sought. He was born November 12, 1855, in the fatherland and spent his youth upon a farm there, while in the schools of his native country he mastered the elementary branches of learning. He had no training in the English tongue, however, and has acquired a knowledge thereof since coming to the United States. In accordance with the laws of that land he joined the German army and was for three years connected with the military affairs of that country.

On the 12th of February, 1882, William Hoppe was united in marriage in Germany to Miss Louisa Hene, a native of the fatherland, and soon afterward they started for the United States, taking passage at Hamburg in a vessel bound for New York, where they arrived on the 19th of March, 1882. They at once resumed their journey across the country, traveling continuously until they arrived at Scott county, Iowa, where they joined some German friends. There Mr. Hoppe worked as a farm hand for two years. He afterward went to Tama county, Iowa, where he rented a tract of land and engaged in farming for seven or eight years. In 1892 he removed to Woodbury county, where he again rented land until 1893, when he bought one hundred and sixty acres of his present farm on section 15, Union township. Five years later, his financial resources having greatly increased, he bought eighty acres adjoining and he now owns a valuable property of two hundred and forty acres. Unabating energy and unflinching determination are numbered among his salient characteristics and his success has been achieved through these qualities. He rebuilt and remodeled a house, also built a large barn, two corn cribs and other outbuildings. Shade and fruit trees have been planted by him and he has also fenced the farm and erected a windmill and wind pump. Everything about the place is in excellent condition in keeping with the modern and progressive spirit of the times and as a farmer and stock-raiser he is meeting with very desirable success, keeping on hand good grades of stock and other farm animals, while at the same time he is engaged in the cultivation of various cereals.

Into Mr. and Mrs. Hoppe have been born four children: Lena, who is the wife of Fred Benedix, a resident farmer of Woodbury county; Henry, who carries on farming on the old homestead; William and Fritz, who are also under the parental roof. The parents were reared in the Lutheran faith and are communicants of that church. He gives his political

support to the Republican party where national issues are involved and at local elections he votes independently regardless of party affiliations. He has been elected and served as school treasurer and has also been a trustee of the Woodbury County Mutual Insurance Company. He is one of the successful German-American citizens who have strong attachment for their adopted country, realizing that through conditions that here exist they have had the opportunity to win success by the exercise of individual business talent.

HIAL A. WHEELER, A. M., M. D.

Dr. Hial A. Wheeler, general practitioner of Sioux City and professor of principles and practice of medicine and clinical medicine in the Sioux City College of Medicine, was born in Barton, Orleans county, Vermont, June 20, 1854, his parents being Silas and Jane F. (Grow) Wheeler. The father was born August 1, 1822, and the mother June 5, 1828. In early life he engaged in farming, but they are now residing in Chicago, where he is engaged in looking after trustee estates. He took up his abode in Lagrange, a suburb of Chicago, in 1888. His paternal grandparents, James and Sally (Wilson) Wheeler, were natives of New Hampshire, the former born in 1795, the latter in 1798. The maternal grandfather, Orson Grow, was born in Maine in 1800 and married Fanny Albee, whose birth occurred in New England in 1804. Mr. Grow died in 1875, his wife in 1898. Dr. Wheeler attended the public schools at Barton, Vermont, and the Free Baptist Seminary at Lyndon Center, Vermont, which institution he attended for two years, but did not take the full graduate course. On leaving school he engaged in clerking in a mercantile establishment in Boston, Massachusetts, for a year. On the 9th of September, 1873, he arrived in LaSalle, Illinois, and engaged in teaching in the country schools for two years. In

1875 he drove a team across the country to Monona county, Iowa, starting on the 12th of March and reaching his destination on the 29th. He then rented a tract of land and engaged in farming and teaching school for two years, or until 1877.

On the 27th of September, 1876, Dr. Wheeler was married to Mary C. Ingham, of Monona county, Iowa, a daughter of F. E. Ingham, a farmer and school teacher. In the meantime Dr. Wheeler had read medicine and in 1877 he went with his family to Iowa City, where he matriculated in the medical department of the Iowa State University, being graduated in 1881. He then resided in Morse, where he practiced medicine for a brief period, but in the latter part of 1881 he removed to Riverside, Washington county, Iowa, where he continued in practice until June 1, 1883, when he removed to Onawa, Monona county, and practiced there until November 11, 1893. On the expiration of that decade he came to Sioux City, where he has practiced since, with gratifying success. He belongs to the Sioux Valley Medical Society and the Missouri Valley Medical Society, and his reading and investigation keep him informed concerning the advance that is continually being made by the medical fraternity. He is very careful in the diagnosis of a case, practical in his efforts to check disease, and that his labors are attended by desired results is indicated by the business which is accorded him. He is now dean of the Sioux City College of Medicine, having occupied the position for eleven years, while a recent election will continue him in the office for three more years. He is also professor of principles and practice of medicine and clinical medicine in that institution. He is the author and publisher of a work entitled *Abstracts of Pharmacology*, which was accepted by all colleges and universally used by druggists. It is the only work of the kind ever published and accepted by the colleges as authority upon the subject of which it treats.



H. A. Wheeler M.D.



Unto Dr. and Mrs. Wheeler have been born four children: J. Rush, born April 28, 1879, was married in December, 1901, to Miss Maud Stafford. He is the superintendent of the Light and Water plant at Hawarden, Iowa, and is well fitted for a successful business career because of the educational advantages which were afforded him. After spending one year in the high school at Sioux City, he was for two years a student at Ames College and one year at the Leland Stanford University, of California, subsequent to which time he was graduated as an electrical engineer from the Scranton Correspondence School, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. E. Ruel Wheeler, the second son, born March 6, 1881, is a graduate of the Sioux City College of Medicine and is now practicing in Leeds. He was married to Miss Nellie Young, in March, 1903. A. Ray Wheeler, born April 16, 1885, is employed in the train service of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. Jessie J. Wheeler, born June 20, 1886, is attending Morningside College, at Sioux City.

Dr. Wheeler is an Odd Fellow and has filled all the chairs of his local lodge. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He and the family attend the Congregational church and are well known in social circles of the city, while Dr. Wheeler occupies a position in professional ranks that indicates a studious, careful preparation and a conscientious devotion to the demands of a large practice.

JOHN MCNIFF.

For twelve years this gentleman has now made his home in Woodbury county and has been prominently identified with her agricultural interests, owning and operating a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Liston township. His early home was on the other side of the Atlantic, for he was born in Ireland

in 1834 and there spent the first thirteen years of his life. He attended the public schools of his native land to a limited extent but his educational privileges were limited and he is almost wholly a self-educated as well as a self-made man.

It was in 1847 that he crossed the Atlantic in company with his parents, John and Mary (McGoff) McNiff, and landed in Quebec. From that city he went to Leeds, Canada, where he spent six or seven years, and then made his home in Huron county, Upper Canada, until 1880, which year witnessed his arrival in the United States. He first located in Iowa, purchasing a farm of one hundred and sixty acres three miles from Battle Creek, where he lived until coming to Woodbury county, Iowa, in 1892. In early life he engaged in lumbering and also worked in a saw-mill to some extent but has made farming his principal occupation. There he purchased a tract of railroad land, for which he paid five dollars per acre, being allowed three years in which to make the payments, but the property is now worth seventy-five dollars per acre. After operating it for some time he sold the place for twenty-five dollars per acre and bought his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Liston township, for which he paid twenty dollars per acre and which is now worth seventy-five dollars per acre. The place is improved with good and substantial buildings. In connection with general farming Mr. McNiff is engaged in stock-raising to some extent and has twenty-eight head of cattle and five horses upon his place.

Mr. McNiff was married on April 13, 1874, in Morris township, Huron county, Canada, in the Catholic church by Father Ansbury, to Miss Mary Ann Lynn, a native of Canada, born August 1, 1850, who came to the United States when twenty-five years of age. Five children have been born unto them, namely: John Patrick, who was born February 12, 1875, and is now engaged in farming; James Andrew, who

was born November 29, 1876, and operates the home farm; Thomas Michael, who was born January 8, 1879, and was drowned one mile above Danbury, May 26, 1896, at the age of seventeen years, while a student in the schools of that place; Mary Angela, who was born August 27, 1881, and resides at home and has successfully engaged in teaching in the public schools of the county for two or three years; and Francis Joseph, who was born May 10, 1889, and is attending school in Danbury.

In his political views Mr. McNiff is a staunch Democrat. He was reared in the Catholic faith and is now connected with St. Patrick's Catholic church at Danbury. He has always been a hard-working, energetic man, and the success that has come to him is due entirely to his own well directed efforts, for he started out in life empty-handed.

FREDERICK W. ANTHON.

Frederick W. Anthon, who was connected with the business interests of Sioux City as proprietor of a hotel and grocery store for nearly thirty years, established his home here in 1870 and was therefore among the early settlers, contributing to the development and progress of this portion of the state through his active business affairs and his hearty co-operation in many movements for the general good. He was a native of Freutzberg, Germany, born February 10, 1836. His parents, Frederick W. and Anna Anthon, were also natives of the fatherland and never left that country. Mr. Anthon was a machinist by trade, carrying on that pursuit throughout his entire life in support of his family.

Frederick W. Anthon acquired only a common-school education in the schools of Germany. He made two trips to America, arriving in this country first in 1856, at which time he settled in Davenport, Iowa, where he engaged in the grocery business for several years. He then returned to Germany, remaining in

the fatherland until 1870, when he once more crossed the Atlantic and took up his abode near Sioux City. He first settled on a farm in the vicinity of Wolf Creek and was engaged in general agricultural pursuits there for a few years. He then removed to the city and was employed as a common laborer for a short time. On the expiration of that period he purchased the Chicago Hotel, of which he was proprietor for nearly four years, when he sold out. He then entered into partnership with Nicholas Tiedeman, who was also an early settler of Woodbury county, and is now living retired in Sioux City. They established a retail grocery store at the corner of Fourth and Virginia streets and were there engaged in the grocery business for more than ten years, or from 1875 until 1885, when Mr. Anthon sold out and retired. Mr. Anthon disposed of his business interests on account of ill health. He afterward did a little bookkeeping and other light work, but practically lived retired until his death.

In 1875 Mr. Anthon was married to Miss Katherine A. Miller, a native of Germany, born October 27, 1856, and a daughter of John and Anna Miller, both of whom are natives of the same country. Mr. Miller was one of the very early settlers of Sioux City. In taking up his residence in America he located first at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, whence he afterward came to Woodbury county, where he has since made his home. He is now living retired, and both he and his wife reside with Mrs. Anthon. He is well known here, having for many years been identified with its business affairs and during the Civil war he made a creditable record by three years' service in defense of the Union. There were two children born unto Mr. and Mrs. Anthon: John, who died at the age of six months, and Frederick W., who is a mail carrier in Sioux City and resides with his mother.

Frederick W. Anthon departed this life July 5, 1901, amid the deep regret of many friends.



F. W. ANTHON.

He was never an office seeker, nor did he hold positions of public preferment, but he gave a staunch and unfaltering support to the Democracy. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in his life exemplified the beneficent spirit of the fraternity. He was especially prominent among the German-American citizens of Woodbury county and there were in his life record many elements worthy of emulation and of commendation. Mrs. Anthon owns a large residence at No. 415 Virginia street, where she is living with her son and parents. She also owns property at the corner of Fourth and Steuben streets, within the business district of the city.

NELSON A. WILLSEY.

Nelson A. Willsey, a farmer of Wolf Creek township, living on section 28, has large landed possessions, his farm aggregating five hundred and twenty acres. Iowa has long been the state of his residence, for he located here in 1855. He is, therefore, familiar with its history and has witnessed the greater part of its growth and progress. He has seen railroad lines extended into many parts of the state, while telegraph and telephone communications have been established. It is within his memory, too, when much of the land, especially in western Iowa, was still in possession of the government and when acre after acre was still raw and unimproved, just as it came from the hand of nature. He feels a just pride in what has been accomplished in the state and he is of the earnest and enterprising citizens who have withheld neither effort nor their co-operation from movements for the general good.

Mr. Willsey was born in Henry county, near Galva, Illinois, November 17, 1846. His father, W. H. Willsey, was born in Pennsylvania, on the 6th of May, 1821, and was of German lineage. When a young man of about

eighteen years he left the east and became a resident of Henry county, Illinois, in 1839. There he married Miss Jane Elizabeth Cunningham and they settled upon a farm in Henry county, Mr. Willsey transforming the wild tract into richly cultivated fields, which he continued to improve until about 1850. In that year he came to Iowa, settling first in Wright county, and in 1855 he removed to Winona county, locating in Maple Valley. There he opened up a large farm, owning nearly two thousand acres, and thus carrying on agricultural pursuits on an extensive scale he contributed in large measure to the substantial upbuilding and growth of his community. He reared his family there and subsequently he removed to Harrison county, where he again purchased and owned a large farm. His entire life was devoted to the work of tilling the soil and raising stock and his labors were attended with a high measure of success, owing to his unfaltering perseverance and sound judgment. He died August 9, 1897, and thus passed away one of the honored pioneer residents of the state.

Nelson A. Willsey, one of a family of eight children, of whom two sons and five daughters are now living, was reared in Iowa. As the family home was in a frontier region his educational privileges were very limited, but he made the most of his opportunities and by reading, study and observation has added largely to his knowledge and become a well informed man. In early life he engaged in teaching and was thus connected with the intellectual development of the state for some time. Later he turned his attention to farming in the county in which he was reared and became the owner of a large tract of land there, of six hundred and fifty-three acres, on which he placed many excellent improvements, in keeping with the modern ideas of agricultural progress. In the early days much of the farm work was done by hand, but later machinery took the place of hand labor and the agriculturist was thus enabled to do much more work than he had hith-

erto accomplished in the same time. Mr. Willsey has used the latest improved machinery, has practiced the rotation of crops, has studied closely the condition of the soil and has so guided his labors that excellent results have attended him. In 1895 he removed to Woodbury county and bought his present place, comprising five hundred and twenty acres. This is a well improved and valuable farm. He rebuilt and remodeled the house, also built a large barn and has now a property which is thoroughly equipped with modern conveniences. He has made a business of the raising and feeding of cattle which he fattens for the market, shipping annually from six to fifteen carloads of stock. In 1891 he rented his land and removed to Anthon in order to educate his children. There he was engaged in general merchandising and later he built a neat residence and also a business block, making his home in the town for over three years, but he then sold the store and business and returned to the farm in the spring of 1904.

On the 15th of October, 1869, in Winona county, Iowa, Mr. Willsey was married to Miss Margaret Muekey, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of Joseph Muekey, who came from Wisconsin to Iowa, but was a native of New York. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Willsey have been born seven children, who are yet living: Vernon H., a substantial farmer residing in Wolf Creek township; W. J., who owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Brule county, South Dakota; Millie May, the wife of B. F. Curance, a farmer of Wolf Creek township; Minnie Pearl, the wife of H. H. Brannum, of Nebraska; Harriet E., the wife of George Gillette; and John J. and Clarissa, both at home.

Mr. Willsey has been called to public office and in various positions has discharged his duties in a most capable manner. He has been township trustee and township treasurer and was also justice of the peace for a number of years, in which office his decisions were characterized with the utmost fairness and impar-

tiality. Politically he is a staunch Republican and although he has been called to positions of political preferment he has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. His wife and children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Anthon, and to the Knights of Pythias lodge there. There have been no exciting chapters in his life record, but his history proves the sure rewards of character and indicates what may be accomplished when one has strong determination. In public office he has been a practical man of affairs, busy and energetic and he has attained enviable success. In his home he is a pleasant and agreeable companion and in whatever place or relation found he is a gentleman of genuine worth, whom to know is to honor.

MARK D. CORD.

This gentleman is entitled to distinction as one of the most progressive and enterprising business men of Woodbury county and has for twenty-two years been identified with the interests of Danbury, where he is successfully engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business. Upon the commercial activity of a community depends its prosperity and the men who are recognized as leading citizens are those who are at the head of successful business enterprises. Mr. Cord is a man of broad capability who carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

A native of Wisconsin, he was born in Kaukauna, June 21, 1863, his parents being Charles and Mary A. (Knapp) Cord. The father was born in Lincolnshire, England, and was eighteen years of age when he came to America. By trade he was a miller, having followed that occupation in his native land. From New York he made his way westward to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and was a resident of that state for nineteen years, after which he

removed to Anamosa, Iowa, where he spent ten years. He next made his home in Oakland, Nebraska, and from there returned to Iowa, locating in Emerson, twenty-five miles west of Sioux City, where he died on the 7th of March, 1885, at the age of fifty-one years. His estimable wife, who was born in New York, in 1834, still survives him and now makes her home in Effingham, Illinois. In their family were five children, namely: Kate A., now the wife of William Kyke; Minnie, who married Howard Parmelee and died in Lincoln, Nebraska, in March, 1904, at the age of forty-five years; Charles E., who is married and is engaged in the practice of medicine in Chicago; Mark D., of this review; and George D., who is married and makes his home in Delmont, South Dakota, where he is connected with the Security State Bank and is also engaged in the real estate business.

During his boyhood and youth Mark D. Cord accompanied his parents on their various removals and received a good practical education in the common schools. During his residence in Oakland, Nebraska, he was employed in a mill and after coming to Danbury, Iowa, he helped to build the mill here and worked in the same for three years and a half. It was on the 30th of May, 1882, he arrived at this place and since giving up his position in the mill in 1885 has devoted his time and energies to the real estate, loan and insurance business with marked success. He has bought and sold much farm property and has been very fortunate in his real estate dealings, making considerable in this way. He has made judicious investments and is to-day the owner of between two and three thousand acres of fine farming land in Woodbury and Ida counties.

On the 13th of February, 1887, Mr. Cord was united in marriage to Miss Ella Gray, a native of Indiana and a daughter of Thomas J. Gray. She is a graduate of the Danbury high school and for two or three years successfully engaged in teaching school after her

graduation. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cord have been born five children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Nellie, June 21, 1889; John C., April 21, 1891; Marie, May 30, 1895; Charles, April 15, 1900; and Mark, October 9, 1902.

The Republican party finds in Mr. Cord a staunch supporter of its principles and his fellow citizens recognizing his worth and ability have called upon him to fill the offices of mayor and councilman as well as other positions of honor and trust. He is a prominent Mason, belonging to Danbury Lodge, No. 387, A. E. & A. M.; Monona Chapter, No. 115, R. A. M., at Mapleton; Columbia Commandery, K. T.; and El Kahir Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He stands high both in business and social circles and is regarded as one of the leading citizens of his part of the county.

JEREMIAH KELLY.

Jeremiah Kelly, who is now living a retired life in Sioux City is among the adopted sons of the United States who, coming to this country without capital, have found in its business conditions the opportunities which they sought for achieving success, and who through their earnest labor and persistency of purpose have become possessed of a comfortable competence. Such has been the life record of Mr. Kelly, whose frugality and industry have made him the possessor of property interests that now enable him to live a retired life.

Mr. Kelly was born in Ireland in 1823, a son of Cornelius and Mary (Hennigan) Kelly, who were also natives of the Emerald Isle, the father dying in that country. Jeremiah Kelly was reared and educated in his native country and came to the United States in 1849, when about twenty-six years of age. He landed at Boston, Massachusetts, and afterward went to New Hampshire, where he followed

farming and also worked as a common laborer until 1857. Believing the middle west would furnish him better business opportunities he then came to Sioux City, arriving here on the 23d of May of that year. Here he was employed in various ways for a time and later he procured a tract of land in what is known as Bacon's Hollow and began farming. When the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad was built to Sioux City he erected the Mountaineer Hotel, at the corner of Virginia and Fourth streets, and conducted it with success for about nine years. He then returned to his farm and in connection with its cultivation he also did various odd jobs, successfully turning his hand to many kinds of labor. During this time he rented the hotel, but when Sioux City experienced its first boom he sold his property to good advantage, and purchased of S. T. Davis a residence, which he occupied from 1889 until 1904, when he sold the property. Economy, careful management, good business judgment and energy have brought to him the success which he now enjoys and which makes him one of the substantial citizens of northwestern Iowa.

Mr. Kelly was married in 1854 to Miss Bridget Clancey, who was born in Ireland in 1826, and came to the United States in the same year in which her husband crossed the Atlantic, landing also in Boston. They were married in Exeter, New Hampshire, and her death occurred in October, 1901. She was a member of the Catholic church, to which Mr. Kelly also belongs, and he gives his political support to the Democratic party.

JUDGE GIFFORD S. ROBINSON.

Judge Gifford Simeon Robinson, late chief justice of the supreme court of Iowa and now chairman of the board of control of the state, is one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of jurisprudence in this state, having gained distinctive preferment at the bar, which

led to higher honors until he was called to the most important office within the gift of the state of Iowa in connection with the judiciary department. He entered upon the practice of his profession in 1870 and his success came soon, because his equipment was unusually good, he having been a close and earnest student of the fundamental principles of law. Strong mentality and forceful individuality, combined with deep and unselfish interest in the welfare of his adopted state, have so entered into his nature as to render him a leader of public thought and a mold of public opinion.

Judge Robinson has spent his entire life in the Mississippi Valley. He was born in Tremont, Tazewell county, Illinois, May 28, 1843, and was reared upon a farm, to the work of which his attention was directed through the summer season, while in the winter months he had the opportunity of acquiring a much coveted education, his district school privileges being supplemented by study in an academy. An experience entirely different from anything he had as yet known came to him when he was nineteen years of age. His country was involved in Civil war and the patriotism of his nature being strongly aroused he offered his services in defense of the Union, becoming a member of Company H, One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, with which he remained in active service until after the battle of Chickamauga, in which he sustained a serious wound that incapacitated him for further field service and caused his discharge May 27, 1864.

Following his return home Judge Robinson engaged in teaching district schools for a year and then resumed his own study at the Illinois State Normal School, at Normal, Illinois, where he spent two years. During two years' service as a tutor in Washington University at St. Louis, Missouri, he also gave considerable time to study in the law department of that institution, and in May, 1869, on the completion of the regular course, he was graduated



Very truly yours,
L. S. Robinson.

and was admitted to practice in the state and federal courts of Missouri.

Since 1870 he has been a member of the Iowa bar, beginning practice in that year at Storm Lake, where he remained for eighteen years. He has gained distinguished honors and successes as a representative of his chosen calling, owing to the ability without which there is no advancement in his field of labor. He has moreover exercised strong and beneficial influence in public affairs and has been the acknowledged leader in many movements which have had as their basic element the progress of the commonwealth. In 1875 he was elected a member of the Iowa legislature, and the following year he was appointed by Governor Kirkwood a member of the board of directors of the new state Normal School at Cedar Falls, and was active in the organization and management of that institution for nearly six years.

In 1881 Judge Robinson was called upon to represent his district in the state senate and was re-elected in 1885. In 1887 he was elected a judge of the supreme court of his state and in 1893 was renominated by acclamation and re-elected for a second term of six years, so that he served upon the bench in the court of last resort in Iowa for twelve years and for three years was chief justice of the state. A man of unimpeachable character, of unusual intellectual endowments, with a thorough understanding of the law, patience, urbanity and industry, he took to the bench the very highest qualifications for this most responsible office in the state government, and his record as a judge was in harmony with his record as a man and a lawyer, distinguished by unswerving integrity and a masterful grasp of every problem presented for solution. Upon his retirement from the bench he joined his son, Leonard B. Robinson, in the practice of law in Sioux City, and was thus engaged for a few months.

Judge Robinson, in April, 1872, had married Mrs. Janette E. Gorham, formerly precep-

tress of the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, Kansas, who died in November, 1893. There were four children of this marriage.

Judge Robinson is not only widely known as a lawyer, lawmaker and judge, but also as a lecturer upon the subject of jurisprudence, for in 1890 he was appointed to such a position in connection with the law department of the State University of Iowa, and so continued until 1900. In 1895 the university conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Law. He was appointed by Governor Shaw a member of the board of control of state institutions, February 27, 1900, and is now connected therewith. He has always been a supporter of the Republican party, but in office has ever placed the welfare of the commonwealth before partisanship and the advancement of public measures before personal aggrandizement. His course has been such as to reflect honor and credit upon the state that had honored him.

O. A. PATTERSON.

O. A. Patterson has reached the seventy-seventh mile-stone on life's journey and is now living retired in Sioux City. Nature seems to have intended that man should enjoy a period of rest in the evening of life. In early manhood he is full of vigor, energy and hopeful plans; later comes more mature judgment to guide his actions and render his labors effective as factors in the business world; and then with advanced age his powers are somewhat diminished, although in intellectual and moral strength his growth may be continuous. It is well when his efforts of mature manhood have resulted in the acquirement of a handsome competence that enables him to enjoy leisure and rest in later life. Such has been the career of Mr. Patterson, now an honored and esteemed resident of Sioux City. He was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana, in 1827, a son of Peter H. and Elizabeth (Bausman) Patterson. His pa-

rents were married July 23, 1818. The father died in California in 1857 and the mother passed away on the 15th of October, 1858.

When but fourteen years of age O. A. Patterson came with his parents to Iowa, the family home being established at Iowa City, where he continued his education in the public schools. In 1850 he purchased the drug store of United States Senator Harlan of Iowa City and conducted it for a number of years or until 1870, when he removed to Sioux City and purchased the drug store previously owned by Charles Kent. This he conducted for about thirteen years, enjoying a large and profitable patronage, and in 1883 he retired to private life and has since been connected with no business enterprise. In community affairs, however, he has always taken a deep interest and has given helpful support to many public measures of benefit to the locality.

Mr. Patterson was married October 3, 1855, to Miss Eliza A. Sanders, who died in the year 1863, and their children were: Lela and Lucy, both at home; Charles, who died September 5, 1861; Fannie, the wife of Charles W. Haller, of Omaha, Nebraska; and Mrs. Eliza Corbett, who is a widow and resides at home. In 1870 Mr. Patterson was again married, his second union being with Cornelia Wilson, who was born in 1836, and is a daughter of Thomas W. and Catherine S. Wilson. Her parents were natives of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and came to Iowa in 1851, locating on a farm near Iowa City. They were married in 1827 and Mr. Wilson passed away October 16, 1885, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years, while his wife died on the 22d of January, 1887, at the age of eighty-one years. In the family were six children: Annie E., who died in 1858; Samuel; Mary J.; Olivia and Cornelia, twins; and James S., who passed away on Christmas day of 1903. Mrs. Patterson is the president of the Women's Christian Association, which position she has occupied for the past twenty years. This association conducts

a sanitarium which is one of the most worthy institutions of the city and she is also connected with other benevolent enterprises and charitable institutions here. Both Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are members of the Unitarian church.

JOHN DINEEN.

John Dineen, who is filling the position of chief of police of Sioux City, was born in Galena, Illinois, August 6, 1860, his parents being Timothy and Mary (McGuire) Dineen, who were natives of County Cork, Ireland. The father came to America at an early age, settling in Galena, Illinois, where he followed the wagonmaker's trade. He died December 31, 1865, and his wife passed away on the 7th of January, 1868. He was a member of the Catholic church. In the family were three children, of whom John is the eldest. His brother William resides in Sioux City, where he is connected with the Terminal Railroad Company, and Clara has been a successful teacher in the city schools for the past seventeen years.

John Dineen pursued his education in the public schools, which he attended until twelve years of age. He afterward worked as a farm hand and in 1885 he took up his abode in Sioux City, where he secured employment at teaming. On the 15th of June, 1887, he was appointed deputy under James F. Shanley, the deputy marshal, and served in that capacity until March 25, 1889, when he was appointed assistant chief of the fire department of Sioux City by the city council. He continued in that position for eleven years and was captain of hose company No. 1 for four years. He was next appointed chief of police on the 1st of April, 1904, and is now at the head of the department. His previous service is a guarantee of capability and loyalty in his present position and already he has won the high com-



JOHN DINEEN.

commendation and trust of the public by his performance of duty at the head of the police department.

On the 12th of January, 1893, in St. Mary's Catholic church of Sioux City, Mr. Dineen was married by the Rev. Timothy Tracey to Miss Florence E. Stewart, who was born in Stuart, Iowa, January 5, 1867, and is a daughter of James Stewart, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Iowa about 1868 and settled near Stuart, this state. At a later day he removed to Clay Point, South Dakota, and his death occurred in Centerville, that state, in 1900. The mother died during the early girlhood of Mrs. Dineen and Mr. Stewart afterward married again. Mrs. Dineen was the only child of the first union, but there were eight children by the second marriage. Her father was a Presbyterian by religious faith. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Dineen has been born a son, John F., whose birth occurred March 29, 1894, and who is now attending school.

Mr. Dineen is a Democrat in his political affiliation and is recognized as one of the leading working members of his party in Sioux City. Fraternally he is connected with the Brotherhood of American Yeoman and with the Improved Order of Red Men and is now great junior sachem of the Great Council of Iowa. Religiously he is connected with the Catholic Cathedral in Sioux City.

J. B. HART.

J. B. Hart, living on section 4, Rock township, is numbered among the thrifty and successful farmers and stock-raisers of Woodbury county, his landed possessions comprising one hundred and forty acres. His place is equipped with modern accessories and conveniences which indicates that his farming methods are in keeping with the progressive spirit of the times. Upon this place he has resided continuously since 1875.

Mr. Hart was born in Frontenac county, Canada, near Kingston, on the 15th of April, 1864, and is a son of James C. and Ada (Randolph) Hart. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Hart, was a native of Michigan and, becoming a resident of Canada, there reared his family. It was there that James C. Hart was born on the 12th of September, 1824, and in the Dominion he was reared and educated. When a young man he went to California by way of the water route, sailing around Cape Horn, and was very successful in his mining ventures on the Pacific coast. He returned by way of the same route, but while he went to the far west in a sailing vessel the return passage was made in a steamship. He was married in Canada to Miss Ada Randolph, a native of that country, and locating upon a farm there they reared their family of seven children. In 1875 they removed to Iowa. The previous year Mr. Hart had visited this state, had purchased raw land and made some improvements thereon, after which he returned for his family and with them located upon the farm which is now the home of J. B. Hart. With characteristic energy he began to cultivate and improve this property and transformed a tract of one hundred and forty acres into a rich and productive farm. He spent many years here, but eventually went to California for his health in 1894 and died in the Golden state in that year. His wife still survives him and is a well preserved lady of seventy years. In their family were four sons and five daughters: Two sons who died in infancy; Mrs. Nettie Hoffman, a widow, who resides in Denver, Colorado; J. B., of this review; Mrs. Aurilla Morgan, a widow residing in Sioux county, Iowa; Olive, the wife of Wayne Twitcheell, of Plattsmouth, Nebraska; Eliza, who is living in Seattle, Washington; Rose, the wife of Clarence Rouse, of Minnesota; and Herbert B., who is living with his mother on a farm in Rock township, Woodbury county.

J. B. Hart spent the first twelve years of

his life in his native country and then accompanied his parents on their removal to Iowa. He was reared on the home farm and pursued his education in the district schools of the neighborhood. The occupation which claimed his attention in youth has also been that to which he has given his energy in mature years. He purchased the interest of the other heirs in the old home place and has carried on the work of improvement here. Well tilled fields surround the good buildings. There is a neat residence in the rear of which are substantial barns and sheds. He also has waterworks and an ice house upon his place, and, in fact, this is one of the best improved properties of the township. Shade and ornamental trees add to the value of the farm as well as to its attractive appearance, and an orchard yields it fruits in season. He produces the cereals best adapted to soil and climate and in addition is engaged in the raising of good graded cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs.

On Christmas day of 1898 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hart and Miss Florence Rollins, who was born in Alton, Illinois, a daughter of Thomas Rollins, who was a native of England. After coming to the United States he located in Illinois, subsequently removed to Iowa and after residing for some time in Dakota he returned to this state, settling in Woodbury county. Mrs. Hart largely spent her girlhood days in Iowa and prior to her marriage was engaged in teaching. There is one daughter of this marriage, Ethel Blanche.

Politically Mr. Hart is independent, voting for men and measures without regard to party. He has served on the school board, has been school treasurer and also president of the board, and the cause of education finds in him a very warm and helpful friend. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen Camp at Correctionville and he has a wide acquaintance in Rock township, where he has lived continuously for almost thirty years. His life history is as an open book which all may read and the fact

that many who have known him from boyhood are numbered among his staunchest friends is an indication that his has been a most honorable and useful career.

GEORGE F. HUGHES.

George Franklin Hughes, who has never sought to figure before the public in any light save that of a business man, has through his enterprise, energy and honorable methods in trade relation, won the respect and confidence of his fellow men and has contributed to the business activity which is the foundation of the prosperity and growth of every town and city. He has been a lumber merchant of Hornick since 1898 and in the passing years his business has expanded until it has reached gratifying and profitable proportions.

Mr. Hughes is a native of Jasper county, Missouri, born July 28, 1869, his birthplace being his father's farm near Carthage. He is a son of Daniel E. and Elmina Hughes, who are now residing on a farm near Carleton, Nebraska. The father is of English and German descent and is a native of Iowa. The mother is of English and Scotch lineage. In early manhood he taught school but during the greater part of his business career he has carried on agricultural pursuits. His political allegiance is given the Republican party. He is of medium stature, weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds and is of sandy complexion. His wife is tall and light, weighs about one hundred and thirty-five pounds, and is of a very affectionate and tender-hearted nature. Her religious faith is manifest in her everyday life and she is a most excellent neighbor and kind friend, while to her family she is very devoted. It was the ambition of the parents to give their children good educational privileges and thus equip them well for life's practical and responsible duties. They had eight

children, four sons and four daughters. The sons are George F., Oliver F., Clarence and Harry. Oliver, who resides on a farm near Newcastle, Nebraska, is married and has two children, Joseph and Harry. Harry is upon the home farm. The daughters are Addie and Angie, twins, May and Cora. The last two are upon the home farm, but the twins are married. Addie is the wife of Jacob Riddle, a machinist of Wisconsin, and they have two children; and Angie is the wife of Peter Paltze, also a machinist of Wisconsin.

George F. Hughes remained a resident of Missouri until eleven years of age, when in 1880 he accompanied his parents on their removal to Dixon county, Nebraska, the family home being established on a farm near Newcastle, where he remained for five years. He then started out in life on his own account and secured employment in Ponca, Nebraska, where he worked for his board and attended school, being graduated in 1891 from the high school of that place. He afterward went to Jefferson, Union county, South Dakota, to take charge of the lumber business of E. E. Halstead, now a banker at Ponca, Nebraska, and there he remained until 1895, in which year he located in Rodney, Iowa, and entered upon an independent business career as a merchant, purchasing the lumber yard of W. G. Kennedy & Son. He conducted the enterprise for about three years and on the 28th of July, 1898, began business in Hornick, purchasing the lumber yard of S. L. Spencer. In this he has since continued. He has remodeled his plant and is now engaged in dealing in lumber, posts and coal, all kinds of building materials and sewer pipe and tiling. His business has constantly grown under his careful supervision and he has a good trade from a reliable class of citizens. He has laid one hundred and fifty feet of cement sidewalk in front of his lumber and coal yard and office. He has one of the best lumber yards in the county, with a large building for dry lumber, coal and other com-

modities, and his office is well equipped and convenient.

On the 15th of June, 1898, Mr. Hughes was united in marriage to Miss Minnie E. Thompson, of Ponca, Nebraska, a daughter of Mrs. A. C. Thompson. They have two children: Lynwood Frank, born June 6, 1901; and Muriel Joyous, born April 12, 1903. Mr. Hughes is a member of Hornick Lodge, No. 157, I. O. O. F., of Hornick, where he has filled all the chairs. He takes an active interest in its work and in his life exemplifies its beneficent and fraternal teachings and principles. He also takes a deep interest in politics and is a local leader of the Republican party. He co-operates in many movements for the benefit of the community, desiring its material, social, intellectual and moral upbuilding, and his progressive citizenship makes him a valued factor in community affairs.

S. L. FRISBIE.

S. L. Frisbie, editor and proprietor of the Sloan Star, was born in Hardin county, Iowa, on the 11th of September, 1865. He was educated in the public schools and in a private academy and in early life learned the printer's trade. Throughout his business career he has been connected with printing and in 1884 he established the Eldora Democrat. The following year he removed to Kansas and was there engaged in newspaper work until 1888, when he returned to Iowa. In August, 1892, he purchased the Sloan Star and has since engaged in its publication, making it an enterprising journal in keeping with modern and progressive ideas concerning newspapers. In 1903 he was a Democratic nominee for representative in the state legislature from Woodbury county and, although not elected, he ran one thousand votes ahead of his ticket, only thirty-six votes being cast against him in his home township, which has a Republican vote three times greater than

that of the Democratic. This fact indicates his personal popularity among the people by whom he is best known and the vote which he polled was certainly a high compliment to him.

Mr. Frisbie was married November 16, 1887, to Miss Emma Robison, of Sigourney, Iowa, and they have one child, Lloyd Frisbie, born May 31, 1889.

CHARLES E. HEDGES.

The history of Charles E. Hedges, deceased, forms a part of the annals of Sioux City. He was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, June 21, 1834, and in 1856 removed with his parents and their family to Keokuk, Iowa. About a month later, however, the father and his son Charles came to Sioux City and after due examination they agreed that this locality afforded excellent business opportunities. In the succeeding April Charles E. Hedges was joined by his brother, D. T. Hedges, and they opened a real estate office. In the fall of 1857 Charles E. Hedges entered into partnership relations with J. W. Bosler as proprietor of a private bank. In the meantime he had demonstrated his business ability and marked enterprise and in that year he was elected county treasurer and recorder, which positions he filled for four years. Charles Hedges received the appointment to the position of trader at the Yankton Indian Agency in 1861 and served in that capacity for six years, living there most of the time. He was also sutler at Fort Randall during a part of the year 1866. In 1868, however, he made a permanent location in Sioux City and for many years thereafter he and his brother were partners in all their business transactions. They were connected with many enterprises of an important character and their labors proved of value in the upbuilding and progress of this portion of the state. They took a contract for carrying the mail from Sioux City to Fort Sully and to Jackson, Mis-

sissippi. They also took contracts for furnishing Indian and military supplies to the government and dealt in cattle, ranches, city and country property and grain. They operated quite extensively in real estate and their labors proved effective in securing settlements in northwestern Iowa. They became proprietors of a gristmill and grain elevator and took large contracts of various kinds connecting them with many business industries. The year prior to his death Mr. Hedges did the grading of thirty-six miles of the Covington, Columbus & Black Hills Railroad. He also erected the new courthouse for Woodbury county. At different times their business amounted to as much as three-fourths of a million dollars annually. They were quick to recognize and improve business opportunities, to utilize the means at hand and to work their way upward and they gradually prospered in their undertakings.

Mr. Hedges was twice married, his first wife being Miss Mary L. Krutz, who died in July, 1870. In January, 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma Quintrell, of Cleveland, Ohio, who came to Sioux City as a teacher in the public schools, and in 1873 she gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Hedges. Since his death she has married Thomas J. Stone, also now deceased, and his widow resides in Sioux City, where she has a well earned reputation of being a very lovable woman, charitable and generous and possessing a strong mind and literary tastes.

Perhaps no better estimate of the life and character of Mr. Hedges can be given than to copy freely from an obituary published concerning him in one of the local papers. It said: "The city council met in special session last evening for the purpose of taking appropriate official action in regard to the loss the municipal government and community have sustained, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas: By the dispensation of an all-wise Providence our townsman and fellow coun-



Chas E Healey



cilman, Charles E. Hedges, has been taken from us, and

"Whereas: The unwelcome tidings of his sad and untimely death have fallen with great force upon the city and community, and

"Whereas: We as the city council of Sioux City wishing to express our respect and appreciation of his many good and noble qualities as a citizen and officer; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the city government in the death of Charles E. Hedges sustains a loss that nothing but the same energy, judgment and decision of character will ever replace; and,

"Resolved, That in his death Sioux City has lost one of her best and ablest of men, and one whose energy and ability has given in a great measure life and vitality to our young city; and

"Resolved, That we as a city council request that as a mark of respect all places of business be closed for two hours during the funeral service; and

"Resolved, That as a mark of respect from the city council the council chamber be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and

"Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved wife, brothers and friends, our tenderest sympathies in this their great sorrow; and

"Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this body and a copy of the same be furnished his stricken wife; also that they be published in the Sioux City Daily Journal and the Weekly Tribune."

The paper continued: "The death of Mr. Hedges is regarded by the people of this, his adopted city, as a public calamity and well may it be. Divine nature rarely grants to one community more than one such man and by his death their exists in the commercial ranks of Sioux City a vacancy which no other man can fill. With a body of a Hercules and the courage of a lion, he had that great force of character which made for him a fortune and a name. He has done much for the community in the way of public advancement, perhaps

more than any other man. Like all men of tremendous mental force he had his enemies. The selfish and the envious ones, lagging behind him in the race for fortune, envied him, who was so much their superior, but those who knew his warm and generous nature best loved him best. He filled a large niche not alone in Sioux City, but in the northwest as well. One of the pioneers of Sioux City, by his varied and extensive business interest, his intimate relationship with the growth and development of the northwest and his thorough identification with all public enterprises destined for the benefit not only of the city but of the entire section of the county, he was probably as well, if not better, known than any other man in it. A man of wonderful energy, of indomitable pluck, supplemented by a will which would brook no interference and a physique that never seemed to know fatigue, he appeared to find his most pleasure in work, hard unceasing work, and in the companionship of his family. In this community to which he so often infused some of his sturdy vitality and energy, his loss will be most deeply felt, but the sorrow of the general public who have known him best as a stirring business man whose influence they can ill afford to lose seems a cold and selfish grief beside that which is rending the hearts of those who loved and lived in the sacred hidden portals of a life of which the outside world knew so little."

The funeral, conducted by the Masonic lodge, of which he was a member, was the largest ever known in northwestern Iowa, and the arrangements for it the most complete. It is probable that as many as twenty-five hundred were present and there was everywhere visible a spirit which showed sorrow that has filled the community ever since its loss was known, and the different Masonic ceremonies and the addresses, the interment by the Masons and the somber decorations, all were in keeping with the occasion. It was a fitting tribute to the memory of a man whose place can never be filled. Mr.

Hedges was naturally of a humble and modest disposition, never pretending to perfection, never claiming for himself any superiority and never boasting of his own achievements. If a foe he was a manly one, if a friend he was a constant and generous one. His heart was tender, his sympathies were warm and easily aroused and many a one can bear witness that Mr. Hedges had shown his sympathy by generous aid. He was ever constant in his attendance upon public worship. He often and freely expressed to those who had access to his inner life his full belief in the holy scripture as the word of God. He never made known what is commonly called the public profession of religion, but he exemplified the spirit of Christianity in his life. He was also public-spirited and possessed a will which nothing could swerve from a purpose once determined upon. Adapted for large enterprises and endowed with a quick and discerning judgment, he made his mark upon the community and left the impress of his strong character upon all around him. Foremost in every movement looking to the advancement of public interest and with encouragement and capital to push forward public enterprises, he left the impress of his individuality for good upon the development and upbuilding of Sioux City and his name became inseparably interwoven with its annals. Some of the happiest moments of his life were those when, on a Sabbath afternoon, surrounded by his four grandchildren, he told them many interesting stories of the events which happened in the early history of Sioux City when it was still but a frontier town.

JOHN C. PEARSON.

Municipal interests of Pierson are managed by the gentleman whose name introduces this review, for by popular suffrage he was called to the office of mayor. He has lived here since February, 1892, and has throughout this period

worked diligently for the welfare of the community, his efforts being a resultant factor in the promotion of public advancement and substantial improvement.

Mr. Pearson is a native of England, his birth having occurred in Westmoreland on the 19th of July, 1862. He acquired a good education in the schools of his native land and came to America when twenty years of age, a young man of determination, hopeful and energetic. He believed that better business opportunities might be enjoyed in this country and accordingly he sailed for the new world, making his way at once to Lemars, Iowa. There he was connected with the grain trade for several years and in connection with his cousin, James James, now of Kingsley, Iowa, he purchased land and engaged in the operation of their farm of six hundred acres for about seven years. Mr. Pearson of this review then sold out and came to the town of Pierson, where he established a lumberyard, carrying on that business for five years or until 1897, during which time he built up a good trade that yielded him a desirable profit. On the expiration of that period he sold his lumber and turned his attention to the grain business. He is widely recognized as a wide-awake, practical and progressive grain dealer of Pierson and this part of the county for, brooking no obstacles that could be overcome, by honorable and persistent effort he has steadily worked his way upward and has risen from a humble position to one of affluence. He now ships large quantities of wheat, corn, oats and barley each year and he also handles coal, flour and feed. He and a half brother, William Hayton, are partners in the ownership and conduct of an elevator at Anthon and a third elevator at Stewart.

Mr. Pearson was married September 6, 1899, to Miss Lola Clark, a native of Iowa and a daughter of T. J. Clark, one of the early settlers and prominent ranchmen of Woodbury county. Mrs. Pearson was educated in the public schools of Iowa, successfully engaged in teaching for



MR. AND MRS. JOHN C. PEARSON.



a number of years, was principal of the school of Menville and later of Pierson, occupying the latter position for four years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Pearson has been born a daughter, Marion. They lost their first born, Lola Agnes, who died at the age of eight months. Mr. Pearson was reared in the faith of the Episcopal church, of which he is a member, and his wife is a member of the Congregational church. His study of the political issues and questions of the day has led to firm faith in the Republican party and he never fails to vote its ticket. He was elected and served as recorder for one term and has been school treasurer for two terms. He is now serving as mayor of Pierson, having been four times elected to that office—first for one year, and since then for terms of two years each. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and he and his wife are connected with the Order of the Eastern Star, while he is likewise identified with the Modern Woodmen of America. He has a wide acquaintance in Sioux City and throughout Woodbury county and is known as a public-spirited citizen and progressive business man, faultless in honor, fearless in conduct, and well meriting the respect which is so uniformly given him.

O. PLATO.

O. Plato is now living a retired life at Anthon, but for a number of years was one of the substantial and progressive farmers of Kedron township. He is also entitled to representation in this volume from the fact that he is one of the early settlers of the county, dating his residence here from 1856, while since 1844 he has made his home in the state. His mind, therefore, bears the impress of the historic annals of Iowa and what to many people are matters of history in Woodbury county are to him affairs of personal knowledge and experience. Mr. Plato is a native of New York, his birth having occurred in Chautauqua county,

January 8, 1834. He is a son of Walton Plato, one of the early settlers of Chautauqua county, who was a mechanic, possessing much natural ability in that direction. He followed the cabinet-making trade and also the trade of a carpenter and joiner. Removing westward to Illinois he died there about two years later. His wife survived him and reared her children in Illinois and in Iowa, removing to the latter state about 1844, at which time she took up her abode in Jackson county.

It was there that Mr. Plato of this review remained until sixteen years of age, when he went to Dubuque. He had attended the common schools and also pursued an academic course previous to this time, and in Dubuque he entered the law office of Platt Smith, where he read law for five years. He then returned to Jackson county and was engaged in the practice of his profession for a few years or until after 1856, when he came to Woodbury county and purchased land, becoming the owner of a tract in Miller township. There he carried on general farming for a few years. He afterward removed to Kedron township, settling on the Sioux bottoms, where he opened up a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, developing a most valuable property, on which he remained for thirty-five years. The rich alluvial soil was made to produce excellent crops and continued cultivation and improvement resulted in the development of a splendid property. In 1892 he rented his farm and located at his present home adjoining Anthon. He also improved a farm of two hundred and forty acres on the river and in connection with the cultivation of the fields he was engaged in raising and feeding stock, winning very desirable success in that work. He had no capital when he came to Woodbury county, but through his persistent efforts and capable management he accumulated a handsome competence, becoming the owner of two large and valuable farms and also some residence property in Anthon. He was one of the first law-

yers of the county and practiced in the courts here for thirty years.

On the 20th of September, 1857, in Sioux City, Mr. Plato was united in marriage to Miss Hepsy Livermore, a native of Ohio, who was brought to Iowa during her infancy and was reared in Jackson county. They were the first couple married in Sioux City, the wedding ceremony being performed by Esquire John H. Charles. They became the parents of five children, of whom three are living: Charles A., who resides in Anthon, is a stockdealer and shipper. He is married and has five children: Nettie, Cecil, Bert, Hepsy and Raymond. C. H. Plato, the second son, is engaged in the grain business. He is married and has three children: Edna, Marcus and Sadie. H. P. Plato, the youngest, is residing upon a ranch in Idaho and his children are John, Osman, Netta, Lester, Alta, Winnifred, Ada and Fred.

In his political allegiance Mr. Plato has always been an unfaltering Democrat, but the honors and emoluments of office have had little attraction for him. He was, however, deputy county surveyor for a number of years and was engaged in surveying here and also did government surveying in Wisconsin before coming to Woodbury county. He likewise did work along that line in Nebraska. He is to-day one of the honored pioneer settlers of Woodbury county. In the early days of his residence here he knew every man for miles around and he is one of the few remaining pioneer lawyers of northwestern Iowa. He has seen this portion of the state transformed from a wilderness and swamp into a well developed district, which is the home of a contented, happy and prosperous people, and he has borne his full share in the work of improvement. He can relate many interesting incidents of pioneer life here and he is numbered among those who bravely faced the hardships and trials which fall to the lot of the frontier settler. He had no capital when he arrived here, but through his untiring energy, capable manage-

ment and well directed efforts he has won for himself a place among the substantial residents of Woodbury county and his life history forms no unimportant chapter in the annals of this portion of the state.

CHARLES E. WOOLRIDGE.

Charles E. Woolridge, who is a practical mechanic and for a number of years has been engaged in contracting and building in Correctionville and in Woodbury and adjoining counties, is a western man by birth, by training and by preference, and the spirit of enterprise which has led to rapid and substantial growth in this part of the county has also been manifest in his business career, which has been characterized by steady progression and accomplishment. Mr. Woolridge is a native of Nebraska, his birth having occurred on a farm near the present town of Beatrice, December 10, 1863. He dates his residence in Iowa from 1881. His father, Edward E. Woolridge, is a native of England and when a young man emigrated to the United States in 1832. He located first in Lake county, Illinois, and he, too, possessing mechanical ability, had learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade and put his knowledge to the practical test as a contractor and builder, being thus engaged for a number of years. He was married in Illinois to Miss Delilah Hawthorne, a Scotch lady, and on leaving that state he removed to Nebraska, where he resided for a number of years. After the Chicago fire of 1871 he returned to Illinois and settled in the burned city, where he worked at his trade for a number of years and there reared his family. At a later date he took up his abode in Oregon and is now living near the city of Portland, that state. In his family were three sons, the eldest of whom is E. C. Woolridge, who is with his parents in Oregon. The youngest son, J. H. Woolridge, is a contractor and builder and

resides in Correctionville with his wife and children.

Charles E. Woolridge, the second son, was reared in Chicago, attended the public schools there and afterward continued his education at Dundee and at Elgin, Illinois. Under his father's direction he learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade and for several years was identified with the building operations in Chicago, but the west with its opportunities attracted him and in 1881 he came to Woodbury county, Iowa. Since that time he has been actively and successfully engaged in contracting and building. In Correctionville he has erected public buildings, business houses and a great number of residences, and throughout the surrounding country there are many evidences of his handiwork in substantial dwellings, barns and other farm buildings. He is skillful and capable in the line of his trade and his own practical knowledge enables him to direct in excellent manner the labors of those whom he employs, so that good results are obtained. Mr. Woolridge aided in organizing the Correctionville Pressed Brick Company, of which he is a stockholder. This company was formed in 1902 and now has two kilns completed and ready for active work in the season of 1904. The plant is operated under the direct management of Mr. Woolridge, who gives almost his entire time to the manufacture of brick and to the business of the company.

In Ida county, Iowa, in the fall of 1888, Mr. Woolridge was united in marriage to Miss Carrie E. Rhodes, a native of this state, born near Grinnell. She is a daughter of S. L. Rhodes, a native of Pennsylvania, and now a resident of Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Woolridge have five children: Lillie, Delilah, Lewis, Clarence and Gladys. They also lost two children, Alice M. and Edith, who died in infancy.

Socially Mr. Woolridge is connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity and politically he is a zealous and earnest Republican who endorses the principles of the party as

embodied in its platform, yet is not active in political circles, preferring to direct his attention into business channels. He has been a resident of Woodbury county for over twenty years and has aided materially in its upbuilding and improvement. He is especially well known through the eastern and northern part of the country, where he has the confidence of the people, gained through his genuine personal worth and business integrity.

GUSTAVE PECAUT.

Gustave Pecaut, now deceased, was among the adopted sons of Iowa who settled in Sioux City in pioneer days and he came here when this was a mere village on the frontier, when the Indians were still numerous in this part of the county, when much of the land was yet in its primitive condition and when the homes of the settlers were very widely scattered. As the years passed he carried on his business interests in a manner that brought to him success and in his later years he was enabled to enjoy a well earned rest from labor.

Mr. Pecaut was born in Switzerland on the 19th of February, 1826, and when only four years of age he lost his mother. He was educated in France and came to the United States with his father in 1845 and located in New York city. There he worked for his brother in a carriage shop and afterward accepted a position as traveling salesman with the American Fur Company, which he thus represented for five years. On the expiration of that period he came to Sioux City, Iowa, in 1854, and in Woodbury county he turned his attention to farming. Later he removed to Nebraska and laid out what became the town of Covington. There he sold lots and aided materially in the development of the new municipality. He was also engaged in the hotel business at Covington and there continued to reside until 1874, when he returned to Sioux City. Here he began dealing in real estate and for many years

handled considerable property here, always keeping well informed concerning realty values and securing a liberal patronage by reason of his progressive and honorable business methods. At length, in 1889, he retired from active business life and his remaining days were spent in the quiet enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil.

On the 10th of February, 1859, Mr. Pecaut was united in marriage to Miss Christina Held, a daughter of Erhardt and Charlotte Held. Mrs. Pecaut was born January 8, 1837, and by her marriage she became the mother of nine children: Edward William, who is now deputy sheriff of Woodbury county; Charles F., a dealer in cigars; Henry L., who is assistant chief of the fire department at Sioux City; Philip P., who is engaged in business as a barber; Gustave A., who is living in this city; John C., salesman; Teeny A., the wife of Ernest Keith, who is bookkeeper in the wholesale hardware house of Knapp Spencer at Sioux City; Albert B., a barber; and George, at home. Mrs. Pecaut is a member of the Presbyterian church. On the 29th of December, 1900, Mr. Pecaut passed away and thus Sioux City lost one of its pioneer residents, one who had intimate knowledge of the early progress and development of this part of the state as well as of its later improvement and advancement. He never sought to figure in any public light, but was content to do his duty as a private citizen and business man and he made for himself an honorable name in that way.

THOMAS GEORGE HENDERSON.

Thomas George Henderson, a resident of Sioux City since 1877, and a member of the bar whose legal learning and capability in active practice are attested by the large and important clientage accorded him, was born in Janesville, Wisconsin, on the 26th of November, 1852. He is a son of James and Joan

Henderson, both natives of Scotland, and the latter was a descendant of Sir Robert Bruce. The father entered upon his business career in Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, as a harnessmaker, and after his marriage emigrated to America in 1849, establishing his home in Janesville, Wisconsin, where he conducted a harness-making business until 1854. In 1850 he took the first premium at the State Fair of Wisconsin on a manufactured Scotch collar. Removing to northeastern Iowa in 1854 he owned lands and engaged in farming in Clayton county for a number of years, and in 1870 went to Cherokee county, Iowa, where he also conducted farming interests. His ability leading to his selection for public office, he served as county treasurer of Cherokee county and in other local positions, giving evidence of his public-spirited and loyal citizenship by his faithful performance of every duty which devolved upon him. He died in May, 1891, and his wife, surviving him for more than a decade, passed away in September, 1902.

Thomas G. Henderson was about two years old when brought to Iowa. Indebted to the public school system of the state for the early educational privileges he enjoyed, he later attended college at Algona, Iowa, for one year, and afterward spent three years in the State University, at Iowa City, but sustaining an injury he was forced to remain home for a year, and in consequence abandoned his idea of graduating. He continued in the university until June, 1876, and pursued the regular classical course. Naturally a mathematician, Professor Philbrook of the civil engineering department of the university, tried to prevail upon him to take that course, but his ambitions were in another direction.

After leaving the university Mr. Henderson, in the fall of 1877, entered upon the study of law in the office and under the direction of the firm of Joy & Wright, of Sioux City, and was admitted to practice September 26, 1879. Since locating in this city in September, 1877,



T. G. HENDERSON.

he has continuously made it his home and has engaged uninterruptedly in the practice of law since his admission to the bar, his earnest labor and thorough preparation winning for him an enviable position at the bar, which he has always retained.

On the 18th of August, 1894, at Lisbon, Iowa, Mr. Henderson was united in marriage to Miss Cora E. Spadt, whose parents were residents of Lisbon, to which city they had removed from Columbus, Ohio. Her father's ancestors fought in the war for independence and Mrs. Henderson is now connected with the Daughters of the American Revolution. She also belongs to the Episcopal church. Mr. Henderson was reared in the Baptist church, but is not a believer in creeds, but sympathizes in all efforts to make the world better and his influence is ever on the side of right, truth and progress. He is at all times a stalwart Republican and was chairman of the Republican central committee of Woodbury county, in the Blaine campaign. For twenty years he served as United States commissioner. He belongs to no secret organizations save the Ancient Order of United Workmen, but became a member of the Hawkeye Club on its formation twenty years ago and is also a member of the Sioux City Boat Club. Establishing his home in Sioux City in early manhood, he has in his professional career and private life displayed those traits of character which make for good citizenship and honor in every relation with his fellowmen.

C. D. CLARK.

C. D. Clark, who for nearly twenty years followed farming in Kedron township, and is now living a retired life in Anthon, has resided in Woodbury county since 1873. He is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in Carbondale, Luzerne county, on the 19th of December, 1848. His father, Arnold Clark, was born in Rhode Island in 1805 and

was reared to manhood there. In his native state he married Elizabeth Lydia Potter, who was born near Providence, Rhode Island, in 1817. Mr. Clark was a farmer by occupation and removed from New England to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he cleared the land and developed good farms. In 1856, however, he sought a home in the Mississippi valley, settling in Iowa county, Wisconsin, where he opened up a new farm. There he resided for some time and reared his family in that locality. Later he came to Iowa, where he joined his children about 1886 and here he spent his last years, passing away about 1900. His wife survived him for about four years. In the family were three children, a son and two daughters.

C. D. Clark, whose name introduces this review, spent his boyhood days on the old home farm in Wisconsin and attended the common schools through the winter months, while in the summer seasons he aided in the work of the fields. He came to Iowa in 1873, settling in Kedron township, Woodbury county, where he purchased eighty acres of good land. Not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made upon the tract, which he placed under the plow, transforming it into richly cultivated fields. Later he bought more land, becoming the owner of about four hundred acres in connection with W. L. Clark. In this way he owned nearly two sections of land. Mr. Clark made good and substantial improvements upon his farm, raising and feeding stock and also cultivating the various cereals which are most productive in this part of the country. He lived upon his home place for about twenty years, then rented the farm and purchasing a lot in Anthon erected thereon a good home and has since lived retired. Success has attended his efforts and industry has been the key that has unlocked to him the portals of prosperity. He began life with no capital and without the assistance of influential friends, but strong purpose and diligence have contributed to his finan-

cial growth and he is now one of the substantial men of the county.

Mr. Clark was married in Woodbury county on the 1st of January, 1880, to Miss Cora Hunt, a native of Illinois, born in McHenry county. Her father, Mansfield Hunt, became one of the pioneer settlers of Woodbury county and Mrs. Clark was reared here and was a successful teacher prior to her marriage. They became the parents of four children, but they lost their first born, Frank Arthur, who died at the age of thirteen years. Gertrude Maude, who is the wife of Gilbert Maddison and has one child, Cora Anna; Sylvia Lydia; and Viva Farres. In 1900 Mr. Clark was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 17th of December, of that year, to the deep regret of many friends as well as her immediate family.

Politically Mr. Clark has been a life-long Democrat and has served as assessor and commissioner of highways. He was on the township-board and was also assessor of the town for three years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the blue lodge, and chapter, and in Cornelius Lodge, No. 550, A. F. & A. M., he has filled all of the chairs. He was also connected at one time with the Odd Fellows. He has been a resident of Woodbury county for thirty-four years, has witnessed much of its growth and development and has helped to improve it and make it what it is to-day. His success in life may be attributed to his indefatigable energy and to the close and assiduous attention he has paid to the minute portions of his affairs.

OSCAR A. HOFFMANN.

Oscar A. Hoffmann, editor of the *Volksfreund* at Sioux City, Iowa, was born in Germany in 1858 and in his early boyhood days was left an orphan. He began his education in the public schools and was also instructed pri-

vately by his uncle, who was a minister. He afterward attended the Progymnasium in Weisensfels and from there went to the gymnasium at Halle, an institution about three hundred years old, in which are seen about four thousand students each year. Nine years of study are required to complete the course there. After his graduation Mr. Hoffmann entered the University at Leipsic, where he became a law student and later entered the University of Halle. He studied higher mathematics, physics and the science of nature, branches which he found especially to his liking. He also joined an academical society of science, of which he is yet a member. Later he attended the Prussian University at Marburg and left that institution with the first degree on his state examination. When he had completed his studies he accepted a position in the Royal College but found that it would take too long to acquire a profitable position through the ordinary avenues of promotion there. In his boyhood he had read much of the resources and richness of the United States and he also heard favorable reports from his uncle, who had come to this country with a capital of eight thousand dollars and is now a wealthy resident of Texas. Mr. Hoffmann had devoted twenty years of his life to study and after acquiring his education he had left about fifteen thousand marks of his patrimony. With this capital he decided to come to the new world and in 1885 he crossed the Atlantic and through the influence of some relatives located in Sioux City, Iowa. Here he invested his money in real estate and built a residence on East Third street.

Mr. Hoffmann found that he was mistaken in his idea concerning the acquirement of wealth at the expense of little labor, but he has found as the years have passed that success may be gained through persistent and determined effort. He was a teacher of gymnastics in Turner Hall here for a time and in 1886 he turned his attention to the newspaper business, purchasing the *Volksfreund* of A. Hermann



O. A. HOFFMANN.

and Dr. G. Braseh. This paper was founded by Charles Alexander. It is a German weekly and now has a large and profitable circulation. Mr. Hoffmann was managing editor of the *Courier* before becoming proprietor of the *Volksfreund*, of which he has since remained in charge, and he now publishes a journal which is a very welcome addition to the product of the press in many of the German households of Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota. He is now a member (Alter Herr) of the *Academical Mathematical Society* of the University of Halle. As Mr. Hoffmann has prospered he has made judicious investment in real estate and now owns considerable valuable property on the west side which returns to him a good income. He has found that in this country labor is the foundation of all success and through his enterprise and capable management he is now one of the substantial residents of Sioux City.

WILBERT B. BOOHER.

Wilbert B. Booher, president of the Danbury State Bank and a prominent business man, is one whose worth and ability have gained him success, honor and public confidence. He enjoys the well earned distinction of being what the public calls a self-made man and an analysis of his character reveals the fact that enterprise, well directed effort and honorable dealing have been the essential features in his prosperity.

Mr. Booher was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1854, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Snyder) Booher, who were of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. The father was also a native of the Keystone state and was a son of Samuel and Hannah Booher, the former of whom died when our subject was quite young. The grandmother survived her husband for some years and died in 1865 at an advanced age. Our subject's father, who

was a farmer by occupation, made his home near Orbisonia, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, where he passed away in 1864, at the age of forty-five years. The following year the mother brought her family to this state and purchased a small piece of land near Iowa City. She was left with seven small children to support, the oldest being our subject, who was only ten years old at the time of his father's death. The others were: E. B., born in 1856; A. B., born in 1858; J. B., born in 1860; S. J., born in 1862; E., born in 1863; and S. C., born in 1864. All are still living.

Mr. Booher's early educational privileges were very meager and his advantages in other directions were also limited. At an early age he began working on a farm and afterward learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until his removal to Danbury in 1882. Here he was first engaged in the implement business for a short time, in partnership with a Mr. Means under the firm name of Means & Booher, being connected with that gentleman during the winter of 1882-3, but in the spring he sold out to his partner and purchased the furniture business of Samuel Griffith. Three years later he added hardware to his stock and continued to engage in that business with marked success until 1892, when he sold out to David Tomge-man but the store is now owned by Fitzpatrick Brothers. In the fall of 1892 Mr. Booher embarked in the grain business, which he carried on until 1898 and then sold out to F. H. Hancock. Since the organization of the Danbury State Bank in 1889 he has been one of its directors and since his election to the position of president in 1900 has devoted his entire time and attention to the conduct of the bank, which is one of the safest financial institutions of this section of the state. Its other officers are A. J. Santee, vice-president, and I. B. Santee, cashier. These gentlemen, together with W. D. Gibson and John Crilly form the board of directors. The success of the bank is largely due to the untiring efforts of our subject, who

is recognized as a most capable business man and able financier.

On the 15th of January, 1885, Mr. Booher married Miss Louise Erke, who was born in Germany in 1863 and in 1872 came to the United States with her parents, John and Mary Erke, the family locating in London, Cedar county, Iowa. She attended the public schools from the age of six to ten years but her advantages in that direction were limited. Mr. and Mrs. Booher have two children: Edith, born in 1887; and Fay D., born October 26, 1901. Our subject is devoted to his home and family and does all in his power for their welfare and happiness. He has a nice modern residence in Danbury, erected at a cost of four thousand dollars and has other property in this county and an interest in lands in Minnesota.

Mr. Booher and his family are members of the Methodist church, although his wife was reared in the German Lutheran faith. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic lodge and the Order of the Eastern Star at Danbury and is now serving as treasurer of the former. Since attaining his majority he has affiliated with the Republican party but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking, although he has been honored with the office of mayor and has served as a member of the town council for the last four years. In all of the relations of life he has been found true to every trust reposed in him and he has the respect and confidence of those with whom he comes in contact in business, political or social life.

CHARLES REINKING.

Charles Reinking, numbered among the German-American citizens of Woodbury county and classed with the thrifty agriculturists of Rutland township, is living on section 20. His attention is untiringly given to his farming operations, which cover the cultivation of one

hundred and sixty acres on the home farm and one hundred and eighty acres on section 18, Rutland township.

Mr. Reinking was born in Hanover, Germany, December 15, 1845, and spent his boyhood days on the home farm, while in the public schools he acquired his education. He was a young man of about twenty-two years when he bade adieu to friends and native country and sailed for the United States as a passenger on a westward-bound vessel that left the port of Bremen and dropped anchor in the harbor of New York. At once continuing his journey into the interior of the country, he first located in Du Page county, Illinois, where he worked as a farm hand for several years. He came to Iowa in 1870, settling in Clinton county, where he again worked on a farm by the month and afterward by the year. After his marriage he located in Boone county, Iowa, where he continued for two years, and then removed to Ida county, where he became the owner of his first farm, purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of raw land. To the development and improvement of this place he gave his attention until 1884, when he sold the property and came to Woodbury county. Here by purchase he acquired a quarter section of unbroken land, which he placed under the plow and planted to corn, wheat and other cereals. He first built a little granary, in which he lived for two or three years, and afterward erected a neat substantial residence. In the rear of the house are good barns, corncribs, sheds and, in fact, all the equipments and accessories of a model farm of the twentieth century. His fences are always kept in good repair and everything about the place is neat and thrifty in appearance. He worked most earnestly and untiringly for a number of years and gained the success which always comes as the reward of persistent effort. When his financial resources made it possible he invested in one hundred and eighty acres in the same township and is engaged in farming on both places and raises

good stock. He has a windpump and feed mills and his farm is thoroughly up-to-date in every particular.

In Crawford county, Iowa, on the 19th of July, 1879, Mr. Reinking was united in marriage to Miss Lena Meyer, a native of Du Page county, Illinois, and a daughter of Fred Meyer, an early settler of that state from Hanover, Germany. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Reinking have been born eight children: Louis, Charles, Ed, William, Minnie, Fritz, Emil and Clara. They also lost a daughter, Emma, who died at the age of sixteen years.

Politically Mr. Reinking is a staunch Republican. His first presidential ballot was cast for Grover Cleveland and his last for William McKinley, for in the meantime he had undergone a change in political sentiment and now endorses the men and measures of the Grand Old Party. He and his wife were reared in the Lutheran church and during their residence in Woodbury county they have made many friends who entertain for them the warm regard which is ever given in acknowledgement of genuine personal worth.

JOSEPH W. HALLAM.

Joseph W. Hallam, who in the practice of law during twenty years' connection with the Iowa bar, has given evidence of the possession of those traits which constitute the strong attorney—the keen discernment, the analytical mind and the unflagging industry—is a native of Wisconsin, his birth having occurred in Linden, Iowa county, on the 9th of November, 1855. His parents, Joseph and Mary (Wood) Hallam, were natives of England and the former was a distant relative of Hallam, the historian. They came to America in the year 1849, established their home in Wisconsin and for many years the father carried on farming there. His death, however, occurred in Minneapolis, on the 16th of July, 1898, but his

wife passed away in Iowa county, Wisconsin, in April, 1885. They were the parents of the following children, of whom Joseph W. is the fourth in order of birth: Ann E., Alfred, John T., Joseph W., Louisa, William Henry and Oscar. One daughter, Mary Hallam, died in infancy, and John T., died in Minneapolis, in 1899, aged forty-six years.

Joseph W. Hallam spent his boyhood days on the home farm and attended the district schools prior to entering the normal school at Platteville, Wisconsin, where he continued for a year. He then matriculated in the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, in 1878, and was graduated on the completion of a literary course in 1882, while in 1883 he completed a law course, whereby he was prepared for admission to the bar. Choosing Sioux City as the scene of his professional labors, he has since continued in practice here, covering a period of twenty-two years, and the favorable judgment which the public passed upon him at the outset of his career has in no degree been set aside or modified, but on the contrary has been increased by his careful handling of important litigated interests. The confidence reposed in him is indicated by the fact that he has been continued in the office of prosecuting attorney of Woodbury county, by popular suffrage, for six years, from 1895 until 1901, inclusive, and the duties of the office were most faithfully discharged. He showed no partiality, no fear nor favor, in the prosecution of any suit for the county, and his careful preparation of cases, his cogent reasoning and clear presentation of a cause won him many notable forensic triumphs.

Mr. Hallam was married, August 17, 1883, in Portage City, Wisconsin, to Miss Julia K. Clark, and they have four children: Marguerite, Clark, Arthur and Kirkland. Mr. and Mrs. Hallam have a large circle of acquaintances in Sioux City and enjoy the favorable regard of the great majority of those with whom they have come in contact. Mr. Hallam is a progressive and public-spirited citizen and

although he has not sought to figure before the public in any light outside of his profession, he has, as an attorney and in the public office he has filled, won the admiration and respect of his fellow men by his ability and fidelity.

EDWIN C. PETERS.

Edwin C. Peters has been a promoter of business enterprises whose value to Sioux City is widely recognized. Morningside, which is Sioux City's most beautiful suburb, is largely a monument to his business capability and progressive spirit.

Mr. Peters was born upon a farm in Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1836, a son of Robert P. and Elmira (Gregg) Peters. He attended a district school and then a local academy until fifteen years of age, when he entered the Pennsylvania Normal School at Millersville, Pennsylvania, where he remained for two years. On the expiration of that period he entered upon the study of law and was graduated from the National Law School of Poughkeepsie, New York, when but twenty-one years of age. He then removed to Niagara Falls and after a year spent in the law office of A. P. Floyd, he engaged in the law and insurance business in partnership with H. N. Griffith, then district attorney. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln deputy United States marshal for the arrest and detention of persons of known notorious disloyalty, but after a few months Secretary of War Seward revoked the order for this special service and he was commissioned deputy collector of customs at Niagara Falls and held the office until the spring of 1870, when he disposed of his business interests, resigned his government position and came to Sioux City, entering the banking house of Weare & Allison, taking a working interest in the insurance business. Thus he became identified with the business interests of the city in which he has since so directed his

efforts as to win a competence and at the same time contribute in substantial and tangible measure to public progress and improvement.

About a year and a half after his arrival Mr. Peters, in connection with George Murphy, purchased the insurance branch of the business from the bank and in connection with the conduct of the business enterprise, of which they thus became proprietors, they also established the first savings bank of the city, of which Mr. Peters became vice-president. Two years later A. S. Garretson and his friends purchased a controlling interest in this institution and merged it into the Sioux National Bank.

About this time Mr. Peters sustained an injury in the head which unfitted him for office work for nearly four years. Recovering in 1877 he went to the Black Hills, having been appointed the first treasurer of Pennington county, South Dakota, while later he was commissioned probate judge of that county. The second year after coming to Sioux City he purchased a large tract of land about a mile and a half southeast of the city limits and with others who had come with him from Niagara Falls he started a settlement to which he gave the name of Morningside. Upon his return from the Black Hills in 1878 he again took up his abode at Morningside and has since devoted much of his time to furthering the interests of that beautiful suburb. In 1888 the Sioux City Rapid Transit Company was organized and a motor line built connecting Morningside with the city. Of this company Mr. Peters became president. In 1890-1 the company constructed a mile and a half of connecting elevated railroad at a cost of four hundred thousand dollars, thus enabling them to run their cars direct from Morningside to the center of Sioux City. Many business enterprises have profited by the counsel or material assistance of Mr. Peters, who is now one of the directors of the Northwestern National Bank of Sioux City. Upon the organization of the University of the Northwest at Morningside, now known as Morning-



O. C. Peters.

side College, he was made vice-president and chairman of the executive committee.

On the 17th of November, 1864, Mr. Peters was married to Miss Sarah P. Scott, a daughter of Benjamin R. and Lucy (Hill) Scott, natives of Horneastle, England. Mrs. Peters was born in New York city and is a cousin of Sir Gilbert Scott, who designed the Prince Albert memorial monument. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Peters, but only three are now living: Merritt Chesbro, Pierre Hugo and Hope Scott. Lula White died in 1892.

Mr. Peters' native force of character has found expression in the steady and unremitting performance of the duties which business life has brought to him. He has a large capacity for work in addition to ability to plan, and is ever systematic and accurate. Outside of his business he is devoted to his family and to the pursuits of a cultured life.

HON. I. B. SANTEE.

There are in every community men of great force of character and exceptional ability who by reason of their capacity for leadership become recognized as foremost citizens and become prominently identified with public affairs. Such a man is Hon. I. B. Santee, who has served as cashier of the Danbury State Bank for over fifteen years and has represented his district in the state legislature.

Mr. Santee was born on a farm in Monongalia county, West Virginia, on the 7th of March, 1852, his parents being A. J. and Lucy (Shriver) Santee, also natives of that county, the former of French and the latter of German descent. The father continued to make his home there until he came to Danbury, Iowa. On the 31st of January, 1889, he organized the Danbury State Bank, of which he is now vice-president. In early life he made farming his principal occupation and in his business undertakings has met with most gratifying suc-

cess. He had three sons, but one is now deceased, those living being I. B., of this review; and S. H., who lives on the homestead farm two miles west of Danbury.

I. B. Santee began his education in the public schools of West Virginia and later attended the University of West Virginia at Morgantown and the Iron City Business College at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1872. Leaving his native state in that year he removed to Cornell, Illinois, where he was engaged in mercantile business for ten years, and at the end of that time came to Iowa, first locating in Harlan, Shelby county, where he was employed as clerk in a store for six months. He then came to Danbury in 1882, as manager of the store of Sheppard, Field & Cook, of Council Bluffs, and held that position until elected cashier of the Danbury State Bank on its organization in 1889, having since served in that capacity.

On the 16th of June, 1876, Mr. Santee was united in marriage to Miss Ada M. Gibson, a daughter of James and Mary Gibson. Her father died in Illinois several years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Santee have an elegant home, surrounded by beautiful grounds and pleasantly located in a recent addition near the Catholic school, overlooking the town. They stand high socially and their home has become the center of a cultured society circle.

Fraternally Mr. Santee is a member of Danbury Lodge, No. 387, A. F. & A. M.; Monona Chapter, R. A. M., of Mapleton; Columbia Commandery, K. T., of Sioux City; Danbury Chapter, O. E. S.; and El Kahir Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He cast his first presidential vote for Samuel J. Tilden and continued to support the Democratic party until Grover Cleveland's first term, since which time he has affiliated with the Republicans, voting for Benjamin Harrison in 1888. He stands high in the councils of his party and has been called upon to serve in numerous local offices. He was also a member of the twenty-

seventh and twenty-eighth general assemblies of Iowa, being a member of that body in 1900, during the great senatorial contest between Geer and Cummins. He gave his support to Geer, who was defeated, but the following year when Cummins was elected governor of the state he became one of his ardent supporters and was selected as governor's aide with the rank of colonel. In public office he has ever been found faithful, capable and trustworthy and national progress and local advancement are causes both dear to his heart.

JACOB NICOLAISEN.

Jacob Nicolaisen, who is engaged in general farming and stock-raising on a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres on section 18, Union township, was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, on the 24th day of June, 1851. His boyhood days were spent in the fatherland and he received good school advantages in the German tongue, but is largely self-educated in English. He was thirty years of age when he came to the United States, attracted by the superior business opportunities of the new world where ambition and effort are not hampered by caste or class. He took passage on a ship sailing from Hamburg for New York and made his way direct to California, where he worked on a ranch. There he remained for five years, on the expiration of which period he came to Iowa, joining some German friends in Crawford county. He then looked about him in search of a favorable location and bought land in Ida county, on which he settled and began farming. There he built a house and barn and he continued the cultivation of the fields there for ten years. At the end of that time he sold the property, and in 1894 he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 18, Union township, Woodbury county. Again he took up the task of improving his place and he has since added to and remodeled the house.

He has also built two good barns and other necessary outbuildings, has put in a wind-pump and has carried forward the work of improvement until excellent results have been accomplished and his is a farm which many a man might well covet. He raises good stock in addition to the production of the various cereals adapted to soil and climate, and his sales of the products of the farm bring to him a generous but well merited reward for his labors.

Mr. Nicolaisen was married in Ida county in 1885 to Miss Alvena Volkmann, a native of Germany, who was reared in Crawford county, Iowa. They are the parents of seven children: Christena, Nicolai, Elsie, Mary, Amil, Harvey and Raymond. Mr. Nicolaisen has given his children good educational privileges and he is a warm friend of the public school system and believes in employing competent teachers. He is now serving on the school board as one of the directors and thus has opportunity to put his ideas concerning public instruction into practical effect. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party and is ever loyal to his adopted land and her free public institutions. His career has been characterized by persistent, honorable purpose, and crowned by a fair measure of success.

GEORGE A. DEWELL.

One of the fine farms of Woodbury county is the property of George A. Dewell. His place comprises four hundred and eighty acres on sections 13 and 14, Rock township, and as an agriculturist and stock-dealer he is well known, having for long years conducted a successful business. He has lived in Woodbury county since 1886 and those who know ought of his career respect him for his enterprise, honorable dealing and sterling worth. He is a native son of Iowa, his birth having occurred in Cedar county on the 17th of August, 1859. The fam-



JACOB NICOLAISEN AND FAMILY.

ily of which he is a representative is of French ancestry. His paternal grandfather, Solomon Dewell, was an early settler of Ohio and afterward removed to Indiana. His son, Nathaniel Dewell, was born in the Buckeye state in 1830 but was reared in Indiana, and as a companion and helpmate on life's journey he chose Miss Winnie N. McHowe, a native of Indiana. They began their domestic life in that state, where they remained for about seven years, and then removed to Iowa, making the journey by wagon. They settled in Cedar county and about 1858 removed to Dayton township where the father developed a farm of eighty acres. As his financial resources increased he made other purchases until his landed possessions aggregated more than six hundred acres of the choicest farm land of Cedar county. Upon his home farm there he reared his family and there resided until 1879, when he purchased a farm adjoining Clarence, Iowa, making it his home until his death, passing away in March, 1890. His wife had died many years before, her death occurring in 1864.

George A. Dewell was reared to manhood in Cedar county upon the home farm, working in field and meadow through the days of his boyhood and youth or attending the common schools. Later he pursued a higher course of study and became a teacher of Jones county, being thus identified with educational interests for several terms. After his marriage, however, he turned his attention to farming on the old homestead in Cedar county, continuing the cultivation of a part of that place for seven years. In 1886 he removed to Woodbury county and bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres on which some improvement had been made. There was a little house and a small stable. He lived on the farm for two seasons and his energies were devoted to the cultivation of the soil and the raising of crops. He planted a grove, and also set out fruit trees. When his success made it possible for him to place more substantial improvements upon his farm he built a neat

residence, a good barn and other substantial outbuildings and now has an excellent and well improved property. From time to time he purchased more land and now has four hundred and eighty acres. Here he is engaged in the production of grain and the raising and feeding of stock and for a number of years he has been engaged in breeding and dealing in Duroe Jersey hogs. He now has a herd of pure-blooded registered shorthorn cattle and is widely known as a most successful stock dealer and one whose judgment of stock is extremely reliable. He also owns the hotel property at Cushing.

Mr. Dewell, in Jones county, Iowa, on the 27th of February, 1879, was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Moore, who was born in Cedar county, but spent the days of her girlhood in Jones county, where she acquired her education. She is a daughter of Nathaniel Moore. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Dewell have been born seven children, of whom six are now living: Maude A., the wife of Leroy J. Fowler, of Sioux City; Edith M., a well educated young lady and now one of the successful teachers of the county; Cora Belle, at home; George Nathaniel; Wilbur E.; and Marguerite. They also lost one daughter, Blanche May, who died at the age of fourteen months. Cora Belle, after attending the common schools at Cushing, spent one year at Morningside University, where she took the normal course, but the main feature of her study was music, in which she has become quite proficient. Maude A., after finishing her common school education, became a successful teacher in various rural schools of the county. She began teaching when but seventeen years of age, and when in her eighteenth year she entered the Northwestern University where she took up the pharmaceutical course, graduating therefrom in June, 1899. Her college career was rather exceptional as she mastered the two years' course and was graduated in forty weeks. This was partially due to her knowledge of Latin, combined with an energetic disposition

and hard study. After her graduation she returned home and taught another school for one term. Then she secured a position with the well known drug house of Hess & Moore, of Hornick. She was head bill clerk there for two and a half years, leaving there to become the wife of Leroy Fowler, August 20, 1902.

The parents hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church of Cushing and Mr. DeWells has been a life-long Republican, never faltering in his allegiance to the party where national issues have been involved. He served for four terms as township clerk, has been chairman of the school board for fourteen years and has been chairman of the Republican township committee. All public positions which he has filled have found in him a worthy incumbent and in every relation of life he is known to be reliable and trustworthy, living so as to enjoy the respect and confidence of his fellow men. His business career is worthy of high commendation and illustrates the fact that success is not a matter of genius but is the outcome of clear judgment, experience and unfaltering energy. He has known what it is to work hard and unremittingly, and with a full realization of the value of labor in the active affairs of life he has advanced from a humble financial position to one of affluence.

WILLIAM OZGOOD DAVIS, M. D.

For twenty-seven years the professional services of Dr. William Ozgood Davis were exerted for the benefit of his fellow townsmen in Sioux City and Woodbury county, and throughout that period his influence and support were also tangible factors in the social, material and moral progress of the community. His life work, characterized by all that is honorable, manly and sincere in man's relation with his fellowman, gained for him the friendship and high regard of many and his death occasioned public sorrow in Sioux City.

Dr. Davis was born in Queenstown, Upper

Canada, September 2, 1825, his parents being Jacob and Sarah Maria (Eastman) Davis. While there is no record concerning the founding of the Davis family in America, it is definitely known that they were of Welsh descent and that the Doctor's ancestors removed from the United States to Canada at the time of the war for independence, for they did not believe in the severance of the ties which bound the colonies to the mother country. They were known as United Empire Loyalists and were given a large grant of land in Canada because of their allegiance to the British crown. One of the Doctor's ancestors married a French Huguenot, another a Holland lady and a third a native of Wales, and thus the blood of several nationalities is running in the veins of their descendants. In a very old Bible which belonged to Dr. Davis' grandfather is the following, written in ink which is now quite faded:

"William Davis, his book.
God give him grace herein to look,
And not to look, but to understand,
That learning is much better than land.
For when land is sold and money spent,
Then learning is most excellent.
And when my sounding bell shall tole,
May the Lord of Heaven receive my sole."

The ideas expressed in the above have been shared by most of the descendants of the writer. The maternal grandfather of Dr. Davis was Rev. Daniel Ward Eastman, who was the first Presbyterian minister allowed to perform the Presbyterian marriage service in Canada, as the service of the Church of England was the one in general use.

When about ten years of age Dr. Davis accompanied his parents on their removal to Lewiston, New York, where he continued his education, attending an academy which was then flourishing there. It is said that "he was very popular as a young man, lively and jolly, making friends of every one." He acquired his medical education in Geneva, New York, was graduated with the class of 1847, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Niagara

Falls, New York, where he remained continuously until 1870, when he sought a home in the west, locating at Sioux City. He was the first person to locate in what is now the beautiful suburb of Morningside. Entering upon his professional work here, in the practice of medicine he carried comfort and hope into many a household and became the loved family physician in many homes of the county. He was anxious to make his labors in the world count for the most possible, and therefore he was continually reading in order to perfect himself in medical lore. In addition to handling a large and gratifying general practice, he served as a member of the United States examining board of surgeons for pensions from 1884 until 1896. He belonged to the Woodbury County Medical Society, the Sioux City Medical Society, the Iowa State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Davis was married in Meadville, Pennsylvania, to Kate Ramsey Johns, who died in Sioux City, October 27, 1891. They had four children: William Johns, who died in Danville, Illinois, August 7, 1883; Darwin Finney, who is clerking for the Pelletier Dry Goods Company, of Sioux City, and is married and has one son, William Johns; Kate, the wife of Allan G. Kennedy, of Prescott, Arizona; and Anna, who makes her home with her sister. On the 17th of December, 1893, Dr. Davis was married to Elizabeth Cramer, of Sioux City, and they had one son, William Ozgood, born March 31, 1894. Mrs. Davis served for some time as matron of the Boys and Girls' Home, of Sioux City, a most worthy institution which has for its object the sheltering of homeless children or those whose parents are unable or unworthy to care for them. Mrs. Davis has rendered a signal service to humanity in this particular. On the 29th of June, 1904, she resigned her position and was succeeded by Miss Martha Miller, who was matron of The Orphanage at Des Moines two years and three years at El-

dora, Iowa. Mrs. Davis is now in York, Nebraska.

Dr. Davis was a communicant of St. Thomas' Episcopal church of Sioux City from the time of his arrival here until his death and was always deeply interested in everything pertaining to the moral progress and the best development of the city and county. One of the local papers said of him at the time of his death, which occurred February 18, 1897, "Dr. Davis was a man whom it was a pleasure and inspiration to meet; his good fellowship was infectious, his laugh a very cure for the blues and although he had his full share of disappointments and sorrow he was never moody or cynical but always cheerful, hopeful and considerate. There was about him no cant, no double standard in veracity and his actions always exceeded his professions and he lived an upright, truthful life. A marked trait in his character was his loyalty to his friends; it pained him to hear them criticised even if he felt that they deserved it, and when they needed help he did not stop to pray but sought to gain God's help by helping them." Such a career makes the world better and though one's influence does not extend beyond his local community it is nevertheless a potent force for good in the world.

STEPHEN S. ADAMS.

Stephen S. Adams, now deceased, was engaged in dealing in wood and hay in Sioux City and left behind the record of an honorable business career as well as an upright private life. He was born in West Boxford, Massachusetts, November 8, 1842, his parents being Isaac and Sarah (Searles) Adams, both of whom are now deceased. At the usual age he began his education in the public schools of Massachusetts and was engaged in the foundry business with his brother until twenty-nine years of age when he sought a home in the west, making his way to McCook, South Dakota.

This was in 1872. He engaged in farming and stock-raising until he removed to Sioux City in 1892, when he turned his attention to dealing in wood and hay. Of the farm he had developed an excellent property. He placed his lands under a high state of cultivation and he successfully carried on farm work, so that he became the possessor of a comfortable competence. In his mercantile efforts he has also prospered and he continued in the trade until his death, which occurred on the 1st of May, 1895.

Mr. Adams was married on the 16th of March, 1872, to Miss Hannah Goodell, a daughter of John and Eliza (Pickens) Goodell, both of whom are natives of Marshfield, Erie county, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Adams became the parents of two sons. John Searles, who was born December 1, 1885, and died March 29, 1891; and Stephen James Searles, who was born October 1, 1887. Mrs. Adams still carries on the business which was established by her husband and in its control has displayed excellent business ability, keen discernment and marked executive force.

JOEL N. WOODWORTH.

Joel N. Woodworth was a very prominent and well-to-do business man of Sioux City, where he engaged in the manufacture and sale of cigars as a wholesale dealer from the time of his arrival here in 1883 until his death. He was born in Bristol township, Kenosha county, Wisconsin, in March, 1851, a son of Lafayette D. and Eliza (Smith) Woodworth, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of New York. At an early day Lafayette D. Woodworth settled in the west, going to Kenosha county, Wisconsin, and secured a home in Bristol township, where he engaged in farming for several years. He afterward removed to the vicinity of Beloit, Wisconsin, where he carried on fruit raising for a few years and

then returned to Kenosha county, where he engaged in general farming until his removal to Sioux City. Here he purchased land near Riverside Park and devoted his time and energies to the raising of fruit. Residing here until his health failed he then decided to go further west. In 1852 he had made a trip to California by wagon and when it became necessary for him to seek a change of climate he remembered the pleasant experience and recollections of that far off sunny land and again journeyed to California. After selling his property in Woodbury county he purchased twenty acres of land near Los Angeles, where he engaged in fruit raising until his death. His widow still resides on the fruit farm in Los Angeles county.

Joel N. Woodworth obtained his education in the public schools of Beloit, Wisconsin, and then returned to Kenosha county. He first began traveling on the road for a silver plating house in Waukegan, Wisconsin, but after a year he secured a position as a farm hand near Kenosha, where he worked for a short time. Later he went to Bristol, Wisconsin, where he purchased a small general mercantile establishment and carried on business for a year and a half. On the expiration of that period he removed to Truesdell, Wisconsin, where he became proprietor of a small general store, but, meeting with reverses, he closed out his business a year later. He next took up his abode in the city of Kenosha, where he established a cigar business, conducting a jobbing trade. He purchased a horse and wagon and drove over the country, selling his cigars to various merchants. He was thus engaged for two years, after which he removed to Ellis county, Kansas, where he purchased a sheep ranch and conducted a stock business for two years. On the expiration of that period he returned to Kenosha, Wisconsin, where he engaged in clerking for six months. He then left his family there and started for Mitchell, South Dakota, with the intention of establishing a cigar store in that



J. N. Woodworth

place, but while on the way he met J. A. Wheeler, now of Sioux City, who advised him to come to Woodbury county, and on the 15th of July, 1883, Mr. Woodworth removed his family to Sioux City, where he began in the cigar business as a jobber. He rented a small room in the second story of a downtown business house and there established what was known as the Woodworth C. O. D. Cigar House. He began traveling on the railroad through South Dakota, selling his stock, and later his growing business demanded that he give his entire attention to its supervision from the office, which was afterward removed to No. 219 Douglas street. He conducted a very extensive and profitable business, but for some time he was in ill health and in the hope of being benefited thereby made several trips to California. In 1899 his physician told him that he must quit business and go to the west. He then placed the cigar manufactory and store in charge of the J. N. Woodworth Cigar Company, in which he retained a financial interest. He went, however, to Pasadena, California, in the fall of 1899. His health improved there and in July, 1900, he returned to Sioux City, where he resumed business, continuing in the same line until his health again failed. In October, 1903, he made another trip to California, this being the eleventh one. He then settled in Los Angeles and established a cigar store, but his health gradually grew worse and he died on the 3d of March, 1904.

On the 4th of October, 1874, in Harvard, Illinois, Mr. Woodworth had been married to Miss Amelia E. Nichols, who was born in Lake county, Illinois, June 16, 1856, a daughter of James M. and Pollie A. (Austin) Nichols. Her father was a carpenter, contractor and architect and followed business along these lines in Waukegan, Wisconsin, and in Harvard, Illinois. Finally he removed to Pomona, California, where his death occurred July 23, 1902, and his widow still resides in that city. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth were born five children:

Lulu, the wife of John E. Hathaway, a commission merchant of Sioux City; Minnie, the wife of Shelby K. Johnson, a dentist of Sioux City; James, who is residing with his mother; Winnie Belle, who died October 15, 1883; and Gertrude, at home.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Woodworth brought his remains back to Sioux City for interment and he was laid to rest in Logan Park cemetery. He was a member of the Modern Woodmen camp and in his political views was a Republican. Both he and his wife were members of the Whitfield Methodist Episcopal church of Sioux City, of which he was one of the founders, while she was one of the charter members. He was a very industrious man, energetic and diligent in business, kind-hearted and generous in his relations with his fellow men and he had many friends in business circles and in social life in Sioux City. He left his widow in a very comfortable financial condition. She now owns fruit lands and other property in California and much valuable realty in Sioux City, including three new residences which she has recently erected here and which return to her a good rental. She also owns a nice home at No. 900 West Fifth street, where she and her children reside, it having been the old home of Mr. Woodworth. The family is prominent here, occupying an enviable position in social circles and Mr. Woodworth is one whose memory is cherished because of his upright life, his fidelity to friendship and his deep and helpful interest in the affairs of his adopted county.

WILLIAM H. HINKHOUSE.

William H. Hinkhouse, a successful farmer and stock-raiser, living on section 19, Union township, where he has a farm of one hundred and seventy-three acres, was born in Hanover, Germany, November 1, 1864. His father, Bernard Hinkhouse, came to the United States

about 1886, joining his children in this country. He purchased a small farm in Rutland township, Woodbury county, and spent his last years here, passing away in the spring of 1895. His first wife died in 1866 and he afterward married again.

William H. Hinkhouse spent the first seventeen years of his life in Hanover, attended the public schools there and after coming to America learned the English language as a student in the public schools of Cedar county, Iowa. It was in 1882 that he sailed for the United States, taking ship at Bremen for New York. He made his way direct to Cedar county, Iowa, where he joined some friends, and for seven years he was employed as a farm hand, being in the service of but two men during that entire period. In 1891 he came to Woodbury county, purchased ninety-three acres of raw land and at once began to place this under the plow. He also built a little house and later he bought eighty-two acres adjoining the first tract. He now farms the entire place and he has recently completed a neat residence and good barns. The trees he has planted are now large and in fine condition and add to the value as well as attractive appearance of the place. He raises good grades of stock and his farm is divided into rich pasture land and productive fields, the latter yielding fine harvests.

Mr. Hinkhouse was married in Woodbury county, October 19, 1897, to Miss Lena Benedix, who was born in Pottawattamie county, Iowa, and was a daughter of Fred Benedix, a native of Germany, who, however, was reared in Illinois and Iowa. Removing to Woodbury county, this state, his daughter, Mrs. Hinkhouse, was here reared from the age of ten years. Two children have been born unto our subject and his wife, Willis and Hilda. Mr. Hinkhouse is a Democrat in his political views, but has never given his time and attention to the seeking of office. He has, however, served for several years as district treasurer and is a warm advocate of the public-school system.

He and his wife were reared in the Lutheran faith and he is a member of the Masonic lodge at Correctionville and is also connected with the O. D. H. S., a German Society. All that he possesses has been acquired through his own efforts and his life history stands as a proof of the fact that success may be obtained through persistent effort, laudable ambition and keen business ability.

REV. PHILIP JOSEPH O'CONNOR.

Rev. Philip Joseph O'Connor, the priest in charge of St. Joseph's Catholic church at Sioux City, was born in Eaton, Preble county, Ohio, on the 2d of June, 1854, and is a son of Philip and Margaret (Lenihan) O'Connor, natives of Ireland. His early education was acquired in the public and parochial schools of Ottumwa, Iowa, he having accompanied his parents on their removal to this state in 1857. He afterwards became a student in St. Francis' College at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and continued his studies in the University of Our Lady and Angels near Niagara Falls, New York. When he had completed his theological course he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Ryan, of the Buffalo diocese, on the 16th of March, 1878, and has since devoted his time and energies with untiring zeal to his holy calling. He became assistant to Father McLaughlin at Clinton, Iowa, where he remained for five months and during that time he established a school there with Mother Cecelia in charge. His first regular pastorate was at Monticello, Iowa, where he continued for five years and under his guidance there the stone church and residence were built, and in many other ways the work of the church was carried successfully forward. He was afterward appointed to Carroll, Iowa, where he labored for eighteen consecutive years. He built a stone house of worship there, fitted up the parish hall and also added to the property, which because of the many im-



REV. P. J. O'CONNOR.

provements placed thereon became valuable and desirable. In 1902 he was transferred to St. Joseph's Catholic church in Sioux City, where he is now established, arriving here in the month of February. Already under his guidance the convent has been enlarged and school rooms increased and renovated, the different departments of church work have been thoroughly organized and substantial advance has been made in the promotion of the church work.

EDWARD W. OATES.

One of the most prominent business men of Danbury is Edward W. Oates, who is the junior member of the firm of Skewis & Oates, dealers in grain and stock and manager of the Iowa-Minnesota Lumber Company of Minneapolis. He was born in the town of Shullsburg, Lafayette county, Wisconsin, on the 18th of July, 1869, and is of English ancestry. His father, William Oates, was a native of Cornwall, England, born in Chasewater, February 13, 1832, and acquired his early education in the schools of that country, the knowledge there obtained being supplemented by night study after coming to America. In fact, much of his education was secured after his marriage. It was in 1846 that he accompanied his parents, Joseph and Cordelia (Pollard) Oates, on their emigration to the new world. They were also natives of Cornwall, the former born February 3, 1810, and the latter in September, 1809. The family located in Shullsburg, Wisconsin, where Joseph Oates died in 1886, at the age of seventy-six years, and his wife departed this life in 1887, at the age of seventy-eight. They had but two children, the younger being Mary Ann, now the wife of John Truran, of Shullsburg, Wisconsin, and the mother of seven children.

In early life William Oates became a lead miner in England, that being the principal occupation of the people of his community. He taught school in the United States for some

time and at the age of seventeen years became a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, since which time much of his life has been devoted to the work of the ministry. He has been a great student and an original thinker along various lines, and is to-day a well informed man.

William Oates was married in Shullsburg, Wisconsin, August 24, 1854, to Miss Honor Skewis, whose birth occurred in Cambourne, England, May 28, 1829, her parents being Edward and Mary (Pearse) Skewis. She was reared and educated in her native land, being eighteen years of age when she came to the new world with her parents, who died in Shullsburg, Wisconsin. In 1882 William Oates left Wisconsin and the following year was joined by his family in Lyon county, Iowa, where they located on a farm near Inwood. He continued to make his home thereon until 1902, when he took up his residence in Inwood, where he is now living at the ripe old age of seventy-two years, honored and respected by all who know him. He reads a great deal but is disposed more to study and deep thought, and is also calm and deliberate in manner and speech. In appearance he is a man of dark complexion with dark hair and eyes. His wife also has dark hair and brown eyes. She took the greatest pains to inculcate in her children a love of study and took especial pains to teach them the value of a good name, being a woman of many admirable traits of character.

In the family of this worthy couple were eight children, as follows: Elizabeth Ellen, born July 29, 1856, is the wife of James White, of Inwood, Iowa, and has one child, Harry, now eleven years of age. Caroline Jane, born May 28, 1858, died at the age of two and one-half years. Caroline Josephine, born April 9, 1862, is with her parents. Joseph Henry, born December 21, 1863, lives at Rockwell City, Iowa. He is married and has one child, Marjorie Thompson. Mary Cordelia, born September 1, 1867, is with her parents.

Edward W. is the next of the family. James Albert, born November 23, 1870, was married in 1902. Elmer, born August 20, 1872, died at the age of two years.

Edward W. Oates began his education in the public schools near his boyhood home and later spent three years at Cornell College, graduating in the academic department at the end of two years. After leaving school he taught for two years in the country schools and for one term in the grammar department of the Inwood public schools, succeeding Professor C. R. H. Duncan, who resigned the principalship to enter the United States service during the Spanish-American war. For a short time he was employed in a bank at Inwood and was then with the Skewis Lumber Company for six years, being at Rock Valley, Iowa, a part of that time. He was afterward local manager for the company and subsequently came to Danbury as manager for the Iowa-Minnesota Lumber Company, in which capacity he is still serving in connection with his other business. In November, 1903, he became a member of the firm of Skewis & Oates, grain and stock dealers, F. H. Skewis owning a half interest in the enterprise. They are doing a successful business, having already built up a good trade which is constantly increasing.

On the 17th of December, 1902, Mr. Oates was united in marriage to Miss Mysta M. Erickson, who was born March 15, 1877, a daughter of Christian and Mary (Hoyland) Erickson. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Danbury, in which faith Mr. Oates was reared, his family all holding membership in that denomination. He is a member of the Masonic order, being made a Mason June 29, 1904; the Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 521, in which he has filled all the chairs and is now past grand, and also belongs to the Modern Woodmen Camp, No. 3398, at Inwood, of which he has been esteemed banker. His political support is given the Republican party and its principles, but he takes no active part in political

affairs, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business interests. He is a man of energy, enterprise and good business ability, and the success that he has achieved in life is due entirely to his own well directed efforts and the training which he received during his boyhood. He is widely and favorably known in his section of the county and has made many warm friends here.

THE SAMARITAN HOSPITAL.

In 1884 the Women's Christian Association of Sioux City decided to establish the Samaritan Hospital and this work was successfully carried on until the institution was opened to the public on the 11th of December of that year. It being the only hospital within a wide radius it was found necessary before erecting the present commodious and modern building to increase its capacity at two different times. There are now accommodations for sixty patients and the number of demands has steadily risen from sixteen the first year to seven hundred and forty-seven in 1902. The hospital was placed in comparatively easy financial circumstances by the payment of a mortgage of ten thousand dollars on the 1st of October, 1898. In 1897 F. H. Peavey, a wealthy grain dealer of Minneapolis, made the association an offer of five thousand dollars if it would raise a like sum from among the people of Sioux City. This was done and the hospital was thus freed from the burden of debt. Since that time many improvements have been made. New rooms have been added by finishing off the third floor and to-day the Samaritan Hospital is one of the largest Protestant hospitals in Iowa. In connection with the hospital there is a training school of twenty-five nurses who make their home in a building owned by the association and fitted up with all modern improvements. The hospital is non-sectarian and open to physicians and surgeons of both schools

and here every facility is afforded for the care and treatment of patients. Its board of directors is composed of a number of the leading ladies of Sioux City.

H. F. WALDO.

Prominent among the agriculturists of Kedron township is H. F. Waldo, who is living on section 31, and there are eighty acres in his home place, which is situated about a mile and a half from Anthon. Since May, 1866, he has lived in Iowa and since 1880 in Woodbury county. A native of Vermont, he was born in Proctor county, on the 30th of July, 1854. His father, S. F. Waldo, whose birth occurred in New Hampshire in 1824, was reared in that state and in Vermont and in early life he worked in a woolen factory. He was married in Proctor county to Miss Harriet Adams, a native of the Green Mountain state, and two children were born unto them during their residence in New England. About 1851 they removed westward to Wisconsin, settling in Sac county, where Mr. Waldo established a woolen mill for others and then took charge of the plant, continuing its operation until 1866 or for fifteen years. On coming to Iowa he settled in Mitchell, where he formed a partnership and established a woolen mill, being there engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods for four years or until 1870. On the expiration of that period he removed to Pottawattamie county, secured a tract of land and developed a new farm, which was entirely unimproved when it came into his possession. His labors were characterized by untiring perseverance and capable management and he continued farming for many years. His death occurred in Carson in 1897. His wife had passed away many years before, her death occurring in 1850, and Mr. Waldo afterward married again.

H. F. Waldo is one of two children who were born of the father's first marriage and his sis-

ter is Emogene Waldo, now the wife of D. F. Perry, of Pottawattamie county, Iowa. It was in that county that the subject of this review spent the days of his boyhood and youth. He acquired his early education in the district schools, afterward attended a high school and remained with his father until twenty-one years of age. Not long after this he started out in life on his own account and secured as a companion and helpmate for life's journey Miss Ada Williams, a native of Illinois, who was born in Henry county near Kewanee. The marriage was celebrated in Pottawattamie county, Iowa, February 5, 1879. The lady is a daughter of R. E. Williams, who was born and reared in New York, and was married there to Miss Lucretia Lester, also a native of the Empire state. Mr. Williams was an early settler of Henry county, Illinois, and in 1856 came to Iowa, settling first in Tama county, while subsequently he removed to Pottawattamie county.

Mr. and Mrs. Waldo began their domestic life in Nebraska, establishing their home in Franklin county upon a tract of land which they secured under the homestead laws. Mr. Waldo opened a farm there, upon which he lived for a year after his marriage and for three years before that time. In 1880, however, he returned to Iowa, settling in Grant township, Woodbury county, where he conducted a farm for eight years. On the expiration of that period he sold out and purchased his present home. He has since built a good house and a new barn, has planted fruit and shade trees and has developed a very excellent property, which is neat and thrifty in appearance and gives every evidence of his careful supervision and his progressive farming methods. All that he has acquired has been won through his untiring labor and capable management. His life history proves the value of industry and enterprise as result-producing factors in the business world.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Waldo have been born

three children: Mona, who is now the wife of James Adams, of Battle Creek, Iowa; Elton, who assists his father in carrying on the home farm; and Letha, who is also under the parental roof. Mr. Waldo votes with the Republican party and has been a staunch supporter thereof. At local elections, however, he casts his ballot independently for there is no issue before the people and the only question for consideration is the capability of the candidates for office. He served for four or five years on the Anthon independent school board and believes in employing good teachers and providing excellent educational privileges to the children in order that they may be fitted for life's practical and responsible duties. Mr. Waldo is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Anthon and is the present noble grand, a position which indicates his high standing among his brethren of the fraternity. He is also connected with Anthon lodge, A. F. & A. M. For many years he has been identified with the up-building and with the interests of Woodbury county and all who know him entertain for him the respect which is accorded to men of genuine worth and reliability.

CHARLES T. WESTCOTT.

Charles T. Westcott, conducting the leading undertaking business in Sioux City, was born in Killingly, Connecticut, in 1840. His father, James Westcott, also a native of that place, was a farmer by occupation and in 1856 came to Sioux City, Iowa, but later removed to Dakota county, Nebraska, settling upon a farm near Jackson, where he spent his remaining days. He voted with the Republican party and while residing in Connecticut served as a grand juror and as constable. In early manhood he married Miranda Bartlett, who was born in Killingly, Connecticut, and died at the age of seventy-three years, while her husband passed away at the age of fifty-nine

years. They attended the Baptist church and were parents of three children: George T., now deceased; Charles T.; and George E., who is conducting in Sioux City the largest livery business of Iowa.

In the public schools of his native town Charles T. Westcott pursued his education. He came with his mother and brother to Sioux City and the following year located upon the farm which his father had purchased in Nebraska. He followed agricultural pursuits in that state for seven years and then returned to the east to take care of his grandparents. In the spring of 1881, however, he returned to the west, located again in Sioux City and afterward spent another year on the farm. On the 1st of March, 1882, he opened an undertaking establishment in Sioux City, which he has since conducted and has now the principal business in his line in the city, located at No. 419 Pearl street. He is a member of the Iowa Funeral Directors' Association.

Mr. Westcott was married at the age of twenty-three years to Louisa A. Aldrich, of Killingly, Connecticut, a sister of United States Senator Aldrich. She died in May, 1878. They had four children, of whom two are now living: James E., who is with his father; and Louisa M., the wife of Elmer A. Blood, who is engaged in the coal business. On the 18th of December, 1881, Mr. Westcott was again married, his second union being with Jennie Law, of Killingly, Connecticut.

Mr. Westcott belongs to various fraternal organizations, including the Odd Fellows lodge and the Rebekah auxiliary, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Improved Order of Red Men, and is also identified with the Commercial Club. In his political views he is an earnest Republican and has served as a grand juror; constable; as deputy sheriff, which position he filled for seventeen years; and as alderman at large for Sioux City in 1895-6. In all his public duties he was fair and reliable,



C. J. Westcott



JAMES WESTCOTT.

and as a citizen as well as business man he has made an enviable record.

G. L. CHAUSSE.

G. L. Chausse, engaged in general farming and stock-raising in Wolf Creek township, where he has one hundred and eighty acres of arable land, dates his residence in Woodbury county from the year 1882. He was born in Menominee township, Jo Daviess county, Illinois, June 27, 1855, and is of French lineage. His parents were Anthony and Adeline (Gothier) Chausse. The father was born in Canada and when a young man came to the United States, being married in St. Paul, Minnesota, to Miss Gothier, whose birth occurred in St. Louis, Missouri. They became residents of Jo Daviess county, Illinois, and the father, who was a carpenter and joiner by trade, began contracting and building there, being actively associated with building operations in that locality up to the time of his death, which occurred October 31, 1895.

G. L. Chausse is the only living child of the family. He passed the days of his boyhood and youth in the county of his nativity, being reared upon a farm. The father died when he was but nine years old and he was reared by his maternal grandfather, with whom he continued until the latter's death. Mr. Chausse was then but sixteen years of age and he started out in life on his own account, having in the meantime acquired a fair education in the public schools. He worked by the month as a farm hand for twelve years and his persistency of purpose and honorable dealing proved the foundation of his prosperity. When a young man he came to Iowa and was employed as a farm hand here for one year.

On the 25th of February, 1884, Mr. Chausse was united in marriage, in Wolf Creek township, to Miss Anna Roark, who was born in

Jackson county, Iowa. Prior to his marriage he had purchased land in Wolf Creek township, becoming the owner of a raw tract of two hundred acres. To this farm he took his bride and with characteristic energy he began the development and cultivation of the land, which he placed under the plow and developed into very rich fields. He sold the farm in 1891 and then purchased his present place, comprising one hundred and eighty acres on section 24, Wolf Creek township. He has built a good substantial house, commodious stable and outbuildings, and his labors have resulted in the development of a property which is now creditable to the county, because it is in harmony with progressive ideas of agriculture. He has planted shade and fruit trees and all the equipments of a model farm are there found. In addition to the cultivation of the fields Mr. Chausse raises stock in Wolf Creek township and his annual sales of his crops and of his stock bring him a good financial return.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Chausse have been born six children: Joseph, Emily, Raphael, Cecelia, Catherine and Mary. The parents are members of the Catholic church at Anthon. Mr. Chausse is a Democrat, and was elected and served for two years as justice of the peace. As a member of the school board he has done effective service in behalf of the cause of education and as a delegate to party conventions he has aided in shaping the policy of his party in this locality. He is a man of courteous manner, inflexible principle and unquestioned integrity and possesses that practical common sense which never runs to extremes.

OSCAR L. JOHNSON.

Sweden has furnished to America many of the most valued, worthy and enterprising citizens living in northwestern Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas. The strong characteristics of the race and their energy and perseverance,

which have always been dominant factors among the Swedish people, are noticeable in the career of Mr. Johnson. He was born September 7, 1863, and is a son of N. P. and Caroline Johnson, who came to America in 1870, settling first at Red Wing, Minnesota, where the father rented a tract of land, giving his attention to its development and improvement for a few years, when he moved to Sioux City, Iowa, and here remained to the time of his death, which occurred in 1899. His wife still survives him and yet makes her home in Red Wing.

Oscar L. Johnson was but seven years of age at the time of the emigration to the new world and he pursued his education in the public schools of Red Wing until eleven years of age, when he started out to make his own way in the world, beginning life as a farm hand. He was employed in that way for three years and afterward secured a position in a shoe factory at Red Wing, where he remained for two years. He next went to Minneapolis, where he was employed as shipping and receiving clerk in the house of S. E. Olson & Company, his fidelity and ability in that position being demonstrated by the fact that his connection with the house continued for nine years. During that time he attended night school. On the expiration of that period he came to Sioux City in 1890, arriving in the fall. Here he worked in a restaurant for his brother for two years and then established a restaurant of his own at No. 804 Fourth street, as a partner of his brother. After two years they established the Arcade restaurant and two years later Oscar L. Johnson bought out his brother's interest. When another two years had passed he took charge of the Arcade Hotel and sold a half interest in the restaurant, but still retains the other half. He is also proprietor of the hotel and has now for many years been connected with the business of entertaining the public.

On the 10th of October, 1889, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Hilda Lind-

stam, a daughter of L. J. Lindstam. They have three children: Clarence Walter, Allen Edmund and Earl Oscar. Mr. Johnson gives his political allegiance to the Republican party and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, but has never sought or desired public office, preferring to give his attention to his business affairs. As the years have passed and prosperity has come to him he has made judicious investments in real estate and he now owns valuable property in Sioux City. He likewise has a business block in Confrey, Minnesota, and a half section of land in Beadle county, South Dakota, together with residence property in Sioux City which he rents. His reality is the visible evidence of his life of energy, in which good judgment has guided his untiring effort with the result that a very gratifying measure of success has been attained.

E. W. MILLER.

E. W. Miller, who after many years of active connection with agricultural interests in Woodbury county, is now living a retired life in Pierson, claims Pennsylvania as the state of his nativity, his birth having occurred in Bedford county on the 16th of November, 1829. He is a son of Jacob W. Miller, also a native of Bedford county, born in 1801. The grandfather, Robert Miller, was likewise a native of Pennsylvania and the family is of Irish lineage. The first representative of the name in America was Samuel Miller, who, leaving the Emerald Isle, sought a home in Maryland. His son, Robert Miller, Sr., was born at Pike Creek, Maryland, June 27, 1761, and died in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1843, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. The family were among the first settlers of Bedford county, taking an active part in laying the foundation for development and progress there.

E. W. Miller was reared in the county of his nativity and received but common school



E. W. MILLER AND FAMILY.

advantages. He was the eldest son of a family of twelve children and his services were needed on the home farm where he assisted in the arduous task of clearing new land and developing hitherto uncultivated fields. The family home was in the midst of the green forests of Bedford county and it required much strenuous labor to clear away the trees and prepare the land for the plow. Thus the youth of Mr. Miller was largely a period of earnest and unremitting toil. He engaged in teaching school for several terms prior to his marriage and for two terms afterward.

On the 1st of December, 1853, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, was celebrated the marriage of E. W. Miller and Miss Catherine De Vore, a native of that county, born January 1, 1836. Her father, Jacob G. De Vore, was of French ancestry. Mr. Miller afterward removed to Stephenson county, Illinois, where he engaged in the cultivation of a new farm, which he continued to improve for several years. He then sold that property and went to Missouri, locating near Wellsville, Montgomery county, in 1868. There he carried on general farming for fifteen years and when he sold that property in 1883 he came to Iowa and purchased a farm a mile and a quarter west of Pierson. He owned there two hundred and forty acres of arable land on which he placed good improvements, adding all modern equipments and accessories. He prospered in his undertakings through the productiveness of the land, owing to his careful cultivation and supervision, the fields returning to him rich crops which found a ready sale on the market. Thus year by year he was enabled to add to his financial resources and on the 14th of November, 1899, he left the farm and purchased residence property in Pierson, where he has since lived in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of seven sons and four daughters, all of whom are married and now have families of their own. The family circle has never been broken by the

hand of death and there are now thirty-five living grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. Miller celebrated their golden wedding anniversary December 1, 1903, at Ida Grove at the residence of a daughter. All of their children were present and most enjoyable was the occasion and one long to be remembered. The eldest son, J. D. Miller, is a lawyer of Geneva, Illinois; Elijah F. is a practicing physician living at Verdella, Missouri; John S. is a member of the medical fraternity engaged in active practice in Aurora, Illinois; Samuel B. is a farmer of Scotland, South Dakota; William C. is a lawyer of Des Moines; Ira G. is a resident farmer of Pierson; Edward J. owns and operates the old homestead farm; Mary Ida is the wife of C. S. Macomber, a lawyer of Ida Grove, Iowa; Anna Laura is the wife of D. D. Cottrell, a grain merchant and dealer in machinery at Newkirk, Oklahoma; Clara Alice is the wife of Walter S. Sterling, an electrician of Sioux City; and Katie Estella is the wife of F. F. Nicolls, a druggist of Pierson, Iowa.

Politically a Republican, Mr. Miller gives an earnest support to the principles of the party, but has never sought or desired office and has never aspired to positions of political preferment save that for two years he was assessor. He and his wife are members of the Christian church, in which he occupies official positions, and they are well known in Woodbury county, having an extensive circle of warm friends who entertain for them high regard by reason of their sterling worth and many excellencies of character.

W. W. COON.

W. W. Coon, an enterprising and thrifty farmer living on section 19, Rock township, and devoting his energies to the raising of grain and stock, has a valuable tract of land comprising five hundred and ten acres. His residence in Woodbury county covers twenty years, dating from 1884. He was born in In-

diana on the 14th of January, 1847, and is a son of George Coon, Jr., who was a native of Pennsylvania, and a grandson of George Coon, Sr., who was of German ancestry. The latter removed to Ohio, becoming one of the early settlers in that state and there George Coon, Jr., was reared. When a young man he removed to Indiana, where he married Elizabeth Blake, a native of Virginia. Mr. Coon followed farming in Indiana for several years and two of his children were born there. In 1849 he removed to Wisconsin, locating in Iowa county and subsequently he took up his abode in Sauk county. About 1868 he became a resident of Madison county, Iowa, but still later established his home in Shelby county, this state.

W. W. Coon was reared in Wisconsin, where he enjoyed good school privileges, and was trained to habits of industry and economy upon the old home farm. He was married in Shelby county, Iowa, in 1874, to Miss Elizabeth Anderson, who was born and reared in Wisconsin. The young couple began their domestic life upon a farm in Shelby county, where he carried on agricultural pursuits for several years or until about 1884, when he came to Woodbury county and purchased the farm upon which he now resides. This at first comprised one hundred and ten acres and he at once began to cultivate and improve the place. He has built a good residence and two good barns and has also added other equipments. He has stock scales, the latest improved machinery, and has planted fruit and shade trees. In fact, the fine appearance of the farm is largely due to his efforts, and he has extended the boundaries of his place from time to time by additional purchase until it now comprises five hundred and ten acres, all of which is valuable land. Mr. Coon commenced life a poor man and by strong purpose and indefatigable effort, together with the assistance of his estimable wife, he has acquired a valuable property.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Coon have been born nine children, who are yet living: Eva, the wife

of James McLean, of Correctionville; Alva, who is married and lives in Correctionville; James, at home; Elsie, Forrest, Zelma, Wilbur, Gladys and Goldie, all of whom are yet under the parental roof.

Politically Mr. Coon is a Democrat where national issues are involved, but at local elections votes independently. He has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to give his attention to his business affairs. His wife is a member of the Evangelical church and they are well known in Woodbury county, where for twenty-eight years they have resided, winning the confidence and esteem of all by their upright lives.

JOHN BOYD TYRRELL, M. D.

Dr. John Boyd Tyrrell, a physician and surgeon of Hornick, whose natural and acquired ability is such as to rank him with the leading representatives of his profession in this portion of the state, was born in Waterville, Minnesota, July 30, 1876, his birthplace being his father's farm, upon which he remained until eighteen years of age. He is a son of Edward and Mary (Ratchford) Tyrrell. The father was born in Ireland about sixty-seven years ago, while the mother's birth occurred in the state of Maine fifty-five years ago. Dr. Tyrrell knows little of his ancestral history in the paternal line, save that when his grandparents were crossing the Atlantic to America cholera broke out on ship and both died, together with all of their children, with the exception of Thomas and Edward Tyrrell, aged respectively eleven and nine years. This fatal voyage was made in 1848. The children were taken to Montreal, Canada, and in that country were cared for, but they were separated and neither heard of the other again. Dr. Tyrrell's father was bound to a farmer, who paid him two dollars a month for his services and at the end of a year he had managed to save nineteen dollars from



J. B. Lynell M. D.



his little salary. Some years afterward he made his way to the pineries of Maine and engaged in logging on the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers for a number of years. At the time of the mining excitement in California he made his way to the Pacific coast, where he remained for three or four years, meeting with a very desirable measure of success during that period. He accumulated three or four thousand dollars while in the mining regions and then returned to Maine. There he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ratchford, a daughter of Thomas Ratchford, a lumberman of Maine. She spent her girlhood days under the parental roof in the Pine Tree state and received but limited educational privileges, but she developed a character that has made her a devoted wife and mother, carefully managing the interests of the household. Her brothers and sisters are as follows: John, the eldest, now seventy years of age, is married and resides in Waterville, Minnesota; Thomas has reached the age of sixty-five; Christopher, sixty years of age, is living in Alturas, California; Margaret, fifty-seven years of age, is now the wife of John Gibson, resides at Waterville, Minnesota, and has three sons and one daughter: Anna, aged sixty-three years, is the wife of Daniel Brophy and is living in Waterville, Minnesota; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Temple, is sixty-seven years of age and makes her home in Maine.

After his marriage Edward Tyrrell removed to Minnesota, where he purchased a quarter section of land, which was wild and unimproved. He also had a team of oxen, built upon his farm a log cabin and is still living on the old homestead there. Unto him and his wife were born nine children, five sons and four daughters, all of whom are yet living, with two exceptions, Lewis having died at the age of eleven years of scarlet fever, and Robert, who was a twin brother of Norbert. Austin Edward, the eldest, now thirty-three years of age, is married and resides in Washington, D. C., being a clerk in the de-

partment of the interior. He worked on the home farm in Minnesota until twenty-one years of age, when he studied stenography and entered the employ of the Great Northern Railroad Company at Great Falls, Montana. Later he resigned that position to enter the services of the Anaconda Mining Company, at Belt, Montana, where he remained for two years. Again he resigned and took the civil service examination and was appointed by President Roosevelt to his present position in Washington. He was married in 1902 to Rena Johnson. Kathleen Clare, the second member of the family, was educated in the high school at Waterville, Minnesota, and in a private school at Waseca, Minnesota, and is now at home. Edyth Mae is the wife of Burt Bean, a real-estate agent of Chicago, Illinois. John Boyd of this review was the fourth of the family. Emma Gertrude is a stenographer at New Ulm, Minnesota, in the employ of the New Ulm Milling Company. She attended the public schools of Waterville, Minnesota, until she had completed the high school course and afterward pursued a course in stenography in the Commercial College at Mankato, Minnesota. Walter Philip, educated in the public schools of Waterville, Minnesota, is now assisting his father in the operation of the home farm. Alma Jeanne, also at home, is now a student in the high school at Waterville. Alfred and Norbert, the younger members of the family, are likewise at home.

Dr. John Boyd Tyrrell acquired his early education in the public schools of Waterville and afterward pursued an academic course in the University of Minnesota, where on the completion of a four years' course he was graduated in the class of 1898. Having determined to make the practice of medicine his life work he then entered Rush Medical College, the medical department of the University of Chicago, and pursued a four years' course whereby he won the Doctor of Medicine degree and was graduated in May, 1902. He then located for practice in Hornick, Iowa, where he has since re-

maintained. He pursued a four months' course in special surgery at the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago before locating in Hornick, and he is thoroughly conversant with the most modern methods known to the profession and is well equipped for the arduous and difficult duties which devolve upon the medical practitioner. Already he has demonstrated his skill and ability in handling a number of important cases and the public recognizes his professional skill that well entitles him to a liberal patronage.

Dr. Tyrrell was married on the 23d of December, 1903, to Miss Mayne Stewart, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan R. Stewart, of Hornick. Her parents are of Scotch descent and removed from Illinois to Iowa. She was born September 27, 1883, was reared in this state and completed her education by graduation from the Onawa high school. In politics he is an independent Republican. He voted for McKinley and Roosevelt, but in local politics is independent, supporting men and measures rather than party. Socially he is connected with the Modern Woodmen Camp at Hornick. He is well known both professionally and socially here and the circle of his friends is constantly broadening as the circle of his acquaintance increases.

LOUIS C. STEPHENS.

Louis C. Stephens, the secretary and manager of the Co-operation Beer Company of Sioux City, was born in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, in 1858. His parents were William and Philippina (Ostoff) Stephens, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father followed various occupations, including surveying. He came to the United States in the '40s and after spending a short time in Buffalo, New York, made his way to Sheboygan, Wisconsin, where he conducted a hotel for a number of years. He served as constable for several terms and held other positions, the duties of which he dis-

charged with promptness and fidelity. He was a recruiting officer at the time of the Civil war and was a loyal defender of the Union cause. Through his well directed business affairs he obtained a comfortable competence and he died in 1899 at the age of seventy-nine years, having for sixteen months survived his wife. They were married in Buffalo, New York, and became the parents of four children: Louis C.; Fred, who is a member of the fire department in Sheboygan, Wisconsin; Amelia, the deceased wife of Peter Loersch; and William, who has also passed away. The mother was a member of the German Reformed church.

Louis C. Stephens pursued his education in the public schools of his native city and in 1872 enlisted in the naval service on the lakes, being assigned to the revenue cutter Andrew Johnson. He served for one year and was then honorably discharged, after which he learned the cigarmaker's trade, which he followed for five years. In 1879 he arrived in Sioux City, Iowa, and was engaged in steam-boating in various capacities for five years. He afterward spent four or five years at the carpenter's trade and later went into business for himself. He has been connected with the wholesale liquor trade for eight years and during all that period has been representative of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company. For six years he was located at No. 300-302 Fourth street, and is now carrying on business at No. 815-817 Fourth street, where he has a large establishment. He is now a member of the Co-operation Beer Company of Sioux City, which was incorporated in 1896 with the following officers: Frank L. Hogan, president; James W. Kennedy, treasurer; and Louis C. Stephens, secretary and manager. The business is capitalized for ten thousand dollars and they have in their employ eight men, two of whom are traveling salesmen upon the road, covering a large territory in the introduction and sale of the product to many patrons. The company utilizes in the business a large storage house, store, offices and barns.



L. C. STEPHENS.

In 1886 Mr. Stephens was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hutchinson, a daughter of Abram Hutchinson, who was a farmer and served his country as a loyal soldier in the Civil war. Mrs. Stephens was born in Cameron, Missouri, in 1861, and they now have one son, Jerome.

Mr. Stephens is a Democrat and is deeply interested in the party, yet has never been active as a politician, although at one time he served as superintendent of sewers. He belongs to the Sons of Herman and to the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is a man of social, genial nature and is one whose business success is the outcome of his own labors. Scarcely more than seven years ago he began operations in Sioux City with little capital, but by industry and strict attention to business he has developed an enterprise of large proportions which is bringing to him an excellent financial return.

GEORGE W. MURPHY, M. D.

One of the ablest representatives of the medical fraternity in Woodbury county is Dr. George W. Murphy, who has successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in Danbury since 1888. He is a native of Iowa, born near Epworth in Dubuque county, on the 3d of September, 1859, and is a son of Patrick and Mary Katherine (Canary) Murphy, who claimed Ireland as the land of their birth. His paternal grandparents spent their entire lives in that country. The grandfather, who was a peddler, died at the age of fifty years, but his wife lived to be ninety years old. The only one of their family now living besides the Doctor's father is John Murphy, a prominent citizen of Caldwell county, Missouri. During his boyhood he went to live with a wealthy lady, who provided him with excellent educational advantages, he being a student in the free schools of Kerry, Ireland. He taught for some years and was superintendent of the

schools of County Cork, Ireland. He is also a lecturer and author of note. He has reared a large family, all of whom are well educated. Our subject's maternal grandparents were very intelligent, well read people. They left many descendants but only one of their daughters is now living, she being a resident of Dubuque, Iowa.

Patrick Murphy, the Doctor's father, was born in County Cork, Ireland, January 12, 1825, and was reared and educated in his native land, becoming a peddler like his father. In August, 1848, he emigrated to America and made his home in Vermont for a few years. He was married in Bennington, that state, January 17, 1854, to Miss Mary Katherine Canary, who was also born in Ireland, on the 28th of February, 1828, and came to the United States in 1850. After their marriage they removed to Dubuque county, Iowa, and in 1871 took up their residence on a farm near Menlo in Guthrie county, where the father still resides. The mother died February 23, 1878, at the age of fifty years. They left the Catholic church in February, 1863, and became devout Protestants. They were most estimable people and highly respected by all who knew them.

Dr. Murphy acquired his early education in the common schools near his boyhood home and later attended Simpson College at Indianola, Iowa, where he was graduated in 1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Subsequently he was principal of the public schools of Casey, Iowa, for two years. Having decided to make the practice of medicine his life work, he entered the medical department of the Iowa State University, and was there graduated on the 7th of March, 1888. The following June he came to Danbury and has since prosecuted his profession at this place with marked success, his skill and ability having won for him a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Woodbury County Medical Society and the Iowa State Medical So-

ciety. A physician of progressive ideas and one well informed on the latest discoveries known to the science, he has contributed some able articles to medical journals and is preparing others for future publication.

On the 10th of June, 1895, Dr. Murphy married Miss Emma Seibold, a daughter of W. F. Seibold, one of Danbury's most respected and well known business men. She was born in Chatsworth, Illinois, August 12, 1870, and attended the public schools of that place until twelve years of age, when she accompanied her parents on their removal to Danbury, Iowa. Here she continued her education in the public schools and afterward taught here. In 1892 she was a student in the Iowa State Normal at Cedar Falls, and studied music at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, in 1894-5. The Doctor and his wife have two children: Weir Mitchell, born April 4, 1896; and Mary Elizabeth, born February 10, 1901.

Dr. Murphy is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to Due Guard Lodge, No. 387, A. F. & A. M., of Danbury, Iowa; Monona Chapter, No. 115, R. A. M., at Mapleton; Columbia Commandery, K. T.; and El Kahir Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at Cedar Rapids; and for five years he has been master of the blue lodge. Although not a member of any religious denomination his views are more in accordance with the Catholic church. Politically he is a Republican. Pleasant and genial in manner he makes many friends and is popular both in social and professional circles.

A. M. C. THOMPSON.

A. M. C. Thompson, who is living on section 19, Kedron township, is a well known, popular and genial farmer and stock-raiser, who owns and conducts the Sunshine farm of one hundred and sixty acres. A native of Pennsylvania, he was born in Lawrence county, on the 5th of August, 1850, a son of A. W. Thompson, whose

birth occurred in the Keystone state in 1822. His paternal grandfather, Archibald Thompson, was a native of Scotland and on coming to the United States settled in Pennsylvania, at which time the country was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain. Espousing the cause of the colonists, he became a soldier of the Revolutionary war and fought for the independence of the nation. A. W. Thompson, his son, spent the days of his boyhood and youth in Pennsylvania and learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade. Later he began contracting on his own account and was identified with building interests in early manhood. In 1858 he sought a home in the new but rapidly growing west, locating in Jackson county, where he took up his abode upon a farm. There he lived for about fourteen years and in 1872 he came to Woodbury county, but he was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, for his death occurred here in 1876. In Pennsylvania he had married Miss Mary J. Bittner, who was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, and died in Jackson county, Iowa, in 1859. She was the mother of four children: Jacob B. Thompson, who is now a substantial farmer of Wolf Creek township, and at this writing is traveling in California, accompanied by his wife; A. W., who died in Woodbury county in 1899; Mary J.; and A. M. C. Thompson, of this review.

The last named was reared in Jackson county, Iowa, and attended the public schools. He was trained to habits of industry and economy, and lessons of integrity and straightforward dealing were also instilled into his mind and have borne rich fruit as the years have gone by. Throughout his business career he has carried on agricultural pursuits and in 1870 he came to Woodbury county and secured as a homestead claim the farm upon which he now resides. Becoming owner of one hundred and sixty acres, he placed this under the plow and developed a good farm. He has since erected a substantial residence, a commodious

barn and other outbuildings, has planted an orchard and small fruits and also has upon his place a grove of ten acres. Everything about the farm is neat, thrifty and attractive in appearance, being kept in excellent condition. The place is known as the Sunshine farm and in addition to the raising of grain Mr. Thompson devotes considerable attention to the raising of stock.

On the 29th of August, 1869, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Ma-neer, a native of Ohio, who in her early girl-hood days was brought to Iowa, the family home being established in Jackson county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have been born seven children and the first two sons were born in a dugout on the farm, the primitive dwell-ing containing neither doors nor windows. They lost their first son, Chauncey. The eld-est living is Arthur E., who is married and fol-lows farming in Kedron township. Aaron as-sists in the operation of the home farm. Mabel is the wife of Walter Coyle, of Wolf Creek township. Roy and Bert are also at home. They also lost another son, Harry, who died at the age of three years.

Since proudly casting his first presidential ballot for General Grant in 1868 Mr. Thomp-son has been a staunch Republican, never wav-ering in his allegiance to the party, and upon this ticket he was elected and served as con-stable, also as road commissioner and school director. He has likewise been township trustee and has been assessor for six years. He has served as a delegate to the county conventions and has taken an active and helpful part in local politics, doing all in his power to pro-mote the growth and insure the success of Re-publican principles. Fraternally he is con-nected with Anthon lodge, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled most of the positions. He is usu-ally known as "Doc." Thompson among his many friends. He is one of the few remain-ing homesteaders of his locality, having resided upon his farm for thirty-four years. He ex-

perienced the hardships and privations of fron-tier life, has seen great changes and has wit-nessed the growth of Sioux City and of Wood-bury county. With modern progressive ideas of farming he has kept apace in his business career and his name is a synonym for honor-able dealing as well as enterprising labor.

ADOLPH J. LOEB.

As a representative of the industrial inter-ests of Hornick Adolph J. Loeb is well known for he is engaged in conducting a blacksmith and wagon shop, and in the line of his chosen vocation he has secured a good patronage, which makes him a busy man. He is one of the useful and respected citizens of the town and well worthy of mention in this history of Woodbury county, for it is the reliable business men who form the real strength of every com-munity.

Mr. Loeb was born on a farm in Black Hawk county, Iowa, in 1871, a son of Henry and Charlotte Louise (Glassof) Loeb. The father has followed farming throughout his entire life and now lives upon a farm near Howard, South Dakota, with his wife and three children. They were the parents of six sons and one daughter, but Mary died in 1902. The sons are Brutus, Valentine, Adolph J., George Charles, Augustuf and Edward.

In the country schools Adolph J. Loeb pur-sued his education and on the home farm he became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist, assist-ing his father in the work of the fields as soon as old enough to handle the plow. He left home in 1892 and began learning the trades of blacksmithing and wagon-making, in which he has become an excellent workman. He came to Hornick in July, 1898, and purchasing a shop, he has since built up a good business in the line of his chosen vocation. He is profi-cient and skillful, and his work, giving good sat-

isfaction to his patrons, has been the basis of the success which he is now enjoying.

In 1894 occurred the marriage of Mr. Loeb and Miss Anna M. Hirschert, a daughter of Charles and Margaret (Huder) Hirschert. They have four children: Laura, ten years of age; Walter, aged eight; Dorothy, a little maiden of six summers; and Anna, two years old, the baby of the household.

Mr. Loeb is independent politically and fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. A life of industry and indefatigable labor has resulted in winning for him a fair measure of success and straightforward dealing is the basis of the esteem which is so uniformly accorded him in the community in which he resides.

JOHN PHILIP EISENTRAUT.

John Philip Eisentraut, an architect of Sioux City, was born in Jackson county, Iowa, in 1870. His father, Philip Eisentraut, was born in Germany and is now living in Woodbury county, Iowa, at the age of seventy-three years. He came to the United States when twenty-one years of age, locating first in St. Louis, where he followed the cooper's trade. He resided there for twelve years and then removed to Jackson county, Iowa, where he again worked at his trade, continuing at that place until 1878. That year witnessed his arrival in Woodbury county. He took up his abode in Wolf Creek township, where he followed farming pursuits until his retirement. Coming to this country empty-handed he has worked his way steadily upward and whatever success he has achieved is due entirely to his own labors and careful direction of his business affairs and his unflinching enterprise. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party and he has firm faith in its principles as containing the best elements of good government. His religious faith has

long been indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Stumpe, was born in Germany and was brought to the United States by her parents when five years of age, the family home being established in St. Louis. Her father was a merchant and carried on business there for some years at an early day. Mrs. Eisentraut became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. By her marriage she was the mother of eleven children, of whom six are now living.

Mr. Eisentraut was educated in the public schools of Woodbury county and after mastering the elementary branches of English learning he matriculated in Morningside College in 1889. There he pursued a classical course covering two years. In 1891-2 he served an apprenticeship in the office of Charles P. Brown, an architect of Sioux City, and in the fall of 1892 he entered the architectural department of the Northwestern University and was graduated therefrom in the class of 1894. He then entered the office of the Iowa Architectural Company at Des Moines, Iowa, as a partner and remained with that house until 1902, when he came to Sioux City and established business on his own account. He has since enjoyed a good patronage, having offices at No. 507 Metropolitan block. He made plans for the Catholic church, which was erected at a cost of eighty thousand dollars at Boone, Iowa, also plans for the Baptist church at Iowa Falls, completed at a cost of forty thousand dollars. His were the plans whereby was erected the courthouse at Asheville, North Carolina, and he has also been the architect of a number of other prominent buildings in the Old North state. He has recently drawn plans for the First Swedish Baptist church of Sioux City, which will be erected at the cost of ten thousand dollars, and he also made the plans for St. Paul's Episcopal church; the Farmers' State Bank of Osmond, Nebraska, costing twenty thousand dollars; the public school building at Tilden, Ne-



J. P. Esentrant.

braska, costing sixteen thousand dollars; the Methodist Episcopal church at Centerville, Iowa, costing forty thousand dollars, and the Methodist Episcopal church at Ireton, Iowa, costing fifteen thousand dollars. He is a member of the Builders' Exchange.

Mr. Eisentraut was married in 1894 to Miss Susie Kniffin, a daughter of Robert and Harriet Kniffin. She was born in Independence, Iowa, and by her marriage has become the mother of two children: Vera, and Llewellyn, aged respectively nine and seven years. The parents are members of the Grace Methodist Episcopal church of Morningside, take a deep interest in its work, contribute generously to its support and have promoted its welfare and upbuilding by their activity. In politics Mr. Eisentraut is a Republican, but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him, as he prefers to give his attention entirely to his business affairs, doing his duties of citizenship as a private citizen rather than as a public official. He is a young man of ability in his profession and as an architect has gained more than local repute.

HARLEY M. ROUNDS.

Harley M. Rounds, whose prominence in business circles in Sioux City and Rock Valley made him an important factor in the promotion of the industrial and commercial activity of the two places, became a resident of the former in 1886. He was a native of Cambridge, Massachusetts, born July 4, 1831, and a son of Erastus B. Rounds, who was also a native of Massachusetts. During the infancy of Harley M. Rounds his parents removed to Swanton Center, Vermont, where he resided for several years. The father received from his father fifty dollars and with this limited capital the family then came west, locating in Eureka, Wisconsin, where both the father and mother eventually died.

Harley M. Rounds was reared in Swanton Center and obtained a good common-school education there. He also spent several years with his parents in Eureka, Wisconsin. From early youth he displayed excellent mechanical ability and ingenuity and his business efforts were always directed along such lines. He also engaged in engineering in Chicago for a short time and afterward returned to Eureka, Wisconsin, where he purchased a sawmill and stave factory, which he operated for a good many years. He next went to Manawa, Wisconsin, where he conducted a similar enterprise for several years and while there he invented a new method for making barrel staves, upon which he secured a patent, but a financial panic came upon the country about that time and he has never succeeded in the manufacture and sale of his invention. He afterward removed to Plainfield, Wisconsin, where he purchased a gristmill, and while there he got out a patent on a roller mill known as the Rounds Sectional Roller Mill. This met with popular favor because of its utility and superiority over anything of the kind before introduced and in its sale he was very successful. He engaged in the conduct of a gristmill at Clear Lake, Iowa, for four years and then removed to Sioux City, Iowa, where he purchased a flourmill which he operated for four years. In 1885 he came to Sioux City, where he entered into partnership with Mr. Martin and purchased a large flouring mill. He also built a large flouring mill in Rock Valley, Iowa, and he owned and operated both mills up to the time of his death, carrying on an extensive business and placing on the market a product which insured him large sales because of its high quality. He died very suddenly while at his mill in Rock Valley, on the 24th of February, 1889.

Mr. Rounds was married, in Eureka, Wisconsin, to Miss Eliza A. Tittmore, a native of Canada, and unto them were born five children. Hattie E. is a fine artist and many specimens of her painting and decorated china bear testi-

mony of her superior skill and ability in this direction. She is now teaching both china and oil painting and has a large number of students. Bertha E. is the wife of W. J. McGraw, a commission merchant of Sioux City. Alson W. is deceased. Herbert E. resides in Rock Valley, Iowa, and conducts the mill there. Harley S. is a resident of Sioux City. She and her daughter occupy a nice home at No. 1008 Jennings street, which was built by Mr. Rounds in 1886. Both are prominent in society circles here and both are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Rounds held membership relations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic lodge at Eureka, Wisconsin, and was the organizer of the Odd Fellows lodge at Rock Valley. In politics he was a Republican, but never an office seeker. His life was actuated by the high principles which form the basic element of the Odd Fellows Society, and in all his relations with his fellowmen he was just and honorable, ever courteous and considerate to those with whom he came in contact and not only won success, but also an honorable name.

EDWARD W. PECAUT.

Edward W. Pecaut, who is filling the position of deputy sheriff of Woodbury county, is a native son of the great west, possessing the enterprise and energy so characteristic of this portion of the country. He is a son of Gustave Pecaut, who is represented elsewhere in this volume. His education was acquired in the public schools of Covington and when eighteen years of age he began learning the machinist's trade, which he followed continuously until 1894. In that year he was appointed deputy sheriff under W. C. Davenport and has since held the office, proving very capable, prompt and faithful in the discharge of his duties. He is quite familiar with the history of development in the west and indeed has been a factor

in progress in this portion of the country. In 1876 he accompanied his father on a trip to the Black Hills and later he made two other trips. On one occasion they were taken to Chester City, but were released after two weeks.

On the 11th of May, 1887, Mr. Pecaut was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Cook, a daughter of Erastus Cook, and they are now the parents of four children, of whom two died in infancy—Loren E. and Erwin W., being the surviving sons. The family are members of the Mayflower Congregational church and Mr. Pecaut gives his political allegiance to the Republican party.

FRANK HAAREN.

Among the worthy citizens that the fatherland has furnished to Sioux City is numbered Frank Haaren, who was born in Germany in 1855. His father, Henry Haaren Sr., was also a native of Germany and was a farmer by occupation. He served his country as a soldier in 1866, and he was of the Catholic faith in his religious views. He married Eva Schmitt, who was born in Germany and was also a communicant of the Catholic church. Both parents are now deceased. They had three children: Frank; Joseph, who is living in Germany; and Mary, who has passed away.

Frank Haaren was educated in the common schools of his native land and in his youth worked on the farm with his father. He came to the United States in 1881 when about twenty-six years of age and located in Sioux City. He was landlord of the Iowa House for five years and afterward went in business in Omaha, Nebraska, where he continued for a year. He then returned to Sioux City, where he has since been located and during his residence here he has met with creditable success by his well directed efforts as a liquor dealer, a business which he has now followed for twelve years.

In 1887 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Haaren and Miss Freda Kejul, a daughter of



FRANK HAAREN.

William Kejul, a boilermaker. She was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1867, and by her marriage has become the mother of three children: Frank, Edward and Arthur, but the second is now deceased. Mr. Haaren is a member of the Odd Fellows society, also of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Sons of Herman. Of the last named he has been grand treasurer for six years and he has filled all of the chairs in the local lodge, of which he is a charter member. He likewise belongs to the Germania Society, the Bankers' Union and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Aerie No. 77, and is a supporter of the Democracy. In a country where business opportunity is limitless and where effort is not hampered by caste or class he has gradually advanced and has made for himself a creditable name and gained desirable success.

JUDGE C. H. LEWIS.

Judge Charles Henry Lewis, who was for sixteen consecutive years judge of the fourth judicial district of Iowa, and one of the most notable and gifted members of the Iowa bar, was born in Collins Center, Erie county, New York, on the 17th of October, 1839. His parents, Oren and Elizabeth (Nichols) Lewis, were natives of Connecticut and were descended from English ancestors. They removed to southern Wisconsin when their son Charles H. was but nine months old and after spending two years in that state went to Boone county, Illinois, where they remained until 1851. On the 8th of October of that year they became residents of Independence, Iowa, and three years later removed to Quasqueton, Buchanan county, Iowa, where the father remained until his death in 1884. His wife had died in 1843.

Judge Lewis spent his early life upon his father's farm, save that for a brief period he was employed in a furniture factory which his father conducted in Independence. His educational privileges in his youth were somewhat

meager, but desirous of acquiring a more comprehensive education than the public-school system of the state afforded, he entered Cornell College, at Mount Vernon, Iowa, when nineteen years of age. His father was in limited financial circumstances and therefore unable to give his son assistance, so that he remained in college during the spring, summer and fall terms and engaged in teaching through the winter months, his salary meeting his tuition and other expenses of his college course throughout the remainder of the year. He spent three years in this manner and then, in 1862, left college and enlisted in defense of the Union cause, as a private soldier of Company H, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry. After a year he was made sergeant major of the regiment and a year later was commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant of the regiment, which position he held until the war closed, when the regiment was mustered out of service. He had been in the army for three years and five days and during all that time was never absent from duty except for three days, during which time he was on the sick list.

At the close of the war Judge Lewis returned to his old home in Buchanan county, and for a short time was engaged with his brother in the milling and general merchandising business, but his taste lay in the line of the professions and he entered the law department of the State University, where he was graduated on the completion of the regular law course in the summer of 1869. He then removed to Cherokee, Iowa, and on the 29th of May, of that year, entered into partnership with his father-in-law, H. C. Kellogg. They were the first lawyers of that county and enjoyed a very large and important practice. In 1870 Judge Lewis was nominated for the position of district attorney of the fourth judicial district of Iowa, embracing twenty-two counties in the northwestern part of the state. He received a very large majority at the election, running far ahead of his ticket, and he entered upon the duties of the position

January 1, 1870, serving in that capacity until the 1st of January, 1875. In 1873 two counties were dropped from the district, leaving twenty counties. In the summer of 1874 he was nominated for district judge and in the fall election was elected by a most flattering majority, polling a much larger vote than was usually given the candidates of the party. He took his seat upon the bench January 1, 1875, and there remained continuously through sixteen years. In 1877 the district boundaries were again changed, owing to the increased population, and the proportionate increase in legal business, and the fourth district then comprised nine counties. In the fall of 1878 Judge Lewis was renominated by acclamation and served for two terms more, of four years each, being elected by increased majorities at each election and holding the office until January 1, 1891.

He won the reputation of being one of the best judges who has ever presided over an Iowa court, and in his decisions, which were ever strictly fair and impartial, he displayed a comprehensive knowledge of the law and great correctness in its application to the points in litigation. He presided in the first trial of what was known as the Haddock case, and won the favorable opinion of all loyal and fair-minded citizens. He presided over nearly all of the hotly contested legal battles growing out of the temperance agitation and legislation in northwestern Iowa and his decisions found favor with the great masses of the people who stood for law and order. His mind was analytical, logical and inductive. With a thorough and comprehensive understanding of the fundamental principles of the law, he combined a familiarity with statutory law and a sober, clear judgment which rendered him a strong advocate and safe counselor and also ranked him among the best judges of the state, but no matter what the views of the general public it is the opinion of the bar that counts for most in determining the ability of the lawyer or jurist, and Judge

Lewis won high encomiums from his fellow practitioners and those who pleaded their cases in his court. He entered upon the discharge of his judicial duties in the full vigor of manhood and through the entire period of his official service he wore the judicial ermine without a stain. On the last day before his retirement from the bench, the bar of Woodbury county presented him with an elegant gold watch and chain, the former appropriately inscribed. The services on that occasion were very impressive and the resolutions there adopted show the kindly regard and esteem in which he was held by the lawyers of his district. The watch was one of the finest productions of the Elgin National Watch Company. The movement, unsurpassed, is enclosed in a solid gold Louis XIV case, with an enameled dial, and is mounted with diamonds and rubies, filagree work and gold figures. Inside the case is the inscription "Presented to Hon. C. H. Lewis, judge of the fourth judicial district, by members of the Sioux City bar." Attached to the watch was a heavy gold chain from which hangs a plain, square, satin-finish gold locket, with a large diamond in the center.

After his retirement from the bench Judge Lewis resumed the practice of law in Sioux City and had his office at No. 502 Toy Building. He was a forceful speaker, clear in argument, logical in his deductions, and his clientage was of a distinctively representative character.

Judge Lewis was married March 31, 1866, to Miss Emma E. Kellogg, who is a native of Rutland, Vermont, and they had four children, all living: Florence Gertrude, Edward Oren, Burton Kellogg and Ida Sophia. For more than a third of a century Judge Lewis made his home in northwestern Iowa. He never sought to figure prominently before the public in any line outside of his profession and yet the influence of such a man, even though quietly exerted, is a potent factor in the development of a community and in furthering its best in-

terests, and Judge Lewis, because of his useful and honorable career, enjoyed the highest regard and confidence of his fellow citizens. He died September 26, 1904.

FLETCHER A. McCORNACK.

The increase of business activity and the growth of business opportunity have brought about new conditions, which men of enterprise recognize and improve. The term "promoter," although now a common one in business parlance, is of comparatively recent origin. It, however, expresses Mr. McCornack's position in business circles in northwestern Iowa, for he has been a most active and efficient factor in promoting business interests, especially in the line of banking, and his labors have been of direct benefit to several communities.

Fletcher Andrew McCornack was born in Tama county, Iowa, December 12, 1868, his parents being Robert C. and Jane (Gordon) McCornack. The father removed from Knox county, Illinois, to Tama county in 1864, and there followed farming for a time, while later he engaged in the lumber business and banking. He died June 1, 1896, while his widow is now a resident of Traer, Iowa.

Fletcher A. McCornack attended school in Traer and in Gladbrook, Iowa, and in 1886 went with the family to California, where he spent three years. After his return to Iowa he spent one year as a student in Iowa College, at Grinnell, completing his education there in 1889. In 1891 he went to Coleridge, Nebraska, and was employed as cashier in the Coleridge State Bank, and in the winter of 1896 he came to Sioux City as cashier of the Iowa State Bank, serving in that capacity for three years. In 1894 he engaged in the promotion of the banking business in northeastern Nebraska and established and became identified with the following banks: The Coleridge State Bank, of Coleridge, Nebraska; the Davison County Bank, of Mount Vernon, South Da-

kota, and the Farmers' National Bank, of Bridgewater, South Dakota, of all of which he is the president; First National Bank, of Hartington, Nebraska; Laurel State Bank, of Laurel, Nebraska; and the Belden Bank, of Belden, Nebraska. Of these he is the vice-president, and he is a director of the Iowa State National Bank, of Sioux City, Iowa. His practical experience and investigation have given him thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the banking business, and the institutions which he has organized are valuable enterprises of the various localities indicated.

In 1894 Mr. McCornack was married to Miss Mary Clark, of Traer, Iowa, daughter of T. F. Clark, a farmer and banker. Their children are: Robert C., born May 19, 1898; Hernion, borne January 7, 1901; and Lucia Jane, born July 2, 1904. The parents are members of the Congregational church, and politically Mr. McCornack is a Republican. He makes Sioux City his home with offices in Room 609, Security Bank building. His banking interests have made him widely known in this portion of the country and while bringing to him a desired prosperity have also been of practical benefit to different localities.

EDWIN RUEL WHEELER, M. D.

Dr. Edwin Ruel Wheeler, practicing medicine in Leeds, a suburb of Sioux City, was born in Morse, Johnson county, Iowa, March 6, 1881, and is a son of Dr. Hail and Mary C. (Ingham) Wheeler. When nineteen years of age the father removed from Vermont to the west, and after spending a year in Illinois came to Iowa, settling in Monona county, where he taught school for several years. He afterward married and then went to Iowa City, where he entered upon the study of medicine in 1876. Just three days after his graduation his son, Dr. E. R. Wheeler, was born.

Dr. Hail Wheeler settled for practice in Onawa, Iowa, where he remained for eleven years,

or until 1893, when he came to Sioux City, where he has since remained in the active practice of medicine and surgery.

Edwin R. Wheeler attended the public schools of Onawa for three years and later continued his education in the public schools of Sioux City. When seventeen years of age he was appointed to the position of assistant house physician for the Samaritan Hospital. In 1898 he entered the Sioux City School of Medicine and on the completion of the regular four years' course was graduated with the class of 1902. He opened an office in Leeds in the fall of that year and has since enjoyed a very satisfactory business, his patronage continually increasing as he demonstrates his ability to cope with disease. He has laudable ambition and an enterprising spirit and the outlook for the future is therefore bright and promising.

Dr. Wheeler was married March 14, 1903, to Miss Nellie Young, a daughter of E. R. Young, who is employed by the Iowa Telephone Company. Socially he is connected with Reliance Lodge, No. 533, I. O. O. F., and politically he is a Republican. In Sioux City, where he has lived from early boyhood, he is popular, and in Leeds his professional skill is demonstrating his right to be classed with the capable young members of the medical fraternity.

FRANK H. PEAVEY.

The subject of this biography, Frank H. Peavey, was born at Eastport, Maine, January 18, 1850, and died in Chicago, Illinois, December 30, 1901. His father, Albert D. Peavey, was married to his mother, Mary Drew, December 14, 1848, at Eastport, Maine. His father died November 15, 1859, leaving as his survivors, his widow, Mary D. Peavey, two sons, John J. and James Fulton Peavey, a daughter, Louise D. Peavey, now Louise D. Cleland, and himself, the oldest child then

living. His brother John J. died a few weeks after his father's death.

The genealogy of the ancestors of Frank H. Peavey and their heirs presents an interesting study which, at this time, space and opportunity forbids us to enter, but that research furnishes evidence of the cause of the strong traits of character which he inherited. They and his own parents were neither endowed with great riches nor embarrassed by poverty, and neither were they proud nor humble. In all their record and that of their collateral kindred, history shows that none ever dishonored the family name or dimmed its high reputation.

His father dying when he was but nine years of age, he was left in his youth to the tender care of a fond mother. At the same moment it left him a widowed mother and a fatherless sister and brother, all looking to him as the one to lean upon and rest their hopes for the future. He was blessed with the succor, right training and influence of a strong maternal love. Through her devoted love and example he was taught the correct lessons of faith, duty and pride, and in him were early implanted the enduring principles of conduct and the fixed sense of obligation which ruled his whole life.

At the age of sixteen he left his home at Eastport, Maine, to visit an uncle in Chicago. This trip to him was a novelty and a delight, and to his devoted mother but a visit to kindred, to be soon ended, and he to return to her and finish, as she might be able, his education at the public schools. Before the close of the promised time for his return home he became an employe in a bank. His mother's fond wish for him to return met the response of his purpose to make his own way.

In the year 1867, through lucky chance, he proceeded to Sioux City, Iowa, and there accepted a responsible position as bookkeeper in the large wholesale grocery house of H. D. Booge & Company. While then young and



Frank A. Peavy

inexperienced, his honest face and great industry challenged and secured the admiration of his employers, and he remained for years their confidential bookkeeper and chief clerk. So his arduous and strenuous life as a business man commenced at Sioux City, Iowa, in the spring of 1867.

In the year 1870 he started in business for himself at the same place, as a member of the firm of Booge, Smith & Peavey, engaging at that time in the sale of agricultural implements and grain. After two years, while carrying on a limited business, all the firm's property was destroyed by fire, and he left practically penniless. He subsequently formed the partnership of Evans & Peavey, and they carried on for a time the same business, and subsequent thereto he took as a partner Colonel J. S. Meckling, and this firm began to deal in grain and operate a few elevators on the then Sioux City & St. Paul Railway. It was then that he more fully began to secure the attention and interest of railroad men who soon learned that they needed him as much as he required them and their co-operation. It was then he formed the great firm of F. H. Peavey & Company, for a long time composed of Frank H. Peavey and E. C. Michener, the latter a friend of his boyhood days. Then his business became exclusively a grain business, and this with his line of elevators gradually but surely grew under his master mind and strong hand. In 1884 it assumed such proportions that it became necessary that he should remove his headquarters and his home to Minneapolis, the more central point of his constantly growing business, and there he remained until his death.

In 1871, following a desire that had long been in his heart since he cast his lot in his western home, he brought his mother, sister and brother to Sioux City, Iowa. In August, 1872, he married Mary D. Wright, daughter of Senator George G. Wright, of Iowa. In that union he also secured another father,

mother, sister and brothers, to whom he was ever endeared by his manly virtues and great affection for all his worthy kindred, and because he was a tender knight to her whom he had taken from that family as his companion for life.

His brother, James F. Peavey, was his partner in business for a long series of years at Sioux City, Iowa, and subsequently moved to New York city, where he holds an important position in business circles. His sister, Louise D. Peavey, married Jonas M. Cleland, for a long time a prominent lawyer and citizen of Sioux City, Iowa, and for the past six years holding a prominent position as an officer in the Cable Company of Chicago, Illinois. There were born to Mr. Peavey and his wife three children, a daughter, Lucia L., now Mrs. Frank T. Heffelfinger; a daughter, Mary Drew, now Mrs. Fred B. Wells, and a son, George W. Peavey, who married Miss Kate Semple Jordan, of Cincinnati, Ohio. His sons and sons-in-law, some time prior to his death, became connected with him in the partnership of Frank H. Peavey & Company, and, since his death, have conducted the same. At the time of his death Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Heffelfinger were blessed with three sons, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred B. Wells with one daughter.

His mother, Mrs. Albert D. Peavey, still survives him, having continued her residence, from the time she came to Iowa in 1871 at Sioux City, up to the present time. His devotion to his mother was marked and was that born of love the purest and best. On the occasion of his frequent visits to her, away from business cares, he bestowed upon her filial devotion seldom witnessed and never excelled.

If she in her younger days extended to him, as she did, the most faithful nurture, love and benign influence, in her maturer days he rewarded her by love and care which proved him a noble son.

His family, wife, children, grandchildren, sons-in-law and daughter-in-law each were

blessed with his companionship, a love, a hope, an inspiration, a cheery soul, a faith. To his wife no truer knight could have been more thoughtful, considerate, loving, and it was the wish of his heart to have her happy and contented. As she was happy, his own life and days were made happier, and if she suffered his own heart strings received the touch and pang of sorrow.

The great firm of Frank H. Peavey & Company which he formed and built up, became the head of the elevator business of the world, and Mr. Peavey the king of the grain business. He was the master-builder of it, and his progressive spirit, matchless energy and honorable dealing had enabled him to reach this accomplishment. It is not needful here to re-ite in detail the magnitude of his grand business, the capacity of his elevators, or the great steamships built by him to carry his products to the sea. It is sufficient to say that the boy of sixteen, who left the parental home in 1867 with such a heritage and influence back of him, met the struggles of life, met obstacles and overcame them, met the world and the great army of strong men and secured their confidence, esteem and good will, and in all things and at all times, never ceased to remember his honor or his duty to himself, or to humanity.

He did not secure wealth through avarice, or desire to mount up a great bank account. He delighted in great undertakings and the procurement of wealth in the pleasure it gave him to be a factor and leader in the business of the world. He loved to procure means with which to bring sunshine into his family and to his friends, and to render charity to the unfortunate, the needy and the worthy. He believed that wealth secured through honest means should be considerably used in helpfulness, and that the lowly should be lifted up.

So, in all his life, when he reached the time where he could give he daily remembered the friends of his youth who had met with adver-

sity, and the poor around him in kindly help. And yet this charity was given in modesty; it was daily given, and yet the world knew little of it. How true the words of his friend and minister on the day of the last rites in his honor:

"If every struggling man and woman he has helped could stand forth; if every young man he has started aright by his advice or his example could join the throng; if every youth who received his first good impulse from him could add his testimony; if the representatives of every good cause he has helped could speak—there would arise the noblest army of all, an army that would gladly hail him as chief, and their gratitude and love would constitute his divine commission. If every good deed that he has done could blossom forth into visible shape, the pathway to his tomb would be carpeted with roses."

He loved humanity and bore no malice in his heart. He loved his friends, and sued for peace rather than continued hate. No man took a vow to injure him, who was worthy of his esteem, that he would not have met to plead for pardon and forgiveness along the path of honor.

A few days before he passed away he left home for Chicago, there to meet business engagements, and to perform a duty delightful to himself in selecting tokens of love for those dear to him for Christmas gifts. Exposure brought him to his sick bed, where he remained for ten days, during which every tender care was given him, every medical aid, nursing, and the greater helpfulness of wife and children. In those ten days of illness he was still the heroic man, struggling, hoping for health and recovery, and yielding submissively to every request and treatment, cheerful in his sickness, helpful, faithful and brave. But the disease had taken strong hold on him, and in the presence of his family, on the morning of December 30, 1901, he passed away from earth, life and those dear to him.

By the decree divine, the reason for which we know not, his life passed away in the very climax of its usefulness and helpfulness. Yet unfalteringly and brave in death as in life, he met that final decree. So living and so dying, as to him we can justly say, "Earth never pillowed upon her bosom a truer person, nor heaven opened wide her portals to receive a manlier spirit."

Mr. Peavey laid the foundations for his grand success in business, and the making of his grand character, in his younger days from 1867 to 1884, while a resident of Sioux City, Iowa. While thereafter he achieved a still greater name and greater wealth, he never ceased in his devotion and loyalty to the city in which he first made his western home. Sioux City claimed him as one of its own, and while honoring him as one of its most public spirited citizens during the period in which he made that place his residence, it is glad now to render homage in honor of his good name, and reverence to his memory.

HON. MARLIN J. SWEeley.

Marlin J. Sweeley, representing Woodbury county in the twenty-ninth general assembly, is a native son of Iowa, his birth having occurred in Dallas county on the 18th of December, 1857. His parents are Samuel and Savila (Phillips) Sweeley, and the former a native of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, was a tailor by trade and is now living retired in Adel, Dallas county, Iowa. The first representatives of the name came from Germany to America and established the ancestral home of the family in Pennsylvania soon after the close of the Revolutionary war. The name was originally spelled Schwille, but has developed into its present form. The great-grandmother, Gottlieb Schwille, was born January 13, 1760, and died on the 28th of February, 1840, while her husband, Georg Schwille, whose birth oc-

curred September 17, 1753, passed away September 12, 1820. George Sweeley, the grandfather, was born in Pennsylvania, and there spent his entire life, rearing his family of five children in that state. These were Samuel, Moses, Philip, Jacob and Mary. Unto Samuel and Savila Sweeley were born six children: Edward P., Marlin J., Frank L., Victor T. and two daughters who died in infancy.

Marlin J. Sweeley continued his public-school education in the high school of his native town, Adel, Iowa, and afterward engaged in teaching in Dallas county for a year and a half. He pursued a course in law in the Iowa State University, where he was graduated in 1878 and he entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in Adel in the same year, there remaining until 1885, during which time he was elected clerk of the courts and was re-elected for a second term, serving in all for four years. In January, 1885, he removed to Storm Lake, where he continued in practice until December, 1890, and then came to Sioux City. From 1888 until 1890 he had served as county attorney of Buena Vista county, and then resigned in order to remove to this place. For eight years he was attorney for the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company and later resigning he opened an office for the private practice of law, in which he yet continues. He has succeeded in his profession as the result of his unwearied industry, close application, careful preparation of cases and his strong and forceful presentation of his case before judge or jury.

Mr. Sweeley was married in 1879 to Miss Alice J. Sloenumb, a daughter of Charles and Lydia (Vedder) Sloenumb, of Albany, Illinois, and they have one son, Everett M., who is now pursuing a course of study in the University of Michigan. Mr. Sweeley has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for nearly a quarter of a century and is also affiliated with the Elks lodge. He is very energetic, enterprising man, with excellent business and executive ability as well as professional skill. In

every community in which he has resided for any length of time he has been called to public office and there has been no exception to this rule in Sioux City. He has been a prominent Republican since attaining his majority and was president of the McKinley Club in the campaign of 1896. In 1891 he was elected by a large majority to represent Woodbury county in the twenty-ninth general assembly and has been prominently mentioned for other offices. His efforts have not been a minor element in the growth and success of his party in this portion of the state, nor is his prominence limited to professional and political circles, for in social life he receives the warm personal regard which arises from manliness and true nobility of character.

WILLIAM W. VAN DYKE.

Concentration of purpose and persistently applied energy rarely fail of success in the accomplishment of any task however great, and in tracing the career of William W. Van Dyke it is plainly seen that these constitute the secret of his advance in the business world. He is now a representative of various leading insurance companies in Sioux City and has secured a clientage which makes his business at once extensive and profitable.

Mr. Van Dyke is a native son of Iowa, his birth having occurred in Fort Madison on the 1st of September, 1839, and is of Holland lineage. The family was established in America at an early day and the grandfather, William Van Dyke, was a farmer who spent the greater part of his life in agricultural pursuits in Ulster county, Pennsylvania. His parents, John and Sarah (Canner) Van Dyke, were natives of Ulster county, Pennsylvania. Not long after their marriage they came to Iowa, driving across the country to Fort Madison, where they arrived in January, 1837, in a pioneer epoch in the history of this state.

The father was a carpenter and became actively identified with building interests in the localities in which he made his home. In 1877 he became a resident of Sioux City, where he died at the age of sixty-four years, and his wife, surviving him for a long period, passed away in Sioux City at the age of eighty-four years. They had a family of six children: William W.; Henry, deceased; Mary, the wife of D. T. Hedges, of Sioux City; Henry H., who was killed in a railroad accident; Kate, the wife of Craig L. Wright, of Sioux City, Iowa; and Lizzie R., who died at the age of three years.

William W. Van Dyke, having acquired his education in the common schools, began clerking in a dry-goods store in Keokuk, Iowa, when yet but a boy. From an early age, therefore, he has been dependent upon his own resources and whatever success he has achieved has come as the direct reward of his earnest, persistent labor. In 1860 he went to Nebraska City with a stock of dry goods and opened a store, which he conducted for a year. The enterprise was then removed to Plattsmouth, Nebraska, and at that time Mr. Van Dyke retired. Soon afterward he went upon the Mississippi river, becoming interested in navigation. In 1861 he was in the employ of the United States government as a clerk and was also captain of a vessel a portion of the time. Near the close of the Civil war he became part owner of a steamboat line operating in Mobile Bay, but in 1865 he sold his interest therein and again purchased an interest in a line of boats running from St. Louis, Missouri, to St. Paul, Minnesota. His attention was devoted to that business from 1865 until 1871. The following year witnessed his arrival in Sioux City, where he entered the employ of the firm of Tootle, Livingston & Company, acting as bookkeeper for two years. On the expiration of that period he became an employe of the firm of Hornick & Wall and after successive promotions eventually became a partner in their wholesale drug business, with which he was connected until



WILLIAM W. VAN DYKE.

1888, when he sold his interest. In the spring of that year he purchased the insurance business of Peters & Dwight and has since been a general insurance agent at this place, representing a number of the old line companies.

In 1869 Mr. Van Dyke was united in marriage to Miss Margaret M. Mumma, a daughter of David Mumma, of Mount Carroll, Illinois, and unto them have been born two children, John W. and Craig D. The latter is teller in the Iowa State National Bank. The former, John W. Van Dyke, D. D. S., graduated from the Northwestern Dental School, of Chicago, and has his office in the United Bank building, Fifth and Jackson streets, where he is enjoying a lucrative practice. Mr. and Mrs. Van Dyke have a wide acquaintance in the city, which has been their home for more than thirty years and the circle of their friends is extensive. In matters pertaining to the welfare and progress of the community Mr. Van Dyke has taken an active interest and in his business career has made a record which commands him to the confidence and respect of his fellow men.

ISAAC HAMMOND METCALF.

Isaac H. Metcalf, who is successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising in Willow township, was born on a farm in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1857, and is a son of Morris Pratt and Lucinda (Baker) Metcalf, both of whom were born near Seneca Lake, New York, and were of English descent. Our subject's paternal grandfather was Isaac Hammond Metcalf, Sr., in whose family were seven children, namely: Ruby, Maudy, Minerva, Moses, Marvin, Morris P. and Miles, all of whom are now deceased with exception of Minerva and Miles. The latter is about seventy years of age and lives below Hornick. Minerva has reached the advanced age of eighty-seven years. She married James Riggs, of Penn-

sylvania, who made his home near Estherville, Iowa, until his death, and she is now living with her grandson Bert Brown ten miles north of Mr. Metcalf. Our subject's mother was also one of a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters, all now deceased.

The children born to Morris P. and Lucinda (Baker) Metcalf were William, who now makes his home in Scio, New York; Theodore, who died in the army during the Civil war; Harvey B., who was also a soldier and is now a resident of Potter county, Pennsylvania; Walter, who is living in Modale, Harrison county, Iowa; Mary, deceased wife of Benjamin Erway, by whom she had three children, George, of Mondamin, Iowa, Mrs. Rosa Armstrong, who lives near the gulf coast in Texas, and Ida, deceased; David, who makes his home in Smithland, Iowa; Isaac H., of this review; Eugene S., also a resident of Smithland; and Rosa May, wife of Andrew Gardner, of Lynch, Nebraska, by whom she has six children, four sons and two daughters.

Isaac H. Metcalf was principally reared and educated in the east, pursuing his studies in the common schools of Pennsylvania. In 1874 the parents and three children, including our subject, came to Woodbury county, Iowa, and the father took up a homestead in Willow township, two miles northwest of the farm on which his son now resides. Throughout the remainder of his life he made his home in that township and died there in 1890. His wife survived him several years, passing away at Lynch, Nebraska, in September, 1903.

Throughout his active business life Isaac H. Metcalf has carried on farming and stock-raising and is to-day the owner of eighty acres of well improved land in Willow township where he makes his home. For the past three years he has suffered considerably with rheumatism and on this account has left much of the work of the farm to his sons.

On the 25th of February, 1884, Mr. Metcalf was united in marriage to Miss Alice Brown,

who was born in 1866 and is a daughter of George W. and Maria (Hyland) Brown, of English descent. Her father served throughout the Civil war as a member of Company F, Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He died when Mrs. Metcalf was quite young and her mother subsequently married Henry Kelsey. Her death occurred in May, 1899. She left five children besides Mrs. Metcalf, namely: Retta, wife of Charles Metcalf, of Holly Springs, this county; Ira, a resident of Smithshire, Illinois; Carrie, who is living at the old home one mile east of our subject in Willow township; Rosa, wife of Martin Seward, of German City; and Perle, also on the old home farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf have four children: Lewis, born December 24, 1884, was educated in the Holly Springs school and now assists in the operation of the home farm. Roy Hammond, born February 21, 1887, also attended school at Holly Springs but on account of his father's health he was obliged to lose two years that he might aid in the work of the farm. During the year 1904 he operated eighty acres. Oliver Harrison, born September 26, 1888, is still in school and resides at home. Alma, born May 30, 1898, completes the family. The parents and older children belong to the Methodist Episcopal church of Holly Springs and the family is one of prominence in the community where they reside. In his political views Mr. Metcalf is a Republican and he takes an active interest in public affairs.

JUDSON L. FOLLETT.

Among the men whose life records form an integral part of the history of the business development and substantial upbuilding of Sioux City is numbered Judson L. Follett, now deceased. He was one of the pioneer lumbermen of the city and, active and influential in its community affairs, he served as mayor and

at other times bore a helpful part in promoting the city's progress. He arrived here in the year 1857 and, purchasing a sawmill upon the river, began the manufacture of lumber, in which he continued throughout his remaining days.

Mr. Follett was a native of New York, his birth having occurred in Sherburne, Chenango county, on the 18th of February, 1831. His parents, Uzziel and Fannie (Miller) Follett, were also natives of the Empire state and the father followed farming in Chenango county throughout his entire life. He passed away there in 1868 and his wife also died in the same county. They were the parents of three children, of whom Judson L. was the eldest. David, the second, became judge of the court of appeals of New York, filling that position at the time of his demise. Hiram, the surviving brother, resides upon the old homestead farm in Chenango county.

Judson L. Follett acquired his early education in the common schools of his native county and attended the Hamilton Academy, at Hamilton, New York, thus acquiring a good knowledge of the branches of learning that fitted him for life's practical duties. At the age of twenty-one years he began working on a farm for his aunt, who was a widow and resided in Chenango county, New York. After a few years thus passed he started for the west, locating first in the middle states, where he taught a district school for a few years or until 1857, when a party of land surveyors started for Iowa. Mr. Follett joined the party and came by wagon to Woodbury county in 1857. The following year he entered into partnership with L. C. Sanborn and they established a sawmill on the river here, this being the second enterprise of the kind in northwestern Iowa. The business increased with the growth of the city and also because of the enterprising methods of the firm, and ultimately they became owners of very ex-



J L Follen

tensive mills and lumber yards here, shipping their product to many points in the northwest. Mr. Follett continued in the milling business until his later years, when he practically retired, but indolence and idleness were utterly foreign to his nature and, being unable to content himself without some business interest, he continued to supervise his investments until his death, which occurred December 27, 1895.

In January, 1867, Mr. Follett returned to the east and was married, in Madison county, New York, to Miss Viola Wickwire, a native of Hamilton, New York, and a daughter of Harvey and Orilla (Lee) Wickwire, both of whom were born in Hamilton county and spent their entire lives there, the father engaging in farming on what is still known as the old Wickwire homestead. The father died there December 9, 1861. Four children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Follett: Fannie, who died at the age of four months; Judson L., who married Flora Maurer, and died February 5, 1903, at the age of thirty years, since which time his widow has married again and now resides in England; Mary L., the wife of Richard Armstrong, of California; and David, who died in infancy.

In his political views Mr. Follett was a staunch Republican who made a study of the issues of the day as they related to the needs of the people at large and he was ever able to support his political position by intelligent argument. In 1865 he was elected mayor of the city and filled that position for one term. He was also supervisor for several years and his official duties were ever discharged in a capable manner. He was well known throughout northwestern Iowa as an enterprising business man, as a citizen whose fidelity to duty was above question and a friend whose loyalty was recognized as one of the salient elements in his character. Mrs. Follett is a member of the Unitarian church of Sioux City. She was the first and only woman elected a member of the board of education of Sioux City and her elec-

tion was a tribute to her personal worth as well as a public recognition of her ability. She owns a very large and fine residence at No. 1309 Nebraska street, where she resides, and annually she makes trips to California to visit her daughter.

REV. TIMOTHY MEAGHER.

Rev. Timothy Meagher, pastor of the English speaking Catholic church at Danbury, Iowa, since 1883, was born at Bramblestown, in County Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1854. There he spent his early life and his preliminary educational privileges were supplemented by a course of study in St. Kierans College, in which he continued until 1883, when he crossed the Atlantic and came to Danbury, Iowa. He is one of the oldest priests in northwestern Iowa today in point of service. When he accepted this charge he held services in four counties and continued to ride the circuit for several years. The railroad was just then being built through Danbury and extended only as far as Mapleton. During the past fifteen years, however, many improvements have been brought about and the labors of the priest have been lightened.

Father Meagher has six hundred members in his church and there is a school of about two hundred pupils with six sisters in attendance. A good school building, a good dwelling house, and other buildings have been erected and the church property is now in excellent condition. Father Meagher is devoted to his church and its upbuilding. He drives over his parish, which comprises a large part of four townships in the three adjacent counties. His people own some of the best land and the most attractive homes in Iowa and he has awakened a deep interest in the church and its various activities and has gained for the church a generous support from many of its parishioners.

Father Meagher is a son of Daniel and Ellen (Delaney) Meagher, both of whom spent their

entire lives in Ireland. They left three sons and five daughters. His brother, Patrick, and sister, Margaret, came to America in 1866. Patrick married in Chicago and Margaret in St. Louis.

HENRY REINHART.

Henry Reinhart, now deceased, was for many years prominent in financial circles in Woodbury county. He was born in Germany September 10, 1838, and was a son of Christian and Christiana Reinhart, who came to the United States in 1847, locating first in Lee county, Illinois, but both are now deceased.

Henry Reinhart spent the first nine years of his life in the fatherland and then accompanied his parents to the new world. He pursued his education in the common schools of Lee county and afterward removed to Sae county, Iowa, in 1877. There he engaged in farming and stock-raising, placing his land under a high state of cultivation, so that his fields annually returned to him good harvests that brought to him a desirable income. As a stock-dealer he was also prosperous and kept good grades of cattle. In 1889 he removed to Sioux City, where he carried on business as a stock commission merchant at the stockyards. Later he erected the Reinhart flats and in more recent years he devoted his attention solely to the supervision of his property interests, the income therefrom giving him all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

In 1858 Mr. Reinhart was united in marriage to Miss Martha Hindsell, a daughter of Conrad and Elizabeth Hudsell. She was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1846, the family home being established in Lee county, Illinois, where her father spent his remaining days, passing away in 1857. His widow still survives him and is now eighty-six years of age. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Reinhart were born seven children, namely: Catherine,

the wife of John Fuesh, who resides in Sae county, Iowa; Christiana, the wife of George Stephen of Sae county; Elizabeth, the wife of George Beizer, whose home is in Lake City, Iowa; John, who is married and lives in Sae county; Charles, who is married and makes his home in the same county; Anna, the wife of James Turner, of Sioux City; and Oscar, who is employed as teller in the First National Bank of Sioux City.

While residing in Sae county, Iowa, Mr. Reinhart served as supervisor for two terms. He gave his political allegiance to the Democracy, kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day and when in office was most loyal to the trust reposed in him, but he always preferred to do his duty to his county and assist as a private citizen rather than a public official. He was a self-made man and one whose life history proved the value and force of energy and enterprise in the active affairs of life. He possessed sound judgment which enabled him to make judicious investment in real estate and, owing to the growth and development of the northwest his property increased in value and brought to him an excellent income so that he became numbered among the capitalists of Woodbury county. He passed away in 1897 respected by all who knew him and he left to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name as well as valuable realty possessions. His widow, Mrs. Martha Reinhart, is now living at No. 813 Sixth street in Sioux City.

A. E. McMANUS.

A. E. McManus, a native of New York, removed to Madison county, Wisconsin, in his boyhood days and in 1880 came to Sioux City, where he is now engaged in the insurance business at No. 300 Fourth street, representing many of the old and reliable companies. He has commodious offices there and is a very busy



HENRY REINHART.



MRS. MARTHA REINHART.

man, but is always courteous and affable. He represents both the fire and life insurance companies and has been very successful in his business career in this city.

GEORGE KARL WINGELAND.

George K. Wingeland, who became a resident of Sioux City about 1870, was numbered among its early settlers conducting business here along enterprising lines that lead to success, and he became a large property owner. He manifested in his life those sterling traits of character which ever command respect, and it is therefore meet that his history be given in this volume. He was born near the village of Tolgren, in Norway, June 17, 1828. His parents spent their entire lives in Norway, where the father followed the occupation of farming throughout his business career.

George K. Wingeland acquired only a limited education, attending the common schools of his native country. He was, however, a deep and earnest student of the Bible and became thoroughly informed concerning holy writ. In 1846 a party was organized to come to America and Mr. Wingeland joined the colony. He was then eighteen years of age, of ambitious nature, strong determination and energy. Landing in New York city, he made his way westward and established his home in Galena, Illinois, but only resided there for a short period. Subsequently he went to Alabama, where he began work on a plantation for a wealthy widow in whose employ he remained as a common laborer for two years. He then returned to the north and settled in Janesville, Wisconsin, where he learned the tailor's trade, which he followed in that city and also in small towns in that portion of Wisconsin for several years. On the expiration of that period he came to the west, settling in Winnebago county, Iowa, where he secured a homestead farm just six miles from Forest City. Taking up his abode

upon that place he there engaged in general agricultural pursuits for several years. In the meantime business interests called him to Sioux City and forming an attachment for the place he decided to remove from his farm and take up his abode in the county seat, which he did in 1870. He secured employment with a tailor and afterward opened a shop of his own, becoming one of the leading tailors of the city. His business gradually increased until it had reached extensive and profitable proportions, and through his energy, capable management and earnest desire to please his customers Mr. Wingeland secured a large patronage. He continued to engage in tailoring for several years and at the same time, as his financial resources increased, he invested in real estate until he owned property in many parts of Sioux City. In 1893 he retired altogether from tailoring and gave his attention to the supervision of his property interests until his death.

Mr. Wingeland was twice married. His first wife died in Sioux City, leaving three children, Mrs. Josephine Nylus, a resident of Calumet, Michigan; Mrs. Emma Johnson, who resides at Park River, North Dakota; and Henry, now deceased, who was a prominent resident of Sioux City, holding the position of city engineer and other municipal positions. For his second wife Mr. Wingeland chose Mrs. Frances L. Crooker, who was born in Onondaga county, New York. Her parents always made their home in that county and both are now deceased. Her father was connected with the salt industry of the Empire state. By her former husband Mrs. Wingeland had one daughter, Mrs. C. F. Bush, who is a widow and has an office as general stenographer in the North West Bank building. In addition to being an expert stenographer Mrs. Bush is accomplished in music and speaks Spanish and German.

Mr. Wingeland departed this life June 8, 1901. He never cared for political office, but was a staunch advocate of Republican principles. A deep thinker and extensive reader he became

well informed on all the questions of the day, political and otherwise, and was well known as a prominent and influential resident of Sioux City, respected for his personal worth and because of what he accomplished in the business world. His widow still owns considerable property in Sioux City, which is rented and she and her daughter, Mrs. Bush, reside at No. 416 West Third street, where she owns an attractive home.

CLARENCE A. KNAPP.

The field of business is limitless, its prizes are many, and yet comparatively few who enter the "world's broad field of battle" come off victors in the struggle for success and prominence. This is usually due to one or more of several causes—superficial preparation, lack of close application or an unwise choice in selecting an avocation for which one is fitted. The reverse of all this has entered into the success and prominence which Mr. Knapp has gained as a representative of mercantile interests. His natural talent has led him out of humble surroundings into large successes through the opportunity that is the pride of our American life.

Mr. Knapp was born in Green Bay, Wisconsin, in 1846. His father, William A. Knapp, was a native of New York and became a hardware merchant in Wisconsin, settling in that state during the pioneer epoch in its history. He arrived there in 1834 and established his home at Green Bay, where for many years he was an active factor in business circles, conducting a successful mercantile enterprise. In 1883 he retired to private life and lived in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, up to the time of his demise, in March, 1904. He had been prominent and influential in public affairs and had been accorded leadership by those who, recognizing his ability, selected him for important public positions. He repre-

sented Winnebago county in 1865 and 1866 in the state legislature and put forth effective effort to advance the welfare of his community and the commonwealth at large. He was a member of the Congregational church. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Lucinda A. Gilbert, is also deceased. They were the parents of five children, four of whom are living: Clarence A.; Gaines A., who is cashier of the Fond du Lac National Bank at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; Frank A., who is interested in real estate and mining operations in Portland, Oregon; and Minnie, at home.

In his early boyhood days Clarence A. Knapp enjoyed the advantages afforded by the public schools of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and later he spent a short time as a student in Lawrence University at Appleton, Wisconsin. He entered upon his business career as a salesman in a hardware store in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1868. Ambitious to engage in mercantile pursuits on his own account, he then removed to Northwood, Iowa, where he opened a hardware store, conducting his enterprise with good success until 1881, when he became a wholesale and retail hardware merchant of Oskaloosa, Iowa, his connection with the commercial interests of that city covering a period of six years. In the meantime, in 1885, the Knapp & Spalding Company was organized at Oskaloosa for the purpose of engaging in the wholesale hardware business and in 1887 they removed their stock to Sioux City. The paid-up capital and surplus of the company amounts to three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The original company was formed of Clarence A. Knapp, who was president and treasurer, and Edwin C. Spalding, vice-president and secretary. In 1898 Mr. Spalding retired from the firm and the corporate name was changed to the Knapp & Spencer Company, with Clarence A. Knapp as president; H. L. Spencer, vice-president; W. S. Knapp, second vice-president; W. H. Preston, treasurer; and C. E. Hughson, secre-



Baknapp

tary. The building occupied by the company extends for one hundred feet on Nebraska street and one hundred and fifty feet on Third street. It is six stories in height with basement and covers an area of ten thousand five hundred square feet of floor space. The structure was built of St. Louis brick and is one of the handsomest business blocks of the city. The firm employs fifty people, including fifteen salesmen who represent the company on the road, introducing and selling its goods into western Iowa, the northern half of Nebraska, Wyoming, South Dakota, and southwestern Minnesota. The company does a wholesale business in hardware, metals, stoves, cutlery and sporting goods and its output is now very extensive. Mr. Knapp has just reason to be proud of the fact that to his efforts can largely be traced the upbuilding of a substantial enterprise which is of importance to Sioux City, contributing to the commercial prosperity whereon the welfare of every city depends.

In 1870 occurred the marriage of Mr. Knapp and Miss Sarah Elizabeth Sewell, a daughter of John Sewell, a dry-goods merchant of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. She is a member of the Congregational church and like her husband shares in the friendship and regard of many of the leading citizens of Woodbury county. Unto them were born five children, but only two are living: Walter Sewell, who is now the treasurer of the Knapp & Spencer Company; and Marguerite, at home. Mr. Knapp is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is a Republican in his political views. No citizen is more thoroughly representative or more devoted to the promotion of the welfare of Sioux City than is Mr. Knapp, who has taken a prominent part in local affairs. Progressive and enterprising, his means and influence have been used toward advancing movements and interests for the upbuilding and progress of what is now one of the most flourishing metropolitan centers in this section of the country. In view of the fact that he

commenced his business career empty-handed, his success is the more remarkable, and his record should prove an inspiration to many a young man on starting out as he did a few years ago with no capital save brains, integrity, determination and perseverance—which, after all, constitute the best capital and without which wealth, influence and position amount to naught.

LEONARD B. ROBINSON.

Among the younger members of the Sioux City bar Leonard B. Robinson has gained prestige that promises well for the future and already he is accorded a clientage that connects him with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of his district. A native son of Iowa, he was born at Storm Lake, in 1873. His father, Judge Gifford S. Robinson, formerly chief justice of the supreme court of Iowa, is represented elsewhere in this volume. When he had completed his early education by a high school course in his native city, he entered the State University, at Iowa City, and was graduated from the collegiate department in 1894 and from the law department in 1895.

In the same year Mr. Robinson entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in connection with William Milchrist, the relation being maintained until January, 1898. He spent all of that and the succeeding year in Central America, and in January, 1900, entered into partnership with his father, but after a short time this was dissolved, Judge Robinson being appointed a member of the board of control of the state institutions of Iowa. Leonard B. Robinson then practiced alone until February, 1902, at which time he formed a partnership with James T. McVay, which continued for two years. He is a general practitioner, with a good knowledge of the various departments of law, and his careful preparation of cases, his strength in argument and his clear and

concise presentation of his cause before the court are the salient elements in the success which is now crowning his efforts.

Mr. Robinson was married in April, 1902, to Cora Wheelock, a daughter of George F. and Emma (Coverly) Wheelock. She was born in Boston and they now have one child, Harlan Coverly Robinson. Mr. Robinson is a Republican in his political affiliation and he belongs to a law fraternity—the Phi Delta Phi. In the line of his profession he is connected with the Sioux City Bar Association and the Iowa State Bar Association. He has developed that type of character which makes for higher ethical ideals in business and in society, and in Sioux City is accorded a position of prominence in the public regard.

LAMPMAN NICHOLS.

Lampman Nichols, a retired farmer who for many years was engaged in the tilling of the soil, but is now resting from further active business cares in a comfortable home in Sioux City, was born in Henrysville, Canada East, April 11, 1838, a son of Willard Nichols and Eleanor (Lampman) Nichols. The father, a native of Vermont, went to Canada in his boyhood days, and eventually became a farmer and proprietor of a general store. He died in Canada, May 25, 1864, and his wife passed away in Woodbury county, Iowa, June 3, 1875.

In his youth Lampman Nichols attended the common schools and afterward worked for his father until seventeen years of age, when he crossed the border into the United States to enjoy the better advantages of this country with its livelier competition and advancement more quickly secured. He went to Minnesota, where he took up eighty acres of land, but finding no sale for his products he sold his farm and learned the trades of a bricklayer, plasterer and stonemason. About 1858 he removed to Cresco, Howard county, Iowa, where he worked

at the mason's trade until 1867, when he came to Sioux City and here continued in the same line of business. Prior to this time his mother had come to Woodbury county with her son Slocum and took up a homestead of eighty acres, and when Lampman Nichols arrived he settled upon his mother's farm and carried on its cultivation until his mother's death. In 1876 he went to Colorado, where he opened a meat market, but not finding that business congenial he returned to Iowa in 1877, where he again worked at his trade until 1898, when he retired to private life and is now occupying a comfortable home in Leeds that stands upon a part of his mother's original homestead.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Nichols responded to the country's call for aid, enlisting as a member of Company B, Nineteenth Wisconsin Infantry, but after waiting ninety days to be mustered in he was discharged on account of illness, which he incurred by being stationed in damp, unhealthy quarters.

On the 8th of June, 1862, Mr. Nichols was married to Miss Maranda Elmer, a daughter of David Elmer, of Harvard, McHenry county, Illinois, where he carried on farming. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Nichols have been born four children: Henry E., born June 23, 1864, in Winneshiek county, Iowa, was married about 1887 to Miss Leah Holloway, of Sioux City, by whom he has three children, and he is now a machinist of St. Paul, Minnesota. Harriet, born September 4, 1865, in Winneshiek county, is now in business in Chicago. Eva R., born in Sioux City, January 3, 1869, died June 28, 1891. George L., born March 21, 1873, at Sioux City, married Miss Maranda Dies and is a machinist of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Mr. Nichols and his family attend the Methodist church and in his political belief he is a Republican, having long supported the principles of that party. His life has been an industrious one, and persistent labor, year after year, at length brought to him the capital that now enables him to live retired. He feels that he



MR. AND MRS. LAMPMAN NICHOLS.

made no mistake in changing his place of residence from Canada to the United States, and this country has no more loyal citizen than this adopted son of Woodbury county.

WILLIAM HARRISON ADAMS.

One of the most prominent and influential citizens of Smithland is the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. He takes an active and leading part in local politics and has three times been honored with the office of mayor of the village. Never were the reins of city government in more capable hands, for he is a progressive man, pre-eminently public-spirited, and all that pertains to the public welfare receives his hearty endorsement.

Mr. Adams was born in Boone county, Indiana, on the 11th of December, 1843, and is a representative of a very old and prominent family of Woodbury county. His father, Elijah Adams, was born June 15, 1814, in Nicholas county, Kentucky, and there grew to manhood. In early life he went to Indiana, where he was married on the 15th of February, 1837, to Miss Rebecca Buntin, who was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, May 6, 1814, and made that her home until nineteen years of age. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Adams continued to reside in Indiana until 1844, when they removed to Rock Island county, Illinois, and in 1856 came to Woodbury county, Iowa, arriving here in the spring of that year. The year previous the father had come to the county and decided to locate in Oto township, where he subsequently purchased six hundred and forty acres of land. Throughout his active business life he was extensively engaged in stock-raising and took one hundred and twenty-five head of cattle from Rock Island to this county on his removal to this place. On coming to Woodbury county he also brought with him eleven yoke of oxen and seven horses and five wagons, in which were conveyed his household goods and

farm implements. He also had a herd of fine graded cattle and two thorough-bred shorthorn Durham bulls. Later he brought to the county several Percheron stallions and probably did more to improve the grade of stock in this county than any other one man. He was very progressive and public-spirited and was a liberal supporter of all enterprises for the general good of the community. He built the first frame schoolhouse in Smithland in 1859 and one in Correctionville the following year. He also built the first plank bridge across the west fork of the Little Sioux in 1857 and another across the same stream at Climbing Hill in 1858. He was one of the first school directors in his district and served as supervisor of his township from 1861 until 1869, inclusive, being one of the members of the first board of supervisors. He died on the 22d of September, 1889, honored and respected by all who knew him. His wife passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Palmer Hall, in Oto township, December 20, 1900. Their lives were mostly passed on the frontier in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, and they were here during the "hard winter" of 1856-7, at which time Mr. Adams lost fifty-six head of cattle. In their family were four children: Elizabeth J., born October 9, 1839, is now Mrs. Palmer Hall; James W., born May 21, 1841, is a resident of Smithland, Iowa; William H. is the next of the family; and G. Elijah, born May 28, 1852, is represented on another page of this volume. The father was one of a family of eight children, the others being John, Whitney, Joseph B., Samuel, Orville, Mary E. and Hannah. His mother was a Riley and was of Irish descent, but little is known of the early ancestry of the family. The father's name was Ephraim Adams. He was of English extraction and was a resident of Kentucky, as were also his wife's people, several of whom were killed by the Indians.

William H. Adams was twelve years of age on the removal of the family to this county and

he aided in the arduous task of cultivating and improving the new farm. During his boyhood he hauled saw logs to mill and has probably broken more virgin soil than any other man in Little Sioux township, four or five yoke of oxen being hitched to the breaking plow. In 1856-7 he and his brother Wallace became intimately acquainted with Ink-pa-du-tah and his band of Indians, who committed the Spirit Lake massacre in April of the latter year. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company K, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, and remained in the service until hostilities ceased in 1866, mostly fighting the Indians in the northwest.

While home on a furlough Mr. Adams was married March 20, 1865, to Miss Helen Josephine Smith, a daughter of Orrin B. Smith. They had become acquainted when he was a boy of twelve and she a girl of eight years and the friendship then formed ripened into love as they grew older. Desiring a better education Mrs. Adams continued to attend school for a time after their marriage. They have become the parents of three children: Ernest M., the eldest, was born July 4, 1867, and pursued a four years' course in the medical department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, being now engaged in the practice of his chosen profession at Augusta, Wisconsin. Vernie Estelle, born September 8, 1869, is now the wife of Ernest W. Foster and lives at Pleasant Valley, Saskatchewan territory, Canada. They have five children: Harrison Lafayette, born December 16, 1892; Earl W., July 28, 1894; Ernest Marion, March 7, 1896; Glenn Ernest, July 4, 1899; and Alda Marie, January 6, 1902. Mr. Foster's father, Lycurgus Foster, came to Woodbury county, Iowa, in 1858 and is still living at Sergeant Bluff. Orrin Elijah, our subject's youngest child, was born November 16, 1881, attended the common schools of this county and later was graduated from the high school at the age of sixteen. He is a very great student and has a bright future. At the age of twenty-one he entered the United States government service

and is now gunner's mate on a torpedo boat destroyer, the Whipple, at Pensacola, Florida, having two more years to serve.

Mr. Adams is quite prominent and influential in public affairs and served as supervisor of Little Sioux township from 1890 to 1895 inclusive and was one of the first school directors of his district. He was three times chosen justice of the peace. Three times he was elected mayor of Smithland and was defeated at the spring election of 1904 by only four votes. He is popular with all classes and by his many friends is familiarly known as Harry Adams. He has ever been an active political worker and his opinions carry weight in the councils of his party. Mr. Adams is a man of athletic build, having a large, well knit frame. Although possessing the physical strength and a willing wrestler, he is a man of peaceful tendencies and was never in but one fight, at which time he was compelled to defend himself against one of the most noted frontier bullies. This occurred at the old fairground at Sioux City, where both men were exhibiting stock, and their quarrel grew out of that fact. Fisher, the noted bully, was a giant desperado who boasted of having licked one hundred men and everybody feared him. He was always looking for a fight, was "cock of the walk" and imposed on all, but he tried his domineering tactics once too often. Mr. Adams saw no reason to be afraid of him and proceeded to defend himself from the start, giving the bully an unmerciful thrashing in very quick time. It was a hard fight, both being determined to win, and it is said that the only difference between the men at the end of the fight was that Mr. Adams walked off the ground and Fisher was carried off.

Mr. Adams has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and has the regard of his brethren of these organizations. That his business affairs have been well managed is shown by the fact that he is now the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of land in Little

Sioux and Oto townships, comprising some of the best farming land to be found in Iowa. He has now leased his farm, however, and is living in Smithland, where in 1901 he erected a beautiful and commodious two-story residence.

GEORGE W. BROWN, JR.

He who studies the signs of the times, noting the business conditions and the increasing complexity of trade relations, can not but be impressed by the fact that the young man or woman who enters the business world and wishes to succeed must be well equipped for his work with broad and thorough understanding of business principles. The call is continually being made for capable employes, and this has led to the establishment of business schools and colleges, wherein the people who expect to become factors in business life may receive practical training therefor. In many sections of the country such schools have sprung up and there is none of this character in Iowa more reliable or doing more efficient work than Brown's Business College of Sioux City.

Professor Brown, who stands at the head of the institution and in his educational work exhibits the enterprising, progressive spirit so characteristic of the middle west, was born in Fulton county, Illinois, in 1867, his parents being Charles I. and Mary E. (Ogle) Brown. The former, a native of Lodi Center, New York, was a representative of an old New Jersey family. Throughout the greater part of his life he followed farming, and his death occurred in April, 1901, at the age of sixty-two years. His widow, who belonged to an old New England family, is still living, and by her marriage she had nine children, seven of whom survive.

George W. Brown, Jr., the eldest, had but limited opportunity to attend the public schools and in 1886 he entered the Jacksonville Business College, at Jacksonville, Illinois, and pur-

sued normal courses of study. He began teaching in Peoria, Illinois, in 1888—in Brown's Business College—in which for five years he was instructor in bookkeeping and penmanship. He was then promoted to the position of principal of Brown's Ottawa College, where he continued until 1899, when he came to Sioux City and began the promotion of Brown's Business College here. Brown's College opened with an enrollment of one hundred and eighty and there are now five hundred students in annual attendance. The school is the private property of G. W. Brown, Jr., and occupies the entire second floor of the New England building. The management of this college rests with the proprietor, who has had great success as a teacher of the commercial branches during the past sixteen years. He received a diploma and honorable mention from the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. A number of his students had sets of books, penmanship, typewriting, etc., on exhibition at Chicago, and he also had a number of students in the Model Business College or Active Exhibit of the American Business Colleges in Chicago, in 1893. The instruction and discipline of Professor Brown's school are under his immediate supervision and he is assisted by experienced and successful teachers. His wife has been an important factor in the upbuilding of the college and now has charge of the shorthand and typewriting department. The equipment of the school, the schoolroom facilities, the instructors in charge, the plan of the courses of study, and the methods are all chosen successfully and carefully selected with one single high purpose in view—to train and develop the young people into competent office workers within the shortest time possible. Professor Brown is a member of the National Federation of Teachers' Association; also an active member of the Central Teachers' Association and a member of the executive committee of the latter, while his wife is an active member of

the National Gregg Shorthand Teachers' Association.

In 1892 Professor Brown was married to Miss Jennie R. Yates, a daughter of James P. Yates, of Pekin, Illinois, and they have three children: Louis P., James Y. and J. Adah. The parents hold membership in the First Congregational church and Mr. Brown holds membership relations with the Modern Woodmen of America. In citizenship, in church and social relations, in business and private life, he is actuated by honorable principles, worthy motives and a deep sense of conscientious obligation, and his life therefore has been such as to command uniform admiration and esteem.

OLIVER J. MOORE.

Oliver J. Moore, who during the twelve years of his residence in Sioux City has become a foremost factor in commercial affairs and is also prominent in trade circles in this portion of the country, was born in St. Peter, Minnesota, October 26, 1869. His parents were Charles E. and Anna (Magner) Moore, both of whom are now residents of Sioux City. The father is a stonemason by trade and has followed that pursuit throughout an active business career.

When nine years of age Oliver J. Moore accompanied his parents on their removal to Nebraska and when thirteen years of age he became a student in Craghton College, at Omaha, Nebraska, where he pursued a three years' course. When his school days were over he entered the service of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company, with which he was connected until 1889, when he went to Chicago, securing employment in the packing house of Nelson Morris, with whom he continued until 1892.

In that year Mr. Moore came to Sioux City, where he has since made his home. Here he entered the wholesale grocery house of C.

Shenkborg Company, at a nominal salary, but he soon proved his value, and his capability won ready recognition in rapid promotion until at the end of three years he was secretary of the company, which was incorporated under the name of the C. Shenkborg Company. Mr. Moore is also general manager, and under his control the business has rapidly developed, this being now the largest grocery house in Iowa, covering three and a half acres of floor space. Mr. Moore is also the treasurer of the Lindholm Furniture Company, of Sioux City, and he is one of the executive committee of the Wholesale Grocery Association of Iowa and Nebraska.

Mr. Moore was married on the 2d of October, 1892, to Miss Hannah C. Wall, a daughter of James P. Wall, who is represented on another page of this volume. They have six children, three sons and three daughters, the eldest, Lucile Eulalia, being eleven years of age, while the youngest is less than six months old at this writing in September, 1904. The parents are members of the Catholic church and Mr. Moore belongs to the Elks Lodge, the Sioux City Boat Club and the Commercial Club, and is chairman of the transportation committee. He stands to-day prominent in social and commercial circles of the city, a typical American man of the enterprising west, whose progressive spirit has led to large accomplishment and gratifying result.

ORRIN B. SMITH.

Iowa owes its high standing among the sovereign commonwealths that make up the United States to the high character and dauntless spirit of the settlers who made their homes within her borders in the early days. To their inspiration and work is due the wonderful progress that has been made along all lines. Among the brave and far-sighted pioneers who aided in opening up Woodbury county to civilization is numbered



A. B. Moore

Orrin B. Smith, the founder of Smithland and its first postmaster.

Mr. Smith was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, on the 11th of April, 1816, and was of Irish and Welsh descent, while some Dutch blood also flowed through his veins. Before leaving New York, he was married in 1840 to Miss Celia Bragg, who was of Welsh extraction, and to them were born three children. Lovisa, the eldest, was born October 22, 1840, and died March 24, 1893. She was married in February, 1856, to Charles Cobb, theirs being the first wedding among the white people celebrated in Smithland. Geraldine, the next younger, was born October 14, 1842. Castana (Celia) was born in 1844 and died in infancy. For his second wife Mr. Smith married Genevieve Bower, by whom he had nine children: Helen J., born March 20, 1848, is now the wife of William H. Adams, who is represented on another page of this volume; Chloe T. was born November 24, 1849; Orrin E., born August 29, 1851, served as sheriff of Rock county, Nebraska, for ten consecutive years and was able to throw any man of his size; Celia, born in 1853, died at the age of six months; Frank T. was born in 1857; Patience was born March 24, 1859, and died January 2, 1892; Hugh and Washington are also deceased; and Alice, born August 7, 1866, is now Mrs. Gividen and lives in Onawa, Iowa. The mother of these children died July 1, 1868, and the father was afterward married twice but had no children by those unions.

Before coming to Iowa Mr. Smith lived for a time in Lake county, Illinois, and in the spring of 1852 went to Council Bluffs. In the fall of 1852 he first visited the present site of Smithland with his brother Edwin M. Smith and a Mr. Hurley, on a hunting expedition. Two miles north he came upon the home of Curtis Lamm, now a resident of Grundy Center, Grundy county, Iowa, and he also came across the homes of W. S. White and J. Sumner, who were Mormons but had left the followers of

Joseph Smith at Council Bluffs as they did not believe in polygamy. Mr. Lamm was the first permanent white settler in the county except a few Frenchmen who had Indian wives. He was born in Indiana, November 10, 1818, and from that state removed to Wisconsin, where he was married February 15, 1843, to Nancy M. Lyman, who was born in Clark county, Illinois, June 17, 1825. In 1850 they arrived in Kanessville or Council Bluffs, where the Mormons had stopped on their way from Nauvoo in 1847. In January, 1851, Mr. Lamm, in company with a companion, Holden, came up the Little Sioux river and took up a claim two miles north of Smithland, which he made his permanent home. In August, 1904, Mr. Lamm, his wife and daughter, Mrs. I. T. Martin, of Des Moines, attended the Old Settlers' picnic at Smithland, and visited his old home. He is now eighty-six and she is seventy-nine years old. In April, 1851, Mr. Lamm started for Woodbury county with his family, arriving there in May. Mr. Lamm located his claim two miles north of Smithland, May 5, 1851, and erected thereon a log cabin. The next to locate in this region was Eli Lee, our subject's brother-in-law, who arrived here in February, 1853. In 1856 fever and ague became quite prevalent in this locality and Mr. Lamm removed to Sioux City. He is now eighty-six and his wife seventy-nine years of age. In those early days wild game of all kinds was plentiful and as many as two hundred elk were seen in one drove. In course of his lifetime Mr. Smith killed over one thousand deer here and elsewhere. There were many wild turkeys and also semi-wild hogs. On this first hunting trip he bought a claim from a Mormon and in the spring of 1853 he removed his family to it. The town of Smithland stands upon this claim.

In 1854 Mr. Smith first surveyed and platted the town of Smithland but did not have the plat filed, and the following year it was resurveyed and the plat recorded. Dr. Rice was elected the first mayor and Mr. Smith was appointed

the first postmaster on the establishment of the office at this place in 1855. The first sermon preached in the town was in Mr. Smith's cabin in the fall of that year by Rev. D. J. Havens, a Methodist Episcopal minister, who used the kitchen table as a desk. Later Rev. Havens married the widow of Hiram Smith, who was killed by falling on the saw in the first sawmill erected in Little Sioux township. Upon the present site of Smithland our subject erected in 1856 the first fine large barn built of lumber in the township or for many miles around, and it was dedicated by a dance which began in the evening and lasted until noon of the following day and at which all of the early settlers were present, both old and young. This barn was torn down in August, 1904.

On the 1st of August, 1853, Woodbury county was organized with twenty-four townships and that year seventeen votes were polled. Orrin B. Smith was elected the first prosecuting attorney; Eli Lee, coroner; Curtis Lamm, justice of the peace; and Edwin M. Smith, constable. The county seat was then called Sergeant Bluff or Floyds Bluff. Our subject was a western man in the true sense of that term, was ready for a fight or a fortune, to attend church and do good. His was a typical pioneer home, where the latch-string was always out and a friend or stranger always found a hearty welcome. He was open-hearted and generous, always ready to aid those in need, though not a member of any church. He was strictly honorable in all his dealings, contracted no debts, incurred no mortgages and gave all men their due. He was somewhat of a rover and traveled quite extensively. He lived in the town of Newport, Nebraska, for a time and also at Stuart, that state, and twice went to Pike's Peak, but did not take his family, the last trip being made in May, 1860. In 1892 and 1898 he visited Florida and died at Plant City, near Tampa, on the 11th of November, of the latter year, honored and respected by all who knew him.

RUDOLPH SELZER.

Rudolph Selzer, the pioneer brewer of Sioux City and the founder of what is still one of the leading industrial enterprises of the city, long figured in business circles here, and was widely known for his reliability as well as his energy and laudable ambition. He was born in Geissen, Germany, Sunday, September 28, 1828, was reared in that country and in early life became a student in a university there, in which he studied theology, his grandfather intending him for the ministry, but after his grandfather's death he abandoned the idea of entering the church in order to take up a business career.

Mr. Selzer was married in Germany to Miss Theresa Wasser and in 1853 they came to the United States, residing for a brief period in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, after which they removed to Rock Island, Illinois, in the spring of 1854. In early life Mr. Selzer had learned the shoemaker's trade and he followed that pursuit in Pennsylvania, in Illinois and after his removal to Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1857. In 1858 he became a resident of Omaha, Nebraska, where he was associated with Fred Krug in the establishment of what was known as the Fred Krug Brewery, Mr. Selzer furnishing the capital while Mr. Krug supplied the experience, being a practical brewer. They began operations on a small scale, under the firm style of Krug & Selzer, and the extent of their early operations is indicated by the fact that they delivered their product from a wheelbarrow. This was the first brewery in Omaha. The business, however, rapidly increased and became a profitable investment. In 1860 Mr. Selzer sold his interest to Mr. Krug and came to Sioux City, where the same year he established the first brewery of this place, on Fourth street, between Iowa and Court streets, but later moved to the corner of Ninth and Douglas streets, his previous experience in Omaha qualifying him for the successful conduct of a similar enterprise. His trade rapidly increased



RUDOLPH SELZER.



CHARLES SELZER.

and for about twenty-two years he carried on a profitable business, but the prohibition law of Iowa went into effect in 1883, forcing him to close out his business with considerable loss. He had, however, acquired a very desirable competence in former years and from this time he lived practically retired from active business life.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Selzer were born four sons and one daughter: Charles, Louis, Otto, Fritz and Emma, all of whom are mentioned elsewhere in this volume. The sons Charles, Louis and Otto became their father's successors in business, while Fritz is a dealer in fine horses of Sioux City. He married Anna Bourett and they reside at 905 Douglas avenue.

Mr. Selzer was a member of Landmark Lodge, No. 103, A. F. & A. M., and had the regard of his brethren of the fraternity, because of his spirit of brotherly kindness and helpfulness, which is the basic element of the order. He died July 11, 1898, at the age of sixty-nine years, and his widow, surviving him several years, made her home with her children until her death, which occurred June 4, 1903, when she was seventy-eight years of age.

CHARLES SELZER.

Charles Selzer, who is extensively and successfully engaged in a wholesale liquor business and is numbered among the representatives of those controlling productive industries in Sioux City, was born in Rock Island, Illinois, Tuesday, August 28, 1855, a son of Rudolph and Theresa Selzer, who are mentioned on another page of this volume. He was about six years of age when his parents removed to Sioux City and here he was reared, attending the public schools and later becoming a student in St. Benedict's College, at Atchison, Kansas. When his education was completed he returned to Sioux City and entered upon his business career as an employe in his father's brewery. He af-

terward secured employment in Hearnscourt's brewery at Cincinnati, Ohio, and subsequently in Lemp's brewery, at St. Louis, Missouri, thus gaining a thorough knowledge of the business in every department. He then returned to Sioux City and assumed full control of the operation of his father's brewing plant as foreman and continued in that position until the prohibition law went into effect in Iowa. In 1887 he established a wholesale business in Covington, Nebraska, just across the river from Sioux City, in connection with his brothers Otto and Louis, conducting their enterprise there until after the millet law was passed, when they returned to Sioux City and opened the present wholesale and retail business under the firm name of Selzer Brothers. In the meantime Louis Selzer had died and Otto and Charles Selzer were then partners, this relation being maintained until the death of Otto Selzer, on the 16th of March, 1904. Charles Selzer has since been alone in business. He handles all kinds of liquors, doing both a wholesale and retail business, and the wholesale territory covers Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa. Employment is furnished twelve men and Mr. Selzer is agent for Christian Moerlein of Cincinnati, William J. Lemp of St. Louis, and the Sioux City Brewing Company. The business is located at Nos. 312 and 314 Pierce street, where there is a frontage of fifty feet, while the lot extends back to a depth of one hundred and fifty feet. On this ground a three-story brick building has been erected and the entire structure is utilized in carrying on the business. There is a bowling alley on the second floor and rectifying and wholesale liquors on the third floor.

On the 10th of December, 1878, Mr. Selzer was united in marriage to Miss Anna Josephine Lessenich, whose parents are mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Three children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Selzer: J. Rudolph, born July 16, 1879, is his father's assistant and bookkeeper in the wholesale house.

He married Servia Leander, of Sioux City, and they reside at the corner of Market and Twelfth streets. Mary C., born August 7, 1882, is the wife of C. A. Koonz, formerly of Burlington, Iowa, and now manager of the cigar department of the wholesale house of Howell, Pratt & Warfield, of Sioux City. They have one son, Charles, born in September, 1903, and they reside at No. 410 Twelfth street. George C., born June 18, 1889, is a student in the high school, a member of the class of 1905. Mrs. Charles Selzer was born in Geneseo, Illinois, and her father is J. J. Lessenich, proprietor of the Chicago House of Sioux City.

In his political affiliation Charles Selzer is a stalwart Democrat and has served as alderman of Sioux City for three years, being elected to succeed his brother Louis upon the latter's death. He is quite prominent in fraternal and social circles of the city, belonging to the Sons of Herman, the Elks Lodge and the Germania Club. He is also a member of the Krieger Verein and the German Maennerehor and in all of these organizations he has won the warm regard and friendship of many with whom he has come in contact. He is a man of business ability and marked enterprise and having a thorough understanding of his business is so conducting it as to make it a profitable investment.

LOUIS SELZER.

Louis Selzer, the youngest of the three brothers who constituted the well-known firm of Selzer Brothers, brewers and wholesale liquor dealers of Sioux City, was born Sunday, March 1, 1863, his parents being Rudolph and Theresa Selzer, natives of Germany. Emigrating to America, the father became the pioneer brewer of Omaha, Nebraska, and of Sioux City and was living here at the time of the birth of his son Louis. The latter, reared under the parental roof, attended the public schools and

also pursued a course in the commercial college here, being thereby well fitted for the duties that devolved upon him when he entered the employ of his father in the capacity of book-keeper. Later he became associated with his brothers, Charles and Otto, in the wholesale liquor business and the association remained a most harmonious one up to the time of his death. They developed their enterprise along modern business lines, enlarging their facilities to meet the growing demands of the trade and built up an extensive and profitable business, while in trade circles the house sustained an enviable reputation for straightforward dealing.

In 1894 Louis Selzer was married to Miss Emma Lessenich at Sioux City, and they had one child, Louise, who was born in 1896.

Two months prior to his death Louis Selzer was elected to the position of alderman from the fourth ward. He was a stanch Democrat in his political views, and was recognized as one of the local leaders in his party. His interest in the city was deep and sincere, and he and his brothers ever favored the progressive measures which had for their object the substantial upbuilding of the city of their residence. Louis Selzer, in the midst of an active and successful business career, died in 1896.

OTTO SELZER.

Otto Selzer, whose tragic death on Wednesday evening, March 16, 1904, caused widespread regret among his many friends in Sioux City, was well known in business circles of northwestern Iowa and other sections of the west, and in social life had gained warm regard and esteem in the city in which he had long made his home. He was born in Sioux City in July, 1860, and attended the public schools, but when only a boy he went abroad and studied the brewing business in Germany, where are located the best plants of the kind in the world. He put forth every effort to gain



OTTO SELZER.



LOUIS SELZER.

a practical and accurate knowledge of the business and returned to Sioux City an expert maltster. His father, many years before, had established a brewery here, and Otto Selzer became a partner in the enterprise, the firm of Selzer Brothers being organized at this time, the partners being Charles, Louis and Otto Selzer. He was very active in the control of the business up to the time of his death and introduced various improvements with which he had become familiar during his stay in Germany. He was progressive in all that he did and his labors proved a valued factor in the successful conduct of the business. During the period when the prohibition law was in effect in the state business was carried on in Covington, Nebraska, and after the passage of the mullet law was again established in Sioux City.

On the evening of March 16, 1904, about seven o'clock, Mr. Selzer was conversing in the office with his brother Charles. He had just come in from a drive and had not yet removed his overcoat. Noticing that the electric light had not been turned on he stepped back into the engine room to investigate and found that the belt was off the shaft. Evidently he attempted to replace it and his overcoat was caught by the flywheel. It was whirling at a rate of twelve hundred revolutions per minute, driven by a twenty-horse power engine. Mr. Selzer was drawn in by the wheel and dragged around many times, death resulting from the accident. The funeral was held at the family home, 905 Douglas avenue, the service being conducted by Rev. J. D. O. Powers, of the Unitarian church, and the interment was made in Floyd cemetery.

Otto Selzer was a member of the Order of Eagles and of the various German societies of the city. The funeral was conducted by the Order of Eagles, over two hundred being in line in a procession headed by Reed's band. It was one of the largest funeral processions ever seen in Sioux City for Mr. Selzer was popular and had a very extensive circle of

friends, who felt the deepest regret at his untimely death.

CHARLES F. HOYT.

Charles Franklin Hoyt, to whose enterprise and business sagacity Sioux City owes much of its commercial growth and activity, was a capitalist whose success was attributable to his own efforts. He took up his abode here in 1871 and from that time figured prominently in public affairs bearing close connection with the city's progress. He was born November 13, 1842, in McDonough county, Illinois, upon a farm between Colchester and Tennessee. His parents were Jonathan and Betsey (Rowley) Hoyt. His grandfather also bore the name of Jonathan and both he and his son Jonathan Hoyt, Jr., were natives of New Hampshire, the latter being born in 1808. The former was noted for his great strength and often gave exhibitions of his prowess at the gatherings of the state militia by lifting and carrying great weights. He married Miss Jennima Ford, who like her husband was probably of English lineage. Their son Jonathan, reared to manhood in New Hampshire, was married after attaining his majority to Miss Elizabeth Rowley, whose birth occurred in Syracuse, New York, in 1819. They became residents of Illinois and Charles F. Hoyt was reared upon the home farm there, assisting in the labors of field and meadow through the summer months, while in the winter seasons he attended the public schools. Attracted by the reports concerning the rich mineral districts of Idaho he went to that state with two companions and as they took turns in driving the team each walked two-thirds of the entire distance. Mr. Hoyt devoted three years to prospecting and mining in Idaho and Montana and became noted for his ability in finding his way over the rocky snow-capped mountains of that region. He only met with fair success in his search for gold, but he spent three

years in traveling and during that period he learned the art of photography. Arriving in Sioux City in 1871 he was afterward closely identified with its business affairs, to the benefit of the city as well as of self. He entered into a partnership with J. H. Hamilton and for four years conducted a photographic gallery. On the expiration of that period he turned his attention to the manufacture of vinegar and pickling materials and conducted the enterprise with excellent success until 1890, being the founder of the Sioux City Vinegar & Pickling Works. Seeing a favorable opening for the establishment of a brick and tile factory he founded a business of that character and became president of the Sioux City Brick & Tile Works and also the president of the Sioux City Stoneware Works. Quick to recognize a business opportunity and utilizing the means at hand he became a very prominent factor in industrial circles. He was the president of the Sioux City Paving Brick Company and thus was connected with the placing of many home products upon the market. He also dealt extensively in real estate and had large landed holdings in Kansas. During his later years he controlled many important real-estate negotiations and he laid out four of the best additions to Sioux City—Highland, Springdale, Edgewood Terrace and North Riverside. In 1897, however, he put aside business cares and lived in the enjoyment of a well earned rest up to the time of his death.

Mr. Hoyt was united in marriage to Mrs. Martha (Harris) Goldie, who was born in Batavia, New York, December 31, 1836, a daughter of William and Sarah (Mills) Harris, both of whom were natives of England, and they came to America in early life, locating first in New York city, where Mr. Harris engaged in the retail shoe business for a few years. He afterward removed to Batavia, New York, where he conducted business until his death. His wife died in California. There were six children born unto Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt:

Charles L., who is engaged in the electrical business in Chicago; Frank A., a dentist of Lowden, Iowa; Martha L., the wife of Wesley L. Smith, county attorney of Onawa, Iowa; Harry, who resides at home with his mother and is employed in the freight office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company in Sioux City; Edna M., at home; and Ralph, who died at the age of six months.

Mr. Hoyt was prominent in public affairs and his influence was ever given on the side of progress, reform and improvement. He was elected to fill out an unexpired term as mayor and was then chosen for a full term. He was also alderman from the third ward for more than six years, elected on the Democratic ticket. He took a very active and helpful interest in politics as a supporter of the Democracy and his patriotism and his loyalty to the general welfare were numbered among his salient characteristics. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias lodge of Sioux City and was a most kindhearted, benevolent man, his generosity prompting him to aid many an unfortunate one on the journey of life. He died January 12, 1899. The salient traits of his character were such as commended him to the confidence and good will of all with whom he came in contact and Sioux City numbered him among her prominent and valued representatives. His widow, who is a member of the Congregational church of Sioux City and has many warm friends here, now resides at the old home at No. 1105 Pierce street. She has recently sold much of her property, however, and intends to spend several months in California, but will return and make Sioux City her home.

ROBERT GOLDIE.

Robert Goldie, active and influential in the business circles of Sioux City, became one of the early settlers of Woodbury county, where

he took up his abode in 1857. He established the first bakery here and from that time until his death was closely connected with commercial interests. A native of Scotland, he was a son of James Goldie, who always resided in Scotland, where he was employed in cotton mills throughout the greater part of his life. Robert Goldie acquired his education in the schools of his native country and when a young man emigrated to America, locating first in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he learned the baker's trade. He was thus employed for a few years and subsequently he went to Racine, Wisconsin, where he began business on his own account. He was proprietor of one of the largest bakeries of that city and he conducted an extensive business while there.

During his residence in Milwaukee Mr. Goldie was married to Miss Martha Harris, who is now the widow of Charles F. Hoyt, of Sioux City, and mention of her parents is made in connection with the preceding sketch of Mr. Hoyt. There were six children born unto Mr. and Mrs. Goldie: Helen S., the wife of H. M. Waldo, a resident of California; James William, who in partnership with his brother is engaged in the retail shoe business in Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Wallace R., who married and is in partnership with his brother in Cedar Rapids; Charlotte S., the widow of Charles E. Ruggles, who is represented elsewhere in this volume; Flora S., the wife of George Sinclair, the cashier of the Woodbury County Savings Bank of Sioux City; and one child that died unnamed in infancy.

After his marriage Mr. Goldie engaged in business in Racine, Wisconsin, until 1857, when he came to Sioux City, where he established the first bakery here. Success attended the enterprise from the beginning and he continued in business for more than twenty years, or until his death. He died here July 5, 1878. Socially he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in his political views he was a Republican. He prospered in his

undertakings and he also belonged to that class of representative American men, who, while promoting their individual interests, also advance the general welfare. He is yet remembered by many of the early residents of this place as a man whom to know was to respect and honor.

D. E. KERBY.

D. E. Kerby, alderman of the second ward of Sioux City, was born at Lawler, Chickasaw county, Iowa, May 9, 1868. He is the son of Daniel R. and Ellen (Rochford) Kerby. Both of his parents were born in Ireland. In 1855 they settled in Chickasaw county, Iowa, where the father was engaged in farming for many years. Later he conducted a general store and in 1876 opened a bank in Lawler. The family moved to Sioux City in 1888.

D. E. Kerby is one of ten children, nine of whom are living. He attended the public school and Catholic school in Lawler, after which he took the commercial course in St. Joseph's College, Dubuque, having been graduated in 1885. He spent three years in his father's bank as cashier and in 1888 he came to Sioux City to represent his father in the firm of Kerby & Lynch which had built up an extensive loan and insurance business. In 1896 Mr. Kerby succeeded his father as a member of the firm, the latter having retired from business.

January 7, 1897, he was married to Miss Sarah Jordan, who had been a successful teacher in the schools of Sioux City. Four children have been born to them.

Mr. Kerby is a public-spirited man. He has been active in the Democratic organizations of Sioux City and Woodbury county. He was elected alderman from the second ward in April, 1904, having overcome a normal Republican majority of two hundred and fifty. He is chairman of the auditing and fire department

committees and is a member of the committee on streets, alleys, bridges, waterworks, health, light and printing. Mr. Kerby is a Catholic and is always actively interested in affairs which interest the Catholics of the city. He is a Knight of Columbus and a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters and Woodmen of the World.

EMILIE E. RAUCH, M. D.

Dr. Emilie E. Rauch, who since her graduation from the Sioux City College of Medicine with the class of 1903, has been engaged in practice in the county seat, was born in Elmore, Wisconsin, December 9, 1863, her parents being Theodore and Elizabeth (Damm) Rauch. Mr. Rauch came with his father from Arnstadt, Schwartzburg Sondershausen in Thuringen, Germany, on board sail boat "Matha," July 4, 1844, and after residing for many years in Wisconsin removed to Bonhomme county, South Dakota. He had become a resident of the Badger state when only twelve years of age, and throughout his business career he has followed farming, taking up a homestead claim in South Dakota in 1879, after which he transformed it into a good farm. He was also an artist, manifesting considerable merit in portrait work, and he had a brother, Guenther Rauch, who possessed high artistic talent. He was well known in Wisconsin, where he died December 9, 1898. Also another brother, Friderich, who was a composer of distinction. In the family of Theodore and Elizabeth Rauch were twelve children, two of whom are now deceased.

Dr. Rauch, in early girlhood, attended the country schools of Wisconsin, and at the age of sixteen years accompanied her parents to South Dakota, after which she attended school at Yankton for about a year. She afterward taught in the district schools until twenty-one years of age, at which time she took up a pre-

emption claim from the government of one hundred and sixty acres in Faulk county. After living on the claim for six months she proved it up by paying a dollar and a quarter per acre, after which she continued to teach school until coming to Sioux City in 1890.

Here she pursued a commercial course in the business college and then accepted a position in the F. Hansen drug store, in which she remained until 1897. She then entered the Sioux City College of Medicine, was graduated in 1903 and began the practice of her profession in Sioux City, where she has been very successful, enjoying now a practice which has steadily grown in volume and importance. She belongs to the Woodbury County Medical Society and the Iowa State Medical Society, and her reading and study are continually broadening her knowledge and increasing her efficiency in the profession which she has chosen as a life work.

CHARLES M. METCALF.

Among the representative agriculturists of Willow township is numbered Charles M. Metcalf, who has spent the most of his life in the vicinity of his present home. He was born, however, in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, January 3, 1863, and is a son of Miles J. and Fannie M. (Dunbar) Metcalf, who were also natives of that state. The mother was one of a family of six children, the others being George Dunbar; Mrs. Sarah Price, of Nebraska; Mrs. Helen Belknap, of Washington; Mrs. Sylvia Smith, of California; and Mary, who is living in Texas.

Our subject was only six months old when his parents left Pennsylvania and removed to Jackson county, Minnesota, and was eight years of age at the time of the removal of the family to Woodbury county, Iowa. They made their first location ten miles north of the present home of our subject and after spending three years there they took up their residence on the farm



Mrs. Emilie E. Rauch

where Charles M. is now living. It is a well improved place, conveniently located east of Holly Springs, and here the father still makes his home with his children. He has followed farming and stock-raising with good success and has also practiced veterinary surgery. He is well known and highly respected throughout the community in which he lives and is an earnest member of the Methodist church, to which his estimable wife also belonged. She died on the home farm September 24, 1889. They were the parents of the following children: Emery G.; Homer, deceased; Hattie A.; Mendell L.; Charles M.; Nettie J.; Estus B.; Libbie (Elizabeth); Walter; Edward W.; and Miles, who died in infancy.

On the home farm Charles M. Metcalf grew to manhood with but limited educational advantages, only attending school for a short time. He assisted in the work of the farm and with his father and brothers devoted considerable attention to trapping during his youth. At present he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, owns one hundred and sixty acres and is meeting with a fair degree of success in his chosen occupation.

Mr. Metcalf was married August 1, 1891, to Miss Marietta Kelsey, who was born August 1, 1872, a daughter of Henry and Maria (Hyland) Kelsey, who were natives of Ohio. The father, residing at Holly Springs, is a farmer and landowner. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and is a Republican in politics. His wife died May 15, 1899, and is buried in the Holly Springs cemetery. In their family were five children: Mrs. Metcalf; Ira, who resides in Illinois; Carrie, at home; Rose, wife of Martin Seward, of Willow township, Woodbury county; and Pearl H. Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf have become the parents of four children: Leonard, born July 17, 1892; Elsie Lena, who was born March 12, 1896, and died May 25, 1897; Celia Leona, born June 10, 1897; and Clinton, born April 15, 1901.

By his ballot Mr. Metcalf supports the men and measures of the Republican party and aids in any movement which he believes calculated to promote the moral or social welfare of the community in which he resides. Both he and his wife are faithful members of the Methodist church of Holly Springs, taking an active part in its work, and for the past five years he has served as superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is a man of quiet habits and is highly respected and esteemed by all who know him.

PAUL C. HOWE.

Paul C. Howe, city editor of the Sioux City Morning Journal, is a comparatively recent accession to the ranks of Iowa's newspaper men, having come to this city from Wisconsin in October, 1902. At that time he entered the services of the Journal as a reporter, in which capacity he remained until October, 1903, when he assumed the city editorship.

Mr. Howe's native state is Wisconsin. He was born in Lancaster, April 19, 1878, and is a son of John H. Howe, who was a native of New York and when a young man came to the west, engaging in mercantile pursuits. For many years J. H. Howe was a traveling salesman for Edson Keith & Company, of Chicago, and is now general manager for the Rough Rider Manufacturing Company at Lancaster, Wisconsin. In 1876 he was married to Thelma Jones, a native of Wisconsin.

After completing a course in the high school at Lancaster, Paul Howe entered Beloit College at Beloit, Wisconsin, where he was graduated *cum laude* in 1900. During the two succeeding years he was instructor in sciences and German in the Linsly Military Academy at Wheeling, West Virginia, and during the summer of 1902 he did editorial work in New York city for Dodd, Mead & Company, coming to Sioux City the following fall. Here he has since been connected with the Sioux City Morning Journal as its city editor.

A. A. SADLER.

A. A. Sadler, living on section 3, Wolf Creek township, is an active, enterprising and prosperous farmer whose landed possessions cover three hundred and forty acres. He was born in Jackson county, Iowa, on the 14th of November, 1858, and is a son of Joseph Sadler, a native of Ohio, whose birth occurred in Summit county, in 1839. There he was reared and about 1850 he came to Iowa, locating first in Jackson county, where he made his home for a year. He then took up his abode in Clinton county, where he improved a farm. His first wife died in Clinton county and he afterward married again. His children were seven in number, the eldest being A. A. Sadler, of this review. The others are J. F., a resident of Sioux City; O. A., a substantial farmer of Wolf Creek township; Martha L., the wife of William McFarland, of Woodbury county; J. C., a resident farmer of Wolf Creek township; R. M., who is living on the home farm in Clinton county; and W. W., who is a physician engaged in practice in Bee, Nebraska.

A. A. Sadler spent his boyhood days on the home farm and attended the common schools, acquiring there a good English education. On his nineteenth birthday he was married to Miss Nancy Whittsell, who was born in Jackson county and was reared in Clinton county. He afterward carried on farming near the old homestead for two years and then came to Woodbury county, where he purchased one hundred and thirty acres of raw land and began the development of his present farm. To this he added as opportunity came to him and he now has three hundred and forty acres in one body. This is a splendidly improved property and he has a large two-story residence, in the rear of which are found commodious barns and other necessary outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock. He has planted a young orchard and, indeed, has made the place what it is to-day, carrying on his work along progressive lines year after

year, his life being characterized by indefatigable industry, frugality and careful management.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Sadler have been born five children: Mrs. Rose Wilcox, a widow who resides with her parents and has one son, Cecil Wilcox; Ray R., Mary, Jesse, and Flossie. In his political views Mr. Sadler is a staunch Democrat where national issues are involved, but at local elections votes independently. He has served as township clerk and as a member of the school board and is deeply interested in the cause of education, doing everything in his power to secure competent teachers and raise the standard of the schools in this locality. He has been a delegate to the conventions of his party and while he does not care for office himself he is deeply interested in the success of Democratic principles. Both he and his wife are consistent and loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is now serving on the official board. His life has ever been straightforward and honorable and he is known as a careful, cautious business man, whose persistent labor has been the basis of the competency that he has acquired.

HENRY M. PIERCE.

Henry M. Pierce, who was numbered among those who witnessed the beginning of things in Sioux City and aided in the advancement of progress as the years went by, arrived here in 1872 and was engaged in contracting in Woodbury county throughout his remaining days. He was born in Kennebec county, Maine, March 11, 1825, a son of Elbridge and Sarah (Gorham) Pierce, the former a native of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and the latter of Maine. When a young man the father removed to the Pine Tree state, where he engaged in ship-building throughout the remainder of his life. Both he and his wife died at the home of their son in Newport, Rhode Island. George Pierce,



A. A. SADLER AND FAMILY.

a brother of Henry M. Pierce, was also a ship-builder and built the following vessels: Puritan, Pilgrim and Priscilla. He was afterward made superintendent of all the Fall River and Hudson River steamers and was thus connected in a business way up to the time of his death.

Henry M. Pierce acquired a good education, supplementing his early training by study in Hollowell Seminary, where he fitted himself for the sea. At the age of eighteen years he secured employment as a ship carpenter on a vessel which was starting upon a whaling voyage. He was afterward made captain and had charge of the ships Manila, Hongkong, Portsmouth and Dinsmore. He had charge of and was captain of the ship that carried the first earload of provisions into San Francisco and he made one voyage that extended for three years. He followed the sea until after the inauguration of the Civil war and while in Boston, Massachusetts, he offered his services in defense of the Union, enlisting in the navy with the rank of captain or acting master in the navy. He served through the war and was then honorably discharged.

Returning to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Captain Pierce entered into partnership with his brother in the shipbuilding industry and they constructed two very large steamers known as the Erie and Ontario, each three hundred and seventy-five feet long. He engaged in that business until his removal to the west, because of ill health. He first located in Flint, Michigan, and also resided for a time in Holly, Michigan, where he was employed as train dispatcher for two years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Onawa, Iowa, where he was engaged in contracting and building for about two years and in 1872 he came to Sioux City, where he began work in the building department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad shops. He was afterward a pattern-maker in the shops and occupied the latter position for six years. He then began contracting and building in Sioux City and was engaged in the

construction of some of its finest residences, many of which now stand as monuments to his skill and handiwork. He continued in the business here until his death and because of his architectural skill added much to the fine appearance of the county seat.

Henry M. Pierce was married in Dover, New Hampshire, to Hannah M. Hanson, a native of Garland, Maine, born August 7, 1832, a daughter of James and Hannah (Place) Hanson, both natives of New England, where they spent their entire lives, the father following the blacksmith's trade. Deeply interested in politics he was recognized as one of the local political leaders and he was also a recognized supporter of every movement or measure that was calculated to promote the general good. Both he and his wife spent their entire lives in New England. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Pierce were born two children: George Edwin, who died in infancy; and Abby K., the widow of George Ford, who was engaged in merchandising at Elk Point, Iowa, and also in Kansas, but is now deceased, while Mrs. Ford resides with her mother, Mrs. Pierce.

Mr. Pierce departed this life April 19, 1900, his remains being interred in Floyd cemetery. His was the largest Masonic funeral ever held in this city, there being one hundred and seventy-five members of the craft in attendance. He belonged to Landmark lodge, A. F. & A. M. and was most true to its teachings, exemplifying in his life its beneficent spirit. Mr. Pierce was a very staunch Republican, deeply interested in the party and its success. Both he and his wife were members of the Universalist church in the east, but there was no organization of that denomination in Sioux City. Their daughter, Mrs. Abby Ford, is now a member of the Episcopal church here. Mrs. Pierce and Mrs. Ford have many old relics that have been in the family for years, including a mortar and wood box, made from the old steamship Constitution, of which Mr. Pierce was at one time owner. They also have a piece of the

wedding dress of Mrs. Henry W. Longfellow that was given them by a friend in Boston many years ago. When President McKinley visited Sioux City Mrs. Pierce had the honor of cooking the dinner which was served him at the residence of G. D. Perkins, the editor. She has recently sold much of her real estate, save the old family residence at No. 803 Court street, which was built by Mr. Pierce many years ago and which is now occupied by herself and daughter. Mr. Pierce was one of the leading residents of Sioux City. His life was a busy, active and useful one. He was successful financially and yet he found time to keep in touch with the progress in thought and opinion. He was a great reader and had a very retentive memory, so that he kept well informed on all the questions of the day.

SAMUEL E. SMITH.

Samuel E. Smith, who formerly engaged in farming and more recently in the hotel and livery business, is now living a retired life in Moville, enjoying the fruits of his former toil. His business career, characterized by close application to his work, by enterprise and diligence, resulted in the acquirement of a comfortable competency.

Mr. Smith has spent his entire life in the Mississippi valley. He was born in Edgar county, Illinois, in 1840, a son of James Smith, a native of Tennessee, who on his removal to the north established his home in Edgar county, Illinois. Later he removed to Clark county, that state, and subsequently took up his abode in Arkansas, where his remaining days were passed, his death there occurring in 1873, when he was sixty years of age. His wife, who was of Welsh descent, survived him several years and died in Moville at the age of seventy-eight. She was the mother of five children and with one exception all are yet living.

When a lad of nine years Samuel E. Smith accompanied his parents on their removal to

Clark county, Illinois, where he was reared to manhood upon the home farm and there made his home until thirty-two years of age. He early became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist and for ten or twelve years he carried on agricultural pursuits on his own account in Clark county, Illinois. In 1876 he came to Woodbury county and settled a mile and a half south of Moville, where he engaged in farming on six hundred acres of land for which he traded his property in Illinois. This was largely wild and unimproved but he at once began its cultivation and development and soon transformed it into rich and productive fields. At that time there were but eight voters living in the village of Moville. He built a good house upon his farm and also substantial outbuildings, carried on general farming and stock-raising and prospered in both branches of his business, becoming one of the successful men of his township. He afterward left the farm to engage in the livery and hotel business in Moville. The hotel was called the Fargo and he conducted it until about a year ago, when he retired from business life and has since occupied a comfortable home in the village, enjoying rest from further labor. He was the owner of the first new thresher in his township and was always progressive in his farm methods and in his hotel business, putting forth effective effort to please his patrons and thus winning favor with the traveling public.

While residing in Illinois Mr. Smith was a very strong Democrat and he frequently attended the public meetings which were addressed by Lincoln and by Douglas. After coming to this county he carried the first mail from Sioux City to Moville and he has always been interested in public progress and improvement here.

Mr. Smith was married in Illinois in January, 1862, to Miss Margaret A. Goss, a native of Edgar county, Illinois, and of English ancestry. They have ten living children and two have passed away. The family is well known

in Merville and Woodbury county, where they have resided for more than a quarter of a century and Mr. Smith has ever been accounted a reliable citizen and trustworthy business man.

MICHAEL HAWK.

In America labor is king. It is the only sovereign which our liberty-loving people acknowledge and it has been the foundation of the great successes which have been achieved in America from the time of the earliest colonization of the new world down to the present. The record which American citizens hold in greatest esteem is that of the self-made man, one whose own energy and sound judgment have enabled him to make steady progress on the highway of life and ultimately gain the goal of success.

Michael Hawk is a representative of this class. He is now engaged in business as a lathing contractor in Sioux City. He was born in Wayne county, Ohio, December 20, 1846, a son of Henry and Fannie Hawk, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The mother died in 1889 but the father is now living in Columbus City, Indiana. The son was educated in the county of his nativity, attending the public schools, and when fifteen years of age he started to work by the month as a farm hand, being thus employed until June, 1864. At that time he put aside business and personal considerations for he felt that his country needed his services and that his first duty was to the Union. He, therefore, enlisted in Company I, Seventy-eighth Infantry, and was discharged in June, 1865. During that period he rendered active and helpful service to the northern cause and when the war was over he served for three years with the regular army. On the expiration of that period he returned to Wayne county and began the business of lathing. He removed from Ohio to Indiana and afterward became a resident of White

Lake, South Dakota, while in 1888 he took up his abode in Leeds, a suburb of Sioux City. He has since been engaged in business here as a lathing contractor and a large patronage has been accorded him because of his efficiency in the line of his chosen occupation and also by reason of his honorable business dealing.

On the 17th of August, 1878, Mr. Hawk was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Coombe, a daughter of Nicholas and Mary Coombe. They have two children: May, who is now the widow of Phil Halzer, of Sioux City; and Nicholas, who is married and resides at No. 4037 Harrison avenue, Sioux City. The family are members of the Episcopal church and during their residence here have become widely and favorably known, winning the friendship of many with whom they have come in contact.

BENJAMIN F. JENNINGS.

Benjamin Franklin Jennings, deceased, was for many years actively engaged in the hotel business in Hornick, where he became widely and favorably known and as a reliable citizen and business man he contributed to the improvement and upbuilding of the town, so that his death was the occasion of uniform and sincere sorrow in his part of the county.

Mr. Jennings was a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred there in 1834. He came of Pennsylvania-Dutch and of English and German descent, his ancestors having settled in Pennsylvania at an early day. He removed from Ohio to Illinois and afterward to eastern Iowa, arriving in this state seven years before its admission into the Union. He located in Marion county, casting in his lot with the pioneer settlers and bearing his full share in the arduous task of developing and improving a new district. He secured a tract of land which he at once began to cultivate, although not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made when the land came into his possession.

There he carried on general farming until after the outbreak of the Civil war when his sympathies being aroused in behalf of the Union he offered his services to the government and served for three years and eleven days as a member of Company II, Fortieth Regiment of Iowa Infantry. He enlisted at Red Rock, Marion county, participated in several skirmishes, but was never wounded, and spent the last year of his service at Little Rock, Arkansas.

When the war was over Mr. Jennings was honorably discharged and returned to his home in Marion county. There in December, 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Jones, a daughter of T. P. and Eleanor (Boyd) Jones, formerly of Delaware and Virginia. Mrs. Jennings was born in Hancock county, Indiana, November 29, 1839, and after their marriage they continued to reside in Marion county, where Mr. Jennings carried on agricultural pursuits. About twenty years ago they came to Woodbury county, settling on a tract of land on which he engaged in general farming and stock-raising for three years. He then took up his abode in Hornick, where he established a hotel, which he conducted until his death. He was a well read man, keeping in touch with the progress of the age through reading and observation. He was left fatherless at the age of five years and largely made his own way in the world, whatever success he achieved being due entirely to his enterprise and careful management. In citizenship he was always as true to his country as when he enlisted in defense of the old flag, and in private life he was found trustworthy. He was a man of fine personal appearance, five feet eight inches in height, with good physique and weighing about one hundred and fifty-five pounds. His complexion was dark and he had black hair and black eyes.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Jennings were born seven children: Laura E., wife of G. L. Washburn, residing near Gesses, South Dakota, by whom she has thirteen children; Minnie E., wife of

Jay Branam, of Sioux City; Wesley G., of Monona county, Iowa, who married Hulda Jane Scott, by whom he has four children; Cora M., who is a traveling saleslady and makes her home with her mother; Elmer C., a traveling salesman; Grace M., the wife of William Bateman, of Merville, Iowa, by whom she has three children; and Eva M., who is in the county recorder's office in Sioux City.

After the death of Mr. Jennings his widow with her son and daughter, Elmer and Cora, continued to conduct the hotel until 1903, and they are still residents of Hornick. The son, born in 1875, is said to strongly resemble his father in personal appearance and is a young man of excellent business ability with a bright future before him.

AUGUST GRONINGER.

August Groninger, whose full name was Johann Diedrich August Groninger, came to Woodbury county in 1857. He was born in Elsfleth, Germany, December 24, 1828, and, as is usual in Germany, was called by the last of his baptismal names—August. His parents were Rev. Frederick and Helen (Ahlers) Groninger, who were natives of Elsfleth, where they spent their lives. The father was a minister of the Lutheran church. He devoted his life to his holy calling, having retired from the active ministry only six years before his death in 1866. August was the eldest of three brothers. One brother, William, still resides in Munich, Germany, and Adolph is a farmer at Blue Mound, Illinois.

August Groninger was provided with liberal educational advantages, being instructed in the common schools and by a private tutor until he was fifteen years of age. He then went to Bremen, where he received his business training for five years in the employ of the old and well known firm of Hagedorf & Grote. Thus well equipped to meet the practical and



A. Groninger

responsible duties of a business career, he sailed for America when twenty years of age. He spent a few months in a wholesale drug house in New York city, and then went to Baltimore, Maryland, where he was employed in a wholesale tobacco house for a short time. After spending three years as clerk in a hardware store in Chillicothe, Ohio, he returned to New York city, where he secured a position as bookkeeper in a bank.

Two years later he started west. He purchased a stock of shelf hardware in Cincinnati, Ohio, and shipped it by boat to Sioux City. From that time until his death Mr. Groninger was a resident of Sioux City. At the time of his arrival this was a wild country. Wolves were heard howling at night and wild game was plentiful. Sioux City was just entering upon the period of its pioneer development and progress. Mr. Groninger built a small store-room on Pearl street, between Second and Third, in which he put his stock of hardware.

On the 8th of September, 1860, Mr. Groninger married Miss Caroline Reinke, of Mecklenburg, Germany, born March 11, 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Groninger had but one child, Fritz, who was born November 29, 1874. He was killed by accident, being thrown from his pony, May 14, 1888.

For many years Mr. and Mrs. Groninger lived in a small house just back of the store. Mr. Groninger found it difficult to get a start in business, owing to the unsettled condition of the country. He had his periods of adversity and prosperity, as times were good or bad. He bought all of his goods in Cincinnati and shipped them by boat. One fall the boat, on which was the entire stock of goods that he had purchased for the spring trade, sank and he lost all of his hardware. He persevered, however, in the face of all difficulties and at length built up a large trade. He continued in the business for twenty-four years and then in 1881 sold out to F. C. Hills.

Mr. Groninger's death occurred December

15, 1903. He was not an office seeker, but he served for two terms as city treasurer, was a member of the city council for several years, and was also for several years a member of the school board. Mr. Groninger's labor in behalf of the city and its welfare was effective and beneficial. His political allegiance was ever given the Republican party from the time he took out his naturalization papers. He joined the Masonic fraternity in New York in 1853 and was one of the oldest members of the order here, having become a charter member of Landmark Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Sioux City. Mr. and Mrs. Groninger joined the Unitarian church on its organization in 1885. He was a very charitable man, extending a helping hand to the poor and needy and also giving generous assistance to every public measure which he believed would contribute to the substantial growth or to the educational and moral development of his community. He had a wide acquaintance throughout northwestern Iowa and had so endeared himself to the people of Sioux City and Woodbury county that his death was regarded as a public calamity and the sorrow manifested was deep and sincere. He built the residence that is still occupied by Mrs. Groninger, who is prominent in social circles and whose home is notable for its generous and attractive hospitality.

WILHELM REINKE.

Wilhelm Reinke was born in Hagenow, Mecklenburg, Schwerin, Germany, April 17, 1813. He was educated in the common schools of the town up to his fourteenth year, when he was apprenticed to a locksmith and thereafter he followed the trade for many years. On the 25th day of May, 1837, he was married to Mary Warnholz, from Lnbthen, a neighboring village. Six children were born to them in Germany, but only two lived to grow to maturity. Mrs. Caroline Groninger and

Mrs. Julia Hainer, who still reside in Sioux City.

In 1851 he emigrated with his family to America, starting from Bremen in a sailing vessel and landing at New Orleans, Louisiana, seven weeks later. They lived in New Orleans, and at Covington, across lake Pontchartrain, for two years, but the climate in the swampy south proving detrimental to their health, they went to Dubuque, Iowa, traveling by boat up the Mississippi river. For four years their home was in Dubuque. As property was very high there and Mr. Reinke was anxious to procure a home he took a trip across the state in search of a new location. Mr. Reinke, Henry Cordua and two others were chosen a committee to purchase land for a company of Germans, who also wanted to make homes for themselves elsewhere, as prices of real estate were far beyond their reach in Dubuque. These four men started across the state with a team in July, 1856, enduring terrible hardships as there were no roads to follow. At times the team was almost sunk in the sloughs.

Sioux City had just been started, and consisted of only a few log huts rudely constructed, a few sodhouses and the stores, which were conducted in tents, mostly situated on Second street between the mouth of Perry creek and the present Milwaukee depot. The committee purchased a tract from Austin Cole, known as Cole's addition. There being no land office or any way of transferring the property it was necessary to build a house and live upon it. After the committee had returned to Dubuque and made their report Mr. Reinke was asked to return to Sioux City and represent the company, which he did in October of that same year.

During his absence Sanborn & Follett had sawed cottonwood trees into lumber, enabling him to construct a small house, situated on Seventh street opposite the present Floyd cemetery. There was no bridge across the Floyd

river, so all the lumber was carried across on a rudely constructed boat, and carried from the river on Mr. Reinke's back. While carrying the door for this house from the town to Cole's addition, although starting on a bright clear morning, he was overtaken by a terrible blizzard, and carried away, losing the door and was himself blown against a sodhouse occupied by Mr. and Mrs. John Gertz, where he found shelter for three days, until the storm was over. That same winter Mr. Reinke built a small house, twelve by twelve feet, at Seventh and Water streets, to be used as a gunsmith shop. He found work enough to make a livelihood for himself repairing guns for the Indians, the hunters and trappers, and the few white settlers. The winter of 1856-57 will be remembered by old people as an unusually severe one, and before the first boat was able to come up the river with provisions the stock of supplies was exhausted and friends would borrow or lend a pint or quart of flour, meal or beans to keep one another alive.

In May, 1857, Mr. Reinke was joined by his family, who had come from Dubuque by boat, going down the river to St. Louis and up the Missouri, spending five weeks and two days on the way. Mr. Reinke had grown so thin from the exposures and lack of food that his family did not recognize him upon their arrival in Sioux City. During that summer Sioux City had a miniature boom and Mr. Reinke purchased a quarter block of land in central Sioux City, building a house of five rooms, two of which were lathed and plastered—an almost unknown luxury at that time. There the family resided and the daughters were married. At length the repeated overflowing of the Floyd river drove most of the settlers away and Mr. Reinke purchased the quarter block, corner of Eighth and Nebraska street, where he built a cottage for himself and wife, building one house after another until the block was filled. In 1887 Mr. and Mrs. Reinke celebrated their golden wedding, invit-



WILLIAM REINKE.



MRS. M. W. REINKE.

ing all the old friends of their acquaintances. The couple lived together for fifty-seven years. Mr. Reinke died December 10, 1893. He was a great home lover and never voluntarily spent an evening away from his family during his married life.

MARY WARNHOLZ REINKE.

"Happy women, like happy nations, have no history," says some one, writing from the standpoint of the old idea of what is of importance. But if history means a record of those forces and influences that have produced the present, then surely all that make for human life, for human character, and human destiny must enter in. Our historians ignore this when they write of men only in making up the records of the early days. There are factors in our life of to-day that can be understood only as we know of the life of the pioneer women. Patience and courage are not virtues peculiar to either sex and are to be honored wherever found. In our appreciation of the past should we not offer homage to the woman who, given a log cabin and her wits, could make a home, comfortable, restful and attractive? Should we not reverence the memory of a woman who, given pork, corn and coffee, could furnish three good meals a day with a varied bill of fare, who through drouth, pestilence and famine, through disappointment, sickness and death, kept her faith in the Eternal Goodness and her belief in the final triumph of the right? Should we not honor those women, who with such indomitable energy and perseverance made dark places bright, crooked places straight, hard places easy and with it all kept peace in the family? Should we not honor them as we would honor the memory of a sea captain who, with leaking ship and broken rudder, brought his vessel safe to port despite opposing currents and contrary winds? It is because we honor such patient,

faithful service that we write of Mary Warnholz Reinke.

Mary Warnholz was the fourth child in the family of seven children of William and Dorothea Warnholz. They lived in the village of Luebthen, Mecklenburg, and here the little girl was born November 11, 1814. She married Wilhelm Reinke, May 25, 1838, and with him came to America in a sailing vessel in 1851. They landed in New Orleans and remained in Louisiana for two years. The climate proving inhospitable the family moved to Dubuque, but still not contented, four years later they came to Sioux City. That they might avoid the weariness of overland travel, Mrs. Reinke with her children made the journey by boat, which meant over thirty-seven days were spent in going from Dubuque to St. Louis on the Mississippi and from St. Louis to Sioux City.

In 1857 Sioux City had few comforts to offer to people of limited means. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Reinke only two were living, Caroline and Julia. The family of four made their home in one room, twelve feet square, which stood on the corner of Seventh and Water streets. The house was without lath or plaster, and had but one window, in front of which stood the father's workbench. In addition to this a bed, trundle bed, table, stove and benches for chairs made up the furniture of the little room, but the atmosphere of the true home was there, for the spirit of hospitality was ever there. Two men, Fred and Christian Doss, were without a home and they were cordially invited to become members of this household. An opening large enough for a man to enter was made in the gable end of the small house, two sheets were sewed together and the bag filled with dried weeds for a bed, and the guest-room in the garret was ready.

For fifty-seven years this faithful, untiring, loyal wife labored on, ever ambitious for her children, doing each day her best for them and for her husband and friends. Thus her life

rounded itself to its close May 27, 1894. When the great novelist wrote: "That things are not so ill with you and me as they might have been, is half owing to the men and women who have lived faithfully a hidden life and now rest in unvisited tombs," she described well the pioneer men and women of the great northwest.

DAVID C. ROWLAND, M. D.

Dr. David C. Rowland, who since 1885 has engaged in the practice of medicine in Sioux City, has not feared that laborious attention to duty and the close and earnest study which make the successful physician and in his professional labors here his efforts have been of signal benefit to his fellow men as well as a source of fair income to himself.

Dr. Rowland was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, August 14, 1843, and is a son of Orrin and Lucy (Crittenden) Rowland, both representatives of pioneer families of that locality. He is descended from Welsh ancestry, his great-grandfather in the paternal line being a native of Wales and the founder of the family in America, while the maternal great-grandfather was a native of England. Coming to the new world, at Milford, Connecticut, he made the first clock ever manufactured in that state. The paternal great-grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, as were also maternal ancestors of our subject. His grandmother Rowland lived to be one hundred and one years of age.

Orrin Rowland removed to Greene county, Wisconsin, in 1856, and the following year died, so that the support of the family then devolved upon the eldest son and three years later upon Dr. Rowland, who at that time was but sixteen years of age. The family then consisted of his mother, grandmother and youngest brother. He had attended school in Connecticut and completed his education with such advantages as the

schools of the frontier afforded after the removal to Wisconsin. He remained in the latter state until 1863, and at the age of twenty years he removed to Olmsted county, Minnesota, settling ten miles from Rochester, where he worked on a farm. In 1866 he went to St. Ansgar, Mitchell county, Iowa, and in 1868 took up his abode in Northwood, Iowa. He had previously learned the trades of painting and graining and he followed those pursuits in Iowa until 1871, when he went to Twin Lakes, Minnesota.

Dr. Rowland began reading medicine when but fourteen years of age and when not working to support the family he spent all his leisure hours in the study, so that in 1868 he won a preceptor's certificate to practice medicine. In 1871 he was made a member of the State Medical Society and received a diploma from the state board of censors, who at that time were appointed by the legislature. In 1874 he left his family at Twin Lakes and went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he attended the Eclectic Medical Institute and was graduated on the 25th of January, 1876. He then rejoined his family and entered upon the practice of medicine, which he continued in Minnesota until June, 1881, when he removed to Battle Creek, Iowa. He practiced there until 1885, when he came to Sioux City where he has since been in active practice, and his labors have been attended with gratifying success.

In 1864 Dr. Rowland was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Jane Williams, a daughter of Jonathan Williams, of Eyota, Minnesota, who follows farming there. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Rowland have been born the following children: William J., born January 15, 1866, married Miss Eva Carter, of Twin Lakes, Minnesota, and has four children. Martha Jane, born February 17, 1869, is the wife of George I. Fogle, a farmer of Montana, and they have four children. Lucy C., born January 27, 1871, is acting as her father's housekeeper. Ambronette, born October 15, 1872, is the wife of Walter Gorham, who is engaged in railroading and



D. C. Rowland, M.D.

makes his home in Minneapolis. On October 12, 1889, Dr. Rowland was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died in Minnesota.

The Doctor attends the Christian church and in his political views is a Republican. He belongs to Perseverance Lodge, No. 446, A. F. & A. M., at Battle Creek, Iowa; Echo Lodge, No. 119, I. O. O. F., of Battle Creek; the Modern Woodmen; and the Mystic Toilers. He is examining surgeon for the Woodmen of the World and in the line of his profession he is a member of the Iowa State Eclectic Medical Society and the National Eclectic Medical Society. He is one of the leading representatives of his school of medicine in this part of the state, conscientious in the performance of his professional duties, diagnosing a case with great care and prescribing with a full realization of the responsibility which rests upon the physician as the custodian of human life and health. He is now engaged in a life work for which he early manifested strong predilection and has followed in the line for which nature probably intended him, if success and efficiency be any criterion.

OSGOOD WHITTEMORE.

Although Osgood Whittemore was a resident of Sioux City for only a few years he became well known and is yet kindly remembered by many who gave him their friendship and regard. He was a native of Rome, New York, and a son of James H. Whittemore, who was born in Boston, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Rome at an early day. There he became actively identified with industrial and commercial interests and he owned sawmills, tanneries and stores in various parts of the east, both in Massachusetts and New York. Thus he conducted business for many years, but made his home in Rome, New York, and in the latter part of his life lived retired there.

Osgood Whittemore acquired a practical education in the best schools of Rome and Clinton,

New York, and on putting aside his text-books he began working for his father, having supervision over some of his father's stores and mills. He thus visited many parts of the east through the years spent in that way. Later he went to Brooklyn, New York, where he engaged in the crystal gold business known as the A. J. Watts famous gold filling for teeth, the gold being used for all kinds of dental work, and first introduced by A. J. Watts, the noted inventor. For fifteen years Mr. Whittemore engaged in that business and was very successful. His close proximity to the sea, however, proved detrimental to his health and his physician advised him to go south. He then began traveling through the southern states and finally located at Texarkana, Texas, where he built a home and also invested in property in that vicinity. He resided there and in Texarkana, Arkansas, largely living retired for fifteen years, merely supervising his invested interests. His health became much impaired in that time. In the meantime his sons had left the south and located in Sioux City, Iowa, and in May, 1896, Mr. Whittemore came to Woodbury county.

In Rome, New York, Mr. Whittemore was married to Miss Celia Brown, a native of that place and a daughter of Giles K. and Lavina (Posson) Brown, both of whom were natives of New York. Her father was extensively engaged in farming in the east and owned large tracts of land near Rome, New York, where he made his home until his life's labors were ended in death. Mrs. Brown is now living at the advanced age of ninety-one years, and makes her home with her children in Rome, Brooklyn and Saratoga, New York. She has also paid several visits to her daughter, Mrs. Whittemore, in Sioux City. Unto our subject and his wife were born three children: James H., who was connected with oil mills and was also engaged in the cotton business in the south, removed to Sioux City and was identified with milling interests here for a few years. He is now in the city treasurer's office with his brother George

B., who is the second of the family and is now serving as city treasurer of Sioux City. Dilla, the youngest, is the wife of Harry A. Gooch, who is cashier of the Iowa State National Bank. They have three children: Dorothy W., Helen W. and Harry W. Mr. Gooch has been engaged in the banking business since coming to Sioux City, and is very prominent here, being an active factor in financial and business circles and also well known in social life.

After his removal to Sioux City Mr. Whittemore lived retired until called to his final home. He had in former years made careful investment of his means and by his capable business management he acquired a comfortable competence. He passed away January 25, 1898, and his remains were interred in the Logan Park cemetery. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Texarkana, Arkansas. He always took an active interest in politics, served as alderman at Texarkana throughout the period of his residence there and was also county treasurer at Miller county, Arkansas, for several years. He also engaged in mercantile pursuits. Both he and his wife were members of the Congregational church of Brooklyn, New York, but never united elsewhere and the daughter and sons are members of St. John's Episcopal church in Sioux City. Mrs. Whittemore has recently sold much of her property in the east, but still has property in Arkansas and has realty interests in Sioux City in addition to her pleasant residence at No. 2102 Jackson street, where she is now living with Mr. Gooch and his family.

WILLIAM CONARD.

William Conard, a farmer on section 16, Rock township, is a native son of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Moultrie county, that state, on the 5th of May, 1863. His parents were Anderson and Harriet (Mulholland) Conard. The father was born in Ohio and when

a young man went to Illinois, where he met and married Miss Mulholland, a native of that state. They located in Moultrie county and there Mr. Conard died when his son William was about two years old. His widow survived him for a number of years and afterward removed to Macon county.

William Conard has been dependent upon his own resources from early boyhood. He had fair common school advantages and was reared in Illinois. He worked as a farm hand by the month in that state for several years and when a young man came to Iowa. Throughout his entire life he has carried on agricultural pursuits and is now well known as a progressive and enterprising agriculturist of Woodbury county. Making his way to this state in early manhood he was married in Louisa county on the 27th of September, 1888, to Miss Carrie Jane Bozman, who was born in that county. They located near Decatur, Illinois, and for a year after his marriage Mr. Conard continued to work by the month as a farm hand. He then engaged in the operation of a rented farm for several years and also did any work that he could secure that would yield him an honest living and give him a good start in life. He operated a coal bank for about four years in Knox county, Illinois, and in 1893 he came to Iowa, where he rented a tract of land, which he operated for several years. In 1900 he purchased his present property but rented and cultivated other lands for a year following. He traded his farm for South Dakota land and removed to that state, being identified with agricultural interests there for a year, after which he sold out and returned to Ida Grove, Iowa, where he purchased and conducted a hotel. He was identified with that business for fourteen months and also engaged in speculating in Dakota land. He had previously purchased his present property and in 1903 he erected a commodious and substantial residence upon his farm. This he has since occupied. He also built a good barn and has one of the best im-



WILLIAM CONARD AND FAMILY.

proved farms in his township. His executive ability, keen business foresight and untiring diligence have been the strong and effective elements in his successful career and thereby he has won for himself an enviable position among the men of affluence in Woodbury county.

In 1898 Mr. Conard was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died in Ida county, leaving six children; William O., Lulu May, Ernest, Ada, Cassie and James. On the 27th of December, 1899, Mr. Conard was again married in Ida county, his second union being with Mrs. Mary C. Haller, whose birth occurred in Cedar county, Iowa. She is a daughter of Philip and Mary A. (Sheets) Darger, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia and was the oldest of their three children, one son and two daughters. Leaving home at the age of six years she lived with strangers until eighteen and the following year earned her own living. She then married Frederick Haller, by whom she had three children: Edna G. and Elmer F., who are still living, and Ray H., deceased. Politically Mr. Conard has been a life-long Republican, although he was reared in the faith of the Democracy. He belongs to the Yeoman Fraternal Insurance Company as does Mrs. Conard.

JOHN N. WARREN, M. D., M. S.

Dr. John Nelson Warren, whose professional service is that of the consulting physician and surgeon, the latter branch making heavy demands upon his time and attention, has been a resident of Sioux City since 1889. He was born in De Witt, Clinton county, Iowa, April 30, 1846, a son of Monroe Warren and Betsey N. (Soliss) Warren, of Albany, New York. The father removed from western Ohio to Davenport, Iowa, in 1843, and the following year settled in DeWitt, where he established

a blacksmith shop, which was later developed into a carriage factory.

Dr. Warren attended the public schools of De Witt, pursuing the high-school course there, and later was a student in the seminary at Mount Carroll, Illinois, prior to entering the State University of Michigan in 1869. He was a student in the Miami Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was graduated with the class of 1871, and he pursued a post-graduate course in New York city. He was assistant to Professor Dawson for three months in the winter of 1883-4, being the first man to take a practical course of actual work, instead of the ordinary method of watching the labors of the instructor. That method was then in vogue in Germany but had not yet been adopted in America. He also studied under Dr. Thomas Emmett and others and made a specialty of surgery. He studied general surgery under Dr. Little and spent three and a half months in the New York Woman's Hospital. He was also for one year in the Cincinnati Hospital and thus by broad and varied hospital experience has been well trained for the arduous duties of a private practice in surgery. He was graduated in 1884. He had, however, practiced in DeWitt, Iowa, from 1876 until 1878 and at Storm Lake from 1878 until 1882. He was associated with Dr. Platt in a drug store in Sioux City for one year, 1882-3, after which he went to New York for a year's special study. Then returning to Sioux City he opened an office in connection with Dr. Savage. In 1885 he went to Storm Lake, Iowa, but in 1889 returned to Sioux City, where he has remained continuously since, and during the last five years he has engaged only in surgery and a consulting practice. His opinions are held in high regard by the members of the fraternity and his skill in surgical work has led him to confine his attention thereto.

Dr. Warren was chief surgeon for the Sioux City & Northern Railroad Company from the time of the construction of its line until it

was purchased by the Great Northern in 1901. He is also chief surgeon of the Willmar & Sioux Falls Railroad Company, is president of the Sioux City College of Medicine and is also professor of principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery. He is a member of the Woodbury County Medical Society and the Sioux Valley Medical Society, of which he was one of the organizers and its secretary in 1874. He aided in organizing the Iowa State Association of Railway Surgeons in 1894 and belongs to the American Medical Association, the Western Surgical and Gynecological Association, the International Association of Railway Surgeons and the Iowa State Medical Society.

Fraternally Dr. Warren is a Mason, belonging to Landmark Lodge, No. 103, A. F. & A. M., also to the chapter and commandery. In politics he is a staunch Republican, with deep interest in the success of the party, but his professional duties leave him little time for political labors, for in his chosen field of labor he is leading a busy and useful life.

THOMAS PARKE GERE.

An enumeration of the men of the present generation who have gained distinction in western Iowa would be incomplete were there failure to make prominent reference to the gentleman whose name introduces this review. In his business career he has shown indomitable perseverance and strong individuality, and there is in him a weight of character and a fidelity of purpose that have commanded the respect of all. He is widely known in connection with railroad construction and industrial development in this part of the state, having first visited Sioux City in 1871 with an engineering corps, since which time he has so directed his efforts that there has come to him a distinguished position in connection with the great material industries of Iowa.

Mr. Gere was born at Wellsburg, Chemung county, New York, September 10, 1842, and is the youngest son of George Morgan and Sarah Champlin (Parke) Gere. The ancestry of the family can be traced back through more than two and a half centuries to George Gere, who was born in the county of Devon, England, arrived at Boston in 1635, and was one of the early settlers of New London, Connecticut. Captain Rezin Gere, the great-grandfather of Thomas Gere, was killed in battle at Wyoming, Pennsylvania, during the war of the Revolution. In the maternal line Mr. Gere is descended from colonial ancestry equally remote, the progenitor of the family in America being Richard Parke, who was born in Cambridgeshire, England, in 1602. Richard Parke settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1636, and there became the owner of six hundred and forty acres of land, including the site upon which Harvard College now stands. Benjamin Parke, the great-grandfather of Mr. Gere, was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill, while commanding a company of minute men, who were fighting to sustain America's liberties. His son, Thomas Parke, with his wife Eunice Champlin, who was one of the Champlin family of Newport, Rhode Island, was the first settler of Dimock township, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and their daughter, Sarah Champlin, afterward Mrs. George Morgan Gere, was the first white child born in that township, her natal year being 1802. There the father of our subject resided until May, 1850, when he removed to Waukegan, Illinois. In March, 1851, he became a resident of Allen's Grove, Wisconsin, and in July, 1852, located at Wabashaw Prairie, now Winona, Minnesota, where he remained until July, 1854, when he settled at Chatfield, Minnesota.

Thomas Parke Gere accompanied his parents on these various removals. He pursued his early education in the frontier schools and was afterward a student for six terms in the Chatfield Academy, meeting the expenses of his

academic course with money which he had earned as a flagman in the service of a surveying party, engaged in subdividing government land at the headwaters of the Des Moines river. He had been thus employed when sixteen years of age. After leaving the academy Mr. Gere continued his studies at home until the inauguration of the Civil war in 1861. He volunteered three times before gaining the consent of his parents to his enlistment but at length, when nineteen years of age, he was mustered into the service as a private of Company B, Fifth Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, joining the army at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. He was appointed first sergeant of his company on the 5th of March, 1862, and second lieutenant on the 24th of March, of the same year. The company was stationed at Fort Ridgely during the succeeding summer and lost thirty-two men, including its captain, in the Sioux outbreak of that year. In December, 1862, the company joined the regiment at Oxford, Mississippi, and participated in the subsequent campaigns of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Army Corps of the Army of the Tennessee. Mr. Gere was appointed first lieutenant of his company on the 20th of August, 1862, was made regimental adjutant March 20, 1863, and brigade adjutant on the 7th of March, 1864. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Nashville, Tennessee, on the 15th of December, 1864, and captured a rebel flag in the engagement on the following day, and in recognition of this was presented by congress, through the secretary of war, with the United States medal of honor on the 22d of February, 1865, at Washington, D. C. On the 5th of April, 1865, he was mustered out of service by reason of the expiration of his term of enlistment. He made for himself a most creditable military record and returned home with the honors of war.

Making his way to Minnesota Mr. Gere resumed his studies and in the fall of 1865 he accepted a position with an engineering party engaged in surveying lines for a railroad from

St. Paul down the Mississippi river. This road is now the river division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. Securing to possess a natural predilection for civil engineering, his studies from that time forward were most diligently directed to the acquirement of that profession. In April, 1866, he engaged as a leveler on the northern division of the St. Croix & Lake Superior Railroad, and in the fall of the same year he became assistant under General G. K. Warren in the United States survey of the Mississippi river from Fort Snelling to Hannibal, Missouri. During the months of January and February, 1867, he was enrolling clerk of the house of representatives of the state of Minnesota. On the 1st of May, 1867, he became assistant engineer with the St. Paul & Sioux City and the Minnesota Valley Railroads, acting in that capacity during the location and construction of the main line and its branches, or until the 1st of January, 1873, when he was appointed chief engineer and was placed in full charge of the maintenance of way and structures. Mr. Gere filled that position seven years, and on the 15th of January, 1880, was appointed assistant superintendent. Upon the consolidation of the St. Paul & Sioux City and West Wisconsin Railroads under the name of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad he was, on the 1st of October, 1880, made superintendent of the St. Paul division and on the 1st of June, 1881, he was appointed superintendent of the Sioux City division with headquarters at Sioux City. On the 16th of January, 1882, he was transferred to the position of superintendent of the eastern and northern divisions and returned to St. Paul. In December of that year he was notified of his appointment as assistant general superintendent of the entire line, but upon the acquirement of the road by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company and the retirement of H. H. Porter from the presidency, the general superintendent, Charles F. Hatch, also vacated his

position, and Mr. Gere likewise resigned, his resignation taking effect on the 1st of April, 1883.

In that year Mr. Gere entered into partnership relations with R. D. Hubbard, of Mankato, Minnesota, and constructed the large plant known as the Linseed Oil Works in Sioux City. This was begun in the summer of 1883 and was completed in 1884 under the immediate supervision of Mr. Gere. He has since resided in Sioux City as manager of the business, which has become one of the great productive industries of this portion of the state. He has also been instrumental in promoting many other business enterprises and was in 1891 president of the Sioux City & Northern Railroad Company, and a member of the board of directors of the Corn Exchange National Bank.

Mr. Gere was united in marriage on the 16th of September, 1874, with Mary Emma Shepard, at Mankato, Minnesota, and they now have two daughters and two sons.

The career of Mr. Gere has been characterized by untiring industry and by enviable accomplishment. He is quick of perception, active and persistent in execution, and his close application to business and excellent management have brought to him the reputation which is to-day his. His business principles and actions have been characterized by strict and unswerving integrity. His labors, too, have been of a character that have proven of direct benefit to his fellow men and his personal qualities of courtesy, kindness and affability have gained for him the regard and friendship of those with whom he has come in contact.

MRS. CAROLINE SMITH.

Mrs. Caroline Smith, well known in Sioux City, where she has made her home for forty-three years, was born in Koltstadt, Germany, April 26, 1838, a daughter of John and Helen (Kissel) Shuster. Her father was a large land-

owner of his locality, prominent and influential citizen there, exerting strong influence in local affairs, and for twenty-eight years he was the honored mayor of Koltstadt. He died in the year 1842, while his wife passed away in 1848.

Mrs. Smith came to the United States in 1860, a young lady of but twenty-two years, to visit her brother, who was then living in St. Louis, Missouri. After a year there passed she removed to Sioux City, Iowa, where she has resided continuously since 1861. In 1862 she became the wife of Captain Benjamin Franklin Smith, who was an assistant adjutant general and at the close of the Civil war held the rank of colonel. He was a brave and fearless officer, one who was unfaltering in his loyalty to the cause he espoused, and at the battle of Fort Donelson he was wounded. When hostilities had ceased and the preservation of the Union was assured by reason of the valor and continued loyalty of the northern troops, Mr. Smith returned to Sioux City, where he engaged in the drug business. He was influential and active in public affairs and his co-operation could be counted upon in all movements for the general welfare and the public good. Sioux City numbered him among its valued residents and his fellow townsmen gave proof of their trust in him by electing him to the position of county treasurer, which office he filled through re-election for eight consecutive years, retiring from the position as he had entered it—with the confidence and good will of all concerned.

Not long after his return to private life his health failed him and the last years of his life were spent in retirement from business cares. He passed away June 9, 1879, at the age of forty-two years, and his loss was the occasion of uniform sorrow throughout Sioux City. He is yet well remembered by many friends as well as by his family, to whom he left not only a comfortable competence, but also the priceless heritage of an untarnished name and honorable record in all life's relations.



B.F. SMITH

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Smith had been born three children, but Helen S., the eldest, died at the age of twenty years. Alice Eleanor is the wife of J. S. Michael and with this daughter Mrs. Smith resides. Frank Edward, the youngest, is now living in Denver, Colorado. Mrs. Smith is a member of the English Lutheran church and her Christian faith has permeated her life and guided her actions toward those with whom she has come in contact. She has a wide acquaintance in Sioux City, where she has so long made her home, and the circle of her friends is now an extensive one.

WILLIAM JOHN WOLFE.

William J. Wolfe, the popular postmaster of Smithland, is an important factor in business circles, being one of the proprietors of the People's Store, and his popularity is well deserved, as in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabated energy and industry that never flags. He is a leading merchant of the village and as a public-spirited citizen is thoroughly interested in whatever tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of the community.

Mr. Wolfe was born in Kemptville, Ontario, Canada, on the 21st of April, 1871, a son of W. J. and Sarah (De Peneier) Wolfe. The father was born in the north of Ireland of Irish parentage and died when our subject was quite young. Mr. Wolfe was reared and educated in Canada and from there came to Smithland, Iowa, in 1889. Here he was married in June, 1893, to Miss Maud Haight, a daughter of George Haight, who is now living in Nebraska. She has two sisters who are stenographers in Sioux City and her mother is now Mrs. James Meek, who resides on a farm near Anthon in Miller township.

The latter, who bore the maiden name of Margaret J. Clark, was born in 1861 and is the only child of Elder Charles Henry and

Nancy Clark. Her father was a well known minister of the Christian church. He was born in Genesee county, New York, on the 1st of January, 1817, and in 1856 married Miss Nancy Rogers, who was born October 12, 1818, and is the youngest of the ten children of Nathan and Sarah (Jacques) Rogers. Her father was a representative of the Rogers family of Connecticut. In the year of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Clark came west with a family to Minnesota and settled fifty miles from Spirit Lake, where they remained until February, 1858, when they removed to Smithland, Iowa. On arriving at this place they found that most of the male population had gone to Pike's Peak. About 1860 the Indians created much alarm among the settlers and those living north of Smithland fled to that village, the women being left largely unprotected. Soldiers were sent for and a stockade was built at Correctionville. The Indians stole a great deal of stock and committed many other crimes. Although Mrs. Clark passed through many trying experiences in pioneer days she is still hale and hearty and is able to do her share of the household duties. In early life her educational advantages were limited, but she made good use of her opportunities and is a very bright old lady. She now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Meek, three miles north of Oto. At one time Elder Clark kept a public house or tavern at Smithland, which was on the stage line about midway between Dennison and Sioux City. This hostelry was known as the Burr Oak Hotel. Mr. Clark got out the logs for its construction, the doors and window casings being made of black walnut.

In 1894 Mr. Wolfe established his present store, starting in business with a small stock of groceries, but three years later he formed a partnership with J. D. Greve and added dry goods, boots, shoes, ladies' and men's furnishing goods and notions to his stock. They have enlarged their store building from time to time to make room for their growing stock and now occupy three rooms fronting the street

with the grocery and dry goods department and postoffice. They carry a well selected stock valued at eight thousand dollars and receive a liberal patronage from the surrounding country, the store being known as the "Big Store with Little Prices." Mr. Greve is not a resident of Smithland, but is connected with the firm of Greve & Company in a hardware store at Boone, Iowa, and also Greve Brothers at Cushing, Iowa. Mr. Wolfe is in charge of the Smithland establishment and no man in the community stands higher in the esteem of all classes, especially the farmers, who appreciate low prices, courteous treatment and honest dealing. Everything is sold exactly on its own merits. Mr. Wolfe has erected a fine residence in Smithland and takes great interest in beautifying his home and surroundings. He is a lover of good horses and has a fine team which he drives. He is also fond of baseball and is a devoted follower of Izaak Walton, being an expert fisherman, whose table often attests his skill with the hook and line. He is a true sportsman and has no mercy for those who disobey the fish and game laws. In his political views he is an ardent Republican and in religious faith is an Episcopalian.

MRS. ALVILDA J. ARNOLD.

One of the most highly esteemed ladies of Willow township is Mrs. Alvilda J. Arnold, who is a native of Woodbury county, born in Smithland on the 8th of June, 1856, and is a representative of a very old and prominent family of this locality, being a daughter of Eli Lee, the first white settler of Woodbury county. He was born in New York state, on October 12, 1818, and spent his early life in the east, being married in that state to Miss Helen Bowers, who was born in Germany, August 3, 1822, and was nine years of age when brought to American by her parents, Benedict and Elizabeth Bowers, the family locating in New

York. On coming west Mr. Lee first located in Illinois, but in the spring of 1852 became a resident of Woodbury county, Iowa, his home being first in Smithland and later upon a farm east of Holly Springs. He was prominently identified with the early development of the country and his name should be among the foremost on the roll of honored pioneers. Mrs. Arnold is a sister of Lorenzo B. Lee, who is today the oldest living settler of the county with one exception, and of Mrs. Elizabeth Wellington, who died April 1, 1904.

On the 5th of November, 1874, Miss Alvilda J. Lee gave her hand in marriage to George Arnold, the wedding being celebrated in what is now Willow township but then a part of West Fork township. She met her husband under quite romantic circumstances. He was born in England, April 13, 1850, and was brought to this country by his parents when only thirteen months old. The family settled near Batavia, Illinois, and there he was reared and educated. In the fall of 1872 he came to Iowa to visit his uncle, Henry Arnold, who owned the Jacob Felmer farm near Holly Springs, making his home with him until his marriage. He first wedded Miss Eliza Bayne, who died December 20, 1873, leaving one son, Cornelius S., who was born July 21, 1873. Cornelius S. Arnold was married January 10, 1897, to Miss Addie Seamans, a daughter of Benjamin Seamans, who was formerly a resident of this county but now makes his home in Missouri. They have three children, a daughter born January 8, 1900; and twin sons, born December 1, 1902. At time of birth these boys weighed nine and a quarter pounds and now weigh twenty-seven and twenty-four pounds, in August, 1904.

Unto George and Alvilda J. (Lee) Arnold were born the following children: Myrtie, born September 5, 1876, is the wife of Silas Miner, of Holly Springs, and they have seven children, Mabel, Henry, Hazel, Silas, Lee, Fay and Flora, whose ages range from ten years to





MR. AND MRS. GEORGE ARNOLD.



MR. AND MRS. ELI LEE.

four months. Eliza Loretta, born January 19, 1878, is the wife of Joseph Bend, whose home is in Leland, La Salle county, Illinois, and they have two children: Erma, aged two years; and Ora, aged nine months. John Eli, born November 2, 1879, lives one-half mile north of his mother. He was married March 5, 1902, to Sarah Francis and they have two children, Lloyd, born October 6, 1902, and George, born April 26, 1904. Lorenzo Richard, born July 5, 1881, lives on the home farm. He was married December 16, 1903, to Amy Francis, a daughter of Joseph and Olive (Miller) Francis, who reside three miles northwest of Holly Springs. Frank, born April 17, 1884, completed his education in the Holly Springs high school and is now at home. Herman George, born March 7, 1887, Harry, born June 20, 1889, and Helen Jane, born August 8, 1890, are all at home with their mother.

The father of these children died on the 25th of January, 1894, honored and respected by all who knew him. He was an earnest and consistent member of the Methodist church, although reared a Baptist, his mother having belonged to that denomination, and he was a lifelong supporter of the Republican party and its principles. His father recently died at Leland, Illinois, March 12, 1904, at the ripe old age of eighty years, while the mother died April 21, 1904.

Since her husband's death Mrs. Arnold has carried on the farm of one hundred and seventy acres in Willow township with the assistance of her sons, and in connection with general farming gives considerable attention to stock raising. She has displayed excellent business ability in the management of her affairs and has met with well deserved success. She has a beautiful home, which she has recently remodeled, it being a two-story, six-room house. She is well known and highly respected throughout the county and has a host of friends in the community where she has so long made her home.

ARTIMUS W. HOGUE.

Artimus W. Hogue, who is filling the position of postmaster at Menville, and who is also engaged in journalistic work as one of the owners of *The Citizen*, was born at Tidionte, Warren county, Pennsylvania, in 1866. His father, Thomas Hogue, was also a native of that state, born in 1832, and is now living in Fagundus, Pennsylvania. In early manhood he married Miss Nancy J. McCray, likewise a native of the Keystone state, born in 1840. They became the parents of three children, all yet living.

Mr. Hogue of this review spent the first fourteen years of his life in the place of his nativity and then accompanied his parents on their removal to Correctionville, Iowa. Four years were there passed and the family then came to Woodbury county, settling one mile southeast of what is now the town of Menville. When the town was founded they took up their abode in the embryo village and the father built the first hotel, called the Hotel Traver, but now known as the Commercial Hotel. He followed the business for about two years and then turned his attention to merchandising. Later he returned to Pennsylvania, where he is now living at the age of seventy-two years.

Mr. Hogue, whose name introduces this record, was his father's associate and assistant in many of his business enterprises until the latter returned to Pennsylvania, when the son entered the field of journalism, establishing the *Menville Mail*, which he conducted as a member of the firm of Hogue & Graham. In 1896 this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Hogue established the *Arlington Post*, a Republican paper. On the 2d of July, 1897, he was appointed postmaster, in which position he has since served, and after entering upon the duties of the office he discontinued the *Post* and with Alfred Redman began the publication of the paper known as *The Citizen*. This they now own and publish, and it is a good country journal, having a very desirable patronage. This makes it a good advertising medium, and

its business is continually growing. Mr. Hogue is also a stockholder in the Arlington Telephone Company.

On the 31st of March, 1896, Mr. Hogue was married to Edith M., a daughter of Hon. W. W. MacElrath, and they have one child, MacElrath. Socially Mr. Hogue is connected with the Masons and the Odd Fellows and his political allegiance is given the Republican party. His interest in local advancement and progress is deep and sincere and has led to hearty and substantial co-operation in many movements for the general good.

JOHN L. SOMMER.

John L. Sommer, who is holding the position of manager of the Sioux City Brewing Company, has advanced in business circles through strong determination, capability and unrelenting energy. He is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, his birth having occurred in that city in 1870. His father, John L. H. Sommer, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and in his boyhood days came to the new world, crossing the Atlantic in 1840. He settled first in St. Louis, Missouri, where he worked at any employment which would yield him an honest living. For some time he was employed in steamboating on the Mississippi river. He eventually located in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1846, and there secured a position in a grocery store, where his fidelity to the interests of those whom he represented and his quick business discernment won him promotion. As his financial resources were thus increased he saved his earnings and eventually embarked in merchandising on his own account, conducting an enterprise which as the years passed brought to him a handsome competence that enabled him to retire from business circles and enjoy a well earned rest. He is a member of the German Protestant church and also of the Improved Order of Red Men. His political allegiance is given to the Democ-

raey and in 1876 he was elected a member of the city council of Cleveland, Ohio, serving in that capacity for three terms, his re-election being indicative of his fidelity to the city's welfare in the discharge of his duties. He was also one of the county commissioners of Cuyahoga county, Ohio. In early manhood he married Margaret Fleurschutz, who was born in Saxony, Germany, and they became the parents of five children: Andy, who at one time was a prominent member of the National League of baseball and is now proprietor of the Tivoli Garden at Cleveland, Ohio; George J., who is general manager of the Gehring branch of the Cleveland & Sandusky Syndicate of Brewers, located at Cleveland, Ohio; John L.; and two daughters, one of whom died at the age of five years and the other at the age of twenty-two years.

John L. Sommer acquired his early education in the public schools of Cleveland and on putting aside his text books entered a brewery in order to learn the trade which he followed for seven years. He then became connected with the pork packing industry as an employe of the Lake Erie Provision Company, which he represented for two years. In 1893 he came to Sioux City, Iowa, and entered the employ of Selzer Brothers, wholesale liquor merchants, as a salesman. When he had remained in their employ for five years he accepted a position as collector with the Sioux City Brewery and remained in that capacity until 1900, when he was made manager of this large concern. In January, 1904, he purchased the interest of Joseph Baumgartner, who was then president of the company, and Mr. Sommer was made general manager, and is now filling this important position. In the discharge of his duties he displays good business ability, executive force and keen perception and his capable management has contributed in unmistakable manner to the success of the enterprise. The brewery is situated on Elm street and the main building, built in 1898, is seven stories in height,



J. no. L. Sommer



while the bottling house, built in 1904, is three stories in height and one hundred and sixty by sixty-five feet in dimensions. The capacity of the brewery is one hundred thousand barrels per year and that of the bottling department is one hundred barrels per day. In the former forty men are now employed and twenty in the latter. The present officers of the company are Joseph C. Head, of Latrobe, Pennsylvania, president; Abel Anderson, of Sioux City, vice-president; B. H. Kingsbury, of Sioux City, secretary; and Rudolph B. Beerend, of Sioux City, treasurer; while the board of directors consists of F. L. Eaton, B. H. Kingsbury, Joseph C. Head, Abel Anderson and John L. Sommer.

In 1897 Mr. Sommer was united in marriage to Miss Ella Fisher, who was born in Sioux City and is a daughter of George C. Fisher. They have two children, John and Amelia. Mr. and Mrs. Sommer hold membership in the German Lutheran church and he is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Sons of Herman, the Fraternal Eagles, the Germania Society and the Bankers' Union. He takes an active interest in political affairs, giving his allegiance to the Democratic party, but never seeking or desiring office as a reward for his party fealty. He is content to devote his energies to his business affairs and it is because of this that he has attained to a very lucrative position in trade circles.

CHARLES M. WADE, M. D.

Dr. Charles M. Wade, professor of orthopedic surgery in the Sioux City College of Medicine, and also well known in surgical practice and as a consulting physician in northwestern Iowa, is well qualified for his chosen calling by broad scientific knowledge as well as practical skill. He was born in Cedar county, Iowa, April 28, 1868, a son of John I. and Fanny (Safley) Wade. The father was a farmer and raiser of

fancy stock, and is now living retired in Mount Vernon, Iowa. He served his country as a soldier of the Civil war, enlisting in the Second Iowa Cavalry. After the battle of Shiloh, he sustained injuries in crossing a bridge, which broke down when the troops were on it. This, unfitting him for further duty, led to his honorable discharge. In his family were three sons and three daughters: Dr. J. C. Wade, a physician and wealthy ranchman of Oconto, Nebraska, who is a graduate of the Sioux City College of Medicine; A. E., who is attending the same institution; Elizabeth, wife of Professor Gladson, electrical engineer at the University of Arkansas; Francis and Ruby, who are with their father at Mount Vernon; and Charles M.

In the public schools of Cedar county Dr. Charles M. Wade acquired his early education and in 1886 entered the State Agricultural College, at Ames, from which he was graduated in 1889. He took the degree of M. S. in the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, in 1892, and for several years he was a professional chemist. He was analytical chemist at the Agricultural College for fourteen months, during 1890-91, at the Hatch experiment station, and was professor of chemistry in 1902-3 in the University of Fort Worth, at Fort Worth, Texas. His course in medicine was pursued in the Sioux City College of Medicine, from which he was graduated in 1898, and soon afterward he opened an office here, continuing in practice to the present time with constantly growing success. In 1902 he became associated with Dr. William Jepson, and since that time he has been making a specialty of surgery in his practice. He is also consulting physician and to a limited extent engages in the general practice of medicine, but his labors are mostly confined to his specialty. He now occupies the chair of orthopedic surgery, including fractures and dislocations, in the Sioux City College of Medicine. In 1904 he opened a laboratory which he has since conducted with marked success.

He has long made a close study of the science of chemistry, devoting six collegiate years to the mastery of its principles.

Dr. Wade belongs to the Woodbury County Medical Society, the Sioux Valley Medical Society, the Iowa State Medical Society and the American Medical Association and through the proceedings of these organizations he is continually broadening his knowledge by keeping in touch with the work and discoveries of other members of the profession.

On the 5th of January, 1897, Dr. Wade was married to Miss Alma Hayes, of Dubuque, Iowa, a daughter of John Hayes, and unto them has been born one child, Gladys, whose birth occurred March 8, 1901.

In his social relations Dr. Wade is an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. In politics he is a Republican. He held the office of county coroner four years, retiring in January, 1904. The first time he was elected by a plurality of fourteen hundred and forty-four votes and the second time by two thousand and one votes, running five ahead of the state ticket, a fact which is indicative of his personal popularity in the city where he makes his home, and where he has so directed his labors professionally as to win the confidence of the general public and of the members of the medical fraternity.

MRS. ELIZABETH E. ALLBURN.

Mrs. Elizabeth E. Allburn, of Sioux City, was born at Shell Rock, Butler county, Iowa, October 27, 1855. Her father, George W. Adair, was a native of West Virginia and died in 1879 at the age of sixty-seven years. He was a farmer and mill owner and became one of the pioneer residents of Iowa, arriving in this state in 1837. Here he founded the town of Shell Rock in 1853 and made his home there from that time until his demise. He took a very active and influential part in public progress and improvement and he was one of the

leading members of the Methodist Episcopal church, assisting in the building of that church and contributing generously to its support. He voted with the Democratic party. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Elizabeth E. Smith, was born in Ohio and died in May, 1902, at the age of seventy-nine years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and in her daily life exemplified her Christian faith. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Adair were born nine children: Mary J., the deceased wife of Ephriam Town; John, of Sioux City, who served throughout the Civil war as a member of Company B, Seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded at the battle of Belmont, in which he was taken prisoner; Lucy A., the wife of Ralph D. Bowen, of Smith Center, Kansas; George, a retired farmer of Shell Rock, Iowa, who served for one hundred days in the Civil war as a musician; Walter W., who is a business man of Auburn, Nebraska; Mrs. Allburn; Sarah M., the wife of Thomas Rawlings, who is living in Wakefield, Nebraska; Blanche, who is the widow of Charles Herrington and resides in Wakefield, Nebraska; and Nettie E., who is the wife of George E. Meade, of Shell Rock, Iowa.

Mrs. Allburn acquired her early education in the public schools of Shell Rock, Iowa, and afterward attended Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa. She came to Sioux City in 1876 and was here engaged in teaching vocal and instrumental music until 1879. On Christmas evening of that year she gave her hand in marriage to Allen A. Allburn, who was born in Columbus City, Iowa, January 14, 1857, and was a son of Charles and Susan Allburn, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. His father was a contractor and brick mason in former years and is now deceased. At the age of twelve years Mr. Allburn began work in a printing office at Columbus City and was later employed in Burlington, Iowa, and Washington, D. C., working on the Chronicle in the latter city. In the spring of 1878 he came to



MRS. ELIZABETH E. ALLBURN.

Sioux City and has since been in the employ of the Journal off and on for twenty-six years, though at times he has been with other companies. He has held the positions of compositor, foreman and telegraphic editor and is at present linotype man. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Degree of Honor, and politically he is a Republican. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Allburn have been born two children, James M. and Grace A.

For the past five years Mrs. Allburn has been superior recorder of the Degree of Honor of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and thus has charge of twenty-two grand lodges and one hundred lodges, all of which are under her direct supervision. She has been a member of the order since it was organized in Sioux City and was elected chief of honor in 1894. She represented Prosperity Lodge at the organization of the grand lodge of Iowa at Cedar Rapids in May, 1896, and was there elected past grand chief of honor and was made a representative of the grand lodge of Iowa to the first session of the superior lodge, which met in Buffalo, New York, in June, 1896. At the latter place she was made a member of the finance committee and performed her work so acceptably that at the session of the superior lodge in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was made chairman of the committee. A year later, at Asbury Park, New Jersey, she was re-appointed to the position and elected superior recorder of the Sioux Falls session in 1900. In the year 1901 at Buffalo, New York, in 1902, at Portland, Oregon, in 1903 at St. Paul, Minnesota, and 1904 at Chattanooga, Tennessee, she was re-elected to the office, each time without opposition. From the supreme lodge at Buffalo in 1902 she received the highest commendation because of her most capable service. She has created a new system of cards and records by which the classification of ages is reached and thus an idea of the workings of the lodge is easily obtained. The

headquarters of the Women's Auxiliary of the fraternity are at Sioux City, Iowa.

Mrs. Allburn was one of the organizers of the Beethoven Club and has probably done more for it than any other member. She was president of the club for four years and resigned to give her whole attention to her present position. In her younger days Mrs. Allburn produced a number of operas with home talent, giving very successful entertainments. She has great ability and is a tireless worker, and beside being a musician she is an art critic and has been employed as musical editor in connection with the daily papers of Sioux City. A lady of superior culture and refinement, added to which are excellent executive ability and earnest zeal in her work, Mrs. Allburn has become widely known in the fraternity of the Ancient Order of United Workmen throughout this country and has won many warm friends among its leading representatives.

FRANK LEYSON WIRICK.

Frank Leyson Wirick, a capitalist of Sioux City, owning considerable property here and also the secretary of the Interstate Live Stock Fair Association, was born in Mendota, Illinois, in 1862. He has always lived in the Mississippi valley and in his life exemplifies the enterprising spirit which has been the dominant factor in the rapid and marvelous development of the middle west. His father, Edmund Wirick, was born in Seneca county, New York, and for thirty years he engaged in merchandising. Prior to his retirement from active business he conducted a hotel at Storm Lake, Iowa, but is now living retired there at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. In his social affiliations he is a Mason and in his political views is a Democrat. In early manhood he wedded Mary Leyson, who was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and is now living at the age of sixty-nine years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wirick were

born five children: Leora A., who is the wife of G. S. Coman, a druggist at Storm Lake; Frank, of this review; Gertie A., deceased; Aurelia B., who is the wife of Dr. J. H. Lawrence, of Storm Lake; and Guy G., who is living at Cherokee, Iowa.

Mr. Wirick acquired his education in the public schools of Storm Lake and Fort Dodge, Iowa, and afterward entered upon his business career as a collector for a number of lumber firms, occupying that position for a few years. On the expiration of that period he became connected with the First National Bank at Storm Lake in its real-estate department, serving in that capacity for three years, when in 1892 he opened a private banking institution at Balaton, Lyon county, Minnesota. He conducted this enterprise with success for about four years, but in 1896 sold out and turned his attention to real-estate operations in Sheldon, Iowa, where he remained until 1900, when he came to Sioux City, where he has since been engaged in the real estate business, his operations in that direction occupying the greater part of his time and attention. He has a number of residences and flats here and the supervision of his property interests makes his life a busy one. In addition to his town property he also has farm lands in Iowa. He was one of the organizers of the Citizens National Bank, the successor of the People's Saving Bank, becoming identified therewith as a director.

Mr. Wirick was married in 1885 to Miss Zella Evans, and their children are Claude, who was born in 1889; and Howard E., born in 1897. Mrs. Wirick is a member of the Unitarian church. Mr. Wirick belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Tyrian Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Sioux City, is a member of the Riverside Boat Club and is a Republican in his political views. He has always been deeply interested in agricultural advancement and was the organizer of the fair association at Balaton and also at Sheldon—a district fair. He was also the promoter of the organization of

the Interstate Live Stock Association in January, 1903. It held its first meeting in the fall of that year in Sioux City and this was a decided success. Local advancement and national progress are causes both dear to his heart and in all communities where he has resided he has been recognized as a public-spirited citizen, whose efforts in behalf of the general good have been effective and far-reaching.

WILLIAM REMSEN SMITH, M. D.

Dr. William Rensen Smith is numbered among the builders and promoters of Sioux City and the city classes him with its honored and distinguished dead. As a practitioner of medicine he was widely recognized for his skill and ability; as an agriculturist he was progressive and prosperous; as a public official he was most prompt and reliable in the discharge of the duties that devolved upon him; and yet while all of these qualities won for him the respect and confidence of his fellow men it was his great warm heart that gained for him the love and deep affection of all with whom he was associated and caused his memory to be revered and cherished throughout the city in which he made his home. "He was," said a friend of many years standing, "the sweetest-souled man destiny ever granted to a community."

Dr. Smith was born December 30, 1828, at Barnegat, New Jersey, and passed away at his home in Sioux City in 1894, his life record therefore covering nearly sixty-six years. He was only seven years of age at the time of his father's death, and his youth was largely a period of toil, although to some extent he attended the public schools near his home. He worked upon the farm through the summer months and was also employed in a harness-making shop until the removal of the family to Michigan. In that state he became identified

with school work as a teacher, but ambitious to enter another field of professional labor, he husbanded his financial resources until he was able to go to New York city and enter upon preparation for the practice of medicine. He attended three courses of lectures there and then returning to the east opened an office in Macon, where he remained until 1856—the year of his arrival in Sioux City, Iowa. He found here a small town, of inconsequential proportions and privileges, but of good possibilities, and identifying his interests with those of the embryo city he became an active factor in its development and subsequent progress and prosperity. He was for many years recognized as a leader in community affairs and was the promoter of many interests for the public good. He was also active as a medical practitioner here for eleven years and during that time enjoyed a large practice, accorded him in recognition of his ability in the line of his profession.

In the meantime, three years after his arrival in Sioux City, Dr. Smith returned to Tecumseh, Michigan, and there, in 1859, was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Osborne. He brought his bride to his new home and as the years passed by eight sons were added to the household, but six are now deceased. Those living are: R. H. Burton Smith, now a lawyer of Sioux City, and Milton Perry Smith, of the Sioux City foundry. Mrs. Smith spent three years at Cambridge, Massachusetts, while her son was pursuing a law course in Harvard College. The family relation was largely an ideal one. It was but natural with a man of Dr. Smith's great heart that the home should be ever first to him, and that he counted no personal sacrifice on his part too great if it would promote the welfare or enhance the happiness of his wife and children.

Dr. Smith also made for himself an excellent reputation in public service as an official whose first interest was the welfare of the people whom he served. He became identified

with the Republican party upon its organization and was for years a recognized leader in its ranks in his adopted county and state. He stood loyally as one of its defenders when to do so meant not partisanship, but the support of the government and the Union cause. The first military service which he rendered was in connection with a local company of mounted riflemen who quelled the Indian uprising in 1861. Dr. Smith acted as first lieutenant at that time. Not long afterward he was appointed government surgeon, acting in that capacity until 1863. He was chairman of the vigilance committee for home protection when the Minnesota massacre of 1862 startled the whole frontier. Under appointment of Governor Kirkwood he made a tour of inspection among the Iowa troops in the field during the winter of 1863, visiting the army in front of Vicksburg, and as a result of his investigation into the needs of the soldiers, he made a strong appeal for vegetables, which he regarded as absolutely essential for the health of the "boys in blue."

In March, 1863, Dr. Smith was chosen by popular suffrage for the office of mayor of Sioux City, and two months later he was appointed surgeon for the board of enrollment for this district, serving until December, 1864. For several years he was also examining surgeon for the pension bureau. Other governmental duties were assigned him when on the 15th of July, 1865, he was appointed receiver of the United States land office and faithfully discharged its important duties until the office was removed to Des Moines in 1878. It is said that the business of the office in a single year amounted to a million dollars. In the year of his retirement from that office he was appointed honorary commissioner from Iowa to the Paris Exposition and his report as such was well received and found place in many newspapers and periodicals, both in Europe and America. In 1881 he was again elected mayor of Sioux City, and for fifteen years he was a member of the school board. He ever exercised his official

prerogatives for the benefit and upbuilding of the city, and as a private citizen was equally alert to the possibilities for advancement, growth and improvement here, being a co-operant factor in the great majority of movements for the general welfare. In 1885 he platted his home farm of eighty acres, on which he had lived for many years, making it one of the important additions to Sioux City. It is called Smith's Villa and is one of the most attractive residence portions of the city. In 1885 he became one of the organizers of Unity church, served as a member and president of its board of trustees, contributed generously to its support and labored effectively and untiringly for the extension of its influence until his death, which occurred on the 1st of July, 1894.

Dr. Smith traveled extensively, both in his native country and foreign lands, thus gaining the broad knowledge and cosmopolitan culture which only travel can bring, but while he took great delight in visiting scenes of modern and historic interest and in meeting men of deep learning, his interest centered in his home city, the friends of his early and mature manhood and in his family. His sympathy, however, was as broad as the universe. Few men have so strongly exemplified in their daily lives a belief in the "brotherhood of man." He was never happier than when contributing to the welfare and happiness of others and his love went out in double measure to the children and to those whom fate or some untoward circumstance compelled to bear the heavier burdens of life. His wife shared with him in all his benevolent work and they were associated in establishing in Sioux City the beautiful park known as Smith's Villa Children's Park, although it was named Emmerton, in honor of their son. In recent years the ladies of Sioux City have undertaken the work of beautifying this park and in July, 1902, they erected there a beautiful fountain as a memorial to Dr. Smith. Its dedication was made the occasion for a memorable public celebration, participated in by the officials of the

city, the pioneer settlers, prominent people of the community and not the least by the children for whose use the park had been established. On one side, the fountain bears the inscription: "By his friends. 'A man that hath friends must show himself friendly.'" Such a man was Dr. Smith. "He had," said an old friend, "the qualities essential to friendship—truthfulness, frankness, faithfulness and patience, a sympathy that entered into the joy, the sorrows and the interests of his friends. He delighted in their upward progress and stretched out a helping hand to those who fell by the way. Because of these qualities we remember and honor him."

G. W. Wakefield, in an address delivered at the dedication of the fountain, spoke of Dr. Smith's personal characteristics in the following manner: "He was a man of great culture and refinement, of tender sympathies and kindly words; his arm was ever extended to the poor and needy—his genial voice bore hospitable welcome in its every tone; his smile warmed the hearts of all who felt it with a summer glow, and wherever he went sunshine followed in his train. His monument, more enduring than marble, is erected in the hearts of his friends."

GORDON R. BADGEROW.

Gordon R. Badgerow is the present postmaster of Sioux City. The career of Mr. Badgerow has been characterized by unflinching energy, perseverance and strong determination and he can truly be termed one of Iowa's successful men.

BENJAMIN F. WILKEY.

Benjamin F. Wilkey, a well known citizen of Smithland, is one of Iowa's native sons, his birth having occurred in Battle Creek, September 14, 1877. His father is August D. Wilkey, who is now living in Sioux City. Over thirty years ago the parents removed from



G. R. Bagelow

Indiana to this state and settled in Battle Creek and later became residents of Woodbury county. From 1885 until 1895 the father owned and operated the grain elevator at Smithland, and then removed to Sioux City, where he now makes his home. His family consists of ten children, of whom our subject is the fourth in order of birth.

Coming to Woodbury county during boyhood Benjamin F. Wilkey was here reared and educated, attending the schools of German City in Willow township, where the family lived for nine years. He accompanied them on their removal to Smithland and continues to reside at that place, being variously employed. In December, 1901, Mr. Wilkey was united in marriage to Miss Cora Davis, a daughter of Charles Davis. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, but not a supporter of the free silver policy.

HOWARD N. BROTHERS, M. D.

Although one of the recent additions to the ranks of the medical fraternity in Sioux City, Dr. Howard N. Brothers, in the practice of his profession in Morningside, has met with gratifying success. He was born in Greenville, Michigan, January 22, 1870, a son of Nicholas V. and Abigail (Van Volkenburgh) Brothers. The father was engaged in cabinet and wagon making in Syracuse, New York, and removed thence to Michigan in 1848. In the latter state he secured a claim of forty acres of timber land, which he at once began to clear. Not realizing the value of the timber at that time, he burned more than the land would now sell for. He was married in Lyon county, Michigan, in February, 1868, to Miss Abigail Van Volkenburgh, and they continued to reside upon a farm in that state until 1882, when they removed to Brown county, South Dakota, where Mr. Brothers took up a tree claim. He retained this for about twenty years, or until 1902, when he sold that property. In 1897 he removed to

Aberdeen, South Dakota, where he is now living a retired life. The two brothers of our subject are Nicholas Arthur, who was born in October, 1872, and is married and resides in Odessa, Minnesota, where he is conducting a photograph gallery; and Clarence, who was born April 18, 1875, and was married in 1897, to Miss Maggie Hunt. He is a photographer of Aberdeen, South Dakota.

Howard N. Brothers attended the public schools of Michigan until his father's removal to Brown county, South Dakota, when he was twelve years of age. He there resumed his studies in such schools as were found in Dakota at that pioneer epoch in its history, and at the age of nineteen he began teaching, which profession he followed until twenty-one years of age through the winter seasons, while in the summer months he assisted in the work of the home farm. He was also a student in the Brookings Agricultural College, at Brookings, South Dakota, for one term. He was afterward employed at various occupations until 1892, when he entered the government mail service, and for eight and a half years his route was from Aberdeen, South Dakota, to Sioux City, and for a year and a half he ran to other points. During the last four years of his mail service he spent all of his leisure hours in the study of medicine. He resigned his government position April 9, 1903, and was graduated from the Sioux City College of Medicine, April 29, 1903.

Dr. Brothers at once opened an office at Morningside, where he has been exceptionally successful in the practice of his profession. The manner in which he pursued his studies under difficulties which would have deterred many a man gives indication of his resolute and determined spirit and argues well for his success in practice. He has been chosen professor of materia medica and pharmacology in the Sioux City College of Medicine.

Fraternally Dr. Brothers is a Mason, belonging to Tyrian Lodge, No. 508, A. F. & A. M.,

at Sioux City. He is also a member of the United Workmen Lodge at Aberdeen, South Dakota. In his religious faith he is a Methodist and in his political belief a staunch Republican.

In November, 1896, Dr. Brothers was united in marriage to Miss Goldie M. Barr, daughter of James W. Barr, of Aberdeen. Her father was formerly pump inspector for the Jim river division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and at the present time he is connected with rice mills at Nederland, Texas. Dr. and Mrs. Brothers have two children: Lucile Goldie, born in July, 1897, and Howard Norvin, born in April, 1901.

PARMER HALL.

Among the honored early settlers of the county who are now living a retired life is Parmer Hall, a well known resident of Smithland who has borne an active part in the development and upbuilding of this section of the state. A native of New York, he was born July 22, 1831, on a farm in Jefferson county, which region at that time was considered new country. His father, Thomas Hall, was also a native of that county, where the grandfather, Sylvanus Hall, located at an early day. The latter was from New England, probably Vermont, and it is believed that he was either of Scotch, Scotch-Irish or English descent. He was a small man but very strong, having much endurance and being able to perform more hard work than the ordinary man. He was engaged in the manufacture of potash, which he would carry through the woods, a distance of twenty miles, to a little place now known as Champion, where he would sell it or exchange it for something that was needed at home. He found a ready customer in an old friend who had established a store and brewery at that place and who afterward became judge of the new county. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Nabbie

Hall, was of English descent and was known throughout the surrounding country as Aunt Nabbie. In their family were seven sons and six daughters, among whom were Egbert and Eliza, both deceased; Rollin; Thomas, the father of our subject; Samuel, who was a carpenter of Missouri, where he died; Gilbert and Pel-tier, who both died near the old home in New York; Sylvanus, who died during his service in the Civil war; Mrs. Hannah Ellis and Mrs. Mary Blanchard, who died in New York; and Mrs. Liddy Hardy, who is now living in Indiana. Our subject's maternal grandfather was Ephraim Parmer, who died in California in 1890, at the age of eighty-seven years. His children were Fenner, John, Joel and Polly, all deceased; Liddy, the mother of our subject; Amelia, a resident of Indiana; Orilla, deceased; Noah, who is living in California at the age of eighty-one years; and Ephraim, who is living in Oregon at the age of seventy-five years. Our subject's parents were life-long residents of Jefferson county, New York, and although the mother died when Parmer was only four years old he still holds her in loving remembrance. She was a Quakeress. After her death the father married again and by the second union had one daughter, Mrs. Liddy Shuffy, who lived in New York state. The father was never outside his native county but once during his entire life. His second wife also died in New York.

Being left motherless at so early an age Parmer Hall had few advantages and was unable to attend school but little. The nearest schoolhouse was three miles from his home. After his father's second marriage he did not remain at home and was never under the parental roof a month after he attained his tenth year. At a very early age he became dependent upon his own resources for a livelihood. He was the only child by his father's first marriage. Although his early life was one of hardship, he is, at the age of seventy-three years, a well preserved man, having the strength and



MR. AND MRS. PARMER HALL.

vitality of one not over fifty. At the age of fourteen years he began working on the Erie canal as a driver and afterward as a bowsman and was thus employed for three years during the summer months, while during the winter season he worked in the pinneries.

Mr. Hall finally decided to try his fortune in the west but though his father said "You'll not stay a year," it was thirty years before he returned east and then only when the intelligence came of his father's last illness. In the winter of 1855-6 he went to Du Page county, Illinois, where he secured employment with a man for whom he had previously worked in New York. The following spring he came with several families to Iowa and was a resident of Monona county until the spring of 1858, at which time he removed to Smithland.

In the old Pacific House at Sioux City, March 4, 1858, Judge Campbell performed the marriage ceremony that made Mr. Hall and Miss Elizabeth Jane Adams man and wife. She is the eldest child of Elijah Adams and a sister of W. H. Adams, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. She was born in Boone county, Indiana, October 9, 1839, and in that state acquired the greater part of her education, being sixteen years of age at the time of the removal of the family to Iowa. She was a very good looking girl, blessed with excellent health and rosy cheeks, and was a good singer, although she had no opportunities for a musical education.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall began housekeeping on a farm belonging to her father near Smithland. Mr. Adams having removed to the village where he operated the first sawmill ever brought to the county, except perhaps one at Sioux City. This mill was put in operation by Hiram Smith and Nathan Baker in 1856 and was later sold to Mr. Adams. It was operated by steam power. Here Mr. Smith was killed by falling on the saw and Mr. Adams had his left heel injured by the same instrument, crippling him for several years but not disabling him. Mr.

and Mrs. Hall lived on several different farms near Smithland until November, 1901, when they removed to the village, spending thirteen years just previous to their removal on the old Adams homestead where they began their married life. Mr. Hall now owns that place, it being now occupied by his eldest son, and he also owns another farm in this county. He owns all together two hundred and eighty-five acres.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hall were born nine children, six sons and three daughters. William W., born December 25, 1858, operates the old Adams farm and owns an adjoining place. He was married November 7, 1889, to Miss Mary Ann Fox, of Canadian ancestry, and they have six children, Wanda, Lloyd, Vesta, Marian, Russell and Evaline. Thomas A., born March 13, 1861, died September 5, 1886. Bertha R., born August 7, 1863, was married November 13, 1884, to Odes G. Buntin and they now live in Oregon. They had four children, but Calla, the eldest, died at the age of six years. Those living are Farmer, Dean and Madaline. Louis N., born April 5, 1867, lives in Onawa, Iowa. He married Bertha Morgan, a daughter of Thomas Morgan, of Smithland, who is one of the early settlers of the county, and they have two children, Eddalce and Helen Elizabeth. Edith F., born March 16, 1870, was married November 29, 1894, to Anson Duvel, of Quimby, Cherokee county, Iowa, and they have three children, Marcus, Dorothy and Ranald. Harry E., born October 4, 1873, died of pneumonia March 4, 1894. Nellie V., born August 26, 1878, was married October 15, 1893, to Edward Wendell and they had one child, Bernadine. Fred P., born February 5, 1882, is employed as a stenographer and typewriter in Sioux City. Mr. Hall has realized the advantages of a good education and has afforded his children the best opportunities along that line. At the age of sixteen his eldest daughter won a silver cup as the best speller at a county contest under County Superintend-

ent A. R. Wright. Nellie, the youngest daughter, attended the high school at Oto and the youngest son at Dennison, Iowa. The second daughter is a fine musician and has taught music, while Mrs. Wendell is also a pianist and all are good singers.

Mr. Hall's father was an old line Whig but our subject has been a life-long Democrat, of the Bryan type, believing in free silver, and he cast his first presidential vote for Franklin Pierce. His sons are all Republicans, however. He always attends the meetings of the Old Settlers' Association held at Smithland every year and can relate many interesting incidents of pioneer life in this locality. In 1903 he erected an elegant eight-room residence in Smithland—the best in the town—and there he and his wife now reside. Although they now live alone in their well furnished and roomy house, their children and sixteen grandchildren find a hearty welcome there. Mrs. Hall has made a model wife and ideal mother and has reared a family of which she may be justly proud. The family honor is above question and "a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." Mrs. Hall is a motherly woman, kind and benevolent and of unusual intelligence, and she enjoys the best of health, showing the rugged, sturdy pioneer stock from which she is descended.

GEORGE C. MEYER.

George C. Meyer, who, through building operations, has been identified with the improvement of Sioux City for many years, but is now living a retired life, was born in Hanover, Germany, on the 3d of June, 1826. His parents were Barthel and Mary (Schlichting) Meyer. The former was a farmer by occupation and died in 1866, at the age of sixty-six years, while his wife survived him until 1871. In the public schools of the fatherland George C. Meyer obtained his education and when fif-

teen years of age he began preparation for life's practical business cares by learning the carpenter's trade. He was a young man of twenty-three years when in 1849 he crossed the Atlantic to the new world. For five years he remained in New York city, working at his trade in a piano factory, and then sought a home in the west. Coming to Iowa he settled at Dubuque, where he lived until 1866, when recognizing the possibilities and business opportunities of the northwestern part of the state, he drove across the country to Sioux City with an ox team, arriving on the 8th of November, 1866. Here he began working at the carpenter's trade and he also bought some land, on which he built several houses that he rented. The first house which he erected was built of cottonwood lumber. In 1891 he erected his new residence, which is a comfortable home at Morningside. For many years he was actively identified with building operations, carrying on his work as a contractor until 1888, since which time he has lived retired. He took an active part in the building of the First German Lutheran church of Sioux City, and many other substantial structures here stand as evidence of his skill and handiwork in the line of his chosen trade.

In December, 1859, occurred the marriage of Mr. Meyer and Miss Louise Marie Brunst, a daughter of Frederick and Mary Brunst. She was born September 11, 1827, in Germany, and came to the United States in 1856. Her mother had previously died in Germany and her father's death occurred in Dubuque, Iowa, in 1862. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Meyer have been born three children: Mary F. C., who is the wife of M. S. Reeves, of Sioux City; William J. C., a photographer living at home, and Henry August, who is engaged in the grocery business in this city.

Mr. Meyer has always given his political allegiance to the Republican party since its organization, but has never sought or desired office, preferring that his time and attention should be devoted to his business interests. He

came to the United States as a young man with no capital, but he possessed energy and strong determination and these elements always win recognition in business circles. Gradually he advanced, his labors at length resulting in the acquirement of a capital that classes him with the substantial residents of this place. His has been a busy and useful life and he has justly won the title of a self-made man.

JOHN McDERMOTT.

John McDermott, who devoted his time and attention to general farming on section 36, Banner township, was born on the 16th of October, 1850, at Brooklyn, New York, a son of John and Martha McDermott. The parents were natives of Ireland, were there reared and married and with two of their children they sailed from the old world and took up their abode in Brooklyn, in 1848. There they resided for six years, the father working for a coal dealer for three years and for a similar period he was night watchman for the same company. He then removed to St. Lawrence county, New York, where he resided until 1860, which year witnessed his arrival in Iowa. Settling in Cherokee county he began farming, and in the fall of 1861 he removed to Correctionville, Woodbury county, where he remained until the spring of 1865. His next place of abode was on the west fork of the Little Sioux, where he conducted a stage station, until the railroad was built and thus the business of the stage line was ended. He then removed to Sioux City, locating on Wall street, where he remained from 1878 until his death, which occurred in 1898, when he was seventy-six years of age. Mrs. McDermott died in April, 1903, also at the age of seventy-six years. They were the parents of eight children.

Mr. McDermott, whose name heads this review, accompanied his parents on their various removals until after coming to Woodbury

county. In fact, he was a lad of only ten years when the family came to this state, and therefore he was largely reared here when northwestern Iowa was a frontier district. He early became familiar with the labors of the farm and after his marriage he began farming on the homestead taken by his father, adjoining his present place of residence. About 1892 he removed to his home farm on section 36, Banner township, where he took possession of one hundred and twenty acres of wild and unimproved land, not a furrow having been turned thereon, but soon the track of the plow was seen across the fields and in due course of time abundant harvests were gathered. The land is now in fine condition, showing the careful and practical supervision of the owner. He has had a fine house and commodious barn built and his energy and enterprise have resulted in the development of a very desirable property, forming one of the attractive features of the landscape. In the early days he drove a stage for the Northwestern Stage Company; to-day he is one of the prosperous and leading agriculturists of his adopted county.

Mr. McDermott was united in marriage to Miss Anna Haley and they are widely and favorably known in the community where they reside. He is prominent in local Democratic circles and has held various offices in his township, the duties of which he has discharged with promptness and fidelity. All who know him respect him for his genuine worth, admire him for his enterprise, and he has won the friendship of many with whom he has come in contact.

HOWARD F. SIMS.

Howard F. Sims, who is occupying the position of assistant city attorney of Sioux City, was born at Du Bois, Illinois, October 23, 1865. His father, Howard Sims, was a native of Georgia and became a civil engineer, following

that profession in the south. In 1864 he removed to the north, settling in Du Bois and later in Tamaroa, Illinois, where he engaged in the milling business. He had been forced to serve as a conscript for two years in the Confederate service, and in 1864 with considerable difficulty he made his way northward and attempted to join the Union Army, but through physical disability failed to pass the examination. His sympathies, however, were strongly with the national government and opposed to secession. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in his fraternal relations was a Mason and in his political views a Republican. He married Miss Nancy Elenor Willoughby, who was born in North Carolina and was of English lineage, while Mr. Sims is of French Huguenot descent. Mrs. Sims now survives her husband and is making her home with her son Howard F. Sims, at the age of sixty-four years. In her family were three children, the brother and sister of our subject being William W. and Elizabeth, both of whom are residents of Pineknayville, Illinois, where the former is engaged in the insurance business.

At the usual age Howard F. Sims entered the common schools of Illinois and is indebted to the public school system of that state for the educational privileges he enjoyed along the more specifically literary lines. He afterward learned the printer's trade at Onawa, Iowa, and was engaged in the publication of the *Monona County Gazette* in 1888-89. In 1890 he edited the *Hartington (Nebraska) Herald* and in 1891-2 published the *Leeds Leader*. In 1886 he was connected with the *Journal* job office at Sioux City. Desirous of becoming a member of the bar, he attended the Morningside College of Sioux City, Iowa, formerly known as the University of the Northwest, matriculating in the law department in 1894 and completing his course there by graduation with the class of 1896. He was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Iowa, May 13, 1896. He then located for practice in Sioux City in the

fall of 1896, and with the exception of one year his practice has been continuous here. Since the fall of 1902 he has been assistant city attorney and he is well qualified for the office, having a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence. In the preparation of his cases he is always thorough and in their presentation before court or jury he is concise yet explicit, and his position is one easily understood because of his clear presentation of the facts and the logical deductions which he draws therefrom.

In November, 1889, Mr. Sims was united in marriage to Miss Daisy B. Brandin, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Brandin, of Onawa, Iowa. She was born in Sioux City and by her marriage has become the mother of three children: Marie, Paul and Marjorie. The parents are members of the Congregational church and are widely and favorably known in social circles in Sioux City. Mr. Sims gives his political allegiance to the Republican party and he is a member of several of the leading fraternal organizations, including the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of Pythias fraternity. In his practice he has secured a good clientage, and in matters of citizenship his interest is deep, sincere and helpful.

WILLIAM H. DAYHOFF.

William H. Dayhoff, who is engaged in the undertaking business in Sioux City, was born in Thayer, Kansas, October 25, 1870. His father, the Rev. H. C. Dayhoff, now a retired minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, living at Sioux City, is a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, and for thirty years devoted his life to the work of the church in Missouri. In the spring of 1903, however, he severed active connection with the ministry and took up his abode in Sioux City. In his family were ten children,



W. R. Dayhoff.

seven of whom are yet living, namely: C. S., who is a Methodist Episcopal clergyman living at Meadville, Missouri; Grace K., of Sioux City; Nellie, of this city, who is a music teacher; Clarence M., a traveling salesman for Armour & Company; John F., of Sioux City, Mary, also of Sioux City, and William H.

In the common schools William H. Dayhoff began his education, which he continued in the Wesleyan University at Lincoln, Nebraska, and was graduated with the class of 1895. He came to Sioux City in the spring of 1896 and in 1898 established his present undertaking business, purchasing the same of the Milliard estate. He has since prospered in this work, has improved his quarters and has the patronage of the best families of the city.

Mr. Dayhoff was married June 20, 1902, to Miss Carrie Hazen, of Sioux City. They are members of the First Methodist Episcopal church and he is identified with the Masonic fraternity and the Odd Fellows' society. In politics he is a Republican. He has become widely known here and has gained many friends who respect him not only on account of his honorable business methods but also for his many sterling traits of character.

DANIEL M. WOODMAN.

Daniel M. Woodman is one of the best known citizens of Woodbury county, where for many years he has carried on business enterprises, while during the past twelve years he has enjoyed a well earned rest, living retired in Leeds. Because of his wide acquaintance, his long residence in this part of the state, and his genial, friendly nature, he is known throughout the county as "Uncle Dan" Woodman.

Born in Burlington, Vermont, April 13, 1831, he is a son of David and Keshah (Masters) Woodman, both of whom were natives of New England, whence they removed to Canada, settling near Whitby, where the father pur-

chased a farm, making his home thereon until 1850, when he took up his abode in Grant county, Wisconsin. There he purchased land and engaged in general farming until his death. His wife also died in that county.

Daniel M. Woodman acquired a good education in the schools of Whitby, Canada, which he attended until eighteen years of age, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Grant county, Wisconsin, where he carried on general farming until he came to Iowa. In 1872 he settled in Plymouth county, near the Woodbury county line, entered land, began its development and cultivation and continued to engage in general farming there for seven years. On the expiration of that period he took up his abode in Sioux City and became a mate on a boat on the river, being thus employed for some time. He afterward secured a position on the transfer boat and was thus employed for one year, subsequent to which time he was connected with the Sioux City waterworks for five years. He then retired to private life, save for the supervision of his property interests. He was formerly the owner of several houses and lots in Sioux City, which he has recently sold. He then removed to Leeds, a suburb of the county seat, and purchased his present home at No. 4500 Arthur avenue. He has also invested in other building lots in Leeds, which he now owns.

Mr. Woodman was married in Grant county, Wisconsin, to Miss Barbara Williams, a native of Prince Edwards island, and a daughter of John and Catherine Williams, who lived on that island. They removed to Canada and settled in Grant county, Wisconsin, in 1850, there carrying on farming. Both parents have now passed away. There were six children born unto Mr. and Mrs. Woodman, of whom Catherine, the eldest, is deceased. Minerva is the wife of William M. Lambert, who is janitor of the Mann school in Sioux City. Rosetta E. is the widow of Thomas B. Farrell, who was a native of Indiana and was there reared and educated.

He went to St. Louis at an early day and was employed as an engineer on a steamboat for more than twenty years. He then came to Sioux City about 1880 and was engineer on the transfer boat here for several years, after which he was engineer at the Sioux City Water Works until 1894, when he returned to St. Louis, being employed as an engineer on a boat which sailed from that port until his death. He died January 31, 1903, at the age of fifty-nine years, and his remains were interred in Floyd cemetery, at Sioux City, where he had been so widely and favorably known, having many friends here who felt the deepest regret at his death. He had many admirable traits of character and was respected by all who knew him. Mrs. Farrell spends part of her time in Sioux City, where she has property, and the remainder of the time with her father in Leeds. She has one child, Hazel. David, fourth child of Mr. Woodman, died in infancy. Luey died at the age of three years. Annie is the wife of John Osmund, who resides on a farm in Woodbury county, six miles from Sioux City.

Mr. Woodman is independent in his political views, voting for principle rather than party. He has held several minor offices in Sioux City, and in his public relations, as well as his private life, has ever been true to the duties devolving upon him. His habits have been in most respects extremely exemplary. He has never used tobacco or intoxicants in any form and his has been a clean, upright life, such as has gained him the confidence, respect and good will of many friends.

JOHN FITZGIBBON.

John FitzGibbon, who reached the advanced age of eighty-one years and was classed with the most venerable and honored citizens of the county with which he was identified from its early pioneer days, was born in County Limerick, Ireland, on the 10th of February, 1823,

and died on the 12th of May, 1904, at his home in Sioux City. He was a son of Thomas and Mary (Harnett) FitzGibbon. The father was a farmer in Ireland and in 1825 crossed the Atlantic to the United States, locating in New York city. After nine years, however, he continued his westward journey to Indiana, where he engaged in farming up to the time of his death. His wife passed away in Ireland.

John FitzGibbon pursued his education in the schools of Ireland and there began learning the trade of stonemason and stonecutter. He afterward crossed the Atlantic to America, landing in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 20th of May, 1846. There he worked at his trades for two years, building bridges. He spent some time at Lockport and at Cape Cod and in 1848 located in Exeter, New Hampshire, where he also followed his chosen vocation until his removal to Sioux City. In Exeter he was employed by John S. Wells, whose ambition was to found a city in the west. He made a trip for that purpose but had not the means for the venture. On his return, however, he gave such excellent reports of the west that Mr. FitzGibbon resolved to make his home in the Mississippi valley. He had traveled from New England with Jeremiah Kelly, still a resident of Sioux City, proceeding down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to St. Louis and thence up the Missouri by packet to his destination. Here he found a little log postoffice and land office near the levee, while the business houses were on Pearl street.

Mr. FitzGibbon arrived on the 20th of May, 1857, and soon became a factor in the business development of the young and rapidly growing village. Under contracts made by him were erected Sioux City's first buildings of any pretensions, and he laid the foundation for the Mondamin Hotel. He followed farming to some extent, but largely engaged in contracting on the railroad, constructing many miles of the first railway lines that entered this place. He built twenty-five miles of the Milwaukee road



JOHN FITZGIBBON.



MRS. JOHN FITZGIBBON.

in 1870 and in 1872 constructed many miles of the Dakota & Southern Railroad, while later he built two miles of narrow gauge road in Nebraska. He made the big cuts between Sioux City and Riverside and also took and executed contracts of a similar nature elsewhere, while his business interests became extensive, important and profitable. In the fall of 1861 he put aside all personal considerations, however, in order to enter the military service of his country, joining Company B, of the First Dakota Cavalry, which was engaged in protecting the frontier settlers against the invasions of the Indians. Thus he served until 1865, when he received an honorable discharge.

On the 4th of May, 1851, Mr. FitzGibbon was united in marriage to Miss Mary Donovan, a daughter of Michael Donovan, a native of Ireland. They became the parents of four children, but Catherine and John died at the ages of three and four years respectively. Richard, the only living son, established and conducted the FitzGibbon drayage and van line until January, 1901, and is now traveling in California for his health. Mary Elizabeth, the only living daughter, is the wife of M. E. Follis, a city detective. They have had ten children, three of whom have passed away, while those living are Mayme M., Loretta, Edmond, Valentine C., Josephine M., Leon R., and Milton E., Jr. While engaged in farming pursuits Mr. FitzGibbon pre-empted a homestead on Elk creek, across the Missouri river, and laid out Creston Park. There he built the first schoolhouse in northeastern Nebraska, but the desire to give his children better educational facilities prompted him to return to Sioux City.

Mr. FitzGibbon was a member of the Catholic church and of the Hibernian Society. In his active business career he saw opportunity for judicious investment in real estate and became the owner of several residences, the rental from which furnished him a good income that supplied him with all the necessities and com-

forts of life and many of its luxuries. He had a very wide acquaintance in Sioux City, where he long maintained his home and where he was honored as a pioneer resident and revered patriarch of his community, receiving the veneration and respect which should ever be accorded to those who reach advanced years and whose lives have been exemplary of the worthy citizen and upright man.

ALPHONSO J. McLAUGHLIN, M. D.

Dr. Alphonso J. McLaughlin, who, associated with his brother, is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Sioux City, under the firm name of McLaughlin & McLaughlin, was born July 17, 1876, in Toronto, Canada. His parents, Philip B. and Ellen McLaughlin, were also natives of Toronto, where the father engaged in dealing in grain and in operating grain elevators. He died in 1899, and his widow, who is still living, now makes her home with her son Alphonso, who is the youngest of her five children. Three of the brothers, D. F., M. B. and A. J. McLaughlin, are engaged in the banking business in North Dakota.

In early boyhood Dr. McLaughlin became a resident of Kentucky, where he attended the public schools, and later the Kentucky University, in which he completed a course in medicine and was graduated with the class of 1897. After spending one year in hospital work, during which he gained broad and valuable experience, he came to Sioux City and associated with his brother, P. B. McLaughlin, he is now engaged in practice. He makes a specialty of surgery, in which he is very skillful, having intimate and correct knowledge of the component parts of the human body and the onslaughts made upon them by disease or injury or transmitted from ancestors. He has successfully performed some very difficult operations during his residence in Sioux City and has made

for himself an enviable reputation. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the Iowa State Medical Society, the Woodbury County Medical Society, the Missouri Valley Medical Society, the Sioux Valley Medical Society and the Northern Iowa Medical Society. Fraternally Dr. McLaughlin is connected with the Knights of Columbus, while politically he is a Democrat and religiously is a Catholic.

MRS. WILHELMENA NOLÉN.

Mrs. Wilhelmena (or Minnie) Nolén, well known in Sioux City, was born in Guttenburg, Sweden, in 1862. Her father, Parr Parson, also born in Sweden, is still living there at the age of seventy years. He is a large landowner, and belongs to the Swedish Lutheran church. He married Johanna Jones, who was born in Sweden in 1838, a daughter of Olaf Jones, who held extensive landed interests in Sweden. She too was a member of the Lutheran church and her death occurred in 1900. In the family were five children: Mrs. Nolén; Tillie; John, of Sioux City; Helga, who is married and lives in Sweden; and Ellen, at home.

Mrs. Minnie Nolén acquired her education in the public schools of her native place and pursued a special course in order to perfect herself in a business way. She was married in 1881 to K. W. Nolén, of Sweden, who was a landowner of that country. They came to the United States in 1885 and located in Wakefield, South Dakota. Before coming to this country Mrs. Nolén entered a school in order to learn the laundry business, serving a regular apprenticeship and becoming familiar with all the details of every department of the business. At Wakefield she secured a location, opened a laundry, and remained there for two years, at the end of which time she sold her building and her business and came to Sioux City. Here she purchased the Laurel laundry which she conducted for nine years, and on dis-

posing of that she took a trip to Europe. After four months she returned to Sioux City and purchased the Millsbaugh, then called the National, laundry and finally bought the Fraser laundry, combining the two under the name of the Nolen & Fraser laundry. She is the sole proprietor and business manager and James R. Fraser, whose name appears in the firm style, is the superintendent. The Nolen & Fraser laundry ranks with the best enterprises of the kind in this part of the state and the business has been a very prosperous one under the management of Mrs. Nolén and the superintendence of Mr. Fraser.

Mrs. Nolén has but one child, Hannah Caroline Nolén, who was born in Sweden, March 7, 1883. She went through the public schools of Sioux City, spent three years in the high school and then entered the National Park Seminary, near Washington, in the fall of 1901. She afterward completed her education in the Sennecker School for Young Ladies in New York city. In 1898 Mrs. Nolén purchased the elegant residence built by Charles Clark, at No. 517 Jennings street, where she and her daughter now live amid the comforts and luxuries of life.

GEORGE H. CUMMINGS.

George H. Cummings, who is secretary of the Sioux City Seed & Nursery Company, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in 1850. He acquired his preliminary education in the common schools and afterward continued his studies in the Hopedale Normal College in Harrison county, Ohio, becoming a graduate of that institution. His superior educational advantages, his improvement of such opportunity and his strong natural mental qualification well equipped him for educational work, and following his graduation he went to Seward, Nebraska, where he accepted the position of superintendent of schools, acting in that capacity



Mrs. Wm. M. M. M. M.

from 1881 until 1884. In the latter year he came to Sioux City and upon the organization of the Sioux City Seed & Nursery Company he became connected with the new concern as its secretary and has since been identified with the corporation in this capacity. He is a man of good business ability, progressive and enterprising in spirit and during the twenty years of his residence here he has become prominent and widely known in this section of the state. His popularity is well deserved as in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flags. He has deep interest in the material, intellectual and moral upbuilding in the community and has co-operated with his fellow townsmen for advancement and progress along these lines.

OTTO J. RAHN.

With the business interests of Smithland Otto J. Rahn is prominently identified, being proprietor of a harness and saddlery store at that place. He is a native of Germany, born July 14, 1870, and is a son of Carl W. and Wilhelmina (Gantz) Rahn, also natives of the fatherland, the former born in Germany, February 3, 1838, and the latter in Germany, August 30, 1842. They were married in that country and ere leaving their native land one son and three daughters were born to them. Our subject's paternal grandfather was Carl Rahn. It was about 1871 that Carl W. Rahn brought his family to the new world and settled in Onawa, Iowa, where they spent five years, after which they located on the Sioux river in Monona county, where the following three years were passed. For four years they made their home in Burt county, Nebraska, and then removed to Whiting, Iowa, where they lived for four years. Two years were then passed at German City, Woodbury county, and in 1885 they took up their residence in Smith-

land, which has since been their place of abode. Here the father of our subject conducts a boot and shoe store and does repair work also. Politically he is a stalwart Democrat and religiously both he and his wife are earnest and consistent members of the Lutheran church. To this worthy couple have been born fourteen children, those still living being Eda, Bertha, Anna, Mollic, Maria, Otto J., Carl, Ernest and Eddie.

Otto J. Rahn was eighteen months old when brought by his parents to the United States and he accompanied them on their various removals during his boyhood and youth. He attended school in Decatur, Nebraska, and Onawa and Whiting, Iowa, and received a good practical education. For several years he has devoted his time and attention to harness-making and opened his present shop in Smithland in 1902. By fair and honorable dealing he has built up a good trade which is constantly increasing and he well merits the confidence and trust reposed in him.

On the 2d of February, 1902, Mr. Rahn married Miss Kate Gambs, who was born in Smithland, June 1, 1884, and was here reared and educated. Her father, Peter Gambs, is one of the oldest settlers and business men of Smithland and is now living upon his farm near that place. By his ballot Mr. Rahn supports the men and measures of the Republican party, and in his social relations is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America.

FRANK CLARK.

Frank Clark, who is engaged in the livery business in Correctionville, was born upon the old home farm at Birkenbog, Banffshire, Scotland, a son of William and Mary (Runcie) Clark, who were also natives of that country. The father was born in the parish of Kind Edward and became a farmer, owning and operating a tract of land of two hundred and forty

acres. His father, James Clark, was also a native of the county of Banff, and in the parish of Alvah, in that county, occurred the birth of Frank Runcie, the maternal grandfather.

Frank Clark was educated in Scotland, attending the common schools of his parish and after putting aside his text-books he worked upon the home farm until twenty-four years of age, when he came to the United States, sailing from Glasgow, April 15, 1892. He landed at New York on the 23d of April, and soon made his way westward to Minnesota, where he spent several years and also visited other parts of the west, being engaged in the stock business, which he followed with fair success. In 1903 he came to Woodbury county and in Correctionville purchased the livery business of W. M. Parker. He has since conducted his barn, in which he keeps good horses and a fine line of carriages, and he has prospered during his residence here.

In his political views Mr. Clark is a staunch Republican and he cast his first presidential vote for William McKinley after becoming a naturalized American citizen. He belongs to Adelphi Lodge, No. 353, A. F. & A. M., of Keota, Iowa, which he joined in 1902.

M. L. GARBER.

M. L. Garber, one of the honored veterans of the Civil war now living on section 13, Kedron township, was born in Logan county, Ohio, January 8, 1842. His father, John Garber, was a native of West Virginia and removed to Ohio at an early period in the development of Logan county. There he was married to Miss Mary Rife, a native of Virginia, and in 1848 they removed with their family to Iowa, settling in Clayton county, where the work of improvement and progress had scarcely been begun at that time. They located upon a farm and there Mr. Garber carried on agricultural pursuits and reared his family. Subsequently he went to Kansas upon a visit and died while

in that state. His wife survived for only about two years.

M. L. Garber was a little lad of six summers when he accompanied his parents on their removal to this state and on the old homestead in Clayton county he was reared and educated, attending the select schools there. He was about twenty years of age when in response to the country's call for troops he enlisted on the 20th of August, 1862, as a member of Company D, Twenty-seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He went north first to fight the Indians and later the regiment was ordered to the south and joined the army of the Cumberland. With this command Mr. Garber served until the close of the war. He was then mustered out and was honorably discharged at Clinton, Iowa, in August, 1865. He had participated in a number of important engagements, including the battles of Pleasant Hill, Old Oak, Nashville, Franklin and the siege of Mobile, and he was promoted from the ranks to orderly sergeant. He never faltered in the performance of any duty and his valor was displayed on many a hotly contested field.

When the country no longer needed his services Mr. Garber returned to Clayton county, Iowa, and in 1866 he went to California, where he was engaged in mining until April, 1869, meeting with fair success in his undertakings there. On the expiration of that period he returned to Clayton county and was married there on the 24th of December, 1873, to Miss Sarah M. Fitch, a native of Virginia, who became a resident of Iowa when a maiden of nine summers and spent her girlhood days in this state.

After his marriage Mr. Garber engaged in farming in Clayton county for several years and then removed to Webster county, Nebraska, where he purchased a homestead claim and carried on farming for five years. On the expiration of that period, however, he secured his property there and once more went to Clayton county. He was with his father in his store for three or four years and in 1887 he



MR. AND MRS. M. L. GARBER.

came to Woodbury county, purchasing a farm in Kedron township. This he cultivated for two or three years and on selling that property he purchased his present farm on section 13, Kedron township, comprising one hundred and twenty acres of well improved land. He raises good grades of stock and also harvests rich crops for his productive fields yield a good return for the care and labor he bestows upon them. He gives his political allegiance to the Republican party, having been a staunch advocate of its principles since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. He was elected and served as township trustee for four years and was county supervisor for six years and is now a member and secretary of the school board. He has been a delegate to a number of county conventions and does all in his power to advance the interests of the county and promote the success of his party.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Garber have been born four children who are yet living: H. F., who is employed as a clerk in Anthon; William H., who is clerking in Correctionville; George R., who is a merchant at Diamond Center, Iowa; and Maude, who is also clerking in Correctionville. They also had six children who died in infancy, namely, Charlie, George, Lester and Leslie, twins, Tod and Effie. Mr. Garber is a member of the Masonic fraternity, identified with Correctionville lodge and he is also connected with the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a man of unquestioned probity, reliability and activity in business, and in citizenship he is as true and loyal as he was when a soldier in the south defending the Union cause.

CHARLES C. NUESSEL.

Charles C. Nussle, whose intelligent administration of public affairs and whose well directed activity in business life have proven factors in the city's development and substantial progress, was born in North Boston, New York,

January 4, 1869. He is a son of John and Ann (Beyer) Nussle, both of whom were natives of Germany and came to America when about fourteen years of age. The father learned the millwright's trade and followed that pursuit throughout his active business career. Both he and his wife are yet living in Hamburg, New York. At the time of the Civil war he became a member of the Union Army and thus proved his loyalty to his adopted land, but was rejected on account of his eyesight.

Charles C. Nussle supplemented his early education by study in the Hamburg Academy at Hamburg, New York. He also spent one year in the Buffalo Business College and was graduated at the age of twenty-one years. He afterward learned the miller's trade and in 1890 he went to Fremont, Nebraska, where he accepted the position of bookkeeper for the Chicago Lumber Company. In the winter of the same year, however, he removed to Sioux City and entered the employ of the Martin Brothers Milling Company as a miller, continuing in that service for two years. In 1892 he came to Leeds, an addition to Sioux City, and embarked in the hotel business, conducting the Beck Hotel for five years, or until 1897, when he sold out. He had been very successful in that enterprise and made considerable money. In 1897 he entered into the foundry business with E. M. Stevens under the name of the Pioneer Stove & Repair Foundry. At the end of the first year they had a disastrous fire, losing almost everything invested. With characteristic energy, however, they resumed business, in which they continued together for four years, when Mr. Nussle purchased his partner's interest and has since been alone in the conduct of what is now one of the leading industrial enterprises of Sioux City. He employs on an average of seven men throughout the year and carries on a general foundry and jobbing business. He has excellent mechanical skill and ingenuity, is sagacious and far-sighted in viewing any business situation, and in the control

of his varied interests displays marked enterprise and diligence.

Mr. Nuessle was married on the 2d of October, 1891, to Miss Emma Beck, a daughter of Christopher Beck, who is a retired farmer, residing in Leeds, and who for a half century has been a resident of Woodbury county. They have one child, Anna, who was born July 25, 1892.

Mr. Nuessle is a Mason, belonging to Landmark Lodge, No. 103, A. F. & A. M. He also belongs to Alliance Lodge, No. 533, I. O. O. F., of Sioux City. He has been prominent and influential in public affairs and has left the impress of his individuality upon the development and progress of Woodbury county and especially the county seat. In March, 1902, he was elected alderman of Sioux City from the eighth ward by a plurality of sixty-nine and was re-elected in March, 1904, by a plurality of sixty-seven, carrying his ward when it gave a Democratic majority for the mayoralty, a fact which indicates his personal popularity and the confidence and trust reposed in him by those who know him best. During his first term in office he was instrumental in promoting many municipal interests that brought about needed changes in Leeds, including the introduction of electric lights, the appointing of a fire station with a hose cart, the building of gravel sidewalks, the securing of a garbage wagon for the ward and other acts, the value of which have been demonstrated and which have received the endorsement of the entire community. During his first term with the Republican mayor in the chair and the majority of aldermen of the same political faith Mr. Nuessle served as chairman of the police and public library committees and was a member of the committees on streets, paving, health, fire, railroads and public grounds. During the present administration he is serving as chairman of the public library and public markets committees and is a member of the committees on streets, alleys and bridges, railroads and public

grounds. He gives careful consideration to each question which comes up for settlement in the council and his public service is characterized by unflinching support of every measure which he deems will prove beneficial to the community. He has never faltered in his allegiance to the Republican party, but always places the general welfare before partisanship. He was reared in the faith of the German Lutheran church and in the city where he makes his home is known as a man of broad principle, high character and of commendable purpose, winning the respect of all in social, business and political life.

WILLIAM D. SICKELS.

William D. Sickels, who is engaged in the livery business in Moville and conducts a dray line, has also been active in the public and political interests of the town. He is a native of Schuylar county, New York, his birth having there occurred in 1865, and when he was four years of age he was brought to Iowa by his parents, the family home being established on a farm in Black Hawk county. There he was reared to manhood, and in the public schools he acquired his education, while on the old homestead he received practical training in agricultural pursuits. He afterward followed ground work and tiling for about three years, and in 1887 he came to Woodbury county, Iowa, settling seven miles southeast of Moville. There he followed farming until 1892, when he purchased the livery barn which he is now conducting. He also has a dray line, and does considerable teaming here, while his stable is accorded a good patronage, thus making his business a profitable one.

In 1893 Mr. Sickels was united in marriage to Miss Emma Andrews, a daughter of Z. Andrews, one of the honored pioneer settlers of the county. Three children have been born

unto Mr. and Mrs. Sickels: Reva, Lota and Myrtle.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Sickels is an Odd Fellow and also a Knight of Pythias. His political support has always been given the Republican party, and he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He has served as constable for twelve or thirteen years, was also city marshal for a number of years and for three years filled the position of deputy sheriff, and thus he has done his full share to maintain law and order, and whether in office or out of it, he works for good citizenship and for the substantial progress of his community.

PATRICK MADDEN.

Patrick Madden has now passed the seventy-sixth milestone on life's journey and an honorable, useful and active career entitles him to representation in this volume, as well as the fact that he is numbered among the early settlers of Woodbury county. He was born March 17, 1828. His paternal grandfather was Daniel Madden, of County Galway, Ireland. His father, William Madden, emigrated from the Emerald isle to New Brunswick about the year 1841 and there spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1860, when he was seventy-seven years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ella Donlan, was born in County Rosecommon, Ireland, and died in New Brunswick, at the age of eighty years. There were eight children in their family: William, Daniel, Ann, Patrick, Margaret, John, Bridget and Richard. Three of the number are now deceased.

Patrick Madden spent the first thirteen years of his life on the Green Isle of Erin and then accompanied his parents on their emigration to New Brunswick. He remained at home until twenty-six years of age and then went to St. Johns, where he remained until thirty-six years of age, when he came to Iowa, arriving in Sioux

City in July, 1868. He settled four miles north of the county seat, where he lived for fourteen years, carrying on general agricultural pursuits. On the expiration of that period he removed to Hornick, where he has now remained for twenty-three years. When he arrived at Sioux City there was but one brick building on the levee and the work of improvement had not been begun in several districts which are now thickly populated or are important business centers. Much of the land in the county was still raw and unimproved, roads had not been laid out, streams were unbridged and the homes of the settlers were very widely scattered. Pioneer conditions existed and the farmers had to meet many difficulties in transforming the raw prairie into richly cultivated farms. Mr. Madden was the first settler of Hornick. He selected the dryest land he could find, purchasing two hundred acres, and later he bought more land in Monona county. Soon even the swamp or low land had been cultivated by the incoming settlers. Mr. Madden carried on the work of general farming and stock-raising, cultivated his fields in accordance with modern agricultural methods, and as time passed rich harvests brought to him the success for which he was striving. He also realized considerable profit from his stock. To his sons he gave his farms, which are valuable and under a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Madden was married on the 6th of May, 1843, to Miss Ann McManus, a daughter of Michael and Dorothy (Montgomery) McManus, who were from County Fermanagh, Ireland. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Madden were born eight sons and four daughters: Michael, Jane, John, William, Margaret, Andrew, Daniel, Montgomery, James, Catherine, Lizzie and Thomas. Of these Michael, the eldest, died at the age of twenty years and seven months. Jane, now forty-six years of age, married Michael Dunn and has three children, two sons and a daughter: Anna, who was born September 6, 1888; Joseph M., born March 19, 1889; and Mary

Margaret, born October 14, 1891. John Maden, forty-five years of age, is a farmer living in Monona county. William is living in Sioux City, at the age of forty-four. Margaret, forty-two years of age, is the wife of P. C. Conly, of Superior, Wisconsin, and has four children. Andrew, forty-one years of age, is living in Hornick. Daniel, aged thirty-nine, is proprietor of the Commercial Hotel of Hornick. Montgomery, who was married October 16, 1901, follows farming in Monona county. James is living on the Boyd farm in Willow township, Woodbury county, and was married in October, 1900, and has one child, Juanita A. Catherine and Elizabeth are at home. Thomas, born March 23, 1883, assists in the operation of the home farm. The family are all members of the Catholic church and are noted in the community for their uprightness of character. The parents celebrated their golden wedding May 6, 1903. They live in a comfortable home, with many of their children and grandchildren around them, and they are now enjoying many of the comforts and luxuries of life as the result of their perseverance and industry in former years.

MRS. MARY E. HAGY.

It is not only the men of a community who are its upbuilders and promoters, for the women have borne their part in the work of progress and improvement and especially the pioneer women of the west. Among this class Mrs. Hagy is numbered and for many years she was well known as proprietress of a hotel, conducting a hostelry in the early days of Sioux City, when this was largely a frontier settlement. For many years she continued in the business and her untiring industry and efforts brought her success. As the years advanced she invested in real estate, becoming the owner of valuable property. She is indeed widely and favorably known in Woodbury county and well

deserves mention in this history. Mrs. Hagy was born in Canada on the 26th of January, 1835, and is a daughter of Moses J. and Emily (Rogers) Post. Her father was a Baptist minister and was the first preacher of that denomination ordained in Iowa. He came to this state in 1841, locating in Rochester, and for several years devoted his time and efforts to advancing the moral development of this portion of the country, but his useful and honorable life was terminated at the comparatively early age of thirty-six years, he being called to his final rest in 1848. His wife still survives him and has now reached the very advanced age of ninety-two years.

Mrs. Hagy spent her girlhood days in her parents' home, was brought by them to Iowa when it was still a territory and was largely an unsettled region, the work of progress and civilization having scarcely been begun in many districts of the commonwealth. Much of the land was still in its primitive condition, the rivers were unbridged, the forests uncut and everything was just as it came from the hand of nature. When sixteen years of age Mary E. Post gave her hand in marriage to John Hagy, the wedding being celebrated at Pella, Iowa, in 1851. He was a building contractor and in 1856 he drove from Pella to Sioux City, arriving here in the month of September. He found a pioneer village, which, however, was entering upon a period of rapid and substantial growth. He established a hotel, which he conducted for eight years. Mrs. Hagy then had a baby only four months old, yet she did all the cooking and washing at the hotel for the first year, and the amount of labor is indicated somewhat by the fact that she used an entire sack of flour in making bread every day. The hotel was a log house, containing ten rooms. After two years they removed to the old Tremont House and subsequently conducted the Hagy house for six years or until a lot at the corner of Sixth and Pierce street was purchased and there Mrs. Hagy conducted a boarding house for twenty-



John Hegg



MRS. MARY E. HAGY.



three years. She always received a good patronage for she not only set an excellent table, but made every effort to promote the welfare and comfort of her guests, and as the years passed she prospered in her work. In 1887 she built a fine home at No. 1211 Pierce street, which she now occupies. Mr. Hagy died July 27, 1901, at the age of seventy-nine years.

Mrs. Hagy had five children: Charles, who died at the age of nine months; William C., who is married and lives in Sioux City; Matilda, the wife of George Smith, who died in 1882; Emily, who died at the age of four years; and Georgia A., the wife of E. E. Schuser, a real estate agent of Sioux City. Mrs. Hagy is the only living charter member of the Baptist church. She has thus been long identified with Christian work here and all who know her entertain for her the highest regard for what she has accomplished in the business world and for her many excellent traits of character.

OTTO EDWARD JACOBSON.

Otto Edward Jacobson, editor and proprietor of the Svenska Monitoren, the only Swedish paper published in Iowa, at this writing (1904), came to the new world when a young man of twenty-one years and his home has since been in the middle west. Through the intervening period he has utilized his opportunities to excellent advantage and while promoting his individual interests through the business of conducting an enterprising journal for his fellow countrymen, he has also advocated all measures for the general good and has had more than local influence in making the Swedish-American element a valued one in the citizenship of the state.

Mr. Jacobson was born in Sweden, in 1866, attended the common schools of his native town and afterward entered a school for the training of florists. He spent two years there, gaining thorough knowledge of the work, and then em-

barked in business at Norrköping, Sweden, where he remained for two years. He crossed the Atlantic in 1887, when twenty-one years of age, and made his way to Omaha, Nebraska, where his brother, Carl A. Jacobson, was living. It was his intention to spend a six months' vacation in visiting his brother and then return to his native country, but becoming convinced of the superiority of the advantages offered by America, over those of the old world, he decided to remain. He went into business with his brother, who was proprietor of the Svenska Posten, a Swedish paper, with which our subject was connected for four years. In 1891 he came to Sioux City and organized the Swedish American Press, having as his associates in the enterprise Charles Sandstrom and Jacob Vatters. After six months Mr. Jacobson retired and within another six months the paper ceased to exist. On withdrawing from that journal Mr. Jacobson established a job office, which he conducted until 1895, when he began the publication of the Svenska Monitoren, which is the only Swedish paper in the state. It is a weekly, six-column quarto, all home print, with a good advertising patronage and a large subscription list. The subscription price of the paper is a dollar and a half. It is Republican in politics and its influence was given in support of President McKinley in 1896 and at the following election in 1900. A portion of the paper is devoted to local news, as well as to the discussion of political questions and church interests, and it has become a potent element for progress and improvement.

In 1895 Mr. Jacobson was married to Miss Edith Charlotte Carlstrom, a daughter of Swan and Ida Carlstrom. She was born in Sweden in 1875 and came here when nine years of age. She is a member of the Swedish Lutheran church. Mr. Jacobson is a member of the Swedish Monitor Society, of which his paper is the official organ and he is connected with the K. O. T. M., No. 69, and also belongs to the uniform rank of the same order. In his polit-

ical views he is a Republican, and in other lines, as well as through political activity, he labors untiringly to promote the best elements of good government, being a most loyal son of his adopted land.

E. F. BARE.

E. F. Bare, a farmer on section 27, Rutland township, has for almost a half century been a resident of Iowa and since 1887 has lived in Woodbury county, where he is known as a worthy citizen, taking an interested and helpful part in all movements for the general progress and upbuilding of his portion of the state. In business affairs, too, he is found reliable, never taking advantage of the necessities of his fellow men in any trade transaction. He was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1855, and is a son of Solomon Bare, a native of Pennsylvania, also born in Somerset county about the year 1828. After attaining to man's estate he was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Mary Flegal, also a native of the Keystone state. By trade he was a carpenter and joiner and in early life was thus identified with industrial pursuits. After the birth of two of his children he brought his family to Iowa in 1855, locating in Lyon county, where he engaged in the cultivation of a rented farm for several years. He afterward removed to Jones county, where he bought a tract of land and developed a new farm, upon which he reared his family. At a still later date he sold that property and came to Woodbury county, purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of land. This he began to cultivate and improve and continued to make the place his home until his death, which occurred in 1895, when he was sixty-seven years of age. His wife survives him and resides upon the old homestead, enjoying good health for one of advanced years.

E. F. Bare was largely reared in Jones county, Iowa, the duties of the farm early becoming

familiar to him as he assisted in the labors of field and meadow. He had fair common school advantages and through observation and experience in later years has added largely to his knowledge. After his marriage he engaged in farming on his own account in Jones county for several years and in 1887 he came to Woodbury county and rented a tract of land for two years. With the capital he had saved from his own earnings he then bought a farm in Cherokee county, continuing its cultivation for four years, when he sold out and bought the old homestead farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which had previously belonged to his father. He has since carried on its further cultivation and improvement and has also extended the boundaries of his place by the purchase of an additional tract of eighty acres. He has here built a large and substantial barn and in connection with the raising of grain best adapted to the soil and climate he is also engaged in the raising, buying and selling of stock. He is an excellent judge of horses and cattle and his purchases and sales have been judiciously made so that he has realized a good return from his investment. His farm is well fenced and there is a neat residence around which are found evergreen and ornamental trees. His grove is of his own planting and, in fact, many of the improvements upon the place are his work and indicate that his life has indeed been an active and useful one.

Mr. Bare was married in Cedar county, Iowa, January 14, 1877, to Miss Emma Mason, who was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, a daughter of Thomas and Jane (Hedges) Mason, both natives of that state. In 1866 they removed to Iowa, settling first in Lynn county and afterward in Cedar county where Mr. Mason purchased land and engaged in farming. There his death occurred in 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Bare have five sons: Charles, who is now living in Idaho; Bert, at home; Arthur, a resident of Spokane, Washington; Willis and Eddie. The parents hold membership in the Evangeli-



E. F. BARE AND FAMILY.

cal church and Mr. Bare votes with the Republican party. He has a wide acquaintance in Sioux City and the northeastern part of Woodbury county and the many excellent traits of his character have gained for him the good will and respect of his fellow men, so that he is well worthy of representation in this volume as one of the leading citizens and prominent farmers of Rutland township.

JAMES HUTCHINS.

James Hutchins, a retired merchant of Sioux City, was born in Bath, Somersetshire, England, on the 19th of November, 1831. His father, James Hutchins, was a son of William and Edith Hutchins and was baptized March 2, 1788, in Wiltshire, in the diocese of Sarum, England. He married Elizabeth Mann and through the greater part of his business career conducted a general store. His death occurred in England in 1839, when he was fifty years of age, and his wife also passed away in that country.

James Hutchins acquired his education in the common schools of his native city and when eleven years of age began learning the tailor's trade, which he followed in England until 1851. He then, at the age of nineteen years, crossed the Atlantic to New York city, where he secured a clerkship in a merchant-tailoring establishment owned by his brother, William Hutchins. In 1856 he came to Iowa, settling first at Dubuque, and afterward he removed to Winona, Minnesota, where he was employed as a cutter in a tailor shop. In the spring of 1857 he returned to Dubuque, Iowa, where he made up a party to come west, being associated in this enterprise with Amos Parker, A. Saunders and his brother. They had two yoke of cattle and were three weeks in making the trip across the state to Sioux City, arriving here in the early spring of 1857. They had to go through five miles of water on the bottoms near

Sergeant's Bluffs. Mr. Hutchins established a tailor shop and continued in that business until 1867, when he turned his attention to the hardware business, becoming a member of the firm of Collamer & Hutchins. Mr. Collamer died in 1902. In 1869 he retired from active business and has since largely enjoyed a well merited rest. He has, however, been appointed by the court several times as assignee. He was assessor for one term and served for three years as a member of the city council. In all public affairs pertaining to the welfare and progress of his community he takes a deep and abiding interest and his labors have proved effective in promoting the general good.

On October 22, 1860, Mr. Hutchins was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca H. Dennis, a daughter of Jeremiah Dennis, a native of New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins hold membership in the First Presbyterian church of Sioux City. They spent the winter of 1903-4 in California, greatly enjoying their stay in that balmy state. Mr. Hutchins is a Mason, having been made a member of the order on the 21st of June, 1854. He is, therefore, one of the oldest Masons in this part of the state, only two others now living having been connected for so long with the organization, and throughout his entire life he has lived in harmony with the teachings of the craft. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, but he has held and sought few positions, preferring to do his duty to his city, state and country as a private citizen. He has for many years resided here, watching with interest the progress and development of this city and bearing an active and helpful part in many measures for the general good.

JAMES E. MADGLIN.

James E. Madglin, a progressive and enterprising citizen of Smithland, is now conducting a barber shop and pool room at that place and

also deals in cigars, tobacco, etc. He is a native of southern Illinois, born in Anna, Union county, on the 22d of February, 1873, his parents being William H. and Nancy (Shirk) Madglin, who were of German descent. For some years the father was engaged in farming in Missouri, in which state he died in 1885, at the age of fifty-five years. His wife still survives him and makes her home in Nevada, Missouri, at the age of sixty-one years.

Mr. Madglin of this review acquired his education in the public schools and in early life learned the barber's trade in Missouri, whither the family removed in 1892. In 1897 he was united in marriage to Miss Alice Spendriff, who is of English descent, and they have become the parents of two children, namely: Ralph, who was born January 16, 1898; and Ward, born March 20, 1903.

Coming to Smithland on the 1st of March, 1903, Mr. Madglin opened a barber shop of his own, with two chairs, and has since followed his trade with good success. In his establishment he also has two pool tables and one billiard table and receives a liberal patronage along that line and as a dealer in cigars and tobacco. He is an enterprising, energetic business man and although his residence in Smithland is of short duration he has already made many friends among those whom he meets either in a business or social way. By his ballot he supports the men and measures of the Republican party but takes no active part in politics aside from voting. He is of a genial, jovial disposition and therefore well liked by all who know him. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

MATT MARKUSEN.

In viewing the mass of mankind in the varied occupations of life the conclusion is forced upon the observer that in the vast majority of cases men have sought employment

not in the line of their peculiar fitness but in those places where caprice or circumstance have forced them, thus explaining the reason of the failure of ninety-five per cent of those who enter commercial and professional circles. Others, however, have directed their efforts into channels wherein their labors have been resultant factors in winning success and they have through honorable business methods and untiring activity advanced steadily from humble surroundings to positions of affluence. Such has been the career of Mr. Markusen who is now living retired in Correctionville. He was in former years, however, a prosperous farmer and afterward a leading business man of Correctionville. He is numbered among the early settlers of the state for he arrived in Iowa about 1869 and since 1880 he has lived in Woodbury county.

Mr. Markusen is a native of Denmark, born November 25, 1848. He was reared to manhood there and was educated in both the German and Danish tongues. His knowledge of English, however, has been acquired since he came to the new world. In his native land, however, he learned of business conditions in America, of the opportunities here afforded and of the privileges one might enjoy in the new world and accordingly became imbued with a desire to establish his home on this side of the Atlantic. Making preparations for such a course he took ship at Copenhagen for New York and thence made his way direct westward to Davenport, Iowa, where he joined friends in the year 1869. While residing in Scott county he worked as a farm hand and also engaged in farming to some extent on his own account and likewise did contract work in railroad construction. About 1880 he removed to Woodbury county where he invested his earnings in land and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He bought, improved and sold a number of farms and about 1900 he removed to Correctionville, where he built a good residence and has since made his home



MRS. MATT MARKUSEN.



MATT MARKUSEN.



here. He was engaged in merchandising for two years in the town and was also in the butchering business for one year. He also promoted and formed a company for the manufacture of dry pressed brick in 1902. This company is composed of practical business men who have already constructed two kilns and have everything in readiness for the active conduct of the business during the season of 1904. Mr. Markusen has built and owns two houses in Correctionville and has aided materially in the improvement and substantial progress of this place and of Woodbury county.

In Davenport in 1874 occurred the marriage of Mr. Markusen and Mrs. Helen Michelson, a native of Germany. They traveled life's journey happily together for about twenty-three years and then the wife was called to her final rest, passing away in 1897. There were three children by that marriage: Marie, now the wife of Henry Gulifort, a farmer of this county; Augusta, who is the wife of Arch Williams, of Correctionville, by whom she has two children—Estella and Irene; and Martha, who is now a capable and well known teacher in the public schools of Denver, Colorado. Mr. Markusen was again married in Sioux City, Iowa, in April, 1902, his second union being with Mrs. Ella (Brownell) Patterson, a native of New York, who was reared and educated there. Her children are Pearl, who is married and has four children; Winnie, who is married and lives in Denver; and Charles, a resident of Lemars, Iowa.

In his political views Mr. Markusen is a Democrat, but has never sought or held office, preferring to give his attention to his extensive business interests. He was reared in the Lutheran faith, but he and his wife are now members of the Congregational church. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a Master Mason of Correctionville lodge. He may well be termed one of the most prominent and progressive residents of Correctionville, for he has been the promoter of some of its leading

business enterprises. His connection with an undertaking insures a prosperous outcome of the same, for it is in his nature to carry forward to successful completion whatever he is associated with. He has earned for himself an excellent reputation as a careful man of business and in his work is known for his thoroughness, enterprise and honorable methods which have gained for him the unbounded confidence of his fellowmen.

JAY BRANAUM.

Jay Branaum, who is engaged in merchandising at Lucky Valley and is one of the enterprising young business men of Woodbury county, was born in the town of Claremont, Ottawa county, Missouri, July 26, 1869. In 1877, when about eight years of age, he accompanied his parents to Brown county, Kansas, where they are still living. He was reared under the parental roof, acquired his preliminary education in the common school, and thus became well equipped by advanced mental training for the practical and responsible duties of a business career.

Mr. Branaum continued to make his home in Kansas until 1891, when he came to Woodbury county, Iowa, and rented a tract of land not far from Hornick. There he carried on general agricultural pursuits for three years. On the 4th of March, 1892, he was united in marriage to Miss Minnie E. Jennings, the second daughter of Benjamin F. and Mary E. Jennings, the former now deceased. A sketch of her father's family is given on another page of this work. After his marriage Mr. Branaum removed to the Jennings farm, one mile west of Hornick and there he continued to engage in general agricultural pursuits until about 1897, when he left the farm and turned his attention to merchandising in Lucky Valley. He conducted his store for six years and then suffered its loss

through fire on the 31st of August, 1903. He is now engaged in clerking.

Mr. Branaum is a Republican in his political views and keeps well informed concerning the questions and issues of the day, but has never been an office seeker, content to do his public duty as a private citizen. He has now lived in Iowa for thirteen years and during that period has made steady progress in the business world through his indefatigable energy and perseverance.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN J. LESSENICH.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Lessenich, residents of Sioux City, have for many years resided in Woodbury county and northwestern Iowa. Mr. Lessenich was born in Cologne, Germany, November 28, 1826, a son of Englebert and Mary (Olert) Lessenich, who spent their entire lives in that country. Their son John is the only one of their children now living. He came to America in 1854, arriving at New York on the 29th of September, and there he was employed for seven months, after which he made his way to Chicago, and later to Geneseo, Illinois. There he was married on the 17th of April, 1861, to Mary Kuhri.

Mrs. Lessenich, who has been a resident of the new world since 1855, was born in Alsace, Germany, May 31, 1840, a daughter of Michael and Magdalena Kuhri. Her father died in the year 1849, when she was but nine years of age, but the mother long survived and passed away in February, 1878. On coming to the United States Mrs. Lessenich located in Wheaton, Illinois, whence she afterward removed to Geneseo, that state. Five children were born of the marriage: Anna Josephine, who is now the wife of Charles Selzer, a resident of Sioux City; John F., who is manager of the Chicago Hotel; Mary L., who died at the age of fourteen years; Leonard, who conducts the Chicago

saloon of Sioux City; and Emma E., the wife of Russell Frisbie, of Sioux City.

Mr. and Mrs. Lessenich began their domestic life in Illinois, but since 1867 they have been residents of Sioux City. They built the Chicago Hotel, which they are now conducting, although the years of their active connection therewith have not been continuous. After conducting the hotel for four years they removed to a farm in Plymouth county, Iowa, residing thereon for three and a half years. On the expiration of that period they sold their farm property and returned to the hotel, which they conducted for five years more. Then for three years they rested from the hotel business. In 1880, however, the hotel burned, and after rebuilding it they again entered business life as its proprietors. This was in November, 1881, and they continued its management for five years. Mrs. Lessenich then traveled for a year, visiting many points of interest in the west and south, and after her return they lived retired until 1900, when she again took charge of the Chicago Hotel, which she is now conducting with her son as manager. It is situated at the corner of Jones and Fourth streets and she has during an active career demonstrated excellent business ability and her well directed efforts are now manifest in the extensive property interests which are hers. As success has been won in the passing years she has made judicious investment in real estate and now owns a large amount of property in Sioux City and valuable farming lands in the west. Her possessions include four hundred and eighty acres in Hutchinson county, South Dakota; one hundred and sixty acres in Clark county, South Dakota; two hundred and seventy acres in Woodbury county, Iowa; and fifty-four acres in Dakota county, Nebraska. Her farms return to her a very desirable and gratifying income. Mrs. Lessenich attends the Catholic church of St. John the Baptist. Mr. Lessenich was made a Mason in Landmark



MR. AND MRS. J. J. LESSENICH.

Lodge, No. 103, A. F. & A. M., of Sioux City, January 25, 1870, is also a member of Western Star Lodge, No. 282, and belongs to all the German societies of Sioux City with the exception of the Sons of Herman.

MELCHIOR WINTHER.

The rapid growth of Sioux City has furnished a profitable field of labor for contractors and builders. There has been no greater activity along any business line than in this department of labor, of which Mr. Winther is a representative. He was born in Norway in 1866, a son of Hans and Annie Winther, both of whom were natives of "the land of the midnight sun." There the father carried on agricultural pursuits until his death and the mother is now living there in the eightieth year of her age. They were the parents of five children, all of whom still remain in Norway with the exception of our subject. Both the father and mother held membership in the Lutheran church.

Melchior Winther is indebted to the public-school system of his native country for the educational privileges he enjoyed. When he put aside his text-books he learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, serving a four years' apprenticeship, during which time he became an excellent workman through his study of the practical side of his chosen vocation as well as the theory thereof. Desiring that he might have better opportunities in the new world, however, he came to the United States in 1891, arriving on the 28th of May. He then located in Sioux City, where he has since remained, and in 1901 he formed a partnership with Chris Mae under the firm name of Mae & Winther, contractors and builders. In the succeeding autumn, however, the firm dissolved partnership and Mr. Winther has since been alone in business. He has recently removed to a new office building at No. 610 Pierce street. He has built a number of modern residences of

that city and has secured a patronage which has made his business a profitable one.

In 1895 occurred the marriage of Mr. Winther and Miss Theuy Torgerson, a daughter of Canute and Barbara Torgerson. Her father is a farmer of Iowa and her mother is now deceased. Mrs. Winther was born in this state in 1871 and by her marriage has become the mother of four children: Fonda, Adel, Mildred and Henry. Both Mrs. and Mrs. Winther are identified with the Norwegian church, and he belongs to Viking lodge. His political endorsement is given the Republican party and in matters of citizenship he manifests a progressive and public-spirited interest.

NELS WAHLBERG.

Nels Wahlberg, a contractor and builder who has been active in building operations in Sioux City for twenty-two years, was born in Sweden in 1838. He acquired his education in the public schools of that country and afterward learned the carpenter's trade there in connection with his father, with whom he worked for twelve years. He has since continuously followed that pursuit and on crossing the Atlantic in 1882 he made his way westward to Sioux City and here became identified with building operations. Among the more prominent structures which are monuments to his skill and handiwork are the Methodist Episcopal church, the Swedish Augustana church and the English Lutheran church. He also erected a Catholic church in Hubbard, Nebraska, and has built many other structures in Sioux City outside those mentioned. He does reliable work, is trustworthy in all business transactions, is fair and just to his employes and ever strictly honorable in carrying out the terms of a contract.

In 1863 Mr. Wahlberg was united in marriage in Sweden to Miss Christina Anderson, and unto them have been born three children: Anna, who is now at home; Olaf, a resident of

Chicago; and Gorg, who is a machinist of Chicago.

Mr. Wahlberg gives his support to the Republican party, for his study of the political questions and issues of the day has led him to believe that its platform contains the best elements of good government. During twenty-two years' residence in Sioux City he has become widely known and has won the respect and confidence of his fellow men by his straightforward business dealings and through the possession of many sterling traits of character, such as often find exemplification in the Swedish race.

EMORY D. SHERMAN.

Emory D. Sherman, becoming a resident of Sioux City in 1878, was for many years connected with its mercantile interests and his business career was such as any man might be proud to possess, because it was characterized both by enterprise and honesty. He was born in Cayuga county, New York, in 1857. His parents, who were farming people, spent their entire lives there. The son was educated in the common schools of his native county and assisted his father in the work of the farm in early boyhood days. In 1878 he came to the west, being then a young man of twenty-one years, and at that time he established his home in Sioux City, where he entered upon his business life as a clerk in the employ of J. D. Spalding. He afterward began business on his own account as proprietor of a grocery store on lower Fourth street, where he continued for a few years. He then removed to West Seventh street and at a later day established his store at the corner of Fifth and Pierce streets, where he continued in the retail grocery business up to the time of his death, having a large trade. The neat and thrifty appearance of the store and the attention given to arrangements, as well as the honorable methods of the proprietor, won him a constantly growing patronage that re-

sulted in bringing to him a very desirable competence. He thus became a successful business man of Sioux City and was well known in commercial circles, enjoying the confidence and good will of all.

On the 5th day of April, 1881, Mr. Sherman was united in marriage to Miss Lulu O. Rinehart, a native of Sullivan county, New York, and a daughter of Abraham and Annie Rinehart, both of whom are natives of the Empire state. Her father was a painter by trade and removed from New York to Jersey City, New Jersey, where he resided up to the time of his death. Mrs. Rinehart afterward came to Sioux City in 1884 and has since made her home with Mrs. Sherman. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Sherman were born three children: Harry C., who is an engineer in the Davidson department store and resides with his mother; Cora E., at home; and Jessie E., the wife of Fred Wonder, of Osawa, Iowa.

Mr. Sherman departed this life July 23, 1899, and after his death his widow conducted the business for a year and then sold out. In his political views he was a Republican and socially was connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He also belonged to the Methodist church, with which his family are connected. There were many elements in his career worthy of emulation, including his laudable ambition, his strong purpose and his straightforward dealing. He left an honorable name as well as a comfortable competence and is held in loving remembrance by many friends as well as his own family. Mrs. Sherman and her children occupy a nice residence at No. 519 Nebraska street.

LORING B. CRAFTS.

Loring B. Crafts, deceased, who was in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company at Sioux City for several years, was born in Marshall county, Iowa, November 27, 1860,



E. D. SHERMAN.

his parents being John Bolton and Ann Eliza (Ingham) Crafts, the latter a native of Hardin county, Ohio, and the former of Canada. The father came to Iowa in 1854, settling in Marshall county, where he was engaged in farming for many years. He then removed to Council Bluffs, where he secured employment in the baggage room of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, occupying that position for seventeen years. He then removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where both he and his wife still reside. He became well to do, through the careful husbanding of his resources and his judicious investment, and is now living retired in the enjoyment of a well earned competence. There were two children in the family, the elder being George L., a traveling salesman, who resides in Des Moines.

Loring B. Crafts acquired a good education, completing his course in the high school of Council Bluffs, after which he learned the cigarmaker's trade, following that pursuit in the employ of others for some time and then beginning the manufacture of cigars on his own account in that city. After a brief period, however, he removed to Sioux City, where he secured a good position in the freight office of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. He discharged his duties in connection with the railroad for several years and then returned to Council Bluffs, when he established a chattle and loan business and soon secured a large clientele. He continued in that line of business activity up to the time of his death, which occurred in Council Bluffs on the 26th of May, 1893.

While residing in Sioux City Mr. Crafts was married to Miss Emma A. Marion, a native of this city and a daughter of Paul J. B. and Engenia M. Marion, who were also residents here and are mentioned on another page of this volume. Her father is now deceased, while Mrs. Marion resides with her daughter at No. 714 Jones street, Sioux City. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Crafts were born three children: May

Marion, who was married in August, 1904, to Ralph J. Allen, a pharmacist residing in Kansas City, Missouri; George L., who makes his home with his mother and is employed by the Baker Hardware Company; and Minnie J., at home.

Mr. Crafts gave his political allegiance to the Republican party and earnestly desired its success, but never sought the rewards of political office. Fraternally he was connected with the Masonic lodge and was laid to rest with Masonic honors at Council Bluffs. During his residence in Sioux City he formed an extended acquaintance, and he is yet held in kindly remembrance by many who knew him. All of the family are members of the Baptist church but have never united with the congregation of that denomination in Sioux City. After her husband's death Mrs. Crafts resided in Council Bluffs and in Des Moines with his mother, thus spending ten years, and then wishing to be with her own mother in Sioux City she returned to Woodbury county and established her home in Morningside, at No. 1721 Vine street. She was left in very comfortable financial circumstances by her husband, whose chief interest centered in his family and whose greatest delight was in ministering to the happiness of his wife and children.

L. S. STOLL, M. D.

Dr. L. S. Stoll, who is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Smithland, has that love for and devotion to his profession which has brought to him success and won for him a place among the ablest representatives of the medical fraternity in Woodbury county. He is a native of France, born in Alsace-Lorraine, April 5, 1845, and is a son of Anthony and Elizabeth (Schmidt) Stoll, who were also born in that province, the former July 14, 1792, and the latter in 1810. Coming to the new world in 1853, they first located

at Cascade, Dubuque county, Iowa, where the father died in 1857. He was twice married, his second wife being the mother of our subject. She long survived her husband, dying in Dyersville, Iowa, in 1896. There were five children by the first union and eight by the second, who in order of birth were as follows: Anton, born December 16, 1816; Magdalena, born May 2, 1819; Joseph, who was born September 9, 1821, and died while serving in the French army in 1851; Andrew, born January 7, 1824; John, born December 27, 1826; Elizabeth, born November 3, 1830; Ludwig, born January 30, 1833; Michael, born September 27, 1835; Mary, born February 17, 1838; Barbara, born April 17, 1840; Katharina, born January 21, 1842; Louis S., born April 5, 1845; and August, born January 25, 1850.

Dr. Stoll was eight years of age on the emigration of the family to America and he has since been a resident of Iowa. He obtained his literary education in the public schools of Cascade and studied medicine under the direction of Dr. J. S. Rundell, of Dubuque, receiving his diploma as a Doctor of Medicine from the state board of health in June, 1872. He began practice the following year at Arcadia, Carroll county, Iowa, and has since followed his profession in connection with the drug business, in which he has been engaged since 1863, being a charter member of the State Pharmaceutical Association of Des Moines.

On the 10th of September, 1867, Dr. Stoll was united in marriage at Dyersville, Iowa, to Miss Sarah E. Trentor, who was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, November 30, 1847, and in 1853 removed to Dubuque, Iowa, with her parents, Jacob and Sarah Trentor, who resided at that place, but are now deceased. Her great-grandmother was Mrs. Jordan, the first white woman to cross the Mississippi river at Dubuque. She lived to be one hundred and eleven years of age and died at Atlantic, Iowa, at the home of an Indian girl, whom she had adopted and reared after being captured from

the Indians in battle at Dunleith, Iowa. Dr. Stoll and wife have two children. William Walter, the elder, was born October 10, 1868, and was educated in the public schools and at the University of Des Moines, where he pursued a course in pharmacy and was graduated in 1886, when but eighteen years of age, being the youngest pharmacist in the state. For five years he was prescription clerk for W. L. Hunt, of Sioux City, and then purchased the drug store of Kill & Company at Fontanelle, Adair county, Iowa, where he is still engaged in business. He was married in 1898 at the home of our subject to Miss Katie Boer, of Sioux Center, where she taught in the public schools. They now have one child, John W., born in 1903. Clare Gertrude, the Doctor's only daughter, was born in Arcadia, September 30, 1886, and attended the public schools of Smithland. She is a graduate of the Chicago Conservatory of Music, from which she received her diploma in June, 1892, and is now assistant bookkeeper in Pelatier's dry-goods store of Sioux City.

Dr. Stoll has always taken an active interest in public affairs and served as assistant postmaster at Dyersville under Presidents Lincoln, Johnson and Grant from 1864 until 1874; was postmaster of Arcadia under President Cleveland from 1885 until 1889; and of Granville, Iowa, under President Harrison from April 10, 1891, until 1894, while engaged in the drug business at those places. He is a liberal thinker and has been a writer for the New Liberal party and also for medical papers and journals for the last ten years. He is a high-minded man, very conscientious and fearless in the expression of his thoughts. His character is above reproach, his reputation being unassailable and his honor sustained under the most trying circumstances. He has made and lost a fortune. The Doctor is the patentee of an automatic gate latch, which opens the gate both way, and for which he has been offered thirty-five hundred dollars. He has sold the

patent right in five states for five hundred dollars each. He has also patented a hog cholera remedy, a check-rein holder and a safety line fastener device. He is a specialist and expert analyzer of drugs and chemicals and has patented and manufactures several of his own proprietary medicines which have added to his fame and increased his income. Stoll's Family Medicines are found in every drug store and are very generally used. Among them is the stomach bitters, cough and lung balsam, headache capsules, and the cornhusker's friend. For the past year he has devoted considerable attention to the raising of high-grade Plymouth Rock chickens, both for the table and market.

Dr. Still takes great delight in outdoor sports, especially fishing and hunting. He is a fine marksman and at one time carried off the highest prize at the Marshalltown Shooting Club. He is also a good boatman and enjoys all kinds of healthful sports. He is a man of most generous and unselfish disposition, willingly giving his last dollar to any one in need, and though in moderate circumstances he expresses himself as being as happy as if he had millions.

WILLIAM FINNEGAN.

William Finnegan, one of the California gold miners of an early day and later an enterprising farmer of Woodbury county, is now living a retired life in Sioux City, where he has invested his capital in real estate. He is a son of Malachai and Mary (Smith) Finnegan. The father came to America from Ireland about 1825 and settled in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, where he purchased a farm, continuing its cultivation for many years. His death occurred in that county in 1840, at the age of eighty-five years, while his wife passed away at the age of eighty-two years.

William Finnegan, who was born in Ireland in 1820, attended the public schools of his

native country and came to America when about fifteen years of age. He assisted his father in the cultivation of the home farm in Wisconsin until the time of his marriage, which was celebrated on the 6th of October, 1851, Miss Elizabeth Cantillion becoming his wife. She was a daughter of James Cantillion, a farmer of Waukesha county, Wisconsin, who was also a native of Ireland.

In the year following his marriage William Finnegan drove across the country to California, crossing the Missouri river at Council Bluffs, and after two years spent on the Pacific coast he returned in 1854. He was quite successful in his mining ventures, sending and bringing back with him considerable gold dust and nuggets. During his absence his wife remained upon the home farm and after his return he devoted his attention to general farming in Wisconsin until 1869, when he came to Woodbury county and purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres at James station. He there resided until 1889, when he came to Sioux City and his attention was devoted to general farming with good success. He rented his property until 1901 and then sold it, largely investing his capital in city property, which returns to him a good income.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Finnegan were born five children: Thomas E., born February 2, 1856, died October 9, 1900. His life was one of adventure on the plains and mountains and for many years he followed the life of a gold prospector, locating some valuable mines in Idaho and the Klondike. It was on his return from the Klondike, after locating a valuable claim there, that he was taken ill and died in Seattle. If he had papers they were never found, but his family came into possession of his property. He was married and went to the Klondike in 1889. John Finnegan, the eldest son, was born July 11, 1855, is a farmer and prospector, spending many years with his brother Thomas in the west, as a cowboy and miner. He had been educated in the public

schools of Plymouth county, Iowa, and in 1874 he went to the west with his brother. They located a valuable mine at Solomon City, Idaho, which they sold for fifteen thousand dollars. William Finnegan, born November 7, 1857, was married in 1886 to Miss Bell Barrett and they have nine children. Elizabeth, born July 23, 1860, married Edward Barrett, who died in 1900, leaving six children. James, born November 11, 1861, is a carpenter of Montana.

Mr. Finnegan and his family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic church, and in politics he is a Democrat. He has reached the eighty-fourth milestone on life's journey and his has been an active, useful and honorable career, in which his labors have been crowned with a fair measure of financial success, so that, possessing good property interests, he has been enabled to spend the evening of his life in retirement from further labor.

CHAUNCEY L. JOY.

The true measure of success is determined by what one has accomplished and, as taken in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is never without honor save in his own country, there is particular interest attaching to the career of the subject of this review since he is a native son of the city in which he has passed his active life and so directed his ability and efforts as to gain recognition as one of its representative citizens. He is actively connected with a profession which has important bearing upon the progress and stable prosperity of any section or community, and one which has long been considered as conserving the public welfare by furthering the ends of justice and maintaining individual rights.

Mr. Joy, born in Sioux City, in 1864, is a son of William Leonard Joy, whose birth occurred in Townsend, Vermont, August 17, 1829, and who died in 1900. His parents were

William H. and Hetty (Leonard) Joy, and the former was the grandson of a patriot of the Revolutionary war. William H. Joy followed farming and was also the owner of milling property and during his youth William Leonard Joy largely assisted his father. In the meantime, however, he attended school and prepared for college as a student in Leland's Seminary in his native town. When twenty-one years of age he entered Amherst College, completing the regular course with the class of 1855, but in the meantime he had devoted three winter seasons to teaching school. He was a teacher in Leland's Seminary for a few terms and during that period devoted all his leisure hours outside the schoolroom to the study of law, which he continued under the direction of Judge Roberts. Early in the spring of 1857 he was admitted to the bar and almost immediately afterward came to Sioux City, Iowa, where he arrived on the 5th of May. Here he remained as an active member of the bar until his death, which occurred in California. He entered into partnership with N. C. Hudson under the firm style of Hudson & Joy, and the relation was maintained until 1866, after which Mr. Joy was alone in practice for two years. He then became the senior partner of the firm of Joy & Wright, which for twenty years maintained a reputation as the leading law firm of Woodbury county. These gentlemen acted as local attorneys for the Illinois Central Railroad Company and the general attorneys for the Sioux City & Pacific, the Dakota Southern, the Covington, Columbus & Black Hills Railroad Companies and for the Iowa Falls & Sioux City Railroad & Land Company. The clientele of Mr. Joy continually increased and he practiced in both the state and federal courts. He practiced in northwestern Iowa at a time when his professional labors were attended with many hardships and difficulties. During the winter seasons and when the waters were high he has traveled the circuit. The journeys were often fraught with



Wm. Gay

danger, for he had to make his way over wide prairies which were crossed with swollen streams. There were nights spent by the lawyers in wandering over bleak prairies, searching amid blinding snows and piercing winds for a dim trail; days and night spent in wet clothing, journeying through drenching rains and swollen streams, crossing the almost trackless prairies; trips on foot made through mud and water to Dakota City and back; crossing the Missouri in skiffs and dug-outs amid floating ice and angry waves, when the chances of reaching the shoreless land were better than those of making the home port. Then, too, for many years the possibility was ever before them in their journeys that the red man might be lurking for them in every ravine and clump of trees. This constant exposure to danger made them fearless almost to recklessness. As he found opportunity he made investment in real estate and became the owner of extensive property interests. In 1888 the partnership of Joy & Wright was dissolved and Mr. Joy afterward became the senior partner of the firm of Joy, Hudson, Call & Joy. He ever maintained a foremost place among the prominent lawyers of the state. He did not confine his attention, however, entirely to his legal practice, for he became a factor in financial circles. He was the president for many years of the Sioux National Bank, which was organized in June, 1881, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, which was afterward increased many fold. He was also a stockholder and a director in the Iowa Savings Bank, which was organized January 15, 1883. He was likewise a director of the Union Loan & Trust Company. He was always deeply interested in school matters and for more than a quarter of a century was a member of the school board of the independent district of Sioux City. He gave the benefit of his large business experience and much valuable time to the district. To him and his co-laborers, who comprised some of the most prominent citizens of this city, is due

the excellent condition of the public schools of the city and most of the property the district now owns. His political support in early life was given to the Whig party and afterward to the Republican party. He was twice called to represent Woodbury county in the lower house of the state legislature, serving in 1864 and 1866, and he took an active part in many public movements and measures having direct and important bearing upon the welfare of the community. One of his special duties was the investigation concerning railroad interests of northwestern Iowa and he succeeded in carrying through the measures for which he was sent. Having accomplished this work he steadfastly refused to again become a candidate for office. For two years he was a member of the board of county commissioners. He was frequently urged by his friends to become a candidate for judge of the district and circuit courts and also of the supreme court and his analytical mind and freedom from judicial bias were qualities that would have enabled him to grace the bench, but he never desired such office. He held membership with the Baptist church for many years and lived a life which brought him not only prominence but the respect and confidence of his fellow men.

On the 10th of October, 1859, he married Frances Alfreda Stone, who was born in Westmoreland, New Hampshire, and is a representative of an old New England family. She is still living in Sioux City. In the family were only two children: Chauncey L. and Helen F.

In the public schools Chauncey L. Joy mastered the elementary branches of learning and then matriculated in the Iowa State University, in which he was graduated with the class of 1886. He next entered the office of Joy, Wright & Hudson as a law student, spending two years there, and in 1889 he was admitted to the bar of Iowa. Prior to that time, however, he was admitted to the bar on motion in Nebraska and he entered upon the practice of his profession in Sioux City. The year after

he began reading Craig L. Wright withdrew from the firm and Mr. Joy of this review was admitted as a member. This partnership was maintained until 1889, when A. F. Call, of Algoona, Iowa, was admitted to the firm. A. L. Hudson withdrew in 1892 and was afterward ordained a minister of the Unitarian church. Mr. Joy and his father with Mr. Call then remained together until 1896, when Mr. Call withdrew from the firm, after which Mr. Joy and his father continued until his death and Mr. Joy then practiced alone for a time. In 1901 he formed a partnership with A. H. Burton, and this still continues, the clientage being of an important character and in volume it is sufficient to bring to the partners a good annual income.

In 1901 Mr. Joy was married to Miss Laura E. Jones, and they are well known in the social circles of the city. Mrs. Joy is a member of the Episcopal church. Mr. Joy gives his political allegiance to the Republican party and has filled the office of United States referee in bankruptcy since the law went into effect. He belongs to the Sioux City Bar Association and he is a representative of that class of American citizens who stand for high ideals in their chosen calling, who are the promoters of municipal honor and the supporters of all measures which have for their object the greatest good to the greatest number.

SAMUEL FRYER.

The home farm of Samuel Fryer, one of the best in Rutland township, comprises two hundred and forty acres and is situated on section 17. He did not receive this through gift or inheritance but gained it through his own persistent effort, unabating energy and indefatigable industry, and his life record shows what may be accomplished by these traits of character. A native of Pennsylvania, he was born in Center county, March 23, 1853, and is

of German lineage. His paternal grandfather, Charles Fryer, was a native of New York and served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812. He afterward settled in Center county, Pennsylvania, where Philip Fryer, the father of our subject, was born, reared, educated and married. He wedded Margaret Bryan, also a native of Center county and a daughter of Jacob Bryan, who was born in Pennsylvania and was of English parentage. Philip Fryer became an enterprising agriculturist of Center county and in addition to his farm pursuits he also owned and operated a grist and flouring mill. His entire life was spent in the place of his nativity. In the family were four children: John H., who is now living in Marion county, Iowa; Samuel F., who is the second in order of birth; Wyman, of Marion county; and Anna, the wife of John Dixon, of Kansas.

Reared upon the home farm in Pennsylvania, Samuel Fryer lost his father when only eleven years of age and almost from that time had to depend entirely upon his resources for a living. His educational privileges in consequence were extremely limited and, having no opportunity to attend school, he is also a self-educated as well as self-made man. He possesses, however, an observing eye and retentive memory for knowledge that has proven of practical benefit in the business world and he is also well informed on many subjects concerning citizenship. In 1872 he went to Kansas, locating in Jackson county and afterward establishing his home in Nemaha county, Kansas. There he rented a tract of land and engaged in farming on his own account. In 1873, however, he returned to Pennsylvania, where he spent the succeeding winter and in the following spring he returned to Kansas and again engaged in farming in Nemaha county, where he resided for three years. He next removed to eastern Iowa and operated a tract of rented land in Mahaska county for several years. He afterward engaged in farming in Marion county and for three years in Keokuk county. In



MR. AND MRS. SAMUEL FRYER.

1881 he arrived in Woodbury county and has since remained upon the farm that is now his home. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, which was entirely unimproved up to this time and began its development and cultivation. He erected a good residence and commodious structures. Shade trees and fruit trees have been planted by him and the orchard is in good bearing condition; in fact, he has made the farm what it is today—one of the model farm properties of the twentieth century. As his financial resources increased he extended the boundaries of the place by additional purchases and now has two hundred and forty acres.

Mr. Fryer was married in Jackson county, Kansas, February 3, 1876, to Miss Sarah Cantner, who was born in Ohio, where her girlhood days were passed. She was a daughter of Silas Cantner, and her death occurred May 16, 1892. The children of this marriage are Jessie S., who is married and resides in Kingsley; Ella May; Quilla O., who is a teacher in Woodbury county; Harry; Miller; Alpha; Flossie; Leona; and Hyrtle. They also lost one son, Omega, who died in infancy. Mr. Fryer was again married in St. Paul, Minnesota, January 12, 1904, his second union being with Mrs. Clara Hoyle Faast, a widow, who was born in Van Buren county, Michigan, and was reared in Ohio, where she was married the first time. Her father was John Napoleon Ketchum. She had one child by her first marriage.

Mr. Fryer was formerly a Democrat, but is now a staunch Republican where state and national issues are involved, but at local elections votes independently of party ties. He was elected and served as supervisor of highways for five years and was school director for seven or eight years, during which time he did effective and helpful service in behalf of public education. He is a member of the Evangelical church, in which he is serving as an officer. His career has been marked by steady progress and though he started out in business at a very

early age and had no one to depend upon but himself he has gradually climbed upward and now stands upon the plane of affluence. His large and valuable farm is the visible proof of his life of untiring industry, capable management and keen business discrimination. He has been a resident of Iowa for a quarter of a century and is thoroughly identified with its interests, its people and its prosperity.

CHARLES H. BAKER.

Charles H. Baker, who is engaged in farming and stock-raising in West Fork township, was born on the 1st of March, 1882, at Sergeant Bluff, Iowa, on the home farm of his parents, Elbert J. and Amelia (Huntley) Baker. The paternal grandfather was Joe Baker and the maternal grandfather was Will Huntley, of the state of New York. Elbert J. Baker was born in Canada and is a farmer and stock-raiser. Unto him and his wife were born seven children, five sons and two daughters: Frank, who is now engaged in farming at Sergeant Bluff and is married; Edward, who is engaged in dealing in live stock; Alice, deceased; Nellie, the wife of Albert Iverson, of Luton, Iowa; Elbert, who is engaged in farming at Sergeant Bluff and is also married; Charles, of this review; and Levi, who was graduated from the high school at the age of sixteen years.

Charles H. Baker was reared in the usual manner of farm lads, attending the public schools and when not engaged with the duties of the schoolroom assisting in the labor of field and meadow. He has always engaged in general farming and stock-raising and he now operates one hundred and sixty acres of rich and arable land. His farm is well improved and the fields are under a high state of cultivation, and in all his work he is progressive, practical and enterprising.

On the 11th of March, 1903, Mr. Baker was united in marriage to Miss Sylvia Phillips, a

daughter of Mrs. Alice Phillips, of Sergeant Bluff, Iowa. Mrs. Baker was educated in the public schools there and like her husband is a member of the high school. Both are well known in the portion of the county in which they reside and have a large circle of warm friends. Their marriage has been blessed with one son, Gordon, born on the 25th of February, 1904. In his political views Mr. Baker is a Republican and fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. He possesses excellent business and executive ability, directed by intelligence and sound judgment, and as he is blessed with good health there is every reason to believe that his life work will be crowned with a very desirable measure of success.

JOHN HENRY STRIEF.

John Henry Strief, who is an operator of a linotype machine in the office of the Sioux City Tribune, has a wide acquaintance throughout the state in connection with his work in behalf of the labor unions and he is now the secretary and treasurer of the Iowa State Federation of Labor. He has always resided in the Mississippi valley, his birth having occurred in Galena, Illinois, in 1865. His father, Henry Strief, was born in the city of Glarus, Canton Glarus, Switzerland, in 1839, and in 1846 was brought to the United States by his parents, the family home being established in Galena, Illinois. He became a steamboat captain on the Mississippi river and established his home in Dubuque, Iowa, where his death occurred December 26, 1866, when he was but twenty-seven years of age. He wedded Mary McDonald, who was born in Dubuque, in 1842, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene McDonald. Her parents came from Ireland in 1839, settling at Dubuque. After the death of Henry Strief his widow married Herman Sauer, and by that marriage had two children.

Her death occurred in Chicago, Illinois, in September, 1875, when she was thirty-three years of age.

J. H. Strief, the only child of his mother's first marriage, acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Chicago, to which city his mother had removed, and later he lived with an uncle in Dubuque, where he also attended the public schools and afterward continued his studies in the public schools of Lemars, Iowa. At the age of fourteen years he went into the office of the Lemars Sentinel in the capacity of office boy or "devil," remaining there for about four years, during which time he was promoted step by step and gained a practical knowledge of the trade. At the age of eighteen years he established the Times, at Kingsley, Plymouth county, Iowa, and in this journalistic venture met with success. After six months he sold his paper at a good profit and returned to Lemars, where he established the Lemars World. This he also sold after a short time, and in the fall of 1884 he came to Sioux City and entered the office of the Sioux City Tribune as a compositor at the case. He has since been connected with the paper, covering a period of twenty years, and when linotype composing machines were installed he was given charge of one of these.

Mr. Strief was married in the fall of 1884 to Miss Helena Bastian, a daughter of Joseph and Jane Bastian. She was born in England, in October, 1866, although her parents had been residents of this country some years prior to that time, her mother, however, being in England on a visit at the time of the birth of her daughter. Her father is a miner and both parents are members of the Episcopal church. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Strief have been born two sons, Harry Joseph, born August 21, 1889, and Arthur Edward, born February 27, 1904. Mrs. Strief belongs to the Congregational church and he attends its services. His fraternal relationship is with the Odd Fellows, the Elks and the Modern Woodmen of Amer-

ica, and in politics he is independent. He has always been a staunch advocate of labor unions and when but a boy joined the typographical union. He has since labored for the upbuilding and welfare of these organizations formed to advance the interests of the working man, and in May, 1901, at the annual convention held in Sioux City, he was elected secretary-treasurer of the Iowa State Federation of Labor and has since been three times re-elected, first at Cedar Rapids and afterward at Davenport, and the third time at Marshalltown. He represented the Sioux City Union at the convention of the International Typographical Union, held at Chicago in 1893, and he is now a delegate to the city central body here. He has made a close study of labor problems and conditions and believes most firmly that the interests of the laboring man are best protected through organized effort.

FRANK E. WALCOTT.

Frank E. Walcott, deceased, was a traveling salesman for thirty-four years and for several years was identified with business interests in Sioux City, where he located in 1888. He was born in Natick, Massachusetts, November 2, 1847, his parents being George and Cordelia (Davis) Walcott, both of whom were natives of the same state and always made their home in Natick, where the father conducted business as a large wholesale manufacturer.

In the place of his nativity Frank E. Walcott acquired his early education and afterward attended Fort Edward Institute in New York state, where he enjoyed good educational privileges. In 1868 he went to Chicago, where he accepted a position as commercial traveler and was thus identified with wholesale grocery houses of that city for many years. He traveled for several different firms of Chicago, selling nothing but groceries, and he resided in that city until 1877, when he removed to Roch-

ester, Minnesota, where he spent three years, making that place his headquarters, although he was still connected with Chicago wholesale houses. He afterward left the road for a few years and in November, 1880, he came to the west, settling in North Dakota, where he purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land and there founded the town of Walcott, giving eighty acres for the town site. He was there made postmaster, also filled the office of justice of the peace and other local official positions. At the same time he superintended his farming interests and he made his home at Walcott for six years, but was not very successful there. He then returned east for eighteen months. In 1888 he came to Sioux City, where he embarked in the commission business as a wholesale dealer in fruit, his store being located on Pearl street. He conducted this for two years and then again went upon the road as traveling representative for the wholesale grocery firm of Shenberg & Company, of Sioux City, his territory being largely in the vicinity of this place.

Mr. Walcott was married in the east to Miss Kittie Huestis, a native of Yonkers, N. Y. and a daughter of William and D. T. Huestis, both of whom were natives of the Empire state and there spent their entire lives. The father lived retired during his later years. Two children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Walcott: F. Mendell, who married Harriett Renschling and resides in St. Paul, Minnesota, where Mr. Walcott has a good position with the New York Life Insurance Company; and Harry E., who is living with his mother and occupies a good position in Sioux City in the freight department of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad Company.

On the 16th of September, 1901, Frank E. Walcott was called to his final rest and his remains were interred in the Logan Park cemetery. He was taken suddenly ill at Fonda at six o'clock and died at midnight. Rev. F. Newhall White, pastor of the First Congrega-

tional church, conducted the funeral service and paid high tribute to the character of Mr. Walcott. One of the pioneer traveling men of the west, he traveled in this section of the country when there were few railroads and as the years went by and the circle of his acquaintance was extended the circle of his friendship also broadened. In politics he had been a stanch Republican who took an active interest in the work of the party, believing firmly in its principles yet never seeking office as a reward for party fealty. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity in Chicago and both he and his wife were members of the First Congregational church of Sioux City. He was well known to the business men of this place, and a genial manner, cordial disposition and many sterling traits of character made him popular with his large circle of friends. In 1891 he removed to the suburb of Morning-side, where Mrs. Walcott owns a nice residence at No. 1403 Fifth avenue, where she and her son reside. They are well known here and occupy an enviable position in social circles of this attractive residence district of the county seat. Mr. Walcott was most devoted to his family. His home was his paradise and he was a most loving husband and affectionate father, doing everything in his power to enhance the happiness of his wife and son.

DR. HAMILTON M. STEWART.

Dr. Hamilton M. Stewart, proprietor of The Stewart Institute of Healing, was born at McEleveys Fort, Huntington county, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1852, his parents being Samuel F. and Mary R. (Scott) Stewart. The father, a contractor and builder, was born in 1825 and died in 1902 at the age of seventy-seven years.

Dr. Stewart, after attending the public schools until he had acquired a good English education, first worked at the cooper's trade. He was thirteen years of age when he came to

Iowa, and for two years he was connected with farming interests in Johnson county, this state. In 1867 he went to Red Oak, Iowa, where he was employed as a teamster, engaged most of the time in freighting between Red Oak and Council Bluffs. His next employment was with the railroad surveyors then engaged in surveying the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road through from Afton, Iowa, to Council Bluffs. This job being finished he again took a teamster's position with the railroad grading contractors. When the road was completed and train service begun he took a position as brakeman on a construction train on the western division of the road. Tiring of this line of work he in 1871 entered the employ of Webster Eaton, publisher, and served an apprenticeship of three years at the printer's trade, afterward working as a journeyman printer until in 1878, when he embarked in the printing business on his own account, and for a few months was a partner in the Red Oak Express. He sold his interest in this paper and afterward engaged only in the job printing business. In the winter of 1879-80 he went to Audubon, Audubon county, Iowa, where for one year he was employed on the Audubon Advocate, afterward becoming sole editor and publisher. In 1883 he sold his interest in the Audubon Advocate and removed to Wellington, Kansas, where he accepted the position of foreman on the Sumner County Press, acting in that capacity for one year. In 1885 he purchased an interest in a Democratic paper, the Sumner County Standard, and edited it until 1887, when he severed his connection with journalistic interests by selling his paper, and turned his attention to the real-estate business. His hope of rapidly acquiring a competence in that way, however, proved a chimera, for he lost all when the "land bubble" burst, and he had to make a new start in the business world.

In 1888 Dr. Stewart removed to Cherryvale, Kansas, where he was again engaged in the



Dr. Hamilton M. Stewart



printing business for about three months, when he moved to Coffeyville, Kansas, where he established and edited the Coffeyville Eagle, a Democratic paper. A year later he disposed of the paper and went to Joplin, Missouri. In 1889 he was mining editor on the Joplin Herald and in 1890 he purchased an interest in a job-printing office, which he conducted for a time and then sold. He next entered the employ of R. S. Peele & Company, publishers of Chicago, for whom he handled the Encyclopedia Britannica. In 1894 he returned to the job-printing business in Kansas City, Missouri, but after a year of such employment he again went upon the road for the Maxwell Summer-ville Publishing Company of Philadelphia, with whom he remained until 1896, then for two years he engaged in fraternal life insurance work with headquarters in Kansas City, Missouri.

In 1898 Dr. Stewart became deeply interested in magnetic healing and took up the study of the science under Professor S. A. Weltmer, of Nevada, Missouri. After graduating and receiving his diploma from the American School of Magnetic Healing, he traveled for several years as a representative of the profession and in 1901 he came to Sioux City, where he established The Stewart Institute of Healing, having a pleasant and commodious suite of rooms in the Swasey Building, at the corner of Fourth and Jennings streets. He is undoubtedly one of the ablest healers by vital magnetism and psychopathic force in this country, and has been particularly successful in treating chronic diseases, healing ninety-seven per cent. He has received testimonials from various parts of the country from those he has healed, and patients come to him from many states, receiving from him almost instant relief from suffering and in almost every case he is enabled to bring about a perfect cure. Without the use of medicine, his methods, which are based upon the laws of nature, have proved that drugs are unnecessary and that

cure can be effected through harmonious working with the methods nature has provided.

In 1874 Dr. Stewart was married in Red Oak, Iowa, to Miss Eliabeth L. Davis, a daughter of Samuel Davis, a farmer. They had four children: Elva May, the wife of W. H. James, of Wayne county, Nebraska; Nellie Maud, wife of Joe E. Cain, of St. Louis, Missouri; Mary Margaret, who passed out in 1882, and Daisy Myrtle, wife of Frank Moore, also of St. Louis, Missouri. Dr. Stewart lost his first wife in 1884 and afterward married Miss M. Cleora Crawford, of Wellington, Kansas. During their residence in Sioux City they have gained many friends. Since 1893 Dr. Stewart has been a socialist, his political views being the result of close study of the conditions of the times and the questions and issues of the day. He belongs to the Psychiopathic Society of Iowa and is a close student along the lines of his profession, carrying his investigations far and wide so as to make his efforts as effective as possible in the performance of his professional duties.

WILLIAM KRUDWIG.

William Krudwig, of Sioux City, who manifested his loyalty to his adopted land by valiant service in the Union Army in the Civil war, and who for many years was numbered among the enterprising agriculturists of northwestern Iowa, was born in Prussia, Germany, January 20, 1840. His parents, Joseph and Catherine (Schiffer) Krudwig, arrived in the United States on the 8th of January, 1855, and the father was employed as a farm hand until his early death, which occurred in 1856. His wife survived him for many years and died in Butler county, Kansas, in 1875.

William Krudwig attended the public schools of the fatherland, and when fifteen years of age he came to the United States with his parents. He worked as a farm hand and

at general labor in Galena, Illinois, until the spring of 1858, when he came to Sioux City. Here he entered the employ of James Booge and remained with him until he joined the Union Army. On the 12th of April, 1861, he became a naturalized citizen of the United States, and on the 15th of November of the same year he offered his services in defense of the Union cause, becoming a member of Company I, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, with which he remained until honorably discharged at the close of his three years' term of enlistment, November 23, 1864. He afterward re-enlisted in Company B, Fourth Regiment of United States Veteran Volunteers, on the 25th of February, 1865, and was discharged on the 26th of February, 1866. No native born son of America can show a record of more faithful service and unflinching loyalty, and he deserves all the honor and gratitude which is due the brave boys in blue whose efforts preserved the Union. He was stationed at Washington, D. C., at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln.

After receiving his discharge Mr. Krudwig returned to Woodbury county and secured a homestead claim in Plymouth county of one hundred and sixty acres, which he proved up and continued to cultivate until 1899, when he put aside agricultural pursuits and removed to Sioux City, where he has since lived a retired life. He always carried on general farming and was quite successful in his work of tilling the soil, securing good crops which he sold at a profit on the city market.

On the 27th of September, 1865, Mr. Krudwig married Miss Sophronia Lane, of Columbus, Ohio, who died January 9, 1884, after a happy married life of about nineteen years. On the 16th of April, 1884, Mr. Krudwig wedded Eliza L. Case. By his first wife he had one child, Emma, who was born October 20, 1866, and married Adam Strohnier, a farmer, by whom she has one child, a daughter. There are no children by the second marriage,

but they have legally adopted a daughter, Maude.

Mr. Krudwig is a member of General Hancock Post, No. 22, G. A. R., and enjoys meeting with old army comrades and recalling scenes of the teuted field, the campfires and the battles of the south. In politics he is a staunch Republican and he served as a school director in Plymouth county for twelve years. The success which he achieved as a farmer now enabled him to live a retired life and he has a pleasant home in Sioux City, where he has also gained many friends. He can remember when the county seat was a small village, giving little promise of almost phenomenal development, and he feels justly proud of what has been accomplished through the progressiveness and enterprise of the citizens of northwestern Iowa, with whom he justly deserves to be classed.

LOUIS DACE LETELLIER.

Louis Dace Letellier, who is now living retired in Sioux City, is one of the pioneer residents of northwestern Iowa. He came here when the Indians were more numerous than the white settlers and when every evidence of frontier life was to be seen. For miles around stretched the unbroken prairies and the forests which bordered the streams were as yet uncut. The rivers were unbridged and only here and there were to be seen the cabins of pioneer residents who had come to found homes in the western district and were laying the foundation not only for their own success, but also for the present and future prosperity and progress of this part of the state.

Mr. Letellier was born in Beaumont, Belknap county, Canada, March 19, 1827. His parents, Charles and Marie Charlotte (Martin) Letellier, were natives of St. Ambroise, Charlesburg, Canada, and the father died in 1854. The subject of this review acquired his





MRS. LOUIS D. LETELLIER.



LOUIS D. LETELLIER.

education in the public schools of Canada and in 1842, when fifteen years of age, began learning the cabinet-maker's trade. He was apprenticed to serve for a term of five years. He was to receive no compensation for his labors during the first two years, but during the last three years was to receive his board. On the 28th of June, 1845, the suburb of St. John, Canada, was wiped out by fire. There were fourteen hundred and twenty-eight houses destroyed and the cabinet shop in which Mr. Letellier was working was also consumed by the flames. It contained his clothing save that which he wore and he was left entirely destitute. He was afterward employed in a shipyard for a short time and later he went to New York city, where he worked at his trade for a brief period. Later he removed to Buffalo, New York, where he was employed for two years as a carpenter, and subsequently he sought a home in the middle west, going to Detroit, Michigan, where he assisted in building the steamer Mayflower. He was afterward in Chicago for two years and then went to St. Louis, where he was ill for about a year with fever. When he had sufficiently recovered he entered the employ of the Pierre Chautau Fur Company and was sent up the Missouri river. He landed at Fort Pierre, South Dakota, where he continued for two years and in 1852 he went to Fort Benton and thence to Fort Union. In the spring of 1854 he was at Fort Berthold, where he erected a building in which to keep stock. He then returned to St. Louis and afterward went on a visit to his parents in Canada. In the summer of 1854, however, he again arrived in St. Louis, where he bought horses, wagons and traps and with these started northward again, arriving in Sioux City in the month of October. He there made his home for a time with Mr. Leonais. His partner was Clement Lamareaux and together they purchased a horse from the Indians and began hunting and trapping in the northwest. They proceeded to the present site of Smithland, but being afraid

of the Indians, who were continually menacing the white settlers, they returned to Sioux City and there they erected a log barn, in which to keep their horses so that the Indians would not drive them off. On Christmas day of 1854 Mr. Letellier took possession of his claim, known as Middle Sioux City. It was about this time that Dr. Cook and his brother arrived in northwestern Iowa. They all went across the river into Nebraska in order to secure timber, which was to be found there in greater abundance than on the Sioux City side of the stream. This timber the party divided among themselves. Through the winter Mr. Letellier engaged in cutting logs which he brought across the ice to Sioux City and in 1855 he built his cabin and planted a crop of corn, but the black-birds ate all of his crop. Dr. Cook and Mr. Chandler laid out Sioux City and with its early development Mr. Letellier was actively connected. In the summer of 1855 he sold his claim for two thousand dollars and bought a third of the Bedard claim, now known as East Sioux City. This land Mr. Letellier laid out in town lots which he placed upon the market and from the sale of it he realized a very desirable income.

In 1856 Mr. Letellier received a letter from home telling him that a former sweetheart of his was soon to be married. He had thought that she had been married at a previous date. Resolving that he would make her his bride if possible, though the snow lay sixteen or eighteen inches upon the ground, he started at once for Canada and arrived in time. They plighted their troth and on the 1st of April, 1857, they were married. The lady, Miss Emily Matilda Audrey, was a daughter of Charles Audrey. The day following their marriage they started for Sioux City, where they arrived on the 2d of May, taking up their abode in the little village. In 1860, as times were very hard, Mr. Letellier entered the employ of Theophilus Brougiere, who sent him up north to trade with the Indians. In 1863,

however, he returned to Sioux City, erected a building on Pearl street and established a saloon and boarding house. That fall both he and his wife were taken ill and on the 10th of December, 1863, she died. Mr. Letellier continued to conduct the business for a time and then removed to his present home at No. 1414 Dace street.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Letellier were born three children: Dace Charles, born March 21, 1858; George Henry, born March 12, 1860; and Marie Matilda Helmine, who is the wife of Fred Provost. They reside with her father and they have seven children: Louis Henry, Emily May, William Edward, Rose Adele, Loretta Dolores, Arthur Paul and Lucile Jeanette. All are members of the Catholic church.

Mr. Letellier has given his support to the Democracy since becoming an American citizen. He is now living a retired life, enjoying a well earned rest and he has attained the advanced age of seventy-seven years. He can relate many interesting incidents of pioneer times in northwestern Iowa, for his memory almost covers the period of the entire development of this part of the state. Great changes have occurred since he hunted and trapped in this part of the country and he has borne his full share in the work of development and progress. Sioux City has benefited by his efforts and he may be called one of its founders and promoters.

THOMAS F. BEVINGTON.

Thomas F. Bevington, a prominent factor in the political circles of Sioux City and well known as a representative of the bar now making a specialty of corporation law, was born near Ames, Story county, Iowa, March 19, 1861, and is a son of James H. and Hester A. (Jones) Bevington. The family is of Scotch, Welsh and Irish lineage, and was founded in Ohio by two brothers who located in Warren

county, where they followed the occupation of farming. In the grandfather's family were the following: Charles D.; Samuel, deceased, who was a banker of Kansas; Mathew, who died at Centerville, Iowa; James H.; and Frank, who is living in Mount Ayer, Iowa. The first named was president of the First National Bank at Winterset, Iowa, and a large landowner, and his death occurred in 1893, when he was eighty-two years of age. James H. Bevington, of this family, was the father of our subject. He was born in Ohio, was a farmer and carpenter and at the time of the Civil war he enlisted for service in the Union Army as a member of the Twenty-third Iowa Regiment. The exposures and hardships of war terminated his life when he was but twenty-six years of age. He had married Hester A. Jones, who was also a native of Ohio and a representative of one of the old families of that state. After her husband's death she went to live with her father, Thomas F. Jones, who was an early settler of this state, coming from Ohio about 1848 or 1849 and making his home near Ames, Iowa. At a later date Mrs. Bevington was again married, becoming the wife of Phillip Sawyer, who died in 1900 at the age of sixty years. She still survives him.

Thomas F. Bevington pursued his education in the common schools through the winter months until twenty years of age and afterward attended the Iowa State College at Ames, where he pursued a four years' scientific course and was graduated in the class of 1884. He next entered the Iowa State University at Iowa City, where he pursued a two years' course in law. By working as a farm hand he earned the money necessary to meet the expenses of his college education and with great diligence he applied himself to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence and was able to pass the examination three months prior to the close of the scholastic year. This enabled him to be admitted to the bar and begin the practice of



A. B. Bevington

law in the same spring of his graduation—1886. He located for practice in Sioux City on the 10th of May of that year and entered into partnership with J. H. Burton under the firm style of Burton & Bevington, which relation was continued for three years. In the fall of 1888 he was elected county attorney and the following year the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Bevington served for three consecutive terms in the office, proving a most capable defender of the legal interests of the county. He afterward formed a partnership with Craig L. Wright and E. H. Hubbard to take charge of the trial work of the firm under the name of Wright, Hubbard & Bevington. Two years later this firm dissolved partnership and Mr. Bevington was alone in practice for two years. In 1898 he formed a partnership with J. L. Kennedy that was maintained for two years under the firm name of Bevington & Kennedy. He was then again alone in practice for three years, from 1900 until 1903, when on the 15th of January of the latter year he admitted W. T. Foley under the firm name of Bevington & Foley. For several years he made a specialty of trial work which led him into corporation law and questions involving large interests outside of his own city as well as in the courts here.

On the 6th of June, 1888, occurred the marriage of Mr. Bevington and Miss Anna G. McConnor, of Monticello, Iowa, a daughter of John and Sarah Jane (Graham) McConnor. They now have two children, Edna A. and Lloyd E. Mr. Bevington is a member of Tyrian lodge, No. 508, A. F. & A. M., with which he has been identified since 1888 and he also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Republican and is an active factor in local and state circles of his party. He has attended various state conventions and some of the national conventions and his influence in Iowa is strongly felt in behalf of Republican principles. He is a man of strong intellectuality, thoroughly conversant with the

principles of jurisprudence, devoted to the interests of his clients and yet always upholding the majesty of the law.

FRANK X. BABUE.

Frank X. Babue, who is engaged in contracting and building in Sioux City and also operates to some extent in real estate, was born in Montreal, Canada, December 20, 1842. His parents, F. X. and Zoe (Duquett) Babue, were both natives of Canada. The father was a farmer by occupation and removed to Champlain, Clinton county, New York, in 1849. There he conducted a flax mill until 1870, when he took up his abode in Springfield, Massachusetts. In 1876 he came to Iowa, settling at Salix, Woodbury county, where his remaining days were passed, his death there occurring in 1892. His wife passed away there in 1893.

Frank X. Babue largely acquired his education in Canada and to some extent attended the schools of New York. When seventeen years of age he began to learn the trade of cabinet-making, at which he served a three years' apprenticeship. In 1870 he accompanied the others of the family to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he worked at the carpenter's trade, and in 1875 he came to Sioux City, Iowa, where he has since been engaged in contracting and building, easily maintaining a foremost place as a representative of this line of industrial activity because of his superior skill and ability. He is one of the two contractors who managed to stand the affairs of the financial panic of 1894. He has been connected with large and important building operations, erecting many of the best structures of the city and constantly employs a large force of workmen. He now has considerable real estate in Sioux City, having made judicious investments and at the present time owns

several houses which return to him a good rental.

In 1875 occurred the marriage of Mr. Babue and Miss Mercedes Delier, a daughter of Peter Delier, a native of Canada. Mrs. Babue died August 3, 1897. There were seven children of that marriage: Albert, who is married and resides in Sioux City; Frank X., who died at the age of twenty-one years; Willie, who died at the age of twenty years; Alfonso, who is connected with the Curtis Sash & Door Company and is also a member of the firm of F. X. Babue & Sons; Edmund, who is a member of the firm and acts as bookkeeper; Arthur and George, who are at home and attend the public schools.

Mr. Babue and his family are members of the Roman Catholic church and he is also connected with the Knights of Columbus. He holds membership relations with the Contractors & Builders Exchange and, in fact, was one of its organizers in the year 1888. He also belongs to the Sioux City Boat Club and is a director in the Sioux City Industrial Association. He has made a close and practical study of the needs of the city and its possibilities and has labored to promote its welfare along substantial lines, while in business circles by reason of his honorable and straightforward conduct and thorough reliability he has gained uniform confidence and a very liberal share of the public patronage in his line.

ALBERT SEVENING.

Albert Sevening, deceased, was one of the prominent farmers of Liston township and a man highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. A native of Germany, he was born in the Rhine Province, May 5, 1855, and when a boy came to America with his parents, Peter and Katie Sevening. The family first located in Chicago, Illinois, and from there removed to Carroll county, Iowa, where the father of our

subject died about 1880. He made farming his life work, that occupation being followed by all the ancestors of our subject as far as known. The mother survived her husband about four years and died in 1884.

Albert Sevening acquired his education in the schools of his native land and early became familiar with the work of the farm while assisting his father in the cultivation of the fields. For one year after reaching manhood he engaged in the saloon business, but not liking that occupation he resumed agricultural pursuits. At one time he owned a farm one mile north of the present family home and on selling that bought two hundred and forty acres, which is now successfully operated under the management of Mrs. Sevening, who is a woman of more than ordinary business ability and sound judgment. She devotes considerable attention to stock raising and now has fifty-three head of cattle, seven horses and seventy hogs.

On the 10th of August, 1885, Mr. Sevening was united in marriage to Miss Annie Uehle, who was born in Germany, August 21, 1859, a daughter of Joseph and Annie (Welty) Uehle, who emigrated with their family to America in 1884 and settled in Woodbury county, Iowa. Here the father died September 5, 1892, but the mother is still living and makes her home one mile from Danbury. They had five children, namely: Joseph, Rosie, Annie, John and Jacob. Mrs. Sevening was principally reared and educated in this state, and by her marriage became the mother of seven children whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Annie, October 11, 1886; John William, August 25, 1888; Elizabeth K., August 31, 1890; Mary D., February 15, 1893; William, October 11, 1895; Teresa Rosa, October 27, 1897; and Rosa R., September 7, 1900. All of the older children are attending school in Danbury. The family are communicants of the St. Mary's German Catholic church and are people of prominence in the community where they reside. Mr. Sevening was also a



ALBERT SEVENING AND FAMILY.

member of the Catholic church and was a Democrat in politics. For two years he held the office of school director. He died December 17, 1901, honored and respected by all who knew him.

WILLIAM R. DUNCANSON.

General farming and stock-raising claims the time and attention of William R. Duncanson, whose farm of two hundred and forty acres on section 22, Rutland township, is an excellent and well improved property. He was born in Jones county, Iowa, February 20, 1860, and is of Scotch parentage and ancestry. His father, Andrew Duncanson, was born in the land of the hills and heather at Stirling, his natal day being December 31, 1823. He grew to manhood there and afterward married Marian Robinson. Subsequent to this important event in his life he came to the United States, crossing the Atlantic in 1852. He spent a short time in Connecticut and then came to Iowa, purchasing land and making a location in Jones county. In 1855 he returned to Scotland and the following year brought his wife to the home which he had prepared for her. His first location was in Clay township, Jones county, where he opened up a quarter section of land, developing a good farm. Three children were born unto him and his wife in that homestead. Mrs. Duncanson passed away in January, 1889, and her husband, surviving her more than eleven years, died in February, 1900.

William R. Duncanson was reared in Jones county on the old home farm and early became familiar with the duties of field and meadow. When his services were not needed in the development of the land or the care of crops he attended the public schools. He continued with his father until his marriage, which was celebrated in his nineteenth year on the 23d of October, 1879. He wedded Miss Mary J.

Orr, a native of Massachusetts, born in the city of Boston, and a daughter of David H. Orr, a native of Ireland, who on coming to the United States established his home in Massachusetts. In 1865, however, he left that state and came to Iowa, settling in Jones county upon a farm, upon which he reared his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncanson began their domestic life upon a farm in Jones county, where they lived for about five years and then came to Woodbury county. Here Mr. Duncanson began to improve the property which has since been his home. He has added to and remodeled his residence, has built two good barns, and there is now a fine grove of shade trees and an orchard which are of his own planting. He has divided the farm into fields of convenient size by well kept fences and has added all modern equipments and accessories so that he now has one of the model farms of the twentieth century. It comprises two hundred and forty acres of rich land and its productiveness is such that he annually harvests good crops, which find a ready sale on the market.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Duncanson have been born eight children, who are still living; Thomas, who is living on the home farm; Josie, a student at Cedar Falls, Iowa; David; Jeannette; Anna; Roy; Marion; and McKinley. They also lost one son, William.

Politically Mr. Duncanson is a staunch Republican who has served as township trustee and is now president of the school board in his district. He has been a delegate to county conventions and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He belongs to Pierson lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he is now filling the office of noble grand, and he is likewise connected with the encampment at Correctionville, while with the Modern Woodmen camp at Pierson, No. 3364, he is affiliated. In matters of citizenship he is progressive and public-spirited, giving an active support to all measures which he believes will contribute to the general good.

MRS. HELEN HAMILTON.

This well known pianist is a cosmopolitan, having been born in England, brought up in Dublin, sent to study piano under the strict regime of the Conservatoire, Paris, where there are only thirty-six girl students allowed each year, with an age limit of seventeen years upon all instrumental classes; consequently, her playing has a brilliancy, sureness and intense quality which go with the French school, alas, too little known here. As an old-timer said, "That's the way Rubenstein played." Although Mrs. Hamilton did not belong to that nation, she received recognition because of her exceptional ability and her brilliancy as a performer. She spent two years there, leaving at the age of sixteen years. She was sent from Wisconsin to the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and gave piano recitals in the Wisconsin and Women's Buildings, and a special medal was conferred upon her. Mrs. Hamilton has every reason to be proud of the fact that Max Bendix, the violinist, paid a visit to her home at the time he played in Sioux City, and also of the recognition which Paderewski paid her, when he gave a concert in Sioux City, by sending her a note to call and see him upon the stage after the performance. Mrs. Hamilton began to play when six years of age, and her life has been largely devoted to her art, of which she is to-day the most notable representative in the northwest.

JOSEPH A. DEAN.

Joseph A. Dean, a veteran of the Civil war, was born at Tremont, Illinois, January 19, 1839. The ancestry of the family in America can be traced back to two brothers, John and Walter Dean, who came to America about 1637 from Chard, near Taunton, England. They were descended from an ancient English family of that name and the old stone house in which the ancestors lived for years is still

standing in Chard, England, and was visited by one of their American descendants in 1902. The brothers came to this country with numerous other English emigrants, who purchased a considerable tract of land along both banks of the Taunton river in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, from the remnant of a tribe of Indians that had but a short time before been almost exterminated by a plague. The purchasers entered upon their land and became the first settlers of Taunton, Massachusetts. The brothers, John and Walter Dean, took the freeman's oath, December 4, 1638, and were two of the first freemen of Taunton. The subject of this sketch descended from John Dean in the following line. John Dean, born in England about 1600, married and settled in Taunton, Massachusetts, about 1637. Unto him and his wife Alice was born a son, in 1639—the first white child born in Taunton—and to him they gave the name of John. He was the father of John Dean (3d), who was born September 18, 1674. His son, Ebenezer Dean, married Waitstill Carver, and their son, Lazell Dean, married Ruth Leonard. Philander Dean, son of Lazell Dean, was born January 29, 1797, married Lavina Hayward, and they became the parents of our subject. The father was a blacksmith and removed from Bridgewater, now Brockton, Massachusetts, to Tremont, Illinois, in 1835.

Captain Joseph A. Dean, whose name introduces this record, completed a high-school education in his native town of Tremont, Illinois, and then pursued a business course in Bell's Commercial College, in Chicago, Illinois, where he was graduated in the spring of 1857. His early youth passed uneventfully. He taught school for some time in Illinois—in Tazewell, Woodford and Livingston counties—after completing his own education and later engaged in clerking in a postoffice and in following other pursuits until August, 1862, when he enlisted for service in the Union Army. It was on the 15th of that month that he joined



MRS. HELEN HAMILTON.

Company D, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry as a private. He was made corporal upon the organization of the company and was promoted to sergeant before the regiment entered the field. He discharged the duties of orderly sergeant from the time the regiment left the camp of instruction up to and including the siege of Vicksburg, ending in its capitulation. After its fall he was sent home on sick furlough and while there he read his own obituary in two newspapers, one published in Chicago and one in Alton, Illinois, for it was reported that he was dead. He was, however, destined for further service, and after his recovery he rejoined his regiment and was almost immediately detailed for duty as acting sergeant-major of the Fifth Regiment of United States Colored Artillery (Heavy), and as soon as there was a vacancy in the office he was commissioned second lieutenant and acting regimental quartermaster, while a month later he was commissioned first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, and upon being mustered out he was commissioned "captain by brevet for meritorious services." He was in the army for more than three years and nine months and went through the usual hard experiences of the man who is engaged in active field duty.

After his return from the war Captain Dean followed farming near Tremont, Illinois, for two years, and was later in the nursery and small fruit business at Leavenworth, Kansas, for two years. He next turned his attention to banking and real-estate operations at Storm Lake, Iowa, where he remained for nineteen years, and since that time he has been engaged in the real-estate business at Sioux City, where he now handles much valuable property and negotiates many important realty transfers, while in business circles he has gained a very desirable reputation for progressive methods and honorable dealing.

Captain Dean was married August 21, 1865, at San Jose, Illinois, to Miss Augusta C. Rob-

inson, and as he was still in the army she went to the front with him and remained with him until he was mustered out, May 20, 1866. They have two children, Eva and Origen S. The son married Jessie L. Moore, November 11, 1896, and they have two children: Joseph M., five years of age; and Martha, a year old. Mrs. Dean's ancestors, both paternal and maternal, emigrated from England to America, some in 1620 and some a few years later, and settled near Taunton, Massachusetts, and representatives of both families went to Tremont, Illinois, at the same time. Mrs. Dean is a lineal descendant of Miles Standish and John Alden.

When Captain Dean entered the army he advocated Democratic principles, but ere the close of the war he became a staunch Republican and has since supported the party. He has never sought or desired political office and has never held but two, and to one of them he was elected in Illinois, in 1867, entirely without his knowledge or solicitation. He has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic for many years and now belongs to General Hancock Post, of Sioux City. For twenty-eight years he has been a Master Mason and served as master of the lodge at Storm Lake, Iowa, for two years. He now affiliates with Landmark Lodge, of this city, and has lived a life in harmony with its teachings. He has never sought to figure before the public in any other light than a business man, content to do his part in his own community, and wherever he has lived he has been found a loyal, progressive citizen, reliable and trustworthy.

WILLIAM F. KNITTEL.

William F. Knittel, whose intense and well directed activity in business circles proved the basis of his success, has been a resident of Sioux City since 1876. He was born in Hawley, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, Thursday,

July 8, 1857, a son of John and Hannah (Siedler) Knittel, both of whom are now deceased. The father, a native of Germany, came to America in 1848 and was married in Hawley, Pennsylvania. He was a cabinetmaker by trade and followed that pursuit for many years, but spent his last days in the enjoyment of a well earned rest and honorable retirement from further labor. He died October 13, 1903.

William F. Knittel spent his childhood and youth in the east and pursued his education in the public schools of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and in Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York. Thus qualified for the practical duties of a business career, he came to the west in 1876, settling at Sioux City, where he entered the employ of C. Breun, a grocer, with whom he remained until 1884. His long continued service is indicative of the fact that he gave entire satisfaction to his employer. The careful husbanding of his resources during that period enabled him, in the year mentioned, to engage in business on his own account and he opened a grocery under the firm name of Elliott & Knittel, having purchased the store of M. W. Murphy, at the corner of Fourth and Pearl streets. They conducted business there for two years and Mr. Knittel then sold his interest and in 1886 went into a grocery store alone. He prospered in the new undertaking and for some time conducted two stores, enjoying a large and constantly increasing trade. He paid strict attention to business, carefully watching all indications pointing to success and so utilizing his opportunities as to win prosperity. Moreover, his strict conformity to the ethics of mercantile life won him public confidence and insured him a continuance of public patronage. In 1895 he disposed of his stores.

On Wednesday, the 11th of May, 1881, Mr. Knittel was married to Miss Emma Selzer, a daughter of Rudolph and Theresa Selzer, who are represented elsewhere in this volume. Unto them have been born eight children: Those

deceased are: Louis, who was born January 18, 1886, and died July 31, 1888; Josephine, who was born September 16, 1888, and died on the 4th of December following; and Conrad, who was born November 14, 1896, and died on the 30th of the same month. The living children are: Marie Theresa, who was born March 20, 1882, and is the wife of Fred W. Convery, a shoe merchant of Sioux City, Iowa, by whom she has one child, Frederick Rudolph, born November 7, 1903; Emma Celia, born January 27, 1884; Francis, who was born February 17, 1890, and is attending high school; John Rudolph, who was born July 29, 1892, and is also a high school student; and Joanna, born November 18, 1899.

Mr. Knittel is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and in politics he is staunch Republican. A factor in the business circles of the city from 1876 until 1895, he aided in advancing its mercantile interests, and in his own establishments kept pace with the progressive spirit of the times, and with the growth of the city as it emerged from villagehood and took on cosmopolitan character and proportions. His prosperity is attributable to his own efforts and his life history is illustrative of the fact that the building of a successful career and the winning of an honorable name may be accomplished simultaneously.

JOHN N. BORAH.

John N. Borah, living on section 16, Union township, near Correctionville, is a native of Wisconsin, his birth having occurred in Grant county on the 13th of May, 1859. He is a son of James N. Borah, who was born at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and in 1849 became a resident of Wisconsin. He was one of the first settlers of Grant county and took an active part in the pioneer development of that portion of the state. He married Miss Mary Salmon, a



MR. AND MRS. J. N. BORAH.

native of Indiana, and upon the home farm which he there opened up and developed he reared his family. He was widely recognized as one of the substantial, reliable and respected farmers of the community and he died there at the advanced age of seventy-two years. His wife survives him and is now enjoying good health at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. In their family were seven children who reached mature years and are all yet living.

John N. Borah, whose name introduces this record, spent the days of his boyhood and youth upon the home farm in Grant county, Wisconsin. The children of his father's household are Mary, who is living with her mother in Wisconsin; Elizabeth, the wife of W. J. Dyer, of Lancaster, Wisconsin; Esther, who married Rufus Jones, of Fennimore, Wisconsin; William E., a farmer of Grant county, Wisconsin; John N.; Charles E., who is living in Lancaster, Wisconsin; and Cutler J., who resides on the old homestead.

John N. Borah, like the other members of the family, enjoyed the educational privileges afforded by the common schools. He, too, worked upon the home farm assisting in the labors of the fields from the time of early spring planting until crops were gathered in the late autumn. He remained with his father until he attained his majority and not long afterward he sought a companion and helpmate for life's journey, being united in marriage in Grant county on the 30th of December, 1880, to Miss Emma Gould, who was born in that county and was reared in the same neighborhood as her husband. Her father, Chauncey Gould, was a native of Vermont and became a pioneer resident of Grant county, Wisconsin, where he reared his family, numbering two children, the brother of Mrs. Borah being George B. Gould, who is a retired farmer now living in Schaller, Iowa.

After his marriage Mr. Borah engaged in the cultivation of the Gould farm for a time and then located on the Borah farm, which he

continued to improve for five years. In 1887 he removed to Iowa, locating in Sac county, where he again engaged in the tilling of the soil for five years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Schaller, where he carried on business for a year and in 1894 he arrived in Woodbury county, settling in Union township, where he now resides. He has two hundred and forty acres. Here he rebuilt and remodeled the house, also built outbuildings and, in fact, has improved the farm in so many ways that it is now one of the valuable properties of this portion of the state. Neatness and thrift characterize the entire place and the good crops harvested are the just reward for the care and cultivation which Mr. Borah bestows upon his land.

Politically he is a staunch Republican, always voting a straight ticket, for he believes firmly in the principles of the party and thinks that its platform contains the best elements of good government. He has been elected and is now serving for the third term as township clerk, covering nearly six years. He has held a number of school positions and the cause of education has found in him a warm friend. He was also the promoter of and secured the rural telephone extending from Correctionville to Piereson. He is a very public-spirited citizen, doing all in his power to promote the welfare of his community and to stimulate its substantial advancement through his earnest co-operation. Socially he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. His integrity and worth have stood the test of time and in Woodbury county he is known as an industrious farmer, reliable and respected.

HAROLD L. HEIDELBERG.

Success does not depend upon condition or environment, but upon the strong purpose and laudable ambition and the unfaltering energy of the individual, and it has been these qualities which have made Harold L. Heidelberg

a leading business man of Woodbury county. He has been actively identified with business affairs in Anthon for fourteen years, having located there in 1890. He was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, near Pittsburg, on the 5th of February, 1854. His father, G. A. Heidelberg, was a native of Germany and was there reared. He was married, however, in Pennsylvania, the lady of his choice being Miss Agnes Morrison, a native of that state. Mr. Heidelberg engaged in business in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for a number of years and afterward removed to West Virginia, where he carried on farming and merchandising from 1858 until 1870. He then removed to Halifax county, Virginia, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits, spending his last years there. His death occurred November 6, 1886, and his wife survived until January 14, 1890.

Harold L. Heidelberg of this review was reared to manhood in Halifax county, Virginia, and received only common-school advantages. However, since arriving at years of maturity he has added largely to his knowledge through experience, reading and observation. He came west in 1887, making his way to Omaha, Nebraska, where he engaged in clerking for three years, thus obtaining a good business training. In 1890 he removed to Anthon, where he accepted a clerkship, and on the 11th of December, 1893, he began business on his own account, opening a general store. He increased the stock from year to year and in 1899 he built a large, two-story business house, the first brick business block of the town. This he filled with a well selected line of general merchandise and he has developed an excellent trade, having now a patronage which makes him one of the prosperous merchants of the county. He has also built a good residence in Anthon and he purchased the one in which he now resides.

On the 6th of September, 1893, in this place, Mr. Heidelberg was united in marriage to Miss

Lida Bradley, a native of New York and a daughter of James and Agnes Bradley, who were formerly from the Empire state. Mr. and Mrs. Heidelberg have one daughter, Lucile. He is a Royal Arch Mason, belonging to the blue lodge at Anthon and to Haggai Chapter, No. 120, R. A. M., at Kingsley, Iowa. He is now serving for the second term as master of the lodge. He is likewise identified with the Knights of Pythias fraternity, of which he is a past chancellor. Politically he is an earnest Democrat. In matters of citizenship he is public-spirited and progressive and has contributed in large measure toward the upbuilding and improvement of the town. He built the first brick business house here and has done much to extend further improvement along other lines. His commercial career has been characterized by strong purpose and honorable dealing and his trade has expanded in keeping with modern business ideas and methods. He well deserves his prosperity and is looked upon by his fellow men as a representative and highly respected citizen.

EDWIN E. LEONARD.

The prosperity of any community, town or city, depends on its commercial activity and trade relations, therefore the real upbuilders of a town are those who stand at the head of its leading businesses. As such Edwin E. Leonard well deserves mention when writing a history of Correctionville. Mr. Leonard was born in Columbus, Ohio, May 14, 1854, but in childhood removed to Woodbury county with his father and here grew to manhood. His father located on a fine quarter section of land in Union township and here the young lad, battling with the adverse elements of frontier life, developed those qualities of integrity and industry that have proved his worth to the community in his maturer years.

His education was obtained in the country schools and in Correctionville, after which he



EDWIN E. LEONARD.

accepted a clerkship with the mercantile establishment of A. J. Davis in Correctionville. Two years later he entered the employ of George Edmunds & Company and after four years with them he entered the firm of O. A. Cate & Company, with whom he was associated as clerk, manager and partner for the next sixteen years. In 1898 in partnership with Earl Edmunds he organized the exclusive men's furnishing house now so well known as "The Reliable."

Mr. Leonard was married in Woodbury county in 1883 to Miss Mary E. Ruch, who was born near Naperville, Illinois, and educated there. Her father removed to Iowa, locating near Pierson in Rutland township, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard have three children, Bessie, Merle and Evalyn. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard are public-spirited and contribute generously to all causes that tend to make man better. They attend the Methodist Episcopal church and take an active part in its work and that of other organizations of a similar nature.

Mr. Leonard's life has been one of continuous activity and open to all his neighbors. He has full sympathy with all forms of honest labor. His interests are thoroughly identified with those of northwestern Iowa, and he has ever been ready to co-operate in developing its great resources. He has proven himself a good citizen and neighbor in the full sense of the word, and many of his tried customers and friends would take his word as quickly as they would a government bond.

ROBERT J. ANDREWS.

Robert J. Andrews, who is engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Sioux City, is a native son of Iowa, his birth having occurred at New Providence in 1860. His parents were William E. and Mary E. (Parisho) Andrews. The father was born in Din-

widdie county, Virginia, and was a mechanic and farmer. He gave his political support to the Republican party for many years and in his later life supported the Prohibition principles. His death occurred in 1900, when he was eighty-three years of age. His wife, who was born in North Carolina, died in 1884 at the age of sixty years. They were the parents of five children, all of whom are yet living.

Robert J. Andrews, having acquired his education in the public schools, engaged in teaching for one year. He began business on his own account in Chamberlain, South Dakota, operating in real estate there until 1887. During his residence in that state he also served as treasurer of Brule county for five years, having first been appointed to the office to fill a vacancy and then elected. In 1888 he removed to Sioux City, Iowa, where he began dealing in real estate, insurance and fidelity bonds. He has offices in the Metropolitan building and has secured a good clientage along the line of his chosen pursuit. He has thoroughly informed himself concerning property values in this part of the state and has negotiated many important realty transfers, which have contributed to the business development of the community. He belongs to the real estate board and he also does a fair business in insurance.

In 1886 occurred the marriage of Mr. Andrews and Miss Lulu W. Skerry, a daughter of E. W. and Lucy J. Skerry. She was born in Brooklyn, New York, and they have three children, Guy Ward, Helen Lincoln and Robert Skerry. Both Mr. and Mrs. Andrews are members of the Unitarian church and he belongs to the Commercial Club of Sioux City and to the Masonic fraternity. He votes with the Republican party, believing firmly in its principles and for four and a half years has served as a member of the city council. In all matters pertaining to general progress and improvement he is deeply interested and has put forth his best efforts for the welfare of his adopted county. In business relations he is

notably prompt and reliable and in his life record has displayed the traits of character which in every land and clime command respect and confidence.

HENRY BRUNE.

Henry Brune, who for twenty-one years has been a resident of Woodbury county and is now a representative farmer of Union township, living on section 21, was born in Waldeck, Germany, October 17, 1863. His parents were Carl and Wilhelmina (Rest) Brune, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father was a farmer by occupation, reared his family in Germany and spent his entire life there, passing away in 1883. His widow still survives him and resides at the old home there. In the family were five children, three of whom are yet living: Henry, of this review; Wilhelmina, the wife of William Degerhardt, of Germany, and Albert, who is now engaged in farming in Idaho.

Henry Brune remained a resident of the fatherland until eighteen years of age and during that time became familiar with farm labor, while in the public schools he acquired his education. His knowledge of the English tongue has been largely acquired since he came to Iowa and after crossing the Atlantic he had to acquaint himself with the manners and customs of the people in many respects different from the Teutonic race. It was in 1882 that he came to the United States, sailing from Hamburg to New York. He did not tarry on the Atlantic coast, however, but made his way at once into the interior of the country, joining some cousins who were then living in Pottawattamie county, Iowa. There he worked for a year as a farm hand and in 1883 he came to Woodbury county, where he was employed by the month as a farm hand during three years. On the expiration of that period he operated rented land for three years and in 1889 he bought his

present farm and began cultivating and improving it. His labors in this direction have since been continuous. He broke the prairies, fenced the place, built a good house and barns and cribs, has planted an orchard which is in good bearing condition and has continued the work of improvement until his property is now one of the excellent farms of Union township, comprising one hundred and sixty acres on section 21.

On the 31st day of May, 1893, in Pottawattamie county, Iowa, Mr. Brune was united in marriage to Miss Albertina Puttmann, a native of Davenport, Iowa, who was reared, however, in Pottawattamie county. They have four children, Anna, Elmer, Minnie and Laura. The parents were reared in the Lutheran church. Mr. Brune is identified with the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Correctionville lodge. He votes with the Democratic party, is interested in community affairs and for four years he served as a director of the schools and is now president of the board. He is particularly progressive in his ideas concerning educational advancement and he gives hearty co-operation to many other movements for the public good. He has deep affection for the land of his adoption, for in America he has worked his way upward from humble position to success. He is a truly self-made man, who by hard labor, keen business ability and energy has conquered all difficulties in his path and become the possessor of valuable farming property.

EARL EDMUNDS.

Earl Edmunds, of Correctionville, Iowa, was born near Burr Oak, Winneshiek county, Iowa, January 26, 1860, and has lived within the state practically all his life, with the exception of about one year's residence in Minnesota. Mr. Edmunds' father, George Rollin Edmunds, was born in the state of New York, in April,



HENRY BRUNE AND FAMILY.

1826, and is still living. He was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church for a number of years and later a minister in the Freewill Baptist church. In 1859 George Rollin Edmunds was married to Emily Adelia Tubbs, the mother of Earl Edmunds. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Edmunds was Leonard Tubbs, who for a number of years conducted a hotel in Burr Oak, Iowa, and the grandmother was a Miss McAllister, who was married to Leonard Tubbs in New York, and to them were born one son and one daughter. The son, William Tubbs, was killed by the Indians near New Uhn, Minnesota, while making an overland trip to California about the year 1855. Leonard Tubbs was a veteran of the Civil war and died in Minneapolis, Minnesota, about 1877. Mr. Edmunds' mother died in November, 1893, at Bandon, Oregon.

Earl Edmunds lived with his parents in various places in the eastern part of the state until the year 1871, when the family located at Spirit Lake, Iowa. Mr. Edmunds started out in life for himself in the year 1879 and came to Correctionville, where he remained about six months. He then started a store at Washta, Iowa, his store being the first at that place and the only store between Cherokee and Correctionville at that time. Here he was married to Miss Mary Catherine Whisman, on July 18, 1880. Mrs. Edmunds is a daughter of Andrew Jackson Whisman and Emeline Whisman, nee Pindell, and she was born March 1, 1860, at Pontiac, Illinois. Her father's people came from Virginia and on her grandmother's side were slaveholders before the Civil war.

In the year 1880 Mr. Edmunds returned to Correctionville, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for about one year, when he started another store at Washta. This time a much larger and better stock of goods was carried and the business was a success from the start. In 1887 Mr. Edmunds returned to Correctionville and engaged in the real-estate

and loan business until the fall of 1889, at which time he had commenced the study of law. He was graduated from the Iowa College of Law at Des Moines and was admitted to the bar in May, 1890. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Correctionville. His practice has been a success and has extended to all the various courts of the state. In politics Mr. Edmunds is a Republican, has always taken a lively interest in the welfare of the party, has for a number of years been a member of the county central committee, and while not asking for anything for himself has always worked hard for his friends and thinks himself well repaid for his efforts when he succeeds in assisting good men to official positions. Mr. Edmunds has been twice elected mayor of Correctionville and for a number of years has been a member of the board of education. He has been actively engaged in business since he was nineteen years of age and it is a source of pleasure to him to always be found at his post of duty. He has a large acquaintance over the state and has many friends among the lawyers and others who have met him in business and social relations. He has great pride in his profession and thinks it is enough honor to any man to be known as a good lawyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmunds have three daughters living: Grace Lenora, who was married to N. B. Abbott, January 5, 1904, and now living at St. Paul, Minnesota; Edna, a student at Iowa College, at Grinnell, Iowa; and Lucile, a student in the public schools of Correctionville. Mrs. Abbott is a musician of considerable merit, having obtained her musical education at Oberlin Conservatory, Oberlin, Ohio. Edna is a graduate of the high school at Correctionville and is now in her junior year at Grinnell. One child, Luella M., died in infancy. Mr. Edmunds is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge and is a past grand. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and Knights of Pythias lodges. Mr. and Mrs.

Edmunds and their family are affiliated with and members of the First Congregational church of Correctionville.

MRS. SUSAN R. LIBBY.

Mrs. Susan R. Libby, who is the owner of farming interests on section 4, Big Sioux township, Union county, South Dakota, just across the boundary line from Iowa, was born in Mansfield, Ohio, April 20, 1838, a daughter of Christopher and Sarah (Coleman) Everts, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Maryland. Her father died in Ohio, May 12, 1839, and her mother passed away at the home of Mrs. Libby on the 9th of August, 1880, having for about forty-one years survived her husband.

Mrs. Libby pursued her education in the schools of Mansfield, Ohio, and in 1854 when sixteen years of age went to Illinois, becoming a resident of Buda. There in 1857 she became the wife of Richard H. Libby, a son of John and Mercy (Robinson) Libby, who were natives of Maine, but both are now deceased. For six years Mr. and Mrs. Libby continued to reside in Illinois and then sought a home in Sioux City, Iowa, where they arrived in June, 1863. They located where she now lives, securing a claim which Mr. Libby entered from the government. They worked on together year after year, Mr. Libby successfully managing the agricultural pursuits while his wife took equally good care of the home and faithfully performed the labors of the household. He transformed the wild prairie tract into richly cultivated fields, and annually harvested good crops. He also made many improvements upon his land, erected good buildings, secured modern machinery and continued his farm work with enterprise and success until his life's labors were ended in death on the 16th of December, 1889. He had been a prominent and influential citizen respected for his genuine worth as well

as for his business activity and his fellow townsmen manifested their confidence in him by electing him to the office of justice of the peace, in which capacity he served for twenty-six years. He was also school treasurer and director and held most of the other township positions, the duties of which he discharged with dispatch and capability. His political support was given to the Republican party.

Since her husband's death Mrs. Libby has rented a part of the farm, while her son operates the remainder of it. She has about three hundred acres of very fine land in Big Sioux township, Union county, South Dakota, and the income from this property supplies her with all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Mr. and Mrs. Libby never had any children of their own, but adopted two sons and a daughter: George, who is married and living in Minnesota; Percy, who married Miss Ida Miller, a daughter of George W. Miller, postmaster of McCook, South Dakota, by whom he has one child, Doris; and Hilda, the wife of Frank Hopkins, a resident farmer of Big Sioux township. Mrs. Libby is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is well known throughout this portion of the country in which she has made her home for almost a half century. She has, therefore, seen many changes since she arrived, as advancement and progress have been made through the earnest efforts of the enterprising settlers.

FRANK H. SEIDEL.

Frank H. Seidel, whose activity in business has not only contributed to his individual success, but has also been an active factor in the development of his town, is now accounted one of the leading and representative merchants of Anthon, where he is engaged in dealing in lumber and coal. He has conducted this enterprise for fourteen years and has won the success





RICHARD H. LIBBY.



MRS. SUSAN R. LIBBY.

which comes through persistent effort guided by sound judgment and prompted by laudable ambition. He is numbered among the pioneer residents of Iowa, having settled in Winthrop, Buchanan county, about 1866.

Mr. Seidel is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in Saxony in 1839. He came to America in his childhood days and spent his youth in Rochester, Monroe county, New York. His educational privileges were limited, but, desirous for mental advancement, he has made good use of his opportunity and through experience and observation as well as by reading in later life he has added largely to the sum total of his knowledge. When a young man he went to Ohio, where he worked in a printing office up to the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. In 1861, prompted by a spirit of patriotism, he joined the boys in blue, becoming a member of Battery B, of the First Ohio Light Artillery. He went south, served in the Army of the Cumberland, veteranized and continued as a defender of the Union for four years or until after the close of hostilities, when he received an honorable discharge at Cleveland, Ohio, in July, 1865.

The following year Mr. Seidel came to Iowa, locating first in Buchanan county, where he worked in a lumber yard. He there remained until 1890, when he came to Anthon and purchased and established a lumber and coal business. He has a well equipped lumber yard, has erected a large lumber house and has developed a business which has reached extensive and profitable proportions. He also deals in coal and his patronage in that community has become quite extensive. Mr. Seidel likewise built a business house in Anthon and has contributed to the general improvement of the place through the erection of two residences which he yet owns.

In Winthrop, Iowa, Mr. Seidel was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Dean, a native of New York, who was there reared and educated. They have a pleasant home in Anthon which is

celebrated for its gracious and charming hospitality. Mr. Seidel is an unfaltering advocate of Republican principles, has served on the town board of Anthon as a member of the council and has also been mayor of the town, but resigned his office ere his term had expired. In all matters of citizenship he is as true and loyal as when he followed the old flag on southern battle-fields. In whatever relation we find him—in the public service, in business, in social life—he is always the same honored and honorable gentleman whose worth merits the high regard which is uniformly given him.

ANTOINE FLURIE.

Antoine Flurie, a resident farmer of Union county, South Dakota, is well known in Sioux City, where he arrived on the 27th of July, 1857. He has since witnessed its growth and improvement while carrying on agricultural pursuits not far distant. He was born at Maccloga in the province of Quebec, Canada. Soon after his father's death he came to the United States, being then but eighteen years of age. He made his way to Sioux City and was employed as a farm hand for three years, after which he entered from the government the claim upon which he now resides and began farming on his own account. He was twenty-five years of age and when on the 11th of October, 1862, he enlisted for three years' service in the defense of the Union, becoming a member of Company B, First Regiment of Dakota Cavalry, under command of Captain William Tripp of the First Battalion, commanded by General Sully. He was honorably discharged on the 15th of November, 1865, at Sioux City.

In the meantime, as before stated, he had taken pre-emption rights in Big Sioux township, Union county, South Dakota, and since his marriage he and his family have resided thereon. He now owns one hundred and eighty-one acres of rich land and at one time he had

forty-five acres additional, but the river washed this away in 1866.

On the 31st of December, 1867, Mr. Flurie was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Lapora, a daughter of Edmund and Mary Ann Lapora. Mr. and Mrs. Flurie are the parents of ten children: Anthony; Anna, the wife of Ray Blackstone, of Riverside; Addie; Valerie; Edward; Lillian; Mabel; Cora, who died when six months old; Francis; and Archibald. The family are all members of the French Catholic church.

It will be interesting in this connection to note something concerning the history of Mrs. Mary Ann Sangster, the mother of Mrs. Flurie, who was the first white woman to locate in Sioux City. She bore the maiden name of Annie Leonais and was born in St. Francis, in the province of Quebec, Canada, October 20, 1816. Her ancestors had come from France at a period when that country was involved in war. Her mother died when she was but fourteen years of age and as her father afterward married again she and her three sisters and her brother, Joseph, left home and depended upon their own resources for support. Later she resided with her eldest sister, who had married and was living in Sorel, Canada. She sewed for ladies living in the village until the 10th of February, 1846, when she became the wife of Edmund Lapora, a blacksmith. They removed to Macelonga, where he followed his trade for six years and then died of consumption. Four children had been born unto them, but the eldest, Augustus, lived but three days. At the time of the father's death the youngest child was but nine months old. Six months later a son Edward died. Mrs. Lapora found it difficult to support her family by sewing, as wages were small in Canada, and being unable to purchase a sewing machine she therefore was obliged to do all the work by hand. She finally wrote to her brother, Joseph Leonais, who had located at Sioux City, Iowa, asking what opportunities were afforded for earning a living

in that place. His reply was that if she would leave Canada and come to him he would help her all in his power to maintain her family. She then sold her household furniture and started on her journey with her two small children, Edmund and Annie, aged respectively seven and three years. September 25, 1854, was the date of her departure and she journeyed from Sorel to Montreal in a boat, The Beaver, proceeding thence to Kingston by canal boat. She crossed Lake Ontario in a steamer and then with her children rode twenty miles in a stage coach to Buffalo, New York. They further continued their journey by steamer across Lake Erie to Detroit, Michigan, and by rail they proceeded to Chicago, Illinois, where they were delayed one week waiting for her trunk. Then, continuing the journey by rail, Mrs. Lapora next stopped at a small village near Alton, Illinois, at the mouth of the Missouri river. She crossed that river to St. Louis, where she spent two days with a friend of her brother's, Mr. Dezeela. Much refreshed by the rest, she and her children then embarked on another steamer, commanded by Captain LaBarge, and proceeded up the river to St. Joseph, Missouri. She remained there six weeks waiting for news from her brother, but as he was away from Sioux City trading with the Indians upon river St. Peter he did not know of her arrival in St. Joseph. Finally she decided to delay no longer and by stage went to Council Bluffs, Iowa. By this time Joseph Leonais had received her letter and he immediately sent his brother-in-law, Eli Bedard, bearing a letter of introduction, to bring her to Sioux City. Mr. Bedard expected to take the long drive to St. Joseph and was, therefore, much delighted when his friend Mr. Stentsman informed him in Council Bluffs that he need go no farther as Mrs. Lapora and her family were there at the stage hotel. It took three days to drive from Council Bluffs to Sioux City and on the last night of the journey they stayed with Augustus Traversee, a cousin

of Mrs. Lapora, who had removed to this country and married a half-breed Indian woman. Great kindness was shown to the new arrivals.

The close of the next day's journey brought the party to the banks of the Floyd river, where lived the family of Amable Gallerneaux, and there Joseph Leonais was waiting to welcome his sister and her children, whom he was greatly delighted to see. Mr. Gallerneaux was a Frenchman, but his wife was an Indian woman and their children wore odd looking caps made of blankets, with horns fashioned from the cloth and sewed upon it. It was a strange sight for a white woman just arrived from Canada. As there was no bridge across the Floyd river the horses were unhitched from the wagon and made to swim across with their harness upon them. A long rope was then attached to the wagon and it was drawn across the stream, while Mrs. Lapora, her brother and the children crossed in a small boat, arriving at Sioux City December 3, 1854. Her surprise was great at seeing nothing but Indian wigwags. Game and fish could be had in abundance and her brother's cornfield covered the present site of Pearl street. Mrs. Lapora was at once taken to her brother's home. He had also married a half-breed woman. On learning that a white woman and white children had come the Indians crowded about to see them, for they had never seen a white woman before. The Lapora children were much frightened by the dusky Siouxs, but as time passed they became more intimate with their Indian neighbors, played with them and soon learned to speak the language fluently. At one time during the early days Mrs. Lapora witnessed a scalp dance, a Sioux squaw, called Mother Blue Nose, holding the scalp of a fair-haired man upon a long pole, while the Indians danced about with glee. The white men were very indignant at this scene and Joseph Leonais ordered the Indians away, for they were dancing in front of his house. Mrs. Lapora told her brother that it would be almost

impossible for her to raise her children in this wild western place among the savages. Mr. Leonais had been greatly pleased to have her with him, but knowing of her dissatisfaction he offered to send her and her children back to Canada at his own expense. In the spring following her arrival, however, he sold his claim as a site for Sioux City and she was more contented to remain, because other white women—Mrs. Gondreau, Mrs. Cassada and Mrs. Lyons—had come. Her brother's home was the only boarding house for the white people and all newcomers made it their stopping place. Austin Cole, Steve Gardner and Charles C. Sangster early visited Sioux City and after remaining for a month Mr. Cole returned to Iowa City for his wife.

Charles C. Sangster opened the first store in Sioux City containing a stock of groceries, hardware, dry goods and liquors. After an acquaintance of about eighteen months Mrs. Lapora and Charles C. Sangster were married on the 12th of March, 1856, and he proved to her a kind husband. Eleven months later, on the 16th of February, 1857, a son was born to them, the first white child born in Sioux City. He was named Charles Archibald. Two months later, on the 15th of April, 1857, Charles C. Sangster died of heart disease. Mrs. Sangster was thus again a widow and now with three children to support. At the time of his death Mr. Sangster had been building a house near the mouth of Floyd river upon a lot owned by Joseph Leonais. This house was afterward completed and Mr. Leonais gave the deed of the land on which it stood to his widowed sister, and she made that place her home until both house and lot were swept away by the river.

Four years after her husband's death Mrs. Sangster went to her father-in-law's home in Ionia, Michigan, for the purpose of caring for his sick wife, but she died before Mrs. Sangster's arrival. She remained there, however, for two years and then went to Iowa City,

Iowa, to arrange and settle up her husband's estate. After three years spent there Mrs. Sangster returned to Sioux City. Her eldest son, Edmund, was then eighteen years of age and was thus able to assist his mother. The daughter, Ammie, was fifteen and Charles was nine years. The following year on the 3d of December, 1867, the daughter married Antoine Flurie. On the 19th of February, 1888, her son, Edmund Lapora, died at his home upon the Floyd river, leaving a wife and five children. His widow has since married again. Charles Sangster, her youngest son, resides between McCook lake and the Missouri river, engaged in his favorite pursuit of hunting.

During the early days Mrs. Sangster made many pairs of mittens and gloves of fur and also caps of the same material for wealthy families of Sioux City and in this way during one winter she earned more than one hundred dollars. She invested one hundred dollars in a three-quarter block upon the Floyd river and her eldest son Edmund paid for the buildings erected thereon. There she lived with her two sons for many years, but finally her elder son married Agnes Heurth and went to a home of his own. In the fall of 1887 Mrs. Sangster and her brother, Joseph Leonais, visited her birthplace in Canada. Thirty-three years had elapsed since she lived there and she found many changes upon her return. Two of her sisters had died, but one sister, Mrs. Margaret Laforce, was still living at Sherbrooke, Canada. After four months spent there Mrs. Sangster and her brother returned to Sioux City. In March, 1899, she was taken ill with dropsy and heart trouble and for two years was quite sick. Her brother, Joseph Leonais, died May 25, 1901, at his home on South Court street in Sioux City when about eighty-three years of age. Previous to his death he had bought a place in Mount Calvary cemetery for two burials, one for his sister and one for himself. Since his death a monument has been erected to his memory and his name inscribed thereon,

while below is a blank space left for his sister's name, as it was his desire that they should sleep their last sleep together, as his third wife, his widow, contemplated spending her remaining life in Canada and wished to be buried there. Mrs. Mary Ann Sangster, however, is now enjoying excellent health, has full possession of all her mental faculties and is yet remarkably active for one of her years, for she has now reached the age of eighty-seven. During the summer months she frequently visits Sioux City. She did not learn to speak English until after her arrival here when she was nearly forty years of age, her earlier life having been spent among the French people of Canada. She is now living a peaceful and happy life with Mr. and Mrs. Flurie and their fine family of sons and daughters in the home farm in Union county, South Dakota.

MRS. MARY A. CHASE.

Mrs. Mary A. Chase, living on section 11, Wolf Creek township, is numbered among the early settlers in that part of the county and now with the assistance of her two sons is carrying on the old homestead farm, giving her attention to its supervision since the death of her husband, L. J. Chase, who passed away on the 28th of November, 1901. Mr. Chase was a native of Illinois, born near Princeton in Bureau county on the 14th of April, 1837. His boyhood days were there passed and he acquired a fair education. In March, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Shurts, who was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, a daughter of John Shurts, who was also a native of that state and was of German ancestry. Her mother bore the maiden name of Nancy Burns and was a native of Pennsylvania and of Scotch lineage. Mr. Shurts was a farmer by occupation, following that pursuit in Ohio until his removal to Bureau county, Illinois, where he



L. J. CHASE AND FAMILY.

owned and operated two different tracts of land and thereon reared his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Chase began their domestic life upon a rented farm in Bureau county and there lived for a number of years, after which they came to Iowa in 1869, settling in Benton county. Mr. Chase turned his attention to the development of a farm there and continued its improvement for twelve years. On the expiration of that period he sold out and removed to Woodbury county, arriving here in 1881. He purchased the tract of land upon which the family now resides—a farm of two hundred and forty acres of land which is now rich and productive, but was then raw and unimproved. He broke the fields, turning the first furrows upon many an acre, and later he planted the seed and in due course of time harvested good crops. He erected good buildings upon the place, hauling the lumber from Sioux City. He first built a barn, in which the family lived for two years, at the end of which time a new residence was erected. Mr. Chase also planted many fruit trees and thus developed an excellent orchard. He also set out considerable small fruit and now the family annually enjoys the products of his labor in the berries and apples and other fruits which are produced here. He likewise planted a maple grove and continued the work of progress upon the home place until the farm equals many of the best properties of this portion of the county. He was also a successful stock-raiser and had upon his place good grades of cattle, hogs and horses.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Chase were born eight children: Etta, who is the wife of A. Tiffany, a resident farmer of Kedron township; Charles, a farmer who is married and resides in South Dakota, and has two children, Mary and George; Ida, the wife of Walter Heath, of this county, by whom she has two sons, Harry and Elmer; Jennie, the wife of Charles Heath, of Wolf Creek township, by whom she has one daughter, Edna; Frank, who is assisting in the operation of the home farm; Roy, at home;

Minnie, the wife of John A. Grapes, of Rock township; and Eva, the wife of Bruce Carrington, of Wolf Creek township, by whom she has two children, Harold and Russell.

Politically Mr. Chase was a Republican, but never sought or desired office, preferring to give his time to his business affairs, in which he met with very good success, being thus enabled to leave his family in comfortable financial circumstances. He was always very honorable in his trade relations and true to the duties of citizenship and in his family he was a devoted husband and father. After the death of her husband Mrs. Chase removed to Correctionville, where she resided for two years, but in the spring of 1904 she returned to the farm where she is keeping house for her sons. Her son Frank has made three trips to California and Roy has made one trip. The sons are capable young business men, both well educated and they are well known and popular in Wolf Creek township and Woodbury county. Mrs. Chase possesses excellent business ability and is well known in Correctionville and Wolf Creek township. She has done her full duty by her children and has their warmest affection, while by many friends she is held in the highest esteem.

JOSEPH HOELKER.

Joseph Hoelker, who is engaged in general farming on section 3, Miller township, has a good property of three hundred and twenty acres, constituting a well improved farm within two and a fourth miles of Anthon. He is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in Westphalia, Prussia, on the 10th of November, 1840. There the days of his boyhood and youth were passed and he was educated in the German and Latin tongues. He served in the Prussian army for three years, taking part in the Prussian and Danish war, in which he participated in forty-two different engagements. He was afterward in what was known

as the Prussian war and took part in sixty-six engagements, some of which were very important battles. He sustained four gunshot wounds and was also wounded by a bursting shell, on which occasion eighty-four men of his company were killed and a number were injured.

In early life Mr. Hoelker learned the stone mason's trade, which he followed for three years in his native land. In 1867 he emigrated to the new world, for he had heard favorable reports concerning America and its business opportunities. Wishing to profit by the advantages here afforded he crossed the Atlantic and made his way to Dubuque Iowa, where he arrived on the 3d of May, 1867. There he was engaged in railroad construction in connection with the stone work department for seven years, spending that entire time in Dubuque county. He subsequently carried on farming there for four years and after his marriage he removed to Carroll county, where he devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits for seven years. In 1885 he came to Woodbury county, rented a farm in Miller township and for nine years lived upon that place, during which time he made many improvements. He then purchased the farm on which he now resides on section 3, Miller township. Upon it was a house in very poor repair and forty acres of land was tillable. He began here with one hundred and sixty acres and has improved his property until he now has an excellent farm, comprising three hundred and twenty acres. He built a new residence and substantial barn, also buildings for the shelter of grain and stock, and has transformed his farm into a very valuable property, on which he raises good graded stock.

While living in Dubuque county, on the 26th of May, 1868, Mr. Hoelker was united in marriage to Miss Mary Fent, who was born in Germany. They became the parents of eighteen children, eleven of whom are now living. Six are married and there are twenty-four grandchildren. Politically Mr. Hoelker is a Democrat, having supported the party since he cast

his first presidential ballot for Samuel J. Tilden, in 1876. The honors and emoluments of office have had little attraction for him and he has held no public office, save that for several years he was a member of the school board. Both he and his wife were reared in the Catholic faith and are members of the church at Anthon. Mr. Hoelker is a public-spirited citizen, much interested in all that pertains to the county's welfare and upbuilding. Leaving his native land in early manhood to try his fortune in the new world, he has never regretted the step thus taken, for here he has found good business opportunities, and steadily pursuing his way, undeterred by the obstacles and difficulties in his path, he has achieved a prosperity of which he perhaps did not dream a few decades ago.

ALBERT L. LOWE.

Albert L. Lowe, although a resident of Sioux City for only a few years, became an active factor in business circles during that period and had a strong personality that left its impress upon the minds of his friends, who grew in number as the circle of his acquaintances extended and who accorded him a desirable position in their regard and confidence. He was born in East Mercer, Maine, in April, 1861. His father, William Lowe, also a native of that state, spent his entire life there and for many years followed the occupation of farming. His widow, also a native of Maine, is still residing in the Pine Tree state, at the age of eighty-three years.

Having acquired his education in the public schools of Maine Albert L. Lowe afterward worked upon his father's farm for a few years and then went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he entered the employ of a railroad company, being connected with the freight department for a few years. Removing to the west he settled at Omaha, Nebraska, where he filled the respon-



MRS. CLARA T. LOWE.

sible position of foreman for the Cudahy Packing Company for six years. Coming then to Sioux City, he was foreman for two years of the ham department in the Cudahy plant of this place, and on the expiration of that period he began business for himself, establishing a commission house at the corner of Fifth and Douglas streets. He continued in that enterprise until his death and developed a good business. His course in the business world from early manhood was marked by steady progression. He was diligent and determined, persevering and prudent, and his efforts were so directed as to produce good results.

Mr. Lowe was married in Sioux City to Mrs. Clara (Townsend) Rockwood, a native of New Hampshire and a daughter of Samuel F. and Betsy G. Townsend, both of whom were natives of New Hampshire. The father was a farmer by occupation. He died at the age of sixty-five years and Mrs. Townsend now resides in Sioux City, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William M. Stevens, at No. 1911 Pierce street. Mrs. Lowe has been married three times, first becoming the wife of Allen Hoskins, a member of one of the old and prominent families of Sioux City. Her first husband was engaged in the book and stationery business in Sioux City, and they had one child, Harry, who died at the age of six months. Her second husband was Frank P. Rockwood, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, where he resided the greater part of his life. He was a wood engraver, and died in Fitchburg, June 1, 1894. There was one son by this marriage, Harold, who was born August 21, 1891, and resides with his mother. After the death of her second husband she returned to Sioux City and was here married to Mr. Lowe.

Mr. Lowe never held or desired political office, but was a staunch Democrat in his political views and took much interest in the growth and success of his party. He was a Royal Arch Mason and belonged to several insurance orders. His death, which occurred September 15, 1900,

was very sudden, owing to heart failure. He had formed a wide acquaintance in business circles, and his strong qualities were those which commanded the trust and good will of his business associates. Of strong and purposeful nature, he accomplished what he undertook, and reached his end by straightforward methods. In social circles, too, he displayed many sterling traits that cause him to be remembered, not only in his own home, but by friends and neighbors. Mrs. Lowe formerly resided on Jennings street in Sioux City, but in 1901 she came to the beautiful suburb of Morningside and purchased a nice home at No. 1810 Pomegranate street, where she and her only child reside. She also owns six houses and lots in Sioux City which she rents. She is prominent in social circles and in her own home dispenses a charming hospitality.

WILLIAM CHAFFEE.

William Chaffee is a typical young business man of the west, alert, enterprising and ambitious. It is upon such a foundation that fortunes have been made in the Mississippi valley and already Mr. Chaffee has won success that many an older man might well envy. He is now manager of several of the best office buildings of the city and in controlling these has made them profitable investments.

Mr. Chaffee was born in Lee, Massachusetts, in 1870. His father, George L. Chaffee, is a native of Becket, Massachusetts, and is now living in Bridgeport, Connecticut. He was for long periods actively engaged in the manufacture of paper, but is now living retired. In community affairs he has been active and influential, holding a number of town offices, to which positions he has been elected on the Republican ticket. He belongs to the Congregational church, as does his wife. She bore the maiden name of Constance Henderson and was born in Nashville, Tennessee. They became

the parents of seven children, of whom six are yet living.

William Chaffee acquired his early education in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, attending the public schools. He afterward became a student in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston and entered upon his business career as an employe in the office of The Boston Investment Company, of Boston, where he remained for four years. The opportunities of the west, however, attracted him and in 1893 he came to Sioux City, Iowa, to take charge of the western office of the Northern Investment Company. Mr. Chaffee was its representative in Sioux City until 1896. In January of that year he took charge of the Security Bank building, as secretary and manager of the company, which positions he is now filling. He is also manager of the Brown block and the Metropolitan block and is secretary of the Midland Trust Company. The buildings, of which he has charge as manager, are all of modern type of office structures and thus he holds a responsible position, as their control devolves upon him.

In 1896 Mr. Chaffee was united in marriage to Miss Alberta A. Beggs, a daughter of Dr. George W. and Lillie Aurelia (Simms) Beggs, and a native of Sioux City, born in 1874. They now have one child, Dorothy, who was born in 1899. Both Mr. and Mrs. Chaffee hold membership in the Congregational church and he belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he is now treasurer. Politically he is a Republican and he takes a deep and personal interest in politics.

ARTHUR H. TENNIS.

Arthur H. Tennis, who is engaged in the coal business in Sioux City and also has extensive farming and stock-raising interests, was born September 8, 1846, near Richmond, York county, Virginia. His grandfather was a native of England and the founder of the family

in America. His father, John Tennis, removed from Virginia to Marion county, Iowa, in 1851, and there purchased a farm upon which he resided until his death, which occurred in 1871. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Isabella Dawson, died in 1886.

Arthur H. Tennis pursued his early education in the district schools of Marion county, Iowa, and later spent one year in Pella College, at Pella, this state. He was but eighteen years of age, when in May, 1863, he responded to the call of his country for aid and joined the United States Army, his company being a member of the Forty-seventh Iowa Infantry. During the greater part of his term of enlistment his company was stationed at Helena, Arkansas, where he was in numerous skirmishes with the rebels. He was honorably discharged at Camp McClellan, at Davenport, Iowa, on November 8, 1864. 1864.

Returning to his father's farm in Marion county, Iowa, Mr. Tennis then assisted in its cultivation until he attained his majority with the exception of the period spent in Pella College. In 1867, at the age of twenty-one, he went to southern Kansas, and secured a squatter's claim of one hundred and sixty acres in Cherokee county. A year later he traded this claim for one hundred and twenty-five acres south of Webster City, Iowa, and one hundred dollars in cash. He then returned to Marion county, where he rented a tract of land and began dealing in cattle, buying feeding and shipping. He was thus engaged until 1871, when he came to Woodbury county, still in the pioneer epoch of its development. He took up a homestead in Westport township and after living upon it for four years secured his title. In 1875 he again went to Kansas and there dealt in cattle, buying and selling until the fall of 1876, when he returned to Woodbury county, and purchased eighty acres of land, to which he added from time to time until he was the owner of one thousand acres. He still continued to deal in cattle and sheep, keeping and



MR. AND MRS. A. H. TENNIS.

feeding on an average of about two hundred head of cattle and from eight hundred to a thousand sheep. In 1900 he sold four hundred acres of his land but still retains possession of six hundred acres, on which he feeds cattle and sheep, and is one of the leading representatives of stock-raising interests in the county. He is an excellent judge of stock and has therefore been enabled to conduct his purchases and sales so as to derive a good profit. In 1896, however, he left the farm and took up his abode in Sioux City, where in 1902 he entered into partnership with Joseph Turechek in the coal business, and the firm of Tennis & Turechek under the name of the Morningside Fuel Company is doing a profitable business in coal.

On the 13th of February, 1868, Mr. Tennis was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Harrison, a native of Indiana and a daughter of Silas Harrison, of Marion county, Iowa, who was a farmer and stock dealer and died in February, 1893. Her mother is still living in Marion county. They came to this state from Indiana at an early day and first settled in Keokuk county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Tennis were born seven children: John Franklin, born October 25, 1870, died in February, 1877. Bessie Maud, born August 7, 1874, died September 23, 1875. Carl, born October 14, 1876, was married August 22, 1900, to Ida Maud Folsome, of Smithland, and is traveling for the firm of McLaughlin & Company. Lulu, born September 30, 1879, is the wife of Raymond Seman in the employ of Clay, Robinson & Company, of Chicago, Illinois. Effie Belle, born September 6, 1881, is a student in Morningside College. Clyde, born August 30, 1883, is superintending the home farm. Arthur W., born July 10, 1885, is also a student at Morningside College.

Mr. Tennis is a member of General Hancock Post, No. 22, G. A. R., of Sioux City, and he belongs to the Methodist church. In politics he is independent. While residing upon his farm he was elected in 1872 to the position of township clerk for five years, but resigned on his re-

moval to Kansas. Upon his return, however, he was re-elected to the same position and he has also been township trustee, school director and school treasurer for many years. Interested in the welfare and upbuilding of his community, he has performed in capable manner the public duties entrusted to him and as a private citizen has co-operated in many measures for the general good. His business career has been marked by steady advance from a humble financial position to one of affluence. He has made the most of his opportunities and has always realized that labor is the true source of all wealth, and thus by indefatigable industry, guided by sound business judgment gained through experience, he has gradually worked his way upward until he now ranks with the substantial men of Woodbury county.

WILHELM HERBOLD.

Wilhelm Herbold, who is engaged in general farming and stock-raising on section 21, Rutland township, has extensive and valuable landed interests. His home farm comprises a quarter section and is a well improved property. In addition to this he has one hundred and sixty acres on section 28 of the same township, eighty acres on section 17 and eighty acres on section 16, and one hundred and thirty-two acres on section 1 and these places are all well improved and yield him a good income. The 1st of May, 1882, witnessed his arrival in Iowa and in the following year he came to Woodbury county, where he has since made his home, so that in the years that have since passed his fellow townsmen have had ample opportunity to judge of his worth, and that they give to him their respect and confidence is indicative of the fact that his has been an honorable and straightforward career.

Germany has furnished many worthy citizens to Woodbury county and among this number Mr. Herbold is classed. He was born in

Herbsen, F. Waldeck, Germany, June 4, 1857. He had two brothers and one sister. One of the brothers, Ludwig Herbold, came to America the year prior to the arrival of Wilhelm Herbold, who was accompanied by his brother Carl and his sister Louise, who is now the wife of Christ Rock, an extensive and prosperous farmer of Rutland township.

Wilhelm Herbold was educated in accordance with the laws of his native land and afterward served for about two years in the German army. His knowledge of the English language, however, has been acquired since he came to the United States. He had heard favorable reports concerning America and its possibilities and hoping that he might benefit his financial condition he crossed the Atlantic and came to Iowa, where he purchased land in the fall of 1882. The following year he took up his abode in Woodbury county and since that time he has been actively associated with the agricultural development of this part of the state. He has bought and partially improved a number of farms and in 1887 he took up his abode at his present place of residence on section 21, Rutland township. Here he began farming and has continuously carried forward the work of improvement with the result that his is a model farm property. He built a good house and barn and the grove and the orchard are of his own planting. Everything around him is indicative of his enterprising and progressive spirit. The fields yield to him good harvests and in the pastures are seen high grades of stock. As his financial resources have increased he has made judicious investment in other property and is now the owner of the four additional farms before mentioned.

In 1883 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Herbold and Miss Minnie Neumeier, a native of Germany, where she spent her girlhood days and in early womanhood came to America. She has two sisters here: Christina, the wife of Fred K. Rock; and Fredericka, the wife of Henre Hinkhouse. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Her-

bold have been born six children: Fred, Willie, Emma, Walter, Herbert and Ewald.

Mr. Herbold does not consider himself bound by party ties when voting at local elections, but supports the candidates whom he thinks best qualified for office. At state and national elections, however, he gives his allegiance to the Democracy. He has served as road supervisor and has been a member of the school board. He is also a member of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of this county and was its vice-president and treasurer. Both he and his wife were reared in the Lutheran faith and are now members of that church. In 1901 they made a trip to Germany, visiting Mr. Herbold's father and also the parents of his wife. They spent three months on the trip, going to Berlin and other continental cities, and on returning visited the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo and Niagara Falls. The journey was a most enjoyable one and left to them many pleasant memories of the fatherland and of attractive scenes in his adopted country.

FERDINAND HUMMEL.

Ferdinand Hummel, residing on section 12, Rock township, is one of the worthy citizens that Germany has furnished to Iowa. He possesses many of the strong and sterling characteristics of the people of the fatherland—qualities which have made the sons of Germany valued residents of the United States. He was born in Saxony Coburg, October 20, 1867, and is a son of John and Margaret B. (Stuepfert) Hummel, both of whom were natives of Germany, in which country they were reared and married. There they spent their entire lives and nine children were born unto them: Caroline, the wife of Ferdinand Ekert, of Germany; John N.; Barbara, the wife of Charles Volkert, of Ida county, Iowa; Bertie, the wife of John Diegel, of Kansas; Anna, the wife of George Volkert; Edward, of Germany; Ferdinand, of



FERDINAND HUMMEL AND FAMILY.

this review; John, of Woodbury county; and Amelia, the wife of Gustaf Fauber, of Germany.

Ferdinand Hummel spent the first fourteen years of his life in his native country and received good school advantages there in his native tongue, but his knowledge of English has been acquired entirely since he came to the United States. It was in 1882 when he crossed the briny deep to the new world and after spending two years in Lee county, Illinois, he came to Iowa in 1884, settling first in Ida county. There he worked by the month for five years, after which he returned to Germany and visited his parents and friends. On his return from Germany he was married on the 4th of May, 1889, to Miss Sophia Gerlicker, a native of Germany, who had come to the United States that year.

Mr. and Mrs. Hummel began their domestic life upon a farm in Ida county, Iowa, which he rented for several years. He worked hard and persistently during that period and with the money that he thus earned he purchased eighty acres of land which he improved. Later he sold that property and again rented land for two years, after which he bought three hundred and twenty acres, which he continued to cultivate and improve until 1892. In that year he sold out and purchased a farm of three hundred and twenty acres in Woodbury and Ida counties, the land lying on sections 12 and 13, Rock township. During his residence here he has built a substantial and commodious barn, also erected a good residence, has fenced the place and has put upon it all modern improvements so that he has a property which is now in keeping with ideas of a model farm of the twentieth century. He is yet a young man but has already attained success which many an older man might well envy.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Hummel has been blessed with five children: Alma, John, William, Ferdinand and Alvin. The parents were reared in the Lutheran faith, and are members

of the church at Cushing. Politically Mr. Hummel is an earnest Republican, believing firmly in the principles of the party, yet has never desired or sought office, preferring to give his time and attention to his business affairs. He is a successful farmer and stock-raiser and one whose life is an indication of the advantages afforded in America to young men of determination, reliability and ambition. He came to this country without capital, but has steadily worked his way upward and his industry and energy are the salient elements in his career, which have resulted very successfully.

LORENZO BUTLER.

Lorenzo Butler, who became a resident of Sioux City in March, 1892, died February 9, 1899. In the seven years of his residence here, however, he became widely known and won favorable regard from all with whom business and social relations brought him in contact. He was born in Madison county, New York, October 31, 1837, his parents being Lorenzo and Lucinda (Brigham) Butler, both of whom were natives of Madison county, where they spent their entire lives. The father was a carpenter and always followed that pursuit. He was twice married, his first wife, the mother of our subject, dying during the early boyhood of her son Lorenzo.

In the common schools of his native county Lorenzo Butler pursued his early education. Owing to his mother's death he left Madison county when but a boy and went to Utica, New York, where he attended the Utica College, receiving a good education. He afterward began teaching school, following that profession in the east for a short time and then removing to Jefferson county, Wisconsin, where he continued his educational labors for several years. His next place of residence was in Missouri,

where he purchased a large tract of land, upon which he resided until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he returned to Jefferson county, Wisconsin.

Soon afterward Mr. Butler was married to Miss Ardelia M. Alworth, who was born in Madison county, New York, a daughter of Daniel and Abigail (Butler) Alworth, who were natives of Oneida and Madison counties respectively. They removed to the west in 1845, settling in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, where the father engaged in farming, cultivating a large tract of land there. He was also a blacksmith and wagonmaker by trade and followed those pursuits to some extent in addition to his agricultural interests. He died in Wisconsin in September, 1871, and his widow, now eighty-three years of age, resides with a daughter in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Three children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Butler: Elmer A., residing with his mother in Sioux City, where he is a partner in the firm of Day & Company, dealers in coal; Nellie E., a bookkeeper residing with her mother; and Mamie A., the wife of C. P. Davis, who is employed in the office of his father, M. C. Davis, conducting a real estate and milling business.

After his marriage Mr. Butler continued to engage in farming in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, until his removal to Iowa. He first settled at Seney, Iowa, where he purchased land and engaged in farming. He also purchased and sold grain there for seven years. He then removed to Lemars, Iowa, where he engaged in the grocery business for seven years. At the end of that time he removed to Sioux City, arriving here in March, 1892. At this time he was with the J. Q. Adams Company, buying grain at different places on the Great Northern Railroad, making his home in Sioux City until the fall of 1898, when Mr. Butler began buying grain for the City Mill of Sioux City and was connected with that business until his death. In business circles he became well known as a man of reliability, deserving the confidence of

all by reason of his straightforward, honorable methods.

In his political views Mr. Butler was a Republican, never wavering in his allegiance to the party. He belonged to the American Legion of Honor and also to the Congregational church, of which his widow and children are members. His life was an exponent of his faith, and his actions always exceeded his professions. He was a very industrious man, successful in his business, and with no special advantages to aid him in early manhood he won a comfortable competence. To those who won his regard—and true worth could always win it—he gave strong friendship, and in his home the best elements and most kindly purposes of his nature were manifest. About a year after Mr. Butler's death the family built the residence at No. 1517 Jones street, where they now reside.

NELS E. HANSON.

There has been no element of more importance in the development of the northwest than that furnished by Scandinavia and of this class Nels E. Hanson is a representative. He was born in Houston county, Minnesota, in 1855, a son of Andrew and Martha (Nelson) Hanson, both of whom were natives of Norway. The father was an only child and represented a family of agriculturists. He, too, became a farmer and in addition to that pursuit followed the carpenter's trade. He lived to the age of sixty-seven years and his wife still makes her home on the old farm in Minnesota. In their family were twelve children, nine of whom reached adult age. The family record is as follows: Hans, now deceased; Nels E.; Emma, the wife of Moses M. Monson, of Faribault county, Minnesota; Henry, of the same county; Sarah, who is living in the state of Washington; Johanna and Oscar, both deceased; Otto, who is a graduate of the Iowa



NELS E. HANSON.

Medical College and now practicing physician of Forest City, Iowa; John, who now owns and operates a part of the old homestead farm in Faribault county, Minnesota; Carl, who is also living on a part of the old homestead; Juhl, who died in Sioux City, October 30, 1894, at the age of twenty-two years; and Adolph, who is living near the old home.

Nels E. Hanson spent the first eight years of his life in the county of his nativity and then accompanied his parents on their removal to Faribault county, where his father secured a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he carried on general agricultural pursuits and reared his family. The son attended the public schools during the three months of winter and throughout the remainder of the year assisted in the cultivation of field and meadow and the other work of the farm until twenty years of age. He then went to Easton, Minnesota, where he was employed as a clerk in a store and later he made his way to Decorah, Iowa, where he attended Breckenridge College in 1877-8. He then returned to the store where he was employed for four years and later he entered the employ of C. L. Coleman in the lumber business at Delavan, Minnesota, continuing his connection therewith for four years. On the expiration of that period he turned his attention to farming and also worked at the carpenter's trade, which he had learned in his youth. In 1888 he came to Sioux City and here first engaged in carpentering, but afterward gave his attention to the grocery business until 1894. On the 19th of March of that year he was appointed sexton of the Floyd cemetery, which has been a self-supporting institution since that time, receiving no aid from the city. Under his supervision everything about the grounds displays great neatness and care and during ten years he has been a most capable and efficient sexton.

On the 19th of January, 1879, Mr. Hanson was united in marriage to Miss Anna O. Nelson, a daughter of Ole Nelson, of Faribault

county, Minnesota. Their children are Minnie, the wife of Frederick Dahl; Alfred J., who is employed in Ruff's drug store in Sioux City; Oscar N.; Emma C., who is a teacher in the schools of Sioux City; Sarah J.; Nellie A.; Annie M.; Ida C.; and Esther E., Oscar, Edwin and Edwin G. all died in infancy.

Mr. Hanson is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America. He has spent his entire life in the northwest and has vivid recollection of the early struggles and hardships incident to the establishment of a home in Minnesota in a comparative wilderness. All around were wild and unbroken tracts of land giving little evidence of the civilizing influences of man, and it remained to the pioneer settlers to develop the district into finely cultivated farms which are the homes of a contented and prosperous people.

JAMES B. WALKER.

James B. Walker, now deceased, whose acquaintance in Sioux City became extensive by reason of his important business interests and his admirable and commendable traits of character, was a native of Washington county, Indiana, born on the 19th of January, 1826. His parents died in Indiana during the early boyhood of their son James. The father was engaged in the tobacco business and also conducted farming interests in Washington county until his demise.

James B. Walker acquired only a limited education in the common schools of his native county for, losing his parents when quite young, he began earning his own living by working on neighboring farms in his native state. In later years, however, experience, observation and reading added largely to his knowledge and he became a well informed man. He continued to work as a farm hand in his native state until twenty-one years of age, at which time he was

married to Miss Millie Hall, who died in Jackson county, Indiana. After his marriage he began farming on his own account and removing to Illinois there carried on agricultural pursuits for a year. On the expiration of that period he located in Black Hawk county, Iowa, where he also engaged in farming for a year and then returned to the east, settling in Jackson county, Indiana. There he resided for several years, carrying on agricultural pursuits with a fair measure of success. Later, however, he again crossed the Mississippi and took up his abode in Union county, South Dakota, just across the river from Sioux City, Iowa. There he engaged in farming and was also engaged in the lumber business, Daniel Hedges, of Sioux City, making him foreman of his saw-mill in Union county. After continuing his residence in South Dakota for a few years Mr. Walker took up his abode in Plymouth county, Iowa, just north of Sioux City, where he purchased a farm. He carried on general farming in Plymouth county for two years or up to the time of his death, which occurred February 5, 1884, and the salient features of his business career were unfaltering industry and capable management.

In Jackson county, Indiana, Mr. Walker was again married, his second union being with Miss Martha E. Hickson, a native of Akron, Ohio, born September 19, 1843, her parents being Thomas and Ann Eliza (Hicks) Hickson. Her mother was descended from the famous Hicks family, Quakers, of Quaker City, Pennsylvania. Her father was a native of Ireland and came to America at an early day, settling in Jackson county, Indiana, where for many years he occupied a government position, serving in that capacity until his death. His wife also died there. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Walker were six children: James, who married Lizzie Jerome and resided in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he is engaged in business as a stockman; McClelland and Hortense, both deceased; Addie A., a leading young lady of

Sioux City, who was writing a book of the old soldiers of this part of the state, but her labor was never finished as she was taken ill and died in Sioux City, May 15, 1904, amid the deep regret of a very large circle of friends; Jefferson C., who married May Allen and resides in Lincoln, Nebraska, near which place he has farming interests; and Ida May, who resides with her mother and is engaged in teaching in the public schools of Sioux City, Iowa, where she has taught for four years.

Mr. Walker gave his political allegiance to the Democracy, but never sought or desired office. He enlisted in the Sixty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry for one hundred days' service in the Civil war and was honorably discharged at the end of that time. He attempted to re-enlist but was refused on account of disability. He resided near Sioux City for about twenty-five years and was well known here, this being his market place where he made his purchases and also sold his grain. He had many friends in the county seat and throughout this portion of the state. In his home he was devoted to the welfare of his wife and children and his loss was greatly felt by many who knew him. After her husband's death Mrs. Walker resided in Plymouth county until 1896, when she sold the farm and removed to Sioux City. She has lived in different sections of this city and in 1902 she took up her abode in Morningside, where she purchased a nice residence at No. 1511 Oak street, where she and her daughter now reside.

The family attend the First Presbyterian church.

PETER C. EBERLY.

Peter C. Eberly is now living retired in Sioux City, but for many years was closely identified with its agricultural and kindred industries, including the raising of grain and stock and the manufacture of cheese and mo-





MR. AND MRS. P. C. EBERLY.



MR. AND MRS. JOHN EBERLY.

lasses. Unremitting diligence has formed the basis of his success, which now enables him to enjoy life without further recourse to the active, strenuous labor which occupied his attention for many years.

Mr. Eberly was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, February 21, 1838, and is a son of John and Eliza (Leidig) Eberly. The family is of German lineage and was founded in America by the great-grandfather of Peter C. Eberly, who settled in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. John Eberly was born in the Keystone state in 1812, and in early life was a farmer, following that pursuit for four or five years, after which he worked for his brother in a sawmill and lumber yard until his removal to the west. In 1849 he removed to Salem, Henry county, Iowa, where he rented a farm, and later settled in Johnson county, about ten miles northwest of Iowa City. He rented a tract of land upon which he lived until the succeeding spring when he purchased eighty acres, which he developed and cultivated until 1868, when he removed to Louisa county, this state. Several years were devoted to farming there and in the spring of 1873 he came to Woodbury county, Iowa, where he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land in Big Whiskey creek valley, north of the Correctionville road. There he devoted his energies to general agricultural pursuits for some time and made that farm his home until his death, which occurred in 1890, while his wife, who was born in 1819, passed away in 1900. They were married in 1837 and thus traveled life's journey together for about fifty-three years. They were pioneer residents of various sections of this state, coming to Iowa in the early days of its statehood and bearing a helpful part in the substantial development and improvement of the localities in which they resided.

Peter C. Eberly acquired his early education in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and afterward continued his studies in the public schools of Johnson county. In early life he became famil-

iar with the arduous duties of developing a new farm, and he continued to assist his father until twenty-two years of age.

About that time Mr. Eberly was married to Miss Eliza J. Alt, a daughter of J. W. Alt, a farmer of Johnson county, Iowa. The wedding was celebrated on the 7th of February, 1861. After his marriage Mr. Eberly worked at the carpenter's trade until 1862, when he responded to the call of his country for aid in preserving the Union and joined the Twenty-second Iowa Infantry for three years. Following the close of the war he was honorably discharged at Savannah, Georgia, July 25, 1865. He did a soldier's full duty and returned to his home with an honorable military record, having aided in the defense of the stars and stripes and the cause they represented at the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek and the siege of Vicksburg. Although in many hotly contested engagements he was never wounded, notwithstanding the fact that his uniform was several times pierced by rebel bullets.

Returning to the quiet pursuits of civil life Mr. Eberly resumed work at the carpenter's trade in 1865 and was thus employed until the spring of 1873, when he came to Woodbury county, and purchased a farm of eighty acres on Big Whiskey creek, south of the Correctionville road. He increased his holdings from time to time until he now owns two hundred and forty acres, and he continued active farming operations until August 15, 1901, when he removed to Morningside, where he now occupies an attractive home, supplied with the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. While upon the farm he also conducted a molasses mill, the output being from sixty to one hundred gallons per day during the cane season. He also operated a cheese factory, using from twelve to sixteen hundred pounds of milk per day. He operated a threshing machine for a number of years, and also dealt in stock. His varied interests, capably conducted, returned to him a most grati-

lying income, and he prospered as the result of his indefatigable effort, strong purpose and intelligently directed labor.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Eberly have been born ten children, and with the exception of Sherman, who was born September 4, 1869, and died September 6, 1870, all are yet living, namely: Ida May, born November 23, 1861, was married September 3, 1884, to F. E. West, a farmer. Frank Sheridau, born May 26, 1866, was married March 22, 1888, to Miss Phoebe Craig, and is now farming in North Dakota. Bertha Olive, born November 8, 1867, was married June 11, 1897, to George Phippen and since his death she has become the wife of Edward Sackett, a farmer of South Dakota. Ottis Victor, born June 16, 1871, is a farmer of Woodbury county. Dora M., born April 10, 1873, is the wife of Paul Hoffman, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in this county. Fred Hayes, born July 14, 1875, was married to Ethel Burk, in 1902, and is also a farmer. Josephine Belle, born May 21, 1877, was married in 1898, to Marsh Parker, a carpenter of Sioux City. Luther Sloan, born June 20, 1880, married Marie Runge, and is engaged in the tilling of the soil in North Dakota. William John, born September 3, 1882, is farming in North Dakota. The mother of these children died in June, 1888, and in September, 1889, Mr. Eberly was again married, his second union being with Miss Julia Eberly, of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Joseph Eberly, a farmer and pioneer of that county.

In his political views Mr. Eberly is a Republican and has been called upon to fill various local offices, having served as justice of the peace, assessor, school director and township trustee, while for seven years he was a member of the board of supervisors. His official record, like his private life, is commendable, having been characterized by the straightforward and honorable performance of every duty devolving upon him. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and to the First Baptist church.

His has been a busy and useful life, in which have been manifest loyalty in citizenship, industry in business affairs, and honor in all his relations with his fellow men.

ARTHUR V. VAN DORN.

One of the most enterprising and successful farmers and stock-raisers of Little Sioux township is Arthur V. Van Dorn, who is a worthy representative of one of the honored pioneer families of this section of the state. His paternal grandfather, Cornelius Van Dorn, was one of the first settlers of Monona county and continued to make his home there throughout life. He was born on the 2d of June, 1793, in New Jersey, and there grew to manhood but in early life accompanied his parents on their removal to Saratoga, New York, where they were engaged in the hotel business. On leaving that state they removed to Ohio, where Cornelius Van Dorn was married in 1822 to Miss Mary Wilkinson, a daughter of Samuel Wilkinson, who made her a present of forty acres of good land in Ohio. It was covered with a heavy growth of timber, which Mr. Van Dorn cleared away and then engaged in the cultivation of the land, making his home thereon until October, 1854, when he removed to Fayette county, Iowa. Renting a farm a mile southeast of West Union, he resided thereon one winter and the following May rode on horseback to Monona county, returning in June with the determination to locate in that county. Packing his household goods he started for his new home in company with his wife and two children, one of whom was the father of our subject and the other Samuel Livingston Van Dorn, now living in Rodney at the age of sixty-three years. Three of the family, with a part of their possessions, remained on the farm in Fayette county to take care of the crop. Our subject's grandfather was the second man to locate in Grant town-

ship, and in July, 1855, purchased the old Seth Smith farm on section 3, near the present site of Rodney on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Mr. Smith was the first settler of the township. Throughout life Mr. Van Dorn continued to make his home in Monona county, where he died October 13, 1876, and his wife, who was a native of Kentucky, passed away on the 29th of September, 1879, both being laid to rest in the Smithland cemetery.

In the family of this worthy couple were thirteen children: Lavinia, the eldest, born April 25, 1823, married Samuel Bixler and died in February, 1904; Jane C., born October 15, 1824, died in California, July 6, 1886; Emily, born November 17, 1826, died in 1903; Virgil, born July 4, 1828, lives in Rodney, Iowa; Washington, born March 6, 1830, is the father of our subject; Hannah was born January 30, 1832; Martha S. was born September 27, 1834; Amanda L. was born May 27, 1836; Elizabeth, born in July, 1839, is deceased; Samuel Livingston was born March 15, 1841; Burgess was born August 15, 1842; James N., born October 17, 1844, is engaged in the real-estate business in Seattle, Washington; and Mary, born July 24, 1846, died June 18, 1861, hers being the first death in Grant township, Monona county.

Washington Van Dorn, our subject's father, was born in Washington township, Richland county, Ohio, March 6, 1830, and was educated in both common and select schools, the latter at Belleville, Ohio. He accompanied his parents on their removal to Iowa in 1854, the journey being made with ox-teams, and he remained with his father for two years after locating in Monona county. He then removed to section 3, Grant township, where he resided until 1860, when he took up his abode on the farm in Little Sioux township, Woodbury county, now occupied by our subject and his mother. For six months he was engaged in mercantile business in Smithland as a member of the firm of Van Dorn & Billings, his part-

ner being Rev. D. P. Billings, whose wife was a sister of Mrs. Van Dorn. In 1887 Mr. Van Dorn erected a store building in Rodney and again embarked in merchandising, but soon traded the property for farm land. The building is now owned by McDonald & Son, who conduct the Rodney Bank.

At Smithland, November 2, 1858, Washington Van Dorn was united in marriage to Miss Anna M. Van Zant, who was born in Knox county, Ohio, April 3, 1835, a daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Hutton) Van Zant. Three children blessed this union, but Ada Alice, born August 8, 1859, died February 16, 1864, and Florence May, born May 3, 1865, died March 14, 1904, of pneumonia after eight days' illness. The latter married W. L. Clark, of Rodney, but left no children. Our subject is now the only child living. The father's death occurred January 18, 1898. He was a man highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him and left many friends as well as his immediate family to mourn his loss.

Arthur V. Van Dorn was born in Smithland, January 10, 1868, and was educated in the public schools of that place and at college in Sioux City. On leaving school he returned to the home farm, where he now lives with his mother, but for two years he was engaged in merchandising with his father in Rodney under the name of Van Dorn & Son. With that exception he has always followed farming and stock-raising and is meeting with excellent success in his operations. He has two hundred and twenty-five acres of land, one hundred and twenty acres in pasture, one hundred and five acres timber land and meadow. He makes a specialty of raising Hambletonian trotting stock and is an excellent judge of horses. Politically he follows in the footsteps of his father and supports the Democratic party. The family have always been connected with the Methodist church and socially he is a member of Smithland Lodge, No. 620, I. O. O. F.

Wherever known he is held in high regard and the family has ever been one of prominence in the community where they reside.

ADELAIDE E. THOMAS, M. D.

Dr. Adelaide E. Thomas, who is now engaged in the practice of medicine in Sioux City, was born in Canandaigua, New York. She is the daughter of Enoch and Harriet (Hill) Rogers. On the father's side she is descended from old Puritan ancestry, the paternal grandmother being a sister of Ezra Stiles, who was president of Yale College for many years. The maternal line comes of Quaker stock, the grandmother being an Aldrich of Rhode Island. Her ancestors were among those who were driven out of Salem, Massachusetts, in Roger Williams' day. For many generations on both sides of the family they have been teachers, preachers, writers and expert artisans.

Dr. Thomas' father, who was a wagon and carriage manufacturer, removed to Lorain county, Ohio, during the '50s. It was here that Adelaide E. Rogers was united in marriage to William S. Thomas, a wood worker by trade. When a few years later Dr. Thomas' parents decided to try their fortune in Iowa the young couple came with them, locating in Knoxville. But after a few years' residence here on account of Mr. Thomas' failing health, they returned to Ohio where Mrs. Thomas for a period of twelve years taught in the public schools. They then returned to Iowa, she still following her profession of teaching, serving as principal of the schools at Beacon, New Sharon, Van Meter, Webster school in Des Moines, and the normal department of Drake University. She then opened a private normal school in East Des Moines, conducting it successfully for several years. During all of the time after her return to Iowa her summers were spent working in the normal institutes of the state as instructor and lecturer, her lecture upon Atlantis and those upon anatomy and

physiology being very popular, the latter especially being considered very helpful to teachers on account of her clear and thorough presentation of the subject. All these years, although one less energetic and systematic would have considered their time fully occupied, she found time to pursue her study of anatomy, physiology and medicine, so that when she finally decided to quit the field of instruction, in which she had made such a marked success, and take up the profession of medicine she had such a foundation that the work of building a complete professional structure was comparatively easy. The first two years of her medical school work were taken in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Des Moines. She then, after teaching one more year, matriculated at the Iowa State University, where she completed her medical course.

Immediately after her graduation, as a mark of the confidence in her ability, she was tendered the position of house physician at the State Hospital, which position she filled for six months, thereby gaining much knowledge and practice. At this time she decided to make Sioux City her home and the large practice she has built up proves that her decision was wisely taken. Dr. Thomas has since taken post graduate work in Chicago and then the student habit that she formed as a teacher still stays with her so that nothing in the line of her profession escapes her eye or mind. She is an active supporter of woman's suffrage, the temperance cause and gives her aid and influence to all good work for the uplifting of humanity. She is a member of the Christian church and as far as possible co-operates with the church activities. She is a member of the State Medical Society and president of the Sioux City Homeopathic Medical Society.

Dr. Thomas is the mother of one daughter, Addie, who died one year after her marriage to Pierce Ratliffe, then of New Sharon, now of Sioux City. Mrs. Ratliffe left a baby boy who survived her but a few months. Dr.



DR. A. E. THOMAS.

Thomas' strong mentality and quick intellectual comprehension has enabled her to master the best medical courses and in the practice of her profession she displays a ready adaptability in applying her knowledge to the needs of her patients.

WILLIAM C. DAVENPORT.

William C. Davenport, ex-chief of police of Sioux City, who is interested in agricultural pursuits as the owner of a valuable and extensive ranch in Edmunds county, South Dakota, was born in Ohio in the year 1861. He received but limited school advantages and entered upon his business career without capital so that whatever success he has achieved is the direct outcome of his own labors, experience and sound judgment. During his boyhood days he engaged in clerking and in 1881, when twenty-one years of age, he came to Sioux City, Iowa. For six years thereafter he served as deputy sheriff of Woodbury county under Sheriffs McDonald and Magee. He was later appointed deputy United States marshal for the western division of the northern district of Iowa in 1889 and held the position until 1890. He then turned his attention to the livery business, but he was not long permitted to remain out of public office for his fellow townsmen, recognizing the value of his service, again called him to a position of public trust. In 1893 he was elected sheriff of Woodbury county on the Republican ticket and continued in that office for six years, discharging his duties without fear or favor. In the spring of 1902 he was appointed chief of police of Sioux City, which position he filled until the spring of 1904, and was widely recognized as a most efficient officer. He has ever displayed excellent qualifications in this and in other offices, was ever gentlemanly and kind in the discharge of his duties, yet showing no fear or partiality. He regards a public office as a public trust and in the per-

formance of his work displayed the same promptness and care that he has given to his private business affairs. He is now the owner of a very extensive ranch of five thousand acres in Edmunds county, South Dakota, which is well stocked with horses and cattle. In the spring of 1904 he established an office in the Toy building and is successfully engaged in private detective work.

In 1891 Mr. Davenport was married to Miss Anna M. Magirl, of Delaware county, Iowa, and they have two children, Florence M. and Chester C. Mr. Davenport is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias lodge and several other social and benevolent organizations. His business interests and his official life have brought him a wide acquaintance and all who know him entertain for him high regard, for there are many elements in his life record that are worthy of warm commendation.

FRANK M. COONEY.

Frank M. Cooney is one of the prominent business men of Anthon and a representative citizen who for years has been actively engaged in the grain and stock trade. Though no land is richer in opportunities or offers greater advantages to its citizens than America, success is not to be obtained through desire, but must be persistently sought. In America "Labor is king," and the man who resolutely sets to work to accomplish a purpose is certain of success if he has but the qualities of perseverance, untiring energy and practical common sense. Frank M. Cooney is one whose career excites the admiration and gains the respect of all, for through his diligence and persistent purpose he has won a leading place in Woodbury county.

Mr. Cooney was born in Dubuque county, Iowa, May 29, 1857, and is a son of Mathew Cooney, who came to this state in 1843, when a

young man of sixteen years. He was one of the early residents of Dubuque county and there developed a farm, upon which he spent his remaining days, his attention being largely devoted to the further improvement and cultivation of his land. There he died in 1900, at the ripe old age of seventy-five years.

It was upon the homestead farm in Dubuque county that F. M. Cooney was reared and when a young man he went to Cherokee county, where he engaged in farming and dealing in stock, continuing there for three years. In 1888 he came to Anthon, where he entered into partnership with B. F. Wilson, built a grain elevator and has since engaged in the grain trade. He also buys and ships live stock and the firm likewise purchased, owned and improved several farms. The partnership was continued until 1894, when Mr. Cooney bought out Mr. Wilson's interest in the business and continued therein alone until 1900, when he sold the elevator and grain business. He owns about one thousand acres of land near Anthon in Miller township. Some of this land is rented, while a large portion of his realty possessions are used for pasturing and feeding the stock. All is valuable and well improved land and Mr. Cooney is now one of the most extensive realty holders in his portion of Iowa. He is also a stockholder and director in the Citizens' State Bank of Anthon, and he owns a good home property there.

In 1881 in Anthon Mr. Cooney was united in marriage to Miss Maggie D. Murray, a native of Iowa, who was reared and educated in Woodbury county and prior to her marriage was successfully engaged in teaching. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cooney are communicants of the Catholic church of Anthon, having been reared in that faith. He votes with the Democratic party, where national issues are involved, and at local elections he is independent, supporting the candidates whom he thinks best qualified for office regardless of party affiliations. He has never desired office, preferring to give his

attention to his extensive business interests, but he has served, however, for two or three terms on the town board and has been a delegate to the county conventions. His career has been marked by steady progression and, in view of the fact that he commenced his business life empty-handed, his success is all the more remarkable. He is now numbered among the most enterprising citizens of Anthon, having been engaged in active business here for many years and having taken an interested part in the maintenance of the commercial life and substantial advancement of the town. He has fostered numerous local business concerns and has contributed of his means and influence to various undertakings calculated to benefit the community at large.

JAMES INGWERSON.

James Ingwerson, now one of the prosperous, enterprising and progressive farmers of Woodbury county, living on section 33, Banner township, was born in Clinton county, Iowa, January 10, 1859, the eldest of the twelve children of Frederick and Emma (Heath) Ingwerson. His grandparents in the maternal line were natives of England and came to America about 1853, settling in Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Heath was a brass molder by trade. From Toledo he removed to the eastern part of the state, settling on a farm, on which he lived until about the close of the Civil war, when he took a trip to England, and on again coming to the United States he settled in Clinton county, Iowa, near DeWitt, where he engaged in the manufacture of brooms. He died at the age of seventy years, after which his widow came to Woodbury county, and died a year and a half later, also when about seventy years of age. Frederick Ingwerson, a native of Hamburg, Germany, came to America when about twenty-five years of age, believing that he would have better business opportunities in the new world. He made



JAMES INGWERSON AND FAMILY.

his way to Illinois, living there in pioneer times when the bridges across the streams were made of rails and when the work of progress and improvement seemed scarcely begun in some sections of the state. There he engaged in feeding cattle. In Clinton county, Iowa, he was married to Miss Heath and there remained until about the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, when he removed to Kansas, there spending one summer. On the expiration of that season Mr. Ingwerson went to Nebraska, settling northwest of Nebraska City, where he spent his remaining days. His death was occasioned by dropsy in 1882, when he was fifty-seven years of age, and he was buried in the cemetery near Hawkeye, Nebraska. His wife, who is a native of England, is still living near Hawkeye and has reached the age of sixty-three years. Of the twelve children of the family, ten are yet living.

James Ingwerson, reared on his father's farm in the usual manner of farm lads of the period, early gained practical experience concerning the work of the fields and when his assistance was not needed in the plowing, planting or harvesting he attended the public schools. When seventeen years of age he left home and started out in life for himself. He made his way to eastern Iowa, where he lived with his maternal grandfather, Richard Heath, and worked in the neighborhood as a farm hand. A little later he came to Woodbury county, Iowa, and was employed at farm labor in Lucky Hollow for three or four summers. He then purchased a piece of land east of Merville, although the town had not been founded at the time. There he remained for twelve years, successfully carrying on agricultural pursuits, and during that period Merville had its beginning and has entered upon a period of substantial growth. In 1894 he removed to his present farm in Banner township, where he has one hundred and sixty acres of rich and productive land. It was, however, all raw land when it came into his possession, but he has transformed it into rich fields which

annually return to him golden harvests. He has added to his place all modern improvements and accessories and is justly accounted one of the practical and successful farmers of his community.

In 1883 Mr. Ingwerson was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Hooper, a native of England and a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Cattell) Hooper, who were also born in England. Her paternal grandfather, Godfrey Hooper, died in England at the age of seventy-three years. Her father and mother are still living in that country, the former at the age of sixty-eight years, the latter at the age of sixty-five years. They were the parents of ten children, eight of whom are living. Mrs. Ingwerson came from her native land to America in 1882 and the following year gave her hand in marriage to James Ingwerson. They have four children: Rosina, James Roy, Elsie and Amy F. Mr. Ingwerson gives his political support to the Republican party and keeps well informed concerning the questions and issues of the day, but has never sought or desired office, preferring to give his time and attention to his business interests, in which he has met with a very fair measure of success.

JAMES HENRY BOLTON.

James Henry Bolton, who is occupying the position of deputy clerk of the United States circuit and district courts for the Northern District of Iowa, is a well known and representative citizen of Sioux City. He was born January 29, 1846, and is a son of Judge Thomas Bolton, late of Cleveland, Ohio. Having acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Cleveland, James H. Bolton entered the Western Reserve College, now the Adelbert College of Western Reserve University, at Cleveland, Ohio, and was graduated in that institution with the class of 1866. He further continued his studies in the Harvard Law

School, where he won the degree of Bachelor of Law upon his graduation in 1869.

In June of the same year Mr. Bolton came to Sioux City, Iowa, and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, of which he was an active representative until 1876. During the greater part of the time since that year he has been in public office and his efforts in behalf of his home city's general welfare have been effective and far-reaching. In 1877 he was elected to the state legislature for the two ensuing years and in 1880 he was elected clerk of the state courts for his county, for the term covering 1881-2. By re-election he was continued in the office until 1889 when he declined to again become a candidate. In September, 1882, he was appointed by Judge Shiras as deputy clerk of the United States circuit and district courts for the Northern District of Iowa, Western Division, which office he has held continuously to the present time, covering a period of twenty-two years. He was appointed by President McKinley to the position of surveyor of customs for the port of Sioux City, Iowa, April 14, 1898, and by virtue of being a treasury official was appointed custodian of the government building in this city and re-appointed by President Roosevelt, December 22, 1902. He is now occupying these various positions and over the record of his public career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. Mr. Bolton is a man of the utmost reliability who thoroughly performs the duties of his positions and meets every obligation that devolves upon him in a conscientious and faithful manner, and by reason of his fidelity his fellow townsmen entertain for him the warmest regard and confidence.

Mr. Bolton was married on the 9th of October, 1870, to Miss Sarah Thorington, a daughter of Hon. James Thorington, formerly of Davenport, Iowa. Mrs. Bolton died January 28, 1872, and in February, 1882, Mr. Bolton was again married, his second union being with Miss Minnie A. Cornish, a daughter of William

Cornish, deceased, who was a resident of Elkhart, Indiana. There is one child by the second marriage, Thomas Cornish Bolton.

Mr. Bolton is not only well known as a public official, but because of his deep and active interest in community affairs has become recognized as one whose efforts are of marked value in promoting the general progress and improvement here. He is identified with financial interests as a director of the Security National Bank, having occupied the position since 1892. In 1890 he built the Bolton Block of Sioux City, one of its substantial structures and thus contributed to the material improvement of the county seat. He has been connected with several other enterprises of Sioux City from time to time and his interest in its moral development is indicated by the fact that he is a helpful and active member of St. Thomas' Episcopal church, in which he has been vestryman for twenty years and is now senior warden.

ADELBERT J. WEEKS, M. D.

For a quarter of a century Dr. Adelbert J. Weeks has engaged in the practice of medicine in Woodbury county and is now the postmaster of Correctionville, having occupied the position for six years. He dates his residence here from 1873, and has been a resident of the county since 1872. Dr. Weeks is a native of the state of New York, his birth having occurred there in Wyoming county on the 6th of October, 1845. His paternal grandfather was a baker and miller. His father, Joseph R. Weeks, was born near the Hudson river in New York, was reared in the Empire state and there married Fidelia Brayton, also a native of New York. He was a miller and millwright by trade, becoming familiar with the business in the east, and in 1855 he removed to Michigan, settling in Battle Creek, where he engaged in milling, conducting four mills. He afterward removed to Illinois, where he resided on a farm



DR. AND MRS. A. J. WEEKS.

near Englewood for a year. His next place of residence was Iowa, and joining his son, Dr. Weeks, he spent his last years in Correctionville, where he died about 1882. His wife survives him and now resides with her daughter in Nebraska.

Dr. Weeks was reared in Battle Creek, Michigan, and there enlisted November 3, 1862, joining the Michigan Battalion of Merrill's Horse, later known as the Second Missouri Cavalry. He was a member of Company H and joined his command at Warrenton, Missouri. The regiment was attached to the Seventh Army Corps, under General Steele, and later under General Thomas. He participated in the first campaign in Missouri, thence went to Little Rock, following Kirby Smith and Marmaduke. He participated in the battles of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and Little Rock, and served until after the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, September 20, 1865.

Dr. Weeks then returned to Michigan and for two years was a student in the high school of Battle Creek. Later he entered upon the study of medicine in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he remained during the scholastic year of 1868-9, and after returning to that institution, was graduated with the class of 1870. He located for practice in Union City, Branch county, where he remained for about one year and then opened an office in Battle Creek. In 1872 he came to Woodbury county, Iowa, and the following year established his home in Correctionville, where he has since been located. He soon built up a large practice which extended for miles around. He also established the first drug store here and continued the business until 1892, when he sold out. He built and still owns the store in which he conducted his drug trade and he has also built another business block and a residence in Correctionville.

While at Battle Creek Dr. Weeks was married December 14, 1872, to Miss Gerane E.

Rogers, a native of Michigan, born and reared in Battle Creek. They have one daughter, Nellie F., who is now the wife of George A. Bailey, Jr., at Correctionville.

In his political views Dr. Weeks has been a staunch and life-long Republican. He was elected and served as coroner for one term, was supervisor for one term, has been a member of the school board and city physician. He was one of the originators of the state board of health, and on the 19th day of July, 1898, he was appointed postmaster by President McKinley and was re-appointed by President Roosevelt, so that he is now filling the position for the second term. He has been a delegate to numerous county, congressional and state conventions of his party and is deeply interested in the success of the principles in which he has firm faith. Fraternally he is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, and has served as commander of his post for two or more terms. He is also a Master Mason of Correctionville, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has filled all of the chairs in the latter lodge, and is now a past grand. He is also a member of the National Association of Railroad Surgeons, and was also local surgeon for the Illinois Central Railroad for a number of years. During the years of his residence in Iowa Dr. Weeks, through intelligent and well directed efforts, has achieved professional success, has rendered helpful and effective service in matters of citizenship, has won the esteem of his brethren of various fraternities and has gained the good will, confidence and respect of all with whom he has been associated.

JOHN FLEMMING.

John Flemming, a thrifty and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser on section 33, Union township, where he owns and operates two hundred acres of well improved and valuable land

pleasantly located a mile from Correctionville, has been a resident of Iowa since 1869 and has made his home upon his present farm since 1870. He was born in West Prussia, January 1, 1843, spent his early youth in his native country and when twelve years of age came to the new world, crossing the Atlantic in 1855. He located first in Green Lake county, Wisconsin, where he was reared to manhood upon a farm. His school privileges were somewhat limited and he is largely a self-educated as well as a self-made man. After arriving at years of maturity, he worked on a steamboat on the Fox and Wolf rivers, acting as pilot during much of the time. Five years were thus passed and in 1869 he came to Iowa, spending one season on a farm in Buchanan county. He then purchased a tract of forty acres of raw land, which was the nucleus of his present farm. On this he has since resided. He cleared and broke the land, built a house and has developed his property until it is now a very valuable and desirable tract. As his financial resources increased he extended the boundaries of his farm from time to time until within its borders are now comprised two hundred and fourteen acres. He has also erected a neat and substantial residence, good barns and outbuildings, and in fact has carried on the work of progress so practically and successfully that he now has a valuable farm. He started here empty-handed, but his labor and strong purpose have enabled him to overcome all obstacles and difficulties and to work his way upward to the plane of affluence.

On the 1st of September, 1868, Mr. Flemming was united in marriage in Wisconsin to Miss Rosa Lee Zaske, a native of Prussia and a daughter of John Zaske, who was likewise born in that country and spent his entire life there. Six children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Flemming: Mary, the wife of Anton Weber, of Correctionville; John, who is now in Alaska; Anna, at home; Agnes, a teacher in the schools of Woodbury county; Paul and

Clara. They also lost one son, Joseph, who died when a young man of eighteen years.

Politically Mr. Flemming is a Democrat, but cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. His last ballot was cast for W. J. Bryan. He has ever been a believer in good schools and the efficacy of employing competent teachers and he served on the school board for a number of years, acting as president of the district. He has also been district clerk and was township trustee for several years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Flemming were reared in the Catholic faith and are members of that church. He has become well known in Union township and throughout Woodbury county as a man of upright character and worth, whose word is as good as his bond, for in all business transactions he has been found trustworthy and ever just in his dealings with his fellowmen.

JAMES BAUER.

James Bauer, who is engaged in general farming on section 8, Rutland township, and who also feeds stock, finding in these pursuits a profitable source of income, was born in Scott county, Iowa, March 10, 1870. The family is of German lineage and has only been represented in this country for two generations. The father of our subject was Joachim Bauer, who was born in Holstein, Germany, in 1822, and there spent the days of his boyhood and youth. His wife, Christiana (Paustain) Bauer, was also a native of Holstein, born in 1826. In 1866 Mr. Bauer bade adieu to friends and native country and sailed for the new world. He did not tarry on the Atlantic coast, but made his way direct to Scott county, Iowa, where he rented a farm for five years. He next located in Shelby county, where he purchased land and developed a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he and his wife still reside. In their family were



JAMES BAUER AND FAMILY.



eleven children, seven of whom reached adult age: Henry, who was a farmer of Plymouth county, Iowa, but is now deceased; Mary, the wife of Amiel Bircher, of Montana; William, who resides in Shelby county, Iowa; John, also of Shelby county; Caroline, who is a twin sister of John and the wife of Julius Hanson, of Pottawattamie county, Iowa; Frank, who is living on the old homestead in Shelby county; and James. The first three children were born in the fatherland ere the emigration of the parents to the new world.

James Bauer was in his boyhood days a resident of Scott and Shelby counties and in the public schools he acquired his education, while from his father he received training in the practical work of the farm, being thus employed until twenty-five years of age. During that period he gained broad practical experience in the best methods of developing his land and cultivating the fields. After his marriage he rented a tract of land and engaged in farming on his own account in Shelby county for two years. On the expiration of that period he came to Woodbury county, having the previous year purchased two hundred and forty acres of land on section 8, Rutland township. Upon this property was a good dwelling. He began the further improvement of his farm and not long afterward erected a substantial barn and all the other buildings for the shelter of grain and stock. His labors have been along modern lines of agriculture and in addition to the tilling of the soil he has engaged in the raising of good stock. He now has a herd of twenty-two head of Galloway cattle, also good Chester White hogs and each year he sells considerable stock which commands high market prices because of its excellent condition.

In Shelby county, Iowa, on the 7th of March, 1895, Mr. Bauer was united in marriage to Miss Caroline M. Petersen, who was born and reared in Germany. They have three children: Edna, Otto and Emmert R. Since casting his first presidential ballot for Grover

Cleveland Mr. Bauer has given his political support to the Democracy at presidential elections, but at local elections votes independently of party ties. Mr. and Mrs. Bauer hold membership in the Lutheran church, in the faith of which they were reared, and he belongs to Kingsley Lodge, No. 204, and Canton I. O. O. F., also to the Woodmen Camp at Moville, to Kingsley Lodge of the Woodmen of the World. His entire life has been passed in Iowa and he possesses the enterprising spirit so characteristic of the west. He is yet a young man, but has already attained success which many an older man might well envy, and is today classed with the progressive and wide-awake agriculturists of Woodbury county.

WILLIAM MYERS.

Among the forces and elements that combined to place business in Sioux City upon a substantial basis were the energy and capability of William Myers, who for many years was connected with the grocery trade of the city, being a partner in the extensive grocery house conducted under the firm style of Enright & Myers. He arrived in Sioux City in 1865 and up to the time of his death remained one of its popular and valued representatives. A native of Vermont, William Myers was born November 25, 1852. His parents, Matthew and Annie Myers, were also natives of the Green Mountain state, whence they removed to the west in 1865, locating in Sioux City, where Matthew Myers engaged first in farming and later in teaming and grading for several years. He afterward lived retired until his death and both he and his wife passed away here. Four of their children are yet living, as follows: Anna, who resides at No. 214 Tenth street in Sioux City; Mrs. Daniel Dieneen, of Sioux City; John, residing in Sioux City; and Matthew, who lives with his sister Anna.

William Myers arriving in Sioux City when in his thirteenth year, attended the public schools here for a short time and afterward entered upon his business career as a clerk in the grocery store owned by Booge Brothers, with whom he remained for several years, gaining thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the business and the best methods of conducting a mercantile enterprise. When his employers opened a branch grocery store at Deadwood, South Dakota, they sent Mr. Myers there to take charge of the new business and he remained as manager at that point for three years. He then went to Fort McGinnis, Montana, where he engaged in clerking in a grocery store for five years. Upon his return to Sioux City he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, James J. Enright, and they established a retail grocery house. The firm first located at No. 504 Pearl street and afterward removed to the Follett building. The business house is now located at No 410 Pierce street in the business center of the city. Mr. Myers continued in the grocery trade until his death, which was prior to the two last removals above mentioned. His widow is still a partner in the business under the firm name of Enright & Myers, the other owners being James J. Enright and Thomas M. Hanlon, until the latter gentlemen sold out. A very extensive trade is enjoyed, the building up of which was due in no small degree to the efforts of Mr. Myers, who was classed with the more progressive merchants of the city.

Mr. Myers was married in Sioux City to Miss Nellie Enright, whose birth occurred in Fort Wayne, Indiana, January 10, 1858, her parents being Michael and Ellen (Barry) Enright, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Canada. They came to Sioux City in 1869 and here Mr. Enright engaged in the retail liquor business on Pearl street for many years, but finally retired to private life with a comfortable competence, which he had secured through his own labor. He died in Missoula,

Montana, and Mrs. Enright now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Myers, at the age of seventy-one years. Five children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Myers, all yet at home; Thomas, William, Mary, Daniel and Ellen.

In his political views Mr. Myers was an earnest Democrat and reading and reflection kept him well informed concerning the issues of the day and gave him intelligent reason for the support which he rendered his party. He belonged to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen Camp and several other fraternal insurance orders. Both he and his wife have membership in the Catholic church here. Mr. Myers was particularly well known in business circles through his long connection with mercantile interests in Sioux City and his success was undoubtedly largely due to the fact that he continued in the same line of trade in which he embarked when he entered the business world. There was no deplorable lack of energy or sagacity in his career and on the other hand he manifested an untiring industry and foresight that won him an enviable position among the successful men of his adopted city. Mrs. Myers now owns a nice home at No. 412 Tenth street, where with her mother she and her children now reside.

NICHOLAS TIEDEMAN.

Nicholas Tiedeman is practically living retired although financially interested still in some business investments. He stands as a representative of a noble class of American business men, men whose worth, capacity and diligence are demonstrated in the acquirement of a competence through methods that neither seek nor require disguise. Mr. Tiedeman may well be termed a self-made man and his history can not fail to prove of interest to many, showing what can be accomplished by strong and honorable purpose. He was born in Holstein, Germany, October 29, 1842, and is a son of



NICHOLAS TIEDEMAN.



MRS. NICHOLAS TIEDEMAN.

Henry and Margaretta Tiedeman, both of whom are now deceased. The father was a farmer by occupation.

Mr. Tiedeman acquired his education in the public schools of his native country and in 1866 came to America. He spent the succeeding summer in Davenport, Iowa, and then took up his abode in Woodbury county, where he entered a claim of one hundred and sixty acres of government land in Moville township. Turning his attention to agricultural pursuits he conducted his farm for six years and then came to Sioux City in the spring of 1873, having sold his farm property. In 1874 he conducted the Chicago House and later embarked in the grocery business with F. W. Anthon under the firm name of Tiedeman & Anthon. The relationship was maintained until 1885, when Mr. Tiedeman purchased his partner's interest and carried on the business alone until October 1, 1903, when he disposed of his store. In the previous years he had dealt to some extent in grain and after 1902 he became extensively engaged in the grain business. He owns at the present time six elevators at various points in Iowa, with headquarters at Fonda, and his purchases and sales of grain are represented by a large figure annually.

On the 22d of March, 1874, Mr. Tiedeman was united in marriage to Miss Anna Bremer, of Sioux City, Iowa, whose parents were residents of Schleswig, Germany, where they spent their entire lives, the father there conducting a mercantile enterprise. Two children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Tiedeman: J. Albert, born January 9, 1877, was married on the 22d of June, 1904, to Miss May Mahauke, of Parkersburg, Iowa; Edmund H., was born December 3, 1879, and the brothers are now connected with their father in the grain trade, under the name of The Tiedeman Grain Elevator Company.

Mr. Tiedeman holds membership relations with the Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is also a member of the

Germania Society. He was alderman of Sioux City for one term, serving in 1881. In politics he is an Independent or Gold-Democrat. The family attend the English Lutheran church. Mr. Tiedeman came to this country in early manhood with very limited financial resources, but he has eagerly embraced every opportunity for advancement and through his untiring industry, perseverance and good management he has gradually progressed toward success. He is a man well liked among his friends, who are numerous, and is a most generous gentleman and public-spirited citizen, his personal characteristics being such as to win for him the warm regard of those with whom he is associated.

ALONZO TIFFANY.

Alonzo Tiffany, living on section 7, Kedron township, has been a witness of the development and progress of Woodbury county through more than thirty years and during the period of his manhood he has been identified with agricultural interests here. The greater part of his life has been passed in Iowa, for he became a resident of this state when a youth of eleven summers. He was born in Walworth county, Wisconsin, on the 7th of March, 1859, and is a son of Albert D. Tiffany, whose birth occurred in Brown county, New York, where he was reared. Subsequently he went to Canada and was married there to Hannah Tennant, who was a native of that country and was of French lineage. Mr. Tiffany was a carpenter by trade and also worked at shipbuilding. He removed to Iowa about 1870, locating first in Wapello county and subsequently established his home in Greene county. In 1872 he came to Woodbury county, Iowa, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in October, 1893. His wife had passed away several years before. In the family were seven children, three sons and four daughters:

Elwood, who is now residing in Chicago; Adelbert, a business man of Merville, Woodbury county; Alonzo, Viola, Mary, Paulina and Emma.

In taking up the personal history of Alonzo Tiffany we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in northwestern Iowa. He was reared to farm life and to a limited extent attended the public schools but is largely self-educated for his services were needed upon the home farm during the period of his youth. He assisted his father until twenty-two years of age and was then married and started out in life on his own account. It was in Sioux City, Iowa, in November, 1884, that Mr. Tiffany was joined in wedlock to Miss Etta Chase, who was born in Bureau county, Illinois, and is a daughter of Lyman Chase, one of the pioneer settlers of Iowa, now deceased. The young couple began their domestic life upon a rented farm on which they lived for five years and on the expiration of that period, with the money acquired through his industry and economy, Mr. Tiffany purchased sixty-two and a half acres of his present farm. He at once began its improvement, built a small house, plowed his land, planted his crops and in course of time reaped good harvests. As he found it possible he also extended the boundaries of his place and now has one hundred and twenty-five acres of cultivable land, which is yielding to him a good return. His farm is improved with modern equipments: there is a neat substantial residence and a good barn, the latest improved machinery and other facilities to promote the farm work and render his labors valuable. He deserves much credit for what he has done because he started in life without a dollar, and his labor and enterprise have been the foundation upon which he has builded his prosperity.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Tiffany have been born three children: Lulu, Clara and Clinton. The parents are well known in Kedron township and the hospitality of many of the best

homes of their locality is extended to them. Politically Mr. Tiffany is a staunch Republican and cast his first presidential ballot for Benjamin Harrison, but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him. He is connected with the Masonic lodge at Anthon and his life is in harmony with its teachings, so that his history displays many characteristics which command respect and esteem in every land and clime.

JOHN R. HEWINS.

In reviewing the history of John R. Hewins one is reminded of the words of a great New York financier. "If you are not a success don't blame the time you live in, don't blame the place you occupy, don't blame the circumstances you're surrounded with—lay the blame where it belongs—to yourself. Not in time, place or circumstance, but in the man lies success. If you want success you must pay the price." Realizing the truth of this, Mr. Hewins has paid the price of concentrated effort, of indefatigable energy, of perseverance and well applied business principles, and has won the victory which he started out to win years ago. He is now one of the representative insurance men of Sioux City, conducting a successful business.

Mr. Hewins was born in Rockford, Illinois, April 26, 1857. His paternal grandfather, Sheardown Hewins, is still living in his native town of Lincolnshire, England, where for many years he has carried on business as a contractor. John Hewins, the father, was born in England and on coming to the United States in 1856 located at Rockford, Illinois, where he engaged in business as a tea merchant, selling to the wholesale trade. He married Miss Emily Hewins, who though of the same name was not a relative. She, too, was a native of England and our subject was the only child of that marriage. His father died in January,

1857, at the age of twenty-six years, about three or four months before the birth of his son, John R. The mother's death occurred in 1868 when she was thirty-three years of age.

John R. Hewins was then a lad of but nine years of age. He attended the public schools of Rockford, Illinois, through the period of his early youth and at the age of eleven years began working upon a farm, being thus employed for five years. When a youth of sixteen he secured a position in a wall paper store in his native town, where he remained until four years had passed. As he neared his majority he left Illinois and settled in Omaha, Nebraska, where he was employed in a commission house for two and a half years. When twenty-four years of age he came to Sioux City, Iowa, and for thirty days worked for Sheriff McDonald, carrying grain to the river boats. He was next employed by Tackaberry, Van Kauren & Floyd in a warehouse, and was afterward with the firm as a traveling salesman for a short time. A few months later he became a representative of E. C. Palmer & Company, wholesale grocers, and as one of their traveling salesman was upon the road for eight years. In 1889 he became solicitor for Foly & Kennedy, in the fire insurance business, and a year later he formed a partnership with E. D. Flynn, in the same line, and they soon won a reputation as one of the representative insurance firms of the city. On the 20th of October, 1903, Mr. Hewins purchased his partner's interest and has since continued the business alone, representing a number of the leading companies of the country and annually writing many policies representing thousands of dollars.

Mr. Hewins has a son and daughter, Robert A. and Ethel, the latter the wife of C. J. Allgood, of Sioux City. He was again married November 12, 1902, to Elizabeth Marguerite Rhoton. His political allegiance was formerly given to the Democracy, but he voted for McKinley and is a warm admirer of President

Roosevelt, for whom he expects to cast his vote in 1904. He is identified with no fraternal organizations, but is a man of generous impulses, affable in disposition and of even temperament, and by reason of his strong traits of character and kindly spirit has gained many friends.

WILLIAM CARVOSO ESTES.

William Carvoso Estes, the representative of the Crane Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, acting as manager of its interests at Sioux City, Iowa, was born on a farm near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1852. His boyhood days were spent amid rural surroundings and his early education was acquired in the common schools, but advanced opportunities in that direction were afforded him and he entered the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, in which he was graduated with the class of 1874, upon the completion of a course in civil engineering. In early life he followed his profession to some extent, also devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits and engaged in teaching school. In June, 1882, he removed westward, settling at Neligh, Nebraska, where he established a hardware store, which he conducted for more than six years with a fair measure of success. In November, 1889, he accepted the position of cashier in the First National Bank of Neligh, where he continued until November, 1894, when he resigned and went to California. On the 4th of July, 1895, he purchased a stock of plumbing and steam-fitting supplies at Sioux City and began business here on his own account, but after two years he sold out to the Crane Company of Chicago and since that time has been manager of this branch of the business here. This is one of the sixteen branches established by the company in various parts of the country and as its representative Mr. Estes is doing a good

business, which renders his services profitable to himself and to the corporation.

On the 26th of December, 1877, occurred the marriage of Mr. Estes and Miss Henrietta J. Pilling, of Darlington, Wisconsin. They have two children, one of whom is deceased, while Elsie, the surviving daughter, is now the wife of Dr. R. W. Chamberlain, of North Prairie, Wisconsin. Mrs. Estes is a member of the Presbyterian church and is an estimable lady, who like her husband shares in the high regard of many friends. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and is also a valued representative of the Ancient Order of the United Workmen and the Benevolent Order of Elks. His political support is given to the Republican party and while residing in Neligh he served as mayor of the city for five years. In all matters pertaining to public progress and improvement he is deeply interested and his co-operation has been given to many movements for the general good during his residence in Iowa.

BENTON POTTER.

Benton Potter, whose property interests in Woodbury county comprise two hundred and fifty acres of rich land on section 7, Rutland township, was born in Carroll county, Illinois, September 10, 1845, a son of Jacob and Julia Ann (Kirk) Potter. The father was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1800 and when a young man emigrated westward to the new state of Indiana, casting in his lot among its pioneer settlers. There he was married to Julia Ann Kirk, who was born in that state. In 1832 they became residents of Carroll county, Illinois, and Mr. Potter purchased land from the government. Not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made thereon, the entire tract being just as it had come from the hand of nature. His labors, however, soon wrought a change in its appearance and where once waved the prairie grasses were now seen rich

fields of grain. He cultivated and improved three hundred and twenty acres and upon his farm he reared his family and spent his remaining days, passing away in 1867 after a residence there of thirty-five years.

Benton Potter grew to manhood in Carroll county and was reared upon the home farm. He had but limited school advantages, but since attaining his majority has added largely to his knowledge through reading, experience and observation and is now a well informed man. In early manhood he went to Whiteside county, Illinois, and there he chose as a companion and helpmate for life's journey Miss Nellie M. Bull, the wedding being celebrated on the 12th of May, 1870. The lady is a native of Richland, New York, and a daughter of J. W. Bull, who was born in St. Lawrence county near Watertown. Mr. and Mrs. Potter began their domestic life upon a farm in Whiteside county, but after a year came to Iowa, settling in Story county in 1876 near the town of Nevada. There Mr. Potter carried on agricultural pursuits for five years and on the expiration of that period he removed to Woodbury county, where he engaged in cultivating a tract of rented land near Correctionville for a year. He then homesteaded his present property of one hundred and sixty acres on section 7, Rutland township. It was wild and unimproved, but he worked on energetically in his fields to make them productive and his labors soon wrought a marked transformation. He added to the original, purchased a tract of one hundred and eighty acres but has since sold ninety acres of this so that his farm now comprises two hundred and fifty acres all in one body. The soil was tillable and very productive and each year Mr. Potter harvested good crops as a reward for his labors.

Unto him and Mrs. Potter have been born the following children: J. W., a soldier of the United States army who for three years was in the Philippines and is now in San Francisco; B. J., who is engaged in farming; Julia A., the



BENTON POTTER AND FAMILY.

wife of Alexius Burright, of Pierson; Cora, the wife of Fred Burright, of Pierson; George W., William A. and Frankie, at home. Mrs. Potter is a professional nurse and has followed that calling from early womanhood. While not a member of any church organization at the present time, she is connected with numerous church auxiliaries, with the Ladies' Aid Society and the Christian Endeavor Society and is also a member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and with the Ladies' Relief Corps. She takes a very active and helpful part in benevolent and charitable work and her labors have been far-reaching and beneficial. Politically Mr. Potter is now a Democrat, but his first presidential ballot was cast for James G. Blaine. He is accounted one of the substantial farmers of Rutland township and his property interests are the visible evidence of his life of industry, thrift and usefulness.

CHRIS E. HASS.

Chris E. Hass, prominent in the business circles of Woodbury county as a representative of banking interests in Anthon, was born in the city of Clinton, Iowa, June 13, 1871. His father was a native of Germany and there spent the days of his boyhood and youth. In early manhood, however, he bade adieu to his native country and sailed for America. He did not tarry on the Atlantic coast but journeyed at once to Clinton, Iowa. He was engaged for some years in the milling business in Lyons, Iowa, and he later located on a farm in Clinton county, where he spent his last years. He married Miss Louisa Guht, also a native of Germany, and she still survives her husband at the age of sixty-seven years. In their family were thirteen children, ten sons and three daughters.

Under the parental roof Chris E. Hass spent his early youth and his common-school education was supplemented by study in higher insti-

tutions of learning. In 1867, when a youth of sixteen years, he went to Holstein, Iowa, and there accepted a position in the bank of his brother-in-law. He also clerked in his store and lumber yard and continued that business connection for a few years, when he removed to South Dakota, establishing a lumber yard of his own at Warling. There he carried on a successful business for seven years and for about a year he was engaged in the banking business at Baltie, South Dakota. On the expiration of that period he disposed of his business interests in that state and came to Anthon, arriving here in 1902. He took charge of the Anthon State Bank, of which he is a stockholder, director and cashier and under his management this institution has gained great favor with the public and receives a most liberal and substantial patronage. Mr. Hass has a thorough and intimate knowledge of the banking business and his modern and progressive ideas have gained for him a leading position in financial circles. Since coming to Anthon he has purchased a neat residence property and he also owns a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Wolf Creek township.

Mr. Hass was married in Sioux City, Iowa, in 1894, to Miss Agnes Ford, a native of this state, who was reared and educated in Sioux City, and was a daughter of Mrs. Bridget Ford, who died in Sioux City, March 6, 1904. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hass have been born three daughters, Louise, Florence and Henrietta.

Politically Mr. Hass is a staunch Republican who cast his first presidential ballot for Benjamin Harrison and his last vote for William McKinley. He was never an aspirant for office, but has given his attention to his business affairs with the result that his career has been characterized by steady progression and accomplishment. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hass were reared in the Catholic faith and are communicants of that church, while Mr. Hass is a member of the Modern Woodmen Camp. Almost his entire life has been passed in Iowa and

he is thoroughly identified with the interests of Woodbury county. A young man of excellent business habits, of upright character and of laudable and commendable ambition, he has made for himself a creditable name and prominent position in this county and in social circles he has gained warm personal regard, which is extended him in recognition of his upright character and geniality.

L. J. RIORDAN.

Farming interests have a worthy representative in L. J. Riordan, who is living on section 17, Union township, and whose time and energies are devoted to the further cultivation and improvement of his farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He has been known in the county since 1882, the year in which he established his home here and throughout this period he has displayed many excellent qualities which mark him as a reliable business man and progressive citizen.

Mr. Riordan is a native of the Empire state his birth having occurred in Lewis county on the 31st of January, 1835. He is a son of John Riordan, who was born in the city of London, England, and was reared in that country. In early manhood he was pressed into the British naval service and was upon the sea for three years. When the vessel arrived at an American port he managed to make his escape on the St. Lawrence river. He then located in Jefferson county, New York, and was married there to Miss Eunice Jeffers, who was born near Saratoga, New York, and was a daughter of Joseph Jeffers, a native of that state and a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Mr. Riordan carried on agricultural pursuits in Jefferson county up to the time of his death, which occurred when he was fifty-one years of age.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for L. J. Riordan

in his youth. He remained upon his father's farm until twenty years of age, worked in the fields through the summer months, assisted in harvesting the crops in the autumn and in the winter season attended the public schools. In the year 1855 he started westward, believing that he might have better business opportunities in a section of the country less thickly settled where land was cheaper and competition not so great. He made his way to Dodge county, Wisconsin, and settled upon a farm near Beaver Dam. After his marriage he continued farming in that locality for a number of years and in 1882 he came to Iowa, establishing his home upon the farm where he has since resided. He had purchased this land previous to his removal. It was, however, wild and unimproved and with characteristic energy he began its development, placing the fields under a cultivable condition and continuing the work of improvement and progress along many lines until he now has a very excellent farm. He has also cultivated a half section of land adjoining and his own farm comprises one hundred and sixty acres. He has built a good house, has recently completed a large barn, has planted a fine orchard, has also set out shade and evergreen trees and, in fact, has added to his place many improvements which have increased its value as well as its attractive appearance.

While living in Wisconsin Mr. Riordan was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Howe, the wedding being celebrated in 1860. In 1891 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who had been to him a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey for more than thirty years. They were the parents of nine children: Maybelle, who is now the wife of Frank Moffett, of Plymouth county, Iowa; Mary, the wife of Frank Leonard, of Woodbury county; Newell, who carries on agricultural pursuits in Union township and is the present assessor of that township; Eunice Ward, of Pierson; Hattie, the wife of Henry Dreeszen, a farmer of Plymouth county; John, who is carrying on



MR. AND MRS. L. J. RIORDAN.

the home farm; William, a carpenter and joiner, who resides in Idaho; Orlean, also in Idaho; and Albert, at home. On the 18th of May, 1895, Mr. Riordan was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Emma Maller, the widow of Alexander Maller. She was born in Kendall county, Illinois, and remained in that state until a maiden of thirteen years, when she came to Iowa. Her father, Henry Ahrens, was a native of Germany and became an early settler of Illinois. There are three children by the second marriage, Goldie, Orpha and Bertha. By her first marriage Mrs. Riordan had two daughters, Isabella, who is a young lady at home, Ethel, who died when seven years of age, and a son, Alexander Maller.

In early manhood Mr. Riordan proudly cast his first presidential ballot for John C. Fremont in 1856 and has since been a staunch and tried supporter of the Republican party. For twenty-two years he has lived upon the farm which is now his home and has borne his full share in the work of progress and improvement here. The hope that led him to leave New York and seek a home in the west has been more than realized and he is now enjoying the prosperity which comes as the reward of honest effort and diligence.

GEORGE H. WRIGHT.

George H. Wright is numbered among Iowa's native sons and is now successfully engaged in farming on section 21, Rock township, Woodbury county, where he owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He was born in Jackson county, September 15, 1860, and is a son of Thomas Wright, whose birth occurred in Cambridgeshire, England. There the father was reared and married, the lady of his choice being Miss Susan Claw, who was also born in Cambridgeshire. Mr. Wright followed farming in England and after the birth of four of

his children he brought his family to the new world, settling in Jackson county, Iowa, where he secured a tract of land and began farming. After several years he removed to Linn county, this state, and has since resided upon a farm there, being one of the well known and respected agriculturists of his community. In the new world other children were added to the family until the number had reached fourteen. These are Mrs. Sarah Ann Goodale, of North Dakota; John, of Jackson county, Iowa; William, of Linn county, Iowa; Thomas, also of Linn county; Mrs. Jane Glass, who is a widow and lives in Linn county; James, of Sioux City; George H., of this review; Maggie, the wife of C. B. Robenson, of Linn county; Alice, wife of J. B. Robinson, of Linn county; F. A., of Rock township; Susie, wife of John Neitert, of South Dakota; Albert, of Linn county; Charles, of Rock township, Woodbury county; and Ida, the wife of Otto Brincy, of Linn county. This is a remarkable family record for the circle yet remains unbroken by death and all of the children are married and have reared families of their own.

George H. Wright, spending his boyhood days in his parents' home in Linn county, was educated in the common schools and gave his father the benefit of his assistance until twenty-two years of age, when he started out in life on his own account by operating a rented farm in Linn county. He was married there February 16, 1884, to Miss Alice Bice, who was born and reared in that county. They began their domestic life there and Mr. Wright continued farming for three years in that locality, after which he removed to Osceola county, where he again followed farming for some time. His next place of residence was Woodbury county and he rented a farm, upon which he now resides. After two years he rented another property, on which he lived for four years and then purchased the farm which had first been his home. With characteristic energy he began its further development and im-

provement and its present excellent condition is the result of his untiring labors, sound business judgment and thorough knowledge of agricultural pursuits. He has built a large and substantial barn and has ample shelter for grain and stock. Shade trees of his own planting adorn the land and a good orchard was set out by him, together with much small fruit. He has fenced the place, thus dividing it into fields of convenient size and has engaged in the raising of good stock, selling annually a large number of cattle and hogs. He has proved that labor and enterprise are the foundation of success and through his strong purpose and unfaltering industry he has made for himself a place among the substantial agriculturists of Rock township.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wright have been born six children, five of whom are living, as follows: Sylvia, the wife of Nelson Foster, a resident farmer of Rock township; Maud; Inez, who died at the age of four years; Oscar Walter; and Ila. The parents hold membership in the Christian church at Rock Center and take an active and zealous interest in its work. Mr. Wright is serving as one of its elders and in politics he is a staunch Republican who has filled the position of township trustee. He has also been a member of the school board for a number of years and does everything in his power to advance the cause of public education in his locality. In business affairs he is found reliable and trustworthy and his whole life has been such as to merit the confidence and regard of his many friends.

CHARLES F. THOMPSON, M. D.

Dr. Charles F. Thompson, a representative of the medical fraternity of Woodbury county, whose years of practice number twenty-two and who for nine years has been a resident of Correctionville, was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1854. His father, Elliott S. Thompson, was also born in Erie county, and

the grandfather, Hiram Thompson, was a native of New York. The family is of English and Scotch ancestry and was established in New England at an early period in the colonization of the new world. Hiram Thompson removed from the Empire state to Pennsylvania, and there his son, E. S. Thompson, was born, reared and educated, continuing to make his home in the place of his nativity for many years. He reared his son Dr. Thompson there, and the latter was educated in Albion College of Pennsylvania. Subsequently he pursued a course in Eclectic Medical Institute, attending lectures in 1880. He afterward practiced until 1888, when he returned to college and not only completed a course in the Eclectic College as a graduate of the class of 1888, but also studied Homeopathic medicine and was graduated from the Pulte College in the same year. He afterward made his way westward to Nebraska and settled in Springfield, where he was in practice for five years, and in 1894 he came to Iowa, establishing his home in Correctionville, where he has since built up a large and lucrative business. He is now one of the successful physicians of the county. He belongs to the Eclectic Medical Association and keeps abreast with the profession by his perusal of books, journals and medical literature. He is continually advancing, rendering his labors more effective in the great work of alleviating human suffering and the public and the profession accord him an enviable position in the ranks of his chosen calling.

Dr. Thompson was married in Ohio to Mrs. Aura Ella Atwater, a widow, who died in Correctionville, leaving one son, Karl F. Dr. Thompson was again married July 1, 1896, his second union being with Gertrude E. Cobb, a native of Wisconsin, who was reared in Correctionville, where the wedding was celebrated. There are two children by this marriage, Lilah G. and Russell T.

Dr. Thompson purchased lots and built three residences in Correctionville and now owns



DR. C. F. THOMPSON.

five dwellings and his office in this city. Thus he has helped to improve the town and his interest in its progress and upbuilding is also marked by active co-operation in many measures for the general good. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he is an earnest and zealous Republican who always supports the measures of the party, yet has never sought or desired office for himself. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias lodges of Correctionville. Since determining upon a life work he has persevered in his persistent purpose to win success through capable and honorable methods and in his chosen calling, wherein advancement depends entirely upon merit, he has gained for himself an enviable place and honored name.

P. P. COMOLI.

P. P. Comoli is proprietor of the Corn Palace Cement Works at Sioux City, and stands at the head of his calling in the northwest. He has developed a business of wide proportions that is to-day recognized as a leading industrial enterprise of Woodbury county and, moreover, his life history is an illustration of the fact that success may be attained through unfaltering energy and undeviating purpose and that America affords splendid opportunities to her adopted sons who, coming to this world without acquaintance with American customs or the language of the people, nevertheless find the opportunities that lead to prosperity.

Mr. Comoli was born at Lake Maggiore, Switzerland, March 16, 1862. He attended the common schools of his native country and served an apprenticeship in the cement works at Lausanne, Switzerland, and also with the Vicat Company of Grenoble, France, completing his apprenticeship with the latter. In the year 1884 he crossed the Atlantic to the new world and soon afterward established his home

in Sioux City. He was variously employed until 1887, when he began business as a cement contractor. Having learned the business in some of the largest houses in France, and having had many years' experience in the houses of LaPorte de France and Maison Vicat of Grenoble, the largest companies in Europe (from whom he holds certificates as to his qualifications), he can justly claim to be an expert in the use of cement, and the only specialist in the trade that has had a regular course of training in Europe; not merely by theory, like many of the western mechanics, but by practical experience in the birthplace of the industry. This has enabled him, with three years' experience in this climate, to understand the difference between handling the cement here and there and to find the remedies for preventing the cement from breaking from severe frosts. Trained from youth in the handling and working of cement Mr. Comoli stands unrivaled in Sioux City and the northwest, as a master of every branch of his profession. He employs a staff of skilled workmen, so that he is prepared to give complete satisfaction in all kinds of work. He has already done a great deal of some kinds of work here that was entirely unknown before his arrival. He introduced the present system of cement working in Sioux City and he did the work of the South Dakota Building of the World's Fair in Chicago. He completed the contract for the construction of similar work around the South Dakota building at the St. Louis Exposition for 1904. Many products of his constructive work are: Sidewalks, driveway and border; steps and curbing; cellar floors, halls and stairways; arches made of cement, concrete or brick; window sills and caps, plain and ornamental; cornice, on brick or any kind of work; facing, on brick walls and cement-retaining walls; garden fountains, basins, cisterns and reservoirs; concrete foundations for buildings; hexagonal or other tiles, sewerage and gutters; floors for creameries,

breweries and stables; waterfalls and cascades; brick walks; stone blocks for graveyards, and vases for flowers; artificial stone curbing for fences; and, in fact, anything that can be made with cement. Mr. Comoli has recently associated with him in business F. Van Gorder as a partner and the name of the Corn Palace Cement Works is retained. The fact that they have many imitators is a sure indication that their work is of the highest grade.

In 1893 Mr. Comoli was united in marriage to Miss Anna Kucera, of Vienna, Austria, and they now have a pleasant home in Sioux City. He is a loyal son of his adopted land and although when he came to America he was unable to speak the English language he has steadily progressed in business lines and to-day is one of the leading representatives of industrial art in Sioux City, enjoying a success which he richly merits.

FRANK VAN GORDER.

Frank Van Gorder, one of the enterprising young business men of Sioux City, Iowa, now a partner of P. P. Comoli in the ownership and conduct of the Corn Palace Cement Works, was born in Sullivan county, New York, September 18, 1865, his parents being James and Clara (Morris) Van Gorder. The father was a native of New England and was a ship builder by trade. His death occurred in 1877 when he was sixty-four years of age, but his widow still survives.

Mr. Van Gorder, the second in their family of four children, was educated in the public schools and at the early age of thirteen years started out in life for himself. He was employed in a lumber mill for four years and afterward engaged in the laundry business at Newburg, New York, at Albany, New York, and at Lansing, Michigan. He carried on that pursuit in his own country when twenty-one years of age, conducting a laundry at Lansing

for three years. He was also proprietor of a laundry at Fishkill Landing, New York, for a year, and at the end of that time he returned to Lansing, Michigan, where he continued in the same business for three and a half years. He then removed to Bay City, Michigan, where he was located for two years, after which he went upon the road as a traveling man for a Cincinnati firm, which he represented for two years.

Mr. Van Gorder came to Sioux City, Iowa, in the employ of the Standard Oil Company and acted as its traveling salesman for a year prior to becoming a partner of Mr. Comoli in February, 1903. This relationship has been maintained for almost two years and the business is constantly growing, in both extent and importance. It was established by Mr. Comoli in 1888 and its specialty is cement curb stones, steps, floors, tile-laying and all kinds of ornamental cement work on the exterior of buildings. They are also workers in plain and ornamental Venetian mosaic marble flooring and vestibules.

Mr. Van Gorder was married, in 1892, to Miss Harriet Rorison, of Saginaw, Michigan. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and is an enterprising man who in the conduct of his present business enterprise is displaying marked energy as well as discriminating judgment.

G. E. ADAMS.

G. E. Adams is one of the leading farmers and extensive stock-raisers of Woodbury county. Throughout his entire life he has engaged in agricultural pursuits and to-day is enjoying a very gratifying measure of success, while controlling large farming interests. He was born upon a farm in Rock Island county, Illinois, on the 28th of May, 1853, and is a representative of an old southern family. His paternal grandfather, Ephraim Adams, was a native of



G. E. ADAMS AND FAMILY.

North Carolina, whence he removed to Kentucky. There he reared his family, consisting of several sons and two daughters, of whom Elijah Adams, the father of our subject, was the eldest. Elijah Adams was born in Kentucky, was there reared and educated and after attaining to man's estate he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Buntin, who was also born in that state. They removed from Kentucky to Indiana, Mr. Adams being about twenty-five years of age at the time. He was a farmer and stock-raiser and always followed that pursuit. When he went to Illinois he settled upon a farm in Rock Island county, and his last days were passed upon a farm near Smithland, Woodbury county, Iowa, where he died about 1890, at the age of seventy-four years. His wife died in December, 1900. They were the parents of four children. Elizabeth G. is the wife of Palmer Hall, a resident of Smithland, and they have six children. James Wallace is married, resides in Smithland and has two children. William Harrison, also of Smithland, is married and has three children.

George E. Adams, the youngest of the family, was reared under the parental roof. He was only three years old when brought to Iowa from Illinois on the removal of the family to this state and thus he is one of the early settlers, his residence in the state covering almost a half century. He was reared amid the wild scenes of the frontier, where the settlers had to endure many hardships and trials in reclaiming the wild land for the purposes of civilization. He assisted in the arduous task of developing the home farm and when his services were not needed in the fields he attended the public schools. In early manhood he began farming on his own account by renting and operating his father's farm, and he afterward purchased a quarter section of land on which stands his present residence, while his farms in Willow township now comprise eight hundred and forty acres of rich land, he having extended the boundaries of his property by additional purchase.

His farm near Smithland of three hundred and forty acres is managed by his son. The balance near his home he manages himself. His fields are now well tilled and moreover he is extensively and successfully engaged in the raising of live stock, making a specialty of Poland China hogs, Durham cattle and Norman horses. He now has one hundred and fifteen head of cattle and sixteen head of horses upon his place. His farm is neat and thrifty in appearance, and a glance will indicate to the passerby the careful supervision of a practical and painstaking owner.

In 1873 Mr. Adams was united in marriage to Miss Ella A. McClusky, a daughter of Alexander McClusky, of Pennsylvania. He was a farmer up to the time he enlisted in the army at the outbreak of the Civil war. He, however, had moved to Jackson county, Iowa, about 1854. Enlisting in the Twenty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, he served about two years, when he became ill from exposure and died in 1863. The mother now resides at Sergeant Bluff, Woodbury county. Mrs. Adams was one of a family of five children, all living: W. H., who resides in North Dakota; Elizabeth, wife of Robert O'Connor, of Anthon, Iowa; Addie, widow of E. R. Evans and a resident of Sergeant Bluff; Alexander, who resides in Anthon, Iowa; and Mrs. Adams. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Adams have been born three children. Ellis Leroy, born December 12, 1878, is married and lives on a farm near Smithland. He has two children, Nellie Katherine and Daniel, aged respectively three and one years. Margaret R., twenty-four years of age, is the wife of Fremont Burns, and has one daughter, a year old. True E., born January 19, 1888, is at home. The girls attended school at Morningside, and the son was a student in Cornell College, at Mount Vernon, Iowa. Mrs. Adams was born in Jackson county, Iowa, June 23, 1857, and has been a faithful companion and helpmate to her husband. The family are members of the Methodist church at Holly Springs, and Mr. Adams is serving as

class leader and steward in the church. In politics he is a Prohibitionist, which indicates his position on the temperance questions. He is a man of upright principles and high ideals and he always favors and supports every movement which he believes will benefit his fellow men or advance the material, social, intellectual and moral welfare of the community.

CHARLES F. LYTLE.

Charles F. Lytle, a general builder and contractor of Sioux City, Iowa, has arisen to an enviable position in business circles from a humble position, and in this enlightened age, when men of industry, energy and merit are rapidly pushing their way to the front, those who, by their individual efforts, have won favor and success, may properly claim recognition. Such a one is Mr. Lytle. Thoroughness characterizes all his efforts and has been one of the strong elements in his prosperity, while his reliability has also figured as a leading factor in his advancement.

Mr. Lytle was born September 11, 1869, in Johnson county, Iowa, a son of Robert B. and Sarah (Kemp) Lytle. The Lytles lived originally in New York and later in Ohio and the father, a native of the latter state, is now a grain dealer of Chicago. He had five brothers, but only two survive: Charles F. and Will, the latter of Cincinnati, Ohio. The former, at the time of the Sioux Indian massacre, came to the west to fight the Indians, was at Fort Dodge and Cherokee, and was afterward mustered out at Yankton, South Dakota. The other brothers died in early life. William Lytle, a cousin of our subject, was a brigadier general in the Civil war and was killed at Chickamauga.

Charles F. Lytle spent his boyhood days upon an Iowa farm until fifteen years of age, and during that period devoted a portion of the time to the work of the schoolroom, as

a pupil in a district school near Storm Lake. For ten years after putting aside his textbooks he was connected with the grain trade, in the employ of his father. He was afterward in a wholesale and retail drug store at Fort Dodge, and when twenty years of age he began business for himself as a farmer and grain dealer, at Sulphur Springs, Iowa, where he carried on the business for five years. He afterward spent two years as a traveling salesman in Nebraska and western Iowa, and in 1899 he came to Sioux City, where he was engaged in the real-estate business for a year. He then turned his attention to the plumbing business and the installation of heating and steam and hot water plants, and continued therein until 1903, when at the death of R. F. Baker, a general contractor and builder, he purchased his business and is now conducting general building and contracting operations. The first year he did a business amounting to five thousand dollars and in 1903 to two hundred thousand dollars. The company is known as the Lytle Construction Company, of which Mr. Lytle has been the chief promoter and is the president, while Leonard Lytle is vice-president. He has been very successful in the erection of large buildings and important contracts have been awarded him. He erected the building known as the Swasey block, in opposition to all the labor unions of Sioux City, and has shown a commendable determination to conduct his business interests according to his own plans without outside dictation, and in the contest with the union has been victorious. There is no man who believes more in paying a fair wage, but his independent spirit could not brook the dictation of men who have no right to interfere with his private business interests, and his course has won the approval of the large majority of fair-minded citizens here. In consequence a large patronage has been accorded him. He erected the Deering building of Sioux City, a thirty thousand dollar structure; received and executed the contract for



C. F. LYTLE.

the Mason City sewer system; also the Sac City sewer system and that at Dell Rapids, South Dakota; the waterworks at Laurel, Nebraska, and the paving and cement work around the Northwestern passenger station in Sioux City, which is the only piece of Galesburg brick in Sioux City. This work was completed at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. He is now erecting a block of his own, which will be known as the Lytle block, a sixty-five thousand dollar building, while the ground, which he also owns, is worth fifty thousand dollars. The building is at the corner of Nebraska and Fifth streets, one hundred feet square, is three stories in height with basement and is a fine modern structure.

Mr. Lytle was married in 1900 to Miss Lena Klingeman, a daughter of Dr. J. C. Klingeman, of Papillion, Nebraska. He is a Mason, having been initiated into the order at Storm Lake, Iowa, in 1893, while he is now affiliated with Landmark Lodge, at Sioux City. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Storm Lake and in politics is a Republican. He is a man of strong purpose, of high principles and fearless in his defense of his honest convictions, and his independent and straightforward conduct in relation to his business interests has won for him a high measure of respect.

A. W. HATFIELD.

A. W. Hatfield, living on section 26, Rutland township, and well known as a practical and progressive farmer and also as an auctioneer, has been a resident of Iowa through six decades and is one of the honored pioneer settlers of Woodbury county, arriving here on the 10th of June, 1867. He was born in Cattaragus county, New York, April 29, 1844, and is a son of Eli Hatfield, who was also born in the Empire state and there married Miss Anna Thayer, who was likewise a native of New York, and a daughter of Squire

Thayer, of Cattaragus county. Mr. Hatfield followed farming in the east until 1844, when he removed to Iowa, locating in Clinton county, north of DeWitt. There he entered land from the government. Not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made thereon, but with characteristic energy he began the cultivation of a farm and placed two hundred acres under the plow. He put good improvements upon it, reared his family there and continued to make his home upon that place until called to his final rest in the year 1899. His wife died upon that farm about 1890. In their family were five children, of whom the subject of this review is the eldest. The others are R. S., who is living in Correctionville; Eugene, a farmer and gardener of Clinton county, Iowa; Carrie, the wife of Jacob Klotz; and Charles of Sioux City.

A. W. Hatfield was reared to manhood in Clinton county, Iowa, on the old home farm and early became acquainted with the arduous labor necessary for its development and cultivation. His common-school advantages were supplemented by an academic course and thus he was well qualified for life's responsible duties. When he had arrived at man's estate he was married in Clinton county, September 17, 1864, to Miss Adelaide Willey, a native of Buffalo, New York, but reared in Canada, whence she afterward came to Iowa. Her father, Benjamin Willey, settled in Clinton county about 1862. He was a native of Canada, spent his youth there and was married in Buffalo, New York, to Pamelia Seymour, who was born in the Empire state. Mr. Willey was a blacksmith by trade and followed that pursuit in early life, but on removing to Iowa turned his attention to farming, settling upon a tract of land in Clinton county. There were two sons in the family, W. S. Willey, who is now living on a farm in Minnesota, but was formerly a railroad engineer, making the run to Sioux City for eighteen years; and J. A. Willey, who is a traveling engineer in the

northwest and makes his home in Norfolk, Nebraska.

After his marriage Mr. Hatfield engaged in farming in Clinton county for three years and then came to Woodbury county. He secured a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres constituting the farm upon which he resides and was the first settler in Rutland township. He built a log house which he occupied for several years. He planted a grove and fruit trees, began to plow his land and to improve his farm. About 1872 he built a farm house and he has since added to this and remodeled the dwelling until he now has a very good residence. He has also erected a large and substantial barn. He raised the timber and made the lumber for this structure, and he has upon his place other substantial out-buildings. When he settled here it was five miles to the home of the nearest neighbor, but as the years have passed the country has become thickly settled. Mr. Hatfield has been quite successful as a farmer and stock-dealer and has become widely known as an auctioneer. He has followed that calling for twenty-five years, crying farm sales, and now conducts about two sales each week. He has been a member of the Horticultural Society for a number of years and a director of the Northwestern Society. He and his son Willey and J. A. Wood are the owners of the Rock Branch Telephone Exchange, with forty-eight miles of line extending through three townships and with connection with the Iowa state line. These gentlemen put in and own the line and it is a worthy and well patronized enterprise.

Mr. and Mrs. Hatfield are the parents of two sons, Willey, who assists his father in the operation of the old home farm; and Eugene, who died at the age of twenty-seven years. He was a machinist and died in Montana. Mr. Hatfield is a strong Republican in his political views. He was elected and served for four years as justice of the peace, was township assessor for three years, school treasurer three

years, secretary of the school board for seventeen years, township trustee for a number of years and has served as a delegate to almost every county convention and has twice been a delegate to the state convention of the party. He is, indeed, an influential factor in local political circles and in office has discharged his duties with the utmost promptness, regularity and fidelity. He has been a resident of Iowa from his infancy to the present time, covering sixty years, and was one of the first settlers of Woodbury county. There are few who have so long witnessed its growth and development as Mr. Hatfield and he has a very wide acquaintance within its borders. He lived in Iowa when the greater part of its land was still in the possession of the government, when its streams were unbridged and its forests uncut and when there was no railroad to carry the traveler across its broad prairies. He has watched with interest the progress of civilization, and in the community where he has made his home has borne his full share in the work of progress as a public-spirited citizen.

JAMES McDONALD.

This well known and prosperous farmer of Little Sioux township was born on a farm in Lake county, Illinois, October 24, 1849, and is a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family of Woodbury county, where almost his entire life has been passed, having been brought here in 1854 by his parents, James and Jenette (Parlen) McDonald, both natives of Scotland. Our subject's Grandfather McDonald spent his entire life in that country, there dying at a very advanced age before the emigration of his son to America. James McDonald, Sr., was the only one of the family to come to the new world. In his native land he received a good education and learned the stone-mason's trade. It was about 1845 that





MR. AND MRS. JAMES McDONALD, SR.



MR. AND MRS. JAMES McDONALD, JR.

he crossed the Atlantic and became a resident of the United States. After spending some time in Lake county, Illinois, he removed to Woodbury county, Iowa, in 1854, being the third to locate in Little Sioux township, as Mr. Lee settled there in 1851 and Mr. Smith in 1853. The journey to this county was made by boat and train to St. Joseph and thence across the country by team. The family settled upon the farm now owned and occupied by our subject and here the parents spent their remaining days, the father dying in January, 1882, and the mother, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, passing away in March, 1883.

In the family of this worthy couple were seven children, namely: William W., now sixty-two years of age, who is engaged in the banking business in Rodney, Iowa; Margaret, who married F. L. Smith, a nephew of O. B. Smith, and died at the age of thirty-five years, leaving four children; Agnes, who died at the age of twelve years and was the second person buried in the Smithland cemetery; James, the next in order of birth; Elizabeth, who died in infancy in Illinois; Laura, deceased wife of Berick Bennett; and Isabel, who died in 1871, at the age of fifteen years.

James McDonald, of this review, is indebted to the common schools of this county for the early educational advantages he enjoyed. During his boyhood he aided his father in the work of the home farm and since attaining man's estate has engaged in agricultural pursuits on his own account. He is now the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of well improved and valuable land under a high state of cultivation. He has a fine, commodious residence, erected in 1873, and the place is complete in all its appointments. In connection with general farming Mr. McDonald is quite extensively engaged in stock raising and finds that branch of his business quite profitable. He has one hundred head of fine shorthorn cattle, twelve horses and seventy hogs of the Poland China breed. He is a progressive and

painstaking farmer and has met with merited success in all his undertakings.

Mr. McDonald has been twice married, his first union being with Miss Ella M. Morgan, a native of Tennessee and a daughter of John Morgan. She came to Iowa in 1881 and died in 1895, leaving three children, as follows: Ida, born in 1882, is now the wife of L. W. Cleveland, of Rodney, and two children, Franz D., who is living, and James, deceased. William M., born in 1884, is at home with his father. He had a twin sister who died in infancy. Leonard, born in 1890, is attending school. In April, 1901, Mr. McDonald wedded Miss Betsy Landon, a native of Missouri. They attend the Congregational church of Rodney and are people of prominence in the community where they reside. Mr. McDonald's parents were Presbyterians in religious belief but during their residence in Iowa attended the Methodist Episcopal church. Socially our subject is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

SAMUEL TAIT DAVIS.

Among the promoters and upbuilders of Sioux City Samuel Tait Davis was prominent. With keen discrimination he recognized possibilities and utilized opportunities and contributed in large and important measure to the improvement of the city along substantial lines of development. In his business career he worked his way upward from humble surroundings to large worldly success through the opportunity which is the pride of our American life, and his value as a citizen and business man were so widely recognized that his death was regarded as a public calamity in Sioux City. Mr. Davis was a native of Meadville, Pennsylvania, his parents being George and Eliza (Reichard) Davis. Until ten years of age he dwelt with his parents in Meadville and

during a portion of that time attended an academy. The family afterward became residents of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Davis of this review continued until twenty-one years of age, assisting in the arduous task of clearing and developing a farm which was covered with a heavy growth of timber when it came into possession of his father. He also attended the pioneer schools which existed in that frontier neighborhood and later he engaged in teaching. Desirous, however, of acquiring more advanced knowledge himself, he entered Allegheny College, at Meadville, leaving that institution while in the sophomore year, in 1852. Subsequently he became principal of Greenville Academy at Greenville, Pennsylvania. Entering upon the study of law under the direction of Hon. David Derrickson, of Meadville, he was admitted to the bar in the autumn of 1885 and then, believing that he might have better opportunities in the west, he came to Sioux City, Iowa, arriving here on the 29th of February, 1856.

Mr. Davis became a partner in the firm of Parker, Gray & Davis, land agents and attorneys, and with the growth of the town their clientage rapidly increased. Mr. Davis continued to make investments in realty and after a number of years he abandoned the practice of law in order to give his attention to his extensive property interests. He platted several additions to the city and in many other ways materially advanced its progress and upbuilding. Perhaps the greatest improvement conceived and carried out through the genius of Mr. Davis was the straightening of the channel of the Floyd river within the city limits. However, it is because of the building of her railroads that Sioux City owes to him a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid. The early development of a community depends upon its railroad facilities which bring it into close touch with other parts of the country, affording a market for its products and bringing to it all necessary supplies. Mr. Davis

aided in organizing and incorporating the Sioux City & Pembina Railroad Company. He drew up the articles of incorporation and assisted in organizing the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, of which company he was made secretary and director. He likewise became a stockholder in the State Savings Bank of Sioux City, of which he was the vice-president, the Sioux City Savings Bank, the National and the Home Savings Banks. He was rated as one of the eight millionaires whose fortunes were made in Sioux City. He displayed excellent business ability and sound judgment, carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. He was distinctively a man of affairs and his efforts were directed into channels where keen foresight and enterprise led the way. He accomplished much when his record is viewed from a financial standpoint and he accomplished even more in the development of a character which made him a most respected and honored resident of his community. Everything pertaining to the welfare of the city received his interested attention and oftentimes his active co-operation. In the fall of 1866 he was elected prosecuting attorney and in 1871 he was chosen mayor of Sioux City, and in both positions discharged his duties in a most commendable, prompt and public-spirited manner.

On the 9th of February, 1859, occurred the marriage of Mr. Davis and Miss Jane A. Putnam, of Sioux City, who passed away in 1877. They were the parents of six children, of whom five are now living, namely: Stella, the wife of William Gordon; Mary, the wife of H. M. Bailey; Florence, who married William C. Hutchins; George and Ross.

On the 13th of October, 1881, Mr. Davis was again married, his second union being with Miss R. C. Smith, of Nantucket, Massachusetts. They had one son, John Allen, who is now attending the Boston Polytechnic school, and his mother spends much of her time there while he is in school.

One day, while crossing at Ninth and Jackson streets, Samuel T. Davis was struck by an electric car and died about an hour later. He had largely lost his hearing and was therefore not aware of the approaching car, his attention being held by a game of ball which was in progress in the neighborhood. Sioux City thereby lost one of its most prominent, influential and honored residents. He was respected and esteemed by all not only because of the splendid success which he had achieved, making him one of the millionaires of northwestern Iowa, but also because of the honorable, straightforward policy he had ever followed. He came to the west with little capital save the qualities with which nature had endowed him, his strong intellect and marked enterprise, and he directed his efforts along lines that proved of material benefit to his city as well as a source of gratifying income to himself.

WILLIAM CONKLIN.

William Conklin resides on a farm near Correctionville, where he has made his home since 1871. It is located on section 28, Union township, and in its appearance indicates the supervision of a careful and painstaking owner. Mr. Conklin is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Richland county, December 29, 1821. He is a son of Cornelius Conklin, whose birth occurred in Cayuga county, New York. His paternal grandfather was John Conklin, also a native of the Empire state. He removed to Ohio about 1814, establishing his home in Richland county among its pioneer settlers. There Cornelius Conklin was reared to manhood amid the wild scenes of pioneer life and early became familiar with the arduous task of developing a new farm. After attaining to years of maturity he married Miss Mary Austin, a daughter of Captain William Austin, an old sailor, who for over twenty years was upon the ocean as commander of a

ship. In 1809 he removed to Ohio, taking up his abode in Erie county and from Richland county Cornelius Conklin removed to Erie county about 1828.

It was in the latter county that William Conklin spent the days of his boyhood and youth upon the home farm. His educational privileges were quite limited because there were few schools in that new timber country. His knowledge has been largely self-acquired since he attained to manhood, experience, observation and reading gradually broadening his mind and adding to his information. When a young man he went to Indiana and on the 9th of February, 1844, he was married in DeKalb, that state, to Miss Deborah Monroe. After his marriage he engaged in farming in DeKalb county for seven years and then returned to Ohio in 1851. During the succeeding nine years he was connected with agricultural interests in the Buckeye state and then again went to DeKalb county, Indiana, where he lost his wife in 1862. In 1864 he was married again, his second union being with Julia L. Cramer, a native of Pennsylvania.

After his second marriage Mr. Conklin once more resumed farming in Indiana, but in 1868 came to Iowa, settling in Marshall county, where he spent two years. In 1871 he came to Woodbury county and located on the land where he now resides, having previously traded for this property. He began here with one hundred and twenty acres of new land hitherto untouched by the plow, but he fenced it, placed the fields under cultivation and, in fact, opened up an excellent farm. He saw hard times and it was with difficulty that he provided for his family for several years, but his perseverance and energy at length overcame all obstacles and in due course of time he was enabled to erect a neat and substantial residence and good farm buildings. He also planted fruit, shade and ornamental trees and has done much to improve the appearance of his place, which is now a very desirable farm property.

Unto Mr. Conklin by his first marriage there were born two children who are yet living, Austin N., now of Idaho, and C. H., of Correctionville. By the second marriage there are five children: Lois J., the wife of Walter Cockburn, of Correctionville; J. F., a farmer of Union township; Elsie, the wife of Levi Waller, of Union township; Minnie, the wife of V. R. Dewey, a farmer of Woodbury county; and I. H., who is upon the home farm.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Conklin are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been a class leader for fifteen years. He is quite prominent and influential in local political circles and votes with the Republican party. He was originally an old line Whig, but supported John C. Fremont in 1856 and has since deposited his ballot for each presidential candidate of the Republican party. He was elected and served as township clerk and for fourteen consecutive years filled the office of justice of the peace, at the end of which time he declined to serve longer. While filling that position he performed many marriage ceremonies and also conducted many litigated interests and his decisions were ever fair and impartial, based upon his knowledge of the law and of equity. In his business career he has gained that success which is the just reward of persistency of purpose and of strenuous labor. He had no capital when he started out in life for himself and to-day he is one of the prosperous farmers of Union township, whose life record should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others.

FRED BENEDIX.

Fred Benedix, a substantial farmer, whose enterprising and progressive business methods have resulted in the acquirement of a valuable property comprising four hundred and eighty acres of Iowa's rich land situated on section 26, Rutland township, and also a farm of a

quarter section elsewhere in the county, was born in Germany, his birthplace being Mecklenburg, and his natal day April 23, 1844. He is a son of Frederick G. Benedix, a native of Germany, also born in Mecklenburg. There the father was reared and married. He emigrated to the new world in 1852 and made his way direct to Scott county, Iowa, where he located on a farm and reared his family. Subsequently he took up his abode in Rock Island county, Illinois, where he spent his last years.

Fred Benedix was reared in Scott county, Iowa, and received good public-school advantages. He early became familiar with the duties and labors of the farm and to his father gave the benefit of his services throughout the period of his minority. He went with him to Illinois and assisted in the cultivation of his father's farm in Rock Island county. He was married there on the 26th of October, 1871, to Miss Christina Jensen, a native of Germany, born of Danish parentage, but reared in the fatherland. She was married the same year in which she crossed the Atlantic.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Benedix removed to Iowa, settled in Pottawattamie county, where he rented a farm for one year. He then purchased a tract of raw land and opened up a farm of eighty acres, to which he afterward added forty acres. There he carried on general agricultural pursuits for about nine years, on the expiration of which period he sold his property and came to Woodbury county. Here he bought four hundred and eighty acres of land, which was then wild and uncultivated, but he at once began its development and improvement and in the course of time his labors wrought a great transformation in its appearance, while the improvements which he placed thereon added to its value and its productiveness. He first built a small house, but after a number of years this was replaced by the present commodious and attractive home. He also built a large barn and other buildings



FRED BENEDIX AND FAMILY.

necessary for the shelter of grain and stock and, in fact, added all modern equipments to his place. He planted a grove, also set out many fruit trees and now has an excellent bearing orchard. In fact, this is one of the model farms of the twentieth century, and as neatness and thrift characterize every department of the work, the place is an indication of the enterprising and progressive spirit of the owner. Upon his second farm, comprising one hundred and sixty acres, Mr. Benedix also has a good set of farm buildings, including a new house. He commenced life without a dollar and though empty-handed at the time of his marriage he has, through his own efforts and the assistance of his estimable wife, gradually worked his way upward and is to-day the owner of six hundred and forty acres of rich and valuable land.

Mr. and Mrs. Benedix are the parents of ten children: Mary, now the wife of Ferdinand Goettsch, a farmer of Cedar county, Iowa; Lena, the wife of W. H. Hinkhouse, a resident farmer of Union township, who is represented elsewhere in this volume; Dora, the wife of William Flenma, a farmer of Rutland township; Christina, the wife of Edward Mann, of Calumet, Iowa; Fred W., who resides upon his father's second farm in Rutland township; Ida, the wife of Charles Seidel, of Rutland township; Henry, who assists in the operation of the home farm; Otilla and Elsie, at home, and Hermena, who died at the age of eleven years.

Mr. Benedix is a Democrat where national questions are under consideration, but at local elections where no issue is involved he votes independently. Both he and his wife were reared in the Lutheran faith and are members of that church. He has resided in Iowa during the greater part of his life and for many years has been identified with its upbuilding, its development and prosperity and in Woodbury county, where the entire period of his married life has been passed, he has made for himself a very handsome competence and an honored name.

FRED J. SULZBACH.

Many a lesson might be gleaned from the experience of Fred J. Sulzbach by the younger generation, and none more vital than this—that absolute honesty is the essential cornerstone of character, on which the entire superstructure must depend. Persistence and courage in the face of difficulties, also, are necessary factors to success, and energy and determination must lend their aid. Such a purpose has actuated Mr. Sulzbach in his life work.

One of Iowa's native sons, he was born in Fort Dodge, November 27, 1869. His father, Joseph Sulzbach, is a native of Germany and in the year 1851 he came to the United States, locating at Galena, Illinois. He had previously learned the trade of a stone-mason and for many years he was foreman of the stone work in connection with the construction of bridges for the Illinois Central Railroad. While living in Galena he also engaged in contracting and building and in 1880 he came to Sioux City, Iowa, where he continued in the same line of business until 1889, when he retired from that field of labor. His efforts contributed in large measure to the material improvement of the city. In 1882 he built the linseed oil works and he also took and executed the contracts for the Gilman block on Fourth street, the Martens block, the Schulein and Bruen blocks on Fourth street, the Sanborn & Follett wholesale building on Douglas street, the Groninger building, the old police station on Fifth street, the soap works for Haskins Brothers and numerous other buildings. He is now living at the age of seventy-five years, enjoying a well merited rest. He gives his political support to the Democracy and he is a member of the German Lutheran church. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Caroline Wegener was born in Germany and died in 1893 at the age of fifty-five years. She came to America about the same time Mr. Sulzbach crossed the Atlantic and they were married in this country. The following chil-

dren were born unto them: Julia, now deceased; Katherine, the wife of William Mueller, who is a cement contractor at Fort Dodge, Iowa; Caroline, the wife of Rev. G. W. Bullinger, a minister of the German Lutheran church at Canton, Kansas; Pauline, the wife of Charles Ahrens, a mason of Sioux City; Fred J.; and Henry L., who is a mason of Sioux City. There is also a step-sister, Freda Wesser.

Fred J. Sulzbach was a lad of only about eleven years when his parents removed to Sioux City and here he continued his education in the public schools and in a business college. He afterward learned the mason's trade under the direction of his father and when he had served a four years' apprenticeship he began contracting on his own account in 1889 and has since carried on the business. His first contract was the Wales Hotel at the corner of Tenth and Pearl streets. He afterward erected two buildings for A. Groninger, the addition to Haskins Brothers' Soap factory, and large number of other buildings. He also did the brick work of the suction mains of the water works, erected a large building at Doon, Iowa, built the Warren block in 1892, the Mulhall bank and hotel building and the postoffice and store building at Rock Valley, Iowa, fine structures costing thousands of dollars. He is now building the brick sewer called the West Ninth and West Fourteenth street sewer, which will cost the city about thirteen thousand dollars; also building a store building in Hawarden, Iowa, and in 1899 he erected a handsome brick residence at No. 611 Main street, which he and his family now occupy. The secret of his success lies in excellent workmanship, trustworthy business methods, fidelity to the terms of a contract and promptness in execution.

Mr. Sulzbach was married in 1894 to Miss Anna Holdenried, a daughter of John and Minnie (Shumacher) Holdenried. She was born in Sioux City in 1872 and her father was well known as a hotel proprietor here. Five

children grace this marriage: Louise, John, Fred, Helen and Frances. The parents are members of the German Lutheran church and Mr. Sulzbach belongs to the Contractors' Association, while in his political views he is a Democrat. He has found neither time nor inclination to turn aside from his chosen field of labor to seek preferment or prominence in other directions, but has through the exercise of his ingenuity and skill made for himself an honorable name and place as a representative of the industrial interests of Woodbury county.

EDWARD H. CRANE, M. D.

Dr. Edward H. Crane, one of the more recent additions to the medical fraternity of Woodbury county, is successfully engaged in practice in Correctionville and is descended from one of the old families of the Isle of Man. His paternal great-grandfather, William Crane, was born on that isle and became a blacksmith by trade. He was a man of unusual proportions, standing seven feet tall and weighing about three hundred pounds, while his strength was proportionately great. It is evident that his descendants inherited their physical prowess from him. John Crane, the grandfather, was also born on the Isle of Man and served as a body guard to the King of England when on his expedition in the Irish sea, his objective point being the Cathedral of Man. While on that trip John Crane was taken ill and died. He was the father of two children, Thomas and William, the former four years of age and the latter seven years old at the time of the father's death. The mother passed away about two years later and the children then went to live with an uncle, Clucus Farragher, who was also born and reared on the Isle of Man. In 1852 Mr. Farragher sailed for America, bringing with him the two children of his deceased sister. The vessel sailed up the gulf of Mexico and from New Orleans the



DR. E. H. CRANE.

party proceeded up the Mississippi river and near the ferryboat landing in the neighborhood of Monticello, Iowa, they secured a team of oxen, wherewith they proceeded to Jones county, where Mr. Farragher pre-empted a tract of land from the government. He began the cultivation and development of the property and in the course of years became quite wealthy.

Thomas Crane, father of Dr. Crane, remained with his uncle until about fourteen years of age, when he ran away from home and began driving a breaking team at a salary of six dollars per month. He drove the team that broke the ground upon which Monticello now stands. He devoted his leisure hours in large measure to the study of veterinary surgery and became very proficient in the practice of his profession. At the age of nineteen years he was married in Jones county, Iowa, to Miss Elizabeth Jones, who was born and reared in Kentucky and was a daughter of Enoch and Mary (Lightfoot) Jones, both of whom were natives of Kentucky and were of Welsh and Irish descent. Mrs. Crane was educated in Jones county, Iowa, and is well known as a writer under the sobriquet of Aunt Betty. There were eight children born of this marriage, seven sons and one daughter, namely: Elmer E., Frank S., George H., William W., Jennie F., Charles E., Edward H. and Endell S. Three of the sons are practicing physicians and two are veterinary surgeons. The family are remarkable for magnificent physiques and great strength. The Doctor's father is six feet and two inches in height and the average height of his sons is six feet.

Edward H. Crane was born in Cedar county, Iowa, on the 18th of December, 1875, and his early education was acquired in a country schoolhouse, where the usual English branches were taught. He worked upon the home farm until seventeen years of age, when he began teaching school, and after following that profession for little more than three years he contin-

ued his education, matriculating in the Iowa State Normal School at Cedar Falls. There he became noted for his oratorical ability. After leaving that institution he passed an examination which won him a state certificate and again he engaged in teaching school for one term, this time in Marshall county, Iowa. During that time, however, he decided to study medicine and in the fall of 1900 he entered the Iowa State University, where he completed a course in the medical department by graduation in the spring of 1904.

While in college Dr. Crane was considered one of the best athletes of the state, devoting much time to gymnasium work and he made the state record in the shot-put, using sixteen pound shot, the distance being thirty-nine feet and nine inches. He won the championship in the inter-collegiate meets in the shot-put on two different occasions. He was also class orator while in college.

Dr. Crane came to Correctionville on the 23d of June, 1904, opening an office and has already established a splendid practice for the length of time in which he has been connected with the medical fraternity of Woodbury county. He is a member of the Alpha Fidetus, a society of the Iowa State University, and he was reared in the faith of the Methodist church, but during his college course became a member of the Congregational church.

GEORGE B. TRAINER.

George B. Trainer, a representative of the building interests of Sioux City who through this avenue of activity has contributed in marked degree to the improvement and material development of the city, having here erected about one hundred houses, was born in Pike county, Missouri, in 1851. He is a son of A. F. and Hannah (McCrum) Trainer, natives of Virginia. The father, a tailor by trade, became a prominent resident of Missouri and

served as county judge of Montgomery county for two terms, elected to that office on the Republican ticket. He took quite an active interest in political affairs, being well fitted by natural qualifications and ability for leadership in political circles. He removed from Missouri to Iowa and spent his last days in Wisconsin, where he died at the age of seventy-five years. In the family were seven children, but only two are now living, Elizabeth and George B. One brother, Edward, was killed at the battle of Antietam, while William Trainer, a druggist, died in Middleton, Missouri. Another brother, Oscar, was killed by being thrown from a horse, and John died from the effects of injuries sustained in the Civil war. One child died in infancy and our subject is the youngest of the family.

George B. Trainer was a student in the public schools of Montgomery City, Missouri, while his parents resided there. He entered upon his business career as an employe on fence work for the Northern Missouri Railroad Company, whose line now forms a part of the Wabash system. When twenty years of age he began work at the carpenter's trade and removed to Davenport, Iowa, since which time he has been a resident of this state. At the age of twenty-four he located in Poweshiek county, where he remained for eight years and in March, 1884, he came to Sioux City, where he has since been identified with building operations as a carpenter and contractor. He has built one hundred houses here and has also done considerable work in the southern part of the county and in South Dakota. He annually has a large number of important contracts and in his business is found to be reliable and enterprising as well as energetic and resolute.

On the 31st of October, 1876, occurred the marriage of Mr. Trainer and Miss Hattie Barnes, a daughter of Benjamin Franklin Barnes, who was a native of New York. Their children are Warren, Nettie, Frederick and

Lizzie. The eldest son married Miss Ada Nelson and has one child, George, while Frederick married Dessie Rock. Mr. Trainer is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and he exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party. He is a self-made man and in his business career has depended upon his own resources and labors for advancement, and whatever success he has achieved is the direct result of his energy and continued business activity.

JOHN H. DREESZEN.

John H. Dreeszen is now living a retired life in Correctionville and his rest is well merited as his labors covered twenty-one years of active connection with agricultural interests in Union township. He still owns his home place of one hundred and sixty acres and he also has another farm of a quarter section in the same township. Since the 29th of May, 1865, he has been a resident of Iowa, belonging to that class of substantial citizens, who are ever found faithful to the best interests of their respective communities and who in business life are energetic and reliable.

Many men of this class in Iowa have come from the fatherland and Mr. Dreeszen is likewise a native of Germany. His birth occurred in Holstein on the 19th of December, 1841, and in his boyhood days he mastered the branches of learning taught in the public schools there, but his knowledge of English has been acquired since coming to America. He remained a resident of Germany until 1865, when he resolved to test the truth of the favorable reports which he had heard concerning the new world. He, therefore, took passage at Hamburg on a sailing vessel which was thirty-seven days at sea on that voyage and encountered some very severe weather, but at length anchor was dropped in the harbor of New York



MR. AND MRS. J. H. DREESZEN.

and Mr. Dreeszen landed at Castle Garden on the 22d day of May, 1865. He came west to Davenport, Iowa, and for a short time worked as a farm hand. Soon afterward he learned the mason's trade there and then removed to Wilton Junction, Muscatine county. There he followed his trade until 1883, in which year he removed to Woodbury county and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of raw land situated about three and a half miles west of Correctionville. He took up his abode thereon, cleared the land, plowed the fields, planted his crops and in due time gathered good harvests. He first erected a small house and later replaced it by a commodious modern residence. He also built a large barn and other substantial outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock. He planted fruit and shade trees and continued the work of improvement along modern lines. He also bought another farm of one hundred and sixty acres, but partially improved, and thereon he erected a new dwelling, barn and other buildings. He rents this farm. In the fall of 1903 he purchased a lot and built a residence in Correctionville. He has since occupied this home and is now enjoying the fruits of his former toil while living retired from further business cares. He started out for himself in Iowa a poor man and not only had no capital but was in debt. His labor, enterprise and diligence have been the materials with which he has builded his success. He has become the possessor of two valuable farms and a good home in the village and is now one of the most substantial citizens of Union township as well as one of its most respected.

On the 8th of April, 1865, in Holstein, Germany, Mr. Dreeszen was united in marriage to Miss Magdalena Seheer, a native of Holstein. Their wedding journey consisted of a voyage to America, on which they started the day following their marriage. Seven sons were born of this union, but three died in childhood. The eldest son, Otto, is a carpenter and joiner and is now married and resides in California, where

he is conducting a fruit ranch. He has five children: Hilda, Mabel, Phoebe, Mata and Max. Henry is a farmer of Plymouth county, Iowa, and owns and cultivates one hundred and sixty acres of land. He is married and has four children, Bryan, Archie, Fred and Bertis. Ferdinand, who is engaged in the operation of the second farm purchased by his father, is married and has one child, John Louis. Rudolph, the youngest son in the family, is upon the old homestead.

Politically Mr. Dreeszen is a Democrat, but not satisfied with the attitude of the party on some questions or of the candidates which it has placed in the field he has not voted in the past few years. While living in Union township he served for eleven years as district treasurer and for one year as road supervisor. He and his wife were reared in the Lutheran faith, are members of that church and all of their children are identified therewith.

WILLIAM NEWTON FORD.

William Newton Ford, secretary of the Ford & Hollandsworth Company, dealers in lumber and building materials at Sioux City, was born in Chicago, Illinois, October 6, 1866. He came to Sioux City in April, 1888, to take charge of the lumber interests of J. H. Queal & Company, and occupied that position for fourteen years or until he formed his present connection with G. H. Hollandsworth, who is now president of the company. The business was organized February 1, 1902, and succeeded G. H. Hollandsworth, who in turn had been the successor of the St. Croix Lumber Company. Previous to that ownership the business had been the property of Sanborn & Follett, its founders, who established the yard in 1854, becoming the first lumber dealers of Sioux City. Mr. Hollandsworth, the president of the company, is a resident of Chicago.

Mr. Ford was married September 28, 1893, to Frances Lincoln, a daughter of D. K. Lin-

coln, of Fort Dodge, Iowa. They have three children: Lucy Lincoln, Burton Lincoln and Frances Dwight. Mr. Ford is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Odd Fellows society.

CHARLES COOPER.

Charles Cooper is a well known and worthy representative of the farming interests of Woodbury county and resides on section 4, Rock township. Almost forty-five years have come and gone since he became a resident of Iowa. He was born in Morgan county, Ohio, May 19, 1838, and is a son of John Cooper, who was born in England, December 4, 1806, and in his boyhood days was brought to America by his father, Joseph Cook, who settled in Morgan county. There John Cooper was reared and after arriving at years of maturity he married Frances Petty, who was born in Pennsylvania, but spent her girlhood days in Ohio. She was a daughter of Edward Petty. After his marriage Mr. Cooper engaged in farming in Morgan county and there reared his family until 1859, when he came to Iowa, settling near Marion, Linn county, upon a farm. Subsequently he located in Woodbury county, where he spent his last years with his son Charles, of this review. In the family were nine children who reached mature years, while five are still living.

Charles Cooper spent the days of his boyhood in the county of his nativity and was early trained in the work of the home farm. He attended the common schools and when a young man came to Iowa, joining his parents in Linn county. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Sarah J. Lutz, who was born in Linn county and is a daughter of Barnett Lutz, a native of Pennsylvania who was one of the first settlers of Linn county, establishing his home there in 1838. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Cooper was celebrated

on the 12th of April, 1863, and he then rented a farm in Linn county, where he carried on agricultural pursuits until 1888, when he came to Woodbury county. Here he invested his earnings in one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he broke and fenced. He lived upon that place for several years and during the last two years of his residence there he also operated another tract of one hundred and sixty acres. He expects soon, however, to put aside agricultural pursuits altogether and establish his home in Cushing, where he will live a retired life. His has been an active and useful career, characterized by unflagging diligence and unfaltering perseverance and by reason of his earnest labor he has accumulated a handsome competence that will enable him to rest from further business cares throughout the evening of his life. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cooper have been born six children: Frank B., who owns and operates a farm on section 9, Rock township; William E., also a farmer of Woodbury county; Calvin, who is living on the home farm; S. J., who is married and carries on farming; Anna M., the wife of George Horn, of Ida Grove, Iowa; and Maudie L., of Washington, D. C. They also lost one son, Orin, who died at the age of eleven years.

Mr. Cooper proudly cast his first presidential vote in 1864, supporting Abraham Lincoln, and since that time he has been a stalwart Republican but has never sought or desired office for himself. His wife is a member of the United Brethren church. They started out on their married life with no capital, but they have persistently and energetically labored to achieve a competence and while Mr. Cooper has ably managed the work of the fields his wife has carefully conducted the affairs of the household and thus their united efforts have brought excellent results. He has long been a witness of the growth and progress of the state, has seen its wild lands transformed into excellent farms, has seen towns and villages spring up, has witnessed the introduction of



MR. AND MRS. CHARLES COOPER.

the railroad, the telegraph and the telephone, and has watched with interest the progress that has been carried constantly forward until Iowa to-day ranks with the leading states of the Union.

ALBERT E. PRICE.

Albert E. Price, living on section 4, Union township, has been a resident of Iowa since 1865 and since 1867 has made his home in Woodbury county, where he is now engaged in general farming on a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres. He was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1846, and is a son of George Price, who was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1813. The paternal grandfather, William Price, was born in Rhode Island and became one of the pioneer settlers of the Keystone state. George Price was reared in Pennsylvania and was married in Luzerne county on the 9th of October, 1842, to Miss Caroline Newberry, whose birth occurred in Pennsylvania October 29, 1820. Her father, George Newberry, was a native of Connecticut and was there reared and married. Mr. and Mrs. George Price began their domestic life in Susquehanna county, where he engaged in farming for a number of years. He then sought a home in the west, taking up his abode in Whiteside county, Illinois, in 1853. He made his home near Morrison for about two years and then removed to Wisconsin, locating in Jackson county near La Crosse, where he developed a farm, making his home thereon for about ten years. On the expiration of that period he sold out and came to Iowa, locating near Clear Lake, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits for two years and on the expiration of that period located upon his present farm, on which he built a log house. He resided there in pioneer style for several years, meanwhile devoting his energies to the improve-

ment and development of his land. He planted maple seeds and later also set out a grove of trees. He likewise planted an orchard and small fruits and continued the work of cultivation and improvement year after year until his labors resulted in making a great transformation in his farm. He continued to reside thereon until his death, which occurred in 1874. His wife, who still survives him, yet resides on the old homestead with her son, Albert E. Although an invalid for eight years, able to go about only in a wheeled chair, she is yet of a cheerful disposition and has many warm friends through the neighborhood. In early life she joined the Methodist Episcopal church, of which her parents were also members, and she has been a faithful follower of its teachings down to the present and is now eighty-four years of age.

Albert E. Price was reared on the old homestead and is one of a family of four children. The eldest, Charles, was a soldier of the Civil war, serving for three years or until the cessation of hostilities. He now resides in Kingsley, Iowa, and carries on a blacksmith and wagon shop; Albert E. is the second of the family; Helen M. is the wife of Alexander Church, of Washington; and Mary is the wife of Alonzo Crother, of Oto, Iowa.

In his youth Albert E. Price received good common-school advantages and was early trained to habits of industry, economy and perseverance on the old home farm. He enlisted in Wisconsin in 1864 in response to his country's call for aid, being at that time but eighteen years of age. He joined the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, went south to Louisiana and was engaged in guard and scout duty. There he was taken ill, was in the hospital for some time and later was sent home on a furlough, where he remained until the close of the war. He was then honorably discharged at New Orleans.

After recuperating his health Mr. Price went to work upon the home farm and in 1867 he

removed to Woodbury county with his father and assisted in the development of the old homestead, whereon he has since resided. Frontier conditions existed at that time and the pioneer had to meet many of the hardships and trials of frontier life. Mr. Price aided materially in the arduous task of developing the wild land and transforming it into productive fields and as the years have gone by he has continued the work of improvement and development. In 1904 he erected a neat residence and also built two good barns. He has all the sheds and outbuildings necessary for the shelter of grain and stock and the farm is very neat and thrifty in appearance. He is recognized as one of the substantial farmers and stock-raisers of his township and is a man of exemplary character and worth, highly esteemed throughout the county.

Politically Mr. Price is a staunch Republican and cast his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, while his last presidential vote was given to William McKinley. He was elected and served for a number of years as supervisor, but whether in office or out of it he has always been loyal to the best interests of his community and has been an advocate of many progressive measures. He is a man of integrity and worth, enjoying the high esteem of a large circle of friends among whom he has long resided.

JOHN ATKIN.

John Atkin, who became a resident of Sioux City in 1868 and for many years was connected with its industrial interests, was born in Cambridgeshire, England, October 4, 1830. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. John Atkin, also natives of England, where they spent their entire lives.

John Atkin, whose name introduces this record, acquired his education in the common schools of his native country, and after putting

aside his text-books was employed at various kinds of digging and excavating. His time was thus occupied until 1858, when, believing that he might have better business opportunities in America, he crossed the Atlantic and settled at Evansville, Indiana, where he began the business of building cisterns and doing other cement work. He followed that pursuit in Indiana for ten years, or until 1868, when he came to Sioux City. Here he entered the employ of Mr. Hedges, with whom he worked for a short time and then began taking contracts of his own for the construction of cisterns. He built the first cistern of this place and he continued in business until 1872, when he disposed of his interests here and removed to Dixon county, Nebraska, where he purchased a farm. There he engaged in general agricultural pursuits for four years, or up to the time of his death, which occurred April 21, 1876.

Mr. Atkin was married in England to Miss Mary A. Mole, who was born in Cambridge November 8, 1836, a daughter of John Mole, who resided in England throughout his entire life. Her stepfather was William Sutton, who was a shepherd, and died in Evansville, Indiana. There were eight children born unto Mr. and Mrs. Atkin: Sarah A. died in childhood, in Evansville, Indiana; Rebecca is the wife of Jacob Berger, who follows farming near Potosi, Iowa, and they have seven children: George, Sadie, Mabel, deceased, William, Catherine, Lillie and Walter. Sarah J. became the wife of John Hobbs and now resides with her mother in Sioux City. She has three children: John, Ethel and Zoe. Lilly is the wife of William S. Beagley, a cigar packer, residing at No. 314 West Fourth street in this city. Elizabeth is the wife of A. G. Slade, an undertaker of Chicago, and her children are Millicent, Blanche, Lawrence, Victor, deceased, and Gerold Atkin, deceased. Joseph married Lou Abbot and is now connected with the New Grand of Sioux City. Thomas wedded Anna Gallagher and resides in Sioux City. Lena be-



JOHN ATKIN.



MRS. JOHN ATKIN.

came the wife of W. H. Harper, an electrician of this city, and they have one child, Mildred, born April 5, 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Harper make their home with Mrs. Atkin.

In his political affiliation Mr. Atkin was independent, supporting the candidate rather than party. He was well known in Sioux City, where he had many friends, and his reliability in business, as well as the many good qualities which he displayed in private life, won for him the confidence and good will of all with whom he was associated. After his death Mrs. Atkin resided upon the farm in Nebraska for a year and a half, and then returned to Sioux City, purchasing her present home at No. 316 West Fourth street, where she and her children are now living. They are all members of the Episcopal church here and they have a wide and favorable acquaintance in Sioux City.

JAMES U. COBB.

James U. Cobb, a thrifty, practical and progressive farmer of Union township, residing on section 35, where he is engaged in general agricultural pursuits and in the breeding of pure blooded shorthorn cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs, was born in Pennsylvania on the 14th of October, 1852. His father, Luman Cobb, was born in Genesee county, New York, whence he removed to Pennsylvania. He was married in the Empire state to Cordelia Francis, also a native of Genesee county, New York. After their marriage they removed to Grant county, Wisconsin, where they resided until 1861. Mr. Cobb enlisted there in the Thirty-third Wisconsin Infantry, as a member of Company D, and served for three years or until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He afterward sold his farm in the east and subsequently removed to Iowa, settling in Correctionville, where he is now living retired.

James W. Cobb spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his parents' home and ob-

tained good school privileges, attending the common schools and afterward the Plattville Normal. He was married in Grant county, Wisconsin, February 28, 1875, to Miss Amy Luella Hull, who was born and reared in that county, spending her girlhood days upon the farm where her marriage was celebrated. They lived for three years in Wisconsin and in 1878 removed to Kansas, settling in Harvey county, where Mr. Cobb purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land. There he carried on farming for five years, after which he sold that property and came to Woodbury county. Here he bought one hundred and twenty acres of land in Union township and later added to this tract until he had three hundred and sixty acres. He erected a good house and barn and continued to carry on general agricultural pursuits there until 1902, when he traded that property for his present farm adjoining the corporation limits of Correctionville. Here he has one hundred and forty-four acres of rich and arable land, upon which is a large, two-story residence, a substantial barn and, in fact, all modern equipments and accessories. He also owns two houses and lots in the town. In addition to the cultivation of the fields he is engaged in the raising of pure blooded shorthorn cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs, and is to-day numbered among the substantial and prosperous residents of the township. He is a man of strong force of character, possessing keen business ability and marked enterprise and his prosperity is due to his own well directed labors and the assistance of his estimable wife.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cobb have been born thirteen children: Nora, deceased; Edward, at home; Byron and Clyde, who are in the state of Washington; Mary, the wife of Arthur Lampman, of Ida county; Cordelia, the wife of Luther Bailey, of Woodbury county; Roswell, James, Marcia, Fielding, Susie, Forest and Valerie, all at home. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church

and in politics Mr. Cobb is an earnest Republican, unfaltering in his allegiance to the party and its principles. He has been a resident of Woodbury county for twenty years and during this period has improved and developed two excellent farms. He has never sought to figure in any light before the public aside from his business interests, but therein he has demonstrated his powers, showing marked enterprise and sound business judgment.

D. W. CONNOLLE.

In reviewing the history of D. W. Connolle one is reminded of the words of a great New York financier. "If you're not a success don't blame the time you live in, don't blame the place you occupy, don't blame the circumstances you're surrounded with—lay the blame where it belongs—to yourself. Not in time, place or circumstance, but in the man, lies success. If you want success you must pay the price." Mr. Connolle, with full understanding of this fact, has done his best to gain success by his own efforts and by indefatigable energy, perseverance and well applied business principles has won the victory which he started out to win years ago. He is now extensively engaged in the loan and banking business in Anthon and to this undertaking has directed his energies for the past fifteen years.

Mr. Connolle is a native of Jones county, Iowa, and a son of Daniel Connolle, whose birth occurred in County Clare, Ireland, in 1815. When a young man of sixteen years his father crossed the Atlantic from the Emerald Isle to Boston, Massachusetts, and subsequently he came to Iowa, casting in his lot among the pioneer settlers of Jones county. In 1849, attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast, he made his way to California, where he spent five years in mining, meeting with fair success. On the expiration of that period he returned to Jones county, Iowa, ar-

riving there in 1854. He was married there to Bridget Quinlivan, an Irish lady, who was born in County Clare. Mr. Connolle was a prominent farmer of Jones county, where he resided continuously from 1854 until 1897. He was then called to his final rest at the age of eighty-two, and died full of years and honors, for he was one of the most respected and worthy citizens of his community. His wife passed away in 1879. In their family were three children, of whom D. W. Connolle is the second in order of birth. The others are Catherine, the wife of P. M. Sullivan, a prominent farmer of Kedron township, Woodbury county; and J. D., a resident of Anthon.

Upon the home farm D. W. Connolle was reared to manhood, and when he had mastered the branches of learning taught in the public schools he attended the Monticello high school. Later he engaged in teaching for a few winter terms and after arriving at man's estate he turned his attention to merchandising, which he followed in Cascade, Iowa, for four or five years. In 1885 he returned to Montana and at Butte was engaged in mining and also in the conduct of a brickyard. His activity in business there and his well managed interests brought to his success during the three years of his residence in the northwest. Returning then to Iowa he located in Sioux City, where he engaged in the loan business, making loans on farm lands in Iowa and Nebraska. He also engaged in buying and selling property in Woodbury county and has been active and successful in this business continuously since. In 1902 he established the Citizens' State Bank with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars and he is now the principal stockholder. In 1903 he built his present fine bank building which is well equipped for the purpose used. He also built in the same block a large two-story business house, containing two stores on the first floor with offices above. This was erected at a cost of thirty thousand dollars and is the finest business block in the attractive

little town of Anthon. Mr. Connole has thus aided materially in the upbuilding and improvement of the town and his efforts in its behalf have been far-reaching and beneficial. In addition to his business interests here he owns large mining and ranching interests and other property in Montana and he makes an annual trip to Butte to superintend his investments in that part of the country.

Politically Mr. Connole is a Jacksonian Democrat, giving firm allegiance to the party. He was reared in the Catholic faith and is a member of the Catholic church. He is well known not only in the village in which he makes his home, but also in Sioux City and throughout Woodbury county. Starting out in life with few educational and pecuniary advantages he became imbued with a laudable ambition to attain something better and has steadily advanced in those walks of life demanding intellectuality, business ability and fidelity, and to-day he commands the respect and esteem not only of his immediate community but of the entire county. His record should prove a source of inspiration to many a young man on starting out in life as he did a few years ago with no capital save brains, integrity, determination and perseverance—which, after all constitute the best capital, and without which wealth, influence and position amount to naught.

GUSTAV ANDERSON.

Gustav Anderson, who is at the head of the wall paper, painting and decorating establishment of Anderson & Abel—the leading enterprise of the kind in Sioux City—was born in Sweden in 1861, his parents being Gustav and Caroline (Janson) Anderson. The father spent his entire life in Sweden, where he carried on business as a contractor. He served in the Swedish army and was a member of the Swedish Lutheran church. His wife, also

a native of Sweden, is now living in Sioux City, at the age of sixty-three years, having come to the United States in 1895. She also belongs to the Swedish Lutheran church. By her marriage she became the mother of seven children, four of whom are now living: Carl, a jeweler of Sioux City; Axel A., who went to Alaska six years ago and located some claims which have proven very profitable; Ida, the wife of Jonas Olson, a manufacturing jeweler of Sioux City; and Gustav.

The last named was a student in the public schools of his native country and also attended a business college there. At the age of eighteen he became interested in the wall paper business in Sweden, continuing in that line for three years. He then came to the United States in July, 1881, and located first at Blair, Nebraska, where he dealt in wall paper until 1885. In the fall of that year he came to Sioux City and entered into partnership with Andrew Almskog, under the firm name of Almskog & Anderson. This partnership was continued for fourteen years, when Mr. Anderson, upon the death of Mr. Almskog, purchased his interest. He divided the business and selling a half interest in the retail department to Mr. Abel, it is conducted under the name of Anderson & Abel, but Mr. Anderson is sole owner of the wholesale business, conducted under the old firm name of Almskog & Anderson, the stock being on the second floor of Plymouth block, at the corner of Fourth and Court streets. The retail business is at 611 Fifth street, where is carried a large line of wall paper, moldings and paper hangers' supplies, painters' supplies, artists materials, picture frames and moldings, and they also do decorating and take contracts for painting. This is the largest concern of the kind in Sioux City and the two houses represent an investment of fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Anderson was married in 1901 to Christine Nilson, a daughter of Peter Nilson, a coal dealer of Sioux City. She was born in Nor-

way in 1868 and they had one child, Irene Lilian, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are members of the Swedish Lutheran church, and a constantly growing circle of friendship indicates the position which they hold in the regard of those who know them. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows, the Svenska Monitoren, the Freidhein Society—a church organization—and the Commercial Club, while his political support is given the Republican party. His has been pre-eminently a business career, his time and energies being devoted to the development of his commercial interests, and yet he has never been neglectful of social or moral obligations or remiss in the duties of citizenship.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Throughout his entire life John Williams has devoted his time and energies to agricultural pursuits and is now following general farming and stock-raising on section 8, Wolf Creek township. He was born in Montgomeryshire, England, on the 10th of April, 1846. His father, John Williams, Sr., is a native of Shropshire, England, where also occurred the birth of Thomas Williams, the grandfather. John Williams, Sr., was reared in the place of his nativity and was married there to Miss Ann Farmer, a native of the same locality. They became the parents of ten children, three sons and seven daughters, and the sons and five daughters are yet living. With the exception of John Williams, of this review, all reside in England. He was reared to farm life in Montgomeryshire and in Shropshire and received common-school advantages in his youth. He continued to assist his father for a number of years after attaining his majority and also worked as a farm laborer in the neighborhood, but the business possibilities of the new world attracted him and bidding adieu to home and friends he sailed for America in 1887, landing

at New York city. He made his way direct to Sioux City, Iowa, and through the two succeeding years was employed by the month upon the farm where he now resides. He then rented the place for three years and on the expiration of that period purchased the property. He has added to and repaired the house and he also has substantial outbuildings and many modern improvements. His farming methods are progressive and he has the strong determination and qualities of perseverance which enable him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. Owing to his careful management and enterprise he has become the owner of a large and valuable farm, comprising three hundred and twenty acres on section 8, Wolf Creek township.

In 1891 Mr. Williams returned to England to visit his parents and the scenes among which his boyhood days were passed. While in that country he was married on the 5th of March, 1892, to Miss Rose H. Harrison, a native of England, and soon afterward they started for the new world. They began their domestic life upon the farm in Iowa which has since been their home and unto them have been born five children: Bessie, Harry, Leslie, Walter and Isabelle.

Politically Mr. Williams is a Prohibitionist and because of his strong temperance principles gives his support to the party which embodies his ideas upon this question. He has served as a member of the school board, but otherwise has held no public office, preferring to do his duty as a private citizen rather than as a public official. He and his wife were reared in the faith of the Episcopal church and are now members of the Methodist Episcopal church, which holds its meetings at schoolhouse No. 8. To the teachings of that denomination they are true and loyal, while in the church work they take an active and helpful part. In his business career Mr. Williams has demonstrated the power of energy in winning success through the opportunities which the new world affords



MR. AND MRS. JOHN WILLIAMS.

in a business way. He is a leading and influential farmer of Wolf Creek township, successfully engaged in the raising of high graded Hereford cattle as well as in the production of crops best adapted to soil and climate. Without special advantages to aid him in his youth he came to America with no capital and, beginning life in Woodbury county as a farm hand, he has steadily worked his way upward until he has attained high financial standing.

E. W. ERB.

E. W. Erb, numbered among the highly respected and progressive farmers of Woodbury county now making his home on section 10, Rutland township, is numbered among the native sons of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Williams county, that state, on the 4th of February, 1854. His father, Jacob Erb, was born in Pennsylvania, and was of German lineage, and the mother, who bore the maiden name of Susanna Weaver, was also a native of the Keystone state. Removing to Ohio, Jacob Erb engaged in farming in Williams county and there reared his family. Subsequently he made his way to South Dakota, where he lived for eight or nine years and then came to Woodbury county, living a retired life in Pierson until he was called to his final rest on the 4th of March, 1902. His wife died at the same time and they were interred in the same grave. E. W. Erb is the second in order of birth of their nine children. The others are as follows: Ephraim Erb, the eldest, is deceased; Samuel is a resident of Woodbury county; William makes his home in Cedar county, Iowa; Jacob is living in Michigan; Anthony is in Cedar county; Mary is the wife of Joseph Brown, of Michigan; Amelia died at the age of nineteen years; and Lucinda is the wife of Robert Brown, of Perry, Iowa.

E. W. Erb spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the usual manner of farmer lads on

the old homestead in Williams county, Ohio, and during the winter months attended the public schools, while in the summer seasons he worked on the farm. He was married there on the 25th of August, 1884, to Miss Mary Winter, who was born in Defiance county, Ohio, and was there reared. Her father was Christopher Winter, a native of Germany. The year following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Erb removed to Iowa, locating in Clinton county and Mr. Erb and his brother rented and cultivated a tract of land for five years. He then came to Woodbury county, where he again operated a rented farm for a year and then purchased another eighty-acre tract of land, upon which he now resides. Locating on this farm he at once began its further development and improvement, and he has since added to the place from time to time as his financial resources would permit and now has two hundred and forty acres in one body. He has built a good barn and other structures for the shelter of grain and stock, has placed his fields under a high state of cultivation and has always made a specialty of the raising of cattle and hogs. He annually feeds a carload of steers for the market. Fruit trees and shade trees upon his place were set out by him and the former are now in good bearing condition.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Erb has been blessed with two children, Emma and Elsie. The parents are members of the Christian church of Pierson, of which Mr. Erb is an officer. He votes with the Republican party, but has never desired political preferment as his business affairs make constant demands upon his energies and time. He has given his close attention to his business with the result that his strong determination and perseverance have proven an excellent foundation upon which to build his success, and although he started out in life empty-handed he now possesses a farm which is valuable and well improved, indicating that the owner is a leading agriculturist of his community.

SILAS KIMM.

Upon a farm on section 2, Rutland township, Silas Kimm resides and is there engaged in the cultivation of one hundred and thirty-two acres, which is his own property. He is numbered among the early settlers of the state, having come to Iowa in 1864, and since 1887 he has resided continuously in Woodbury county. He was born in Oneida county, New York, October 25, 1857, and is a son of Henry Kimm, a native of Germany, who remained through the period of his minority in the land of his nativity and then came to America, settling in Oneida county, New York. There he carried on farming for a number of years and five of his children were born in that county. In 1864 he removed with his family to Iowa, taking up his abode in Benton county, where he developed a good farm. He spent his last years there and was a well known and respected agriculturist of that community.

Silas Kimm was reared in Benton county upon the old homestead and is largely a self-educated and self-made man, although to some extent he attended the common schools in his boyhood days. He removed to Ida county, Iowa, in early manhood and in Sac county he was married on the 28th of October, 1885, to Miss Johannah Warneke, a native of Germany, whose girlhood days were passed in Wisconsin. The young couple located in Odebolt, Iowa, where Mr. Kimm was engaged in the grain business for two years. They then removed to a farm in Ida county, near Holstein, and after a year there passed Mr. Kimm purchased his present farm, comprising one hundred and thirty-two acres on section 2, Rutland township, Woodbury county. He immediately began the further development and improvement of this place, later erected a good house and planted maple, willow and cottonwood trees, so that he now has a fine grove upon his place. He also set out an orchard and planted small fruit, has fenced his land and in connection with general farming has engaged in stock-

raising. In 1903 Mr. Kimm was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 23d of October, of that year. They were the parents of eight children: Caroline, Henry D., Fred, Hannah and Anna, twins, Lura and Laura, twins, and Marie. Politically Mr. Kimm is a staunch Democrat, but has never sought or desired office, as his attention has been fully occupied by his business affairs. He and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal church and are well known in Rutland township, where they have many warm friends.

J. D. BELL.

Almost a century and a half has passed since George Washington said that agriculture is the most useful as well as the most honorable occupation to which man directs his energies and the truth of this saying has been abundantly verified in the history of this country and stands to-day, as it did then, an unquestioned fact. Mr. Bell, of this review, widely and favorably known for his activity and integrity in business affairs, is engaged in general farming on section 4, Rutland township, where he owns and operates two hundred and forty acres of well improved and valuable land.

He was born in Macon county, Illinois, September 27, 1842. His father, Josiah Bell, was born in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1815, and the grandfather, Abraham Bell, was a native of Scotland, whence he emigrated to America, becoming one of the early settlers of Pennsylvania. Josiah Bell was reared in the Keystone state and was married in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, to Mary Doyle, who was born in Pennsylvania and was of Welsh and German lineage. About 1835 Mr. Bell came with his family to the middle west, settling in Macon county, Illinois, among its pioneer residents. There he opened up a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he reared his family. At the time of



J. D. BELL AND FAMILY.

the Civil war he joined the boys in blue as a defender of the Union cause, enlisting in the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, with which he served until the close of the war. Being a saddler by trade he was engaged to work in that way in the army and he also did service in the ranks. He died at the Soldiers' Home in Quincy, Illinois, in the '80s, having for a number of years survived his wife, who passed away in 1867. In their family were eleven children, ten of whom reached adult age.

J. D. Bell, who was the third in order of birth, was in his boyhood days occupied with the duties of the schoolroom, the pleasures of the playground and the work of the home farm. His youth was passed in Macon county, amid the wild scenes of frontier life, and he had to walk from two to four miles to school, going through the woods along a blazed road. He was a young man of only eighteen years when he responded to the country's call for aid, enlisting on the 21st of April, 1861, in response to President Lincoln's first call for troops. He joined Company A of the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, a regiment commanded by General Grant. He marched first from Springfield to Naples, Illinois, thence to Quincy and across the river there into Missouri. He was first under fire at the battle of Fredericktown, Missouri, and was engaged in the campaign against bushwhackers. He participated in the siege of Corinth, and the battles of Holly Springs and Iuka, and was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland and under command of General Buell went to Louisville, Kentucky. He was also in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, in the engagements of Crab Orchard, Nashville and Stone River, Knob Gap, Liberty Gap, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Jonesboro and Franklin, and was twice wounded. On one occasion he sustained a gunshot wound through the knee and a piece of shell also struck his heel, crippling him badly, as both wounds were in the same leg. He was held a prisoner for six days and was then re-captured, after which

he was taken to the hospital at Nashville, and later to Cincinnati, where he remained for some time, for when he had recovered he served in the hospital as a steward. Later he rejoined his regiment at Stevenson, Alabama, and was in the battle of Chickamauga, where the regiment lost heavily, there being two hundred killed and wounded, while five hundred were taken prisoners. Mr. Bell was in the siege of Chattanooga and of Missionary Ridge, also went on the Atlanta campaign, during which he participated in some of the hardest fought battles of the war and then returned to Nashville and drove out the forces under General Hood. There he served until the close of the war and veteranized at Ooltewah, Tennessee, after which he went to Huntsville, Alabama, in pursuit of General Hood and thence to North Carolina, being in that state at the time of General Lee's surrender. Again returning to Nashville, he was then sent to New Orleans and to Texas, whence he went to San Antonio and there he was mustered out and returned home, being honorably discharged at Springfield, Illinois. He had served for four years, nine months and five days in defense of the old flag and the Union cause, and made for himself a most creditable military record. He never faltered in the performance of any duty no matter where it led and he suffered all the hardships of war, but his loyalty remained unshaken and he displayed valor equal to many a veteran of twice his years.

After the close of hostilities Mr. Bell returned to his home in Illinois, where he remained for a year. He then went to Lee county, Illinois, where he was married on the 26th of February, 1868, to Miss Emma Van Norsdel, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Isaac Van Norsdel, who settled in Illinois about 1862. After his marriage Mr. Bell worked at the carpenter's trade for a year and then began in the grain business, conducting an elevator for two years. Upon the expiration of that period he removed to Sterling,

Whiteside county, Illinois, and was there engaged in the manufacture of farm implements and furniture for about nine years. In 1878 he came to Iowa, settling first in Marshall county, where he operated a tract of rented land for four years. On the expiration of that period he came to Woodbury county, where he purchased two hundred and forty acres, upon which he is now living. His farm was then a tract of raw land, but he at once began to improve it and has continued the work of cultivation up to the present time. He arrived here in February, 1883, when the land was covered with snow and a big blizzard was raging. He suffered many hardships and privations of pioneer life while developing his farm, but after a few years the land became productive and yielded to him a good living. He planted a grove of maple trees and erected substantial buildings upon his place. An orchard was also planted by him and he fenced the farm and in connection with his crops he engaged in the raising of graded stock, making a specialty of horses, cattle and hogs.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell are the parents of nine children: Clarence, who is married and is a farmer of Plymouth county, Iowa; Arthur, who is a farmer and resides in Woodbury county; Charles N., who is married and carries on agricultural pursuits in this county; Hattie Mary, the wife of Bert Whall, a farmer of the same county; Alfred, who is carrying on the home property; Frank; Minnie; Lester and Nellie. They also lost four children. Their first born, Ulysses, died at the age of nineteen years. Rosetta died at the age of eleven months. Florence died when twelve years of age. Stella died in infancy.

Mr. Bell has been a life-long Republican casting his ballot for the presidential candidates of that party since voting for General Grant in 1868. The cause of education has found in him a warm friend and he has put forth effective and earnest effort in its behalf. He has been a member of the school board for a

number of years and he has also served as commissioner of highways. He and his wife are members of the Dunkard or Brethren church, and while living in Illinois he belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His residence in Woodbury county covers almost a quarter of a century and he has won the favorable opinion of his fellow men by reason of his activity and reliability in business, and his loyalty in citizenship, which is equal today to that which he displayed upon southern battlefields during the period of the Civil war.

MRS. MARY SCHLUPP.

Mrs. Mary Schlupp, of Sioux City, was born in Meehlenburg, Germany, August 21, 1839, a daughter of Christ and Christina (Barton) Oemig. In June, 1858, she became a resident of Sioux City, making the journey from St. Louis to Omaha by boat and remaining in the latter place for a week. She then continued on the trip by water and has since been a resident of Sioux City, being numbered among its most worthy pioneer ladies.

In April, 1859, she gave her hand in marriage to John Schaible, who was a shoemaker by trade, having a shop on Pearl street between Fourth and Fifth streets. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and died in Sioux City, Iowa, March, 1866. In April, 1867, Mrs. Schaible gave her hand in marriage to John Charles Schlupp, of Sioux City. He, too, was a shoemaker by trade and followed that pursuit for six years after their marriage. In 1873 he built the Washington House, which still stands on Pearl street between Fifth and Sixth streets, and was proprietor of this hotel up to the time of his death, which occurred August 1, 1882, when he was fifty-five years of age. He was a popular landlord, conducting a good hostelry and by his endeavor to please his patrons and make the house a desirable place



J. C. SCHLUPP.



MRS. MARY SCHLUPP.

of entertainment for the traveling public he won favor with those who gave to him their business support. At the time of the Civil war he responded to the country's call for aid, enlisting on the 24th of September, 1864, as a member of Company G, Fifty-eighth Regiment of New York Volunteers, with which he served until July 6, 1865, when the war having closed he was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tennessee.

By her first marriage Mrs. Schlupp had five children, of whom three are now deceased. The others are: Emma, the wife of Henry Corrigan; and Louise, the wife of Mark Runyan, of Sioux City. By the second marriage there were six children, of whom one has passed away. Rosa, the eldest, is the wife of F. L. Hagan, of Sioux City. Jennie, George, Matilda and Mary are all at home with their mother and the family are members of the First Presbyterian church of Sioux City. They are well known here and their circle of friends is an extensive one. Mrs. Schlupp has resided in Sioux City for forty-six years and has therefore been a witness of the greater part of its growth and development.

PHILLIP WILLIAM MAXEINER.

Phillip William Maxeiner, who for almost twenty years has been conducting the New England Bakery of Sioux City, in which he has built up a large wholesale as well as retail trade, was born in Galena, Illinois, June 10, 1855. His father, Phillip William Maxeiner, Sr., a native of Germany, came to America in 1845, settling in Galena, where he engaged in the merchant tailoring business. He is now living in Galena, at the age of eighty-one years. He married Miss Barbara Brendel, and they became the parents of thirteen children, of whom eight are yet living.

Mr. Maxeiner, of this review, the second child and eldest son of the family, attended the

public schools of his native city and also the Lutheran College, in which he was graduated with the class of 1872, when seventeen years of age. He then began learning the baker's trade in Galena, which he followed there until 1878, when he removed to Colorado and was engaged in business at Leadville and at Denver. In the spring of 1885 he came to Sioux City and opened the New England Bakery, which he has since conducted, and has developed a business that has reached paying proportions, both in the wholesale and retail departments. The excellence of his products, his earnest desire to please his patrons and his reliability have been the basic elements of his success, and have led to the development of a large trade.

On the 16th of May, 1880, Mr. Maxeiner was married to Miss Theresa Thiele, at Leadville, Colorado, Miss Thiele traveling from her home at Galena, Illinois, to meet her husband. Her father, for many years engaged in cabinet-making in Galena, is now deceased. Six sons were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Maxeiner, of whom three died in infancy. Phillip William, twenty-one years of age, is a coxswain on board the United States battleship Alabama, and has been in the service for four and a half years. Frank, nineteen years of age, is working in his father's bakery. Edmond, six years of age, completes the family.

In the spring of 1904 Mr. Maxeiner was elected alderman from the fourth ward with a plurality of one hundred and forty-four over a normal Republican majority of one hundred and twenty. He is chairman of the police and railroads committees, and is a member of the committees on conduct and account of officers, judiciary, streets, alleys and bridges and special assessments. He has always been an earnest advocate of Democratic principles. He is president of the Germania Society, was formerly president of the Sons of Hernan, is past chancellor commander of Damon Lodge, No. 2, K. P., of Denver, Colorado, and belongs

to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America. The family attend the English Lutheran church. During almost twenty years' residence in Sioux City he has demonstrated his right to be classed with its leading business men, and he owes his success largely to the fact that he has persevered in a business in which he embarked as a young tradesman.

JAMES DOUGHTY.

James Doughty, who is making a specialty of probate, realty and insurance law in his practice as a member of the Iowa bar, with which he has been identified for fourteen years, was born on a farm near Meadville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of April, 1855. His paternal grandfather, James Doughty, was born and reared near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Though little is known concerning the early history of his ancestors, he was one of a large family and his brother William was chief naval constructor at Washington in the early part of the century, while another brother, Thomas Doughty, was a landscape artist of considerable note. James Doughty, the grandfather, located near Meadville, Pennsylvania, on a farm and in that locality married Miss Nancy Hamilton. Their children were Thomas, William Hamilton and Margaret. The first named, after a short course in Allegheny College, removed westward and located at Leclaire, Iowa, after which he engaged in steam-boating on the Mississippi river. During the war of the Rebellion he was chief engineer of a river fleet of gunboats under Commodore Porter, who especially commended him for meritorious service. After the war he resumed steam-boating on the river, but failing health compelled him to engage in less arduous work and he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he died in 1896. Margaret

Doughty became the wife of Peter C. Heydrick and resides in Erie, Pennsylvania.

William Hamilton Doughty, the father of our subject, was born and reared near Meadville, Pennsylvania, and after arriving at years of maturity he wedded Isabel Hurst McCurdy, who was also a native of that locality and was the eldest of three daughters of Robert and Eleanor (Hurst) McCurdy. William H. Doughty was a graduate of Allegheny College, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, one of the oldest educational institutions in the state. His course in that institution was completed in 1852 and he afterward engaged in teaching school. During the same period he studied law and in due time was admitted to practice in the courts of Crawford county, but the office confinement proving detrimental to his health he returned to the home farm, being also prompted to take this step because his father needed his assistance. He assumed the management of the old homestead about the time of the outbreak of the Civil war and a part of the farm he inherited upon the death of his father in 1864. There he resided for many years and upon the old homestead all of his children were born. In 1886, however, he sold the farm and removed to a farm in North Dakota, on which he still makes his home. There his wife died in June, 1899, at the age of sixty-eight years. In their family were eleven children.

James Doughty, the eldest of this number, acquired his rudimentary education in the district schools near Meadville, Pennsylvania, and later he attended the grammar and high schools of that city, while in 1873 he entered Allegheny College and was graduated there with the class of 1878. While in college he was a member of the Philo-Franklin Literary Society, to which his father had also belonged while attending that institution. James Doughty was likewise a member of the Scientific Club and of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity, and he was graduated as the first

lieutenant of the military department, the college being a government detail school. After his graduation he registered as a law student with Hon. Myron Park Davis, a prominent attorney of Meadville, and was admitted to the Crawford county bar in February, 1881, and to the Erie county bar the following June. Two years later he was admitted to practice in the federal courts of Pittsburg and at the same time was appointed United States attorney for the district of western Pennsylvania.

After four years devoted to law practice in the state of his nativity Mr. Doughty removed to the west and in May, 1885, located in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he entered the real-estate and abstract office of Simmons & Pope, taking charge of the law and insurance business of that firm. He remained with them until the dissolution of their partnership early in the following year. He then purchased the law and loan business and the library of Roy Billingsley at Vinton, Benton county, Iowa, where he practiced until August, 1888, when he was offered and accepted the position of attorney for the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, a large mortgage company located at Storm Lake, but since removed to Sioux City. With this concern he remained until July, 1890, when he took up his abode in Sioux City to accept a similar position offered him by the Union Trust Company, one of the most prominent financial institutions in the state, but its career was terminated by the financial panic of 1893. In June of that year Mr. Doughty was appointed receiver for the company and this appointment has given him a wide and valuable experience in the management of such estates. In the spring of 1894 Mr. Doughty was elected police judge of Sioux City on the Republican ticket and held the office for one term. Though always an ardent and active Republican he has never been a candidate for any other office of prominence. His relations with the financial concerns before mentioned and also with other enterprises have brought him valuable experi-

ence in examining titles and other branches of law bearing upon real property and his insurance business has gained him a comprehensive familiarity with insurance laws. He, therefore, makes a specialty in his practice of realty and insurance law as well as a probate practice, preferring these lines to trial work. He is regarded as one of the strong representatives of his specialty and has an important and valuable clientele.

Mr. Doughty is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is a Royal Arch Mason. He also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and Sioux City Boat Club. In his western home he has gained prestige by reason of his ability, his devotion to his clients' interests and his laudable ambition, and has carved his name high on the keystone of the legal arch of northwestern Iowa.

JOHN J. WOOD.

John J. Wood, numbered among Iowa's native sons, was born in Jackson county on the 30th of December, 1853. His parents were John C. and Rachel (Strawn) Wood, both of whom are natives of Canada, where the father followed the occupation of farming. On leaving that country he went first to Illinois and subsequently came to Iowa, settling in this state in the '40s, when it was a frontier region with few improvements. He located in Jackson county and aided in reclaiming the wild land for the purposes of civilization. Later he removed to Howard county and afterward to Benton county, where he reared his family.

John J. Wood largely spent the days of his boyhood in Benton county, living upon the home farm, where he was early taught to perform the duties of the fields. His educational privileges were extremely limited because his services were needed in the work of plowing, planting and harvesting. On leaving Benton

county he removed to Cedar county, where he continued to engage in agricultural pursuits, following farming there until 1884. In that year he came to Woodbury county and secured a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres. The hardships and privations of frontier life were to be met, but he was willing to face its difficulties in order to eventually become the owner of a good and well improved farm. He broke his land, placed the fields under cultivation, fenced the tract, planted a grove, erected good buildings and, in fact, has performed every department of farm labor that leads to good results. He raises good stock and his fields also produce rich crops.

In May, 1877, Mr. Wood was united in marriage to Miss Frances E. Davis, who was born in DeKalb county, Illinois. They are the parents of six children: Lee J., a resident farmer of Wolf Creek township; Edward J., who is also in business for himself; Arthur E.; Dannie C.; George G.; and Lucy M. Politically Mr. Wood is a staunch Republican who cast his first presidential vote for Rutherford B. Hayes and has since supported each candidate of the party for the highest office within the gift of the people. He has been a resident of Woodbury county for twenty years and his entire life has been passed in Iowa, so that he is largely familiar with its history, while in Woodbury county he has helped forward the work of improvement and is known as a representative farmer.

DAVID W. HUFFMAN.

David W. Huffman, living on section 18, Kedron township, is well known as a stock-raiser, making a specialty of the breeding and raising of pure blooded Aberdeen Angus cattle. For this purpose he has extensive pastures in which he feeds his stock and he also has good improvements upon his farm, the buildings affording ample shelter for the stock in the winter

seasons. He owns altogether four hundred and eighty acres of valuable land in northwestern Iowa, having two hundred and forty acres in the home place. Mr. Huffman is a product of the middle west—this section of the country which has had such rapid and substantial growth as to make its development appear almost marvelous. Becoming imbued with the enterprising spirit of his time and locality Mr. Huffman has so labored that his work has formed the basis of excellent success and his good management has guided him from humble surroundings to a position of affluence.

A native of Bureau county, Illinois, he was born near Princeton on the 4th of April, 1852, and is a son of Isaac Huffman, who was born and reared in New Jersey. The mother bore the maiden name of Eleanor Grundyke, and she, too, was a native of New Jersey. Removing to the west, Isaac Huffman settled in Bureau county, Illinois, and was identified with its early development, aiding in laying broad and deep the foundation upon which its present prosperity and progress rested. There he opened a farm and continued its cultivation until his death, which occurred in 1854, when his son, David W., was a child of two years. The mother afterward married again. There were four children by the first union, including David W. Huffman, whose name introduces this review. He was reared as a farmer boy and had fair school advantages.

When a young man Mr. Huffman came to Iowa, settling first in Pottawattamie county, where he purchased land and began the development of a farm, continuing its cultivation for ten years. It was during that period that he was married, having in 1874 wedded Miss Alameda Rinehart, whose birth occurred in Cook county, Illinois, and who was a daughter of H. W. Rinehart, one of the early settlers of Iowa. The year 1884 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Huffman in this county and he bought the farm where he resides. With characteristic energy he began its development and improve-



MR. AND MRS. D. W. HUFFMAN.

ment. He had here three hundred and twenty acres, but after a time he sold a portion of this, now retaining possession of two hundred and forty acres in the home place. The neat residence upon the farm was erected by him and the barns and outbuildings were also put up under his supervision. He has planted an orchard which is just now coming into bearing and good improvements of every character are seen upon his place. He has also purchased two other farms in Kedron township and one in Miller township and his landed possessions are now extensive and valuable. He makes a business of the raising of the pure blooded Duroc Jersey hogs and Aberdeen Angus cattle. He now has a herd of thirteen head of cattle with a fine imported bull at the head. In this way he has done much to improve the grade of stock raised in the county and prices paid for cattle and hogs have been thereby advanced.

Mrs. and Mrs. Huffman have become the parents of fourteen children, all of whom are living and four of the sons and one daughter have reached mature years and two of the sons are now engaged in business for themselves. As a citizen Mr. Huffman is interested in all that pertains to the progress and welfare of his community and in politics he is a staunch Republican who has served as trustee of his township, but has never been active in politics in the sense of office seeking, preferring to do his service as a private citizen rather than as a public official. He has been, however, a director of schools and believes in employing competent teachers and giving the children the best possible educational privileges in order to fit them for life's practical duties. A resident of Woodbury county for a quarter of a century, he has witnessed much of its growth and has been the champion of many of its measures for improvement, so that he is now widely and favorably known. His success is justly merited and much enjoyed, for it yields to him the conveniences and comforts which go to make life worth living.

HENRY F. GILLETT.

Through a long period Henry F. Gillett carried on general farming in Grant township, where he owned and operated one hundred and sixty acres of land and now he is living retired, for his labor in former years made it possible that he should enjoy a period of rest in the evening of his life. He is an honored settler of Woodbury county, his residence here covering more than one-third of a century, while since 1856 he has made his home in the state. He was born in Geneseo, Wyoming county, New York, May 2, 1829. The family is of English ancestry and William Gillett, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of New York. He served his country as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, valiantly aiding in the cause of independence. He reared his family in the Empire state and it was there that Grove Gillett, the father of our subject, was born and reared, his native place being Wyoming county. After arriving at years of maturity he married Miss Nancy Bedford, who was born in New York and was a daughter of Squire Bedford, a native of England, who became a prominent and influential resident of the community in which he made his home. He died, however, during the girlhood days of Mrs. Gillett. Grove Gillett was a mechanic who followed the trade of a carpenter and joiner, and as a contractor did considerable mill and bridge work. He was a soldier of the Black Hawk war. In 1838 he removed to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where he settled on a farm and did work at the business of building mills and bridges. In 1870 he came to Iowa and took up his abode on a farm in Woodbury county, where he spent his last years, passing away in April, 1872. His wife had died a number of years before in Clinton county, Iowa, and Mr. Gillett afterward married again. Henry F. Gillett is one of thirteen children born of the father's first marriage, twelve of whom reached years of maturity, while four are now living.

Henry F. Gillett came to Iowa with his parents in 1850, at which time the family home was established in the northern part of Clinton county and there he was reared on the home farm, no event of special importance occurring to vary the routine of farm life and work for him in his youth. He had fair common-school advantages and the lessons of industry, economy and integrity were instilled into his mind and have borne fruit in later years.

Mr. Gillett was married in Clinton county on Christmas day of 1851 to Miss Sarah Sleeper, who was a native of Vermont and an early settler of Iowa. He afterward engaged in farming in Clinton county for a number of years and in 1867 he came to Woodbury county, locating first in Miller township, where he purchased a tract of land and engaged in farming for some time. He then sold out and in 1869 secured a homestead in Wolf Creek township which he improved. Later he sold this and bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of raw land in Grant township. This he placed under the plow and opened up a farm on which he made good improvements. There he carried on agricultural pursuits for a number of years or until 1890, when he rented his land and removed to Anthon, where he built a good home and has since lived retired. His property is an indication of his life of thrift and industry, for all that he possesses has been acquired through his own unremitting labor and careful management. He still owns two valuable farms and a good home in Anthon.

In 1880 Mr. Gillett was called upon to mourn the loss of his first wife, who died August 22d, of that year. There were eight children of that marriage, of whom six are living: Catherine A., the wife of Platt Hall; Edgar K., of Anthon; Amelia, the wife of N. E. Palmer, of this county; Antoinette, the wife of Edwin Carlin, of Anthon; William, who is living in Lemars, Iowa; Dora E., who attained adult age and was married, but is now

deceased; and Deborah, the wife of Fred Horton, of Sioux City. In March, 1883, Mr. Gillett was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Mary Morey, a widow, who was born in Chenango county, New York, and was a daughter of Esquire Brooks, who removed with his family to Illinois, becoming one of the pioneer residents of Bureau county, where Mrs. Gillett was reared. She had four children by her first marriage: Harvey Morey, who is living in Ida county, Iowa; Dora, the wife of T. S. Snell, of Ida Grove; Fred, now of Anthon; and Charles, deceased.

Politically Mr. Gillett is a Republican, having supported the party since its organization, while his first ballot was cast for General Scott in 1852. Since locating in Anthon he has lived a retired life. He has a wide and favorable acquaintance throughout the county, where he has lived for thirty-seven years and with the prosperity and development of which he has been closely and actively connected. He has borne a helpful part in the work of general progress and improvement and has favored every measure tending to advance the best interests of this portion of the state.

CHARLES P. DOW.

Charles P. Dow, who was well known to the early settlers of Woodbury county, was a native of Warren county, Vermont, born July 9, 1835, his parents being Peter and Rhoda Dow, both of whom were natives of Vermont. The mother died during the early boyhood of her son and the father afterward married again in the east. Subsequently he removed to the west, settling in Wisconsin, where he was engaged in farming for several years. Later he removed to Nebraska, where he carried on agricultural pursuits until his later years, when he lived retired. He has now passed away.

Charles P. Dow acquired a common-school education in Wisconsin and afterward assisted



MR. AND MRS. C. P. DOW.

his father until his marriage, which was celebrated in Beaverdam, Wisconsin, Miss Elizabeth Heath becoming his wife. She was born in Ontario county, a daughter of Mitchell and Jeanette Heath. Her father was a farmer in Wisconsin for many years and afterward removed to Covington, now South Sioux City, Nebraska, where he carried on agricultural pursuits for a long period and then retired to private life. Both he and his wife died in Covington. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Dow were born eight children, of whom four are now living: Ida J., the widow of Austin J. Kingsbury and a resident of Sioux City; Minnie G., a stenographer residing with her mother; Katie, the wife of Fred Hancy, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Louella B., also a stenographer, residing with her mother. Those deceased are Frank, Edith and Leila and one who died unnamed.

After his marriage Mr. Dow left Wisconsin in 1864 and removed to Union county, South Dakota, settling near Sioux City, where he worked at the carpenter's trade and also engaged in contracting until 1875, when he came to Covington, Nebraska, which is now South Sioux City, just across the river from Sioux City. There he began working at his trade and also did general work in the machine shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad for a short time. He afterward turned his attention to bee culture, and after purchasing a lot on which he built a home he engaged in conducting an apiary and raising honey for the market for several years, or until impaired health caused him to seek a change of climate. He then located in Powers county, Colorado, where he resided for several months, and upon his return to Covington he once more engaged in raising honey. Later, however, he invested his money in real estate. He had been very successful in the conduct of his apiary and having acquired a competence he at length retired to private life. He continued to reside in Covington until March, 1903, when he removed

across the river to Sioux City, where he lived in retirement from business until his death, September 28, 1903.

In politics Mr. Dow was a staunch Republican and for two years served as a member of the Dakota legislature and held many minor positions in Union county, South Dakota. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Covington, and as that city is just across the river from Sioux City he was well known in the latter place and the history of his life will be received with interest by his many friends, who reside in the county seat. Mrs. Dow is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church here and her two daughters are members of the Presbyterian church. They now reside at 1422 Pierce street and Mrs. Dow still owns a nice residence in South Sioux City and several good building lots there.

ISAAC A. HARVEY.

Isaac A. Harvey, who is engaged in the abstract business in Sioux City as a member of the firm of Talley, Harvey & Company, was born in Carmonsie, Scotland, June 8, 1850, his parents being William J. and Isabella (Barelay) Harvey. His father was the laird of Carmonsie, a justice of the peace and deputy lieutenant of the county. His landed possessions comprised three thousand acres. He spent the greater part of his life in Scotland and died in 1868. His wife passed away in 1890, at the age of sixty years. They had a family of eleven children. Isaac A. Harvey, the seventh child and the only one in America, was reared and educated in his native land and came to Iowa twenty years ago. He located in Sioux City in 1888 and has since been engaged in the abstract business. He was first associated with George M. Pardoe for two years, and since December, 1889, has been with O. B. Talley, under the firm name of Talley, Harvey & Company. They have a good pat-

ronage and the years of the firm's existence have been prosperous ones to them.

Mr. Harvey was married in 1886 to Miss M. Margaret Simpson, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and they have one son, John V. Harvey, who is a student in Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Massachusetts. Mr. Harvey is a Republican and a member of the First Presbyterian church. In the years of his residence in this country he has seen no reason to regret his determination to seek a home in America, for here he has won a desirable measure of prosperity, and has gained many friends. He has also become deeply interested in the country, her institutions, and the progress which she is making, and is truly American in interests and spirit.

ELIZABETH J. MACDERMOTT, M. D.

Dr. Elizabeth J. MacDermott, who since 1894 has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Sioux City with excellent success, was born in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, November 5, 1864. Her parents, P. S. and Elizabeth (MacDermott) Brennan, are both deceased. In early boyhood the father came from Ireland to America and settled in Wisconsin, where he afterward engaged in business as a civil engineer and surveyor. He was county surveyor there for about eighteen years and subsequent to his removal to Ackley, Franklin county, Iowa, in 1871, he was elected surveyor of that county. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brennan were highly educated people and Dr. MacDermott received the greater part of her early instruction from her parents. Aside from this she attended a school which convened in a log building. In the family were three children: Joseph M., a farmer of Oklahoma, now forty-two years of age; Mrs. Anne O'Brien, the widow of Dr. C. D. O'Brien, of Ackley, Iowa, now living with her sister; and Elizabeth.

From early girlhood Mrs. MacDermott manifested strong predilection for the practice of

medicine. She comes from a family of physicians on her mother's side, all of her mother's brothers being physicians and officers in the English army. When a mere child she was one day "playing medicine" with her brother and gave him a dose of laudanum, not realizing what it was, but when she saw the result, none of the family being at home, she took down Dr. Chase's medical book, hunted up what was said about the poison and administered the antidote, thus saving the child's life and also displaying at that early age great self-control and capability. She attended school in Ackley, Iowa, also was a student in the State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Iowa, spending two terms in that institution. When fifteen years of age she taught school in Grundy county for two years. When nineteen years of age she went to Dublin, Ireland, visiting there for two years and also receiving instruction from private governesses. Returning to Iowa at the age of twenty-one years, she made her home with her father until his death, in September, 1886.

In March, 1887, she was married in Ackley, Iowa, to Dr. J. D. MacDermott, who died in 1889. He was a graduate of Trinity College of Dublin, Ireland, and also of a college in Scotland. For a number of years he was a surgeon on the Allen Steamship line between Liverpool and Canada and was a close friend of Sir John MacDonald.

In 1891, after the death of her husband, Mrs. MacDermott determined to take up the study of medicine and entered the Northwestern University at Chicago, from which she was graduated in 1894. She completed the four years' medical course in three years, and was graduated in pharmacy at the same time. Coming to Sioux City in 1894, she has enjoyed a gratifying practice here from the start and now has a large patronage. She is a member of the Missouri Valley Medical Society and the Austin Flint Medical Society of Franklin county, Iowa.

Dr. MacDermott is a member of the French



DR. E. J. MacDERMOTT.

Catholic church of St. John the Baptist. For the last two years she has spent the winter months in California. She has wide acquaintance professionally and socially in Sioux City, and in the vocation which she has chosen as her life work she displays superior proficiency, arising from natural aptitude and careful preparation.

MARTIN BOYLE.

Martin Boyle, residing upon the old Boyle homestead of one hundred and twenty acres in Liston township, Woodbury county, was born in Illinois, in July, 1872, his birthplace being in Carthage, Hancock county. His parents were Michael and Margaret Boyle, and the father was a farmer by occupation in early life, but subsequently turned his attention to other business pursuits in Keokuk, Iowa. He died in February, 1892, at the age of sixty-seven years, while his wife passed away in 1896, at the age of fifty-six years. The paternal grandparents of our subject were Thomas and Mary (Dolen) Boyle, natives of Ireland, in which country their son Michael Boyle was also born.

In the family of Michael and Margaret Boyle were the following named: Thomas, who died at the age of six months; Annie, who died at the age of two years; Mrs. Mary O'Connor, who is now residing in Geddis, South Dakota; Eliza, the wife of P. Rush and a resident of Woodbury county; John, who is living in Morgan township; Mrs. Maria Holden, of Oklahoma; Maggie, who is a sister of mercy in Council Bluffs; Martin; and Josie, the wife of Ed Lahey, who resides in Morgan township.

Martin Boyle was a young lad when brought by his parents to Iowa and his education was acquired in the public schools of Dallas and of Woodbury counties. He was reared to farm life, early becoming familiar with the labors

and duties that fall to the lot of the agriculturist, and he still resides upon the old family homestead, where he has one hundred and twenty acres of rich land now well improved and highly cultivated. He is an enterprising farmer, conducting his business along progressive lines, and his labors are attended with a gratifying measure of success.

On the 2d of May, 1900, Mr. Boyle was united in marriage to Miss Mary Brougham, a daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Kennedy) Brougham, who were born in New York and Ohio, respectively. He was a railroad contractor, carrying on business in that way for many years. His wife died when twenty-seven years of age and he afterward married again, while his death occurred November 27, 1895, when he was sixty-four years of age. Of the three children of the family James resides at Council Bluffs and the other two are Mrs. Annie O'Connor and Mrs. Mary Boyle, who was educated in Pottawattamie county, Iowa, in the Western Iowa College at Council Bluffs and at the normal school for teachers. She engaged in teaching for four years, spending two years of that time in Pottawattamie and two in Woodbury county, but the profession did not prove congenial to her and she gave up the work and became the wife of Mr. Boyle. She is a lady of rare intelligence and most admirable womanly traits and characteristics and is proving a most capable assistant and helpmate to her husband. On the farm they have a beautiful home, which is painted white and can be seen for miles around. Their marriage has been blessed with one child, Thomas, whose birth occurred February 17, 1902. Both Mr. and Mrs. Boyle are communicants of the Catholic church at Danbury and in his political views he is a Democrat. In 1888 he was elected a school director and has since occupied that position. His life record is creditable and commendable and in the county where he has so long made his home he deserves to be ranked among the representative citizens.

S. V. LAMBERT.

S. V. Lambert, who is engaged in general agricultural pursuits on section 22, Rutland township, claims New York as the state of his nativity, his birth having occurred there in Genesee county on the 14th of February, 1846. His father, Joseph Lambert, was a native of England and was there reared, learning the tailor's trade after completing his education in the public schools. When a young man he came to the United States, settling in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he worked at his trade. He afterward located in New York and engaged in tailoring at Darien Center, successfully conducting a shop there. He was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Anna Catherine Aborn, who was born in the Keystone state, but was of German parentage and ancestry. Her parents died during her early girlhood and she was reared by friends. After removing to the Empire state Mr. Lambert continued to engage in tailoring there until 1856, when he went to Eaton county, Michigan, and although he located on a farm he worked at his trade in Eaton Rapids, where he spent his last years. In his family were six sons, all of whom reached mature years: William R., who died in early manhood; S. V., the second in order of birth; Walter, now of Chicago; Levi A., of Osceola county, Michigan; Norris, who is living in Fort Wayne, Indiana; and Frank, of Eaton Rapids, Michigan.

Mr. Lambert, whose name introduces this review, spent the greater part of his youth in Eaton county, Michigan, upon the home farm, and to some extent attended the public schools of the neighborhood, but his energies were largely devoted to the work of the farm and from the time of early spring planting until crops were harvested in the autumn he was largely engaged with the duties of the fields. After arriving at years of maturity he chose a companion and helpmate for life's journey, being married in Eaton county, Michigan, July 3, 1869, to Miss Amelia C. Jeffrey, who was born in that county, a daughter of Thomas Jeff-

rey, a native of England and one of the pioneer residents of Michigan. In 1870 Mr. and Mrs. Lambert came to Iowa, locating in Jackson, where he worked by the month in a sawmill for six months. He then purchased a half interest in the business and was engaged in the manufacture of lumber for several years, after which he sold out and removed to Jones county. He then engaged in the cultivation of a rented farm for nine years, and in the spring of 1884 came to Woodbury county, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land. This was cultivated at that time, and with characteristic energy he began its further improvement and has continued the work until the tract is very arable and productive. After several years he purchased an adjoining quarter section and now has a very excellent farm of three hundred and twenty acres situated on sections 22 and 23, Rutland township. He has remodeled the house, built an addition thereto and has also built two good barns on the home place. Shade and fruit trees have been planted together with a considerable amount of small fruits, and the latest improved machinery is used in the cultivation of the fields. He has also erected a large new barn on the adjoining quarter section and both tracts of land are very well improved and valuable.

In 1900 Mr. Lambert was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 23d of April, of that year. There are two sons of this marriage: Victor C., who married Marmie E. Heaton and has one child, Louise; and Frank, who in connection with his brother is carrying on the home farm. The eldest child, a daughter, Anna Viola, died at the age of fourteen months.

During a residence of thirty-four years in Iowa and of twenty years in Woodbury county Mr. Lambert has so lived as to win the respect of his fellow men and to merit their entire confidence and regard. His political views are in accord with the principles of the Democracy and he has been elected and served as member of the school board and as commissioner of



MR. AND MRS. S. V. LAMBERT.

highways, but has never sought or cared for office. His attention has been devoted to his farming operations and he is now one of the prosperous agriculturists of the county, although he started out in life empty-handed. He has, indeed, won the proud American title of a self-made man and his record should serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to others who have to start out as he did without capital or any assistance.

HON. ERNEST W. CALDWELL.

The municipality of Sioux City has enjoyed no more beneficial administration than that of Hon. Ernest W. Caldwell, its former mayor, who, without following any of the usual political methods to secure office, or making any great promises as to what he would do if elected, did, nevertheless, in the discharge of his duties give to the city a progressive, clean and business-like administration, favoring reform and improvement along all lines, and did his full duty in establishing and maintaining the material interests and the legal status of his community.

Mr. Caldwell is a native of Clearfield, Pennsylvania, born on the 13th of June, 1846, his parents being Matthew and Harriet (Hoover) Caldwell. His father is now living retired in Boone, Iowa, but his mother passed away at the age of seventy-seven years. Matthew Caldwell was of Scotch parentage and the family was established in Pennsylvania at an early epoch in the colonization of the new world. There are now many representatives of the name from this branch of the family not only in the Keystone state, but in other sections of the union. In the year 1856 he came to Iowa, locating in Boonesboro, where he has since made his home. His wife was of German lineage and she, too, belonged to a well known family of Pennsylvania, which is very strong numerically. They were the parents of nine

children, seven of whom are yet living: Ernest W.; Alvira E., a resident of Sioux Falls, North Dakota; Anna, the wife of N. R. King, of Bagley, Iowa; Leander E., of Pennsylvania; Frank E., a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church who is living at Cola, Iowa; Lucile, the wife of Henry L. Page, of Sioux City; and Ravena, the wife of John McCabe, of Boone, Iowa.

In his boyhood days Ernest W. Caldwell accompanied his parents on their removal from Pennsylvania to Boonesboro, Iowa, and when still but a young lad he entered upon an active business career as an employe in the office of the Boone County Democrat, in which he had a position as compositor. In 1859 he spent a short time near Nevada, Story county, Iowa, and in 1861 was employed on the Des Moines Register. He set the type giving the account of the battle of Wilson's Creek and he continued to work as a compositor in the capital city until 1863. In that year he printed the only newspaper issued between Des Moines and Sioux City. It was called the Greene County Star and was issued for the purpose of publishing the delinquent tax list for Greene, Carroll, Crawford, Sac and Ida counties.

In 1864 Mr. Caldwell joined the Forty-fourth Regiment of Iowa Volunteers as a member of Company H, enlisting for one hundred days' service and was mustered in at Boonesboro in May. At the expiration of his term he was honorably discharged at Nevada, Iowa, and the following year he returned to his native state, where he remained until April, 1866, when he again came to the west. The same year he took charge of the territorial printing for the territory of Nebraska, establishing his office in Omaha. In 1868 in connection with other printers he organized the Daily Evening Times of Sioux City, the first daily paper of this place, and took up his abode here in 1869. His journal was the predecessor of the present Daily Tribune. In 1870, however, Mr. Caldwell disposed of his interest in the paper

and became foreman of the job department of the Journal office of Sioux City, and also filled vacancies on the reportorial staff. George D. Perkins, the editor of the Journal, was elected to the state senate in 1873 and during his term Mr. Caldwell filled the editorial chair and after the return of Mr. Perkins became manager of the business and job department of the Journal. In March, 1878, he removed to Sioux Falls, Dakota, and was there very prominent and influential in public affairs. He served as village clerk and was also interested in newspaper work until November, 1896, being first connected with T. F. Stahl in the publication of the Pantograph, of Sioux Falls, a relation that was maintained for four years. This was a weekly paper and for a time was owned and published by Mr. Caldwell and W. H. D. Bliss under the firm style of Caldwell & Bliss, the senior partner having editorial charge. In 1882 Mr. Bliss purchased the paper, but Mr. Caldwell continued as editor and upon the death of Mr. Bliss in 1890 Mr. Caldwell became sole proprietor of the Journal, which he continued to publish with good success until 1896. He then disposed of his plant and returned to Sioux City. In the meantime, however, he had been very prominent and influential in public affairs. From 1885 until 1887 he was territorial editor and ex-officio trans-commissioner and in 1887 he became compiler of laws, preparing a volume of fifteen hundred pages which became the body law for the two Dakota states and also for Oklahoma. With him in this enterprise was associated Charles H. Price. Mr. Caldwell was familiarly known throughout Dakota as "Cal" and this volume became known as "Cal code." In 1889 Mr. Caldwell was chosen a member of the constitutional committee to prepare the constitution of the state of South Dakota and perhaps wrote more of the organic law of that commonwealth than any other man. He was also a member of the joint commission, which was composed of seven members and the business of which

was to apportion assets and liabilities to the two states, which then formed the Dakota territory.

In 1896 Mr. Caldwell returned to Sioux City and in November of that year became city editor of the evening edition of the Sioux City Journal, which position he filled until, after much persuasion, he accepted the nomination on the Republican ticket for mayor of Sioux City and was elected. He did not spend a cent for his election, nor did he make any pledges as to what he would do in office, and the popularity and the confidence reposed in him by the public are shown by the fact that he received the largest majority that has been given any party candidate in Sioux City for mayor. He was elected in March, 1902, his vote above that of the other candidates numbering eleven hundred and twenty-seven. During his administration no public gambling houses existed nor were games of chance machines allowed in the city. He also quelled the bickering among saloon men, suppressed vice in many ways and promoted many measures for the general progress and welfare.

In 1868 occurred the marriage of Mr. Caldwell and Miss Ineatus A. Beard, of Omaha, Nebraska, and unto them have been born three children: Maude, who is the wife of J. C. Vitzthum, of Rock Valley, Iowa; Paul H., who is market editor for the Sioux City Journal; and Claudia C. Caldwell.

CAPTAIN R. T. MADDISON.

Captain R. T. Maddison, who carried on general farming on sections 34 and 35, Kedron township, was born in Northumberlandshire, England, on the 14th of January, 1827. His father, Thomas Maddison, was also a native of the same locality and there reared his family. Captain Maddison spent the days of his boyhood and youth under the parental roof and received good school privileges in Northumber-



R. T. MADDISON.



MRS. R. T. MADDISON.

landshire, attending a high school after completing his preliminary course. When a young man he enlisted in the Volunteer Second Northumberland Artillery as a gunner. He served for twenty years and was promoted to the rank of captain in recognition of his capability and loyalty.

In March, 1867, Captain Maddison was united in marriage to Miss Anna Archibald, an English lady, and they began their domestic life in their native country, where Captain Maddison carried on farming until 1880. He then emigrated to America and made his way direct to Woodbury county, Iowa, where he arrived in the month of March. Here he first purchased eighty acres of land, but to that property has added from time to time by additional purchases until he now owns four hundred and eighty acres, all in one tract. This is rich and arable and yields to him good crops. He has made many excellent improvements upon the place and in connection with general farming he raises a good grade of stock. In all of his business life he is progressive and enterprising and carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. In 1893 Captain Maddison was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who passed away on Christmas day of that year. Seven of their children are yet living: Ada, who is acting as her father's housekeeper; Thomas, a farmer of Kedron township; Harry, who is married and owns and operates a good farm in Kedron township; John, who is in Montana, where he follows merchandising; Leslie, who is acting as housekeeper for her brother; Nina, at home; and Gilbert, who is married and owns a good farm in Kedron township. One son, William Maddison, passed away in early manhood.

In his political affiliations Captain Maddison is a staunch Republican and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, but has never sought or desired public office but he has served, however, as a member of the school board and the cause of education finds in him

a warm friend. He was reared in the Episcopal faith and he and his children now attend the services of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which they are members. Captain Maddison is a man of sterling character and worth, who has won the good will and trust of his fellow men and during his residence in Woodbury county he has gained a wide circle of friends. He has also prospered in his undertakings and as the result of his carefully directed labor has become a prosperous farmer of Woodbury county.

JOHN KENALEY.

John Kenaley, interested in farming in Woodbury county, was born on the old family homestead in Jones county, Iowa, March 31, 1850. His father, David Kenaley, was born in County Cork, Ireland, and when twenty-one years of age came to America, believing that he might have better business opportunities in the new world. He made his way first to Illinois and afterward to Dubuque, Iowa. He began farming in Jones county, Iowa, and when thirty-five years of age was killed there by a man throwing a scythe at him and cutting off his legs. His death occurred in 1859. His widow still survives and is now living at Neola, in Pottawattamie county. In the family were six sons and a daughter.

John Kenaley pursued his education in the schools of Jones county, mastering the common branches of learning, but his opportunity to attend school was rather limited. He has always carried on agricultural pursuits and becoming a resident of Woodbury county, he here owns a valuable farm of one hundred and sixty acres splendidly improved. Upon the place he has now an orchard containing twenty old apple trees and eighty young trees. He also has fourteen head of cows, three head of horses and sixty hogs, and he was engaged in buying cattle for a number of years. He is

thoroughly familiar with farm work in every department, is energetic and enterprising in carrying on the farm and as the result of his carefully managed affairs he is enjoying a good annual income.

On the 6th of October, 1892, Mr. Kenaley was married to Miss Mary O'Connor, who was born in Canada and is a daughter of John and Mary (Wolfe) O'Connor and a sister of Simon O'Connor. Three children graced this union: Maggie, now six years of age; Mary, four years old; and Raymond, a little lad of two summers. They also lost two children, John David, who died at the age of five years; and William, who died in infancy.

Mr. Kenaley is somewhat independent in his political affiliations, but usually votes with the Democracy. He is connected with the Catholic church at Danbury and is interested in all that pertains to the material, intellectual, social and moral progress of this community. Dependent upon his own resources from an early age, he has worked his way steadily upward and he owes his success to his perseverance and untiring diligence.

W. H. H. NIVLING.

W. H. H. Nivling, who is engaged in handling both farm and city property as a real-estate agent of Sioux City, and has by enterprising methods and honorable dealing secured a good clientage, whereby he has gained a place among the substantial citizens of the county, has made his home in the west since 1887. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Birmingham, Huntingdon county, on the 16th of March, 1841. The family is of German lineage, and the name was originally spelled Niebling. The grandfather, Adam Nivling, was a resident of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania. John Nivling, his father, also a native of Pennsylvania, was twice married, his first marriage being with Miss Baslott, by

whom he had two children, David and Margaret. The former was engaged in military service and won the rank of major. For his second wife John Nivling married Mary Adams, who was also born in the Keystone state. His death occurred in 1856, when he was forty-eight years of age, and his wife died in 1896. Their children were: Thomas, now deceased; W. H. H., the subject of this sketch; Ann, who has also passed away; and John and Mary, both living.

In the graded schools of Blair county, Pennsylvania; W. H. H. Nivling acquired his education and in 1861 he began teaching school, which profession he followed in Blair county for two years. He then accepted a position as bookkeeper with an iron manufacturing company and later was promoted to the position of assistant manager of the plant. While connected with the company he invented an upright engine and boiler, which came into general use in connection with the iron industry. In 1864 Mr. Nivling embarked in business on his own account, at Tyrone, Pennsylvania, establishing a foundry and machine business, which he conducted for fifteen years. He then sold out and made his way to the Black Hills, where he arrived on the 27th of November, 1887, to accept the position of superintendent of the assessment work of the Savage tunnel mining claims, held by James Milliken, of New York. He remained there for seven months, when the work was completed, and he established his home in Sioux City, arriving here on the 4th of June, 1888. He has since engaged in the real-estate business, handling both city and farm property, and he has thoroughly informed himself concerning property values and has secured a good clientage by reason of his enterprising methods and well known reliability.

On the 29th of October, 1869, Mr. Nivling was united in marriage to Miss Mary Anna Milliken Thompson, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and died November 15, 1895. Nine

children were born of that marriage, of whom seven are yet living: Samuel, Marion, Walter, Caroline, Nauey, Emma and Harry. Those deceased are Grace and Sarah.

Mr. Nivling is a member of the Presbyterian church and is interested in all that pertains to the intellectual and moral development of his adopted city. In his political affiliation he is independent, voting for the man rather than the party. The strong and characteristic elements in his life record are such as have made him a respected and valued citizen of Woodbury county.

JOHN R. WATSON.

John R. Watson, a farmer and stockman, controlling extensive agricultural interests just east of Hornick, having charge of the Shaw farm of fifteen hundred acres, was born in Jonesville, Michigan, in 1846, his parents being natives of England. His father, a soldier of the Civil war, was killed at the battle of Resaca in 1864. Thomas Watson, a brother of our subject, served for four and a half years in Company E, Sixty-fourth Regiment of Illinois troops.

In his early boyhood days John R. Watson accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois, and was there reared upon the home farm, while in the public schools he acquired his education, and his business experience, observation and reading have greatly broadened his knowledge since he put aside his text books. He was living in Illinois at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, and in July, 1861, although only fifteen years of age, he enlisted in defense of the old flag and the cause it represented, becoming a member of Company G, Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry, to which regiment his brother Thomas was attached, although he was a member of Company E. This regiment was known as Governor Yates' sharpshooters. Mr. Watson participated in a num-

ber of important engagements, went with Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea, and, in August, 1865, he received an honorable discharge, having always been found faithfully at his post of duty, whether it led him into the thickest of the fight or to the lonely picket line.

After the war was over Mr. Watson returned to his home in Illinois, and later he became a resident of Dakota. He has made his home in Woodbury county for fourteen years, arriving here in 1890. Throughout the entire period of his business career he has engaged in general farming and he now has charge of the farm owned by Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, of Dennison, Iowa. It comprises fifteen hundred acres of fine land and under the supervision of Mr. Watson is a well conducted farm, for his methods are practical and progressive and produce excellent results.

In 1879 Mr. Watson was united in marriage to Miss Kate Gary and they have six sons and one daughter: Allen, Thomas, George, Glenn, Albert, Hobart and Maude. The family is widely and favorably known in Woodbury county and Mr. Watson bears an excellent reputation as a business man, being enterprising, sagacious, reliable and energetic. In his political views he is a Republican, staunchly supporting the men and measures of the party, and he maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades by his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, and among the veterans he delights to recall the experiences of the tented field when he wore the blue uniform in defense of the nation's starry banner.

PETER SMITH.

Peter Smith, a well known farmer of Liston township, was born on the 13th of March, 1832, in Cranberry township, Venango county, Pennsylvania, his parents being Peter and Mary Ann Smith, who were natives of Centre county, that state. By trade the father was a

cooper, but he also owned and operated a farm. Our subject was reared amid rural scenes with no educational advantages during his boyhood, though he has become a well informed man since his marriage. On leaving his native state he removed to Wisconsin, where he spent one year, and then became a resident of Franklin county, Iowa, whence he removed to Woodbury county, locating upon his present farm twenty-two years ago. Here he has eighty acres, for which he paid twenty-five dollars per acre and at present it is all under cultivation with the exception of twenty-five acres. He is quite extensively engaged in bee culture and has a fine apiary, selling his honey for twelve and a half cents per pound in the comb. He also acts as agent for G. B. Lewis & Company, manufacturers of bee supplies, and during the early months of 1904 sold over four hundred dollars worth of supplies for the company.

On the 28th of April, 1852, Mr. Smith married Miss Eliza Jane Long, who is also a native of Cranberry township, Venango county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Albert Long. The following children have blessed this union: Sherman, born April 12, 1853, is married and lives in Anthon, Iowa. He has five children. Orrin G., born March 12, 1856, is at home with his parents. Zehna T., born August 20, 1858, is the wife of A. J. Robinson, of Woodbury county, and has four children. Lydia, who is now the wife of Jack Cameron, living south of Danbury, has one child, Walter; Elsie; Charlie and Orie.

On attaining his majority Mr. Smith became identified with the Whig party and since its dissolution has been an ardent Republican. On account of deafness he has never occupied any political office or done jury duty. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, though his parents were Cumberland Presbyterians in religious belief. He has a nice little home near Danbury, overlooking the valley, and there he and his wife are

spending their declining years in peace and comfort, honored and respected by all who know them.

CONSTANT R. MARKS.

The ancestral history of Constant R. Marks has been a conspicuous and honored element in the annals of New England from an early epoch in the colonization of the new world. The family home was in Connecticut. On the mother's side the families of Phelps and Gaylord were among leaders in that unique colony that settled Windsor, Connecticut, a whole church congregation coming over together in 1630. His great-grandfather and the grandfather Marks were members of the Connecticut legislature, the former being the first Democrat elected to that position from his town.

The old homestead is situated at Burlington, where the great-grandfather took up his abode shortly after the Revolutionary war, during which period the members of the family were advocates of the cause of independence. Almeron Marks, the father, born in Connecticut in 1814, became a lawyer of widely recognized ability, and, removing to New York, practiced in the courts of that state as the colleague of such distinguished men as Lyman Tremain.

In 1848 Almeron Marks was elected a member of the general assembly of New York, and he continued in active connection with the bar of that state until his death, which occurred in 1852. His family afterward returned to Connecticut. His widow, who bore the maiden name of Mary Phelps and was a native of the Charter Oak state, was a descendant of Aaron Gaylord, one of those who perished in the Wyoming massacre at the time of the Revolutionary war.

Constant R. Marks, born in Durham, Greene county, New York, April 11, 1841, after his father's death lived with his grandfather in the ancestral home of the family at Burlington,



Constant R. Marks

Connecticut, and became a student in the Connecticut Literary Institute, a preparatory school at Suffield, that state. After the outbreak of the Civil war, April 18, 1861, he enlisted in the Eighth Massachusetts Infantry, this being the second regiment to enter the service, and was the one with which General Benjamin Butler opened the way to Washington, going through Annapolis. He was for a time stationed at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, and later at the Relay House. Mr. Marks was taken ill with typhoid fever and was thereafter unfit for duty, and returned home with his regiment, thus ending his military career.

Again he took up his studies, attending the Hudson River Institute at Claverack, New York, and in 1863 he entered Yale College. While there he suffered an attack of erysipelas in the face and was obliged to relinquish his plans for the completion of his college course. Several years passed ere he regained his health, and on the 1st of January, 1866, he began reading law with E. M. Wood at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. He attended the Albany Law School, at Albany, New York, and was admitted to the bar January 1, 1868.

Following the advice of Horace Greeley, he sought in the growing west the scope for his expanding powers, and after a brief stay in Chicago he came to Sioux City, in April, 1868, and has since engaged in the practice of law there, with constantly increasing success. Many cases relative to the early settlement of the county came under his supervision, and in their preparation he has gained broad historical knowledge, which well equips him for the preparation of the historical section of this volume, few men having so comprehensive and reliable information concerning the early history as well as the latter-day progress of northwestern Iowa.

Mr. Marks was associated in the early years in the practice of law with Hon. E. H. Hubbard, under the firm of Marks & Hubbard, and later with J. P. Blood, and since 1885 with

David Mould, under the firm of Marks & Mould, his son, Russell A. Marks, becoming a member of the firm in 1888. His law practice from the outset of his connection with the bar has been large and profitable. Mr. Marks has also been identified with many enterprises, some of which, of a business nature, have brought him financial return, while others have been solely for the benefit of the public.

In connection with W. L. Joy he erected the Marks-Joy block, known as the Garretson annex. During a vacancy he served for a time as president of the National Bank of Sioux City, which was organized in 1890 with a capital of one million dollars, and was attorney for this bank and a director in other banks. He was one of the incorporators of the Sioux City Brick & Tile Company, the organization of which was perfected November 12, 1886. In 1870 the county board of Plymouth county, Iowa, nominated him for special agent to settle with the United States land office in the swamp land affair, and he procured a large amount of land for the county, and before that county had resident attorneys acted as attorney for the county for several years.

In 1869 he was elected to represent his district, composed of eight counties in northwestern Iowa, in the state legislature. This was the year following his arrival in Sioux City. He served until the conclusion of the term and has since declined further political office, save in connection with school affairs, wherein he feels a conscientious obligation to perform to the best of his ability any service that will prove of value to his fellow citizens. He was a member of school board for nine years, acting as its president for three years, and retiring in 1889, and acting as its attorney since. He was one of the incorporators, and was prominently identified with the construction of the city waterworks in 1883, and also with the public library, which was built by private corporations at the request of the city. Mr. Marks having charge of the legal interests.

Mr. Marks has been president for twelve years of the Riverside Boat Club, one of the chief social and athletic factors in Sioux City life, and in that connection was for two years president of the Iowa State Amateur Rowing Association, under whose auspices several state regattas were held.

Mr. Marks was married June 27, 1871, to Miss Josephine Kilbourn, of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, a daughter of Russell Kilbourn. They have three children: Russell A. Marks, who was graduated from Yale College in 1895; C. R. Marks, Jr., now in the mining business at Deadwood, South Dakota; and a daughter, Josephine L. Marks, a pupil in the Sioux City high school. Mrs. Marks belongs to the Episcopal church, and Mr. Marks also attends its services. His fraternal affiliation is with the Odd Fellows society. His associates, found among the men of broad culture and ability, entertain for him high regard, and Sioux City, because of his forceful and well-directed activity in her behalf numbers him among her representative men.

JASON D. FARR.

Jason D. Farr was born in April, 1844, in Lewis County, New York. His parents were Alvin and Sally (Van Wagener) Farr, the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter of the Empire state. The father was a farmer by occupation, and at one time served as sheriff of Lewis county, New York, where he resided up to the time of his death in 1874. Had he lived eleven days longer he would have been eighty years of age. His widow now makes her home a part of the time with Jason D. Farr and is eighty-two years of age. A niece, Miss Lulu Farr, whose parents died six years ago, has since made her home with him.

In the public schools of New York Jason D. Farr acquired his education and when twenty-

three years of age he began farming on his own account, continuing in that business eleven years. In December, 1866, Mr. Farr was united in marriage to Miss Clara Lyman, daughter of Perley Gould Lyman. Her father was a native of Wilberham, Massachusetts, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers of that state. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Farr was born one son, J. Clifford, whose birth occurred in January, 1870, and who is now married and living at Bloomington, Illinois. Mrs. Farr passed away September 12, 1872, and in February, 1878, Mr. Farr was again married, his second union being with Mary L. Lyman, a half-sister of his first wife. Both Mr. and Mrs. Farr are members of the Christian Science church, in which he is serving as trustee. In politics he is a Republican where matters of national importance are involved, but at local elections where there is no issue before the people he casts his ballot independently.

Jason D. Farr has been identified with Sioux City since 1878 and has contributed extensively to its progress and best interests. In 1877 Mr. Farr made his way westward to Vermilion, South Dakota, where he entered a half section of government land. While there he formed a partnership with F. M. Smith, the firm being known as Smith & Farr, packers and shippers of butter and eggs, and they were the first people to pay cash for these commodities in this part of the west. In 1878 they removed to Sioux City, where they continued in the same line of business and also conducted their house at Vermilion and established a similar enterprise at Lemars, Iowa. Smith & Farr began business in a basement on Pearl street between Third and Fourth, but soon outgrew these quarters and removed to the basement at Fourth and Pierce streets, then the postoffice, now Davidson Brothers' store, retaining the Pearl street house, a wooden structure, as an egg house. At this time it was very hard to find wheat straw around Sioux City and after

much trouble quite a quantity was obtained and prepared for packing eggs but before it could be used the egg house caught fire and was burned, and Mr. Farr being informed of the loss in the middle of the night, exclaimed, "What! and burned all that straw?" Many amusing incidents could be related of those early days of Sioux City that would seem almost incredible now.

It soon became necessary to have more room and in 1881 Smith & Farr erected a fine brick building known as the Smith & Farr butter factory, at the corner of Second and Pierce streets. After one year Mr. Farr purchased his partner's interest and continued the business alone for five years. All this time he conducted three branch houses in Nebraska and seven branch houses and creameries in South Dakota. In 1887 he admitted his bookkeeper, W. G. Haley, to a partnership and they continued business together until about 1892, when Mr. Farr sold his interests to what was then known as the firm of Haley & Chase. He purchased an interest in the bus and transfer business with Mr. Foye, but after a year sold his interest to his partner and devoted his time to a previous investment in a large tract of land in Winona county, being away from Sioux City nearly five years. In 1898 Mr. Farr returned to Sioux City and again bought an interest in the bus and transfer business, but recently sold to H. Goodrich. He is at present identified with no firm but has interests in different lines.

JAY NORWOOD DARLING.

There is, perhaps, no field of labor which has witnessed such remarkable advancement as has journalism in the past quarter of a century. A new department of all newspaper work is that of the cartoon artist, and it is in this connection that Mr. Darling is associated with the Sioux City Journal. He is a young man, his birth having occurred on the 21st of Oc-

tober, 1876, but already he has attained an enviable position in the line of his chosen profession, and his abilities are such as to merit a continuance of his progress in the business world. Mr. Darling is a son of Mark W. and Clara (Woolson) Darling. His father was born March 9, 1844, in Leon, Cattaraugus county, New York, and worked on a farm until 1862, when he enlisted for service in the Union Army as a member of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New York Volunteers. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and he participated in many important engagements and movements, including the march to the sea. At the close of the war he received an honorable discharge, and at that time was serving with the rank of major. In 1865 he returned to New York and thence went to Albion College, Michigan, where he completed a course of study by graduation in 1870. He was also professor of Greek there for two years, and afterward held a similar position in connection with the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor for two years. Subsequently he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church and was first stationed at Cambria and afterward at Norwood. Subsequently he went to Elkhart, Indiana, as pastor of the First Congregational church, and in 1886 he accepted the pastorate of the First Congregational church in Sioux City, where he remained until 1900. His work in the Sioux City field was remarkably fruitful and during the fourteen years of his pastorate his church became the leader in religious circles of the city. He removed to Glencoe, Illinois, May 15, 1900, where he is now continuing his ministerial labors. On Christmas day of 1871 he was married to Clara Woolson, and they have two children, Frank Woolson and Jay Norwood. The former is now vice principal of the Chicago Normal school and makes his home in Chicago.

Jay Norwood Darling was educated in the public schools of Sioux City and in Beloit Col-

lege at Beloit, Wisconsin, where he was graduated with the class of 1900. He has since been identified with journalistic work. Following his graduation he accepted a position as reporter on the Sioux City Journal. In 1903 he drifted into cartoon work, and since that time his work has been one of the regular features of the Sioux City Journal. He has made this a most interesting department of the paper and has gained for himself a high reputation because of the excellence of his work.

J. J. KEEFE.

J. J. Keefe is a leading representative of the building interests of Sioux City and now has a patronage which is indicative of his skill and ability. He has gradually developed a large business and many important contracts are now awarded him annually, while a large number of prominent structures in this city are monuments to his handiwork and industrial progression. His success has made his name one which bears weight on commercial paper and he is therefore numbered among the substantial citizens of Woodbury county. He was born on the 31st day of December, 1869, in Canada, his parents being James and Eliza (Devanna) Keefe, who were also natives of that country. In early life the father learned the builder's trade and became a contractor of Canada, where he carried on business for a number of years. Eventually, however, he removed with his family to Iowa about 1873, settling in Hampton, and there he was also connected with building operations. Unto him and his wife were born six children, three sons and three daughters, of whom J. J. Keefe is the third in order of birth. The others now living are W. P., Elizabeth, Katie and M. A. Keefe.

J. J. Keefe was only about four years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Iowa, and

his early boyhood days were spent under the parental roof in Hampton, where he acquired his education in the public schools, continuing his studies there until he had completed the high school course by graduation. During the summer seasons, when not engaged with his text books, he worked with his father and thus early learned the carpenter's trade. After leaving school he became his father's active assistant and they were associated in business until 1889, when Mr. Keefe of this review came to Woodbury county, establishing his home in Sioux City. Here he was employed as a journeyman for about two years and then began business for himself as a contractor and builder in 1891. During the years from 1893 until 1896, inclusive, he did work throughout western Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska and southern Minnesota, having a large and profitable business, so that in these sections of the country are seen many substantial evidences of his handiwork. In more recent years he has devoted his attention entirely to his building and other business operations in and around Sioux City and has secured a full share of the public patronage here. Mr. Keefe has not confined his attention entirely to his building operations, but has extended his efforts to another line, having in 1901 established the National Wood Works and in the operation of this plant he employs forty-five men throughout the entire year. He is thus engaged in the manufacture of interior finishings and bank, store and office fixtures and furniture and the large number of workmen he employs is indicative of the extent of the product that he annually sends out and of the success which is attending him in the conduct of this important industrial concern of Sioux City.

On the 6th of September, 1893, Mr. Keefe was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Lamb, of Sioux City, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Lamb. She was born in 1874 and by her marriage has become the mother of three children: Mildred A., John James and Virgil Jennings.



J. J. KEEFE.

Mr. Keefe is a Democrat in his political views and affiliations where national issues are involved, but locally considers only the capability of the candidate and the questions which concern the welfare of his community. He has never sought or desired public office for himself, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business interests. He is, however, a member of Sioux City Lodge, No. 112, B. P. O. E., the Knights of Columbus and Epiphany Council, No. 743. Religiously, both he and his wife are connected with the Epiphany Cathedral.

CHARLES E. GREINER.

Charles E. Greiner, deceased, was a native of Saxony, Germany, born April 4, 1834, and there was reared to manhood. He had good common-school advantages in the German language and after putting aside his text books he learned the glass-blower's trade. He was married there September 29, 1857, to Miss Augusta Miller, also a native of Saxony, and they began their domestic life in the fatherland.

Three years later, in 1860, Mr. Greiner came to the new world, taking passage on a westward bound vessel at Hamburg. The voyage occupied nine weeks and on the 18th of October, 1860, he landed in New York. He did not tarry long, however, in the east, but thinking he might have better business opportunities in the middle west, he came to Iowa, joining some friends in Muscatine. There he sought employment, doing anything he could get to do, for his financial circumstances were very limited and it was necessary that he provide for his own support. Subsequently he removed to Cedar county and purchased some raw land, on which he engaged in farming and burning lime. He spent three years there and his life of industry resulted in laying the foundation for his present success. In 1883 he removed to Woodbury county and bought a tract of three hun-

dred and sixty-five acres. This he broke and fenced. Acre after acre was placed under the plow and in due course of time rich harvests were gathered. He built a good house on the south road, but later the dwelling was wrecked and other buildings on the place destroyed in a severe wind storm, so that he removed the house and buildings to a little valley, his home being on section 30, Union township. He had substantial improvements, good machinery and all modern accessories upon his place and indeed in its attractive appearance it is one of the pleasing features of the landscape.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Greiner were born seven children; Frank, who is married and is a farmer living in Correctionville, his father having given him one hundred and twenty acres of land; Albert, who is married and follows farming in Worth county, Missouri; Edmond, who is married and resides near Correctionville; John Paul, who is married and follows farming in Union township; Mary, the wife of R. S. Milne, a harness-maker and prominent business man of Cushing; Anna, at home; and Charles, who is successfully carrying on the home farm. The three eldest children were born in Germany.

Politically Mr. Greiner was a Democrat and cast his first presidential ballot for Samuel J. Tilden in 1876. His last vote, however, was cast for William McKinley, although his support was usually given the Democracy. He served as supervisor of roads and helped to lay out and make the roads of his township. He was twice elected assessor of his township and in these public offices was found faithful and capable. He and his wife were reared in the Lutheran faith and were members of that church. The family have lived in Iowa for forty-four years and Mr. Greiner helped to develop and improve Woodbury county and place it in its present position among the leading counties of the state. He was, however, a self-made man, whose life record is worthy of emulation. He came to America with no capital,

save that he was willing to work and resolved to make the most of his opportunities. As the years passed with earnest labor as the foundation of success he gradually built up a comfortable competence which enabled him to put aside business cares in later life. He died April 12, 1904, honored and respected by all who knew him and his remains were interred in the cemetery at Correctionville.

MADISON BARTLETT DAVIS.

Madison Bartlett Davis, for thirty years a member of the Sioux City bar, his practice confined in later years to the federal courts, is a native of New Hampshire, his birth having occurred in Canaan, on the 12th of November, 1838. His parents were Enoch and Susan (Tucker) Davis and the father followed the occupation of farming, which had been the pursuit of his ancestors through several generations.

Madison B. Davis supplemented his early educational privileges by pursuing a course in the higher English branches in Salisbury, New Hampshire, in 1856. He had been reared to the occupation of farming, early became an able assistant in the work of the farm and continued to aid in the cultivation of the fields until 1861. On the 26th of August of that year, in response to his country's call for aid, he joined the First New England Cavalry and was mustered into the United States service on the 17th of December, following. The name of the regiment was afterward changed to the First Regiment, Rhode Island Cavalry, March 31, 1862, and became the First New Hampshire Cavalry January 5, 1864. On the 4th of July, of that year, Mr. Davis re-enlisted, his first term of service having expired. He was taken prisoner June 16, 1863, and paroled on the 14th of July following, and exchanged July 14, 1863. He was again taken prisoner November 12,

1864, paroled January 5, 1865, and exchanged March 13, 1865. He took part in a number of the most important and hotly contested engagements of the war and was honorably discharged from the service May 16, 1865, as orderly sergeant.

After his return from the war Mr. Davis removed with his family from Salisbury, New Hampshire, to Denmark, Iowa, where he worked on a farm for two years. On the expiration of that period he began reading law in the office of Hon. J. M. Casey, of Fort Madison, Iowa, in 1868, and thus pursued his studies for three years, after which he was admitted to the bar in Lee county, Iowa, in December, 1871. He was admitted to the supreme court of the state, March 18, 1875, and to the supreme court of the United States, April 10, 1894. He removed to Sioux City, June 14, 1874, and has since been a representative of the legal fraternity, occupying a prominent position among those whose talents have added to the fame of the legal history of northwestern Iowa. In recent years he has confined his attention to practice in the federal courts and has a distinctively representative clientage. The important character of his professional duties has called forth his latent talents and developed his powers and his strong intellectual force and keen analytical powers have made him one of the able practitioners at the federal bar in Iowa.

Mr. Davis was married September 6, 1857, to Miss Rhoda Pingree Dunlap, of Danbury, New Hampshire. She was a daughter of David C. Dunlap, who died when she was nine months old, a granddaughter of Hon. Stephen Pingree, of Salisbury, New Hampshire, a niece of Colonel S. E. Pingree, of Hartford, Vermont, former governor of that state, and a relative of the Pingree family, prominent in both Vermont and Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Davis had one daughter and two sons: Nellie Roxanna, who was born August 17, 1858, and died December 25, 1891; William Madison, who



W. B. Davis

was born November 26, 1860, and died August 16, 1864; and William Edgar, who was born August 27, 1867. He was married to Hellen Egan, June 9, 1891. Their children are Willie Pingree, born August 7, 1892, and Marion Evelyn, born December 22, 1895.

Mr. Davis became a member of the Odd Fellows society December 28, 1868, and has held several important official positions in the subordinate lodge and the grand lodge, being a representative to the latter. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, becoming a charter member of General Hancock Post, No. 22, and was department commander of Iowa in 1900. He belongs to no religious organization but attends the Baptist church. He is one to whom his fellow men instinctively pay deference, because he has gained social and professional prominence without ostentation or self-laudation, and because his course has ever been in harmony with high business ideals and has been a factor in promoting more advanced ethical relations in various departments of activity which constitute the life of the vast majority.

ARTHUR SAMUEL GARRETSON.

Arthur Samuel Garretson is distinctively a man of affairs and one who has wielded a wide influence. He has been the promoter of many of the leading business enterprises of Sioux City, where he has made his home for thirty years. His entire accomplishment represents the result of the fit utilization of the innate talent which is his and the directing of his affairs along those lines where mature judgment and rare discrimination have led the way. His enterprises, too, have been of a character that, while advancing individual success, have also contributed in large measure to the general prosperity and progress of the city and without invidious distinction Mr. Garretson may well be classed among the foremost representatives of Woodbury county.

A native of Ohio, his birth occurred in Morgan county November 7, 1851, and in the spring of 1874 he arrived in Sioux City, then a young man of about twenty-three years. The rapidly growing west, with its excellent business opportunities, attracted him, as he wished to find here full scope for his energy, determination and ambition. In 1876 he accepted a position as teller in the First National Bank, where he remained until 1880, when he organized the Sioux National Bank and became its cashier, acting in that capacity continuously until January 1, 1890. His recognition of opportunity has been one of the salient features in his success. With a comprehensive understanding of business conditions and possibilities he has so directed his efforts that he has been the promoter of many of the leading concerns of this part of the state. He was one of the five men who built the Sioux City & Northern Railroad, constructing the terminals in this city in 1889-90. He was associated with four others who established and built up the Union Stock Yards in 1887 and he was connected with the construction of both the bridges across the Missouri river. He was one of the organizers of the Boston Investment Company, which invested over two million dollars in Sioux City, thus adding greatly to its improvement and to its upbuilding along material and substantial lines. He assisted in the construction of the Garretson Hotel and the Iowa Bank block and was one of the promoters of the Morningside College and also of the City Library building. Tireless energy, keen perception, honesty of purpose and a genius for devising and executing the right thing at the right time are numbered among his chief characteristics.

In 1878 Mr. Garretson was united in marriage to Miss Belle R. Smith, a daughter of O. A. Smith, of Sioux City, and unto them have been born eight children. Both Mr. and Mrs. Garretson are members of the Baptist church and his political allegiance is given to

the Democracy, but while he takes an active interest in political affairs it is an impersonal one, for he cares not for the honors or emoluments of office, content to do his duty as a private citizen. He is, however, public spirited and thoroughly interested in whatever tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of his adopted county.

JOSEPH BERNARD.

Joseph Bernard, who follows general farming and stock-raising, has during his residence in Woodbury county made for himself an honored name and gained a handsome competence. He was born in Lower Canada on the 24th of November, 1841, a son of Alexander Bernard, who was also a native of that country. His paternal grandfather, Raphael Bernard, was a native of France and after emigrating to the new world established his home in Chamble district in Canada. He was one of four brothers, to whom was given a large grant of land in that county, the gift being received from Napoleon Bonaparte. Some of this is still in possession of some of the members of the Bernard family. Alexander Bernard was reared in the place of his nativity and when he had reached adult age he married Sophia Soinere, who was born in France.

Joseph Bernard, whose name introduces this record, was reared on the old homestead farm in Canada until fifteen years of age, when he started out in life on his own account, learning the carpenter's and joiner's trade, at which he worked for a number of years or until he had attained the age of thirty-two years. He first came to the United States in 1858, locating in Connecticut when a youth of seventeen, and he was employed in carpentering in Hartford for five years. During the period of the Civil war he made his way westward to Chicago, Illinois, and was there employed in carpentering until 1872. Soon after the great fire in that city he

journeyed to Jefferson, Dakota, where he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, carrying on farming for several years or until 1879. In that year he came to Woodbury county, Iowa, where he first purchased forty acres of land. There were no improvements, but he possessed strong purpose and laudable determination and he transformed the wild prairie into richly productive fields, and as his financial resources increased he purchased more land from time to time until there are now two hundred and forty acres within the home place. He also owns another farm of one hundred and twenty acres and he has purchased land which he has given to his children. He has given to each of his two sons one hundred and sixty acres of good land and thus aided them in making an excellent start in life. Upon his homestead he has erected a substantial residence and built two commodious barns. He has stock scales and the latest improved machinery, together with many other modern equipments. His fields produce good crops and in his pastures are seen high graded stock. He is now breeding and dealing in Norman and thoroughbred horses and in the year 1903 he won a first premium on a year-old thoroughbred colt weighing nine hundred and sixty pounds. He also fattens cattle for the market and annually ships about two carloads of cattle and two of hogs and one of sheep.

While residing in Chicago Mr. Bernard was married on the 14th of July, 1866, to Miss Martha Gratton, who was born and reared in Montreal, Canada. She was to him a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey for many years, but passed away in 1889. Eight children had been born unto them, of whom seven are now living: Henry, who is married and follows farming in Wolf Creek township; John, a farmer of the same township; James, at home; Martha, the wife of Peter Ladoe, of Anthon; Maggie, the wife of Charles Coyle, a resident farmer of Licking Valley, Iowa; Sophia, who is acting as her father's house-



JOSEPH BERNARD AND FAMILY.

keeper; and Rosa, who is in St. Vincent's Home. They lost a son, Horace, who died at the age of eleven years.

In his political affiliations Mr. Bernard is a Democrat and served for six years as supervisor of highways, but has never been an active politician in the sense of office seeking. He was reared in the Catholic faith and attends the church of that denomination in Anthon. When he came to Iowa he was not only empty-handed, but was not aided to any extent and the years which have since come and gone have been years of labor. He has never been known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellow men in any trade transaction, but has labored persistently with ambition to win success, and his prosperity is the honest reward of good management, energy and laudable ambition.

CYRUS A. CRAWFORD.

Cyrus A. Crawford, a resident farmer of Wolf Creek township, his home being on section 17, is well known as a reliable, energetic business man, being extensively engaged in the breeding of red polled cattle, which he raises upon his farm, comprising four hundred acres of well improved land. He came to Iowa in 1870 and took up his abode in Woodbury county in 1883. His birth occurred in Holmes county, Ohio, on the 31st of January, 1847, and he represents one of the oldest families of the Empire state. His paternal grandfather, Wood Crawford, was a native of New York, and there also occurred the birth of Alfred W. Crawford. The latter removed to Pennsylvania and was married there to Lydia Andrews, a native of the Keystone state. Removing to Ohio, they located in Holmes county, where Mr. Crawford died in 1851. His widow survived him and reared her family, doing a mother's full duty toward her children. She had eight children: Seneca, who died in 1887; Ezra; Alfred; Cyrus A.; Elmira and Aseneth, both deceased; Susan,

the wife of Samuel Harrison, of Kansas; and Parthenia, the wife of R. S. Clancy, of Kansas.

Cyrus A. Crawford was a farmer boy in Ohio and in his youth became familiar with the various duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. When the work of the farm was practically over for the year he would attend the public schools and thus he acquired a fair English education. In his nineteenth year he sought and won a helpmate for life's journey, being married on the 4th of October, 1866, to Miss Mary J. Kerr, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Andrew J. Kerr, whose birth occurred in Wayne county, that state. After their marriage Mr. Crawford engaged in farming in Ohio for about four years and in November, 1869, he came to Iowa, settling first in Cedar county, where he devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits until 1884. He then came to Woodbury county and established his home upon the farm, where he now resides, becoming the owner of a quarter section of land. This portion of the state was still largely an unimproved district and many of the hardships and privations of the frontier life were to be met, but Mr. Crawford persevered in his work and year after year saw improvements added to his farm, while his financial success gradually increased. He has erected a good house and later built substantial barn and sheds. He planted an orchard, also a grove of shade trees and has developed his property until its improvements are surpassed by but few in the county. He has also extended the boundaries of his farm by additional purchases from time to time and he now owns four hundred acres in one body. In addition to general farming he raises good grades of stock. About 1900 he purchased a herd of red polled pure blooded registered cattle and now has seventeen head, including a fine bull, which is a registered animal.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Crawford has been blessed with eight children, of whom six are now living: W. A., who is an enterprising farmer of Wolf Creek township; Clara, who is

the wife of Horace Hall, a farmer of Miller township; O. A. Crawford, who is living in Kittson county, Minnesota; Fannie, the wife of A. M. Williams of Menville township, Woodbury county; Effie and Clark, at home. One son, Ervy, met death by accident when about nineteen years of age, and a daughter, Faith, died when about fourteen months old.

Mr. Crawford is a very staunch advocate of the cause of temperance and for a number of years has given his political support to the Prohibition party. He has served as commissioner of highways and is a believer in good roads and, in fact, advocates practical improvements along all modern lines. While serving on the school board for a number of years he did effective service in behalf of the cause of education. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served as an officer and they are people of unquestioned reliability and in their lives exemplify their Christian faith. Mr. Crawford is, indeed, an honorable man, supporting all measures which he believes will elevate his fellow men and uniform regard is accorded him in recognition of his integrity and his unfaltering fidelity to every duty.

LEONARD L. KELLOGG.

Leonard L. Kellogg was born in Haverhill, Scioto county, Ohio, in 1856, and is a son of William and Thurza (Storey) Kellogg, the former a native of New England and the latter of Scioto county, Ohio.

On the 19th of September, 1883, Mr. Kellogg was married to Miss Lizzie Pritchard, of Ironton, Ohio, a daughter of John Pritchard, who was superintendent of the Lawrence Rolling mills at that place. They have one child, Alice Marie. Mrs. Kellogg's cordial hospitality and genial manner have won for her many friends in Sioux City.

In the district schools Leonard L. Kellogg

acquired his education and then entered the office of the Ironton Gas Company as an errand boy when seventeen years of age. He was ambitious and resolute, however, and improved every opportunity to master business principles and to advance in a business career. Gradually he worked his way upward, his worth finding ready recognition, and at the end of his eight years' connection with the company he was serving as superintendent of the plant. At the age of twenty-five years he resigned his position and went to Galena, Illinois, as superintendent of the Galena Gas Company, but after six months spent in that city he removed to Nebraska City, Nebraska, where he rebuilt the gas works and continued in charge at that place for a year and a half. In 1884 he came to Sioux City to take charge of the Sioux City gas works and in 1889 was given charge of the Sioux City electric light works. In 1901 the two companies were consolidated and Mr. Kellogg became vice-president and manager, in which capacity he is now serving. He has developed this enterprise, following modern methods, and a liberal patronage has been accorded by reason of efficient service given to the public.

He has also been interested in other business concerns which have contributed in large measure to the commercial activity and consequent prosperity of this part of the state, and is an active member of the Sioux City Commercial Club, of which he has been the president for the past two years. His political support is given the Republican party and he was a member of the state commission appointed for the building of the Cherokee Insane Asylum, his appointment coming from Governor Drake. He is classed to-day among the foremost of the representative men of Sioux City, having been engaged in active business here for many years and having taken an interested part in commercial and social affairs of the place. He has fostered numerous local industries and has contributed of his means and in-



L. L. Kellogg

fluence to various undertakings calculated to benefit the city. Viewed in a personal light he is a man whose qualities have gained him strong friendships and high regard.

MARCUS C. BOGUE.

Marcus C. Bogue, formerly a representative of mercantile interests and now of the real estate business in Sioux City, has through a recognition and utilization of business opportunities made his way from amid humble surroundings to a position of affluence and has found that industry is the key which unlocks the portals of success. His name is now a familiar one in the commercial life of northwestern Iowa and his history can not fail to prove of interest to many of our readers, as he has a very wide acquaintance and as his life record proves the value of diligence and energy.

The name was originally spelled Boogie, but in 1723 descendants changed the form to Bogue, although branches of the family still retain the original spelling. The family from which he is descended is of Scotch lineage. The first Bogue to settle in this country came from Glasgow, Scotland, and located at Hadline, on the Connecticut river. He had ten children, the youngest being the Rev. Ebenezer Bogue, who was graduated from Yale College with the class of 1747 and died in 1767, leaving a family of seven children. He was sixty-one years of age at the time of his demise and was survived by his widow, five sons and two daughters. Aaron Bogue, the eldest son, also was a graduate of Yale College and became a clergyman. Oliver Bogue, the third son, was the grandfather of Marcus C. Bogue and he served his country as a soldier in the Revolutionary war with the rank of orderly sergeant.

Alexander Bogue, the fourth son of Oliver, was born in Pittsford, Vermont, in 1792 and died in the year 1842. He also proved his loyalty to his country by military service, be-

ing a soldier of the war of 1812. In days of peace he followed the occupation of farming. He married Miss Hannah Stanton, of Essex, Vermont, and died July 5, 1839, at the age of forty years. In their family were eight children, of whom Marcus C. Bogue, the fourth in order of birth, is the only one now living. The others were Mary, who died at the age of four years; Oliver, who was a soldier of the Civil war in the Second Vermont Battery; Henry Stanton, a manufacturer who died at Cohoes, New York, in 1886; Franklin Alexander, who died in Chittenden, Vermont, in 1879; George, who died in Sioux City in 1874; Lucy A., the deceased wife of James M. Cox, of Mississippi; and Mary Ann, who died at the age of three years.

Marcus C. Bogue was born in Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 18th of July, 1827. His educational privileges were somewhat limited and yet in early manhood he had made such intellectual progress that he was enabled to teach in Rutland, Vermont, and in his home district, following that profession for four years, from 1845 until 1848, inclusive. He afterward engaged in clerking in a store and later embarked in business for himself in Rutland, Vermont, entering into partnership with R. R. Mead. They successfully conducted a general mercantile establishment for four years and Mr. Bogue then sold his interest on account of poor health. About that time he removed to Cohoes, New York, where he began dealing in lumber, coal and wood, following that pursuit for two years. On the expiration of that period he went to West Troy, New York, where he conducted a foundry business, taking charge of this because it was left upon his hands by one who owed him some money. The first year, however, he sold a half interest in the business and the second year sold out entirely. He then purchased the Pittsford mills at Pittsford, Vermont, which he sold in 1866 and in that year he bought a farm of two hundred acres, on which was a fine brick

mansion. There he carried on agricultural pursuits until his health failed and in 1870 he sold his farm property and came to the middle west.

It was in that year that Mr. Bogue arrived in Sioux City and became a factor in its business life by establishing a mercantile enterprise. In this he was associated with M. C. Davis, and others, conducting the business under the firm style of Bogue, Davis & Company. Not long after, however, Mr. Bogue purchased Mr. Davis' interest and enlarged the business, removing to more spacious quarters at the corner of Pearl and Fourth streets, while in 1871 he built a commodious store. Mr. Davis, his former partner, was partly interested in this building. After conducting his mercantile enterprise for a time Mr. Bogue ceased to deal in general merchandise and confined his enterprise to the wholesale boot and shoe trade, in which he continued until 1889, when he retired permanently from merchandising and is now giving his attention to the real estate business. He handles much valuable property, has made extensive purchases and sales and has negotiated many important real estate transfers. During his connection with the business he has also built numerous houses.

On the 29th of November, 1849, Mr. Bogue was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Giddings, of Rutland, Vermont, and a daughter of Elijah Smith and Lydia (Powers) Giddings. Theirs has been a most happy and congenial married life and their union has been blessed with five children: Mary C.; Helen, who for a time was a teacher in the schools of Sioux City and was afterward in charge of the postal order department in the Sioux City postoffice, but died in 1890 at the age of thirty-two years; George H., who is living in Denver, Colorado, in charge of the railway to Fort Logan; Sarah Jane, the wife of W. M. King, of Spokane, Washington; and John Cook, who is proprietor of the Bogue's Employment Agency at Pueblo, Colorado.

The life history of Mr. Bogue is another proof of the fact that there are no rules for building characters or for achieving success. The man who can rise from the ranks to a position of eminence is he who can see and utilize the opportunities that surround his path. The essential conditions of human life are ever the same and the surroundings of individuals differ but slightly and therefore when one man passes another on the highway to reach the goal of prosperity before those who perhaps started out ahead of him it is because he has the power to use advantages which probably encompass the whole human race. To-day among the prominent men of northwest Iowa stands Mr. Bogue and his position is due to the exercise of his inherent talents and the utilization of surrounding conditions which he has shaped to his own purpose.

JOSEPH PARKER.

Joseph Parker, who is engaged in general farming on section 25, Banner township, is a native of Wisconsin, his birth having occurred in Milwaukee, July 16, 1849. His parents were Ira and Harriet (Hill) Parker. The father was born in Detroit, Michigan, removed thence to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and after several years he came to Iowa, casting in his lot with the pioneer settlers of Lemars. There he secured a homestead claim and at once began to cultivate his land, on which not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made up to the time when he took possession of it. For many years he continued to improve it, making it a valuable property. His death occurred about fifteen years ago, when he had reached the age of fifty-nine years. His wife, who was a native of England and who gave him her hand in marriage in Milwaukee, still survives him and is now living at the age of sixty-five years. They were the parents of six children, five of whom are living.

Joseph Parker, the eldest of the family, was only twelve or thirteen years of age when he started out to earn his own living and since that time he has depended solely upon his labors for all that he has possessed and enjoyed. He was employed as a farm hand for some time and when twenty-one years of age he came to Iowa, locating in Plymouth county, purchasing a farm near Lemars. There he carried on general agricultural pursuits for about six years, and on the expiration of that period he sold his property there and purchased his present farm on section 25, Banner township, Woodbury county. Here he has one hundred and twenty acres of land, constituting one of the fine farms of the county. He has placed it under a high state of cultivation and in his farm methods he is practical and progressive, so that excellent results have attended his labors. He certainly deserves great credit for what he has accomplished, as he has been self-supporting from early boyhood and has builded his success upon energy, perseverance and straightforward dealing.

On Christmas day of 1880 Mr. Parker was married to Miss Hannah Long, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of Isaac and Hannah (Devore) Long, who came to Iowa thirty-five years ago in its pioneer days and is still living at the age of ninety years, making his home in Menville. The mother died when Mrs. Parker was about eight years of age. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Parker have been born six children, all of whom are living, namely: James, born March 31, 1882; Arza, born November 20, 1883; Albert, born November 13, 1885; Eloise, born November 13, 1888; Lennie Ester, born November 9, 1892; and Cora, born June 3, 1895.

Mr. Parker is deeply interested in the educational progress of his community and has rendered effective service in behalf of the schools. Although reared in the faith of the Democratic party, his father having been one of its supporters, he is a staunch Republican,

but has always refused to hold office. The family are members of the United Brethren church. In matters of citizenship he is ever progressive and loyal and he takes just pride in what has been accomplished in his adopted county. His life has been quietly passed in the pursuits of business, and yet his history is one which is well worthy of commendation and emulation.

RICHARD C. A. FLOURNOY.

Richard C. A. Flournoy was born at Paducah, Kentucky, July 16, 1853. He is a descendant of old well known Kentucky families, and though not disposed in this western country to consider that the family makes the man, has reason to be proud of his ancestral record. He is the son of Lafayette M. Flournoy and his wife, Elizabeth Anderson. General Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter was her uncle, and the noted George Rogers Clark and Governor William Clark, of the Lewis and Clark expedition of 1804-5 up the Missouri, were her great-uncles. Mr. Flournoy's grandfather, Richard C. Anderson, was a member of congress and was minister to Columbia under appointment from two presidents, and died at Bogota, Columbia, in 1826.

Mr. Flournoy was prepared for college at Gambia, Ohio, and was graduated there at Kenyon College in 1874, taking high rank, thereby becoming eligible to and becoming a member of the noted college fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa. He came to Iowa in 1865 and resided at Clinton, being engaged there in the real estate business. He was married in 1887 to Miss Mary H. Gage, a daughter of James P. Gage, banker and capitalist of Clinton, Iowa.

Mr. Flournoy had moved to Sioux City, Iowa, in 1884, and has resided here ever since, being engaged, as at Clinton, chiefly in the real estate business. Beside his own, he has represented large interests of non-resident own-

ers. He is a well known and much respected citizen and has been identified with many financial enterprises.

OSCAR OLVORD TOLERTON.

Oscar Olvord Tolerton, who has found in the freedom and appreciation of the great growing western portion of our country the opportunities he sought for business advancement, has made continuous progress commensurate with the development of the state, in which, as a representative of commercial interests, he has figured since 1868. For almost twenty years he has been at the head of a wholesale grocery house of Sioux City, and his trade in its ramifying branches reaches to a wide territory, making this one of the leading mercantile enterprises of the state.

A native of Ohio, Mr. Tolerton was born in Salem, Columbiana county, March 22, 1845, a son of Hill and Lucy Mary (Warner) Tolerton. His mother was a direct descendant of an old Mayflower family. He is descended in the paternal line from Irish ancestry of the Quaker faith. His grandfather, James Tolerton, was born in the northern part of Ireland in the year 1778, of Quaker parentage, and on coming to America located in Columbiana county, Ohio. He was one of the leaders in the work of surveying and naming the town of Salem, in 1808, and he contributed to its substantial improvement through his hearty co-operation in every movement that he deemed of benefit to the embryo city. His influence was felt in the social, political and moral life of the town as well, and he was a firm believer in the Quaker faith, his religion being manifest in his honorable dealings with his fellow men in every relation of life. He died in Salem at the advanced age of ninety-three years, and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Frances Douglas and was born in Scotland, in 1776, died in Salem, Ohio, at the age of eighty-five

years. Her father was of the noted Douglas family, prominently mentioned in the history of Scotland.

Hill Tolerton, born in Salem, Ohio, January 12, 1812, was a farmer, and, clearing a tract of land, developed an excellent farm, upon which he practically spent his entire life, covering eighty years. He died February 8, 1892. He was a man of unassailable character and over the record of his public career and his private life there fell no shadow or wrong or suspicion of evil. Upon his deathbed he said: "I have lived all my life here and no man can truthfully say I ever wronged him out of one cent or deceived him in any way." The words of the old philosopher, "An honest man is the noblest work of God" might be fittingly inscribed upon his tomb. His wife, a well educated woman of her day and a fine Christian character, largely devoted her leisure time to reading, and she possessed a very retentive memory, so that her conversation was enriched with excerpts from the master minds of literature.

Oscar O. Tolerton, having acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Salem, Ohio, spent the scholastic year of 1866 in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, as a student in the business college of P. Duff & Sons. He was reared amid the refining influence of a good home, where morality and intellectuality were justly rated and where the value of character was a lesson strongly impressed upon the minds of the children. The father was a strict disciplinarian and commanded the highest respect of his sons and daughters. When not engaged with the duties of the schoolroom Oscar Tolerton was instructed in the work of the farm, but believing that commercial pursuits would prove more congenial to him, he started in life on his own account when twenty-three years of age. Making his way westward he first located at Webster City, Iowa, where he became a member of firm of Wilson, Funk & Company, general merchants, but in the spring of 1875 he sold his interest in that store and removed to



© © Tolerton

Burlington, Iowa, where he engaged in the wholesale grocery business under the firm name of Bell, Tolerton & Company. He sold out there to seek a larger field and located at Sioux City, Iowa, September 1, 1885. Here he purchased the grocery business of E. C. Palmer & Company, and with his business associates formed the Tolerton & Stetson Company, of which he is still a member. In trade circles in the northwest the name of this house is familiar, and the volume of its business—developed along modern progressive lines and by honorable methods—has reached proportions that classes the house with the leading wholesale grocery establishments of this part of the country.

Following in the political footsteps of his father and grandfather, Mr. Tolerton became a Democrat when age gave to him the right of franchise, and he adhered to that political faith until 1896, when he voted with the Gold-Democrats. As the Democratic platform of 1904, however, again endorses the old money basis of the country, he is now allied with the national Democratic party. He was made a Mason in Webster City, Iowa, in 1869, and now affiliates with Tyrian Lodge and Columbia Commandery of Sioux City. His father being a Quaker and his mother a Methodist, he was reared in a Christian atmosphere and is a believer in the Christian religion, although he is not a member of any denomination nor does he adhere to any particular creed.

Mr. Tolerton was married at Burlington, Iowa, April 12, 1877, to Miss Frances G. Robinson, a daughter of James Robinson, of Burlington, Iowa, formerly of Midway, Ohio. Her great-grandfather Robinson was in the Revolutionary army and the coat which he wore is still in possession of the family. Her grandfather served in the war of 1812, and Dr. Witherpoon, her great-uncle in the maternal line, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. and Mrs. Tolerton have two children: Mrs. Lucy Tolerton Searle, living in

Lincoln, Nebraska, and Hill Dwight Tolerton, who married Miss Genevieve Hess, daughter of Dr. S. H. Hess, of Sioux City, and is now associated with his father in business.

Mr. Tolerton is and has been distinctively a man of affairs and one who has wielded a wide influence. While promoting his individual interests in a manner to produce substantial growth and gratifying financial results, he has always been watchful of any indications pointing to the development and permanent benefit of his adopted city, and his co-operation is often an influencing factor to secure to any public movement the weight of support necessary to its success.

RICHARD MILLARD DOTT.

Richard Millard Dott, a well known member of the Sioux City bar, is a native of Anamosa, Iowa, born April 12, 1858. His parents were Judge Robert and Sarah J. (Peters) Dott. His father was a native of Cupar, Fifeshire, Scotland, and came to the United States when sixteen years of age. Arriving in this state in 1856, he located in Jones county, where he occupied several offices including the position of justice of the peace, county auditor and mayor. In 1883 he removed to Hanson county, South Dakota, where he is now filling the position of county judge, making his home at Alexandria. His wife is a native of Fulton county, New York, and is of English lineage, her ancestors having come to America prior to the Revolutionary war. Several representatives of the name were soldiers in the Patriot army and others have attained fame in different directions. Richard M. Dott, of this review, is the eldest of three brothers, the others being Robert T., a physician of Salem, South Dakota; and George M., who is engaged in the practice of dentistry in that city.

Richard Millard Dott began his education in Anamosa, Iowa, and when he had completed

the public-school course entered the University of Michigan, graduating in the law department with the class of 1884, and immediately afterward he went to Bridgewater, Dakota. Later he removed to Alexandria, South Dakota, where he continued in the practice of law until the fall of 1889, when he came to Sioux City and entered into partnership with Captain J. S. Lothrop. This relationship was maintained for two years, at the end of which time Mr. Dott withdrew and accepted the position of note clerk in the Iowa Savings Bank, acting in that capacity for two and a half years. He then resumed the practice of law, in which he has continued with success. He was also one of the organizers of the Home Telephone Company and of the real estate board and is now president of the Iowa Cement Brick Company, so that he has become identified with interests which add to the prosperity of the community by augmenting its commercial and industrial interests.

In 1885 occurred the marriage of Mr. Dott and Miss Delia Rood, a daughter of Henry C. and Ann (Clark) Rood, of Lapeer, Michigan. Their children are Agnes, Mande and Robert Henry. In 1902 Mr. Dott was made a Mason in the lodge of Sioux City and he also holds membership relations with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal Arcanum. He gives his political allegiance to the Republican party and in 1896 was secretary of the county central committee. He was secretary of the school board of Sioux City for nine years and is now a member of the board, having been elected to that position in 1904.

S. R. LUCAS.

If there ever was a time in the history of the world's affairs when the man who is possessed with new ideas was eagerly sought after and paid well for the ideas when found, the present is the time and America is the place. The man

with the idea is the man the entire country is looking for and he who can make good with something brand new along this line is the person every branch of industry and business is seeking. The difficulty with the man with an idea is generally in lack of ability to place it, but when he has overcome this obstacle and found the proper market for the products of his brain the rest is all plain, easy sailing, and he is fixed financially for life—or as long as his stock of ideas holds out.

Of all things in this vast domain which are offered as an investment for our money there are none that equal real estate in point of security and actual value. The man having formed the idea of investing his money in real estate is absolutely safe; it can not burn up or blow away, and, if bought wisely, is sure to be constantly increasing in value.

The land is the basis of all wealth and offers the only absolutely safe basis for investment. There are no better chances anywhere for safe and profitable investment of money than in real estate purchases. They represent the real and actual business conditions of every country and are a sure indication of their state of prosperity or adversity, as the case may be. The progressive real estate agent of to-day is a blessing to both buyer and seller. He keeps posted on those who have property to sell and those who wish to buy, and by bringing them together performs good service to both.

S. R. Lucas, one of the genial and popular citizens of Anthon, where he is engaged in the real estate and loan business, has contributed to the development and progress of his community through active co-operation in public affairs and at the same time has been conducting his private business interests as to win creditable and desirable success. He has gained the good will of his fellow men, living a worthy and honorable life and as such certainly deserves representation in this volume.

Mr. Lucas is one of Iowa's native sons, his



MR. AND MRS. S. R. LUCAS.

birth having occurred in Fremont county, on the 15th of June, 1866. His father, Martin V. Lucas, was a native of Illinois, born in Sangamon county, and was a son of Simon Lucas, one of the early settlers of that county. He removed to Iowa prior to the epoch of railroad building in this state and was one of the first residents of Fremont county. Martin V. Lucas was reared in Fremont county amid the wild scenes of frontier life and experiencing such hardships as fall to the lot of the pioneer, yet there were many pleasures to be enjoyed also and the new country afforded good opportunities to its settlers. On arriving at years of maturity Mr. Lucas was married to Miss Elizabeth Johnson. He followed farming in his state, devoting his entire life to agricultural pursuits and he made his home in Fremont county up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1870. His wife passed away in the same week and thus the couple who had so long traveled life's journey as man and wife were not separated long in death. In the family were three children: Belle, the wife of J. J. Malcom, of Anthon; S. R., of this review; and Nettie, who is the wife of K. R. Armstrong, of Madison, South Dakota.

After the death of their parents the children found a home with their maternal grandmother and when fifteen years of age S. R. Lucas started out in life to earn his own living, being employed as a farm laborer for several years. In 1889 he came to Woodbury county, where he rented a tract of land and carried on agricultural pursuits for some time. While thus engaged, he also began real estate operations and in 1897 he located in Anthon where he has since devoted his time and energies to dealing in property. He has bought, improved and afterward sold a number of farms in this county and he handles both Iowa and Dakota lands and town property. He also does a farm loan business, has had a large clientage and is now numbered among the most prosperous business men of Anthon, thoroughly reliable at all times and

carrying forward his business interests with notable and progressive spirit.

Mr. Lucas was married in Woodbury county on the 14th of December, 1896, to Miss Eva Merrifield, who was born in Madison county, Iowa, and is a daughter of Hiram Merrifield, one of the early settlers of that locality. Three children grace this union: Mabel, Arthur and Cleo.

Politically Mr. Lucas is a Democrat where national issues are involved, but at local elections he votes independently, casting his ballot for the candidates whom he thinks best qualified for office. Political preferment has had no attraction for him as he has desired to give his undivided attention to his business affairs, in which he has met with creditable success. He is a member of the blue lodge of Masons at Anthon, also of the Knights of Pythias lodge, and in the latter has filled all of the chairs and is now past chancellor. He is a member of Harmonia Lodge, No. 209, I. O. O. F. at Anthon and is also connected with the Modern Woodmen camp and his life is in consistent harmony with the tenets and teachings of these fraternities. His entire life has been passed in Iowa and for fifteen years he has made his home in Woodbury county, where he now has a wide and favorable acquaintance. Surrounded at his home by a circle of friends who appreciate his true worth and admired and esteemed by the citizens of the community, he has been numbered among the worthy and enterprising residents of Woodbury county. Courteous, genial, well informed, alert and enterprising, he stands to-day as one of the leading representative men of his portion of the state.

EDWARD M. HUNT.

Edward M. Hunt, who is engaged in real estate operations in Sioux City, was born in Nodaway county, Missouri, October 8, 1872, and is a son of John and Mary (Garlane)

Hunt. His father, a merchant of Sheldon, Iowa, was born in Henry county, Illinois, while the mother is a native of the state of New York. Both the Hunt and Garlane families were of Irish lineage, although the Hunt family originated in England. Edward M. Hunt is the third of eight children, those living being Minnie, Louise, Edward M., Lulu, John T. and Lenora, all at home in Sheldon, Iowa, with the exception of our subject. One daughter, Rose, formerly the wife of J. A. McGreen, and Fannie, have passed away.

Edward M. Hunt was educated in the public schools of Stanbury, Missouri, in the normal school at that place and in the Brothers' School of Conception. His first work after putting aside his text books was as a clerk in a dry-goods store. In 1889 he came to Sioux City and entered the employ of F. L. Ferris, while later he secured a position as salesman in the dry-goods store of C. G. Culver. There he remained for a year, after which he returned to Sheldon, Iowa, and engaged with his father in merchandising. This relation was maintained for seven years and in 1898 Mr. Hunt located permanently in Sioux City, where he has since dealt in real estate. He was first alone but soon afterward began co-operating with H. P. Lockwood and they continued together for three years. Since that time Mr. Hunt has been alone in business, having purchased his partner's interest. When he first came to Sioux City there was a great need of carpenters and he at once began work in the line of that trade and soon found that he was able to keep up with any of the workmen. On entering the real estate field he foresaw the future of Sioux City and believed that he might profit by the growth and development which he felt would come. He had only limited capital when he arrived here, but has now an extensive real estate business and is ranked among the substantial residents of the county seat.

Mr. Hunt is a member of the Catholic Ca-

thedral of Sioux City and is also identified with the Knights of Columbus. He was married August 17, 1897, to Miss Catherine McKeever, of Forley, Iowa, and they have a pleasant home which is noted for its hospitality and good cheer.

BENJAMIN SMALLWOOD.

Benjamin Smallwood, deceased, whose family have been prominent residents of Sioux City since 1875, was born in London, England, May 22, 1824. He was a grandson of George Smallwood, who always resided in London and became a wealthy man. He left a large estate and Mrs. Benjamin Smallwood expects soon to receive a portion of this as the inheritance which should have come to her husband. Rev. George Smallwood, father of Benjamin Smallwood, was a Baptist minister. He was but eight years and three months of age when with relatives he crossed the Atlantic to America, becoming a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio. After arriving at years of maturity he identified himself with the ministry of the Baptist church and subsequently removed to Middletown, Ohio, where he was in charge of the Baptist church until his death. His wife also died in that city.

Benjamin Smallwood attended the public schools of Cincinnati and of Middletown, Ohio, and acquired a good education. He entered business life as a furniture merchant in Middletown and his trade increased until he was proprietor of the largest furniture store in that place. He conducted the business with constantly growing success until his death, which occurred on the 9th of December, 1872, but for several years prior to his demise he suffered greatly from ill health. In all of his business transactions he was thoroughly reliable, was very energetic and progressive and he owed his prosperity entirely to his own efforts.

Mr. Smallwood was married in Middletown, Ohio, to Miss Rachel J. Warner, a native of



MRS. R. J. SMALLWOOD.

Richmond, Virginia, born April 22, 1828, and a daughter of William and Nancy (Emmonds) Warner, the latter the daughter of John Emmonds, who was of Scotch descent. William Warner was a native of Richmond, Virginia, and his father was born in Germany, whence he came to America with three brothers, settling in Richmond, where he and his brothers all died. There were five children born unto Mr. and Mrs. Smallwood. Andrew, the eldest, enlisted in the Union army when but fourteen years of age. His regiment went to Indianapolis, thence to Kentucky and the last letter which his mother ever received from him was written on Calhoun's grave, at Franklin, Kentucky. He was never heard from afterward and undoubtedly gave his life in defense of his country. Clarissa died at the age of one year. William George, who is well known in Sioux City, was formerly an engineer and afterward conducted a meat market, but has recently sold his store. He has always resided with his mother. Josephine is the wife of Silas Hall, who is employed in the railroad shops at Omaha, Nebraska. Carrie is the wife of Albert Whinnery, cashier of the National Bank in Aurelia, Iowa. After the death of Mr. Smallwood two of the children came to the west, locating in Sioux City, and because of this Mrs. Smallwood sold her property in Middletown and came to this city in 1875. Soon afterward she purchased the home which she now occupies—a large residence at No. 1305 Jennings street, where she is now living with her son.

On account of ill health Mr. Smallwood took little active interest in politics, but kept well informed on questions and issues of the day, and voted with the Republican party. He lived an upright, exemplary life in harmony with his profession as a member of the Presbyterian church, which he joined at Middletown when nineteen years of age. He was very successful in his business affairs and thus left his widow in very comfortable financial circumstances.

Mrs. Smallwood is also a Presbyterian in religious faith, belonging to the church of that denomination in Sioux City and here she is widely and favorably known, having a large circle of warm friends.

THEODORE E. FLANEGIN.

Theodore E. Flanegin, a man of excellent business capacity and discriminating judgment well known in the business circles of Sioux City, and now actively engaged in the development of South Dakota lands, was born in Marietta, Ohio, August 13, 1869. He has ever been watchful of business opportunities, has utilized his time and talents to the best advantage and is to-day enjoying the rewards of well directed labor and indefatigable enterprise.

Mr. Flanegin is a son of Thomas C. and Margaret (Edgerton) Flanegin. His paternal grandfather, James Flanegin, was a native of Pennsylvania and removed from Washington county, that state, to Delaware county, Ohio, where he followed the occupation of farming. His death occurred when he had reached the advanced age of ninety years. His son, Thomas C. Flanegin, was born in Ohio and is a well known educator of that state. For twenty-seven years he has been superintendent of the public schools of Pomeroy, Ohio, and is also prominent in educational meetings, state institutes and other associations of teachers. His life labor has been of marked value to his fellow men and he is to-day one of the most honored and respected citizens of Pomeroy. His wife was a native of Massachusetts and by this marriage four children were born, of whom Theodore E. is the eldest. The others are Arthur W., and Alma T. and Abbie E., twins. Alma T. is now a teacher in the public schools of Sioux City, while Abbie E. is a music teacher of Pomeroy, Ohio, and Arthur W. is a member of the hospital corps of the United

States army stationed at Angel Island, California.

After acquiring his elementary education in the public schools Theodore E. Flanegin continued his studies in Marietta College at Marietta, Ohio, and in 1889 he entered upon his business career in connection with the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad Company as contracting freight agent. He also served in other capacities with that railroad, continued his connection therewith for the years of 1888-90. In the spring of 1891 he came to Sioux City after having spent a brief period at Ponca, Nebraska. Here he entered the employ of the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha Railroad, as bill clerk, but after a few months became local freight agent at Sioux City for the Sioux City & Northern Railroad Company. He was also contracting freight agent and cashier, acting in the triple capacity for some time. He was afterward made traveling auditor and filled that position until March, 1896, when he entered into the real estate business and also established a fire insurance agency. Since that time he has been particularly connected with the work of developing South Dakota lands and has done much for the improvement of the state in Spink, Miner, Edmunds counties, also operating in other parts of the state east of the Missouri river.

In community affairs Mr. Flanegin takes a deep interest and is a recognized factor in the moral progress of the city. He is now a director of the Young Men's Christian Association and a member of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian church. He is also in hearty sympathy with the work of the Masonic fraternity, with which he has been identified for several years, holding membership at this writing in Landmark lodge, No. 103, A. F. & A. M., of Sioux City. He likewise belongs to Sioux City chapter, R. A. M., and holds membership relations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Modern Woodmen of Amer-

ica and the Sioux City Commercial Club. He votes with the Republican party and is in active work in its local ranks.

On the 27th of July, 1892, Mr. Flanegin was united in marriage to Miss Grace Jackson, a daughter of the late Judge W. M. Jackson, of Tomah, Monroe county, Wisconsin, and their children are Raymond E. and Dorothy G. Mr. Flanegin is a typical citizen of the middle west, possessing the enterprising spirit which has led to the rapid development of this section of the country. Brooking no obstacles that could be overcome by determined purpose and laudable endeavor he has steadily worked his way upward and is a recognized factor for advancement in business, political and moral circles in his city.

GEORGE WEARE.

George Weare, prominent in financial circles in Iowa, became identified with the banking business in Sioux City when this place was a little hamlet containing but five or six log cabins. He has since been a factor in financial interests here and as president of the Iowa State National Bank stands at the head of one of the most reliable and prosperous moneyed concerns of this part of the country. Throughout his long identification with Sioux City and her welfare he has labored for higher ethical relations in business, has contributed to general progress through his championship of many public measures and has made for himself an honored name through the conduct of his public and private affairs in a manner that has never sought nor required disguise.

Mr. Weare was born in Derbyline, Vermont, December 3, 1834, a son of John and Cynthia (Ashley) Weare, both natives of New Hampshire. In 1834 the father made a trip on horseback to the west, his destination being St. Louis, and returned in the same manner. The following year the family removed by



GEORGE WEARE.

wagon to Michigan, casting in their lot with the early settlers of that great and growing section of the country. They took up their abode in Allegan county, where the father engaged in the lumber business for several years and in 1848 he removed to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he resided until his death in 1856. His wife died in Allegan county, Michigan, in 1842. In their family were eleven children, five of whom are still living, but George Weare, the youngest, is the only one residing in Sioux City.

George Weare acquired his early education in the common schools of Allegan county and afterward continued his studies in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and in Rochester, New York. On the removal of the family to this state he drove a team from Allegan, Michigan, to Cedar Rapids, there being no railroads through this part of the country at that time. Although only fourteen years of age he engaged in teaming for several months, receiving a man's wages for his services. He then went to Rochester, New York, in 1849, and resumed his studies in one of its educational institutions. When a year had passed he returned to Cedar Rapids and at the age of sixteen he secured employment in a country store, where for one year he received two dollars a month and his board in compensation for his services. That his labors proved eminently satisfactory to his employer is indicated by the fact that the second year his salary was increased to twenty dollars per month. Following another year devoted to study, Mr. Weare entered the banking house of Greene & Weare, which was the first institution of the kind in Cedar Rapids, there remaining until November, 1855, when he went to Fort Dodge, Iowa. On the 26th of December, of that year, however, he arrived in Sioux City, making the entire trip from Cedar Rapids by stage. Sioux City was then a little hamlet containing six log cabins, around which the snow laid three or four feet deep. He built a little log structure which he used

for an office and at once established a loan agency and banking business. In the latter field of endeavor he has continued to the present time and in September, 1860, the firm of Weare & Allison was formed and entered upon a continuous existence of over forty years, the partnership being maintained until January, 1901. At that time the institution was the oldest bank in Iowa conducted continuously under one management. In January, 1901, however, the bank of Weare & Allison and the Iowa State National Bank were consolidated under the latter name, Mr. Weare becoming president of the new institution, which position he has since occupied. Long and varied experience has given him comprehensive knowledge of the banking business in every department and his intense and well directed efforts have resulted in the achievement of prosperity that is as honorable as it is enviable. The Iowa State National Bank is capitalized for two hundred thousand dollars and its present officers are: George Weare, president; H. A. Jandt, vice-president; and John McHugh, cashier.

In Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Mr. Weare was married to Miss Mary Carpenter, a native of Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, born on the 16th of March, 1835. Her parents were Gabriel and Catherine (Pearse) Carpenter. Her father was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, September 11, 1801, and in infancy removed with his parents to Fairfield county, Ohio, where he resided until his removal to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in April, 1851. He was a farmer and also a contractor on public works and during his residence in Ohio built the Hocking Valley canal. On his removal to Iowa he again became identified with pioneer development and contributed largely to the material interests of Cedar Rapids. Purchasing land contiguous to the original city plat, he laid out several additions to the city and also built several dwellings and business houses, the most notable being the Carpenter block. For a num-

ber of years he was a director of the First National Bank of that city, a stockholder in the Cedar Rapids Water Company and was the first president of the Marshalltown Gas Company. He was a quiet, unobtrusive business man, ever ready to take part in all business enterprises calculated to advance the interests of the city, and to contribute fully and freely his share of material aid in sustaining and forwarding public affairs. He was straightforward, honorable and upright, scrupulously honest and religiously just. For nearly a quarter of a century he was a communicant of the Episcopal church and served as vestryman for many years. Socially he was genial, kindhearted, a true friend and obliging neighbor and he held a warm place in the hearts of his fellow citizens. He died on the 10th of March, 1881, at his residence near Cedar Rapids, and his wife passed away at Lancaster, Ohio, in 1847.

Four children were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Weare. Henry G., born August 25, 1858, married Jane Robinson, of Green Bay, Wisconsin, and is engaged in the cattle business in the west, making his home at Spearfish, South Dakota. Susanna H. resides with her parents. Kittie C. became the wife of J. H. Nason, who died in California, but his remains were interred at Sioux City. There were five children by that marriage. In 1903 Mrs. Nason became the wife of Dr. Guy C. Rich and they reside in Sioux City, where Dr. Rich is successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. Mary E. is the wife of Howard G. Peirce, who is engaged in the live-stock commission business at the Sioux City stockyards, and they have three children.

Mr. Weare is a firm advocate of Democratic principles and has continuously supported the party by his ballot save when in 1896 and again in 1900 he voted for William McKinley, because of the attitude of the party concerning the money question. He served for a year as mayor of Sioux City and was a member of its

first city council. He has never been ambitious in the line of office holding, however, but has been a co-operant factor in many measures for the general good and his services have proven valuable in the promotion of enterprises that have brought about substantial improvement, reform and progress here. He is a member of Tyrian Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Sioux City, and also belongs to the Hawkeye Club and the Sioux City Boat Club. His wife is a member of St. Thomas Episcopal church and they reside at No. 705 Pearl street, where they have made their home continuously since 1859. No man is more widely known in Woodbury county than George Weare and therefore it would almost seem superfluous in this connection to speak of the prominent position he occupies in business and social life here and yet it is but just to say of him in a history that will descend to future generations that his has been a record of which any man might be proud to boast, for throughout his business life he has never made an engagement that he has not met nor incurred an obligation that he has not fulfilled and in the regard of those who know him he ranks with the honorable, enterprising representative men of the west who have been its founders and promoters.

WILLIAM I. HINDS.

William I. Hinds, who resides on section 25, Wolf Creek township, is well known in this part of the county as an honored pioneer settler and is frequently called Uncle Billy by his many friends. He located here in his childhood days, coming with his father, who secured a homestead claim on the 3d of May, 1868. Mr. Hinds was born in Bridgewater, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1858, a son of Ebenezer and Maria (Ferguson) Hinds, who were also natives of the Keystone state. The father was born October 29, 1817, at Bridgewater, spent his boyhood days



W. I. HINDS AND FAMILY.



MR. AND MRS. EBENEZER HINDS.

there and after arriving at years of maturity he wedded Miss Ferguson, who was born June 18, 1824, at Athens, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. Farming claimed his time and energies in the east and to that pursuit he gave his attention after his removal to the west. On coming to Iowa he located first in Clinton county and subsequently went to Jackson county, whence in 1868 he came to Woodbury county, arriving here on the 3d of May. This portion of the state was still largely in a primitive condition and he secured a homestead, upon which his son, William I., now resides, one hundred and sixty acres coming into his possession under the homestead laws. Not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made upon the place, but he broke the land, built a plank house and continued the work of improving the farm. The family experienced many hardships and privations for he had very little capital and was unable even to secure the few conveniences which a frontier district afforded. He owned a yoke of cattle but had to borrow the wagon in which he made the journey from Jackson county. After a hard summer here his first crop was destroyed by fire which consumed everything but his plank house. As time passed, however, he prospered and after a number of years he was enabled to place improvements upon his farm. There he reared his family and spent his remaining days, passing away on the old homestead August 24, 1885. His widow survived for about seven years and died February 19, 1892. They were worthy pioneer people who bravely faced the difficulties to be encountered in establishing a home in the west. They had four children, of whom three are living: Elizabeth, who reached womanhood, was married and died leaving four children, who with their father, John Heath, still survive her; Mary Ellen, the wife of Thomas Heath, of Lemars, Iowa; William I., of this review, and Sarah A., the wife of C. H. Dayton.

In retrospect one can see William I. Hinds as a farm boy, doing the chores about the place

in his early boyhood and afterward working in the fields when returning spring made it necessary to plow the land and plant the crops. He aided in gathering the harvests in the late autumn and so manifold were his farm duties that he had little opportunity to attend school, being largely a self-educated man. As he advanced in years he relieved his father more and more of the care and responsibility incident to the development of a farm and eventually assumed entire management, while later he purchased the place of his father. He has built additions to the house, which he has also remodeled, and he likewise put up a good barn and other outbuildings. He has a good orchard yielding its fruits in season and shade trees adorn his land. He has also purchased two other farms, one in Kedron township comprising two hundred and sixty acres of arable land, while the other in Wolf Creek township also covers a quarter section and he now owns altogether four hundred and eighty acres. He carries on general farming and likewise raises good graded stock, fattening annually a carload of cattle and three carloads of hogs for the market.

In June, 1899, Mr. Hinds was married to Miss Sarah Dayton, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Baltis Dayton, who removed from that state to Iowa. There are four children by this union: Mary M., who is the wife of Henry Lambert, of Wolf Creek township, who is engaged in the operation of a sawmill and the manufacture of lumber and also runs a steam thresher; Harris, at home, and John B. and Isaac F., also under the parental roof. Mr. Hinds has deeded to his son Harris an eighty-acre tract of land on section 27, Kedron township and to John another eighty acres adjoining, while to his youngest son he will deed a similar amount when the latter reaches his majority. Mrs. Lambert is living in the same yard with her parents in a house built and furnished by them, it being given to her. The family is one of prominence in the community

and the hospitality of the best homes of their township is extended to them.

Politically, Mr. Hinds never wavers in his allegiance to the Republican party and its principles, but has had no desire for office, preferring to give his attention to his business interests. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Anthon and he and his wife are members of Rebeckah Lodge and she is also a member of the Baptist church. For thirty-six years Mr. Hinds has resided upon the farm which is now their home, covering the greater part of his life, and he has intimate knowledge of what has been accomplished here in the way of the county's growth and improvement. He can remember many interesting incidents of pioneer times and although he is now in very comfortable circumstances his memory goes back to the time that the family experienced many hardships and privations. Owing to his father's limited financial condition he had no boots or shoes and was otherwise scantily clad. It was also impossible for him to attend school to any great extent, yet he has worked on persistently, making the most of his opportunities and in his business career has shown good management. He deserves credit and respect for what he has accomplished and his is an unblemished character, for he has ever been straightforward and honorable in his dealings with his fellow men, using the most worthy methods in his efforts to win prosperity.

ANDREW OSTLING.

Building operations in Sioux City are extensive, owing to the continued growth of the city, and this field of labor, therefore, proves a profitable one and is also one which employs the services of a large number of workmen. Mr. Ostling is connected with the building interests here as a contractor and his work has ever been of a character that insures him a good patronage. The adopted sons of the city find in him a worthy representative. He was

born in Sweden in 1866 and is a son of Andrew and Christina Ostling, who were also natives of that country. The father was a mechanic and died in Sweden, and the mother's death occurred there when her son Andrew was but two years of age. He was the elder of two children, the other being Peter Ostling, who is now a carpenter of Sioux City. He has a half-brother, Gust, who is a carpenter of Sioux City and two half-sisters who are living in California.

Reared in his native country Andrew Ostling attended the public schools and when he had completed his education he learned the carpenter's trade. In the year 1889 when twenty-three years of age he bade adieu to friends and native country and sailed for America, thinking that he might enjoy better business privileges and opportunities for advancement in the new world. Landing on the eastern coast he at once made his way into the interior of the country, continuing his travels until he arrived at Sioux City, Iowa, where he has since been identified with building operations. In 1893 he formed a partnership with Charles Johnson under the firm style of Ostling & Johnson, contractors and builders. This business association has since been maintained and they now have offices at the corner of Third and Jackson streets. They have erected a large number of structures in this city and are doing a business which is profitable and extensive.

Mr. Ostling was married in 1891 to Miss Anna Wickstrom, whose father was a station agent in Sweden. Her mother is now living with Mrs. Ostling in Sioux City. The latter was born in Sweden in 1865 and by her marriage has become the mother of four children: Evart, Ralph, Irma and Verna. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ostling belong to the Swedish Lutheran church and he holds membership relations with the Woodmen of America, with the Swedish Monitoren, a contractors' and builders' and traders' exchange, and the Sioux City Industrial Association. His interest in political

questions and his study of the issues of the day has led him to give his allegiance to the Republican party. The hope which led him to seek a home in America has been more than realized, for here he has found the business opportunities he has sought and which are always open to the young man of determination and capability. He has found that while in America there is no royal road to wealth, that labor meets with a generous reward when directed by intelligence and sound judgment, and therefore along the line of unfaltering energy and perseverance he has made his way steadily forward until he now occupies a position among the substantial representatives of the builder's art in Sioux City.

JAMES O. PAYNE.

James O. Payne, a contractor and builder of Sioux City, was born in Cambridge, Illinois, May 11, 1858, and is a son of Darius and Melvina (Brewster) Payne, who were natives of Caroline Center, New York. The father was a cooper by trade and is now living in Kewanee, Illinois, operating a tank and cistern factory, but his wife passed away in 1896. Mrs. C. Van Pelt, the maternal grandmother, is a specialist of the treatment of the diseases of the ear and eye and is well known for her ability in that direction. In the father's family were nine children, of whom James O. was the third in order of birth. Those living are Edward, an engineer on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and living at Mason City, Iowa; Orin, of Ogden, Utah, who is foreman of the car shops of the Union Pacific Railroad at that place and who had charge of the boilers on the battleship Baltimore during the Philippine war and made the highest record in examinations for the United States service at the opening of the war; Wallace, who is boss roller at the Great Western Tube works at Kewanee, Illinois; Oneita, the wife of

Edward Swain, sheriff of Henry county, Illinois; Alice, the wife of George Chichester, a merchant of Cincinnati, Ohio; and Etta, the wife of George Weston, a merchant of Weathersfield, Illinois.

James O. Payne spent his boyhood days in Kewanee, Illinois, attending the common schools and the high school at that place. He then learned the cooper's trade and at the age of twenty years he left his native state and went to Missouri. He possesses natural mechanical ingenuity and early displayed great ability in the use of tools. He can make anything in wood and in Missouri he became assistant to O. Tucker, a carpenter. He afterward spent three years in Kansas City and later was on the freight trail between Pueblo, Colorado, and the Big King silver mine. After two years spent in that way he returned to Missouri and thence came to O'Neal, Iowa, and was afterward at Coon Rapids, Iowa, where he began business on his own account as a contractor and builder. He built the first house in Dedham, Iowa, and was located there for two years, after which he returned to his old home in Illinois and was married. He located then in Galesburg, Illinois, but afterward removed to Sanborne, Iowa, where he remained for thirteen years, carrying on contracting and building. He next resided at Sheldon, Iowa, where he continued in the same line of pursuit for three years. He built the greater portion of Rogers Folly, under which name the opera house at that place became known. Later he went to Marcus, Iowa, where he erected a large Methodist Episcopal church, a double brick and stone building, but continued to reside in Sheldon. His work at Marcus covered one year and during the succeeding year he erected a four thousand dollar residence. He then built the Knoll Street Mission church in Sioux City in 1900 and his friends here persuaded him to make this city his permanent location. He has since been actively and extensively connected with build-

ing operations in Woodbury county and has erected the residences of J. B. Trimble, R. A. Cushman, Silas Hall, F. L. Ferris, E. Y. Yates and G. C. Straub, also two for George Milner and two for W. S. Wilkins. He also built a large double house for Godfrey Reames, the residence of W. Luckins, the livery barn for John McDonald, of Leeds, Iowa, the Methodist Episcopal church at Lawton, two farm buildings for H. S. Hess, a barn for Dr. Wise and a residence for Mrs. Grandy.

On the 6th of July, 1884, Mr. Payne was married to Miss Ida L. Wade, of Bardolph, Illinois, and their children are Alfred, William, Eva, Vivian and Erna. Mr. Payne is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is connected with the encampment and the Rebekah degree. He is also a member of the Contractors' & Builders' Exchange and in his political views he is a Republican. His life history is unmarked by any exciting epoch, but indicates the possibilities for accomplishment when one possesses strong purpose, indefatigable energy and discriminating judgment—all of which are numbered among the salient characteristics of James O. Payne.

GEORGE H. RATHMAN.

George H. Rathman, whose business history is the record of continuous progression through the avenue of opportunity which in America is open to all, and who is now one of the prominent representatives of financial interests in Sioux City, occupying the presidency of the Live Stock National Bank, was born in Dodge county, Wisconsin, August 16, 1856. His parents were Charles F. and Elizabeth (Gay) Rathman. They removed to Iowa in 1858, locating at Monona, Clayton county, where his father for many years was proprietor of a general mercantile establishment. George H. Rathman attended the public schools at

Monona, and after putting aside his textbooks he clerked in his father's store.

Going to the territory of Dakota in March, 1878, he entered the employ of William Van Eps, a general merchant at Sioux Falls, at a salary of ten dollars a month. Sioux Falls was then a small town of eight hundred inhabitants, with no railroad connection with the outside world. After a few months' service Mr. Van Eps made him manager of a branch store at what was Rockport, on the James river, in Hanson county, then a frontier town, sixty miles west of Sioux Falls and eighty miles north of Yankton. When the railroad was projected the town of Mitchell was founded, and Mr. Rathman removed to that point to manage a branch store for Mr. Van Eps, this being the first general store of the town. In 1883 he first became connected with the banking business, entering the employ of Ormsby, Clute & Company as bookkeeper. He was with that firm and their successor for three years and successively served as assistant cashier and cashier. In 1886 he established the Bank of Parkston, and while conducting that institution also acted as town-site agent. Later, returning to Mitchell, he purchased an interest in the Security Bank, of which he became manager and cashier. In October, 1892, he sold his interest in that bank and was then out of active business for a time, spending the interval in extensive travel. In 1895, however, he again entered banking circles, organizing the Live Stock National Bank at the Sioux City Stock Yards, which opened its doors for business on the 17th of October of that year.

He filled the position of cashier until January, 1903, when he was elected president, and has since remained at the head of the institution. The Live Stock National Bank, under the safe and conservative policy which he inaugurated, has become one of the strong, reliable financial concerns of the state, and has among its stockholders men of national financial prominence. Thus, step by step, Mr. Rath-



*L.
W. A. Nathan*

man has advanced in his business career, watchful of opportunity and noting every indication pointing to success, and he has not only gained the goal of prosperity, but has also gained an enviable reputation by reason of his progressive and thoroughly reliable business methods.

On the 20th of August, 1896, Mr. Rathman was married, in Salt Lake City, Utah, to Miss Florence E. Singiser, the daughter of Captain T. F. and Ellen S. Singiser. Her father for many years has been numbered among the distinguished citizens of the west. He served his country as captain of the Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry in the Civil war, was secretary of the territory of Idaho and later its member of congress. He and his wife are now residents of Salt Lake City.

Mr. Rathman is a Republican, but not active in politics. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and has been prominent in Masonic circles, being the first candidate to receive the degrees in Resurgam Lodge, No. 31, A. F. & A. M., at Mitchell. He afterward served as its master, was high priest of Mitchell Chapter, No. 16, R. A. M.; eminent commander of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 11, K. T.; grand treasurer of the Grand Chapter, R. A. M., of Dakota, in 1887-8, and grand commander of the Grand Commandery, K. T., of South Dakota, in 1893. He is and has been pre-eminent a man of affairs and one who has wielded a wide influence, and during the years of his residence in Woodbury county has been recognized as a valued addition to its citizenship.

HENRY HINKHOUSE.

Henry Hinkhouse, who follows farming on section 25, Rutland township, is one of the extensive landowners of the county, his possessions comprising nearly an entire section lying within four farms in Union and Rutland townships. Upon his land are four sets of good

buildings and his property possessions are very valuable. Mr. Hinkhouse has resided in this county since 1887. He was born in Hanover, Germany, in November, 1859, and there remained during the period of his minority. He attended the public schools of his native country but had no instruction in English ere he came to the new world, and his knowledge of the language here spoken has been acquired through contact with his fellow citizens. He emigrated to the new world in 1880, sailing from Bremen to New York, and from the latter city he came direct to Iowa. In Cedar and in Muscatine counties he worked as a farm hand and also followed the stone-mason's trade to a limited extent. He afterward worked as a stone-mason in St. Louis and in Des Moines, Iowa, and in 1887 he invested his earnings in land, first becoming the owner of one hundred and sixty acres in Union township, Woodbury county. He still owns this property and after building a small house thereon he began to cultivate and develop it. As his financial resources increased he bought more land from time to time so that he now owns four good farms. When he crossed the Atlantic to America he had no capital and arrived in Iowa empty-handed, but he possessed what is better than money or influence—earnest determination to win success through honorable labor. He has worked on year after year and his diligence and capable management have brought to him prosperity. He now owns, individually, a large body of land and is indeed one of the successful farmers and leading business men of his portion of the county.

On the 1st of January, 1886, in Cedar county, Iowa, Mr. Hinkhouse was united in marriage to Miss Dora Teehan, a native of Germany, born in Holstein. There are five children of this marriage: Hannah, Charles, Etta, Freda and Herman.

Politically Mr. Hinkhouse is a Democrat and cast his first presidential ballot for Grover Cleveland and his last vote for W. J. Bryan.

He has served as a member of the school board and is a member of Pierson lodge, I. O. O. F. Marked changes have occurred in Woodbury county during his residence here covering almost a quarter of a century and the change has been no more remarkable in the county or in any line of life than it has been in his own career, for here he has made the most of his opportunities and his landed possessions are now extensive and his business interests are profitable.

HENRY METZ.

The field of business is limitless and its opportunities boundless and in America where all have equal advantages, success or failure depend entirely upon the individual. Henry Metz, working his way upward through untiring diligence, stands today at the head of the bakery business in Iowa, conducting a wholesale establishment in Sioux City with a trade that extends into many neighboring states.

Mr. Metz was born in Germany in 1866. His father, Conrad Metz, also a native of that country, died in 1889 at the age of sixty-seven years. He was a miller by trade and also followed farming. He served as a soldier in the Hessian Army in 1864 and was a member of the German Reformed church. He married Katherine Mose, also a native of Germany, where she is now living at the age of sixty-eight years. She is a member of the Hessian Reformed church. In the family were nine children, those living being: Arnold, who is living on the old home farm in Germany; Mary, of that country; Martin, a carriage and wagon manufacturer of Champaign, Illinois; Henry; Elizabeth, who is married and lives in Germany; Eliza, who is married and resides in the fatherland; and William, now employed as shipping clerk by his brother. Anna is deceased.

In the public schools of his native country Henry Metz was educated and after learning

the baker's trade he went to London, where he followed the same pursuit for three years. In 1887 he came to the United States and making his way to Sioux City worked for Henry Fachman, whose business he purchased in 1892. He has since been proprietor of the Vienna Bakery, which is the largest of the kind in the state. He sells principally to the wholesale trade and sells extensively in Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota and a part of Minnesota, his product being ice cream as well as all kinds of bakery goods. He has built up a profitable business of large proportions through straightforward business methods and indefatigable industry and his well merited success has come as the logical result of his labor.

Mr. Metz was married in Sioux City to Henrietta Fachman, a daughter of Henry Fachman, his former employer. She was born in Sioux City and died in 1896, at the age of twenty-five years, leaving one child, Henry. In 1897 Mr. Metz married Virginia Fachman, a sister of his first wife, and they have three children: Henrietta, Arnold and Helen. Mrs. Metz is a member of the Catholic church and he is a thirty-second degree Mason. He also belongs to the Red Men, the Workmen and the Elks Lodges, is a member of the Commercial Club and gives his political support to the Democracy. He is president of the Master Bakers' Association of Iowa and also a member of the Master Bakers' Association of America.

ARNOLD LOUIS FRIBOURG.

Arnold Louis Fribourg, a member of the firm of Henderson & Fribourg, attorneys at law of Sioux City, was born in New York city, on the 22d of August, 1863. His father, Marx Fribourg, now living retired, was the son of Victor Fribourg, who was decorated by Napoleon I for military service. His mother was Louisa (Solomon) Fribourg. In the paternal line he



HENRY METZ.

comes of French-Swiss ancestry, who gave the town of Fribourg, Switzerland, its name. Adolph Fribourg, an uncle, married a sister of Gutierrez, late president of Peru.

Arnold Louis Fribourg pursued his education in the city of New York and was graduated with the degree of Master of Science from the College of the City of New York, as a member of the class of 1882. He pursued a short law course in Columbia College in 1884 and also studied law with Otto Horwitz, of New York city. Admitted to the bar in New York city in 1885, he practiced there until 1887, and in the spring of 1888 he came to Sioux City, where he has since made his home. He was market editor of the Exchange and Tribune until May, 1893, when he was admitted to the Iowa bar, and after being associated, as assistant, with Swan, Lawrence & Swan for a few years was admitted to the partnership, which relation was maintained until March, 1901, when he formed a partnership with T. G. Henderson, and the firm of Henderson & Fribourg has since maintained high standing at the Woodbury county bar, enjoying a business in the courts and as counselors which is constantly growing in volume and importance.

Mr. Fribourg is a prominent advocate of Masonry and in his life exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft. He was made a Mason in Darcy Lodge, of New York city, in 1884, and admitted to Landmark Lodge of Sioux City, in 1900. He has taken the fourteen degrees of the Lodge of Perfection, A. A. S. R., at Des Moines, becoming identified with the Scottish rite in 1903. He also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World and is a member of the Sioux City Boat Club, the Hawkeye Club and the Young Men's Christian Association. Religiously of the Jewish faith, he was president of Mount Sinai Congregation in 1902-3, and is now a director and trustee.

On the 28th of December, 1893, in Sioux City, Mr. Fribourg was married to Miss Maud

Eiseman, who died December 17, 1903. Her father was one of the pioneers of his faith in Dakota, early settling in Yankton, where he long served as county commissioner and took an active and influential part in public affairs. His wife, who was born in Cleveland, Ohio, was a playmate of the late Senator Hanna and of Nelson Morris, the millionaire packer of Chicago. The children of Mr. Fribourg are Victor Eiseman, Frances Belfreda, Roger Louis and Ernest Jay.

HENRY BAKER.

Henry Baker, living on section 35, Rutland township, is a prosperous agriculturist, who for more than a third of a century has been a resident of Woodbury county and is now the owner of a farm of two hundred and forty acres, which, with its excellent improvements, is proof of his life of industry and thrift. He is one of Iowa's native sons, his birth having occurred in Jackson county. His father, Andrew Baker, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Bedford county in 1825 and in 1833 he accompanied his parents on their removal to Ohio, the family home being established there in a pioneer community. Thus Andrew Baker was reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life and when a young lad went to Indiana, again becoming connected with a pioneer settlement. He was married to Miss Harriet Roush, a native of Ohio, and engaged in farming in Indiana for a few years, after which he came to Iowa, settling in Jackson county. The year 1870 witnessed his removal to Woodbury county, where he purchased a homestead claim, which had been entered by the man who sold it to him. This claim he proved up and received a government patent for the land. He built thereon a dwelling, a barn and other necessary buildings, planted a grove of maples and cottonwood trees, also set out an orchard and continued general agricultural pursuits there with excellent success up to the time of his death,

which occurred on the 8th of November, 1894. His wife passed away only a few days later and both were laid to rest in Rock Branch cemetery, where a substantial monument marks the place of their interment. In the family were seven children: Martha, the wife of Andrew Ferguson, of Woodbury county; Lorenzo, also of this county; Edward, who is living in Whitman county, Washington; John, a resident farmer of Woodbury county; Myra E., the wife of William Short, of Rutland township; Henry, of this review; and Andrew J., who is living in Jackson county, Iowa.

Henry Baker was largely reared in Woodbury county and the common schools afforded him his early educational privileges. Later he attended Dexter College for one term. Both prior to this time and afterward he engaged in teaching and he followed the profession for two years. He then took charge of the home farm, was administrator and settled up the estate, and, purchasing the interest of the other heirs, he now owns two hundred and forty acres of land in the home place and also a tract of eighty acres in Wolf Creek township. He is engaged in raising graded stock, buying and selling stock and carrying on quite an extensive business in this direction. He has now a pair of stock scales on his farm for his own use. He sells most of his farm products to the home market and in this way he annually gains a good financial return for his labor.

Politically Mr. Baker is a Republican upon questions of state and national importance, but at local elections votes independently. He has served as commissioner of highways for five years and has been a member of the school board, the cause of education finding in him a warm friend. He was appointed administrator by the court and has served in that capacity in connection with three different estates. He is an excellent business man, careful and far-sighted, reliable and energetic. Socially he is connected with Rock Branch Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America.

GEORGE S. THOMPSON.

George S. Thompson, whose active connection with the maintenance of law and order at Sioux City, where he long filled the position of bailiff, was well known in northwestern Iowa, taking up his abode in the county seat in 1883. His birth occurred in Reedville, Maine, July 3, 1833, his father being Samuel Thompson, who was a shoe merchant of Winthrop, Maine, during the greater part of his life and there passed away.

George S. Thompson acquired a common-school education in his native city and learned the hardware business there. He conducted operations along that line in Winthrop until 1869, when he removed to Blue Earth county, Minnesota, where he carried on merchandising for several years. He afterward removed to St. James. When the James and Younger brothers raided the bank at Northfield, Minnesota, Mr. Thompson was one of the posse that surrounded the grove where the Younger brothers were in hiding. He assisted in the capture of those notorious robbers and received his share of the bounty. While residing in Minnesota he was also at one time a candidate for state senator. In 1883 he sold his business at St. James, Minnesota, and came to Sioux City. Here he purchased the Pacific Hotel at the corner of Third and Jackson streets, then one of the best hotels of the place and for several years he continued its conduct. In January, 1890, he was appointed bailiff of the district court by Sheriff Wagner and received his first instructions from Judge C. H. Lewis, who said: "You just get an elm club and take your stand over there and when any of these lawyers begin to get noisy or offensive, you hit him over the head with your club." Bailiff Thompson did not find it necessary to obey the instructions to the letter, but it was soon seen from the firm stand that he took that he would permit no unseemly conduct and he did much toward maintaining the dignity of the law through the maintenance of a



GEORGE S. THOMPSON.



MRS. E. R. F. LANCASTER.

quiet, orderly courtroom. From that time forward he made such an excellent record and gave such uniform satisfaction as an official that he was retained in the office for eleven years and six months through various changes in administration, and notwithstanding the fact that he was a Democrat and that most of the bailiffs were Republican, he continued to serve in that capacity until his death, and no word of reproach was ever uttered against his official career.

Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Florence F. Thomson, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and a daughter of Dr. George N. and Eliza (Foster) Thomson. Her father was a prominent physician of Boston, Massachusetts, where he spent the greater part of his life and died in that city. His wife, who was born in New Hampshire, May 3, 1818, became the wife of Mr. Lancaster, of Minden, Louisiana, after the death of her first husband, and following the death of her second husband she came to Sioux City to live with her daughter, Florence, with whom she remained until called to her final rest on the 4th of November, 1903, when she was eighty-five years of age. She was a very intelligent and cultured lady, possessed a great memory, was prominent in society circles in Sioux City and had many friends. She assisted in organizing the Bryant Club in September, 1892, and was always deeply interested in the growth and development here. She was also noted for her talent as an artist and her daughter now has many fine paintings in her home that are her mother's handiwork. There were three children born unto Dr. and Mrs. Thomson: Lizzie, George and Florence. Upon her death the remains of Mrs. Lancaster were taken by her grandson, Henry S. Herman, of Norfolk, Virginia, to her old home in New Hampshire, where the interment was made.

Mr. Thompson left two children: Hannie, the wife of John M. Sammons, who is a conductor on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific

Railroad and resides at Dalhart, Texas; and Lydia F., who resides with her mother at her home at 912 Jennings street. Mr. Thompson died June 26, 1901, and the funeral services were conducted by the Knight Templar Commandery, the interment being made in Floyd cemetery at Sioux City. Mr. Thompson had been a member of the Masonic fraternity from 1859 and was a prominent and valued representative of Columbia Commandery, K. T. In politics he was a Democrat and was well known to both parties in Sioux City. He was a very charitable man, ever willing to lend a helping hand to those in need and he assisted many a poor farmer out of trouble during the financial difficulties which followed the grasshopper plague in Minnesota. His sterling worth was widely recognized and his exemplary life made him one of the most widely esteemed citizens of Woodbury county, so that his death was the occasion of deep regret to many friends. He left his wife in comfortable circumstances and she and her daughter now reside at the family home at No. 912 Jennings street. Mrs. Thompson is a member of Daughters of the American Revolution.

GODFREY DURST.

It is astonishing to witness the success of young men who have emigrated to America without capital and from a humble position have worked their way upward to one of affluence. The readiness with which they adapt themselves to circumstances and take advantage of opportunities offered brings to them success and wins them a place among the leading men of the community in which they reside. Such a man is Godfrey Durst, a well known citizen of Danbury, where today he is successfully engaged in milling and farming.

A native of Switzerland, he was born in Ruti, Canton Zurich, January 31, 1847, and is a son of Melchior and Rosina (Scheisser) Durst von

Diesbach, both natives of Canton Glarus, the former born in 1804 and the latter in 1806. The mother died in Switzerland in 1864 and four years later the father came to America, living for a time with our subject in New Glarus, Wisconsin. He subsequently spent one year in Kansas and then went to Oregon, where he died in 1885.

Godfrey Durst was reared and educated in his native land, his boyhood being passed on a small farm belonging to his father. From the age of seven until twelve years old he attended the public schools and for two years pursued his studies in a college at Huttzigen, Switzerland. Two years prior to his father's emigration our subject came to the United States, landing in New York on the 15th of July, 1866. Having no money he worked for two months in a brickyard near Rondout, New York, and then cooked on a canal boat, running between that place and Troy for one or two trips. In October, 1866, he went to Green county, Wisconsin, where he engaged in threshing for a time but was there taken ill and on his recovery commenced learning the miller's trade. In February, 1870, he removed from Wisconsin to Valley Falls, Kansas, where he was employed in a mill until the following July, when he went to Omaha, Nebraska. On the 1st of September of the same year he arrived in Oto, Woodbury county, Iowa, where he worked in the mill for Charles Watts until the spring of 1871, and later rented and operated the same mill for two years. In the meantime he and his brothers built a mill at Battle Creek, Ida county, Iowa, but he afterward sold his share and returned to Kansas, where he spent one year. At the end of that time he returned to Woodbury county and worked in the new mill at Smithland until the fall of 1873, when he worked, starting a new mill at Castana, Monona county. In the spring of 1874 he formed a partnership with James Horton and bought the Oto mill but sold his interest to his partner in 1879. He built the Banner mill at Danbury

in 1882 and commenced its operation in the fall of that year, since which time he has carried on business at this place. This mill has a capacity of two hundred barrels of flour and 1,000 carloads of feed per day and is operated both by water and steam power. In connection with his mill, Mr. Durst also runs an elevator, which has a capacity of forty thousand bushels, and is engaged in the stock business and in farming, having two thousand two hundred and four and a half acres of land in Woodbury and Ida counties, Iowa, and also a farm in Antelope county, Nebraska. He usually has about one hundred head of cattle and in all of his undertakings is meeting with well deserved success. He retains his office in Danbury, where he oversees the management of his large business interests, and he owns a fine country residence just outside of the town.

In 1875 Mr. Durst was united in marriage to Orient Dicus, whose parents were of American birth and who by a former marriage has one son, Mark, who was born in 1871 and is now married. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Durst are: Rosa, who was born in 1876; Effie May, in 1878; Godfrey, in 1885; and Laura, born in 1895. All are now at home. Rosa was for two years a student at Cornell College and spent one year at Morningside College, while Effie May attended the latter institution for five years and was graduated on the 14th of May, 1903, receiving a gold medal in a musical contest over several contestants. Godfrey spent two years at the Culver Military Academy in Indiana and two years at Shattuck School, Fairbault, Minnesota, and is now engaged in business with his father.

Mr. Durst was confirmed in the Zwinglian faith but he and his family now attend the Methodist Episcopal church of Danbury. He is a prominent Mason, having attained to the Knights Templar in the Scottish rite and is a member of the Mystie Shrine at Cedar Rapids. He cast his first presidential vote for General U. S. Grant in 1878, but since that administra-

tion he has been a Democrat. His life has been one of industry and usefulness and through his own well directed efforts and sound judgment he has acquired a handsome competence, which numbers him among the prosperous as well as the highly respected citizens of his adopted county.

THOMAS A. McCURDY.

Thomas A. McCurdy, a farmer of Rutland township, living on section 10, was born in Tama county, Iowa, September 3, 1867. His father, John R. McCurdy, was born in Ireland and in early manhood sought a home in the new world, locating first in New Jersey, where he married Anna Amanda Young, who was a bride of sixteen years. He became one of the early settlers of Iowa, establishing his home in this state in 1858. He settled in Tama county, secured a tract of land and opened up a farm, upon which he reared his family, there spending his remaining days. In his family were the following children: Manches, who is in Minnesota; Esther, the wife of Peter Swanson, of Marshalltown; John C., who is the second in order of birth; Jennie, the wife of John Waldo, of Marshalltown; Thomas A., of this review; Emma, the wife of Robert Gray, of Iowa; Robert W.; David J., who is living with his brother, Thomas; and Edward L.

T. A. McCurdy, spending his boyhood days on the home farm in Tama county, became familiar with all the labor incident to its cultivation and improvement as he worked on year after year rendering his father such assistance as his age and strength permitted. He came to Woodbury county when a young man, worked on a farm by the month for several years and thus gained a start in life. After his marriage he rented a tract of land, which he operated for seven years and then bought the place which he now owns. This he began to further improve and he now has one hundred

and twenty acres constituting a good farm, upon which he is raising various cereals and also high grades of stock. He received no financial assistance from friends or family nor was any influence exerted in his behalf for business advancement and his prosperity have come as the result of his persistent, honest and indefatigable energy.

In Sioux City on the 29th of November, 1893, Mr. McCurdy was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Livingston, a native of Shelby county, Iowa, and a daughter of Alexander S. Livingston, formerly of New York, and one of the pioneer settlers of this state. Mr. and Mrs. McCurdy now have two children: Ferrol L. and Thomas A. Mr. McCurdy proudly cast his first presidential ballot for Benjamin Harrison and has always given his support to the Republican party. He has always lived in Iowa and the progress and development of the state are matters of deep interest to him, while in local affairs in his community he has taken an active part, doing whatever he can for the general progress and upbuilding.

W. B. NATION.

W. B. Nation, proprietor of the Vendome Hotel at Sioux City, has throughout his entire business career been identified with hotel interests and is therefore thoroughly equipped by broad and varied experience to minister to the wants of the traveling public. He was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1867, and is a son of Fred and Margaret (Dunn) Nation. His parents removed to Oskaloosa, Iowa, in 1875, and there the mother died in 1881, while the father is living with his son in Sioux City.

W. B. Nation was only seven years old when his parents came to this state and in the public schools of Oskaloosa he acquired his education. When fourteen years of age he began working in a hotel in Portland, Oregon, and afterward

went to Los Angeles, California, where he was employed in a similar manner. His next position was in the Hotel Park, at Great Falls, Montana, and he afterward purchased the Windman House at Parkston, South Dakota. This he conducted for two years and then sold out and purchased the Sanborn House, at Mitchell, South Dakota. He disposed of that property on his removal to Sioux City in 1893, and here he accepted the position of clerk in the Chicago House. After filling that position for four years he became one of its proprietors and so continued until August, 1903, when he purchased the Hotel Vendome, which he now owns. He also secured the franchise that year for the Western Base Ball league and owns the same.

Mr. Nation was married in April, 1903, to Alice Christopher, a daughter of Eber Christopher, of Decorah, Iowa. They are members of the Presbyterian church and have a wide acquaintance in Sioux City, where they are held in high esteem by many friends. Mr. Nation, starting out in life for himself in early boyhood, has steadily progressed through his own efforts, his faithfulness and care in the performance of the duties assigned him, and is now conducting a good business in Sioux City, where he also owns a good hotel property.

CARL MEYER.

Carl Meyer, who is engaged in the insurance business in Sioux City, was born November 10, 1863, in Hamburg, Germany, his parents being Heinrich and Anna (Giehs) Meyer, also natives of Hamburg. The father, a basket manufacturer, is still living in his native city at the age of eighty-two years, but the mother passed away in April, 1903, when seventy-six years of age. They were the parents of four children, all sons, and all became basketmakers in Germany. Carl Meyer, however, at the age of eighteen years crossed the Atlantic to Amer-

ica and made his way direct to Chicago. He had acquired his education in the Hamburg Seminary and had studied the art of acting, his mother having been an actress and from her he undoubtedly inherited much of his histrionic skill. In Germany he secured an engagement at the Wilhelm theater in 1880, and, establishing his home in Chicago in 1881, he became a member of a German stock company, at that time filling engagements in various theaters. He remained in Chicago as a representative of his art for nine years and in 1890 he came to Sioux City, where he obtained an engagement with the Sioux City Turn Verein as instructor for members who took part in its amateur theatrical performances. He continued in that position until March, 1893. In the spring of 1895 he turned his attention to the insurance business, in which he has since been engaged and now has offices at No. 53-4 New Richardson block. He represents a number of the oldest and most reliable companies, including the following: The Germania Life, the Equitable Fire and Marine, the Lumbermen's Insurance Company, the Mechanic's, the Milwaukee Fire, the Spring Garden Insurance Company, and the National Union Insurance Company. He writes a large amount of business each year, his policies representing extensive sums.

On the 10th of June, 1893, occurred the marriage of Mr. Meyer and Mrs. Phoebe (Hoeffer) Schudell, the widow of William Schudell. She was born in Hessen, Germany, and came to the United States in 1875, making her way to a home of an uncle in Utica, New York. Mr. Meyer is a member of the Sons of Herman and is now grand secretary of the society, a position which he has filled since the organization of the order in 1896. He has also filled all of the chairs in the local society and he is a charter member of the Germania Society and also belongs to the Fraternal Order of Eagles. His political allegiance is given to the Democracy. He is of social, genial nature and in Sioux City he has made many friends not only



CARL MEYER.

among the representatives of the fatherland but among all people with whom he has come in contact.

II. B. WALLING.

H. B. Walling, who is one of the prominent young lawyers of Woodbury county and has now practiced his profession at Anthon for several years, is a native son of Iowa, whose career reflects credit upon the state. He was born in Dubuque county, January 27, 1872, and is a son of Herman H. and Maria H. (Hiller) Walling. The father was born in Munster, Germany, April 11, 1842, and when a child of seven years was brought to Iowa, being reared in Dubuque. There he was married to Miss Maria H. Hiller, a native of Dubuque, born of German parentage. They removed to Woodbury county in 1878, located upon a wild tract of land in Miller township, and in course of time Mr. Walling developed a well improved farm. He made a nice home, reared his family there and spent his last years on the farm which he had improved, passing away in 1890. His wife still survives him and has many friends in Woodbury county.

H. B. Walling acquired his early education in the common schools and supplemented his preliminary course by study in Carroll Business College. He pursued a course in law in the State University of Iowa and was graduated with the class of 1897, after which he located for practice at Anthon on the 21st of July of that year. In his chosen profession he has demonstrated that he possesses the qualities which are always strong elements in the success of members of the bar. He prepares his cases with great thoroughness, is logical in his deductions and presents his case in a forceful manner and with clear and cogent reasoning. He practices in the various courts of this part of the state and has indeed made an enviable record for legal ability. He has also engaged

in buying and selling real estate in Woodbury county and in Iowa and his real estate dealings have been no unimportant element in the enviable success which he has already achieved. He is likewise a stockholder in the Citizens Bank of Anthon and was one of its founders.

On the 16th of August, 1900, in Stewart, Guthrie county, Iowa, Mr. Walling was united in marriage to Miss Mae C. Wolfe, who was born in Carroll county, Iowa, and is a daughter of Edward and Catherine Wolfe, of that place. Mr. Walling has erected a new residence in Anthon and there hospitality abounds. The best homes of the community are also open for the reception of himself and wife and their circle of warm friends is an extensive one in this community. Both were reared in the faith of the Catholic church, of which they are now communicants, and he is connected with the Knights of Columbus fraternity. Politically he is a staunch Republican, supporting the men and measures of his party with unflinching loyalty and he has twice been elected and served as mayor of Anthon, while at the present time he is a member of the city council. He has also been a delegate to numerous conventions of his party. He is one of the most prominent and influential residents of this place who by perseverance, determination and honorable effort has overthrown the obstacles which barred his path to success and is traveling steadily upward to the goal of prosperity, where his genuine worth, broad mind and public spirit have made him a director of public thought and action in Anthon.

AUGUST RATH.

August Rath, a mason and contractor of Sioux City, is one of the worthy sons that Germany has furnished to the new world, for his birth occurred in the fatherland in the year 1864. He is a son of William Rath, who was

born in Germany and there followed the occupation of farming for many years. He did military service in the wars of 1848 and 1864 in Germany and remained a resident of that land until 1882 when he crossed the briny deep to the new world, locating in Rock township, Woodbury county, Iowa. There he carried on farming for sixteen years and his death occurred on the 4th of October, 1901, when he was eighty years of age. Both he and his wife were members of the Lutheran church. Mrs. Rath bore the maiden name of Dora Hope and was also a native of Germany. Her death occurred in 1888, when she was sixty-four years of age. In their family were seven children, five of whom are yet living. August Rath, whose name introduces this review, acquired his education in the schools of his native country and when he had mastered the branches of learning given through public instruction he took up the trade of masonry, serving an apprenticeship, after which he followed the pursuit in Germany until he came to America with his father. Here he worked upon the home farm for eleven years and then resumed labor at his trade. In March, 1896, he located in Sioux City and began contracting as a mason. His work here has been attended with a full measure of success and he annually receives a good patronage which returns to him a gratifying financial reward.

Mr. Rath was married August 26, 1888, to Miss Johanna Grismann, a daughter of Claaz J. Grismann. She was born in Germany in 1863 and by her marriage has become the mother of ten children, nine of whom are yet living. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rath are members of the Lutheran church and he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, while his political allegiance is given to the Democracy. He is well known in business circles here for his energy and reliability and his life record proves that success may be accomplished through determination and persistent thrift, guided by intelligence and prompted by laudable ambition.

JACOB A. BUNN.

Jacob A. Bunn, who since 1893 has continuously filled the office of county supervisor, a fact which is indicative of the trust and confidence reposed in him by his fellow men, is now living a retired life in Pierson, but for many years he was actively engaged in business as a farmer and contractor. He has resided in Iowa since 1855 and in Woodbury county since 1874. He is a native of England, his birth having occurred in Burkamstead near London, on the 1st of January, 1844, a son of James Bunn, also a native of England. The father crossed the Atlantic about 1850 and established his home in Ohio, near Cleveland. About 1855 he came to Iowa, settling in Dubuque county, and there Jacob A. was reared, acquiring a good education in the common and high schools. He was just twenty years of age when he offered his services to the country in defense of the Union cause, enlisting in 1864 as a member of Company A, Forty-fourth Iowa Infantry. He went south to Tennessee and Mississippi, where he did guard duty, serving for about four months or until after the close of his term of enlistment. He was then honorably discharged at Davenport, Iowa, in October, 1864.

Upon his return home Mr. Bunn began work at the carpenter's and joiner's trade and in 1869 he removed to Ida county, where he continued the work of carpentering until 1874. He then came to Woodbury county and located on a farm and in addition to general agricultural pursuits he engaged in business as a contractor and builder, erecting school houses in this county and building county bridges and school houses in Cherokee and Ida counties. His attention was directed to the dual pursuit for several years. He then bought additional land in Ida county, where he opened up a farm and later he bought land in Union township, Woodbury county, establishing his home thereon in 1874. He had two hundred acres and from time to time he added to this property



J. A. BUNN AND FAMILY.



MR. AND MRS. M. N. PEARSON.

until he owned two thousand six hundred and twenty-eight acres, but he has since deeded his son one hundred and twenty acres in Union township, his daughter Cora May one hundred and sixty acres in Dakota and Mary J. a like amount in Dakota. Mr. Bunn now owns five hundred and twenty-four acres of rich and arable land, yielding to him a golden tribute. He has good buildings and improvements upon his place, in fact, he added to his farm all modern equipments and accessories and transformed the land into most productive fields. Annually he harvested good crops which brought to him very desirable financial return and thus in course of time he had accumulated the competence that now enables him to live retired. In 1899 he removed to Pierson, purchasing a lot on which he built a residence. Later he sold that property and built where he now resides, having just completed a modern and comfortable home which stands on a tract of sixty-three acres of land. He has been one of the successful business men and farmers of the county and his prosperity has come to him as the just reward of his untiring labors.

Mr. Bunn was married in Cherokee county, Iowa, September 3, 1872, to Miss Frances A. Pearson, a native of Livingston county, Illinois, born near Pontiac, and a daughter of Moses H. and Mary Jane (Pindell) Pearson. Moses Pearson was born in New Hampshire and became one of the early settlers of Illinois. He was married in the latter state to Miss Mary Jane Pindell, a native of Brown county, Ohio. Mr. Pearson removed to Iowa about 1854, settling in Woodbury county, and within its borders he developed several farms. On more than one occasion he was driven out by the Indians and he later took up his abode in Cherokee county. He is now living in Wyoming, where he is identified with agricultural interests. Pearson creek was named in his honor as was also the town of Pierson, though the name is spelled differently. Mr. and Mrs. Bunn are the parents of five children: Mary

Jane, who is now the wife of Chris Mundy, a resident farmer of Cherokee county, by whom she has two children, George A. and James; Cora, wife of Edward Kissinger, a resident farmer of Union township, by whom she has three children, Milo James, Nellie Florence and Martha Frances; Washington Andrew, who died at the age of four years; George, who is now a student in Montana; Florence, the wife of Charles Walters, a farmer of Union township, by whom she has one son, Arthur.

Politically Mr. Bunn is a Republican where national issues are involved, but at local elections does not consider himself bound by party ties. He was elected and served as township school treasurer, as trustee and director and in 1893 he was elected supervisor of the county and has served continuously since, being chairman of the board for three years. He is the only member that has served continuously throughout this period and the fact that he has so long been continued in office is proof of the confidence and trust reposed in him by his fellow men, who regard him as a gentleman of excellent business ability, of unquestioned loyalty in citizenship and of marked devotion to the public good. He belongs to the Grand Army post at Correctionville and was its commander for one term.

JACOB S. EGGER.

For twenty-three years Jacob S. Egger has been actively identified with the agricultural and industrial interests of Woodbury county and is accounted one of the valued citizens of Willow township. His early home was in Ohio, for he was born in Monroe county, that state, on the 9th of May, 1851, a son of Samuel and Magdalena (Chrismann) Egger. His paternal grandfather was born in Switzerland and came to America about 1815 or 1820, and after spending five or six years in New Jersey, removed to Monroe county, Ohio, locating in that region when it was almost an unbroken

wilderness. In his family were six sons and one daughter. The subject of this sketch had five brothers and two sisters.

In his native state Jacob S. Egger passed the days of his boyhood and youth and obtained the greater part of his education in the common schools, though he attended a normal school for four weeks. He remained under the parental roof until twenty-four years of age and continued a resident of Ohio four years longer. It was in 1881 that he came to Iowa and took up his residence in Woodbury county, being in the employ of Henry Steinhoff for one year. During the following two years he rented the old Hopper farm and engaged in its operation. Having saved a little money, he then purchased his present place in Willow township, and to its cultivation and improvement he has since devoted much time and attention. During early life he learned the carpenter's trade with his father, who followed that pursuit, and since coming to Iowa he has erected many houses and barns in his locality and also built the Evangelical church at German City. He is now building a fine house of his own, which is a two-story structure with garret and contains ten rooms. There is a cellar under the entire house, having a cement floor, and contains the bath room. The walls of the rooms are finished in hard plaster and the inside wood work is of cypress. The house will be modern and thoroughly up-to-date in all its appointments. It is Mr. Egger's intention to build a reservoir on a hill just above the house, into which he will force the water by means of a wind pump, and have pipes laid to house with a hydrant in the kitchen. Upon his place he has a fine orchard with ninety bearing peach trees and about two hundred apple trees which yield their fruit in season. He is a very progressive and energetic farmer and in connection with the cultivation of the soil is engaged in raising horses, cattle and hogs of a good grade.

Mr. Egger was married in Ohio in 1875 to Miss Augusta Steinhoff, who was born on the

6th of June, 1856, and they have become the parents of ten children, four sons and six daughters, namely: Henry S., who was a carpenter by trade, died June 17, 1903, at the age of twenty-seven years. Edward J., Albert F. B., Charles, Rosa, Annie, Freda, Lyda and Lydia, twins, and May are all at home. Albert also follows the carpenter's trade.

In his political affiliations Mr. Egger is a Democrat, and in religious faith is connected with the Evangelical church. Upright and honorable in all his dealings he commands the respect and confidence of those with whom he is brought in contact and the success that he has achieved in life is certainly well merited, it having been secured through untiring industry, perseverance and good management.

E. E. SELMSER.

E. E. Selmsier, whose carefully directed efforts as a real estate operator of Sioux City, have made him one of the successful and leading representatives of the business here, was born in Johnstown, New York, in 1859 and acquired his early education there, but completed it in New Haven, Connecticut, where he attended the Collegiate & Commercial Institute. He entered upon his business career as a representative of commercial interests, securing a clerkship in Jackson, Michigan, and when he came to Sioux City in 1882 he accepted a position as salesman with the firm of Jundt & Tompkins. He was afterward engaged in the boot and shoe business for six years, but noting the rapid and continuous growth of the city of his adoption he believed that he would find a more profitable field of labor in real-estate dealing, and severing his connection with mercantile pursuits in 1889 he has since devoted his energies to the purchase and sale of property. The success that has attended his efforts bears witness to the wisdom of his choice of a vocation. He is now engaged extensively in



E. E. SELMSER.

buying and selling both improved and unimproved property, with an office on the second floor of the Brown block and he negotiates many important real estate transfers. He is thoroughly conversant with realty values and ownerships, has made judicious investments and profitable sales and is well known as a successful and reliable real estate dealer.

Mr. Schmser was married September 27, 1884, to Miss Georgie Hagy, a daughter of John and Mary (Post) Hagy, of Sioux City. Mrs. Schmser was born in this city, May 24, 1863. Mr. Schmser is a prominent Mason, and among his brethren of the craft he has won many warm friends. Coming to the middle west in early manhood his business career has breathed the spirit of enterprise and advancement so characteristic of this section of the country and to his own discernment, careful management and intelligent effort he owes his prosperity.

MATHIAS C. CARLSTROM.

Sweden has furnished to the United States many bright, enterprising young men who have left their native country to enter the business circles of America with its more progressive methods, livelier competition and advancement more quickly secured. Among its number is Mathias Carlstrom, who in early manhood sought wider fields in which to give full scope to his ambition and industry—his dominant qualities. He found the opportunities he sought in the freedom and appreciation of the growing western portion of America and though born across the water he is thoroughly American in thought and feeling and is furthermore sincere in his love for the stars and stripes. His career is identified with the history of Sioux City, where he has acquired a competence, and where he is now an honored and respected resident.

Mr. Carlstrom was born in Sweden in 1839, spent the days of his boyhood and youth there and acquired his education in the public schools.

In the year 1870 he bade adieu to friends and native country and crossed the Atlantic, establishing his home in Sioux City, Iowa, where he secured employment in the marble works of Wingert & Nicholson. He had learned the trade of marble-cutting in Sweden and he worked for that firm for four years, when with the capital he had acquired through his industry and economy he embarked in business for himself, establishing a shop of his own in 1877. He was first on Pearl street and later on Douglas street. In 1888 he established his present business. He is now the oldest representative of this line of industrial activity in Sioux City and in connection with his marble-cutting business he is an importer of marbles and granites. His shop is located at No. 812 Fifth street, and he has done most of the fine work in his line in the state of Iowa since embarking in the enterprise. He keeps thoroughly in touch with the progress that has been made in the trade and some fine specimens of his handiwork are seen in the cemeteries of this part of the state.

Mr. Carlstrom was married in Sweden, June 16, 1857, the lady of his choice being Miss Helen Peterson. Unto them have been born four children, three daughters and one son: Henrietta Louise, the wife of Abel Anderson, president of the Northwestern National Bank, of Sioux City; Annie, the wife of N. Neilan, who is in partnership with Mr. Carlstrom; Mary, who is a student in the Bethany College at Louisburg, Kansas, and the only son, who is associated with his father in business. The family hold membership in the Swedish church, of which Mr. Carlstrom was one of the organizers and charter members. The church was formed with only eight members, but has had a steady and continuous growth and Mr. Carlstrom has been an active factor in its work and upbuilding. His study of the political questions and issues in his adopted country has led him to give an earnest and unflinching support to the Republican party. The hope that led him to leave his native land and seek a home

in America has been more than realized. He found the opportunities he sought—which, by the way, are always open to the ambitious, energetic man—and making the best of these he has steadily worked his way upward. He possesses the resolution, perseverance and reliability so characteristic of people of his nation, and his name is now enrolled among the best citizens of Sioux City, Iowa.

ERNEST A. REYMAN.

Ernest A. Reyman, whose home farm of four hundred and seventy acres is pleasantly located within a mile and a half of Cushing, is classed with the enterprising and progressive agriculturists and stock-raisers of Rock township. He is an old settler of the state, having located in Clinton county, Iowa, in 1855. His residence in Woodbury county dates from 1891. Mr. Reyman is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in Saxony on the 11th of March, 1851. His parents were John and Anna Dorothy (Schneider) Reyman, both of whom were natives of Germany, the former born August 4, 1810. They became the parents of six children while still living in the fatherland and in 1852 they crossed the Atlantic to the new world, locating first at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he remained for some time. Subsequently they settled in Illinois, where they lived for four years and on the expiration of that period they took up their abode in Clinton county, Iowa. Mr. Reyman engaged in railroad construction work for several years, but afterward took up his abode on a farm in Clinton county, renting land there for seven years. With the capital he thus acquired he purchased a tract of land six miles west of Lyons, Clinton county, which he operated until 1876. He then lived with his son Ernest, with whom he remained until his death, which occurred about December 28, 1882. His wife passed away in 1875.

Ernest A. Reyman passed his boyhood days in the usual manner of farmer lads, being reared upon the old home place in Clinton county, while in the public schools of the neighborhood he acquired his education. To his father he gave the benefit of his services until twenty-five years of age and then started out in life for himself. As a companion and helpmate on life's journey he chose Miss Louisa Heitt, their marriage being celebrated in Clinton county on the 4th of October, 1875. She was born in Racine, Wisconsin, and was of German parentage, being a daughter of John and Louisa Heitt, both natives of Baden. In her girlhood days she went with her parents to Illinois and subsequently came to Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Reyman began their domestic life upon a farm in Clinton county, where they resided until 1891, when he sold his property there and came to Woodbury county, purchasing the quarter section on which he now resides. Here he began to improve his farm and the same fall he built a good house. Later he bought more land and from time to time has extended the boundaries of his farm until it now comprises four hundred and seventy acres in one tract. He also has eighty acres in Douglas township, Ida county. Upon this place are good farm buildings, well kept fences, the latest improved machinery and all modern accessories of a model farm. He is engaged in stock-raising, feeding stock for the market, and he sells annually about six carloads. His business interests have thus developed to extensive proportions and his enterprise and energy have been resultant factors in winning him a success which is most commendable and desirable.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Reyman have been born ten children, who are yet living, and they also lost their first born in infancy. The others are George W., Luella E., John A., Charles F., William G., Hattie E., Loretta C., Florence Cora, Frank L. and Ernest Rodney, all at home. Politically Mr. Reyman is an earnest Repub-



E. A. REYMAN AND FAMILY.

liean, keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day, yet never seeking office as a reward for party fealty. He was but one year of age when brought by his parents to the United States and has since lived in Iowa, during which time his life has been in accord with the progressive spirit of the time, which has led to the rapid and marvelous development of this portion of the country.

WILLIAM M. BAKER.

William M. Baker, who is residing on section 4, Union township, where he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, has a valuable property of three hundred and twenty acres. He is a native of Iowa, his birth having occurred in Johnson county on the 29th of November, 1859. His father, Lloyd Baker, was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1833, and was there reared and educated. When a young man he went to Johnson county, Iowa, and later removed to Benton county, this state, where he owned and operated two hundred and forty acres of land which he improved. In Johnson county, he married Miss Mary E. Alt, who was born February 28, 1837, a daughter of J. W. and Jane (Malory) Alt, pioneer settlers of Johnson county. Her father who was born in April, 1815, is still living.

William M. Baker was reared in Benton county, Iowa, upon his father's farm. He received fair school advantages and when not engaged in the duties of the schoolroom continued the tasks of the farm until twenty-one years of age, rendering capable assistance to his father. He was then married in Benton county on the 3d of November, 1882, to Miss Jennie E. Whiting, who was born in Linn county, this state, September 9, 1861, and is a daughter of Samuel and Jane (Richardson) Whiting. During the Civil war her father enlisted in the Twentieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry and died in the ser-

vice. Her mother afterward married again and removed to Benton county. Mrs. Baker, however, was principally educated in Linn county. Mr. Whiting was a relative of Abraham Lincoln.

In the spring following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Baker removed to Woodbury county, locating on their present farm. He at first had but one hundred and sixty acres of land. This he began to develop and cultivate and later as his financial resources increased he purchased an additional tract of a quarter section, so that he now owns three hundred and twenty acres of the rich farming land of Iowa. He has built a good house and barn, has planted an orchard and, in fact, has made the farm what it is today, one of the desirable properties of this portion of the county. He raises the various cereals adapted to the soil and climate and in addition he raises good grades of stock. He now makes a business of feeding from eight to ten carloads of cattle each year, together with a large number of hogs and his annual sales reach a very profitable figure. He is widely recognized as a successful agriculturist and business man, and he certainly deserves great credit for what he has accomplished as all that he possesses has come to him through his own labor. He has worked persistently and his diligence and enterprise have formed the basis of a very desirable success.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Baker have been born three children; Della, who is the wife of George Elser, of Union township; Orpha and Lloyd, both at home. Politically Mr. Baker is a Republican, but has never sought or desired office. He and his wife are members of the United Evangelical church and he belongs to Pierson Lodge, I. O. O. F. He is one of the prosperous and successful farmers and business men of Woodbury county, where he has lived for over twenty years. He is thoroughly interested in its development and progress and in all matters of citizenship he has taken a public-spirited part.

JOSEPH SHAY.

Joseph Shay, a farmer and stock breeder residing on section 26, township 26, Union county, South Dakota, just across the border line from Woodbury county, Iowa, and well known in the latter county and in Sioux City, was born in Canada, July 2, 1834. His parents, Joseph and Mary (Patrioad) Shay, are both now deceased. In early life he began work as a farm hand and in 1855 he went to Illinois. Subsequently he removed to Michigan, where he was employed in a sawmill and on the 21st of October, 1856, he arrived in Sioux City, where he began the work of driving an ox-team from Sioux City to Fort Randall and Fort Pierre. In those pioneer days, accompanied by Mr. Brugular, he went to Fort Pierre to trade with the Indians and when they no longer had any stock Mr. Shay was sent back to Sioux City for further supplies. While he was gone the Indians made his partner a prisoner and when he returned they also captured him. It was the plan to put both men to death in the morning, and to avert this Mr. Shay and his partner gave the Indians all of their stock, amounting to about five thousand dollars and while they were dividing this the two white men made their escape to an island over the river, there remaining for eleven days before they could proceed on the return trip to Pierre. Engaged in driving cattle in South Dakota during the memorable winter of 1857 the party with which he was associated suffered many hardships. Through six weeks they subsisted upon wild wolf meat and corn. In April they arrived at their destination and upon their return trip they found that the swollen waters of Shiloh creek impeded their progress. However, they crossed in a canoe, which was later lost in the current of the river. With his four comrades Mr. Shay floated down the St. James, but they lost their clothing and provisions. At that point they found two men and for supper the party of four dined upon a single duck. From that point they traveled

four days without food. Continuing on their way they, however, at length arrived in Sioux City in safety. In the fall of 1858 Mr. Shay went to Pikes Peak, where he engaged in mining, returning, however, in the fall of 1860. On his way back in 1859 he was taken prisoner by the Indians at Running Water, Nebraska, together with his comrades. Then again they gave the Indians all their supplies and money in order to obtain their release. Some of the savages wanted to kill the prisoners and some objected to this course and Chief Little Thunder befriended them and sent six or eight of the braves to accompany them on their way after they were released.

On again reaching Woodbury county Mr. Shay entered the claim on which he now lives, thus becoming the owner of one hundred and sixty acres. As his financial resources increased, however, he extended the boundaries of this farm and he now has four hundred acres of fine land in Union county, South Dakota. In addition to general farming he is engaged in the breeding of black Galloway and black polled cattle. He is also buying cattle on an extensive scale and his efforts in this line of business are bringing to him very desirable success.

On the 28th of October, 1863, Mr. Shay was married to Miss Julia Lemoges, a daughter of Peter and Julia Lemoges, natives of New York. Her parents are now deceased. They were, however, among the first settlers of Jefferson, and St. Peter's church now stands on a part of the old homestead; in fact, the land was given by Mr. Lemoges for that purpose. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Shay have been born twelve children: John, who died at the age of sixteen years; Mary, the wife of Phil Paquette, a contractor at a brickyard at Riverside; Celene, the wife of Frank Bany, of Armour, South Dakota; Charles, who died when only three days old; Fred, who is married and follows farming at Lincoln, South Dakota; Peter, who is married and is engaged in farming in



JOSEPH SHAY.

Union county, South Dakota; Ida, the wife of Gunther Thompson, of Castlewood, South Dakota; Albert, deceased; Josephine, the wife of Oscar Unger; Joseph; Clarence, deceased; and Ernest. Albert and Clarence were killed, the latter May 24, 1904; and Albert, on the 25th of May. They were both murdered apparently in cold blood by John St. Piere, within fifty-three rods of Mr. Shay's home. The unmarried children are all at home.

Mr. Shay has taken an active interest in the material, educational and moral development of his community. He has been school trustee for twelve years, has also been school director for several terms and assisted in building the first schoolhouse in his locality. He and his family are members of the Catholic church of Sioux City and are widely and favorably known in the community where they make their home.

JOHN H. WRIGHT.

One of the extensive land owners and prosperous farmers of Woodbury county is John H. Wright, who is living on section 21, Arlington township. He has a very rich and arable tract of land of seven hundred and fifteen acres, and his farm is improved with all modern equipments, so that his place is one of the most desirable properties of his part of the county.

Mr. Wright is one of Iowa's native sons, his birth having occurred in 1858, in Guthrie county, about twenty miles from Des Moines. His parents were Anderson and Martha (Brown) Wright. The father is a native of Indiana and removed to Iowa about forty-five years ago, becoming one of the early settlers of Guthrie county. After a number of years he removed to Woodbury county, establishing his home on section 4, Arlington township, where he took up a homestead claim. With characteristic energy he began the cultivation and improvement of the place, and though he lived here during the period of the grasshopper

scourge and through hard times, he persevered in his work and at length triumphed over many difficulties and obstacles. About 1902 he removed to Oklahoma, where he is now living at the age of sixty-eight years. His wife, who was a native of Missouri, died in Guthrie county, Iowa, at the age of twenty-seven years, when her son John was but nine years of age. He was the eldest of four children.

Two years after the removal of the father to Woodbury county John H. Wright also came and was here reared and educated. His training at farm labor was perhaps more comprehensive than his training in the schoolroom, for his services were needed on the old homestead. After arriving at years of maturity he began farming on his own account, securing a tract of land of forty acres, upon which he now resides. He worked hard and persistently and soon his crops brought to him a substantial return for his labor. As his financial resources increased he invested in other land from time to time until his possessions now aggregate seven hundred and fifteen acres. He has erected a good residence, well furnished, has also built a fine barn, has secured the latest improved machinery and indeed has one of the best improved and equipped farms of his township and county, and all has been acquired through his own labors.

In 1879 Mr. Wright was united in marriage to Miss Mary Wagner, a native of Carroll county, Illinois. Her father came to Woodbury county in 1877, settling on section 21, Arlington township, and his death occurred in 1885. His widow is still living and makes her home in Lake county, South Dakota. She is the mother of ten daughters, all of whom are living. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wright have been born four children: Hattie, Fred, Frank and Harvey. Having for many years been a resident of this county, Mr. Wright has witnessed the many changes which have occurred as it has emerged from pioneer conditions to take its place in the front rank with many of the older

settled counties of the state, and with the public progress he has also kept pace in his business career, working his way upward from humble business surroundings until he now controls extensive and important agricultural interests.

HON. GEORGE E. OERTEL.

Hon. George E. Oertel, who is serving as Mayor of Menville and who has been closely identified with public interests and business activity in the town for a number of years, is a native son of Woodbury county, his birth having occurred November 28, 1872, in a little log cabin which stood upon his father's farm in Grant township, about two and a half miles from Oto. His parents were John and Lydia (Robins) Oertel. The father, born in Germany, was probably only about a year old when brought to America by his parents, who settled north of Oto in the '50s, being among the pioneer settlers of northwestern Iowa. There John Oertel was reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life early became familiar with the arduous task of developing and cultivating new land. One of his early business experiences was in a butcher shop in Sioux City, then a town of two or three hundred inhabitants. During the greater part of his life, however, he followed farming and stock-raising, becoming the owner of one hundred and fifty-five acres of good land on section 30, Miller township, and one hundred and twenty acres in Grant township. When he started out in life for himself he had only a wagon, team and harness, and all he possessed came to him as a result of his own labor and diligence. His wife was a native of Pennsylvania and they were married in Woodbury county. Mr. Oertel died when about thirty-eight years of age and was buried in Oto cemetery, and his wife passed away in 1892, when about thirty-nine years of

age. They were the parents of five children, of whom three are now living.

George E. Oertel was reared upon his father's farm and educated in the public schools. He assisted in the work of the old homestead until seventeen years of age, when he went to Oto and for two years clerked in a restaurant which his mother conducted. He afterward learned the barber's trade there and a year later he left the county. He was later employed in various ways and in various places for four or five years and then came to Menville, where he has since remained. Here he became a real-estate and insurance agent, in which business he has since continued, and he has also engaged in dealing in farm implements as a member of the firm of Oertel & Jones, his partner being T. F. Jones. His close application to business here, his progressive methods and modern business ideas have been resultant factors in his success and made him one of the leading representatives of trade interests in Menville.

In October, 1898, Mr. Oertel was married to Miss Hattie Wright, a daughter of H. Wright, one of the early settlers of the county, and they now have two children, Lorne J. and Clayton. Both Mr. and Mrs. Oertel are widely known socially and Mr. Oertel is equally prominent in public affairs in Menville. In 1901 he was appointed by the city council to the position of mayor to fill a vacancy and at the ensuing election was chosen for the office on the Citizens ticket. In the discharge of his duties he is prompt, efficient and reliable and his administration is businesslike and progressive.

ASA P. SMITH.

Asa P. Smith, whose life actuated by strong purpose and business energy has resulted in making him one of the substantial residents of Woodbury county, has a farm one hundred and sixty acres in Wolf Creek township. He is numbered among the early settlers of the



JOHN OERTEL.

state, a half century having passed since he came to Iowa, establishing his home at that time in Polk county. He is a native of Illinois, born in Fulton county, on the 29th of January, 1841. His father, Asa Smith, was one of the early settlers of Illinois and served as a soldier in the Black Hawk war. He was married in Fulton county, that state, to Miss Anna Wilcockson, whose birth occurred in South Carolina. Through a number of years Mr. Smith carried on agricultural pursuits in Fulton county, being numbered among the pioneer settlers of that part of the state. There he died in the year 1841. His wife survived him for some time and reared her family there. She afterward married again and in 1854 came to Iowa, the family home being established in Polk county.

Asa P. Smith is the youngest of five children who were born of the first marriage, four of whom reached years of maturity. No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for him in his youth. He had common-school advantages and was trained to the work of the fields, early becoming familiar with the task of plowing, planting and harvesting. As a companion and helpmate on life's journey he chose Miss Mary Emery and they were married in Polk county on the 18th of November, 1860. She was born in Pennsylvania, but was reared in Illinois and Iowa, and after their marriage they began their domestic life in Polk county, where they remained until 1882, when they came to Woodbury county. Here Mr. Smith purchased a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres in Wolf Creek township, upon which a few improvements had been made. This place he at once began to cultivate and later he erected a good residence, also built a good barn and sheds for grain and stock. He planted an orchard and there is a grove of native trees upon the place. Year after year he has labored persistently and along progressive lines and he carried on his farm work at that place until

1895, when he rented his original farm in Erie county and bought eighty acres adjoining the town in which he has a good residence. He has since disposed of sixty acres and he now devotes his time in keeping his home place in good condition and raising the cereals best adapted to soil and climate.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Smith has been blessed with two children: Jacob H., of Anthon, who is married and has one daughter, Hazel Esther; and Ethel, the wife of A. J. Walker, of McCook county, South Dakota, by whom she has one child, Mary Helen. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Smith is independent in his political views, casting his ballot regardless of party affiliation. His first presidential ballot was cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. He has served in Wolf Creek township as road supervisor and township trustee and he is interested in all that pertains to public progress and improvement there. He commenced life for himself a poor man and worked as a farm hand until he had made it possible to purchase land for himself. He is modest and unassuming in manner, caring not for notoriety and well deserving the praise that is usually given to a self-made man and the high regard which is accorded him by his friends.

FREDERICK J. ROSE.

Frederick J. Rose, deceased, was numbered among the highly esteemed and honored citizens of Willow township, where he made his home for several years and where his family still reside. He was born in Germany on the 15th of August, 1840, and in early life came to America with his parents, the family locating in Ohio, where the father died in 1868. The mother afterward came to Iowa and spent her remaining days in this state, dying here in 1889.

On reaching manhood Frederick J. Rose was married to Miss Jane Julia Steinboff, who

was born in Germany, on the 29th of September, 1844, and is a daughter of Henry and Julia (Yost) Steinhoff, both now deceased. She has three brothers and five sisters still living, while one sister is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Rose became the parents of eleven children, nine of whom survive the father, namely: John H., born January 29, 1866, and Henry J., born October 6, 1867, own and operate a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, on which they have erected good buildings for the care of grain and stock and in the cultivation of their land use the latest improved machinery. Julia, born May 13, 1869, is the wife of John Koehart and lives south of German City. Louise M., born April 23, 1875, is the wife of John Burkhart and lives near her sister, Mrs. Koehart, on the Bluff road. Edward G., born April 14, 1878, George E., born May 13, 1880, Minnie M., born September 4, 1882, Fred A., born December 5, 1885, and Otto J., born April 26, 1889, are all at home with their mother.

It was in 1881 that Mr. Rose came to Iowa and took up his residence in Willow township, Woodbury county, where he followed general farming and stock-raising throughout the remainder of his life, coming into possession of one hundred and twenty acres of rich and arable land. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church and was a Democrat in his political views. After a useful and well spent life he died on the 13th of June, 1903, leaving many friends as well as his immediate family to mourn his loss. He was five feet nine inches in height, weighed one hundred and sixty-five pounds, was of light complexion and dark hair.

Mrs. Rose and her younger children still live on the farm, which the sons now operate. Upon the place are found good grades of cattle, horses and hogs and they make a specialty of Duroc hogs, keeping seventeen sows for breeding purposes. George E. has two fine, well broken horses of the famous Wilkes stock. The sons are all fine looking young men and the

family is one of prominence in the community where they reside.

WILLIAM A. BARRETT.

William A. Barrett, president of the National Business Training School of Sioux City, was born here August 17, 1873, and his life record stands in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is never without honor save in his own country, for in the city of his nativity he has won the respect and confidence of his fellow men, and the value of the institution of which he is now the president is widely acknowledged. He has directed his efforts along lines demanding strong intellectuality and practical ideas of modern business progress, and his labors have been attended with gratifying results.

Mr. Barrett is a son of John and Annie (Killkinney) Barrett, both of whom were natives of Ireland. The father died in 1883, at the age of forty-six years. He had crossed the Atlantic prior to the Civil war, locating in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in 1871 came to Sioux City, Iowa. He was a sailor in early life, but afterward followed railroading in Iowa and devoted his last years to farming. Mr. Barrett of this review was educated in Plymouth county, Iowa, attending the public schools and later entering the Northwestern Business University of Sioux City, where he pursued a course in 1891. Subsequently he was graduated from the Metropolitan Business College in 1894 and then continued in the school as instructor in shorthand, bookkeeping and normal work. He discontinued this in 1902 and, joining H. E. Reister, established the National Business Training School of Sioux City. He had made a close study of the needs of such an institution, of the demands of the business world for competent employes and felt that he could improve upon conditions and practices then in use in dif-



W. A. BARRETT, President.



NATIONAL
BUSINESS
TRAINING
SCHOOL



SIoux CITY

Woodbury

County

I O W A



H. E. REISTER, Secretary and Manager.

ferent business colleges. He became president of the new institution, while Mr. Reister is principal and manager. They are equal partners in the enterprise, which from the beginning has been attended with very gratifying success. The National Business Training School now occupies the whole of the third floor of the Union station and has facilities equal to those found in similar institutions in the large cities of the United States. The school opened its register for enrollment of students on Monday, March 31, 1902, and at the close of that day twenty students had been enrolled and were at work, while at the close of the first month the number had increased to forty-six. Since that time the business has steadily grown and at the close of the first year the actual number of students that attended was three hundred and thirty. The object of the school is to thoroughly prepare young people for life's work, to give them practical and not theoretical training, students receiving the same treatment while attending school that they would were they to enter the employ of a business firm. All unnecessary theory and copy work has been taken out of the course and practical business principles put in their place. The class methods of instruction have been abandoned so that each pupil advances in his studies just as fast as he is able to do the work neatly and accurately. The business course includes bookkeeping, shorthand and typewriting and the course of instruction embraces those branches, also writing, business practice, business arithmetic, rapid calculation, spelling, grammar, touch typewriting, manifold, mimeograph work and office experience. There is also a special penmanship course and writing is taught by music, which is a new feature in school work. It adds much interest to the work and makes the writing hour one of the pleasant periods of the day. It is the theory of the teachers that a relaxation of the muscles of the hand and arm must form a part of good penmanship and this result is

accomplished through the use of music, the students forgetting themselves and keeping time to the music, so that they improve much more rapidly than by any other method and their writing is also more uniform and legible. This is the only school in the country that has a complete railway system, with models of the modern trains, operated by electricity, running on schedule time and hauling freight, express and mail just as in the business world. There is likewise a telegraph course, and a part of the work of the school is the physical and moral training of the pupil in addition to his intellectual development. The proprietors recognize the fact that health is the foundation of all success and to this end they have established a military drill for boys, having a complete military department, equipped with regular Springfield rifles, and all young men are expected to take this work in connection with their regular study. The company is in charge of competent officers and instructors and the same discipline is maintained as in regular military work, a large room being set apart as an armory and regular instruction given each day. The girls, too, have their physical culture department. The proprietors have adopted as their motto "Ability acquired, confidence inspired" and their work indicates that they are fully living up to this. Already large numbers of their students are occupying responsible positions and their work is proving most satisfactory and the institution has attained a success of which the president and principal have every reason to be proud.

Mr. Barrett is also interested with his brothers, Joseph P. and Daniel L. Barrett, in a farm in Plymouth county, comprising seven hundred acres and supplied with all modern improvements. It is well stock with high grades of cattle and horses and the stock is annually sold by the carload. Mr. Barrett has also been interested in a stock ranch in Hand county, South Dakota, but since the organization of the National Business Training School

his attention has chiefly been given to its conduct and upbuilding.

On the 4th of November, 1902, occurred the marriage of Mr. Barrett and Miss Rose A. McGrain, of Struble, Iowa, a daughter of Henry and Katherine McGrain, of Struble, Plymouth county. Mrs. Barrett was a teacher in the public schools of Plymouth, Iowa, and also taught music, and is now musical instructor in the National Business Training School. Mr. Barrett is a member of the Fraternal Choppers and was worthy council for two years. He is also identified with the Woodmen of the World and of the Knights of Columbus. He and his wife are Catholics and attend the Cathedral of Sioux City.

HARRY E. REISTER.

Harry E. Reister is secretary and manager of the National Business Training School, which was established about two years ago, has had a successful though brief career and is destined to become one of the strong institutions of its character in the northwest, for its practical methods appeal to the intelligent observer and their value has been proven in business life. Mr. Reister was born in Louisa county, Iowa, in 1867, a son of Edward P. and Harriet (Stronach) Reister. The paternal grandfather, Adam Reister, was a native of Holland, whence he emigrated to America, and after residing in Maryland for some time removed to Chillicothe, Ohio. He came to the United States with two brothers, John, who went to Canada, and Harry, who settled in Maryland and died soon afterward. Adam Reister was prominent in the early Indian wars of Ohio and was an expert with the sabre. His skill and meritorious conduct won him promotion to the rank of a colonel in the United States service. By trade he was a carpenter. William Stronach, the maternal grandfather,

represented a prominent family of Scotland and at an early day emigrated to America, settling in Maryland. He removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, about the same time the Reister family was established there. He was a plasterer by trade, but in the later part of his life followed the occupation of farming. He had two brothers, Eben and Austin, who died and were buried in Louisa county, Iowa. The parents of our subject are natives of Maryland, but resided for some time in Ohio and in 1840 became residents of Burlington, Iowa. They also resided in Louisa county, where Mr. Reister followed the occupation of farming. Taking up his abode in Columbus City, Iowa, he there remained until 1889, when he removed to Keokuk county, this state, and later to Appanoose county, coming thence to Sioux City in September, 1903.

Harry E. Reister, whose name introduces this review, was educated in the Eastern Iowa Normal School at Columbus Junction, this state, attending during the years 1883-4. In 1887 he was a pupil in the Iowa Commercial College at Davenport, completing his course, while later he began teaching penmanship, giving instruction in that art in different places in the state. He was thus engaged until 1890, when he became acquainted with a business school in northeastern Missouri, and from 1893 until 1899 he was supervisor of penmanship and principal of the commercial department of the high school at Centerville, Iowa. He was also supervisor of writing in all of the schools in Appanoose county, Iowa, during this period of six years.

In 1899 he arrived in Sioux City and during the following year was traveling salesman for the Cudahy Packing Company. During the succeeding year he was connected with a wholesale firm as bookkeeper and cashier and for a year and a half was associated with the work of instruction in Brown's Business College at Sioux City as head of the commercial department. On the 31st of March, 1902, associated

with William Barrett, he opened the National Business Training School of Sioux City. He believes that in the training of young people for life's practical duties three things should be considered—their mental, their moral and their physical development—and his idea has been embodied in the work of the school. Not only are the boys and girls prepared for the duties of business life that they may successfully perform the work of bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers or salesmen, but they are also equipped to meet the physical demands made upon them by their physical training, and efforts are made to instill high moral principles without which no actual commendable success is secured. Both of the proprietors of the school are capable teachers, well trained in their specialties, and under their guidance the school is making rapid progress and giving to the business world students whose efforts are of real value in the conduct of trade transactions. No teachers are employed except those who have had actual business experience. The attendance at the present time is one hundred and fifty students, and a year and a half after the opening of the school the number who had done actual work therein was six hundred. March 1, 1904, the school was incorporated under the laws of the state of Iowa, the capital stock being ten thousand dollars. Mr. Reister is a member of the State Teachers' Association and of the Federation of Commercial Teachers' Association.

Mr. Reister has been twice married. In 1890 he wedded Miss Lillie Carpenter, of Columbus Junction, Iowa, who died in 1895, leaving one child, Glenn M. In June, 1899, he was again married, his second marriage being with Miss Nellie Stecker, of Sioux City. Mr. Reister is a member of the Fraternal Choppers of America, of the Knights of the Maccabees, the Knights of Honor, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, and he also holds membership relations with the Methodist Episcopal church.

LINCOLN A. ROBINSON.

No state in the Union has better farming lauds than Iowa and there are no more progressive agriculturists to be found in America than reside in this state. Their labors have made the soil most productive and as the result of their effort rich harvests are annually garnered, furnishing a large food supply to the country. Mr. Robinson, engaged in general farming on section 16, Rock township, where he has a valuable quarter section of land, was born in Jones county, Iowa, February 15, 1861. His paternal grandfather, Asa Robinson, was one of the pioneers of this state, settling in Jones county in 1840, when there were few residents within its borders. His son, Charles Robinson, the father of our subject, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, in 1824, and was therefore a youth of sixteen when he came with his parents to this state. He assisted in the arduous task of developing the home farm and after reaching adult age he was married in Jones county to Miss Teresa E. Reynolds, whose birth occurred in DuPage county, Illinois, and who was a daughter of William Reynolds, one of the early settlers of Linn county, Iowa. Mr. Robinson began farming in Jones county and upon the old homestead there he reared his family. In 1875 he removed to Shelby county, this state, and bought a farm of two hundred acres, upon which he spent his remaining days, passing away in 1893. His wife survived him for a few years and died in November, 1898. In their family were seven children who reached years of maturity and were reared upon the home farm.

L. A. Robinson spent his boyhood and youth as did the other members of his father's household. He attended the public schools and when not engaged with his text-books assisted in the cultivation of the home farm, so that he gained a practical and valuable knowledge of the occupation which he has made his life work. He

came to Woodbury county in 1882 and on the 22d of October, of that year, he secured a companion and helpmate for life's journey, being married at that date to Miss Alice Coon, a native of Wisconsin, and a daughter of George Coon, one of the early settlers of the Badger state. In December, 1882, Mr. Robinson purchased a tract of raw land and opened up a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Rock township, whereon he resided for five years. He then sold that property and purchased his present farm land, covering a quarter section. This is on section 16, Rock township, and it is a monument to his life of enterprise and thrift, for he broke and fenced the place and has made all of the improvements here found. Shade trees were planted by him and he also set out an orchard and much small fruit. He placed the fields under a high state of cultivation and in connection with general farming he has engaged in stock-raising and breeding, making a specialty of pure-blooded Poland China hogs and shorthorn and Durham cattle. His business is now capably conducted and is attended with desirable financial results.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson has been blessed with six children, Ina, Chloe, Howard, Vernie, Clarence and Rexey. The parents are members of the Rock Center Christian church and Mr. Robinson has served for several years as Sunday-school superintendent, while in the various church activities he takes a deep and helpful interest. He is a Master Mason, belonging to the lodge at Correctionville, and in politics he is independent, voting for the candidates whom he thinks best qualified for office, regardless of party affiliations. There have been no exciting chapters in his life history and yet it is the record of one who has been found faithful to the duties of citizenship and to the ties of family and friendship. Such a man deserves and receives the respect and confidence of his fellow men and Mr. Robinson is held in high regard by all with whom he has been associated.

JAMES LEE.

James Lee is a successful farmer and stock-raiser of Liston township, owning and operating a nice farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He was born in London, England, on the 18th of October, 1840, a son of William and Mary Lee. He began his education in his native land and after coming to America attended school both in Chicago and Wisconsin, pursuing a high school course. He was the eldest son in a family of seven children, the others being Joseph, Charles, William, Kate, Mary and Ann.

At the age of fourteen years Mr. Lee came to the new world with his father, the mother and other children remaining in England. Their destination was Marquette county, Wisconsin, and they passed through Chicago when there was no bridge across the river where the McCormick Harvester Works are now located and no houses from there to the lake shore on either side of the river. At night, when seven miles out of Chicago on the Michigan Central Railroad, the train on which they were passengers collided with another and thirty-five persons were killed and many wounded. The engine of the other train struck the car in which were Mr. Lee and his father at a crossing and the former had his hand caught in the broken timbers. He managed to pull himself loose, but the hand was severely injured. He then got his father from the wreck, but the father had one arm, a leg and several ribs broken and had to be taken to a hospital in Chicago, where he was all summer getting well. During that time our subject attended the city schools. When his father had sufficiently recovered to proceed on his journey they took a boat for Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and then on foot traveled through various towns—Fond du Lac, Neenah and Menasha—and on to Lake Winnebago in search of a farm. They once stopped over night at a place in the woods many miles from any habitation, their host being a Mr. White, and the room to which they

were assigned for the night was a regular arsenal, the walls being covered with guns, knives, etc. The father had considerable money in a belt around his body and fearing that he had been led into a trap for the purpose of robbery watched all night long, but fortunately nothing happened. He finally purchased a farm of eighty acres in Marquette county of a Mr. Moss for three hundred and fifty dollars, but was unused to western ways and soon found that the farm was mortgaged as well as the team and horses, for which he had paid seventy-five dollars. The farm was located about fifty miles north of Madison and in that city he spent the following summer, working at the mason's trade, our subject being with him. In the fall he went to Illinois, where he was taken ill, and from Chicago he again returned to his Wisconsin home, where he was joined by his wife and the other children in the next fall. They came to this country in the spring, but on reaching Manitowoc, Wisconsin, no one could tell them where our subject and his father were living, their postoffice being at an unknown place called McIntyre. The mother and children were ill with fever and ague at Manitowoc for two months. During that fall the father contracted a severe cold while digging a well through thirty feet of solid sandstone with chisel and hammer and died on his farm in the winter of 1856.

After his death James Lee left home and went to Columbia county, Wisconsin. He spent the first night in a German hotel and, as his possessions consisted of only a jack-knife and fifty cents, he told his first fib—telling the landlord that he had no money. The knife was therefore accepted as pay. He continued his search for work and while stopping at the Blue Tavern he worked for the proprietor, Mr. Gage, for his board. However, he soon found employment on the farm of Mr. Tripp at thirteen dollars per month, and his employer's wife was very kind to him.

While there Mr. Lee met Miss Edna Smith,

a daughter of William Smith, who was also a native of England and a potter by trade, having come to this country with a colony of potters. He died, however, in March, 1851, soon after locating in Wisconsin, when his daughter was only seven years old. She was born May 9, 1844, in Staffordshire, England, and was four years of age when the family settled in Wisconsin. On the 10th of October, 1863, she gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Lee. Unto them have been born seven children, four sons and three daughters, namely: W. J., S. B., C. H. and G. A. Lee, Mrs. Mary L. Schruink, Mrs. Lillie R. Williams and Mrs. Ethel P. Upham. All are married and all live in Iowa with the exception of Mrs. Williams, who on the 16th of March, 1903, removed with her husband to Alberta, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Lee also have seventeen grandchildren and, surrounded by relatives and many friends, they are a happy and contented couple. Mrs. Lee has two brothers and two sisters, namely: William, Samuel, Rachel and Hannah.

During the Civil war Mr. Lee manifested his loyalty to his adopted country by enlisting September 16, 1861, in the Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for three years. He continued to make his home in Wisconsin until the 14th of June, 1870, when he came to Woodbury county, Iowa, the journey being made by team and consuming three weeks. His first crop here was destroyed by hail and the second by the grasshoppers but he did not allow himself to become discouraged and making the most of every advantage he soon met with success. In those early days the prairie fires often swept from Sioux City to Demmon and back again, a distance of eighty-five miles. There were no churches nearer than twelve miles from his home and the first schoolhouse in the locality was built by himself and neighbors, the school-board furnishing the material and the men doing the work for nothing that their children might be educated. The little temple of learn-

ing was only twelve by sixteen feet in dimensions, but here many a child gained his first knowledge of the common school branches.

THOMAS H. RALSTON.

Thomas H. Ralston is one of the extensive landowners of Woodbury county, his realty holdings comprising eight hundred acres of rich and arable land. His home is in Kedron township and he is numbered among the early settlers of the state, having been a resident of Iowa since 1855. He has lived in Woodbury county since 1889 and throughout this portion of the state he is held in high regard, because of his business ability, his devotion to the general good and his fidelity to all the duties and obligations of private life.

Mr. Ralston was born in Ohio, a native of Wellsville, Columbiana county, his natal day being January 5, 1840. His father, Robert Ralston, was born in Pennsylvania and was a son of Robert Ralston Sr., who removed to Ohio about 1815 during the second decade after the admission of that state into the Union. He settled in Richland county and upon the old homestead there Robert Ralston Jr. was reared to manhood amid the wild scenes of frontier life, assisting largely in the development of the home farm. He was married in that locality to Miss Harriet Hurford, a native of Ohio, and after remaining in the Buckeye state for a number of years Robert Ralston Jr. removed with his family to Iowa in 1855, settling in Clinton county, where he opened up a farm and reared his family. He spent his remaining days there and was actively identified with the substantial upbuilding and improvement of that part of the state. During the terrible tornado, June 3, 1860, his family escaped uninjured, although several hundred in that locality were killed and many injured.

Thomas H. Ralston was reared in Clinton county, Iowa, upon the old home farm. He attended the common schools and also the high

schools of that locality and subsequently he went to Chicago, where he was engaged in business, being in that city at the time of the great Chicago fire, one of the most disastrous that has ever occurred in the history of America. In 1872 he went to California and was engaged in mining at Virginia City for about ten years. His experience there was such as usually fell to the lot of the miner, who is sometimes successful and again meets with reverses. Mr. Ralston returned to Iowa in 1889, locating in Sioux City, where he was employed in the insurance business for a number of years. In 1882 he purchased land in Kedron township and hired men to break and fence this. He also has two sets of buildings erected on the farm and he now has over three hundred acres in blue grass pasture. He rents this land and gives his attention to its supervision. Everything about his place is kept in excellent condition in keeping with modern progressive ideas of farming and his property is the visible evidence of his life of thrift, industry, economy and capable management.

Mr. Ralston was united in marriage in California in 1874 to Miss Georgia A. Congdon, a native of Iowa, and a daughter of George Congdon, who went to California in 1849. Subsequently he removed his family there and Mrs. Ralston was there reared and educated. There is only one daughter by this union, Stella, the wife of Perry S. Tracy, of California.

Politically Mr. Ralston is a lifelong Republican, but has never sought or desired office, preferring to give his time and attention to his business affairs, in which he has met with excellent success. He spends much of his time in Iowa, looking after his interests here and his family remain in California. He is a man of good business ability and unquestioned integrity in matters of trade and these sterling qualities have gained for him the goodwill and confidence of all with whom he has been associated.



THOMAS H. RALSTON.



JOHN F. BROOKS.

John F. Brooks, who is winning success as a lumber and coal merchant at Pierson, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of September, 1859. His father was Joseph R. Brooks, who was born in Fayette county in 1837, and was there reared to manhood. He married Eliza M. Fuller, whose birth occurred in Fayette county, January 20, 1839. Her parents were both born near Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where they were married and then removed to Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Brooks was the only child of that union. Mrs. Fuller came to Harrison county, Iowa, and took up her home with her daughter, Mrs. J. R. Brooks, after the death of an uncle, J. M. Murray, with whom she had been living after her husband's death. Joseph R. Brooks was a soldier of the war of the rebellion, serving with a Pennsylvania regiment. He had followed farming in Fayette county and subsequently he removed to Carroll county, Illinois, but was only permitted to enjoy his new home for a year, his death occurring in 1871. His wife survives him and resides with a son in Woodbury county. In 1882 the family came to Iowa, locating in Harrison county, and John F. Brooks has since been a resident of this state.

In Carroll county, Illinois, Mr. Brooks largely spent the days of his boyhood and youth and his early educational privileges afforded by the common schools were supplemented by more advanced learning acquired in colleges. In early manhood he chose a companion and helpmate for life's journey, being married in Carroll county on the 2d of January, 1881, to Miss Ella Turnbaugh, a native of Pennsylvania, in which state her father, Joseph Turnbaugh, was also born, reared and married. Removing westward, he located in Lee county, Illinois, and subsequently took up his abode in Carroll county, that state. Mrs. Brooks is a lady of superior education and refinement and is a graduate of Cornell College of Iowa.

After his marriage Mr. Brooks engaged in farming in Harrison county and later in Wood-

bury county, but in 1892 retired from agricultural life and established a hardware store in Pierson. He conducted it for several years and then sold out and took charge of a business enterprise for other parties. In 1902 he took charge of the lumber and coal business which he has now successfully carried on for two years. He is a progressive man, conducting his interests along modern business lines and finding as he takes each forward step opportunity for still greater advancement and progress. He has erected a business house and a residence here in Pierson and is now the owner of a valuable farm near the town and has a half interest with his brother in another farm. He is especially active in anything calculated to advance the business prosperity and activity of Pierson and is a representative of that class of citizens who strenuously uphold the political and moral status of a community and support all movements that tend to prove of direct and permanent benefit to their fellow men.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Brooks have been born four children: Cleveland F., Alice, Vera and Wayne. The family have a pleasant home in Pierson and the circle of their friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of their acquaintances. Mr. Brooks is a Democrat in his political views and was elected and served for two years as mayor of Pierson. He has also been assessor of the town for twelve years and has been a member of the school board for twelve years. The cause of education finds in him a warm and helpful friend and he does everything in his power to promote the interests of the schools and render them efficient by the employment of good teachers. He was largely instrumental in securing the building of the Pierson schoolhouse, although he met with much opposition in this movement at first. He has served as a delegate to numerous county and state conventions of his party and his opinions carry weight in its local councils. Externally he is connected with the Odd Fellows lodge at Pierson, in which he has filled all of the chairs.

HISTORICAL

BY HON. C. R. MARKS

The History of Woodbury county properly begins with its political organization as such, and its settlement; but the territory embraced within its limits had a history long before that, and it will not be considered out of place to recall the various governmental and political sovereignties of which it has formed a part.

There is but little data from which we can tell of its occupation by the aborigines prior to the discovery of America by the Spaniards. There are no great evidences of a settled population at that time, such as mounds and remnants of domestic implements, though in places near our borders are signs in the way of kitchen mounds with their broken pottery and burial places, showing there had been settlements in this region for a considerable period before the last century of a people more domestic than the roving Sioux Indians who were the last occupiers. But this Indian population must have been small; Baneroft estimates there were never more than twenty-five thousand Indians in the regions from Ohio to Iowa.

This region was not visited by whites until a long time after Columbus discovered the Western Hemisphere, and it was many years before explorers paid much attention to the interior part of the continent, so far distant was the Iowa country from its ocean borders.

Sailing vessels, being the only means of navigating large waters, were almost useless for ascending swift rivers like the Mississippi and Missouri, and there was enough to occupy the energies of navigators along the sea coast.

Ferdinand De Soto discovered the Mississippi river early in the spring of 1542 when on his expedition overland from Florida. After De Soto's death his followers built a small boat and in July, 1543, descended the lower part of the river to its mouth, and Spain, having discovered all the coast along the Gulf of Mexico, claimed it all, including the territory from the gulf to the source of the rivers that flowed into it.

Balboa discovered the Pacific ocean in 1513 and, not knowing its extent, claimed it as a private sea in behalf of the Spanish crown, and under discoveries later by Spanish navigators along the Pacific coast, Spain claimed the whole southern and western part of North America, though its navigators and explorers had but a dim idea of what was in the interior.

Undoubtedly this country along the Missouri was within the limits of their claim. This claiming by right of discovery all the territory tributary to the coast or to its source from the mouth of a river discovered, was in the early years of American conquest a favorite subject of international dispute, which was generally settled by the strong arm that was able to occupy and hold the territory itself.

Spain does not appear to have made any settlements in, or permanently occupied the great Mississippi valley. The French made early settlement in the portion of Canada accessible by the St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes, and from their national habits and characteristics made friends with the Indians; and

their missionaries were more courageous, and self-denying in their religious zeal for the conversion of the savages than others, and were the most industrious explorers, and were not so infatuated with the mania for finding gold as were the Spanish farther south.

The chain of the Great Lakes penetrated to the interior and the French soon heard from the Indians of the great river in the west, and the further west along the lakes they went the more they heard. Lake Michigan had been discovered by the French, and missionaries met the Indians in council at places on both sides of this lake early in the seventeenth century.

Pierre Claude Allouez had navigated Lake Superior in September, 1665, and heard from the Indians of the great river farther south.

About 1668 and 1669 Father Jacques Marquette had conceived the idea of exploring this great river and spent some time studying the languages of the Illinois Indians.

The French government had also conceived the idea of taking possession of the western part of Canada, and sent Nicholas Perrot to hold a council with the western Indians. He assembled them from all directions at a great council at the falls of St. Mary, the outlet of Lake Superior, which was held in May, 1671, and Perrot made a treaty with them, and took them all under the protection of France, thus leaving the Indians far and near in a friendly frame of mind. Marquette was making his preparations at Point St. Ignace on the north side of the Straits of Mackinac between Lakes Huron and Michigan, which was then considered the key to the frontier posts.

In May, 1673, Marquette, as a representative of the church, with Louis Joliet, as a representative of the French government, with five French boatmen, left Point St. Ignace on his journey to find the Great River.

They went to Green Bay, Wisconsin, up the Fox river to a Miami and Kickapoo village, the extreme limit to which any white man had theretofore penetrated. There he got two In-

dian guides and June 10th started for the Wisconsin river, and reaching it, floated down the river into the so long anxiously looked for Mississippi river, and down it, apparently not stopping in Iowa till near the mouth of the Des Moines river, where, June 25th, they landed and went inland to this river, holding conferences with the Illinois Indians there, and taking possession of the country in the name of France.

They continued on down the Mississippi past the mouth of the Missouri, which the Indians called *Pe-ki-ta-no-ni*, going as far south as the mouth of the Arkansas river. They returned from there to Canada; Joliet made maps of the journey and the country, but these maps were lost on their return journey.

Father Marquette made a map of the region through which he journeyed and marked the rivers and the location of the Indian tribes, and appears to have learned little of the great length of this *Pekitanoni* (Missouri river), as he only marks it as of short length, but marks the location of numerous Indian tribes to the northwest relatively correct.

Among these tribes are the *Oumessonrit* and *Maha*.

In 1678 *Cavelier de La Salle* started from Canada and the Great Lakes, and in 1680 sent Father Louis Hennepin down the Illinois river and up the Mississippi past Iowa, and in 1682 La Salle himself came down the Mississippi and speaks of a tribe of Indians called *Aiounonia* (Ioway) and descended the Mississippi to its mouth, and claimed all the valley of this river and its tributaries as belonging to France by right of discovery and occupation and named it Louisiana, in honor of his sovereign, Louis XIV.

So we might assert that our state at this time passed from the sovereignty claimed by Spain to that of France. In 1684 Louis Franquelin published a map of Louisiana showing this country up to the Great Lakes, giving

for the first time the present names to the Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

Settlements were made in this territory on the gulf coast commencing with D'Iberville in 1699 and about 1717 France granted the trade of the Mississippi valley to the Western Company for twenty-five years, and Bienville, a younger brother of D'Iberville, founded New Orleans. This company was the occasion of the famous "Mississippi Bubble" which John Law, the Englishman turned French financier, inflated for the supposed enrichment of the kingdom. So at that early day the great west was the occasion of a greater financial boom than has ever been in these late years of its numerous, inflated and rapidly developed towns.

As early as 1705 the French had explored the Missouri as far as the Kansas river, and built a fort at the mouth of the Osage.

After the war between France and England in which the English captured Canada and under the treaty between France and England in 1763, all the country east of the Mississippi theretofore owned by France, except the part east of Louisiana east of the river on the gulf coast, became the property of England, and at the same date, France, fearing it would lose the rest of its American territory, by secret treaty ceded to Spain all the rest of its territory of Louisiana, including what is now Iowa.

So we again became subject to the sovereignty of Spain. This treaty being secret did not become known publicly for a long time, and after England in 1763 secured all east of the Mississippi, many French, estimated at the number of five thousand, refused to become English subjects, and crossed west of the Mississippi.

And in 1764 Pierre Laclède, one of these Frenchmen, laid out the city of St. Louis, not knowing that the country west of the river had passed to Spain.

At the close of the Revolution the United States succeeded to the former territory of Great Britain, and England ceded to the United States all its territory east of the Missis-

sippi, with all its right of navigation of that river to its mouth, derived by treaties with France and Spain, but the latter refused to recognize this right of free navigation. Although Spain had acquired sovereignty of the country, the French, constituting the chief part of the population, were almost in rebellion, but were finally subdued.

The American settlements east of the Mississippi were increasing faster than the French and Spanish ones west of it, and the authorities at New Orleans were fearful that these settlers would resort to force to compel free navigation, and offered special privileges to a few influential American traders and public men, and tried to induce them to secede from the distant Atlantic colonies and make part of a new empire in the Mississippi valley, known as the Aaron Burr and Gen. Wilkinson conspiracy.

It is claimed that by treaty of October 20, 1795, Spain granted to the United States free navigation to the mouth of the Great River, but October 1, 1801, by treaty between France and Spain, this same Louisiana country passed again to the sovereignty of France and our country here came again under the jurisdiction of France, making twice each our soil has been subject to Spanish and French rule. But the right of American citizens to freely navigate to the mouth of the river was not conceded in practice by France and was a source of great irritation in the west, and President Jefferson thought it a good time to negotiate for this right, and for a site for an American city at the mouth of the great river, and sent commissioners to France to negotiate the purchase of this right.

England had established her preponderance of power in naval warfare, and the great Napoleon, fearful he would lose to England these colonies he had so recently taken from Spain, saw an opportunity to raise some money by a sale to the United States, and put in the hands of this new republic a territory which then could not possibly fall to England.

So for fifteen million dollars France sold

Louisiana to the United States April 30, 1803, and this region then, for the first time, became subject to the United States, or an English speaking people.

President Jefferson for many years had been anxious to investigate this western territory and had before this purchase obtained from France permission to send a scientific exploring expedition across the continent, and the Lewis & Clark journey had been planned and the men had been preparing for it as a partly scientific exploration before we had any knowledge or expectation of acquiring the country, but the real object was to find out what kind of a region it was.

So when knowledge of the Louisiana purchase reached the United States in June, 1803, the plans for the expedition were somewhat enlarged, and the leaders and men were sent forward that year to St. Louis to get ready for a start up the Missouri in the spring, and here the leaders found that, so slowly had news traveled, that the Spaniards had not yet turned over the government to the French, and the latter had not even heard of the sale to the United States.

It is not our purpose to follow the Lewis & Clark expedition, except as we may now speak of it as the first authentic record we have of white persons standing upon the soil of Woodbury county.

In August 20, 1804, they stopped at Floyd's Bluff to bury the remains of Sergeant Charles Floyd upon its summit. So that within the limits of this county is found, in the bones of Sergeant Floyd, probably the first known recorded occupation of Iowa soil by the United States or its citizens after the acquisition of the country from France, and the monument there erected well commemorates a great national, state and county historical event.

On March 26, 1804, an act of Congress was passed under which on the following October 1st, this new territory was divided, and that part of it lying south of the 33d parallel, the

present north line of the state of Louisiana, was made the territory of Orleans, and the remaining portion of it made the District of Louisiana and placed under the authority of the Territory of Indiana until July 4, 1805, when this part was organized with a territorial government of its own.

Meriwether Lewis, of the Lewis & Clark expedition, was for a long time governor of this territory of Louisiana with its capital at St. Louis.

In 1812, what had been since 1804 the territory of Orleans, was made the state of Louisiana, and the name of the rest of it, the northern part, was changed to the territory of Missouri.

On the 14th of July, 1814, that part of this new territory now included in the state of Arkansas and west of it, was created as Arkansas Territory, the part north of this remaining as before, named Missouri Territory.

March 20, 1820, an act of congress passed creating the State of Missouri with its present boundaries. This was done only after a long struggle in trying to have incorporated in the act of admission, a prohibition against slavery, which, however, failed. Missouri, by electing its officers, perfected its state organization August 12, 1821.

Congress, in organizing the state of Missouri made no provision for the government of the rest of the old Missouri Territory north and west that was left of the original Louisiana purchase. It established no civil government for it, probably for the reason that it contained no considerable white settlement, and the attention of the national government thereafter was chiefly devoted toward keeping the Indians in order, and making treaties with them; so for many years our region was without territorial government, and subject only to military rule.

People took law and justice in their own hands where necessary. In some instances the settlers appealed to the civil government of Missouri, and to the territory of Michigan, but

their officials disclaimed any jurisdiction over this unattached country.

Finally, June 28, 1834, this territory north of Missouri and west of the Mississippi river was by act of congress made part of the territory of Michigan; so for the first time this region became united in local government with the territory east of the Mississippi river, part of the original United States.

July 4, 1834, the territory of Wisconsin was created by act of congress, which included the present states of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and so much of North and South Dakota as lie east and north of the Missouri river, except a small tract in the northwest corner of North Dakota, west of the White Earth river, and at this time we were first separated in territorial government from the vast regions west of the Missouri river.

June 12, 1838, congress passed an act creating the territory of Iowa to take effect July 4th following. This new territory embraced all the region formerly in the territory of Wisconsin, except what is now the state of Wisconsin.

The question of slavery incidentally figured in the creation of Iowa Territory as it had in that of Wisconsin, only free white male citizens of the United States could vote at the first election, but after that the qualification of electors was left to the legislature.

The first territorial legislature assembled at Burlington, Iowa, in November, 1839.

The people of Iowa after the Territorial organization were not unanimous in their desire to become a state, nor on the question of what should be its boundaries.

An act of Congress, approved March 30, 1845, authorized the creation of the State of Iowa, with boundaries, on the south the State of Missouri, on the east the Mississippi river, on the north St. Peters river, Minnesota, and on the west a meridian run 17 degrees and 3 minutes west of Washington, D. C., or about forty miles west of the City of Des Moines. This was voted on by the electors of Iowa in

April, 1845, and rejected. So Western Iowa might have been part of some other state.

The territorial legislature of Iowa, over the Governor's veto, June 10, 1845, ordered a constitutional convention to create a state constitution upon a vote by people, and if adopted, submitted to Congress, but such act not to be deemed an acceptance of the boundaries as fixed by the last act of Congress for admission, but whatever conditions were imposed by Congress must thereafter be ratified by the people.

By a joint resolution adopted by the legislature of Iowa Territory, June 10, 1845, the delegate in Congress was instructed to insist unconditionally on these convention boundaries, and in no case to accept anything short of St. Peters river on the north, and the Missouri river on the west as boundaries of the future State of Iowa.

So it seems that the people in Eastern Iowa were insisting that the new state should extend west to the Missouri river, and much further north than was finally adopted.

Congress passed another act August 4, 1846, fixing the present boundaries of Iowa. After a constitutional convention it was ratified by a vote of the people by a close majority of 421 votes in a total of 18,528, and Iowa was admitted as a state by act of Congress December 28, 1846.

The capital early in territorial days had been located at Iowa City, a town created for the purpose of being the State Capital.

Northwestern Iowa was regarded as Sioux Indian country, under the jurisdiction of the United States, and it is not mentioned in early territorial legislation. January 29, 1844, the legislature memorialized Congress to purchase all lands of the Pottawattamie Indians east of the Missouri river and to remove the Missouri, Sac, Fox and Iowa tribes of Indians from the country east of the Missouri river and south of the country occupied by the Sioux Indians, and north of the State of Missouri, thus recog-

nizing this part of the state as occupied by the Sioux Indians.

New counties had been created from time to time in the southern and eastern part of the state, and these, until organized, had been attached for government purposes to adjoining counties, and in some legislative acts words had been used giving counties jurisdiction over the territory north and west of such newly created counties, but at that time all the west part of the state was considered Indian country and it can not be said we were subject to the jurisdiction of any of these counties before our own was organized.

After the United States had supposedly divested the Indians of all claims to western Iowa, the state legislature passed an act January 15, 1851, creating forty-nine new counties out of what was before the unorganized territory of which we were part, being substantially half the state, such new counties including and being all those west of the counties of Howard, Chickasaw, Bremer, Grundy, Greene, Guthrie, Adair and Adams, giving them mostly the same boundaries and names as now. This county was in that act named Wakhaw. This act merely divided the territory into counties, but did not provide any county organization at that time, except for a few of these counties.

Although Pottawattamie county was then created, yet before that by an act passed February 24, 1847, it was provided "That the country embraced within the limits of what is called the Pottawattamie purchase on the waters of the Missouri river be and the same may be temporarily organized into a county by the name of Pottawattamie at any time in the opinion of the Judge of the Fourth Judicial District the public good may require it." And under this act some of this territory in southwestern Iowa had a county organization, and at once started on a new career.

By an act of February 4, 1851, a new Sixth Judicial District was created including a strip three or four counties wide across the west end

of the state, which was the first state act that gave any kind of governmental or judicial authority over our county.

The only town in western Iowa was Kaneshville, which name was in 1853 changed to Council Bluffs, after the name used for a fort and trading post above on the Nebraska side of the river.

We will continue the legislative history of this county for a few years before referring to its actual settlement.

At the next session of the Iowa legislature, which convened December 6, 1853, acts and resolutions were passed, indicating some life in this county; January 1, 1853, an act was passed appointing Chas. Wolcott of Mills county, Thomas L. Griffith (Griffey) of Pottawattamie county, and Ira Perdue of Harrison county commissioners to locate the seat of justice of Wakhaw county, who were to meet on the 2nd day of July, 1853, or within thirty days thereafter, and locate the county seat near the center of the county and make their report to the organizing sheriff, describing the tract on which it was located and the expenses to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of town lots of the new county seat, and that the counties this and others provided for in the same act should be deemed organized as from the first Monday in March, 1853. That the counties of Ida, Sac, Buena Vista, Cherokee, Plymouth, Sioux, O'Brien, Clay, Dickinson, Osceola and Buncomb (Lyon) should be attached to Wakhaw for revenue, election and judicial purposes.

That an election should be held at Sargeants Bluffs and as many other places as the organizing sheriff might designate in the notice of election. And that Thomas L. Griffith (Griffey) should be organizing sheriff, and that he should give ten days' notice of the election by posting notices in each of the civil townships, and that he should grant certificates of election, administer oaths of office, and discharge all duties of county clerk, and the officers

elected should hold till the next election fixed by law for electing such officers.

And that the county seat of Waukau county should be called Sargeants Bluffs.

This county with many others was first in the same representative district with Pottawattamie county, it already being in the same judicial district, but later in the same session a new representative district was created in which this county was located.

January 12, 1853, the name of the county by act of the legislature was changed to Woodbury, after Hon. Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, and by an act approved January 22, 1853, Woodbury county was put in the new Seventh Judicial District with Pottawattamie county, and court ordered to be held in this county on the third Monday of July, such new judge of the Seventh District to be elected on the first Monday of April, 1853.

On January 5, 1853, the legislature memorialized Congress, asking a land grant in aid of a railroad from McGregor Landing on the Mississippi river to the Missouri river near the mouth of the Big Sioux river; other grants were asked for from Dubuque to Kanesville and from Davenport and Muscatine to Council Bluffs, using the new name just given.

We might here review some more of the state legislation in relation to the first few years of Woodbury county, although it takes it past the first settlement and organization of the county.

In those years charters for state roads were matters of special acts of the legislature, and these acts give us some idea of the lines of travel. January 25, 1855, an act was passed to establish a state road from Panora in Guthrie county, through Moffits Grove to Coplens Grove, Carroll county, and Mason's Grove in Crawford county to Sargeant's Bluffs in Woodbury county. Evidently groves of timber were land marks of travel, and gave names to early towns. About the same time a joint resolution was passed asking Congress to establish a

mail route on horse back once a week over this route.

January 24, 1855, an act was passed appointing Thomas S. Griffin (Thomas L. Griffey) and two others to establish a state road commencing at Cedar Falls, through Ft. Dodge to near the mouth of the Big Sioux river in Woodbury county, and on the same day in an act establishing numerous roads Isaac Ashton and J. M. Wagoner of Monona county, and Marshall Townsley of Woodbury county were appointed commissioners to locate a state road from Sargeants Bluffs through Ashton, Monona county, to the most suitable point on the Little Sioux river in Harrison county, and in the same act Marshal Townsley and two others were appointed commissioners to locate a state road from Homer, in Webster county, via Ida Grove and Lizzard Point, to Sargeants Bluffs in Woodbury county.

Twenty-one counties in western and north-western Iowa were made the Twelfth Senatorial District, and twenty of these same counties, leaving out Pottawattamie, were made the Sixteenth Representative District, and as much or more territory constituted the Seventh Judicial District.

Iowa City was still the capital of the state, though January 25, 1855, a commission was appointed to relocate the state capital within two miles of the junction of the Des Moines and Raccoon rivers in Polk county. Up to this time, January and February, 1855, no mention in the legislative records is made of Sioux City, and the Sargeants Bluffs spoken of must have been the Town of Wm. Thompson, near Floyd's grave, as that town had been so named in locating the county seat two years before.

It is probable that the parties with political power behind them, who were contemplating locating a town in the vicinity of where Sioux City now is, were interested in legislation favorable to this locality, as is indicated by the

memorial for a land grant and of a railroad before mentioned.

January 19, 1855, the legislature memorialized Congress "Stating that a military garrison was much needed at the mouth of the Big Sioux river in Iowa. That the ground had recently been purchased from the Indians, and since then two hostile tribes by treaty among themselves had partitioned out the country among themselves into separate hunting grounds for each tribe, and the same is occupied each fall by bands of the different tribes and they have since engaged in war with each other, whereby said tract has become the theater of several sanguinary and bloody battles to the great annoyance and discomfort of the few settlers who have pioneered the way for settlement and civilization.

"That the mouth of the Big Sioux is contiguous to a large scope of country owned by the Sioux, Omahas, Ottobes and other tribes, and from said Indian country marauding bands will come into these settlements, and that such garrison would be on the route to Ft. Laramie and trading posts on the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers and accessible by steamboat, and would be a suitable post for supplies, and asking that a garrison be established at the mouth of the Big Sioux River."

This county was at the extreme limit of white settlement, and the danger from the Indians was not a mere idle fear. At the next session of the legislature, which convened at Iowa City December 1, 1857, in legislative records Sioux City first had its name appear. By an act approved January 16, 1857, Sioux City was incorporated, with its limits fixed as the south halves of sections 20 and 21 and all of sections 28-29 and 33, township 89, range 47, or what would now be bounded on the west to include Davis' addition and Smith's Villa on the north 21st street, and on the east by the line of Clark street just east of the viaduct.

At the same session commissioners were ap-

pointed to locate state roads to various points leading into Woodbury county.

W. W. Culver, David M. Mills and Wm. Tripp were commissioners to locate a road from Sioux City up the Big Sioux valley to the mouth of Rock river in Sioux county; this was actually surveyed and established and is substantially the road yet traveled.

A road from Council Bluffs up the valley to Sioux City was established and Geo. W. Chapel (probably Frank Chapel meant) was one of the commissioners to locate it. Another road was authorized from Kills Mill on Pigeon creek in Pottawattamie county, through Magnolia, Harrison county, Preparation and Belvidere in Monona county, and Southland (Smithland), in Woodbury county. Orrin Smith of Woodbury and Guy Barnum, one of the chief Mormons at Preparation, were commissioners.

Having traced the political sovereignty over the territory embraced within the limits of Woodbury county from its discovery down to the time when the county was organized, it will be of interest to give what history we can of the Indians who inhabited the country, before we commence the recital of the actual settlement and growth of the county.

Prior to late in the 18th or early in the 19th century all Iowa was held by the Siouan or Dakota Indians. The Sacs and Foxes had not permanently crossed the Mississippi river. Early in the 19th century the Sacs and Foxes were found west of the Mississippi river in southeastern Iowa.

The Iowa or Ioway tribe were settled in central Iowa along the Des Moines river, and were there as early as 1653, when Marquette and Joliet visited the upper Mississippi valley; they were of Siouan stock. The first government treaty with the Indians relating to Iowa soil was made August 19, 1825. It recited recent wars between the confederate tribes of Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux, and also between the Ioways and the Sioux, and fixed the boundary between the country of Sacs,

Foxes and Ioways and that of the Sioux to begin at the mouth of the upper Iowa river near the northeast corner of the state of Iowa and running southwest to the second or upper fork of the Des Moines river, thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Cahumet (Sioux) river, and down that river to its juncture with the Missouri river. The Cahumet river referred to was the Big Sioux river, its Indian name was Tehankas-an-data. The upper fork of the Des Moines river is near Humboldt, in Humboldt county, and the lower fork of the Cahumet or Big Sioux river must have been the Rock river in Sioux county. The Sioux were not a party to this treaty.

Thus Woodbury county was in the territory of the Ioways, though near this line, but the line does not seem to have been kept. A new treaty made July 15, 1830, confirmed February 4, 1831, by which a strip twenty miles wide each side of this line from the Des Moines to the Mississippi was ceded as neutral ground, and by the same treaty this part of western Iowa, south of the line fixed in the treaty of 1825, was ceded to the United States, and a portion of the Sioux were parties to this treaty.

Although western Iowa was by these treaties ceded to the United States no particular use was made of it, and it did not materially change its condition, as it was reserved by the United States to settle these or other Indians upon.

It had been actually occupied as Sioux territory and they continued to hunt over it, as it interfered with no one. October 19, 1838, the Ioways ceded all claims to the country between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

The word "Sioux" is derived from the last syllable of the name given them by the Algonquins, Na-do-was-Sioux, "Snake like ones" or "Enemies"; their own name was Dakotah or Loakotah, which means "leagued," which league did not include the Ioways. The Sioux was a name given by the whites and was not used by the Indians.

The Yankton tribe had not signed the treaties of 1825 and 1836, and were not bound by the surrender of western Iowa, and October 21, 1837, the Yanktons ceded all claims to lands in what is now western Iowa.

But the government was not sure of its right, and the Indians paying no attention to the treaty cession had undisputed possession of northwestern Iowa. Commencing in 1851 and ending September 18, 1852, by treaty, the Sioux Indians' claim to Iowa was extinguished. In 1854 the southern Sioux tribes of the Missouris, Ottoes and Omahas again ceded all claims to lands east of the Missouri, though they had not for years made any special claim to it, except perhaps the Omahas across the river from us used it to some extent, but the tribes of Sioux east and north of the Missouri claimed and occupied this region.

In 1849 and 1850 the surveyor general of Iowa reported that about one-eighth of the state in northwestern Iowa was still possessed and occupied by the Sioux, and that the surveys of the northern boundary of the state and other surveys needed military protection. Probably from long before the Lewis and Clark expedition the Indians did not make this a permanent abode, but used it as a hunting ground.

Although the Indians had by treaty relinquished all rights to this part of Iowa, individual Indians were loth to abandon their old hunting ground, and their occasional presence was a source of apprehension to the few early settlers.

Iowa's Governor, J. W. Grimes, wrote to Hon. A. C. Dodge, our United States Senator, and other members, January 3, 1855, saying in substance "That the citizens of Woodbury, Monona and Harrison counties are also importunate in their demands for relief against the Omahas and Ottoes, all or most of whom I am informed are now west of the Missouri river. The chief trouble apprehended by the Missouri river citizens is from a band of the Sioux in the vicinity of Sargeants Bluffs. These Indians pretend they have never parted

with their title to several of the northwestern counties of our state and avow their intention to plant corn within the state the coming spring. I am assured that their presence is hazardous to their own and to the lives of our citizens."

As to visits of white men to our county and adjacent regions along the Missouri river before about the time of its permanent settlement there is very little record preserved. Before the time of the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1804, some trappers and Indian traders had come up the Missouri and explored the tributary streams, and it will be proper here to cite from the published account of this expedition some of the references to previous exploration by white men.

The Missouri valley was to considerable extent settled and cultivated before 1804 for a short distance above St. Louis. This expedition on June 9 met three hunters from the Sioux river who had been out twelve months and collected \$900 worth of peltries and furs, and on June 12 they met coming down the Missouri two rafts, one with furs and the other with buffalo tallow from the Sioux Nation, on their way to St. Louis, and out of one of these rafts they hired a Mr. Durion who had lived with that nation more than twenty years, and was high in their confidence.

On July 2, just above the mouth of the Kansas river they saw an old abandoned French fort with remains of chimneys and outline of fortification, and they could get no account of when the fort had been occupied.

On July 9 they came to some French cabins where some of the members had camped the year before.

And July 14, passed a small factory (trading post) where a Frenchman from St. Louis traded two years before. On arriving at the mouth of the Platte river they speak of one of their Frenchmen having spent two years upon it and giving some description of it. And in giving a description of some of the Indian

tribes west of the river say that Bourgemoit visited the Indians on the Kansas river in 1724.

And July 31 they held a conference with the Indians at what they named Council Bluffs, and there was a Frenchman living with them, and on the Nebraska side, above where Omaha is, was a trading house where one of the party passed two years trading with the Mahas (Omahas).

On August 8 they came to a river called by the Indians "Eaneahwadepon," or Stone river, and by the French "Petite Riviere des Sioux," or Little Sioux, and say that their Mr. Durion, who had been to the source of it and knows the adjoining country, says that it rises within about nine miles of the Des Moines river, and within fifteen leagues of that river it passes through a large lake nearly sixty miles in circumference, and divided into two parts by rocks which approach each other very closely, and known by the name of Lac d'Esprit, and is within four days march of the Mahas. So, though the account is somewhat exaggerated, Mr. Durion had probably passed up the Little Sioux through our country, the first known traveler there.

On August 13, fourteen miles below the mouth of Omaha creek, opposite our county, they came to a spot where a Mr. Mackey had a trading establishment in 1795 and 1796 which he called Ft. Charles.

On August 20, 1804, after burying Sergeant Chas. Floyd, marking his grave with a cedar post, they camped at the mouth of the Floyd, which they then named, and the next day passed the mouth of Perry creek and came to the Big Sioux river, with which their Mr. Durion was well acquainted, and describes it and its source, and speaks of the Falls and the Split Rock river, and of the pipestone quarries as sacred neutral ground.

In their journey on up the Missouri to where they wintered at the Mandan villages and a short distance above they frequently met white men and trading posts, some substantially built

with stockades, and speak of what these Frenchmen said was the condition twenty years before. One Frenchman they met had just come down the Cheyenne from the Black Mountains (Hills).

When they start on their journey in the spring of 1805 on up the river, when at the mouth of the Little Missouri river below the Yellowstone, they speak of it as the limit beyond which white men have never before gone, though the Yellowstone itself was well known from the reports of the Indians.

It is noticeable that up to this point in their journey all the principal streams had already been named, and Lewis and Clark refer to them by these names, mostly of course with French spelling of Indian names, though others original French, and Lewis and Clark only named a few smaller ones, as the Floyd, but above the Little Missouri, they named for themselves all streams.

The large keel boat fifty-five feet long, which was the great conveyance of the expedition, was undoubtedly the first keel bottom boat ever taken up the river as far as Woodbury county, as farther up the Indians are spoken of as never having seen one before, and it is most likely there was very little navigation going up the river; the trappers and hunters mostly going up on foot or with horses, and coming down with the furs and tallow on flat boats constructed at the starting points.

These traders and trappers passing up and down the river no doubt had visited our country many times and many years before the United States acquired the country from France, and this physically would seem to have been a favorable location for a trading post, but no signs of such a structure are found; probably it was too near the border line between the Sioux and other tribes to be a safe and profitable place for one.

After the burial of Sergeant Floyd on the bluff near Sioux City his grave became a landmark, and was spoken of by travelers.

May 11, 1811, the Overland Astorian expedition under W. P. Hunt passed on its way up the river. Mr. Bradbury and Thomas Nuttall, botanists, were in the party, and the same year, May 19, 1811, Henry W. Brackenridge and Manuel Lisa, the fur trader, going up in a keel boat, stopped at Floyd's grave, and Mr. Brackenridge noted the fact in his journal that they camped near, and speaks of the grave as being marked by a cross.

The first steamer to reach St. Louis from below was August 2, 1817.

In 1819 the steamer Western Engineer came up the Missouri river to Council Bluffs, Nebraska, just above Omaha.

In 1832 George Catlin, the great Indian painter and writer, came up the river in a steamer and passed this county, and came down in a canoe and made a sketch of Floyd's Bluff published in his book, and writes an extended account of the same. The cut of the bluff is easily recognized. His large sized painting of the scene no doubt is owned by some one to whom a portion of Catlin's pictures were sold.

John N. Nicollet, scientist, discoverer of the source of the Mississippi, ascended the Missouri river in 1839, and some time in May they stopped at the foot of Floyd's bluff, and he writes that his men replaced the signal at the grave blown down by the winds. The original cedar post at the grave was probably replaced by one or more posts before the reburial in 1857, as Mr. A. M. Holman has a piece of the part of the post then remaining, and it is of oak.

Nicollet marked Floyd's grave and river on the map that he made, and he speaks of his steamer being compelled to take shelter from a storm in the Tchan-kas-an-data or Sioux river.

Audobon, May 13, 1843, came up the Missouri river on a steamer, and on that evening was at the burial ground below where Floyd was buried, and entered the mouth of the Big Sioux river, and saw Indian canoe frames on bent sticks over which buffalo hides were

stretched; evidently the birch bark canoe was not used here, as there were no birch trees in this region.

Probably the first steamboat to pass Woodbury county up the Missouri river was the Yellowstone, built expressly for navigation on the upper river to save the long delay occasioned by the use of the keel and flat boats.

This boat left St. Louis in the spring of 1831 loaded with goods; it was a season of low water and passed our county safely, but at the mouth of the Niobrara encountered sand bars, and sent up to Fort Tecumseh (Pierre) for boats to take part of the freight, after which it got as far up as this trading fort, and then returned to St. Louis. The next year, 1832, this steamer, the Yellowstone, made a successful trip to the upper river, having on board this trip the painter Catlin.

This success in navigation was the opening of a new era in the development of our part of the northwest, and attracted much attention all over the United States; and thereafter visitors were more frequent, though it was a long time before this was regarded as a possible country for settlers, the fur trade was what was chiefly thought of. The American Fur Company thereafter sent up one or more boats every year.

The migration of the Mormons from Nauvoo, Illinois, through Iowa, crossing the Missouri at Kaneshville, now Council Bluffs, on the way to their final settlement at Salt Lake City, was the first opening of western Iowa to white settlement, and it developed an immense steamboat traffic for freight up the river from below as far as Council Bluffs and from there by wagon train to Salt Lake. The later California gold discovery made overland travel a great feature and the Mormon overland trail from Council Bluffs was much used and our locality was so near that it began to be known.

In 1847 Captain Jos. LaBerge took his wife with him in the steamer Martha on her trip up the river and so far as known she was the

first white woman that went above Council Bluffs, and her advent among the Indians caused great excitement. The squaws flocked to see her. We have no record that she stopped within the limits of our county.

After Iowa became a state and there was a prospect that the title or claim of the Indians would be extinguished and the land surveyed and the people who might come here be reasonably safe from Indians, this region began to attract attention from various sources.

The Mormons and other travelers and settlers about Kaneshville could explore it most readily. The people in the near and far east who had the western fever were looking at the west for a home. And still another class was the French trapper and trader. These men had been up and down the Missouri by boat and on foot and knew the country well. Many of them had married squaws, and began to think of settling in Iowa, where they could own land, which they could not do west of the Missouri and Sioux rivers, which was all Indian country and they were never really safe there.

Charles Larpenteur, an old Indian trader who settled near the mouth of the Little Sioux river with his squaw wife in 1851, speaks in his journal of spending the summer of 1850 at Vermillion trading post in charge for the Fur Company and narrates, "That it was no place to settle, as too exposed to hostile Indians who robbed me of all my corn as well as that of the half-breeds who were settled near the post; they were obliged to abandon their places and most of them went to settle at Sargeants Bluffs."

Causes like this led no doubt to the French settlements in our county at places from up the Big Sioux river down to below the present town of Sargeant Bluffs.

In the spring of 1851, Larpenteur came down the Missouri from Vermillion in a Mackinaw, then on its way to St. Louis, and got off at Sargeant Bluffs, and had to remain there

fifteen days, as the bottom lands from there to the Little Sioux were flooded and impassable and little dry land was to be seen. There were settlers enough at Sargeant Bluffs, so he bought from them four ponies and two French carts. At that time there were no settlements between Sargeant Bluffs and Little Sioux, a distance of about fifty miles.

Larpenteur had with him his wife and children, and the hardships of that journey were great; the carts mired and were abandoned, and horse travails poles were substituted; before he finished the journey had to go on with part only and came back for the rest; fortunately meeting Theophile Bruguier with a wagon and a four-ox team on his way from his place at the mouth of the Big Sioux, presumably going to Council Bluffs. They were old acquaintances in the up river fur trade, and the meeting a fortunate one.

Larpenteur's account of Bruguier's response to his plea for aid will refresh the recollection of those who have heard the loud hearty sound of his voice. He said, "Hello, Larpenteur, what in the devil are you doing here? You're in a pretty fix ain't you? Well, you put some of your stuff in my wagon; bet you I see you through."

There had been for many years a track or trail from where Council Bluffs now is, up the Missouri valley about where the railroad track now runs, to the present Sargeant Bluffs, and to Floyd's grave and down the ravine, north of the grave to the river bank and crossing the Floyd above its mouth and over Perry creek, above where the West Seventh street bridge now is, between Ninth and Tenth streets, and west near where the Riverside street car line runs, till it starts up the hill to the cut from which point the trail went farther northwest till it came into the Sioux valley, crossing that stream near where the present bridge is. It may have originally been an Indian trail, but was followed by the whites in their expeditions.

The settlement by the French and half

breeds in the region about Sioux City and Sargeant Bluffs requires special attention, as it was probably the first and the most numerous.

Many were here before the United States surveyed the land, and many of them were ready to enter it as soon as it was possible after the survey.

The early entries had to be made at the Council Bluffs United States Land Office, as one was not established in Sioux City till the fall of 1855.

Theophile Bruguier was probably the earliest French settler, and certainly the most prominent and influential one. He was born in Canada, August 31, 1813, his father being of French and his mother of English descent. His language was French, but he had many of the traits of the Englishman. He had received a good education and he told his confidential friends that the reason of his leaving Canada was a disappointment in a love affair, and that he treasured the memory of his Canadian sweetheart, and to his death kept sacredly a letter she had written to him many years after he came to this country. He came up the river first in 1835, and continued to trade with the Indians for the American Fur Company and himself till he settled at the mouth of the Big Sioux in 1849, and in fact for many years after that. He was a large, powerful man, though not tall, with a voice like a trumpet, which he never could subdue. He had had charge of several trading posts and was a fearless leader and fighter. He married three daughters of War Eagle, probably while he was trader at Fort Vermillion. It is said it was a custom among those Indians that if a man took for his wife one daughter in the family, he was entitled to have all the other girls for wives also; but in this case Bruguier had too many, as August Traversie, another early settler, got one of these wives away from him, and he gave another to his partner, Henry Ayotte. War Eagle was an influential chief and no doubt Bruguier's alliance with so prominent a family

gave him great prestige with the Indians. As Bruguier's family grew he began to think of settling down, and he narrated in after years how he came to select his home at the mouth of the Big Sioux.

One night when living up the Missouri river he was restless and could not sleep, so he went up on a bluff and laid down and fell into a light slumber and dreamed he saw a locality on a stream near a big river with bluffs and trees which he had never seen before, but when he awakened he had a perfect mental picture of the scene, and it so much impressed him that he told old War Eagle about his dream and the peculiar features of the landscape, and the old chief at once recognized the locality from the description as the spot next above the mouth of the Big Sioux river in the locality about where the Riverside trolley line crosses the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad track, where the old Bruguier house still stands. At that time the mouth of the Big Sioux was much further east than now, nearer Prospect Hill, and the Missouri ran south through what is Crystal Lake, near South Sioux City. So that Bruguier in his steamboat travels up the river had not had an opportunity to see the exact spot he dreamed of, or if he had seen had forgotten it. He decided to take up his abode at this spot and in due time located there in 1849, using for his cultivated ground the clear space where the fair ground is located, and he owned later all of what is now Riverside Park. For many years Bruguier's place was a sort of headquarters for the French and Indians, and the latter had their camps about there.

Some further reference to old War Eagle will be found later in this sketch in the account of the "Angie war," so-called, but we will add here that his name in the Indian language was Hu-yan-e-ka, meaning War Eagle, and he was always friendly with the whites and had since a young man lived at or near the French trading forts on the Missouri river. After his appointment as chief to succeed I-ti-

tle Dish (Pte-yu-te-sui), a Yankton Sioux, he was recognized by the United States Agent, Major Pilcher, which confirmed his authority and augmented his influence. At one time after 1830 he had been employed as a pilot on the upper Mississippi, as originally he was a Minnesota Indian. It was his following of Indians that made their headquarters at Bruguier's place at Riverside Park after the latter settled there; and the name of the "Council Oak," given to that gnarled old tree, is no doubt based on the traditions of War Eagle's encampment. War Eagle died in the fall of 1851 and was buried on the high bluff at the mouth of the Sioux, beside his two daughters, wives of Bruguier, and where a number of other graves of whites and Indians are found.

Bruguier lived on this farm for about thirty years and then moved onto his large farm near Salix, where he died a wealthy and respected farmer.

We will give here a brief account of the names and settlement of many of the early French down to a time after the founding of Sioux City, as it is difficult to tell just what year each came; they seemed to have followed their fellow countrymen and some were among the first to enter land after it was surveyed. There is no definite record as to how long they had lived on this land before they got title to it. Larpenteur in his journal speaks of a settlement at Sargeants Bluff in 1850 and 1851. This name applying to Sargeant Floyd's Bluff, where Wm. Thompson then lived. It seems certain that some of these Frenchmen who entered land in 1854 had been living there for two or three years.

August Traversie, who had been on the upper river from about 1832 with the American Fur Company, settled in this county in 1850 or 1851. He was a cousin of Joseph Leonnais, who came in 1852, and he says Traversie settled here a year or two before he did. Traversie settled on the southeast quarter of section 12, township 88, range 48, about a mile

below Floyd's grave, and entered this land July 24, 1854. His house, a double log one, was more commodious than some of the others, and was on the line of travel and headquarters for French, Indians, and half breeds, and in a measure his place was a camping ground for the migratory Indians, in some sense hostile to War Eagle's camp at the mouth of the Big Sioux; he had stolen away Bruguier's eldest wife. Many a dance, frolic and fight took place at Traversie's, some of which we shall recount later.

Francis Bercier or Bereia settled just below Traversie on the northeast quarter of section 13. His wife's name was Mary. They were married May 24, 1854, by County Judge Townley. She may have been a half breed, her father, Francis La Charite, sometimes spelled LaSharite, was a very old man, over 80 years old, who lived with his son-in-law and was an active old fellow, fond of the dance and flowing bowl and attended all the frolics. It is possible that this Bercier is the one of that name spoken of by Captain Joseph La Berge the old Missouri river captain in his memoirs, written by Captain H. M. Chittenden.

In April, 1834, LaBerge and Bercier with a large party were sent in pursuit of some Sioux who had stolen a bunch of horses from the Pawnees. They overtook the Sioux on the Elkhorn river in Nebraska, killed eleven of them and recaptured the horses. This same Bercier went up the Missouri with Capt. Joseph LaBerge in 1865, and was killed by the Blackfeet Indians on the Teton river near Fort Benton, Montana. He had left Sioux City long before that and like many of the other early French had probably gone back to his early haunts.

Stephen Deroie entered the south half of section 13, July 25, 1854, just below Bercier's. This man went by the name of Stephen Devoy, and sometimes Stephen DeRoi. He spoke English well, but his name, like many of these early Frenchmen, who could not read and write,

was spelled by whatever American who happened to write it according to sound, and it is sometimes hard to identify the names of many of these men. Devoie was a son-in-law of LaCharite. His wife's name was Lisette. He probably came in 1851 or 1852; he sold out and went to Rulo, Nebraska, where he died.

Charles Rulo (Ronleaux) entered the northeast quarter of northeast quarter and lots one and two in section 24, September 14, 1854. This was next south of Devoie's land and he had probably had a claim on it for two or three years before that. He married Amelia Menard, a sister of the wife of Joseph Leonais. Probably such marriage was according to Indian custom before or about the time of the county organization, before there was any county judge or public officer to grant license, as there is no record of it, and she was a single woman at the time William Thompson killed the United States Indian Agent Norwood; as it was over attentions to this Amelia Menard at a dance at LaCharite's home that the quarrel and affray occurred.

There was a dark complexioned Frenchman whose name I can not learn living near the north end of Brower lake, below Sargeant Bluffs, who had a Blackfoot squaw for a wife. They were living there in 1855 and may have been there for several years. They had a good looking daughter who later married a Kentuckian named Samuels. Two or three years later, at a time when the Sioux and Blackfoot Indians were at war, a small party of Sioux came down to this Frenchman's house and murdered his squaw wife merely because she was a Blackfoot. They did not offer to harm anyone else.

John Brazo, a colored man with his wife, a daughter of Henry Angie, a part blood Indian, was camped in the fall of 1854 near Townsley's, under the bluff east of Traversie's. John Brazo was a famous character for many years in this vicinity and in fact all the way

up the Missouri river. It was his favorite boast that he was the first white man that ever came into the upper Indian country. He was born about 1798, and when young had gone up the Missouri river and was well known at the American Fur Company posts, where he was employed. He was of small stature, strong, brave and intelligent. He spoke English, French, Sioux and other Indian languages.

Brazo was lame, having one heel partly shot away. He told how this occurred. He was at St. Louis, lying stretched out in the sun on the steamboat landing with a lot of other negroes, when a steamboat approached and he heard some one on the boat speak to another man and at once Mike Fink, a noted outlaw, and desperado, raised his rifle and shot Brazo in the heel just for fun.

Brazo was an expert with the violin and was a favorite on that account. He was at Fort Union at the mouth of the Yellowstone in 1836, and was often employed to flog men at the flagstaff for misdemeanor. That year a Frenchman, Bourbonnais, had a quarrel with Kenneth McKenzie in charge of the fort, and lay in wait outside for several days to get a shot at McKenzie. This getting monotonous, McKenzie sent for Brazo and asked him if he had plenty of nerve to shoot Bourbonnais if told to, and would he do it. He responded "Yes, sir, plenty, and I am ready at any time."

And being ordered to shoot, Brazo took his rifle at early daylight and stationed himself at one of the bastions of the fort and soon reported that he had shot his man, which proved to be true, the bullet going through him above the right breast, but the wound was not mortal. He was a good shot and a successful hunter. It was told of him that in the smallpox epidemic at Fort Union, the nearby Fort Williams was used as a hospital, and many died every day and Brazo was the sexton and wheeled out the dead on his barrow and dumped them on the bushes and one morning he reported he had

only three, but would have a full load tomorrow.

Christmas, 1838, at the fort one of the employees killed another in a drunken brawl, and shortly after the murderer was tried before an improvised judge and jury, and convicted and sentenced to death, but their authority to execute this sentence was doubted, so it was changed to thirty-nine lashes and Brazo appointed to carry out the sentence; which he performed with such zeal that had he not been repeatedly cautioned and made to moderate his blows, the original sentence of death might have been carried into effect, as the result of these lashes with the large ox whip.

After living several years around Sioux City he went back up the Missouri river and was with the American Fur Company and its successor for many years, and in 1868 was at Fort Berthold and was discharged by reason of the men he had been working for selling out. He was old, feeble and rheumatic. The Indians gave him shelter. An army surgeon, Dr. Matthews, who had known him heard of his condition and had him brought to Fort Stevenson a few miles off and provided for him, and one morning he was found kneeling beside his bed dead. He was then about seventy years old. His wife is still living at one of the Indian agencies.

Henry Angie, a part blood Indian and his half blood wife, and several children came in 1854, and at first camped near Traversie's, but the next year lived east of the Floyd, opposite the new Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha shops, and his claim there was the occasion of what is known as the Angie war, described later.

Louis Benoist married a Sioux Indian girl Agatha, June 4, 1856, though probably he had the marriage ceremony performed then to confirm his previous Indian marriage, as he made a deed, his wife joining, to Stephen Deroie, the January before, of part of section 18, township 88, range 47; and on June 24, 1856,

deeded land in the same section to Samuel II. Cassady, and it is probable he married his wife a few days before that to satisfy his prospective buyer, Cassady, as to the legality of the proposed deed. Benoist had probably been one of the group of early Frenchmen who lived around Floyd's Bluff, some of whom never had the money to pay for the land, but sold their claims to the Americans. He had a cabin near the river west of Bercier's in 1854. Benoist claimed land up the Sioux just south of the Woodbury and Plymouth county line. He soon moved up the Sioux just above the mouth of the Broken Kettle, where he lived several years. He was commonly called Sorel, that being the name of the place in Canada where he was born. Several of the early French came from there, Leonnais and Traversie among the number.

Joseph Lacont had a claim on the south half of the south half of section 34, township 89, range 47, extending from the Missouri river east where the south part of the Stock Yards are now located, and also including the ground of the Armour Packing Plant. He made an entry of this land in 1856 and sold out to the syndicate of Bedard, Letellier and Lamoreaux, who platted that locality as South Sioux City, but Lacont's entry was cancelled. He was living there as early as 1854 and was a single man and probably had been there a year or two before. He was an old man and his name is given by some Frenchman who could write as LeCompte. He made his home chiefly with his next neighbor north.

Amable Gallerneaux entered the north half of the south half of section 34, where the main part of the Stock Yards and the Exchange Building now stand. Gallerneaux lived north of the Sawyer Bluff, near where the trail crossed the Floyd, and his house was a sort of stopping place and ferry house and all the early travelers knew him, as he helped them over the Floyd. He had a squaw wife and several small children and probably located

there about 1851 or 1852, as he had a well established settlement in 1854. He sold out and moved a few miles south and then went up the Missouri river.

John Baptiste LaPlant, with his squaw wife and children, was living with Gallerneaux in 1854, but does not seem to have attempted to enter land. He did not remain long after 1854, but went back up the Missouri river and probably was the man of that name who lived at Sioux Point.

Hubert LaFleur had a claim east of the Stock Yards on the hill, but probably came later than 1854. He went to Sioux Point across the Sioux in Dakota and his face was cut open across the jaw below the nose with an ax in a fight. Dr. W. R. Smith patched it up as best he could, expecting he would soon die, but in a few days he was on the road to recovery and lived many years.

Louis Harvey of Harive, possibly an American, had a claim on what is now Floyd City, coming probably in 1854 or 1855. He sold this claim in 1855 to Joseph Leonnais, who entered it. Harvey had a shanty there in 1854. Henry Hivon and Charles Rondeau had a claim where Greenville now is. They kept a ferry over the Floyd after the Americans came in, and in 1856 sold out to Moses W. Bacon. Their residence there was not among the earliest of the French settlers.

Leander L. Cartier had a claim in the timber east of Leeds, and entered it under the spelling of Landers L. Cirtier. He was known as the wild Frenchman, and was commonly called Kirke. Many anecdotes are told of his drunken recklessness. He was a familiar figure on the streets of Sioux City for many years. He probably came here about 1855. It was said of him that he left his squaw wife and child in a cabin near St. Joseph, Missouri, and went up the Missouri river on a trip for the Fur Company and returning when he came in sight of his own house it was on fire, and on reaching it discovered that his wife and child

had perished in the flames. From this on he became wild and reckless. One of the early Sioux City surveyors, J. C. C. Hoskins, was once taken by Kirke into Sioux Point in a wagon through the timber where the road was a mere track winding among the trees. On the return Kirke, standing up, started his horses with an Indian war whoop and somehow managed to dodge the trees on either side by a fraction of an inch and landed his passenger safely, though badly frightened at the continuous series of hair breadth escapes.

Kirke became a hanger-on at saloons and restaurants and lived with his old French acquaintances, accepting hospitality like the Indian. He was fond of raw liver and would get it from the butcher shops and eat it at once. His clothes were dirty and greasy.

The writer once saw Kirke fairly surprised. He was standing on Pearl street in front of a shop talking French to some one, when a stout, well dressed Frenchwoman who had just landed from a steamboat from St. Louis, a sister of Paul Paquette, who had not seen her brother for many years and had come up in search of him, and no doubt was ready to expect anything in a brother who lived in this Indian country, seeing and hearing Kirke, at once concluding he was her long lost brother, threw her arms around his neck and kissed him and called him endearing names, before Kirke had time to realize what had happened. Explanations followed and I can not say which one was the most disgusted. One needed to see Old Kirke to realize the amusing character of the scene to a spectator. Kirke went to Leavenworth, Kansas, into some home or hospital and probably died there. He visited Sioux City about 1890.

Eli Bedard, whose wife was a sister of Joseph Leonnais, came down the Missouri river as early as 1852 and was at Bruguier's then. He spent the winter of 1854-5 with Leonnais in his cabin at the mouth of Perry creek and with others got out the logs for his cabin which

he built in the spring of 1855 on his claim which he entered, and with others platted as East Sioux City, this house being one of the first houses built after Leonnais'. Bedard went to Rulo, Nebraska, later with his brother-in-law, Rulo, and died there in 1866. Some further account of him is given in connection with Joseph Leonnais. He left one son surviving.

There were a number of Frenchmen on the Sioux above Bruguier's and it is hard to tell just when they came. Henry Ayotte was at one time a partner of Bruguier and lived with him on the Sioux, came here as early as 1853. He had been one of Fremont's guides across the continent. He was a small, wiry, active man and was called Blue Eyes. He lived about here for a few years. He at one time kept a ferry across the Sioux near Bruguier's. Bruguier is said to have given Ayotte one of his squaw wives.

Paul Paquette came here about 1852 or 1853 and settled near where the Big Sioux bridge now is and entered land mostly north of the road and kept a ferry near where the bridge is, which was much used. He had been a fur trader up the river and was till his death a resident on his farm. His American widow and children are still living in Sioux City.

Gustav Pecaut was one of the early prominent so-called Frenchmen, though he was born in Switzerland on the French speaking side July 19, 1826; he came to America with his sister when fourteen years old and was up the Missouri river with fur traders for many years. Was at Fort Benton four years. He was at times mail carrier for the Fur Company between their forts and was shot by the Indians several times; he carried three shot in his hip and was hit in his nose with the gun wad and shot through one leg with an arrow. He came down to Sioux City in 1852 or 1853, and had a claim on the Sioux just above Paquette's. He was at Leonnais some in the winter of 1854-5 helping the surveyors, and he staked out a claim

across the river in Nebraska and with Thomas L. Griffey laid out the town of Covington and lived there several years. He married Christina Held, July 10, 1859, sister of the Held brothers, Germans, who were early settlers in Sioux City and later up the Floyd. Pecaut moved to Sioux City in 1874 and lived there till he died, December 29, 1901, a prosperous and much respected citizen. He left a family of eight boys and five girls.

Peter Deon and Felix LaBlanc and his wife Anna for a time lived on the Sioux, but probably after 1855, and sold to Miles Coffey.

Fardina Gondrou or Ferdinand Gondrou and his wife Anastasia were living near the Sioux bridge before 1856.

Joseph Juette before 1856 lived on the Sioux at Riverside Park and sold his claim to Bruguier.

John Lafever lived near the Sioux, but probably came later.

Francis Belonger came probably about 1856, and settled up the Sioux near the Plymouth county line and later lived on the road to Riverside. He was killed by falling over the cut onto the car track while on his way home from Sioux City. His family still lives in Sioux City.

Peter Layone lived up the Sioux just over the Plymouth county line, coming before 1856.

Francois Liendell had land at Riverside before 1856, and sold out to Bruguier. This may have been the same man called Herondell, who first dug for coal up the Sioux.

Louis Menard, a brother-in-law of Leonnais, had land up the Sioux next to the Plymouth county line. He probably followed Leonnais down here after it became known a town was to be located here before 1856, as he sold out that year and soon went back up the river.

Joseph Dillier came in later and lived just south of the Stock Yards.

Henry Goulet was here for a short time in 1856 or before and claimed land up the Sioux.

Bruno Cournoyer, a trader, came here in

1855, was very quiet and went to Rulo, Nebraska, with Charles Rulo.

Louis Desey came in 1855, lived in town, kept a grocery, later died here and his widow is still alive.

Guieseppe Merrivalli was an early settler, usually called Jo Spaniard, being of that nationality. He had been with the French as a trader and followed them here. He remained only a few years.

Louis D. Letellier was one of the most prominent of the early French and was identified with the city of Sioux City. He was born March 19, 1827, at Beaumont, Ballechasse County, Canada, twelve miles from Quebec. His father was a well educated man and his son received a fairly good education. He first learned the cabinet maker's trade and worked some in a ship yard and at carpenter work. He left Canada for the United States August 15, 1845, going to New York and then West to Buffalo, and worked there two years, then to Detroit and from there went to St. Louis, was sick there with fever and ague and for his health in the spring of 1850 hired to the Fur Company with Eli Bedard for a year, to go to Fort Pierre as a carpenter, going up by steamboat. He staid there two years and then was sent to Fort Union and in the summer of 1852 was sent with a trading party to the Blackfeet Indians and was reported drowned and through word sent to Bedard who was then at the mouth of the Big Sioux he was reported to Letellier's parents in Canada as dead. But Letellier was still alive and reached Fort Benton. He helped to build a keel boat at Fort Benton early in the spring of 1853. In this boat he came down the river to Fort Union and staid there a year. In the spring of 1854 he came down the river in a flat boat to Fort Berthold, and from there to St. Louis by steamer and from there going to Canada he surprised his parents, who supposed him dead. He left Canada in the fore part of September in company with Clement Lamoreaux, going first to St. Louis, where they bought

a trapping outfit to go out on their own hook. A wagon, two horses, harnesses, traps, guns, provisions, ammunition, going to St. Joseph, Missouri, by steamboat and drove up from there with their team, reaching the Floyd river in eight days, where Annable Gallerneaux rowed them over in his boat and they floated their wagon over and soon came to Joseph Leonnais' house. Eli Bedard was there and had been cultivating Leonnais' land in partnership with him. He and Lamoreaux had not come to settle but to trap and soon started on horseback with their pack horse and camping and trapping outfit, going up the Floyd. The grass was high, and they went up as far as the fork of the Floyd where Merrill now is. Game was abundant, deer, elk and wild turkey. They were stopped by a prairie fire and came back to Gallerneaux to cross the Floyd and went east to Smithland and then went above that place and found no settlement.

They were about to set their traps when a small party of Santee Sioux came and told them a large party of Sioux were coming down, so to save their horses they made haste to return to Leonnais' place and from events that followed abandoned their career as trappers to turn farmer at first, and later as townsite speculators. They helped Leonnais and Bedard build a large log stable to secure their horses from these Sioux horse thieves, as from their long Indian experience they were more afraid of losing their horses than their lives.

By December 25, 1854, Letellier was in possession of the land he made claim to, being what is now Middle Sioux City, as Dr. John K. Cook was then at Leonnais' looking after his town-site business west of Perry creek.

On December 25, 1854, Dr. John K. Cook, George W. Chamberlain, Eli Bedard, Clement Lamoreaux and Letellier crossed the Missouri river in a flat boat and staked out timber claims on the Nebraska side, each taking a strip from the river front south. This was to get logs for their building and Letellier and the

others got their logs across that winter. Letellier's timber claim was the most easterly one, and he cultivated it that year, it being the first corn raised in that region.

After they staked their timber claims across the river, Dr. Cook and his party surveyed what is Sioux City proper, west of Perry creek. Besides those names mentioned who crossed the Missouri, there was part of the time that winter at Leonnais', Frank Chapel, Dr. Frank B. Wixon, Samuel Ruth, a man named Sheldon, and Samuel F. Watts, the surveyor.

Many have assisted a part of the time in the survey. It was an open winter. Letellier built his log cabin that winter, which was located north of Fourth street and east of Virginia street, near the bluff. Letellier kept this place a year or more and sold out to Samuel H. Cassidy in 1856 and bought a third interest with Bedard in East Sioux City.

Early in 1857 Letillier, with his friends Bedard, Lamoreaux, Rulo and B. Cournoyer went on a visit to Canada. It was the winter of deep snow and they drove their own team as far as St. Jo, Missouri. April 2, 1857, Letillier married his old sweetheart and the next day started for Sioux City with his bride. Letillier later in 1860 went up the Missouri to Fort Pierre for Theophile Bruguier on a trading expedition. Hamilton, an old trader, was in charge; also Leonnais, Sheldon and Cox. After getting part way up Hamilton got scared at reports of Indian difficulties and turned his teams back, as Letillier termed it from cowardice, and in a day or two met Bruguier coming up. Bruguier was furious and turned the outfit back and resumed the trip to Pierre. After much hardship and danger from a large band of Indians, who surrounded and robbed them of considerable of their merchandise, they reached Fort Pierre. They soon returned to Sioux City. At the time of the Indian trouble Letillier was a member of the Border Brigade, and was at Cherokee and helped build the log fort there. His health failed about this time

and he commenced to attend to the feeding of the soldiers; and in 1863 he bought a place for a hotel on the west side of Pearl street between Third and Fourth streets and kept what was called the Montreal House, which was for many years the stopping place for all the French.

Later he retired from business and is still living, a quiet, intelligent citizen. He kept a diary during the time he was up the Missouri river and condensed it into English. He, in the early settlement, was interested with Bedard and Lamoreaux in what was South Sioux City, where the Stock Yards now are.

Clement Lamoreaux came from Canada with Letillier in the fall of 1854 and brought a wife back from there in 1857. He was interested with Letillier and Bedard in their real estate speculation. He died in Sioux City in March, 1858.

Odillon Lamoreaux, a brother of Clement, came to Sioux City in 1857. He married Rose, the eldest daughter of Bruguier.

Charles Gagnon was in Sioux City for a time in early days and went to Rulo, Nebraska, with Rulo.

Mrs. Mary Ann Lapora, a widow, a sister of Joseph Leonnais, came here with her son Edmund and daughter, in the fall of 1854, and lived with Leonnais. She was the first full-blooded white woman to live in Sioux City. March 12, 1856, she was married to Charles Sangster, an American, it being the first white marriage in Sioux City. Her husband died later. She is still living at Sioux Point.

George L. Tackett has been classed among the French because he spoke the language, as well as several Indian dialects, and had been a fur trader and had had a squaw wife. He came here in 1856, married a white woman, raised a family of children, and was for many years city marshal and died here.

We have left the name of Joseph Leonnais till the last, as he is so generally reputed as the first settler in Sioux City and we have thought it best to let him tell his own story from inter-

views with him, though it may include some matter that is more fitting for a biography.

INTERVIEW WITH JOSEPH LION- AIS, NOVEMBER 23, 1896

I was born in the year 1818 in Canada, Province of Quebec, at Sorel; came to this country, United States, when 18 years old. I first went to Mackinac Island, Michigan; stayed there six months and went to Chicago. Chicago was a little place then; stayed there three months, then went to St. Louis, Mo. I stayed there about a month, then I commenced traveling up the Missouri river, trading with the Indians for the American Fur Company for Pierre Chouteau firm (P. Chouteau & Co. owned American Fur Company), traveled about twenty years. I commenced to work for them when I was about 19 years old.

In about 1837 or 1838 I went up the Missouri river on a steamboat, the "Antelope," Captain Cier, stopped where what is now Fort Pierre. My cousin, August Traversie, had gone up six or seven years before and then lived just below the mouth of the Vermilion river in Dakota.

On the 15th of June that year I went up the Yellowstone in a mackinaw; cordelled it up the river, and we were three months cordelling it up. We were five and one-half days without anything to eat; there were fifteen men of us. There was a fort named Yellowstone—Fort Union is the proper name—at the mouth of the Yellowstone river. I carried dispatches. I came back to Fort Pierre the next January. I stayed at Fort Pierre from January to the next June. The fort, probably a trading post of the fur company, was commanded by Honore Picotte.

We left Fort Pierre and came down the Missouri river on a flat boat, and got into St. Louis the 4th of July. I first saw Theophile Bruguier at Vermilion (second or third trip up the river). He was the boss at the fort there for the

American Fur Company. I met Leander Carrier (Kirke) while I was at Fort Pierre the last time. Paul Paquette went on these trips up the river with me. La Plante, the old man (who lived near McCook afterward), went up with me that first year. The next year I went to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, probably 1840.

The next year after that I came up the Missouri river on a steamboat (1841); Captain LaBarge's boat. I can not remember whether it was Andrew or Joseph LaBarge that was captain of this boat. I got the fever and ague and I got off the boat opposite Vermilion. Forty men had the fever and ague and they were put off the boat with five crackers and a pound of pork apiece to make the trip from Vermilion to Fort Pierre. We walked from there to Fort Pierre. It took us ten days; we got one antelope. We staid there a year, till 1842, and then came down to St. Louis the second time. We slept at Sioux City at the mouth of Perry creek one night. There were some big trees between Perry creek and the bluff. The next year, 1843, we came up to St. Joe, Missouri, on a boat, and staid there a month; there were three men of us. We rode one horse and had another pack horse apiece. When we got down to Floyd's Bluff, Bill Thompson and his brother Charley Thompson were living there; had a log house. (The first trips we made we saw no person from about 100 miles below St. Joe till we got to Fort Pierre, except at the forts.) We crossed the Floyd about at Greenville and crossed Perry creek near George Weare's place, and crossed the Sioux about where the Sioux bridge is now. Saw nobody till we got to Vermilion.

Paul Paquette stayed up at Fort Pierre the first year he went up. He went up with me then from Vermilion, and did not come back to Vermilion. We went up to Fort Benton on horseback, stayed there a year, till 1845, and came back the next spring on a mackinaw. We got better wages when we went on horseback. We usually went up in the fall and back in the

spring to St. Louis for twenty years. I am 77 years old, will be 78 next June.

It was about forty-four years ago that I first came to Sioux City. Robert Perry lived just across the creek from George Weare's. He looked like a young man. Perry stayed about one or two years after I came, but old Bruguier scared him away with the Indians. Bruguier had built a log house, and I bought Bruguier out. The house stood where Truedell had his wagon shop. It is part of the ground on which the Tolerton & Stetson wholesale house now stands, fronting on Second street between Pearl and Water streets. I gave Bruguier \$100 for his claim. I cultivated sixteen acres. August Traversie had settled near Bill Thompson's a year or two before I came onto this land. Traversie's wife was the Indian War Eagle's daughter. She had been Bruguier's first wife, but Traversie got her away.

My oldest son is Joseph Lionais. He was born near the foot of Sawyer's Bluff, May 19, 1853, and I lived there for five or six months before I bought the house of Bruguier. My daughter Josephine, wife of Louis O. Parent, was born June 15, 1855, two years after, while I lived at the mouth of Perry creek. My wife's name was Rosalie Menard; her father lived at Fort Pierre. They used to call him "Old Menard." He was a Frenchman and his wife was an Indian woman.

I sold out to Dr. Cook and Daniel Rider in the spring of 1855, got \$3,000 for my claim, then I bought a claim in what is now Floyd City, and paid \$100 for it. I bought this claim of Louis Harvey, a Frenchman from St. Louis. Paul Paquette settled up by the Sioux some time after I settled there. Bruguier had his claim at the mouth of the Sioux, but he built this house on Perry creek. Charles Rulo had been up and down the river before that time. I went to Rulo, Nebraska, in three or four years after I sold out to Dr. Cook, and stayed there two years and then came back. My wife died soon after. Then I married a

woman from Quebec, named Victoria Ganon, and she died six years ago, and then I married my present wife, Rosalia.

I never had any fights with the Indians. I never stayed with them except when I was traveling and dealing with them. I never lived with them. They were peaceable.

It is about forty years ago that Leander Cartier's wife and two children were burned in a house at St. Joseph, Missouri. He (Cartier) was away from home at the time. After that Cartier was good for nothing. They called him the "Crazy Frenchman."

When I bought Bruguier out, and paid him \$100, I went on a spree with Ayotte, who was in partnership with old man Bruguier. I was on horseback, and rode from Bruguier's home on the Sioux across the hills, and then off of Prospect Hill into the Missouri river. The horse I was on went on down the hill into the river, but I caught onto a little mulberry tree three or four feet from the river bank. Four Indians came after me and got me out. Bruguier knew that I was full of liquor, and sent his son on horseback after me (Lionais). I thought the boy wanted to race and I whipped up my horse and ran him over the face of the hill. I took my whip and whipped my mare all I could, and raced two or three miles.

Amable Gallerneaux came from Assumption, Canada, about twenty-four miles below Montreal. He went up the river about ten years before I did. I first saw him at Ft. Pierre. He came here to Sioux City about two years before I sold to Dr. Cook. L. D. Letillier came up the Missouri river about ten years after I did. Letillier was living with me when I sold to Dr. Cook. He had been living with me about six months. He was a single man then. O'Dillon Lamereaux and Clement Lamereaux came from Canada about fifteen years after I did. Clement stayed with me some time. O'Dillon Lamereaux married one of Bruguier's daughters, Rose. She is now living as the wife of old man Dubois at Sloan.

JOSEPH LIONAIS. APRIL 20, 1898.

I lived on the levee here in Sioux City forty-four years ago. I got a barrel of whiskey at Council Bluffs; there was a whole lot of Sioux Indians in my cabin. I sold the whisky to the Indians for furs; at first it was pure whisky. There were about forty or fifty Indians; then, when they felt pretty good, I commenced to fill it up with water. They kept drinking and as fast as they drank, I filled it up with more water. After they got pretty full they could not tell the difference between the whisky and water; it went pretty fast till I got all their furs. When I got through selling it was pretty much all water. I got about \$200 worth of furs; the whiskey cost me about eighteen cents a gallon. I finally traded the balance of the whisky for a pony, and got \$60 for the pony.

I had trouble with the Indians a good many times, but I had to show myself brave or they would have killed me. If a white man shows that he is afraid of an Indian he is sure to get killed, but if he walks right out to them, and isn't afraid, they will run. The Indians have pulled their arrows to shoot at me sometimes, but I stood up to them and they quit. I loaded my gun right before them, to let them know I was ready to shoot.

Fort Vermilion, where the trading posts used to be, was about fifteen miles this side of the town of Vermilion on the Dakota side of the river; it was a small place; three or four houses. William Dixon was the trader; he worked for the Chouteau Company. T. Bruenier was the next one there. Just below Council Bluffs was another trading post belonging to Chouteau, but Sarpie was the head man there. A man by the name of LeClaire was trading for himself at the mouth of the Niobrara river. The next one was old Fort Pierre. Honore Picotte was there; that was the largest one there was in that part of the country. The next one was a little below where Bismarek now is, Ft. Leerie; there was an Indian tribe by that

name. This was where the Mandan Indians were.

Sergeant Floyd's grave here in Sioux City was well known when I first came up the river. I don't know that there was any post put up; the path went right by it.

Fort Lapenter was up on the Yellowstone; the first time I went up the river I went from Pierre up the Yellowstone. I chopped wood. There was a fort called Yellowstone Fort. Was there two years; stayed there all winter and came back in the spring. There were two of us, a Spaniard and myself. This Spaniard was Mirable; he lived here in Sioux City afterward. George Tackett came up the river after I did. Perry, the one Perry creek was named after, was living on Perry creek before I bought my house of Bruguier. Bruguier frightened Perry out of the country; he got the Indians to scare him, and Perry had a horse and he rigged up a wagon of poles and hauled his stuff out of the country; went south in the month of September; that was before I built my house. Perry gave me his shanty. Perry's home was on the other side of Perry creek. Theophile Heggi, when he came to Sioux City lived right close to where Perry's house was. I made a shed off Perry's house for a storeroom for furs, and when I built my house I moved it down to my house, and made a granary out of it. Perry lived here only about a year and a half. Perry was an eccentric, excitable fellow easily frightened. I never heard of him afterward.

The foregoing is as related by Lionais himself. He was unable to read or write, and his dates are not always to be relied on, as he named no years, but spoke relatively of the number of years before or after certain events, and as in the case of meeting William Thompson at Floyd's Bluff, he is evidently confused as to which trip he stopped there.

Leonais' name was spelled in numberless ways by others in the various transactions when required to be written. As Leonais said by

other Frenchmen to be correct, it was also written Leonais, Liona, Lyonat.

He served in the army in Company D, First Battalion Dakota Volunteer Cavalry, and drew a pension in the name of Joseph Lyonais.

He was a short, well proportioned man, active, and, as natural in his early mode of life, was in the habit of going on occasional speecs, when he made things lively, but in his later years, after he sold his remaining interest in Floyd City east, the Floyd where the Cudahy Packing House is located, to N. Desparois, for an annuity of \$60 a month, he became a conservative and husbanded his health and his money, but would not buy real estate, as he had a horror of paying taxes, induced no doubt by his experience in keeping up his taxes on his land before that, as he never was much of a farmer, and had always been rather poor.

Joseph Leonais married a daughter of Louis Menard, a French employe of the American Fur Company, who had married an Indian wife and made his home at Fort Pierre. This Louis Menard seems to have been something of a character, unless there was another of the same name up the river; he was an old voyageur, had been with Fremont in his trip to the Rocky Mountains in 1842 and to Oregon and California in 1843 and 1844. He was with Charles Larpenteur, the trader, at the mouth of Niobrara in 1852 and 1853.

He had three sons and three daughters: 1st, Rosalie Menard married Joseph Leonais about 1851 and came to Sioux City; 2d, his daughter Amelia married Charles Rulo, one of the early settlers of Sioux City, and the founder of Rulo, Nebraska. Mrs. Rulo is yet alive; her husband died and she remarried; she has been known as Missouri Timber, now Amelia Spider. She had eleven children and numerous grandchildren.

Eli Bedard, one of Sioux City's early settlers, one of the men who platted East Sioux City, married the third daughter, Sophia Menard, who lived with Joseph Leonais the winter

of 1854 and 1855. They moved to Rulo, Nebraska, where he died in 1866, and had several children; his wife died before him. 4th. His son, Louis Menard, was at Sioux City in early days and was living at Rosebud Agency a few years ago; he had four children.

5th. Son, Leon Menard, died at Rosebud Agency about 1882.

6th. Son, George Menard, died single about 1888.

1st, Joseph and Rosalie Leonnais had four children, the eldest, Joseph, born May 19, 1853, has lived mostly in Sioux City, and yet resides there; is single, and much resembles his father.

2d, Daughter Josephine, lives in Sioux City; she married Louis O. Parent, they had six children: Josephine, Rose, Willie, Villery, Andrew and Arthur. Many of them are now living in Sioux City.

3d, A daughter, Rosalie, born probably about 1858, married Alex Charboneaux; they went to Cheyenne, Indian Agency, and then to Rosebud Agency, where she died about 1893; they had four children.

4th, Son William, born about 1861, lived to be about 25 years old and died single in San Antonio, Texas.

The mother, Rosalie, died soon after the birth of William and was buried on the top of the hill southeast of Floyd monument, where other graves are located. Joseph Leonnais died in Sioux City May 25, 1900, and was buried in Mount Calvary Cemetery.

The descendants of Louis Menard and his squaw wife have been numerous and they seem to have been inclined to keep up their affiliations with the Indians, as his grandchildren and great grandchildren have many of them resided with the Indians for a time and attended their schools. He died at Rulo, Nebraska.

Joseph Leonnais cultivated his field during the years 1852, 1853 and 1854, which was located about between what is now Pierce street and Perry creek, south of Seventh street, and

his claim or right to land after the government survey was the southwest quarter of section 28, bounded on the north by Seventh street, on the east by Jones street, on the south by the Missouri river, and on the west by section line which followed very nearly the line of Perry creek, crossing it several times.

He built a log house in part out of some logs that T. Bruguier had thrown together near the mouth of Perry creek, and this remained for several years after he sold to Dr. Cook in the spring of 1855, and was for some time the chief hotel and only stopping place. He bought the ground and platted Floyd City, sold most of it, but kept the part east of the Floyd river and built a house on the east line just south of Leech street, where after he returned from Rulo, Nebraska, he lived for many years, doing a little farming till he sold to Narcisse DeSparois about 1885, for an annuity.

He then bought a small house on the bank of the Missouri river in East Sioux City near the foot of Court street, where he lived till he died. He was a familiar sight on the streets for many years.

We have endeavored to name all the early French settlers, as they were in the beginning a prominent feature in our early history, though they were soon overshadowed by the great influx of Americans and other nationalities that soon followed. From previous habits many of them were not qualified to contest for material prosperity with their better educated white competitors and many of them departed, but a prominent capable few remained and had an important part in our growth and many more have come in and now Woodbury county has a large number of worthy French citizens.

A brief summary of the Government Land Surveys will be of interest to many and we describe them here.

The United States Government surveys in the county commenced with the surveying the correction line between townships 88 and 89, from the east to west, ending at the Missouri

river, which was done from August 4 to 15, 1849, and on this survey the section and quarter section corners for starting the new base for the subdivisions north were set. This was done by James M. Marsh, Department Surveyor. William Cook, who has written considerable on early Iowa history, was one of the chainmen.

The running the township lines south of the correction line that is south of the north tier of townships in the county was done by Alexander Anderson, Deputy Surveyor, of DuBuque, commencing at the south line of the county August 6, 1851, and working north until December, and commencing March 29, 1852, and ending in April, and Alexander Anderson, Deputy Surveyor, ran the township lines in township 89 from August 4 to August 15, 1853. Leonard Bates, an early settler, was one of the markers in this survey.

The subdivision of the townships into sections commenced with this same Deputy United States Surveyor, Alexander Anderson, of DuBuque, in the southern part of the county, commencing October 3, 1852, and ending in December. He surveyed townships 86, 87 and 88, ranges 46, 47 and 48. This embraced the present townships of Sloan, Lakeport, Grange, Liberty, Floyd, Woodbury with the piece of Sioux City that is below the correction line.

James Seever, and Silas Sawyer, surveyors, commencing April 6, 1853, and ending April 21, 1853, subdivided into sections townships 86, 87 and 88, range 45, comprising the present townships of Willow, Westfork and Moville.

John W. Ross, Deputy United States Surveyor, commencing February 5, 1853, and ending May 10, 1853, subdivided into sections townships 86, 87 and 88, ranges 43 and 44, comprising the present townships of Little Sioux, Oto, Grant, Miller, Wolf Creek and Kedron.

John K. Cook, as United States Surveyor, and Samuel F. Watts as Deputy, with Samuel

Ruth, as one of the chainmen, and George W. Chamberlain, as flagman, all of whom settled here, subdivided township 89, ranges 46 and 47, which included Concord township and most of what is now Sioux City. This was done commencing May 24 and ending July 12, 1854.

J. L. Sharp, as Deputy Surveyor, subdivided township 89, range 48, the west part of Sioux City, from April 27 to May 4, 1854.

Henry Allen, Surveyor, subdivided township 89, range 42, Union township, between July 3 and July 16, 1854, and subdivided township 89, ranges 44 and 45, between April 20 and May 23, 1855. These now are Arlington and Banner townships.

David Ferguson, Surveyor, subdivided township 89, range 43, being Rutland township, from May 1, to May 5, 1854. Elijah Pearson was axman in this survey. He may have been a relative of Moses H. Pearson, after whom the stream and town there were named.

John P. Brown, Surveyor, subdivided townships 86, 87 and 88, range 42, between October 21 and November 10, 1855, now being Liston, Morgan and Rock townships.

These surveys attempted to note on the maps made, and their field notes, things of importance, as the roads and settlements, and at the end of each township survey they made some general comments, as, for instance, in one township near the center of the county, remarked it would never be settled owing to the lack of timber.

Roads are marked or described.

In the survey of township 86, range 44, Little Sioux township, a road is marked running on the west side of the Sioux from Smith's house, marked about the center of the northeast quarter of section 23, then south, forking and going southeast and crossing the south township line on section 32, and the notes say this road is a mere wagon track, and branches in a great many directions as it approaches the settlement. This road led southwest to

Ashton in Monona county probably, and from there it followed the main trail to Council Bluffs.

The notes further say of this township that "Smith's improvements on the northeast quarter of section 23 is three acres under fence and log cabin." This is the only house marked on the plat, but it says that the other "improvements in the township consist of Lamb's farm in the southeast quarter, section 14, log house, five acres under fence—Lee's farm on section 26, log house, four acres under fence—White's farm, southeast quarter, four acres under fence." This was in February, 1853.

At the west end of the county the road coming from Council Bluffs to the Big Sioux is marked and named on each township plat generally as the "Floyd's Bluff road" up to that bluff, and above there is marked or called "road from Floyd's Bluff to Ferry on the Sioux." It came across the south line of the county in Sloan township in the south line of southwest quarter of section 32 and ran northwest and across section 19, into Lakeport township, and then about west to Sand Hill lake, and up along the east bank of this lake and out of the township just west of the corner of sections 2 and 3 into Liberty township, and going north through this and out on the north line on line between sections 5 and 6, having bowed to the west as it came through the township, going through Woodbury township, along west of the bluff, and crossing into township 88, range 48, about half way up the line, and ending at Floyd's Bluff, and then above it, it is marked as crossing the Floyd at the foot of Sawyer's Bluff onto the island, or where the Armour Packing Plant now stands, and up through Floyd City, and then came close to the Missouri river bank above the mouth of the Floyd, and up across Perry creek about Ninth street, and then southwest till it came to about where the Riverside car line runs, and then on about that line to the Sioux.

Just west of Perry Creek this road forks and

a line marked "trail" goes northeast across Perry creek and over to the Floyd, about where we have described the buffalo trail as going.

There is also marked, without a name, a road going from the Floyd a short distance southeast, just south of Greenville.

On these plats no houses are marked south of Sergeants Bluff, in most cases the notes saying there were no settlements.

On the maps of township 88, ranges 47 and 48, Floyd's grave is marked, and Thompson's house is located near the river on Government lot 8, the one the monument is located in, and south of this line marks like squares are made to indicate blocks, and it is marked "Floyd's Bluff," and the location of the grave and Thompson's house are designated in field notes at specific distances and directions from a given corner. Surveyor Anderson says "This is a valuable fraction; town of Floyd's Bluff is the first point on the Missouri river for 250 miles where Bluff comes to river, land good, and all claimed in northern part, and will sell."

And he also said the year before (1851), when running the township line, that "Sergeants Bluff on section 1 is the first point above St. Joe, Missouri, where the Missouri river comes to the bluff, well situated for a town. Must always be a point of some note, about six miles below mouth of Big Sioux, all the town site in Iowa on Missouri river."

So even the pioneer surveyor was inspired by Bill Thompson's large hopes and was prophesying a town there. He missed his calculations by a very few miles only. He had not then, perhaps, been up across the Floyd, as he did not survey that township.

He marked, in the spring of 1852, Charles Rulo's, Francis La Charity's and Jo Spaniard's houses, and marks a house with no name where Traversies was located, and on the river bank on section 25 marks a house as "Black-foot's."

In township 89, range 47, Sioux City, a house and small cultivated field are marked at

the Floyd crossing, where Gallerneaux lived, and a house and cultivated field are shown just east of the mouth of Perry creek, marked Joseph Yanna's (Leonnais), and he says that there is a house on south half of southeast quarter, section 27, which must have been Hiram Nelson's in Central Sioux City, as Gibson Bates, who was there in 1854 speaks of a sod shanty in about that location.

There is also marked on this plat a small cultivated field about where Greenville lies along Bacon creek. This may have been on the claim Henry Hivon and Charles Rondean sold to Moses W. Bacon in 1856. They kept a ferry over the Floyd, and east of there about east of Greenville in the southwest corner of section 26 a spot is marked "Indian graves."

On the survey of the fractional township at Riverside in the bend of the Sioux to the west, just below the bridge, a cultivated field is shown, in area of twenty-five to thirty acres, and another larger one is shown about where the fair ground now is, and just southeast of this, where the old Bruguier's house now stands, it is marked in three or four rows to represent houses or tents, and the field notes when running the meander line along the Sioux, on coming to this point say, "There were fifteen French and Indian houses on Sioux river." This was in April, 1854, but this surveyor did not mark in the plat the houses or name the settlers in his field notes as the other surveyors had done.

It thus appears that the Government surveying was in progress from 1849 to 1855, inclusive, except the year 1850.

After these surveyors had completed their work, plats were made of each township, and in the course of from three to six months copies of these maps were sent from the Surveyor-General's office at Dubuque, Iowa, to the General Land Office at Washington, and in due time these plats, with proper instructions, were sent to the local land offices then at Council Bluffs, and the land became subject to pre-

emption by actual settlers, but not to private entry until proper notice. So considerable time elapsed before it could be entered for cash or by location of military Bounty Land Warrants. The first entries of land in Woodbury county were in 1854, and these mostly by actual settlers.

The Indians were here before the French settlers, but with the advent of the latter, with their squaw wives, the aborigines naturally congregated around them, and though more or less migratory, had their camps near their white friends and continued numerous for many years.

Early in the winter of 1854 a party of Sioux went as far south as the Little Sioux river in Harrison county in search of a party of Omahas, with whom they were then at war. The Omahas still continuing to come over on the Iowa side of the Missouri river, they killed four Omahas and stole their ponies. A party of Omahas started in pursuit and came to Larpenteur's place, and, taking it for granted his squaw wife was a Sioux, because she came from up the river, killed her, she understanding, the instant she saw them coming, that it meant death to her. They offered no violence to any one else. About that time some Indians were trading with Traversie at his place, just below Floyd's grave. They were not Omahas; at any rate, War Eagle's band, camped up at the mouth of the Big Sioux at Bruguier's, were hostile to them, and they crossed the Missouri into Nebraska and then crossed back into Iowa just below Traversie's, and made an attack on the Indians trading there, who went out, and they exchanged shots in the timber all night, and finally got up the river a little ways on opposite sides of the ravine just north of the Floyd's grave and faced each other for two days, no one being hurt, till finally the trading party got away in the night and went up the Floyd.

This was probably the last battle between Indians in this vicinity. It occurred soon after

Thomas L. Griffey helped organize the county, and he and William Thompson were at Travlersie's when the attack was made.

The high bluff just below Thompson's was a sort of burying ground for the Indians, as in the fall of 1854 they would often about dusk come up under this bluff, holding a sort of pow wow in order to drive away the bad spirits from the dead, who were buried on high scaffolds about there.

Mr. Herman D. Clark came to look at this country in May, 1855, and stopped with Bill Thompson at first and narrates that one day he started to go to Sioux City, but before he got as far as the Floyd he went to the edge of the bluff and looked over into Nebraska, and right under the bluff on the Iowa side was a party of about fifteen Pawnee bucks having a scalp dance. The scalps were up on poles eight or ten feet high, and they were beating their tom-toms and dancing around, having a wild time. They had taken these scalps over in Nebraska and had not stopped until they got safely across the river. Being a stranger to the party and the country, Mr. Clark did not intrude, and, quietly withdrawing, postponed his visit to the new metropolis, Sioux City.

That summer of 1855 there was an Indian camp between Charles Rulo's house and the river, and C. R. Woodford, now living, who was then a boy just arrived in this country, was accustomed on Sundays to go up there with his only playmate, Chaska Sioux, an Indian boy, who lived with T. Ellwood Clark, and play with the Sioux Indian boys; they would all go in swimming together and the Indian boys would throw mud at the white skin of the Woodford boy, but at the advice of Chaska he took it all in good part. He recollects that Charles Rulo used occasionally to get intoxicated, and always when in his cups would say, "Big man me, Charles Rulo, eat half a hog and swim Missouri river before breakfast."

Mr. George Murphy relates the following incident: The only time I was ever witness to

the manner of Indians treating their sick or disabled ones was one time, probably in the spring of '56, when I was on my way to Smithland from Sergeants Bluffs; as night overtook me I struck a fresh Indian trail that led to a small grove of timber in the bluffs, where I found a camp of Indians hunting ducks on the bottom near the mouth of Wolf creek. When I got to their camp I found Sam Watts, who had just got there from the opposite direction; we concluded to stop with them until morning. They gave us boiled corn and duck for supper, and after supper the bucks all left the tent. One of them had sprained his ankle, and they had dug a pit about three feet deep, then built a fire and heated several rocks, then threw the rock in the pit, and after seating the Indian on a frame of willows over the pit, they threw water on the stones, covered him all over with blankets, nearly suffocating him, in order to steam his ankle; then they formed a circle, following one another around, beating drums, pans and other things and yelling as only savages can to drive away the bad spirits. Watts and I were told to stay in the tent with the squaws. As we did not know what they were doing, Watts went to the door of the tent and pulled the curtain to one side to look out, but the squaw soon drove him back—"Minnehoska" was spoiling the charm. However, in the morning before we left we saw the means they had used to relieve the strain, or sprain. Why they thought it necessary to steam the whole body, not leaving a hole for him to breathe through, is something I could not understand, but the squaw made Watts understand he was not to peek.

When Dr. John K. Cook, in the spring of 1854, came to make his survey of the township in which Sioux City is located he found Smuttybear, an Indian chief, with a band of his tribe encamped near the mouth of the Floyd. This chief seemed to understand that this survey was an entering wedge of white invasion of what had hitherto been his country, and or-

dered Dr. Cook to stop his surveying, that if he did not he would call his followers from the country above on the river and stop him by violence. The Doctor replied, through an interpreter, that if the Indians disturbed him he would go at once for white men sufficient in number to wipe out the red men, and the chief concluded it was no use to try to enforce his threat and soon departed.

In the fall of 1854 Mrs. Sangster came here from Canada with her two children. She was the first white woman to come to the country and many of the Indians had never seen a white woman or child, and they crowded around her to examine her clothing. Soon after she arrived there was a scalp dance in front of Joe Leonnais' house, a Sioux squaw, Mother Bluenose by name, holding the scalp of a light-haired man on the end of a pole for them to dance about, and finally Joe Leonnais made them go away. It was rather a lonesome life for the only white woman; her children had only Indian boys and girls to play with, and for a long time she wanted to go back to Canada.

Along the Little Sioux, near Oto, Indians were accustomed to camp and for a time were peaceably disposed. They were for many years in the habit of traveling around the country in small parties, and many of them were bad enough to steal from the whites.

We have already traced the early French settlements in our county and will now turn our attention to the others.

William B. Thompson was the first known actual settler in Woodbury county; he came in September, 1848. He had previously lived in Morgan county, Illinois, where his wife died. He built a log house near the Missouri river, between it and where the present railroad track runs, a short distance below the bluff on which Floyd's monument stands. He afterward entered the land on which it stood after it was surveyed by the government, his entry being the west half of southwest quarter, section 6,

township 88, range 47, and lots 8 and 9, and the east half of southeast quarter, section 1, township 88, range 48, on September 18, 1854. He soon called his place Thompsonstown, and attempted to file a plat of part of it, calling it Floyd's Bluff, but when it came to early legislative action for a county seat it was named as "Sergeants Bluff," the name being given before Thompson had anything but a squatter's title to the land. His place is still known as "Thompson's Grove."

His brother, Charles C. Thompson, came later that year and spent the winter of 1848 and 1849 with him, they being undoubtedly the only white men to spend that winter in this county. Charles C. Thompson took a claim next south of his brother on the northeast quarter of section 12, township 88, range 48, and next north of Traversie's, and he had a small cabin on his place later. Charles moved to Monona county, but Bill Thompson, as he was always called, remained in Woodbury county till his death. He did not marry again until many years later. He, to some extent, kept a trading post or store at his house.

In those days his house was a stopping place for the American travelers and early immigrants, for he did not lack in hospitality and good fellowship. He preceded the advent of legal, civil government in the county, and always had a supreme contempt for courts, laws, sheriffs, and, in fact, anything that interfered with his personal inclinations. He was hardly calculated to build up a pioneer community, even though he was its founder. His town never progressed beyond the one house he built. Thompson was a tall, well proportioned man, ordinarily of good temper, and kind hearted, but absolutely fearless and desperate when in anger. When the railroad was laid out through his land he would order off the surveyors, and when the appraisers came to assess the damages he told them he had sold three lots there to widows and orphans in the east, and B—G—d he would protect their rights. The advent of

a sheriff with a paper to serve was the occasion for a barricade, with a shot gun for defense, and he figured in the courts in the early days.

The first known murder in the county was committed by Thompson, and as it illustrates the man and the times, it may be best to record the event here from the best evidence obtainable. The date is not certain, but most likely about the time of the organization of the county in 1853; it may have been shortly before that. There was a dance at Francis La Charite's house, and the people of the vicinity assembled there, French Indians, half bloods, and some Americans. Among the latter were an Indian agent named Norwood and Bill Thompson. as usual in those days on such occasions, whisky was the chief beverage, and all partook freely. The accounts published of what took place are from recollections of persons who have heard the story told, and they vary in some particulars.

It seems that the man Norwood wore a wig, and Thompson was dancing with a handsome part blood Indian girl, Sophia Menard, a sister of the wife of Joseph Leomais, and who soon afterward married Chas. Rulo. Her name like other French ones, being misspelled when written from sound, has been taken down as Shapa Manok in interviews with old Mrs. Sangster, but she also gives the name of Leomais' wife in the same interview as Rosalie Manor as taken down by the interviewer. The Indian agent it is said had become rather jealous of Thompson's attentions to the girl, and the latter, in a spirit of fun, and to bring ridicule on Norwood snatched the wig from his head and held it aloft in his hand for the amusement of the dancers. Norwood was angry and drawing his knife made a slash with it at Thompson, inflicting a slight wound in his stomach. Thompson was aroused, and strode out of the house north toward his own home nearly a mile away. The company knew some vengeance was meditated, and Norwood, now thoroughly alarmed, realizing what he had done

started up the road either to escape or to apologize. He shortly met Thompson coming back with a rifle in his hand, and got down on his knees begging for mercy, but Thompson instantly struck him over the head with his rifle, crushing his skull and causing almost instant death. No immediate steps were taken for the punishment of Thompson, and he continued his usual course till the time came when a court was established. It would seem, however, that for judicial purposes Woodbury county was thought to be subject to the courts in Pottawattamie county until some court was held in Woodbury county. At the session of the legislature creating Woodbury county an act was passed January 23, 1853, ordering court to be held in Woodbury county on the third Monday in July, but the county was not organized in time that year, and the first term of court was not held till September 3, 1855, when it was convened at Traversie's house, most persons state, and the first entry on the first page of the District Court record is District Court record A, page 1, Sept. 3, 1855: "At the September term, begun and held in Woodbury county, State of Iowa; present Hon. Samuel H. Riddle, Judge; J. K. Myers, Clerk; F. Chapel, Sheriff." Evidently the clerk was one temporarily appointed, as the first business of the court was to order an information filed against Theophile Bruguier for wilful neglect of duty. Probably he was too busy to take the time to attend court. The next entry appears as follows:

State of Iowa	} Manslaughter.
vs.	
W. B. Thompson	

Motion by prosecuting attorney to send case back to Pottawattamie county. Overruled.

It would thus appear from the entry that prior to this something had been done to make a case of it in the other county, for there is no record of a grand jury meeting at this time. It starts in the records here as a case ready for trial.

The record follows that defendant appeared, demanded a speedy trial and a jury, and a jury was ordered to appear "tomorrow morning at 9 a. m." M. F. Moore was prosecuting attorney, and Horace C. Bacon, an attorney licensed in New Hampshire, was admitted to practice. The court adjourned till next day, when this case came up; the prisoner was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. Horace C. Bacon appeared in fact as his attorney. The jurors were Samuel H. Cassidy, ——— Richie, George Chamberlain, Huddleston, ——— Fitzpatrick, I. Clark, H. D. Clark, John Simmons, John Samuels, A. W. Craven, I. F. Turner and ——— Rowe. Defendant objected to introducing witnesses on the part of the state whose names were not endorsed on the back of the indictment. This objection was sustained by the court, and as there were not names of persons so endorsed who saw the killing, there could be no evidence, and the court ordered a nolle to be entered and defendant required to give bond of \$1,000 to await action of the grand jury at the next term. Henry Ayotte signed the bond.

This is in brief the record of the mistrial, but the story as told by Horace C. Bacon, the prisoner's attorney, will illustrate the times and the men.

Mr. Bacon had just arrived in Sioux City and one morning saw a lumber wagon and a number of men, among them Frank Chapel, the sheriff, who asked him if he was going down to court. He was surprised that there was anything for a court to do. They invited him to go with them, and he concluded to do so. There had been rain the night before and the roads were muddy. The sheriff was dressed in a full suit of buckskin and had his moccasins tied to his belt, going barefoot. They drove, as Judge Wakefield, to whom Colonel Bacon related this part recollects, to Traversie's place, where court was held. It was a log cabin, and the door had been taken off to make a table for the Judge and clerk. The Judge instructed court to be opened, and the barefooted sheriff duly an-

nounced that court was opened. Thompson's case was called and he was asked if he had an attorney. Thompson said no, but he understood there was an attorney there, and he would have him, and walking over to Mr. Bacon asked him to appear, which he consented to do, though he knew nothing about the case.

The Judge asked Thompson if he was ready for trial, and he instantly replied, "Yes, and I want to be tried pretty G—d d—m quick." Some one, probably Attorney A. C. Ford, whispered to Colonel Bacon, who had come up from Council Bluffs, that they could not introduce any witness whose name was not on the back of the indictment, and at the proper time, when the state offered a witness, he made objection and the court sustained it. The district attorney asked for leave to enter a "nol. pros." Bacon objected, as he wanted to get a verdict of not guilty and end it, but Thompson called out, "Let them dismiss it," and it was so done.

Thompson straightened himself to his full height in the presence of the court and walked out of the room without saying a word to any one, with an air that the whole proceeding from the murder down had been one in which he was in the right, and he did not even thank his attorney or offer to pay him, and Colonel Bacon used to say that all he got for his services was a swig out of the Judge's bottle behind the cabin after the trial was over, to steady his nerves.

Thompson was indicted at the next (April) term, held at Sioux City after the removal of the county seat there, but the case was taken to Harrison county and set for trial, Judge Riddle there presiding, and the reports came to the Judge that Thompson had made threats that no judge should try him, intimating violence. As Judge Riddle was starting from Council Bluffs to hold this term of court in Harrison county he talked with Judge Larimer, now of Sioux City, and telling him of these reports of what Thompson had said, remarked: "I shall treat him perfectly right, but

if he crooks a finger I will kill him," and he was prepared to do it. For some reason, probably from lack of witnesses, the case was dismissed.

Judge Riddle was a product of the period, able to cope with such characters, a Kentuckian by birth. He migrated to Missouri, where he kept a store. A man there claiming he had been wronged by him, came into the store and commenced assault upon Riddle, who drew his pistol and shot his assailant. He was indicted, gave bonds, was tried and acquitted, and soon moved to Council Bluffs. In April, 1853, he was elected Judge, but never having studied law or been admitted to the bar, was not eligible under the law, and was not given a certificate of election; one was also refused to his opponent, and it is reported he soon, at a term of court, was admitted to the bar in that easy way known to primitive days, over an oyster supper, and was appointed by Governor Hempstead in June, 1853, to fill the vacant judgeship. Then he studied law and became a very able judge.

This trial and transfer to Harrison county was a source of large expense to Woodbury county.

To return to "Bill" Thompson, it is related that on one occasion when Charles Rulo had taken too much whisky, and had some trouble with him in front of a trading post or saloon that stood in front of Traversie's place, Rulo, who was quick and active, struck Thompson in the mouth, knocking out a couple of teeth. Thompson instantly reached over and grabbed Rulo by the hair and, as they expressed it in those days, just churned Rulo up and down on the ground, and then put his feet on him, as a wild animal might shake its prey, and there was no fight left in Rulo.

The Indians and every one were afraid to have any trouble with Thompson. On one occasion some traveling Indians stole one of his horses; they were camped on the bluffs north of him. Thompson, missing his horse, suspected

the parties, and took his rifle and went alone into their camp and walked off with his horse without a thought of fear, though the party was a large one.

Robert Perry was one of the earliest settlers in the west end of the county; previous histories have given the fall of 1849 as the date of his arrival. He built a shanty on the west side of Perry Creek, which is named after him. It was located just about where the West Seventh street bridge crosses, and it was just above him that the trail or traveled road then crossed this stream. This crossing was no doubt adopted from the fact that the buffalo had worn down the banks in their crossing there. This buffalo trail was a well worn and defined landmark for many years, and perhaps on uncultivated ground it can be traced yet. It started at the Missouri river, just west of Prospect Hill, that probably being then near the mouth of the Big Sioux was a favorable point for crossing the river. It then ran northeast across Perry creek at about Ninth street, and over the west side of the hill, now leveled, where Epiphany Cathedral stands at Tenth and Douglas streets, crossing Pierce street at about Eleventh street and going past west of the High School ground, and over east of St. Joseph Hospital, and just west of the Springdale Brick Yards, crossing the Floyd just above Leeds, and on through to Spirit Lake.

Perry was said to have been a young man, well educated, from Washington, D. C., somewhat eccentric. He cultivated a small piece of ground and had a log shanty, and probably did not have much in common with his French and Indian neighbors. Brugnier got the Indians to scare him away. He stayed over a year after Leonnais bought his place at the mouth of Perry creek, which was in 1852. He sold his cabin and crops to Leonnais and went south, dragging his belongings behind his pony on a pole "travaille," most likely in 1853. The date of his departure is more certain than that of his arrival, as the former is fixed by Leon-

nais' very definite statement, and as he appears to have been known only by the French, his description is derived from them. A man by the name of Robert Perry for a short time in the spring of 1856 stopped near where the town of Cherokee now is, but, finding it too lonesome, left, and that spring was in Sioux City. Carlton Corbett, on his way from the east, saw him there and Perry told him what a fine country there was about Cherokee. A visit there confirmed Perry's report, which led to a settlement at that place. It may be that Perry returned to our midst, and at so early a date after his departure that his return was not considered of any special moment, and only so now when we consider that nothing is known of the first settler in the center of Sioux City.

J. M. Townsley, more commonly known as Marshall Townsley, came to this county about August 1, 1853, the day when the first election was held and the county organized. He was an acquaintance of Thomas L. Griffey, the organizing sheriff, and probably followed him from Council Bluffs. He was a late arrival at Thompson's house on the day of the election and was elected a county judge, the chief office, and was a man of considerable ability. He shortly after this bought out the claim of Guieseppe Marivelli (Joe Spaniard) and moved on it. It was about half a mile east of Traverse's, under the bluff, and for a time became a sort of American headquarters, as he had a family, and he was an important figure in local history for several years and then went west.

It is doubtful whether there were any more houses or settlers in the west end of the county in 1853. Bruguier had a partly completed cabin on his land west of Salix the next year, but used it only for a temporary residence when he cultivated his land there. It was probably built in 1853.

Leonard Bates, with a party of government surveyors, came to this locality August 8, 1852, for the purpose of running the six-mile township lines between the Big Sioux and Little

Sioux rivers from the correction line north to the state line, this correction line having been theretofore run between townships 88 and 89. This party was in charge of the United States Department Surveyor, or Mr. Alexander Anderson, who for years owned land in Woodbury township. His son, James M. Anderson, Leonard Bates, Ivy Johnson, John Coon, Jonathan Vincent, John Garnet, and probably others, whose names I can not learn, were in the party. Some of them later became settlers. Surveying the land was the first step in getting it opened to settlement, and this surveying the township lines preceded the subdividing it into sections, which the latter surveyors did. Mr. Anderson also subdivided several townships.

This surveying party, with which Mr. Leonard Bates was connected, met with several calamities. While they were surveying up in Sioux county a large prairie fire was seen approaching rapidly, and the party scattered; some reached the high ground where the grass was thin and got off with a slight singeing. Mr. Bates and two others went into a wet slough, and Mr. Bates put his coat over his head, lay flat and kept still, and the other two raised their heads and inhaled the hot air as the flame went over them, and one of them, a son of Mr. Anderson, died from the effects, but the other recovered.

This party, while subdividing township 89, range 47, was coming down what we now call Dead Man's Run and camped for the night. In the morning when John Coon, after the wagon started, attempted to get his gun out of the wagon, it went off, killing a comrade, Ivy Johnson. They buried the body near by, northwest of Glen Ellen station on the Milwaukee road, just northeast of the home of E. P. Webster, on land now owned by him, and Mr. Anderson thought so much of the man killed that he sent to Council Bluffs and had a marble slab erected over his grave, which is now broken and lies on the ground, inscribed:

"In Memory of Ivy Johnson,
Killed by John Coon, Oct. 18,
1852, aged 20 years."

Mr. Anderson narrated these facts to Mr. E. P. Webster and emphasized his belief that the shooting may not have been accidental and the inscription on the tombstone insinuates as much. The party had camped the night before near where the shooting occurred, and Coon, who was a Mormon, had a heated argument with Johnson over that religion, in which Coon got very angry, and there was bad blood between them, hence the suspicion. It was before any law was in force, and nothing was done. It was from this circumstance that this stream has been called Dead Man's Run.

In this matter of the killing of Ivy Johnson Mr. Anderson made mention of the circumstances in his field notes of the survey. In naming his chain men, he writes "Ivy Johnson, dead," and in the work of October 11, 1852, he says, "Set qr. post between sects. 15 and 22 (Ivy Johnson's grave), from qr. post bears $S75\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west offset north $14\frac{1}{2}$ west (interlined over east) 5 chains bears $S67\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west." And at beginning of notes to work of October 12, between two black lines of mourning, he writes:

Ivy Johnson, one of my men, was accidentally shot yesterday and died almost instantly.

Leonard Bates was born in Windsor county, Vermont, about 1830, and had come west with his father when about eight years old to Montgomery county, Indiana, and about seven years later to Black Hawk county, Iowa, and then to Greene county. He was with this surveying party in 1852 and 1853, and being a single man probably did not reside on a farm of his own, but made his headquarters at Townsley's in 1854, so might be entitled to claim 1852 as his year of settlement, and was identified with the county for several years and then for many years resided across the river in Dakota county,

Nebraska, moving to Sioux City and marrying for his second wife the widow of Dr. J. D. M. Crockwell, a pioneer of 1854. They now reside in Los Angeles, California. Mr. Leonard Bates was county treasurer and recorder in 1854, but was not present at the first election in August, 1853, being probably out with a surveying party.

Hiram Nelson came in 1853 and was in the county early enough to vote at the first election and take the office of treasurer and recorder. He was then a single man and made his home with August Traversie, and later with Judge Townsley. He afterward married Julia Townsley, a daughter of the county judge. When Sioux City was started he took a claim on the southwest quarter, section 27, township 89, range 47, entered it and platted it as Central Sioux City. He probably had a shanty on this land in 1854, as there was one standing there then. He afterward went to Washington Territory and died there.

One George L. Gilbert signed the bond of Hiram Nelson as county treasurer August 30, 1853, and must have been here then, but probably did not remain long.

Joseph P. Babbitt was the first clerk of the courts, but did not remain long in the county. He may have been here temporarily, but is not spoken of later.

We have traced the white settlement at the west end of the county down through 1853 and incidentally followed some of the French to a later period, and will now take up the east end of the county down to that time.

The settlement in the vicinity of Smithland was along the Little Sioux and was almost as early as that of the west end of the county. The pioneers were mostly Mormons, some of those of that faith who had not followed Brigham Young to Utah, or were apostates from the polygamists, coming here from about Kanecsville, Iowa.

Curtis Lamb left this latter place in January, 1851, on an exploring expedition and came

up the Missouri to the mouth of the Little Sioux, then up that stream to a point above the present town of Smithland about two miles, where he selected a place for home and returned to Kanessville, got his family effects together, and with his wife and four children made the journey to his new home, arriving there May 5, 1851.

He found on reaching the present site of Smithland that William Maxwell and W. S. White had reached there and settled two weeks before. They were all three Mormons, and probably acquaintances. They all built houses and commenced to cultivate land. We will give right here some further account of Mr. Lamb.

He was one of the organizers of the county, attended the first election and, as he expressed it, Thomas L. Griffey and Marshall Townsley came up from Council Bluffs to help organize the county and, agreeing to become citizens, were given an office apiece.

Mr. Lamb, after Sioux City was organized, kept a hotel, then the Pacific House, in 1857, but returned to his home on the Little Sioux and lived there many years. He removed to Plainview, Nebraska, and is still living with his wife at Grundy Center, Iowa, was eighty-five years old in November, 1903. They had twelve children.

When they arrived in Woodbury county the land was not surveyed, but he says Mr. Anderson surveyed the township next year and that J. W. Ross subdivided it in the years of 1852 and 1853. When he first came to this county the Indians were his near neighbors, and he was on friendly terms with Chief Ink-pa-du-a-ta and his band, who were afterward guilty of the Spirit Lake massacre.

William Maxwell in about a year, or in 1852, sold his claim to Josiah Sumner.

In the fall of 1852 Orrin B. Smith, his brother Edwin M. Smith and John Hurley, Mormons from Kanessville, came on a hunting expedition up the Little Sioux and were surprised to find these three men, Lamb, White

and Sumner, settled there. They stopped with Sumner a short time, then went on up the Little Sioux river. On their return Orrin B. Smith was so impressed with the place where Sumner had squatted that he offered him one hundred dollars in gold for the two claims he had squatted on, and Sumner, accepting the offer, Smith took possession and Sumner left. O. B. Smith soon went to Council Bluffs, sold one of his claims to Eli Lee, and the latter came up with his family in February, 1853, and O. B. Smith, with his family, soon moved up, so what was then called the White settlement in the spring of 1853 consisted of five men, with the families of at least three of them.

In the same year, but probably not until after the organization of the county in August, others came to the Smithland settlement, among them William Turman, John McCauley and John Turman. Of these settlers prior to 1853 two are yet living, Curtis Lamb, as before stated, and Eli Lee, who still lives in Woodbury county. Mr. White remained several years, and in 1853 was granted a ferry license across the Little Sioux. He moved to Monona county and was drowned in Silver lake there.

O. B. Smith later platted the town of Smithland, was prominent in county affairs, and with some absences lived many years about Smithland, finally moved away and has since died.

Ed M. Smith moved to Colton Creek, Colorado, and was alive in 1890.

William Turman and Isaac Turman lived many years and died in this county, leaving families. We have not enumerated the children of these early settlers, many of whom grew up and became prominent citizens.

We have named as near as we could learn all the settlers, including those of the year of 1853. There may be some omitted, especially those who might have visited the county that year and decided to locate and return the next year.

Many of the details of the legal steps in the organization of the county are lacking, as the

record of it was probably kept on sheets of paper or some blank book and not recorded in the official record book of the county judge, for that official had no book then, and one was not probably obtained for several months, and the present minute book No. 1 has the appearance of having been written up a year or more afterward, all in one handwriting, and as if copied in.

The first entry is on page 1, copied evidently from the records of Pottawattamie county and relates to the location of the county seat, dated July 18, 1853. The next entry is on page 3 and under date of January 27, 1854, allowing Thomas L. Griffey \$18.50 as commissioner in locating the county seat, and here follow entries allowing claims for the other county seat commissioner, \$5.00 to the organizing sheriff, and salaries of county officers, and approving bonds of the officers elected then and the next summer and down to October, 1855; then on page 6 it returns to date of August 1, 1853, when O. B. Smith gave bond as county attorney, and again on through 1854 to February, 1855, on page 8, from which place it takes up the record from the fall of 1855. It would seem from these records that from the beginning down through the year 1855 they were copied into this book from other books or papers that are now lost, and were not arranged or copied according to dates, and some of the papers may have been lost without being recorded.

By the act of the legislature passed January 1, 1853, three commissioners named were appointed to locate the county seat, and two of the three appointed met within the time specified, located the county seat and made their report, which is as follows:

"Minute Book 1, page 2.

Sergeants Bluff.

Woodbury County, State of Iowa.

To the organizing sheriff of said county:—
We have fixed upon the southeast quarter of section 1, township eighty-eight (88), north of range forty-eight (48), west of 5th P. M. as a

point for the seat of justice for the aforesaid county of Woodbury, and set a stake on the avenue running east and west between lots number one hundred and thirty-one (131) and ninety-seven (97), as laid down on Thompson's plat of the town of Floyds Bluff in said county, and recorded in the recorder's office of Pottawattamie county, Iowa, this 18th day of July, 1853.

THOMAS L. GRIFFEY,
IRA PERJUE,
Commissioners."

The names as printed in the legislative act were Thomas L. Griffith and Ira Perdue, but as signed to this certificate the names were Thomas L. Griffey and Ira Perjue. These were no doubt the persons intended in the act, and a small difference in spelling a man's name could not stop the birth of this county.

The organizing sheriff was named in the act in the same way as Thomas L. Griffith. He no doubt gave the ten days' notice of the first election to be held August 1, 1853, at Sergeants Bluff as required by the law, and was himself on hand to hold the election, bringing with him from Council Bluffs Marshall Townsley, and perhaps others who contemplated settling in the new county. The five men from the White settlement, as it was then called, known later as the Smith settlement, developing finally into Smithland, started the day before, as one of them described it, with their rifles on their backs. It was a hot day's walk; they followed an Indian trail along the Missouri bottom, under the bluffs, finishing the day at Traversie's, near the Missouri river, where they were welcomed with true Canadian hospitality. His squaw prepared them a supper, consisting of a stew of dried elk meat, highly seasoned with garlic, corn cakes and splendid coffee, food which hungry, tired, jaded men at least could appreciate. In due time they retired and slept, notwithstanding the fleas that visited them.

In the morning after breakfasting with Traverse, they went up to the county seat at "Bill" Thompson's, meeting there William B. Thompson, Charles C. Thompson, Hiram Nelson, Thomas L. Griffey, the organizing sheriff, and Marshall Townsley, who, with his family, it was said, had arrived that morning from Council Bluffs. There were others present in the course of the day to vote. They were introduced round in true western way with corn juice, pipes and tobacco, as one of them says.

There were, it is said, seventeen votes cast at this first organizing election. A small majority of these were Americans. The organizing sheriff was authorized to swear in the election officers and those who were elected. The election officers were:

Judges of Election, Joseph Merivall, Charles Rulo and William B. Thompson.

Clerks of Election, Edwin M. Smith and Orrin Smith.

County officers elected were as follows:

County Judge, Marshall Townsley.

District Clerk, Joseph P. Babbitt.

Prosecuting Attorney, Orrin B. Smith.

Coroner, Eli Lee.

Treasurer and Recorder, Hiram Nelson.

No sheriff was elected, as Thomas L. Griffey being organizing sheriff was assumed to continue in office. There was but one township in the county, and they elected Curtis Lamb justice of the peace and Ed M. Smith constable.

It has been said that these seventeen votes cast at this election were those enumerated above, who were election officers or elected to office, as well as William B. Thompson, at whose house the election was held, so the voters were:

1—Marshall Townsley.

2—Thomas L. Griffey.

3—Orrin B. Smith.

4—Eli Lee.

5—Curtis Lamb.

6—Hiram Nelson.

7—Edwin M. Smith.

8—Joseph P. Babbitt.

9—Joseph Marrival.

10—Charles Rulo.

11—William B. Thompson.

12—William S. White.

And besides these there were, as one who voted recollected, the following other voters:

13—Theophile Bruguier.

14—Stephens DeRoi.

15—Joseph Leonnais.

and one other Frenchman, either L. Francis La Charite, Francis Bercier or Elie Bedard, who then lived in the settlement. The Frenchmen had not all been naturalized then.

So Woodbury county was organized, but it had no books or records and no money in the treasury, and no taxable lands, as none had been entered from the United States, and the amount of personal property was small. The machinery of county government was installed and ready to be started, and the time had arrived when land would soon come into market and new settlers could be invited to come in.

The year 1854 brought numerous accessions to the new Woodbury county colony, though at the beginning of the year it does not appear there were large numbers. At the township election in April there were fourteen votes cast, and William S. White, Stephen Devoy (DeRoi) and R. Hazzard were elected township trustees, Hazzard evidently being a new comer. He worked for Bill Thompson and is said to have been a wild, reckless fellow, a wrestler and fighter. He went to Denver, Colorado, and worked there as a miner. Leonard Bates was elected township clerk, and William B. Thompson assessor. The township, consisting of the whole county, was called Sergeant Bluff township, and it would appear that later in the year a voting precinct on the Little Sioux was created, as at the state election held August 7, 1854, nine votes were cast in that precinct at the polling place, which was the house of Curtis Lamb, so that that settlement had increased. Among the names of the

new ones there was probably that of M. L. Jones, who was most of the time that year at the west end of the county, and there also came that year to the Little Sioux John B. Pierce, Joseph Bowers, Thomas Bowers, Alvah North, James McDonald, Martin Metcalf, and one or two others. Many of these remained many years. Metcalf was a Methodist exhorter and probably was the first person to conduct religious services in the county. Ira Price came to the settlement late in 1854 or early the next year, but went to Nebraska in 1856. O. Plato came to the Little Sioux Valley that year and still resides there and is entitled to rank as the oldest attorney in the county.

The valley of the Little Sioux was a most attractive region and that part of it about Smithland was particularly beautiful and satisfied every sense with its beauty. The river wended its way through the fertile bottom land, skirted with timber, with an occasional large grove extending to the bluffs on the west and up their sides. It was, and still is, a sort of earthly paradise, and it is no wonder the first settlement was made at Smithland. It was at first an isolated spot, a long distance from the base of supplies, Council Bluffs, and the early pioneer had to undergo many hardships and privations before he could settle down to the real comforts of life. To be sure, game was abundant, but it took time to raise the crops and procure the other needed household supplies.

At the west end of the county there was considerable activity, new settlers came in who wished to get land for a home, and then those who had the fever for a town site. It could not be otherwise than that every one should feel that some time in the near future a town would grow up somewhere on the Missouri river in the county where the bluffs came near to the river.

Dr. John K. Cook and his party of surveyors had finished subdividing the land in Sioux City in 1854, and these surveyors had made re-

ports of the character of the soil, and many of them and their assistants were among the very early settlers.

Leonard Bates that year built a log house for himself at the point of the bluff just north of the town of Sergeants Bluffs, and he and his brother Gibson Bates, who came in August, 1854, built a log house for Dr. J. D. M. Crockwell in the south part of this town, and the Doctor with his family moved from Council Bluffs into this house in the fall of 1854; T. Ellwood Clark, whose wife was a sister of Crockwell's wife, came with him, and Clark started to build his house that fall. They, with Kountz, later an Omaha banker, had been up earlier in that year, and had picked the place out as a town site, employed Leonard Bates to build their log house for \$100.00 in gold, and employed Samuel F. Watts and Elijah K. Robinson, surveyors, to stake out their town of Sergeants Bluffs, which was done that fall. Leonard Bates raised a crop that year. They finally named the locality "Sergeants Bluffs City" to distinguish it in technical name from "Bill" Thompson's county seat.

John M. Clond, a son-in-law of Marshall Townsley, built a home that year south of Sergeants Bluffs and raised something of a crop. M. L. Jones, then a single man, lived a part of the time with Clond and part of the time with Judge Townsley.

John M. Brown, a brother-in-law of Thomas L. Griffey, that year built a house south of where Salix now is, about a mile north of Sand Hill Lake on section 2, township 86, range 47. The traveled road ran near the north end of this lake, and it was always a place where the teams on the Council Bluffs road turned in and watered. That winter Brown, his mother, wife and two daughters, and Thomas L. Griffey and wife, Brown's sister, spent the winter in that log house. Thomas L. Griffey was a good hunter and spent part of that winter on the Little Sioux with Curtis Lamb, hunting deer and turkey. Brugnier had an unoccupied log

cabin on the bank of Sand Hill Lake on section 10, township 86, range 47.

An anecdote is related of John M. Brown in connection with establishing his claim, which illustrates the fears of the new settler, and incidentally the disposition of this one:—

Mr. Brown made up his mind to protect himself from a possible invasion of the Indians, or other thieves, by building a stockade around his house and stable. He had cottonwoods cut and split about 14 feet long, and set close together in the grounds. John himself was not much of a worker, so he got Morris L. Jones to build the stockade. John's mother was a sensible woman, and as she had watched the progress of the work, which was pretty slow, the ground being frozen hard, she came to the conclusion that it was labor lost, and expense for nothing, so she said to her son: "John, at the rate this work is being done, it will take till spring to finish it." "Mother," answered John, "If I knew Gabriel would toot his horn the minute I finished this work, I would finish it."

We add a few names to the colony at Sergeants Bluffs City and south of there for this year 1854, of persons who bought land that year, who probably visited that region, and went away, some becoming residents for a time. Later Marshall Turley had a contract for selecting the swamp land for the county. Lewis Cunningham was Clerk of the Court. Samuel Brown, a relative of J. W. Brown, William Stewart, J. Z. Stutsman, John Galler and Rupes Beal were there. The latter bought a large tract of land near Sloan on which he moved after the railroad came in, and was for many years a wealthy and influential citizen of the county. John Samuels came in 1854 and entered land in Liberty township. He married a half blood Blackfoot girl.

During the fall of 1854 besides the French and Americans already enumerated, others no doubt became settlers in the west end of the county. Samuel F. Watts, who with Dr. Cook

had surveyed Sioux City township that year; Samuel Ruth, an assistant, and Elijah Robinson, were at the new Sergeants Bluffs City that year, and Watts and Robinson surveyed this town site.

Algermon S. Dutton came in 1854, probably in the fall, held some township office, entered 40 acres of land and went to Pike's Peak in 1859.

R. E. Knox acted and drew pay that year as District Clerk, Lewis Cunningham acted as assessor and Sheriff, staying at Thompson's. He came from Council Bluffs and had been a county officer there.

H. Slagar was a resident that year.

R. E. Rowe was for a time that year District Clerk.

George W. Chamberlain also came with the surveying party and stayed.

Joshua Clark was a settler that year and probably J. Samuels, also at the Sergeants Bluffs colony.

W. H. James came in the fall and was the first lawyer to settle in the county. He later went across the river, settled in Dakota County, Nebraska, and was elected Secretary of State, and by the death of the Governor became acting Governor of Nebraska.

John K. Cook also settled at Sioux City in the fall of 1854, after he had made his township survey, and came back to start his town.

Luther Woodford first came to the county in the fall of 1854. He was born in Hartford county, Connecticut, in September, 1807, and after reaching his majority took up the proverbial calling of about half the young men of that state at that day, and became a clock peddler, working west by degrees. He was married in 1833, and later was at Agency City, in Wapello County, Iowa, as a merchant with his wife and children. He sold out there, and in 1854 started west with a team to look at the country, not knowing just where he would go. Reaching Council Bluffs he heard of the

new settlement in Woodbury county, and drove up to Sergeants Bluffs, and finding a few settlers there, he decided to locate in that vicinity, selected a piece of land, and on his way back entered it in Council Bluffs, it being the west one half of southwest one quarter of section 31 township 88, range 47, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section 36, township 88, range 48. He entered also a piece of timber land. He spent the winter in Wapello county with his family.

In the early spring he started for this county with two yoke of oxen, one team of horses and three wagons, and with some household goods, house building and farming utensils. His oldest daughter, Almira P., with her husband, George Brassfield, and his oldest son, Charles R. Woodford, then thirteen years old, and Mr. Henry Reams, since one of the prominent settlers of Dakota county, Nebraska, came with him, leaving the rest of his family behind. They reached Sergeants Bluffs in May and went to work to build their log house on the land he had bought the fall before; a rough one of round logs chinked with mud, pole, hay and dirt roof, puncheon floor, with the door and window casings hewed with a broadax.

After this rough log house was done they started to build a regular hewed log house, but when partly completed a Presbyterian minister came to the county, who offered Mr. Woodford \$5.00 an acre for the land, and he sold it. He had another piece of land in view which he intended to enter at the landoffice at Council Bluffs on his way back after his family, but hearing one day that another man, H. O. Griggs, a new settler, was also after the same piece, and had already started on horseback to Council Bluffs to enter it, he mounted his horse and followed in hot pursuit.

The history of the west is full of stories of races for the landoffice to enter some tract of land, so we will complete the telling of this one. While Mr. Griggs was at dinner at George Murphy's house, near where Sloan now is, Mr.

Woodford passed him. At Ashton in Monona county, Griggs passed Mr. Woodford and pushed on to Larpentem's, at the crossing of the Little Sioux, that night, having traveled nearly fifty miles that day. The next morning early, Mr. Woodford, having traveled late and started early, again passed Griggs. They reached Council Bluffs that day about the same time. Each got a man to help him enter the piece of land he was after, and then found out they were after separate pieces. They were typical pioneers, quick to think and act, and both from the same Connecticut county.

Mr. Woodford returned to Sergeants Bluffs and started to build a new double log house on this new piece of land, and the young son, C. R. Woodford, broke five acres of ground.

In the summer they went back with all the teams to Wapello county and loaded up the whole family, with its belongings, and a year's provisions, Mr. and Mrs. Brassfield, however, not coming with them.

He hired two men to drive his teams, coming by way of Council Bluffs. They had this time four yoke of oxen, two horses and five cows, and a few chickens. The children at first drove the cows but they soon learned the ways of the journey and followed without driving. Then every one of them were taken sick with fever and ague on the journey. The son, Charles R., shook one day, and all the family the next. The people along the road were kind, and one old woman made them all some herb tea. They recovered from the ague about the time they reached their new home, and all went to work with vigor to complete the new house, finish well built sheds for the horses and cattle, and put up hay for the stock.

There was a great influx of people that winter and from necessity they kept many travelers, as many as eighteen men on one night in that log house. Hay was a scarce article, and travelers tried to buy the hay on the roof of their house and stable, offering \$20 a ton.

This is a typical history of many a settler's family migration to this country.

John M. Pinckney's father came a year or two with his family with an ox team from Michigan, wintering on the way.

W. P. Holman came that year, 1855, from Connecticut, with his brother-in-law, H. O. Griggs, coming first to Galena, Ill., then from there to Ft. Dodge on horseback, and there bought a wagon. He brought along a hired man named Bronson, a carpenter, and a man named Pardy, and Dr. W. W. Ordway, who settled at Castana, Monona county, came with the party.

Samuel F. Watts and Thomas Robeson had just started a small steam saw mill at Sergeants Bluffs, and Mr. Holman, deciding to locate, made arrangements to build a frame house for a hotel, and got the first lumber sawed at this mill, the first in the county, and Bronson finished the house during the late fall and winter, while Mr. Holman went back after his family. This hotel was eighteen feet by twenty-four feet, fourteen feet high, boarded up and down, and the cracks battened with strips, and shingled with long thick shingles, all made from cottonwood.

Mr. Holman sold out in Connecticut and early in February started shipping their household goods by rail to Iowa City. The railroad from Davenport to Iowa City was just completed, the track was laid on the level prairie, and it took the train a whole afternoon to go that fifty-five miles, and the boys, when they got tired of riding, would jump off and run along behind and jump on again.

Mr. Holman had bought a wagon and team of horses in Chicago and shipped these, and bought four yoke of oxen at Iowa City, and they started from there to Sergeants Bluffs, W. P. Holman, his wife, an adopted daughter, now Mrs. Joseph Graville, and three children, C. J. Holman, aged sixteen, A. M. Holman, aged eleven, and daughter Ella, aged five, now Mrs. George W. Waitt, and three hired men. The

whole journey consumed twenty-three days. It took them nine days to get from Council Bluffs to Sioux City. At the Little Sioux the rope ferry had washed out and they joined forces with Larpeur, who kept the ferry, and Alec Garber, who was running the new stage line for the Western Stage Company from Council Bluffs, and cutting dry cottonwood logs made a raft, and with a new rope managed to get ferried over. They stopped at Ashton one night and the next with George Murphy and John Friedline, who kept a stage house near Sloan. Dr. John K. Cook and Jesse Williams, on their way to Sioux City, were fellow travelers along the road. They reached their house, now all completed, the next day and commenced keeping a hotel.

At this time, which is the commencement of 1856, the only houses in Sergeants Bluffs were those of Dr. Crockwell, Lem Bates, T. Ellwood Clark, two Thomas Robinsons, Squire James and Holman. A postoffice had just been started with Lem Bates as postmaster.

Woodford's farm was just below and the only farm near, except a small piece of Dr. Crockwell's which had been broken up. The most of the farming done that year was west of town in the weed land which was easily cultivated.

Early in 1855 a petition had been presented to the county judge for the removal of the county seat from the original county seat at Bill Thompson's town of Sergeants Bluffs of one house to the new town of Sergeants Bluffs, city of three or four houses, and it is said a vote was taken and twenty-four votes were cast in favor of removal and none against it.

The petition is found in the minute book of the county judge, and reads as follows:

Page 9.

To the Honorable Orrin B. Smith, County Judge of Woodbury county:—We, the undersigned voters of Woodbury county, ask an order for the election of the qualified voters of said county on the first Monday of April, A. D.

1855, to elect whether the seat of justice of said county shall or shall not be removed from Sergeants Bluffs to Sergeants Bluffs City.

W. H. James	A. S. Dutton
John B. Pearee	M. Townsley
William Turman	Hiram Salow
Morris L. Jones	Curtis Lamb
J. Sherwood	John Samuels
A. Arnell	J. P. Sherman
John H. Simons	Stephen Leroy
James Martin	George M. Mills
P. Lapplant	J. D. M. Crockwell
S. F. Watts	Samuel Peck
T. Elwood Clark	John W. Brown
Leonard Bates	Charles Rulo
H. Breekenridge	B. Woren

It contains the names presumably of most of the early settlers, and was probably circulated so early in the year that there were only a very few of the Sioux City promoters then at that place, and some contended that this petition was never granted by the county judge, as there is no other record of it, except this petition.

There does not appear to have been any act performed at Sergeants Bluffs City. When the first term of District Court was held, September 3, 1855, it did not convene at Sergeants Bluffs City, as it would have done had it been the county seat, and early in 1856, before the removal of the county seat to Sioux City, the county judge held the session of the county court there, because there was no proper place at the county seat, which could not truthfully be said of Sergeants Bluffs City, unless the judge himself was prejudiced and wished to create a public sentiment in favor of the then contemplated petition to move it to Sioux City.

To illustrate the way people were living in 1854, it will be of interest to quote from an interview with Mr. Gibson Bates, who came here that year, a young man of twenty years, and is yet residing in the county, a prosperous and successful farmer.

"I came from Greene county, Iowa, to Woodbury county in August, 1854, to visit my brother, Leonard Bates, who was already here. I came on a pony by way of Council Bluffs and up the Missouri bottom. The first stop I made in Woodbury county was at an Indian tepee just a short distance south of where August Traversie lived. There was an old buck and squaw there, and inquired the way to where my brother was. They could not understand, but pointed up north. They had supper ready, and as I started to go the old buck stopped me and said, no, I must stay to supper. They seemed to think because I was a white man I must sit down to their table. They had a sort of biseuit made of flour and water, and a little tea. I shall always recollect the tea. They would not sit down with me; I must eat first. I asked them where Traversie lived, and they pointed up the road. When I got to Traversie's I inquired where my brother was, and they pointed east with their finger to where Townsley lived, which was near by. Traversie's wife was a squaw. They had several children around there, and their yard was full of Indians and squaws. I do not know who they all belonged to. Under the circumstances I did not inquire.

I went to Townsley's and found my brother there and his wife and daughter. The next night there was a dance at Traversie's; they wanted I should go down and see it, and I was anxious to go and see how they performed, as I had never seen them dance. Traversie had a double log house with a kind of entry between, an open room or place in the center, with a house at each end. I can recollect some of the persons who were there. Traversie, of course, was one. Bill Thompson, and later in the evening Charles Thompson, his brother, George W. Chamberlain, Dr. F. B. Wixon, a single man then, and a dark looking fellow by the name of Richard E. Rowe. There were in all about six or seven white men. I think Hiram Nelson was there also. These young

Americans were all up there to see the sport, and there were several Frenchmen, besides the Indians.

The dance would go on for about fifteen minutes, a couple of runs up and down the room, then a circle or two by the Indians, while we Americans looked on. They had no music, just kept singing "How, How, How." After they had danced for some time, Traversie got his bottle of whiskey out, and was passing it around. When about half way round, Rowe, who was a big heavy fellow, who had a little half-pint bottle of whiskey in his pocket, could not wait until all the Indians had drunk out of the bottle, so he took his bottle out of his pocket, took a drink on the sly and slipped it back. Some one saw him and told Traversie. This act of Rowe's was contrary to frontier French and Indian etiquette, and was as much as saying he would not drink with Traversie.

Traversie was angry in an instant, and came jumping across to where Rowe stood, striking his hands together at every step, and talking loud, ready to fight Rowe. Bill Thompson at once stepped up beside Traversie, jumping up and striking his heels together and swearing. Every one was scared. Some ran under the bed, and anywhere they could get. We went across the room and expected to see a fight, and all flew out the door. After I got out I got up the side of the house. It was my first experience in that kind of a mixed company. Thompson had killed a man not long before that. They were all afraid of him; but they gathered together around him, it soon subsided, and they went back to dancing. I advised the boys not to take any more private drinks out of their bottles. They kept up the dancing until daylight, but we white people left at midnight.

Sioux City had not then been talked of. The next day after the dance I went up with some of the boys to see the country, the same ones went with me who were at the dance the

night before. Bill Thompson's house was the county seat, and he and his brother lived in that one, and the other boys, Rowe, Chamberlain and Wixon, "batched" in the house south, which I think was Charles Thompson's house. I went past Floyd's grave. It was then pretty close to the river bank. I took my knife and split off a piece of the post. I then went up and along and across the Floyd. Some Frenchmen had a boat there. The next place I went to was Jo Leonnais' house, near the mouth of Perry Creek, and I found Jo Leonnais and his wife there, but no other white man. It is my recollection that before we reached Leonnais' house there were two sod cabins, one was close to the river some ways east from Leonnais'.

I went on, crossing Perry Creek somewhere above where Seventh street now is and then turned back. I went south upon Prospect Hill. On the side of the hill was a dead squaw wrapped in blankets in the branches of a tree, and there were some fifteen or twenty dead Indians besides, upon poles, some clear up on the highest point of Prospect Hill.

We then went on to Bruguier's place, and got there about dinner time; there were six of us. Bruguier was at home, there were at least two squaws, and some boys, halfbreeds, about there. The dinner was set out in the middle of a dirt floor, and our boys jumped up and sat down in the dirt. The dinner was in a big kettle. It was some kind of soup. The boys with me tried to scare me by saying it was dog soup. I do not know what it was made of. I have never cared much for soup since. They dished it out in a big wooden ladle, and then ate it out of the ladle with big wooden spoons. I hesitated about sitting down, but I had to do as the rest did. The spoon was so large it would almost stick in your mouth.

I then went up the Sioux and out onto an island near where the Sioux bridge stands, and went to a house near the bluff. Paul Pa-

quette lived there. They started a dance that night, but it was not like the Indian dance I attended the night before, and they did not have a fight. Bill Thompson's was Frenchmen and Indians, but this was a French dance, and not an Indian one. We white men did not dance, but just looked on. We stayed there all night and slept on the ground, and the next day went back to Townsley's. Hiram Nelson married Julia Townsley after that.

I helped my brother build his own house just north of what is now Sergeants Bluffs, south of J. Y. Kennedy's house, and I helped my brother build a house for Dr. J. D. M. Crockwell. There were the first and only houses in Sergeants Bluffs then.

I went back to Greene county that fall, and in February, 1855, my brother and I started back with our brothers and sisters, three boys and two girls. Four of us are yet living. We came by way of Ida Grove, where we camped over night, and were suddenly surrounded by Indians, who proved to be friendly, and departed as suddenly as they came, shouting "How, How, How."

We came through Smithland, where there were two or three houses. We moved into my brother's house. I took a piece of land which I still own. By the spring of 1855 Sioux City had started, and the rivalry between the two towns commenced. Before I left in the fall of 1854 they had started to survey the town of Sergeants Bluffs."

To further illustrate the condition of the country in 1854 and 1855, we will quote from another old settler yet living, Mr. George Murphy, of Sioux City, who started from Dubuque, Iowa, with a companion named John Leavitt, with a single horse and buggy, to drive to the Missouri river. "We thought that sometime there would be a railroad from the east to this river, so we went to see the country. We took a rifle along to shoot game; we took the military trail to Ft. Dodge. There we saw Governor Carpenter, who told us there was a trail

for six miles as far as the Lizzard, which we took, but that there was no trail after that. We camped at Twin Lakes that night, then pushed on to Coon river, where we managed to get across by getting into the stream, and then going down and finding a place to get out, after taking the horse from the buggy and removing the wheels. At Boyer river we had to do pretty much the same thing. We came to the Maple river and crossed two or three little streams. We went to Ida Grove, but there was nothing but a grove there then, turned northwest and went to where Correctionville is now. Before night I got my rifle and shot some turkeys for supper. The Sioux was too high to cross, so we went back on the Divide. We met on the prairie O. Plato, the first white man we had seen since we left Ft. Dodge. He is still living. There were two others, but I have forgotten their names. He told us about O. B. Smith and Eli Lee who lived at what is now Smithland. We went down the Sioux but found no one to take us across at first, and the mosquitoes nearly ate myself and horse up. Eli Lee then came across in a skiff and we found a rope stretched across the stream, and by this means we got our horse and buggy over. The same day we went about three miles south to Seth Smith's in Monona county. This land had just come into market at Council Bluffs and most of the settlers had gone there to pre-empt or enter their land.

"We went on down to Ashton, in Monona county. Then we went north from Ashton, and the next family we found was named Driggs, living on the bank of Silver Lake in Monona county, and about five miles above Ashton.

"The next house I came to was that of John Brown, on the bank of Sand Hill lake, that had been built there that summer. From Brown's house west I could see a house which T. Bruguier had built on a claim.

"The next house by the road was built about

two miles from Brown's by John M. Cloud, a son-in-law of Marshall Townsley. He afterwards tried to lay out part of his half section into town lots, and called it New Buffalo. I found his door locked; he had gone to Council Bluffs to attend the land sales. His wife had gone up to her father's. I met her later.

"The next house I came to was the one Len Bates and his brother had built for J. D. M. Crockwell in Sergeants Bluffs. It was getting night then and we drove up to Traversie's; he told us he could not accommodate us, but sent us to Judge Townsley's, east. I spent about a week there, Judge Townsley being in Council Bluffs attending the land sales and getting a supply of provisions. Until the judge got home from this trip there was no bread at any of the families where we stopped. They used corn meal ground in large sized coffee mills. While I was there I met Hiram Nelson, who then made his home with Judge Townsley's family, also Dr. Wixon, who lived with Traversie.

"We drove up to Thompson Town and met Bill Thompson and his brother Charles. Charles Thompson married a sister of the Bates boys. We then went up to the crossing of the Floyd where Gallerneaux lived. The water was high and we had no boat. We did not come any nearer Sioux City. We were in the same condition as Moses was. We saw the promised land.

"While stopping at Gallerneaux', Mr. Leavitt saw some dried herbs hanging from the rafters of his house, and commenced to handle them, at which the squaw set up a terrible howl, as we understood, because the white man, "Minnehoska," touched or defiled them, and destroyed all their medicinal qualities for the Indians.

"We were disappointed that we were not able to go up the Sioux to see Brugnier. Sioux City was not then born even in name. We went down to Sergeants Bluffs and found Dr. Crockwell and T. Ellwood Clark had just arrived from Council Bluffs where they had at-

tended the land sales, and entered the town site and some other land. The Bates boys had just finished building the house. They had split small sized trees for the roof, then covered it with hay, then several inches of dirt on top of the hay. The doctor had got plenty of muslin and had the inside under the roof and the sides lined. He had a puncheon floor.

"The doctor had brought a good supply of provisions, and we found better eating there than at most places. Mr. Clark was camping near Dr. Crockwell's while he was building his own house. Dr. Crockwell wanted to sell us an interest in his townsite, and tried to sell us lots, but I thought his town was too far from the river. Thompson had also wanted to sell us some lots, but I thought from what I had seen up the river that what is the present site of Sioux City was the best of any of them.

"There were other houses in the vicinity of Traversie's, back from the road. There was one place across the road from Traversie's, east, where they sold liquor, a sort of a saloon. The houses south of Traversie's were west of the road toward the river.

"I spent ten days in that vicinity, and as it was getting late in October, and there being no good, comfortable place to stay, we concluded to go back to Anamosa, and went by way of Council Bluffs.

"I came back to this county in April, 1855, and followed the same route that I did before, but west of Ft. Dodge there was no trail, nothing to show a white man had ever crossed the country, except that I saw on the Maple a jug which someone had thrown away.

"Old man Benner, father of the Benner boys, who opened a hotel in Sioux City, rented the Brown farm that year of 1855, and kept a hotel and stage station. I was told the following story by Mr. Brown about something that had happened the winter before:

"In the fall of '54 a little incident befell Brown. One evening he told his family he was

going out to look for some cattle that were feeding on his corn stalks in his field, taking with him nothing but a sheath knife he had, and a shotgun loaded with duckshot. He tied one of his horses near his house, and took the other one and went to look after his cattle. His cattle were all right, and as he saw a deer near by he shot at it, and of course with the small shot he had he could not kill it, but the deer bled profusely, so he tied his horse to some trees, and followed the deer by its bloody tracks. All of a sudden he saw two mountain tigers, or cougars, a male and a female. He was not protected in the way of firearms, having only his shotgun, and he dared not fire on them. They did not rush at him immediately, but crouched close to the ground waving their tails, and creeping closer and closer to him. He of course backed off, and thought if he could get to the cattle, they would protect him, and the cougars would leave. He tried to divert their attention from himself and turn them off after the deer. He would throw a shoe, then a hat, then his coat, but it was of no avail. In running toward the cattle he had lost his sheath knife and was almost unprotected, except for his shotgun. When he reached his cattle he found that instead of being a protection to him they all made a rush and left him alone, being afraid of the cougars, too.

"His only hope now lay in getting to Bruguier's empty house, which was still some distance away. He made the house all right, and climbed to the roof, as the Bruguiers were not at home and he could not get in. He was safe for a while, so he set up a mighty yell, yelling as loud as he could. His wife heard him about three-quarters of a mile away, and knew something was wrong, so she jumped on the horse that was tied by the door, and made a wild run toward his calls, without bridle or saddle, just a halter on the horse, and coming up, took in the situation. The rush of the horse and the yelling of both of them frightened the

cougars, and they fled. Then Brown fired his gun at them. He jumped on behind his wife, and they rode home together thankful to be alive." Mr. Murphy goes on:

"I might follow this story up with another story of an incident that happened at Brown's place when old man Benner lived there in 1855, and which I witnessed: Benner had three yoke of oxen, as he had a contract to break up considerable ground, and a wagon; in addition to these cattle he also had some young cattle and in the fall of the year he put up enough hay for feed, so they could winter in the timber. One evening he told the boys he was going to the timber to look after his cattle, and he wanted to ride old Ned. No anxiety was felt on his account. I happened to be there myself that evening, and the first thing we knew, someone, on looking toward Bruguier's house, saw the old man on Ned come flying toward his house. He had lost his hat, his shirt had worked above his pants and was flying in the air, his long hair was flying in the wind, and altogether he was a most wild looking man; he sat on his horse digging his heels into her sides, jumping up and down on her back, at every leap. I never saw a sight that made more of an impression on me than that did, his wild looks and his digging his heels into old Ned. He said the cougars had pretty nearly got him that time; they had followed him out of the timber and then went back, but he was as frightened as though they were still on his track."

The colony at the Little Sioux increased somewhat in 1855. Early that year the county was divided into two townships. All that part east of the center of the west fork of the Little Sioux river was made Little Sioux township, and the part west of this stream renamed Sergeants Bluffs township. The following officers were elected: Morris L. Jones, justice of the peace; C. A. Cobb, constable; M. D. Metcalf, assessor; William Turman, James McDonald and Wendal Metcalf, township trustees, and J.

B. Day, township clerk. Three of these, Cobb, M. D. Metcalf and Day, were comparatively new comers, probably arriving during the preceding winter, and in August that year other new arrivals were elected to office, John Howe, E. F. Petty, A. Jones and T. Davis. Albert Jones came in February of that year, he was a brother of M. L. Jones, went to Pike's Peak in 1859 and returned to Smithland in 1884.

Petty was reputed to be not a very enterprising citizen, fishing and tanning buckskin being his chief employments.

R. C. H. Noel came that year. He ran for county judge that year; had been appointed prosecuting attorney. He was highly educated and a lawyer by profession, but a man of very little energy. He soon went to White Cloud, Minn.

There was also a Truman E. Howe, who, with others, was a petitioner for a county road that year from Correction Grove down the west side of the Little Sioux to the county line.

John Coonly came in that year probably.

The first store was started that year in Smithland by Howe Bros., John and Truman E. They came from Massachusetts.

Smithland had become a town in name, and a school was started there that year with Miss Hanna Van Dorn as teacher, and a postoffice was established either late that year or early the next year with Orrin B. Smith as the first postmaster.

Mr. Cornelius Van Dorn came that year and settled south of Smithland.

A pair of twins arrived that year, born to Edwin M. Smith. One of these soon died, it being the first birth and death in the valley.

That year Morris Metcalf, a new comer, married Maliuda Hatch.

This was a year of great expectations in this colony and some increasing. Many persons came to look at the valley with a view to settlement.

It was during this year that one of these travelers was robbed by another. A man by

the name of Ordway, a returned Californian, came on a land buying expedition, and stayed at the house of O. B. Smith, and Mr. Smith being away, Mrs. Smith took charge of the traveler's heavy valise, placing it at the head of his bed. On the same day, another traveler, Wilbur Eddy, arrived with an ox team, and was permitted to stop there, as of necessity they kept wayfarers. In the morning Mr. Ordway's valise, which he then said contained \$3,500, was gone, and also Eddy's pair of pants, so he said. There was snow on the ground, and the stranger Eddy was suspected, as the people there knew each other. M. L. Jones and others began to investigate, and found a track that led down to the river, and there found the valise without any money in it, and Eddy's pants tucked under some bush. Eddy soon made an excuse for hunting after his cattle, which he said had strayed, and went up the hill into the woods, but was followed by Mr. Jones, secretly, dodging to keep behind trees, who soon saw Eddy kicking snow against a hollow tree and pass on. As soon as he was out of sight, Mr. Jones examined and found the whole package of \$3,500 in the tree. They arrested the man and took him to Sergeants Bluffs, but in some way he was released, no witness appearing against him.

Dr. Andrew R. McCall entered a large tract of land at Smithland and lived there many years, till his death.

Elijah Adams and Charles Parmalee came to Smithland that year, and A. Livermore and Minor Mead settled near Oto. Also Samuel R. Day, Parley Morris, Isaac C. Hall, Zalmon Livermore, Thompson Mead and Elanson Livermore. These all entered land in 1855 at Oto and above there and became prominent citizens of the county.

There has been some question as to when a settlement was first made in the upper Sioux Valley about Correctionville, whether in 1855 or 1856, but it is certain that Elias Shook, with his family, settled there in 1855.

Mr. Herman D. Clark, who came to the west end of the county in May, 1855, and lived in Sioux City many years, and is yet a large property owner here, knew him. Mr. Clark was a surveyor and land agent. He says: "The first season I was here with Elias Shook down in Thompson town. Shook and I went up the Little Sioux to Correctionville. His family was with him and he built a cabin on the east side of the Little Sioux in the timber near where Correctionville now is. Shook claimed all the timber there. Erastus and Zachariah G. Allen married Shook's two daughters. Sidney Shook was one of the sons. Shook came from Wisconsin. He had trouble over some of his timber claim with a young man named Pennell, who lived in a cabin near him." Pennell was found dead in his cabin from a gunshot wound and Shook was suspected, indicted in April, 1856, and the case was taken to Harrison county at the same time as that against Bill Thompson, but for some reason Shook was let go."

Mr. Clark further says: "Shook left after that. My partner, Cassidy, and myself had furnished the money to enter Shook's pre-emption in our name on a time entry, as was then common, on a year's time, and Shook not being heard from, we sold the land; later Shook came back and was angry at us for selling."

The murder possibly occurred early in the spring of 1856, as Shook was in custody for a few days at that time.

Zachariah G. Allen probably settled there about the same time as his father-in-law, Shook, as Allen was married to Harriett Shook May 5, 1855, before the trip with Mr. H. D. Clark to Correctionville that year, and Mr. Allen was appointed to organize Correctionville township, when on March 4, 1857, that township and Sioux City township were created.

At the west end of the county in the year 1855 the settlement was more rapid.

The immigration included all classes, farmers seeking a home, business men and mechan-

ics looking for a new, growing, town, real estate men, and speculators hunting a get-rich-quick location, young men ready to turn their hand to anything that would give them a start in the world, and adventurers and migratory frontiersmen looking for new excitement.

A sort of western fever pervaded the whole United States. The vast possibilities of this great western empire had just begun to be realized, railroads were being built, others were projected, and the advance pioneer sent back a glowing account of the country and the possibilities on the frontier.

The California gold excitement had sent many across the continent who returned to the east with their descriptions of this Iowa country, and among our early settlers were many of these California gold seekers, even from the extreme east, and the spirit of western immigration was aroused in many a home all along the line from Maine to eastern Iowa. The settlement and growth of the country and the cities, in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, they were sure would be repeated farther west.

The promoters of the rival towns of Sergeant's Bluffs City and Sioux City were getting their plans in order, building great hopes of making their paper towns of three or four houses expand into great commercial centers, and a brave few came to each of these places.

At the lower settlement George Murphy opened a farm early in the spring of 1855 on the Council Bluffs road on section 30, township 86, range 46, near where Sloan is located, and kept of necessity a sort of travelers' stopping place, and it later became one of the stage houses. He put in a crop west of there at the southwest corner of Sand Hill lake in the weed land, about thirty acres, living there in a tent before he built his house. To show how business begins in a new country, Mr. Murphy relates that shortly after he came to that locality, he met in the road a party of men in a wagon, coming from the north, who had been up looking at the country and going back not just sat-

ished. Among them was one John Freidline, a stranger.

In talking Mr. Murphy told them what he planned to do; plant a crop and build a house on the road, that he could sell his crop to immigrants, and thought his prospect good. Upon this Freidline jumped out of the wagon with his small bag of personal effects, and said "I am with you." He was a good partner, and helped raise about 1,000 bushels of corn that year, and put up about twenty tons of hay, which all became a valuable year's work, as it was in great demand the next winter and spring.

Old man Benner lived at the upper end of Sand Hill lake that year in J. M. Brown's house, and Stephen Tillson, J. M. Brush, Jacob H. Halluck, John S. Bay, A. W. Puett, John Miller, T. C. McCall, Luther M. Brown, Henry Mulhollen, Alexander Smith, Charles M. Latchey and Joseph A. Marr were among the settlers and new comers, also J. K. Myers. The names of some others will be found in the petition for removal of the county seat to Sergeants Bluffs City. Some of those may have been visitors who did not remain long.

At Sioux City quite a number of young men came, mostly interested in town settlement. George Weare came, and as soon as there was anything to do opened up a branch real estate and banking house under the name of Greene, Weare, Graves & Co., the head house having its headquarters at Marion, Iowa, and this house has continued in business ever since in Sioux City, most of the time after the first year or two as Weare & Allison, and lately merged into the Iowa State National Bank, of which Mr. George Weare is president.

M. F. Moore, the first resident judge of the District Court, afterwards governor of Washington Territory, was a prominent citizen. C. B. Rustin was another one of the young colony who was active here for many years, especially at the time of the Indian troubles, and later became a prominent citizen of Omaha.

Also J. M. White, Andrew Teech, Jacob T. Coplan and Charles K. Smith. Most of these young men in Sioux City that fall of 1855 and subsequent winter were boarding at the log hotels, popularly called the "Terrific," "Severe," and the "Spondulic," the two former probably burlesques on the common hotel names of "Pacific" and "Revere," and the last to emphasize the fact that no credit was given. The "Terrific" was the most popular, and was kept by C. and W. Benner, called the Benner boys. The furniture and trimmings of this hotel were largely obtained from the steamer "Kate Sweeney," wrecked the year before near here. There were about fifty young men at these hotels, and only four married men, and they had jolly lively times dealing in town lots, additions and prospective town sites. Many logs were cut across the river in Nebraska and hauled over for houses, and the campaign for the removal of the county seat from Sergeants Bluffs was organized.

Austin Cole, Stephen Gardner and Charles Sangster came here from Iowa City that year. Cole got a claim on what is Cole's Addition, and was a justice of the peace. Sangster opened up a general trading store, including liquors, located near the foot of Douglas street, and next year, March 12, 1856, married Mary Ann Lapora, widow, a sister of Joseph Leonnais.

David Dodson settled here in the spring of 1855 near the Floyd, near where the starch works buildings now are, and his son Charles was born April 17 that year, said to be the first white child born in Sioux City, though Joseph Leonnais, Jr., who has but one-fourth Indian blood in his veins, might perhaps claim that distinction.

Bill Craven, who was afterward killed in a street fight, came that year, the first man to die in the city, it is said. He was buried near the brick yard at Springdale, and this was afterward utilized as an argument in favor of the healthfulness of the town, "That it was so

healthy they had to kill a man to start a grave yard."

Dr. Cook, after his survey in the early summer of 1854, went to Council Bluffs and then to Fairfield, Iowa, to consult with his associates, and late in the fall came back to locate his townsite. It is said he tried to negotiate with Dr. J. D. M. Crockwell and T. Ellwood Clark for the purchase of their new city in embryo, Sergeants Bluffs City, and made a very liberal offer, but Dr. Crockwell was a very sanguine enthusiast, who had great hopes of his town and was not willing to sell it out, but was anxious to sell lots or a fractional interest in his town. It is more likely Dr. Cook was not over anxious to buy them out, as he does not appear to have delayed long.

"Bill" Thompson's town was somewhat limited in area of level land, and Thompson was also a stubborn, willful landowner, who never would sell, so Dr. Cook passed on up to Jo Leonnais' and settled down to live with him late in the year 1854, finding new arrivals since he was there in the summer, Louis D. Lettelier, claiming what is now Middle Sioux City, Elie Bedard, East Sioux City, then Amable Gallerneaux and John B. LaPlant lived where the stock yards now are. So all the river front was taken from Sawyer's Bluff nearly to Prospect Hill, and as a steamboat landing was necessary to a town, Dr. Cook took a claim to what there was next west, the east half of section 29, being most of which is now platted as Sioux City, west of Perry Creek, and he soon built his claim house about where the park is now on West Third street.

This gave him a small piece of river front east of Prospect Hill about as wide as the space the brewery now occupies, with the level tract west of that hill at the foot of Main street. He assumed to his friends that this was all the town he needed and commenced to stake out the lots in December of that year, and continued it through the early winter, as it was an open one.

Samuel F. Watts, who had been Dr. Cook's assistant in the survey of the township, helped in this survey; at least, in the first plat filed he was named as surveyor. A crude map or plat of this survey was made as surveyed by Samuel Watts and presented by John K. Cook to Theophile Bruguier, acting county judge, who on May 2, 1855, certified that he was satisfied with said plat, and ordered it to be recorded, and it was recorded May 5, 1855, in the office of the recorder of Pottawattamie county, Iowa, so marked by Lewis Cunningham, recorder.

In the meantime he had been negotiating with Leonnais for the purchase of his claim, and had communicated with his backers, one of whom, Daniel Rider, came up. They told Leonnais they wanted the land for an orchard, but others told Leonnais they wanted the land for a town site, but he had not much experience or faith in town site, and finally concluded to sell for \$3,000.00 cash. His sister, Mrs. Lapora, who had come from Canada to live with him the fall before, advised against the sale, but that did not stop it, so early in the spring they came into possession of this new tract. That winter Cook and Rider purchased from the territorial legislature of Nebraska, which then was in session at Omaha, a charter for a ferry for a company named the Sioux City Ferry Company over the Missouri river, for a distance of a mile or more up and down opposite Sioux City. This act of the legislature was approved March 14, 1855.

George Chamberlain had taken as a pre-emption in part and laid claim to another part of the north half of section 28, that is, all of Sioux City East Addition north of Seventh street, and had his house at the northeast corner of Seventh and Jones street, where his permanent house, built a few years after, still stands. At some time during that year of 1855 or early in 1856 this town site syndicate made a bargain with Chamberlain for the purchase of a half interest in his whole claim, it

was said for \$3,000.00, by the terms of which the land was to be platted into lots, the syndicate to plat the west half and Chamberlain the east half, and that the syndicate were to enter from the United States the northwest quarter, and Chamberlain the northeast quarter and plat and divide afterward.

This syndicate was composed at first of Henn & Williams, owning two-sixths, John K. Cook one-sixth. The two Iowa United States senators, Augustus C. Dodge and George W. Jones, Daniel Rider and James A. Jackson each owning one-eighth. Cook & Rider were the agents here on the ground, Henn & Williams were extensive bankers in Iowa and both of these men had considerable political influence, Bernhart Henn being a congressman up to that time, and Jesse Williams, a former territorial official, and the two senators politically able to secure a land office, a postoffice, or any needed help at Washington. It made a pretty strong influential company, and they named themselves the Sioux City Company, taking that name early in 1855, when they commenced the business of platting the town, taking the name from the Big Sioux river, which then emptied into the Missouri only about a mile and a half west of their west line.

The Sioux City Company at first undertook to enter their whole tract, the west half of section 28 and east half of section 29. Under the Town Site Act of the United States, by which settlers upon a tract having a town organization of a council or trustees could enter in the town name for the use of the settlers, or if there was no town organization the county judge could enter it for the same uses, but they could not in fact enter more than half a section in that way.

Their application had been made at the land office at Council Bluffs. Watts had made a survey of the Leonnais tract also. The company then decided to enter the east half of section 29 and used the same maps in the United States land office as that first surveyed by

Watts, and in the plat filed at Council Bluffs, which differed somewhat from the later official plat finally adopted.

In this first plat all the land was not platted, the lots around the park running east and west, the same as the other lots.

This town site entry of the east half of section 29 was made at the Sioux City land office April 14, 1856, cash entry No. 280, in the name of John K. Cook, county judge, in trust for the occupants and owners of lots in Sioux City, Woodbury county, Iowa. This land was patented December 15, 1857.

Without at this time following chronologically the settlement and growth of Sioux City during this period we will complete the history of this town site company.

It procured an act of Congress March 3, 1855, by which a landoffice was ordered established at Sioux City, Iowa, which was opened October 22, 1855, with Dr. S. P. Yeomans, who came at that time, as register, but not much business was done that spring. Dr. Yeomans procured his appointment through the influence of Senator Jones, whose election to the United States senate had been greatly assisted by the doctor, who was at the time a member of the Iowa Legislature. Dr. Yeomans had bought a one-fourth interest of Daniel Rider's one-eighth share in the town.

Andrew Leech was appointed register of the land office, and had a small interest in some manner in the property, but this interest passed to Dr. Yeomans. Leech owed his appointment to the other members of the company.

Horace C. Bacon, who had been a law partner of United States Senator Wells, of Exeter, N. H., in 1855 got the western fever, and had heard of the prospective Sioux City, possibly from Senator Wells, who probably had learned of it from the Iowa senators, Dodge and Jones. He had been a law student in the office of Franklin Pierce, then president. Mr. Bacon came west in the summer of 1855 and reached Sioux City by way of Council Bluffs. He

found the town composed chiefly of about eighteen men who lived in the Jo Leonnais house, but was convinced of the great prospects of the town, and decided to become interested and went to Fairfield, Iowa, the headquarters of the boom town, and bought a one-sixth interest of Henn & Williams' one-third interest. He was no doubt considered a great acquisition, from his supposed acquaintance and influence with the president, and he in fact became a leading factor in the company. He returned to Sioux City in December, 1855.

By the spring of 1856 the prospects looked bright for the future of the company, and there was need of a better organization, so a meeting was held of those interested, in Sioux City, April 1, 1856. There were present at this meeting, Dr. John K. Cook, Jesse Williams, Horace C. Bacon, S. P. Yeomans and possibly Daniel Rider, some of those present representing absent partners, Jones, Dodge, Jackson and Henn. Contracts for sale of lots had been made before that by John K. Cook, as agent of the Sioux City Company, and it was decided to merge all the interests in a new company, which should own all the others and which could do a general business in promoting the town, including the ownership of the Sioux City Ferry Company, which owned the ferry franchise from the state of Nebraska, and they contemplated controlling the town across the river, as Dr. Cook had a claim there.

They named the new company the Sioux City Land & Ferry Company and elected Dr. John K. Cook as president, Horace C. Bacon, secretary, and Dr. S. P. Yeomans, treasurer, and these men constituted a sort of resident executive committee, that transacted all the business. Books were opened and records and accounts were kept, but in fact it was a partnership. They continued to use the name of the Sioux City Company in contracts for sale of lots but the records of these transactions went on the books of the Sioux City Land & Ferry Company. They resurveyed the town

plat of Sioux City East Addition, the work being done chiefly by G. W. F. Sherwin in the spring of 1856, and this plat was used in their lot sales after that. It is said they decided on some changes in the map, but had sold some one or two lots by numbers and by the new survey the description of these lots would not naturally correspond to the old numbers, hence the irregular numbering of the lots in the first row of blocks south of Seventh street, in which the lots commence with number 1 on the east side of the block one lot south of the northeast corner, whereas in all other blocks the lots commence to number at the northwest corner of the block, Seventh street being the limit of the claim bought of Jo Leonnais, and first surveyed.

Another matter that remains of interest is that all the lots in this addition, or nearly all, now exceed in size a few inches the 50x150 feet, the platted size; there is one notable exception, which is the tier of blocks between Nebraska and Jackson streets that are shorter in length than that given.

Mr. Luther C. Sanborn, who came here in the spring of 1856, a friend of Horace C. Bacon, used to relate that he brought a compass and chain with him, and one of the first things he did was to help Mr. Sherwin survey Sioux City East Addition, south of Seventh street, and that Sherwin desired to use Mr. Sanborn's chain, but on comparing it with his own found Mr. Sanborn's shorter; and, not wishing to discredit his own chain, took Mr. Sanborn's to a blacksmith and had it lengthened to correspond with his own, though Mr. Sanborn was sure his own was correct.

The method of marking the lines of the streets was principally by chaining the length of the lots, streets and alleys, east and west, near the river front, and from this base line with the compass sighting north and running the north and south lines, and chaining north setting the lot stakes without in all cases measuring the length of the lots east and west, so

a slight variation in the line of the streets would make some of the blocks wider than others east and west; these two things account for some of the blocks being narrower than others, but averaging more than a present measurement would show.

May 14, 1856, Congress, through the influence of our Iowa delegation, had made a grant of lands in aid of a railroad from Dubuque to Sioux City; and to prevent settlers from rushing in and pre-empting or entering the odd numbered sections of land that would fall within the limits of this grant, where the line of railroad was surveyed, an order was made suspending all entries within those limits, and an order of the General Land Office was also made withdrawing this land from market, and suspending further entries. So this company, by its delay in getting this land as a town site were stopped from entering it, and hence had a rapidly growing town with many lots that they had contracted to sell with no title, and this condition lasted for two years, till July 1, 1858, when it again came into market. But September 16, 1856, they filed with the county recorder a plat of their town, of the parts they claimed, of Sioux City and Sioux City East Addition, the west half of section 28 and the east half of section 29, controlling as they did the United States land offices, and with the influence they had at Washington, they felt secure. But many threats were made from time to time that some one would make an effort to enter the land away from them, that is, some one of the settlers would try and claim a pre-emption on it, or a number of them would combine and beat the old company out of it. Mr. S. T. Davis, one of the settlers of 1856, an attorney, used to say that he was offered \$1,000.00 by a client if he would secure him the entry from the United States of this tract.

The company also controlled the county judge who then acted with all the authority of the present board of supervisors, and on April 14, 1856, when they entered what is Sioux

City, they filed the following documents with the county judge, the first one to apply to Sioux City then entered, and the last one to Sioux City East Addition, on the west half of section 28, which they then named as East Sioux City, but intended for what they later called Sioux City East Addition, Elie Bedard for his tract having adopted the name of East Sioux City for the plat of his tract. This entry on the county judge's record is as follows:

P. 14, 1856, April 14. To the Hon. County Judge of Woodbury County, Iowa: The undersigned, proprietors of Sioux City, respectfully petition you to deed the property entered as a town site in trust for our use and benefit to Stephen P. Yeomans, who is authorized to act as trustee for us in making sale and conveyance of lots in said town to persons who have or may have hereafter make purchase.

Respectfully, etc.,

BERNHART HENN,

JESSE WILLIAMS,

AND OTHERS.

April 15. To the County Judge of Woodbury County. Sir:—The undersigned respectfully petition you to enter as County Judge the west half of section No. 28, township 89, range 47, in trust for the benefit of the owners and occupants of lots in the town of East Sioux City, according to the provisions of the laws of the United States, and of the state of Iowa, in reference to town sites, April 15, 1856.

BERNHART HENN,

JESSE WILLIAMS,

AND OTHERS.

Some of the original owners up to this time had sold portions of their interest. Senator Jones had sold to Pairo & Nourse, some Washington bankers, one-fourth of his interest; James A. Jackson had sold to Robert Boyce, of South Carolina, one-fourth of his interest; Daniel Rider sold most of his interest as follows: one-sixth of it to Cyrus Strong, of Birmingham, N. Y.; one-sixth of it to G. S. Thompson; one-fourth of it to William Mont-

gomery, a Pennsylvania congressman, and one-eighth of it to William R. Oliver, another Pennsylvania congressman. This still left him with one-eighth of his original one-eighth share. These new men took no active part in the company's affairs.

The method pursued by the company in selling lots was to give a receipt or bond signed by John K. Cook as "trustee for Sioux City Company," to the purchaser of any lot, agreeing to give a deed as soon as title could be obtained from the United States. The sales commencing in the fall of 1855 and ending in the fall of 1856. These bonds in some instances were recorded, and in many cases assigned, but generally the company was notified of the assignment, and when the time came that it could make deeds, these bonds were presented. Sales were generally for cash.

In some instances lots were given to persons who would build, as for instance, October 17, 1855, Abraham Kniss was given Lot 6, block 17 in East Addition to Sioux City (northeast corner of Fourth and Pearl streets) if he would erect a good hewed log house one and a half stories high. This became a sort of hotel where it is said fried eggs were ten cents each, and boiled eggs five cents each, because the landlord took all the risk of the soundness of the fried egg, and the guest took his own chances on the boiled egg.

This peculiar contract, before a deed was signed, was twice assigned, once by Kniss to Austin Cole, and by him to Thomas L. Griffey and decided to still another party.

December 6, 1856, the active members of the company got together in Sioux City and decided to divide up the lots. They already had title to most of the part west of Perry Creek in the east half of section 29, and had no doubts as to getting the rest, so reserving the saw mill site just east of the mouth of Perry creek, the depot site where the Northwestern depot now is, and a few other unimportant pieces, and leaving out the lots con-

tracted to be sold, and the Chamberlain quarter section, proceeded to put prices on each lot, and then divided according to the value and the shares of each, some of those present acting for those absent, taking turns in making choice of about a quarter of a block apiece each time around, all were divided, then deeds were made by Cook as county judge to each; and giving a bond for a deed to each one for the part they had not yet entered; they evidently had not kept track of Daniel Rider's transfers of his interest, but gave deed and bond to Rider for all his share except that owned by Yeomans, which, years later, led to much litigation in establishing the interests of Strong, Thompson, Montgomery and Oliver.

The company by this division, and by subsequent hard times depreciating the value of what they had left, stripped itself of financial ability to further promote the town.

Finally, July 1, 1858, the railroad land grant being adjusted, the west half of section 28 again came into market, and was to be offered at public sale by the land offices. The great boom had collapsed in June, 1857. Then the general financial crash that spread over the whole country came, and now that the land was to be sold, it strained the finances of the company to raise the \$2.50 an acre to pay for this west half of section 28, as it had disposed of nearly all its assets before the division of the lots the fall before. It is said a man, one McClellan, came along about that time and bought a lot for cash and put them in funds. But there was the danger that someone or some syndicate would bid on the land and run it up at the land office sale, and precautions were taken to prevent this, but every man living here then in the city had bought a lot and paid for it, and depended on the company to furnish him a title, and times were desperately hard, money scarce, and the vast majority of the people were in a mood to hang a man who would interfere with the company getting the title.

A faithful few were stationed in the front

rank ready for the opening sale, Mr. L. C. Sanborn, being one of these, an old New Hampshire townsman of Horace C. Bacon, who bid in this land without opposition. The public temper would admit of no delay, and the same day, his wife joining, he executed a declaration of trust that he had entered the land with the money of the Sioux City Land & Ferry Company, and in trust for that company and its assigns, and that he would not sell or grant it to any person than this company and its assigns.

This was duly recorded the next day, and at once, Mr. Bacon, as trustee, commenced making deeds to the partners for the lots set off to them in the division and to the purchasers who held the bonds from the company, and during that August and September conveyed most of the lots.

George W. Chamberlain had entered his northeast quarter of section 28, June 19, 1856, but the company had not entered its part, so no division of that had taken place.

After the lots had been mostly divided by Bacon some began to criticise the transaction, suggesting that the only plat filed was that of October 16, 1856, which was signed by no one, but acknowledged by John K. Cook as agent and trustee for the proprietors of Sioux City, and contemplated an entry under the state or national town site law. While this land was entered by Horace C. Bacon and his trust declared in favor of the Sioux City Land & Ferry Company, and neither Bacon or his company had made or acknowledged any plat as required by law, the old one not complying with the law in other respects, it was decided to make an entirely new plat conforming in most respects with the one already filed, and embracing all the land, complying with all legal requirements, Mr. Thomas J. Stone, as surveyor, revising and standing sponsor for the whole plat. This was signed and acknowledged by George W. Chamberlain for his part, Horace C. Bacon for his half section, and by S. P. Yeomans as trustee

for the old Sioux City Company for the part of the east half of section 29, duly acknowledged October 5th, and recorded October 8, 1858.

So it was nearly four years after the survey started, and three years after lots began to be sold before the title of the purchasers was perfected.

George W. Chamberlain soon got his deed to his share of the lots in the northwest quarter of section 28 and deeded to S. P. Yeomans, as trustee for the Sioux City Land & Ferry Company, one-half the lots on his quarter section, giving that company again some undivided lots which they soon had to mortgage to pay the balance due Tootle & Jackson for the old ferry boat, which they had purchased. Lewis Burns and the owners of the saw mill and Milton Tootle finally got their lots on foreclosure.

But the Sioux City Land & Ferry Company, the powerful trust that had among its partners the two United States senators and ex-Iowa congressman, and two Pennsylvania congressmen, with friends in Congress and in the presidential chair, leading Iowa bankers, the county judge and the district judge, could not prevent the energetic young men from gathering about the edges and making additions to their town. This began early in 1856 and we will, in connection with the history of the original company, describe briefly the other plats.

A syndicate of new comers, composed of A. W. Hubbard, Samuel H. Cassady, W. R. Henry, W. H. Frame, W. B. Tredway, bought out the claim of Louis D. Letellier to what is middle Sioux City, and did business under the firm name of A. W. Hubbard & Co., each one having a specific interest, and filed their plat June 30, 1856, though they did not enter the land until later, when William R. Henry entered it and divided up the lots.

Joseph Lionat (Leonnais) entered Floyd City and filed a plat June 19, 1856.

Elie Bedard platted East Sioux City, May 14, 1856.

Andrew M. Hunt and G. W. F. Sherwin August 7, 1856, filed a plat of Hunt & Sherwin Addition, which plat after many years was vacated, and is now part of Pine place, and the S. M. Marsh tract about the city reservoir, Table Addition, between Greenville and Morningside was platted by Marshall F. Moore, November 8, 1856.

Central Sioux City was platted by Hiram Nelson, C. B. Rustin and Jacob Ruth June 8, 1857.

Holman's addition was platted May 17, 1857.

South Sioux City was laid out on the south half of section 34, where the stock yards are now located, and east into the bluffs was platted in 1857 by L. D. Letellier. Clement Lamoreaux, Elie Bedard, W. W. Culver and H. D. Betts. This included the mouth of the Floyd, where the bridge across that stream was, and joined East Sioux City, owned by the same syndicate. They put in a grist and saw mill at the mouth of the Floyd and started some stores there, and got some business men interested, but could not make it win.

North Sioux City was platted by Dr. Franklin Wixon May 14, 1857. Addison Cochran platted South Sioux City, South Division, July 31, 1857, next south to the stock yards.

C. B. Rustin & Co. Addition was platted May 10, 1857. This was a syndicate affair in which C. B. Rustin, Samuel H. Cassidy, A. W. Hubbard and several non-residents were interested.

Meek's, Arthur's and Anderson's Addition was platted December 10, 1857, on the Floyd, where the upper end of the new Omaha railroad yards are located.

Noxon's Addition of outlots was platted September 16, 1857, on the southeast quarter of section 9, being north of the northeastern part of what is now Pierce's Addition. His expectation of suburban homes in the outskirts of the town has not yet been realized.

Frederick A. Wilmans in 1858 platted what he called West Sioux City, without describing

the land, but naming the streets to correspond to what would now be Rose Hill and Higman's Addition.

Means & Kennedy, May 29, 1858, platted their addition out toward Morningside.

Lots in these additions were sold, many to eastern parties, and about every man in the city in 1856 had an interest in some addition or was holding on to a piece of land which he hoped in the near future would be needed. Lots enough were platted in 1856 in Sioux City to satisfy the needs of a population of 200,000 or more, and much of this area remains yet unoccupied or but thinly settled.

In 1856 a German colony, residents of Dubuque, Iowa, with a view of finding some place where they could buy land cheap and plat it into lots and own their homes, was organized and a committee of four was sent to Sioux City to find such a place. These were George Kleffner, Henry Grimme, Henry Cordua and William Reinke. They bought the south 110 acres of Austin Cole's claim, which is now Cole's addition to Sioux City, for \$5,700, July 16, 1856, and they soon conveyed it to a corporation called the Missouri River Land Company, the first three named trustees continuing to act as trustees for the corporation in the division of the lots among the stockholders. Evidently the shares were \$75 each, as the deeds were made in 1857 to a large number of individuals of four and one-half lots each on that consideration, some individuals taking more than one deed.

William Reinke came back in the fall of 1856 to represent the company and take possession of the land. He lived the subsequent winter in a shanty, nearly opposite Floyd Cemetery gate. The winter was a severe one, with deep snow, and he suffered great hardships from inability to get supplies.

In the spring of 1857 Mr. Reinke's family came out, also Henry Cordua and family and one or two other families. F. J. Lambert and

family came at the same time, but did not belong to the colony.

The panic of 1857 or some other cause stopped the migration of the colony, which otherwise must have had a marked influence on the growth of the town, as the few that did come in were prominent figures in our growth.

Mr. Reinke was a gunsmith and lived here till he died, a few years ago. His two daughters are yet alive, Mrs. Caroline Groninger and Mrs. John Haner. Henry Cordua was killed by the Indians, but his family yet remain.

The platting of town sites outside of Sioux City began with W. B. Thompson's town of Floyd's Bluff, the plat of which was filed in the recorder's office in Pottawattamie county on or before July 18, 1853, when the county seat was located there, but no map or plat was ever filed in Woodbury county. The land had not then been entered. He evidently had sold some lots, but in that respect he did as nearly all other town lot proprietors did in this new country, made a survey, had a map made of the prospective town, commenced to sell lots, and then waited to enter the land.

Sergeants Bluffs City, after Floyd's Bluff, was the next town plat staked out, and the first real town started, the survey and staking out preceding that of Sioux City by two or three months. The land for the town site was entered by Moses F. Shinn, of Council Bluffs, being at first platted about the width of forty acres, extending from where the main town now is west to the Missouri river. Moses F. Shinn conveyed to his associates, the proprietors then being Moses F. Shinn, T. Elwood Clark, J. D. M. Crockwell, Samuel F. Watts and Leonard Bates.

It was surveyed by Samuel F. Watts, who certified to the survey November 20, 1854. It was acknowledged by the proprietors at dates from November 6 to November 28, 1854, Clark, Watts and Shinn acknowledging it at Council Bluffs, and Bates and Crockwell at Sergeants Bluffs. It was certified and ap-

proved by Orrin B. Smith, county judge, who ordered Lewis Cunningham to record it, but it was not recorded till August 14, 1855, and the identical plat was again recorded December 28, 1856, probably to cure some supposed defect.

The plans, hopes and expectations of its promoters are shown in the provisions made for the steamboat and ferry landings preserved at the river front and the numerous parks mapped on the plat.

Jefferson Park was set apart for ornamental grounds under control of the city perpetually. Van Buren and Harrison Parks for pleasure and ornamental grounds. Washington Park for ornamental grounds under the control of the county. Monroe Park for a hall and for park purposes, under control of the Masonic fraternity. Adams Park in the same way for the use of the Odd Fellows. Madison Park for a college and Jackson Park for a female academy.

Later, July 14, 1857, a larger plat, including this land and other ground north and south of this original piece, was acknowledged by the owners, making nearly three times as much more than the original plat; this was recorded July 10, 1858, and on this map the name of the owner was placed on every lot, evidently to make of record other plats that had been made. It included the lands of other owners. East and west across the south part of the plat a line of railroad was marked with a passenger station at the east end and a freight depot at the west, near the river bank. The levee was given for a perpetual ferry landing for the Sergeants Bluffs and Dakota City Ferry Company.

Smithland no doubt was surveyed and a map made of it at an early day, but the plat was not recorded till September 23, 1856.

The town of Correctionville was surveyed September 25, 1855, on the southeast quarter, section 34, and southwest quarter, section 35, township 89, range 42, but it only shows nine blocks of eight lots each, occupying only a small

portion of the half section described. It was not recorded until May 26, 1856.

George W. Chamberlain, Hiram Nelson, Francis Chapel, Samuel Ruth, and Charles B. Austin, and Horace C. Bacon of the firm of Henn, Williams, Cook & Company were the proprietors. For a long time it was a mere paper town, and did not materialize for several years. As will be seen by the names, the promoters were young men of the early crop of Sioux City boomers.

The town site fever was an epidemic in those early days and the country for a hundred miles around was dotted with paper towns, many that never went on record, and most of them outside of Woodbury county, but promoted from here. Across the river in Nebraska were Covington, Pacific City, Dakota City, Oneadi, St. Johns, Logan, then Ponca and Ionia in Dixon county, St. Helena, St. James, Opoehee, Niobrara and Wacapoma.

It can not be determined with exact certainty just how many buildings there were in Sioux City when the year 1856 began. There were those heretofore spoken of as belonging to the original settlers as follows:—Joseph Leonnais' original house, the one L. T. Letellier built in Middle Sioux City, Eli Bedard's in East Sioux City, Hiram Nelson's in Central Sioux City, Joseph Leonnais' claim house in Floyds City, Galleneaux' at the Floyd crossing, a shanty at Greenville, Richard E. Rowe's claim shanty, occupied by Henry Angie, across the Floyd east of the new Omaha railroad shops, and Dodson's shanty above Rowe's. Also the log house which Austin Cole built on his claim in north part of Cole's Addition, which still stands enclosed as part of Fred A. Bishop's residence at or near his greenhouses. There were probably other claim shanties farther out.

The business center was along Pearl and Douglas streets. Joseph Leonnais' old house had expanded into a hotel and was then kept by the Benner Brothers, and called the Terrific. The main room contained three double

beds and constituted the office, dance hall, and everything else needed. The Claim Club was organized there. John Hagy and wife soon after bought out this hotel and much improved its reputation and condition.

The Severe Hotel, conducted by Austin Cole, was located at the northwest corner of Douglas and Third streets, where the Merchants Hotel now is.

Another new log hotel, kept by Abraham Kniss, stood at the northeast corner of Pearl and Fourth streets.

The United States Land Office stood opposite on the northwest corner of Fourth and Pearl, and Horace C. Bacon had a log building for a bank at the southwest corner of Third and Pearl.

Charles Sangster had a sort of trading post or general store and saloon at the foot of Douglas street. White and Coplan kept a general store in a tent. These constituted the great metropolis when the spring of 1856 opened and the great immigration began. This was the result of one year's work in the new town.

The agitation for the removal of the county seat to Sioux City culminated early in 1856. The petition of S. P. Yeomans, George Weare and forty-nine others was on March 3 presented to the county judge, asking for this removal of the county seat to Sioux City.

A remonstrance to this removal was signed by T. E. Clark, J. D. M. Crookwell and others, and the matter was submitted to the voters of the county at the election held April 7, 1856. It was the first hotly contested election in the county. Sergeants Bluffs City had not given up its hopes of becoming the chief town of the county and had able, energetic men, and the advantage of possession.

The polling place was there, but the township trustees elected the year before were divided in their choice. J. Clark lived at Sergeants Bluffs City, M. Townsley at his farm about half way between that and Sioux City, and Hiram Nelson, Townsley's son-in-law,

lived at Sioux City. H. D. Clark, the township clerk, also lived at Sioux City. The result of the vote was as follows:

	<i>For.</i>	<i>Against.</i>
Sergeants Bluffs township..	70	45
Little Sioux Township.....	10	26
	—	—
Total	80	71

A majority of nine in favor of removal. It is said the people of Sergeants Bluffs, feeling sore over their defeat, were unkind enough to insinuate that many illegal votes were cast in favor of Sioux City, enough to have changed the result, that fresh arrivals not here long enough to vote, minors, unnaturalized Frenchmen and half-bloods had voted.

Of course, the enthusiastic young men who had carried the election and had reaped the reward of their victory indignantly denied the charge.

There were many arrivals of new men that spring; all wanted land near Sioux City and were not satisfied with town lots. Most of them had a little money, which they wished to use to the best advantage. The settlers of the previous years were making claims to all the land they possibly could, making some slight improvements to notify prospective buyers of their claims, till the one who wanted it could get the money to enter it, or sell his right to someone else. Some persons would have fifteen or twenty claims.

Under the pre-emption laws of the United States a man could hold by settlement 160 acres of land and no more. The United States Homestead Law had not then been enacted. These new men were threatening to take the claims of others under the pre-emption laws, and trouble was likely to ensue. In eastern Iowa, under the same conditions, claim clubs had been organized, so here, all thought, it would be best to regulate the matter, and a meeting was called at the Terrific House and a claim club, with officers, organized. Each member of the association was entitled to take

one quarter section under the pre-emption laws and hold another quarter section as a claim which he might enter from the government or sell, thus giving to each man a right to half a section, and they agreed to protect each other in this right, with force, if necessary. They knew, of course, that 160 acres was all any one could hold by settlement under the laws of the United States, but the right to the other 160 was a right resting on their club law, and an outsider violated it at his peril.

The principal men in the town site company, Dr. Cook and Horace C. Bacon, were members of this club. An illustration of the recognition of this right was in George W. Chamberlain claiming the north half of section 28, part of the town site. There soon came a time when the club was called on to act, and it has its place in the history of Sioux City as the "Angie War."

Richard E. Rowe, a single man, had a claim to the southwest quarter, section 22, range 89, township 49, lying both sides of the Floyd, just east of the new Omaha Railroad shops, and had on it a log house on the east side of the Floyd. He said he had given Henry Angie, a part blood Indian, and his family a right to occupy this house during the previous winter of 1855 and 1856.

Angie was bright enough to understand that Rowe had not bought or pre-empted the land, and that he as an occupant and settler on it might perhaps pre-empt it, and refused to vacate it at Rowe's request. So the latter called on the Claim Club to help him get possession. It was not a time nor an occasion to resort to the courts. Angie was notified that he must vacate or take the consequences. He consulted his French and Indian friends, of whom there was a goodly number then living along the Sioux and on the Floyd and below, as well as some in Sioux City, and he decided to hold on.

Many versions of this affair have been published, some of these taken from rumor and tra-

diction. In some of these accounts love, poison and death are introduced as elements of the story. Rowe himself was well and alive at the time and his poisoning, insanity and death occurred subsequently. We have recently interviewed two participants in that war, Joseph W. Stevens, now of Correctionville, and Herman D. Clark, of New Haven, Conn., and have an older interview with Horace C. Bacon, who was captain of the Claim Club forces, and our account of it is largely based on these interviews, besides the account of it written by Angie's daughters, which is added to this account.

The Claim Club called a meeting, elected Horace C. Bacon to command the company, and fixed the time for taking possession of the claim. The company consisted of sixty-four men, so Mr. Bacon said, with rifles and shot guns. Angie, aware of the proposed attack, called upon his French friends, who assembled at his house. Their commander was a large, fine looking fellow. Wild Kirke was one of the Frenchmen. J. W. Stevens was sent by Captain Bacon as a scout or spy to watch the Angie house and report the disposition of the forces of the enemy. Stevens was an old Californian and had come to Sioux City through Bacon's influence. He concealed himself in the timber, in the ravine and on the bluff west of the Floyd, overlooking the scene; several Frenchmen from over on the Sioux passed near him on their way to Angie's.

Stevens said that he stayed and watched a long time and came back and reported that there were about forty Frenchmen assembled about the house. It was found the attacking force would have to have a boat to cross them over the Floyd, and this delayed them somewhat till one was procured and hauled over. The forces at the proper time were ferried over at a point just north of where Martens Mill now stands, in a bend of the Floyd.

After dinner the forces were ready to start on their march, but about this time it was re-

ported that a party of eight or ten Frenchmen had come unarmed to Sangster's saloon to quench their thirst, possibly thinking there was to be no fight. This was a fatal error for Angie's army. Captain Bacon immediately ordered Joseph W. Stevens and four others to surround the saloon and hold those men there while the rest of the party made an attack on the house, as it would be of great advantage to divide the enemy. So Mr. Stevens, with his party, stationed themselves at the saloon, Mr. H. D. Clark being one of the party.

The Frenchmen took some time to reinforce their courage with the ardent, but finally were ready to start for the seat of war, when they found the door of the saloon closed and guarded. The first one to show his face was confronted by Mr. Stevens with a revolver and ordered to remain inside. Finding themselves unarmed and surrounded, they remained prisoners till later in the day, when the war was over.

The rest of the Americans went toward Angie's house and were ferried over the Floyd in their boat. On their way over they captured one of the Frenchmen, Henry Goulet, and took him along with them. Either by design or accident, a gun was fired from the cabin and wounded Marshall F. Moore slightly in one knee. The captured Frenchmen was sent forward with a demand for unconditional surrender in ten minutes or an attack would be made. This messenger, with the enemy behind him, and the danger of being shot by the occupants of the house before him, sped on in his mission, and was finally admitted to the house. Angie, after noon, thinking the scare was over, had gone away from the house, but got news of the force on the march and returned to his home just before Captain Bacon and his company reached there. He had barricaded the door, ready for an attack, and was disposed to fight.

The attacking party made a flank movement so as to get out of line from a direct fire from

the window, approached the house and prepared a battering ram to demolish the door. Some one from the outside fired a pistol through the window and, it is said, inflicted a slight scalp wound on one of the children.

Negotiations commenced through the door and a sort of truce was declared. The leaders of the French party came out and Angie finally concluded to surrender his claim for \$100, which was paid him.

Possibly, had not the French and Indian forces been scattered by the desire for a fresh drink, and the American attack had not been delayed in getting transportation over the Floyd, there might have been serious bloodshed.

Presumably about every able-bodied American was in the attacking party and all sorts of stories have been told about it.

Learning that Harriett Angie, a crippled daughter of Henry Angie, and Mrs. Charles Brazo, another daughter, were still living at Santee Agency, Mr. John H. Charles last year wrote to them for an account of this event, and they sent it to him, and by his permission we here give their full communication, which contains some other interesting historical matters. It is as follows:

REMINISCENCES OF MISS HARRIETT ANGIE AND
HER SISTER, MRS. VICTORIA BRAZO.

"War Eagle was a Minnesota Indian, who grew up on the Minnesota river. When a young man he came west to the James river and often visited Fort Pierre, then the most prominent trading post in Dakota.

When William Dickson built the trading post known as Fort Vermillion, which was about 1830, War Eagle made that his headquarters. Fort Vermillion was in the bend of the Missouri, above where Elk Point now is.

Bruguier came to Fort Vermillion as clerk for Dickson. While there he became the son-in-law of War Eagle. After Dickson was killed Bruguier left Fort Vermillion, moving around

to different points. It was in 1849 that he settled permanently at the mouth of the Big Sioux and built his establishment at the place where the park now is. It was in 1849 when Bruguier settled at the mouth of the Big Sioux that War Eagle and his clan made that his headquarters, although he had hunted over that region for twenty years.

Previously to the coming of War Eagle to the Missouri river, the chief who held domain in the region about Sioux City was *Pte-yu-te-sui*, a Yankton Sioux. The white people called him *Little Dish*. War Eagle was not the son of Little Dish, but was made chief on his own merits.

As to what you speak of as the "Angie War," the Angie descendants, who are quite numerous, do not like the term. Their account of Mr. Henry Angie and the claim quarrel is as follows:

Mr. Angie was a prominent man among the Frenchmen who were in the employ of the American Fur Company on the Missouri river. He had some Indian blood in him and spoke French, English and Indian. For these reasons he was often employed as guide and interpreter. His wife was a half-breed, but not of French extraction. Her father was Robert Dickson, a Scotch trader, who was once a colonel in the British army. Mr. Angie was with his brother-in-law, William Dickson, when he built Fort Vermillion. As his family became large, he wanted to settle down, and did so with a number of Frenchmen, who opened farms in the neighborhood of Elk Point, but the Yankton Indians made complaint, as their title to the land west of the Big Sioux had not been relinquished, so that settlement was broken up.

Mr. Angie went to Minnesota for a time, that his children might attend schools, which were then being started there. It was in 1854 that he moved his family back to the Missouri. He spent the first winter near Sergeants Bluffs. The lands there were then open for settlement.

A score or more of French families had come from Fort Vermillion and elsewhere and were opening farms in the neighborhood.

There were few Americans who had taken claims, too, but hardly anyone stayed in that vicinity that winter. A man named Townsley lived at Sergeants Bluffs with his family, and two young men named Hiram Nelson and Rufus Rowe lived with him. Everyone there was taking a claim, and Mr. Angie, desiring to make a home for his family, that winter selected a claim west of the Floyd, to the east of Sioux City. He built a log house on it, and in the early spring moved his family in it, and that summer he broke ground and raised a crop of corn and filed on the land.

That summer came a rush of white settlers. The town of Sioux City was laid out and claims taken all around. There seems to have sprung up considerable race prejudice between the white settlers and the French, who had been there before them and were more or less related to the Indians.

Mr. Angie was informed, soon after he located, that the claim had been taken before, and he should get off of it. But no proof was given him that either statement was true, so he paid no attention to them.

After awhile he was told a band of American settlers had been organized to drive him off, but he did not believe they would do anything, and went ahead with his work. His family, however, were troubled about the talk and so told their Indian relatives, several families were in the neighborhood, to get out of the way of the trouble. Some of them, like "Grey Face," said, "Why, no; if the Americans are going to pitch onto you, we will stay and help you out." But Mrs. Angie especially persisted, and so they left.

After a while the rumor was started the Americans had set the day when they were going to come and tear down Angie's house. The French in the vicinity found out the day and early in the morning all came with their

guns to Angie's house to defend him. They waited around all morning, but no one came. Angie had said all the time they would not come, and at noon the rest began to think the same and scattered off to get their dinner. They, however, left their guns in the house. After dinner Mr. Angie himself went away, and no one was left but the women and children.

What was their astonishment in the afternoon to see forty or fifty men coming from toward town. Before they got to the house, however, Mr. Angie came galloping up from another direction. Jumping off, he ordered all the family except the oldest boy to run for the brush and hide, and he would stay with the boy and defend the house.

They all ran out, but Harriett, who could not walk, and the baby, whom she was holding, and Mrs. Angie, who refused to go. Mr. Angie then pulled a big cart across the door, which he then shut and barricaded on the inside.

Then he looked after the guns and kept peeping out of the window at the men who were walking up; some with guns and some with axes. As they came up around the house Mr. Angie became very much excited and declared no man would tear his house down while he was alive. The crowd came up around the house and some of them leaned against it, but were slow about doing anything. He wanted them to commence, so he took his gun and fired it into the floor. The men then ran and got behind a shanty that stood near by. From there they commenced firing at the house. The folks inside kept out of range of the door, but the splinters flew in their faces. Mr. Angie was then determined to return the fire, but his wife and son held on to him so he couldn't.

After a while the firing quieted down and they could hear the men talking excitedly. It appears that one of the Frenchmen named Goulett had come up and was trying to make some compromise with them and have it settled peaceably. He did not want any bloodshed.

Then he went to the door and wanted in. Angie did not want anyone to come in. He wanted to fight it out himself. But Goulett was badly frightened and begged to be let in.

They let him in. Then he wanted Angie to leave. He said it was the only way to save trouble. He wanted Angie to name some sum he would take to leave. But Angie did not want to sell. He begged him to do so, but he would not. Then two or three of the Americans came to the door and wanted to come in and talk it over. Angie did not want to talk it over, but the family let them in. They said they had collected from the crowd \$100, which they had in their hands, and they wanted Mr. Angie to take it and save trouble, but he would not. His wife wanted peace and tried to get him to do something, but he did not want to be driven off that way. When they could not get him to do anything they put the money in his wife's hands and the crowd dispersed. When Mr. Angie cooled off he concluded discretion was the better part of valor and gave up his claim.

Joseph W. Stevens further reported that after the matter was adjusted that day with Angie, and the members of the attacking party returned to town, some of them went to Sangster's saloon to celebrate their victory and the peaceful settlement. The Frenchmen who had been imprisoned there fixed some sort of poison in a pair of whisky, with which they treated their late American enemies, and all who drank any great quantity were taken sick, some severely. One man died and Richard E. Rowe, the man about whose claim the trouble originated, became so sick that he never recovered, his mind being affected. Rowe went away and died not long after. The lips of several of the party swelled from the effects of the drink.

It has been said that Rowe had been somewhat attentive to Victoria Angie, which was his reason for allowing Angie to move into his house, but this is denied. That so far as Victoria having lovers in the American colony,

"Bill" Craven at that time was a regular visitor.

Mrs. Sangster gives some information, in part a somewhat different version of Rowe's illness, to the effect that Rowe was boarding at Austin Cole's hotel and that an Indian girl, We Washita, who waited on the table there, was persuaded by a friend of the Angies to put poison, some Indian drug, into Rowe's coffee, and that, concealing the vial containing it in her sleeve, she secretly poured it in his coffee, with the result that he became sick, his mind affected, and that he went home and later died.

The postoffices were established at Sergeants Bluffs City, with Leonard Bates as postmaster, and at Sioux City, with Dr. John K. Cook as postmaster, in 1855, probably the one at Sergeants Bluffs a short time before the other, but no contract had been let for carrying the mail from Council Bluffs, and they had to depend on special conveyances or persons who went to Council Bluffs for freight to bring up the mail bags. Dr. Cook is said to have carried the mail around in his hat for delivery.

When Dr. S. P. Yeomans was on his way to Sioux City in 1855 he found at Council Bluffs a large number of mail pouches from the General Land Office at Washington, D. C., with his land office books and supplies, but was told there was no public conveyance to take them to Sioux City, so he prevailed on the Western Stage Company to send up a stage for himself and his mail bags. The journey occupied two days and was the first stage that came into Sioux City. In the course of the winter this stage company put on a regular conveyance and mail route.

For a long time B. M. Pizey carried the mail and did the errands along the route. He was a native of Essex county, England, coming to America when a boy, and had driven stage in Illinois. He was a quiet, sober man, who made no noise and was faithful and attentive to his duties and was variously called "Preacher" and

"Old Reliable." The hardships of such a life were great, the road along the Missouri bottom being at times horrible. The story was told of him or some like driver who was expected from Council Bluffs with his mail and needed provisions at a time when they were nearly out of supplies, the hungry people were waiting his arrival. At last driver and wagon appeared, covered with mud, and with no freight but a single barrel of whisky, and with the report that the roads were so bad that he had been obliged to leave his freight of flour and other provisions from time to time along the road and had to take choice of what he would bring through, and the waiting company at once voted his judgment correct. Mr. Pizey is still living at Dakota City, Nebraska, at the good old age of eighty-four.

We have spoken of the railroad grant which was passed May 14, 1856, granting land to the state of Iowa in aid of a railroad from Dubuque to Sioux City, giving it every odd numbered section within six miles on each side of the line to be located, and in case of previous sale or entry of any of these lands, they could take as indemnity for those so lost other lands in odd numbered sections within fifteen miles of this line, and as it would take some time to locate this line to fix these limits within which the land could be located, and in the meantime a large amount of it would be entered by individuals, the parties interested procured an order from the General Land Office to suspend further cash entries and pre-emptions in the prospective district or limits.

The state early in July, 1854, granted these lands to the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company. So Sioux City had secured a prospective railroad whose munificent land grant seemed to assure a speedy building of the road and promised a great future for the town.

They little realized that the panic of 1857, the war, and natural delays would postpone the completion of this road for thirteen years as, in fact, did occur. The Sioux City en-

thusiasts of those days saw a great future for the town, and town lots held a high value; sales were mostly made for cash and money lenders got a high rate of interest.

Persons who were in Sioux City from 1886 to 1892 know how, with a natural rapid growth and development of the town, real estate prices rose rapidly. But it seems hard to believe that with so very small a town in 1856 people could become so sanguine of a great growth and fabulous values of town lots. To the new comer the natives seemed crazy over prices of town lots, but they soon became as crazy as the rest.

At the beginning of 1856 the mercantile business in Sioux City was on a small scale. Charles Sangster had but a small stock, and White and Copeland's tent expanded into a store that was not much larger. There was no building material at hand except logs.

As part of the plan of promoting the town it was necessary to have a saw mill, the nearest one being that of Watts & Robinson at Sergeants Bluffs, which was inadequate for a growing town. Then the freighting of merchandise from Council Bluffs was too expensive and tedious. Steamboats did not then make regular trips up the river, except the American Fur Company's boats or those chartered for government freight.

So James A. Jackson, one of the town promoters, a partner in the firm of Tootle & Jackson, having stores at Omaha and Council Bluffs, went to St. Louis and chartered the steamboat Omaha for a trip to Sioux City, paying the captain, it is said, \$24,000 for the trip, with a cargo valued at \$70,000, two-thirds of which was for Sioux City, the rest for their stores below.

This freight consisted of a saw mill and equipment, furniture, dry goods, hardware and groceries, needed for a general store. We have now before us the bill of lading for the saw mill equipment shipped on that boat, which was preserved by Sanborn & Follett, who after-

ward bought the saw mill. It is from King-lands & Ferguson's Phoenix Foundry at St. Louis, billed to Tootle & Jackson, Sioux City, on steamboat Omaha, Holland, master; Kirchival, clerk; dated May 21, 1856, enumerating boiler, engine and chimney, in all forty-six pieces and weighing 20,050 pounds.

This was the first steamboat arrival, occurring early in June, and furnished the place with many much needed supplies. Mr. Jackson remained several weeks and left his store in the hands of Samuel Holland, probably the one who appeared as master of the boat in the bill of lading, and later they shipped from St. Louis lumber for a store, already framed, and erected it at the northeast corner of Second and Pearl streets, the first frame store to be erected in Sioux City.

We might say here that afterward many buildings were shipped here in the same way, the lumber already framed, some of which are yet standing; part of these were built by the town company and sold. The saw mill was speedily erected by the company at the northwest corner of Second and Water streets, the building that contained it still standing there, and this saw mill became a great factor in the early growth of the town. Many logs had been cut the winter before. It was operated for the company that season, Joseph B. Flagg, John F. Ward, Luther C. Sanborn and J. W. Stevens at different times being engaged in it.

December 6, 1856, when the company divided its lots, they also divided the sawed lumber on hand and agreed among themselves to use considerable of the plank in building sidewalks in front of their property to give the town a metropolitan appearance; some of them were accused of violating the agreement and using it for building purposes.

The mill itself was sold to Ward, Flagg & Sanborn, without the ground, for \$6,000 and the logs for \$560.47, and Ward and Flagg soon sold their interest to J. L. Follett, and the new firm of Sanborn & Follett operated it for over

twenty years and existed as a co-partnership for over forty years.

The price of lumber was high in those days; one may say he paid \$110 a thousand for the little pine lumber he used for the window and door casings for his house, otherwise built of cottonwood.

The mercantile business centered in these early years along the levee from Douglas to Water street and up Pearl to Fifth street, and soon the real estate and other offices were located on Douglas street from Fifth to Seventh streets.

The residences were chiefly above Fifth street, as the ground was much higher and drier there. Until the streets were raised and graded in later years, there was a well defined bench, as it was called, of about a four-foot rise in the ground just north of Fifth street, extending from Perry Creek east and crossing Fifth street south at about Jackson street, and then going east again, and just south of this bench the ground was lower than farther south toward the river, making a sort of slough, and one of the early improvements was to fill in Pearl street across this low ground. Above the bench good well water was found, but below that shallow wells furnished very poor water. The bench line had evidently once been the bank of the river and been filled in again.

Space will not permit of a detailed continuation of the history of the county; much of it will be found in the individual biographies of the older citizens, and records of it are preserved.

The panic of June, 1857, stopped the great immigration, and so far as the town's population was concerned it was out of business. The real estate business was dead; professional men tried farming and stock raising to help out their incomes, and many of those who could raise money enough left.

Sergeants Bluffs tried to keep up its courage and did not acknowledge itself defeated by the loss of the county seat, the establishment

the United States Land Office at Sioux City and the land grant for the railroad there. So far as wagon communication with the rest of the world was concerned, that town was the nearest to Council Bluffs and to the country east, by way of Smithland, and they had their ferry across into Nebraska, and in the spring of 1857 Dr. Crockwell got a steam ferry boat from Omaha and ran it that year. It was first run by a man named Nichols on July 4th, that year. They had a steamboat excursion on this craft, going up the Big Sioux, and a dance was one of the features of the party.

They also started a newspaper, probably in August, 1857, the *Western Independent*, spoken of by some as the *Sergeants Bluffs Independent*. It was published a few months and then went to Sioux City.

Sergeants Bluffs had a store early in 1856 kept by a man by the name of Harry Lyon, possibly the first in the county, and the first sermon there was preached in that store by Rev. William Black, early in 1856, and the boys then were as irreverent as now, as some of them were playing cards under the store counter while the sermon was being delivered.

A saloon was started in the town by Joe Otten, and as he indirectly contributed to the naming of one of the streams of the county, we might here speak of the original names of some of these streams.

There had come to be considerable travel from Smithland to the west end of the county, which mostly followed along under the bluff as it came down to the bottom land, but there were no bridges across the streams. So it was agreed by the citizens at each settlement that they would at a given day meet at what is now the Big Whisky and bridge this stream and the one next west.

The Sergeants Bluffs people notified all able-bodied men who could go to be on hand, among them Joe Otten. Either he thought his business would suffer in his absence or that kind of work would not agree with him, but he offered

instead to furnish some whisky, and that day came over to W. P. Holman's hotel to get a jug to put it in. C. J. Holman, then a good sized boy, found a jug and took it over for Otten to fill, but Otten found himself short on whisky and then added brandy to fill it up, and this went with the party.

When they met the Smithland bridge builders the latter were provided with a keg of liquor, which was first used by the whole party, and the bridge was completed over the larger stream that day and the whole party camped that night on higher ground between the two streams. It was warm fall weather and they were all tired, the water was poor and mosquitoes were bad, and as there were about two dozen in the party the keg was exhausted before bed time, and they called for the little jug, as they called it, in contrast with the larger three-gallon keg, and this mixed liquor was too much for most of the party, and, as one of them later expressed it, they were soon drunker than lords. One of the Sharp boys from Sergeants Bluffs first called the keg the Big Whisky and the jug the Little Whisky, and before they parted, by unanimous consent the two streams were called the Big and Little Whisky, which names remain to this day. The party were so disabled by this night's work that they all went home without building the bridge over the Little Whisky.

Elliott Creek was named after Alexander Elliott and his brothers, who settled on that stream.

Camp Creek was so named from it being a favorite place for camping over night, or for meals on the journey from Smithland west.

Wolf Creek was named at an early day from wolves being seen frequently in that vicinity.

Pearson Creek was so named from an early settler near Correctionville, Moses H. Pearson.

The Little Sioux Valley had its Indian troubles. The winter of 1856-1857 was a hard one for all parties. The snow was deep, the food scarce, game hard to find, and the Indians suf-

ferred more than the rest, and knowing there were only a few whites, they were inclined to be insolent and thievish.

The Inkpadutah band, that camped above Smithland that winter, was said to be a sort of renegade lot from the Winnebagos and Sioux. These Indians claimed they found some corn ungathered in the field under the snow and scraped off the snow and got a blanket load of it. The whites discovered them carrying it and accused them of theft, which the Indians denied. So the whites determined to get rid of them and organized a band of twenty-one men and elected Seth Smith, who lived just over the line in Monona county, as captain, he being the owner of a fine suit of militia regimentals.

These men went to the Indian camp and ordered them to leave. The Indians made excuses for delay, said they wanted to go to visit the Omaha Reservation and make peace. The whites, to make sure of safety, took the guns away from the Indians, and it was claimed that some of the whites struck some of the Indians, either then, or about that time. The Indians left, going north, committing depredations on the way, and finally ending with the famous Spirit Lake massacre. The Indians were in a mood for trouble, but found this Smithland colony too well prepared for action. The names of the men in this company, so far as could be recalled in after years, were, Seth Smith, captain, and O. B. Smith, Eli Lee, M. L. Jones, Edward Howe, John Howe, Eli Boyd, Jim Kerby, William Turman, Wesley Turman, John Kinnea, Thomas Nagle, M. B. Mead, Thomas Davis, John Floyd, Thomas Bowers, Jonathan Leach and A. Livermore.

The names furnish a partial list at least of the inhabitants at that time.

The Spirit Lake massacre caused great uneasiness all through the country, and further trouble was feared, but there were too many settlers, and the band was too small, and the uprising did not spread to other bodies of Indians.

After the panic of 1857 there was much to retard the settlement of the country. The War of the Rebellion engaged the attention of the whole country, and called for just that class of men that go into a new settlement, and it left the Indians without the usual amount of restraint.

In the early days a small detachment of United States troops had been stationed across the Sioux in Dakota Territory, and some of the officers became interested in Sioux City property. General Lyon was one of these.

Early in 1861 rumors of depredations by Indians came from various quarters and people from the country north moved into town. The people thought they had better organize a company to protect themselves, and wrote to the Governor. The petition was circulated and sixty-seven names signed agreeing to join the company, and they were ordered to elect officers. William Tripp was elected Captain, Dr. W. R. Smith, 1st Lieutenant, A. J. Millard, 2nd Lieutenant, and J. W. Stevens, 1st Sergeant. It was practically a mounted company, each man furnished his own horse, and they charged up their time only when on duty, and their equipment and commissary outfit was after frontier rather than military order.

The first expedition was up the Sioux to Rock river, where there was a rumor of Indians. Lieutenant Smith was in command with 15 men, wagons for supplies, but no tents. The party returned, having seen no Indians.

Another expedition went to Sioux Falls and Spirit Lake but the enemy was not encountered. There were 24 men in the party and they carried their tents in one wagon. Near Spirit Lake they came to a place showing signs of Indians, and followed their tracks from an American horse with a shoe on one foot which they had, but the trail suddenly ended. John Currier was accidentally slightly wounded in the hip on this trip in jumping into the wagon and in some way discharging his gun.

Early in 1861 there was a report of Indians on the Little Sioux, and the company went over to Smithland and on up the Little Sioux to Correctionville, hearing of Indians but not encountering any. They were met by another company of men under Captain Morton, from about Melbourn in Plymouth county. Small parties of men were detailed to the different houses around the Correctionville settlement to act as guards for the night. Sergeant J. W. Stevens, with Isaac Pendleton, William Roberts, N. W. Pratt, Adam Faulk and perhaps one more, were sent to the house of Morris Kellogg, near the Sioux.

In the night the Indians were observed chasing horses in the pasture, trying to catch them. The soldiers' horses were in the log barn near the house, the door of which was closed with a chain. The Indians came toward the barn, seven of them, and as Sergeant Stevens said, when the first one came around the barn in sight, he warned the men at the house not to shoot until all of them came in view in front of the barn, but William Roberts got excited, and by accident or nervousness discharged his gun in opening the door. This drew the fire of the Indians into the door. Roberts was shot in the breast, from the effects of which he died about four months afterward. Mr. Pendleton was shot in the forehead with a ball which glanced, inflicting a flesh wound. The Indians then fled down the river bank out of sight. It is said that Mr. Pendleton, who was afterwards District Judge, was angered the instant the ball hit him, and instantly ran out of doors, calling upon his associates to charge, but the enemy was out of sight. As soon as it was light enough the company started in pursuit, following the trail most of the day.

Shortly after the affray at Correctionville on July 9th, Henry Cordua and Thomas Roberts, a brother of the William Roberts shot at Correctionville, two much esteemed citizens, went out from Sioux City with a wagon to gather some new potatoes in a field in Bacon Hollow

about a mile east of Greenville, and south of the Correctionville road.

The men not returning that night, their wives became anxious and went to their friends but it was not deemed prudent to go in the night, so in the morning at daylight several members of the military company went out to try to find them. They first found the wagon, the horses being gone. Cordua was found first. He was lying on his back, his fingers gripped in the armholes of his vest. He was shot in the stomach, and the grass was tramped down for a rod square, probably by him in his death struggle. Roberts was found next by J. W. Stevens. He lay with his leg curled under him, his hand on his heart; shot through the back, the ball lodging in the palm of his hand, and a full pail of water by his side. He evidently had gone down to the creek for a pail of water, and was shot on his way back, about the time they were getting ready for dinner.

The company started at once in pursuit and followed the trail up above where LeMars is, and camped that night, having had nothing to eat that day, having started before breakfast. Captain Tripp thought under the circumstances it was useless to pursue farther, so the party returned home.

In the fall another expedition was made to Spirit Lake by a company, stopping some ten days at Cherokee, but encountered no Indians, and then this company was disbanded as an organization. It was never mustered into service. It had received from the Governor about forty muskets of the old Harper's Ferry make. It had answered its purpose, and had protected the settlements, and made the roving Indians shy of this region.

Captain A. J. Millard in the summer of 1861 organized a company properly called the Sioux City Cavalry Company, recruited from this and other counties, which operated in this part of the state against the Indians in 1861, 1862 and 1863; went with General Sully in his expedi-

tion against the Indians in Dakota as his body guard and at the battle of Whetstone Hill took 136 prisoners, and later that year were consolidated with the Seventh Iowa Cavalry as Company "I" and remained about Sioux City till mustered out in the fall of 1864.

News of the New Uln, Minn., massacre reached the nearer settlement at Algona in the latter part of August, 1862, and the citizens held a meeting, at once a volunteer company was raised, and a committee was sent to Des Moines to procure from Governor Kirkwood arms and ammunition, and for authority to put the company in proper form; they sent another committee to Minnesota for information as to the massacre and threatened danger. In view of this and information from other places, Governor Kirkwood on August 29, 1862, made an executive order authorizing S. R. Ingraham of Des Moines, Iowa, to take charge of the work of protecting the northern frontier, promising to send arms and ammunition to Fort Dodge and placed \$1,000.00 at his disposal for use where it might be needed, and advised him to communicate with Captain A. J. Millard of Sioux City, commanding a company of mounted men raised for United States service. The Iowa Legislature was in extra session and authorizing the raising of troops, and September 12, 1862, Governor Kirkwood issued an order for the raising of five companies, one at Sioux City, and for the election of officers and a Lieutenant Colonel. The men were required to furnish their own horses. Five companies were raised from Woodbury and Monona counties, commanded by Captain Jerome M. White. This company was enlisted September 27, and mustered in October 7, 1862.

James A. Sawyer of Sioux City on November 7, 1862, was elected Lieutenant Colonel by the men to command the five companies. He had served in the Mexican war in Company E, Tennessee Cavalry, had enlisted in the Sioux City Volunteer Cavalry on September 27, 1861, to go South, but his company was required for

frontier service. He had been elected First Lieutenant in Captain Millard's company until August, 1862.

Lieutenant Sawyer in September was at Spirit Lake in temporary command of Captain Millard's company in September when the first companies were being raised. Up to the time of the election of Colonel Sawyer the troops and all arrangements were in charge of S. R. Ingraham.

These troops were distributed from Estherville, Iowa, to Sioux City, those nearest being at Correctionville, West Fork, Sioux City, and Melbourn in Plymouth county, opposite where Hinton now is, and acted with Captain Millard's Cavalry, part of whom were at Sioux City and part at Spirit Lake.

As is usual in such cases, the rumors of danger were often the worst farthest from the real seat of war, and all the settlements in Northwestern Iowa were thoroughly alarmed. A stockade was built at Correctionville.

Colonel Sawyer, soon after his election, inspected his line of frontier stations, and December 12, 1862, reported to the Governor, and signed his report as Lieutenant Colonel Commanding Northwestern Frontier Forces, but when the commissions to the officers were received soon after, there appeared after the name of the company the letters "N. B. B." without further explanation. Nathaniel B. Baker, Adjutant General of Iowa, was written to for information as to their meaning, and he playfully replied that they stood for N. B. Baker, or Northern Border Brigade, just as you choose, so in Iowa history these troops are known as the Northern Border Brigade.

There was no trouble with the Indians that fall or winter, but in March, 1863, news came that the Indians had massacred a party of seven Norwegians in Minnesota, and this brought out rumors of Indians all along the line. Colonel Sawyer made reports to the Governor from time to time, and one of April 7, 1863, concerns Woodbury county. Septem-

ber 26, 1863, Adjutant General Baker issued an order disbanding the Brigade, but ordering a new company to be organized out of their forces. Captain Jerome M. White with nearly all his men in Company "E" remained and became part of the new company.

In the meantime Brigadier General Alfred Sully, commanding the United States District of Dakota, which included sixteen counties in Northwestern Iowa, had his headquarters in Sioux City, and from October, 1863, to the end of the year he and the Adjutant General of Iowa exchanged communications whereby the United States Cavalry took charge of the defense, and December 30, 1863, this last company of state troops was mustered out of the service.

These troops were in the service and pay of the state, and though the United States was protecting the frontier against Indians it would not pay these Iowa soldiers, or give Iowa credit for them upon its quota for soldiers for putting down rebellion. No doubt the thorough organization of the troops and their presence protected this section from Indian raids and outrages, which otherwise would have been perpetrated on the people, and for a thinly settled community Woodbury county furnished her share, and counting also Captain A. J. Milard's company, and those who entered other Iowa regiments that went south, this county has reason to be proud of her record.

Among the things done by the Woodbury county paid border brigade were:

A stockade was built at Correctionville, near where the C. & N. W. R. R. has its freight house.

Another stockade was built at Cherokee.

On the Westfork, near the Plymouth and Woodbury county line, a detachment of the company under John W. Lewis, Agt., built four log houses and stables in the fall of 1862, and put up hay for their horses. Some of the company wintered there.

The Sioux City Company, finding that the

flat boat that was used as a ferry across the river inadequate and unsatisfactory, in the spring of 1857 bought a steam ferry boat called the Lewis Burns at a cost of about \$7,000.00. The purchase was made through Tootle & Jackson. This boat was operated for it two or three years by Elijah Robinson, but it was a losing venture. It had paid only \$3,000.00 on the purchase price and owed the balance, and August 27, 1859, got an extension of one year by giving a note for the balance of \$3,827.02, secured by a mortgage on its lots in the Chamberlain purchase, and lost them under foreclosure later.

Seth E. Swiggett came from Cincinnati in April, 1856, bringing with him press and material for starting a weekly newspaper. The first number was dated July 4, 1857, and was named the Sioux City, Iowa, Eagle; a complete file of this paper is in the public library, and contains much of interest. This was probably the first paper published in the county, though Sergeants Bluffs was not far behind, as Cummings & Ziebach commenced the publication of the Western Independent there in August, 1857. Files of this paper are not preserved, so the exact date can not be given. F. M. Ziebach, one of the publishers, is yet alive in South Dakota, and A. M. Holman, who acted as printer's devil, still resides at Sergeants Bluffs. The Eagle in its first issue says: "We learn a paper is to be started at Sergeants Bluffs," which seems to corroborate the claim that the Eagle was first published. After seven or eight months the outfit of the Western Independent was moved to Sioux City, and the name changed to the Sioux City Register, F. M. Ziebach being proprietor. Later William Freeny bought it. The Eagle was consolidated with it in 1860 and its publication continued until 1861.

The Grasshopper Invasion.—Probably no calamity in the history of the county so seriously affected the people as the long continued invasion of the grasshopper, and it is hard now

to realize that such a scourge could be inflicted upon a people and pass away never to return.

Residents of the present day who were not eye witnesses of the devastation wrought by them and their migrations and habits will hardly believe the true story.

So far as we can ascertain they came or appeared in this county in August, 1857, in considerable numbers, but there was little crop planted and they did not deposit their eggs, and did no serious damage. They came again in 1864 in July, when they nearly destroyed all cultivated vegetation, and deposited their eggs, which were hatched next spring, and again the new crop was destroyed. They did not on this occasion go farther south or east than Sergeants Bluffs. About September 8, 1867, they appeared in great numbers all over Northwestern Iowa as far east as Boone and Fort Dodge, coming from the northwest in clouds so as to look like a continuous fleecy cloud passing over, and they almost covered the ground in places where they alighted. The writer has counted fifty of them on one stalk of corn, and they would gather on the railroad track in sufficient numbers to stop a train of cars; that is, the crushed hoppers would so oil the track that the wheels could not get sufficient hold. They came down like flakes of snow, and on alighting would eat everything, crops, bark of trees, clothes and would eat the rough exterior of fence boards.

A grain or corn field would be consumed in a few hours. They might go away in a day or two, or stay until they died in the fall, depositing their eggs in the ground, in which case the eggs hatched in the spring and the young grasshoppers, being then too young to fly, would eat the young grain and corn as it came up. Some farmers sought to protect the new crop by digging trenches around their land into which the young grasshopper would jump unable to get out, and after they were old enough, the latter part of May or June, they would fly away, or perhaps come back, or some

others of their kind appear and eat up anything left. Then in the summer the danger was that they would come again and repeat the process.

After they had hatched out in the spring of 1868 and flew away they did not reappear in any damaging numbers till 1873, and the danger was supposed to be over. By this latter date the farming part of the community had filled up considerably, and they did great damage, and continued with more or less regularity until 1879.

The distress from the loss of crops in 1873 was so great that petitions were sent to the legislature and an appropriation of \$50,000.00 was made to buy seed wheat for the destitute settlers in Northwestern Iowa, and donations were made by public and private charity to aid these destitute families, who in many cases had lost their entire crops.

The destitution in Woodbury county was great, but the then newly settled region north of Correctionville suffered most, and it was known for some time as "Poverty Ridge." It was a veritable scourge, and many abandoned their farms and left the country. At the time of the last invasion, covering a large territory, it would seem as if by some common understanding, or perhaps the wind being just right, they all started on their departing flight from Sioux City to Ft. Dodge within the same hour.

It would be impossible to give the names of all the settlers who came here in 1856; some of them are yet living, as well as some of those of the earlier years, and many who were children in those years are yet living. Of those in Sioux City before 1856, there are yet alive George Murphy, Louis D. Letellier, George Wear, Herman D. Clark, Mrs. Mary Ann Sangster, Joseph Leonnais, Jr., born in 1853, Josephine Leonnais Parent, born June 15, 1855, Rose Bruguier Dubois, Julia Bruguier Conger, living at Yaukton Agency, another daughter of Bruguier, Mrs. Foster, lives in

New York City, Eugene Brugnier lives at Standing Rock, William and Samuel Brugnier are now living up the Missouri river.

There may be some other survivors in the rest of the county. Gibson Bates, the oldest living resident of the county, is yet here, Leonard Bates, and his sisters, Mrs. Miller and Mrs.

Beck, are yet alive. We have spoken of many who were in the county in 1856.

The allotted space will not allow us to follow the history of the county into the later days, when the public records afford material for the historian. We have not aimed to continue in detail after 1856.

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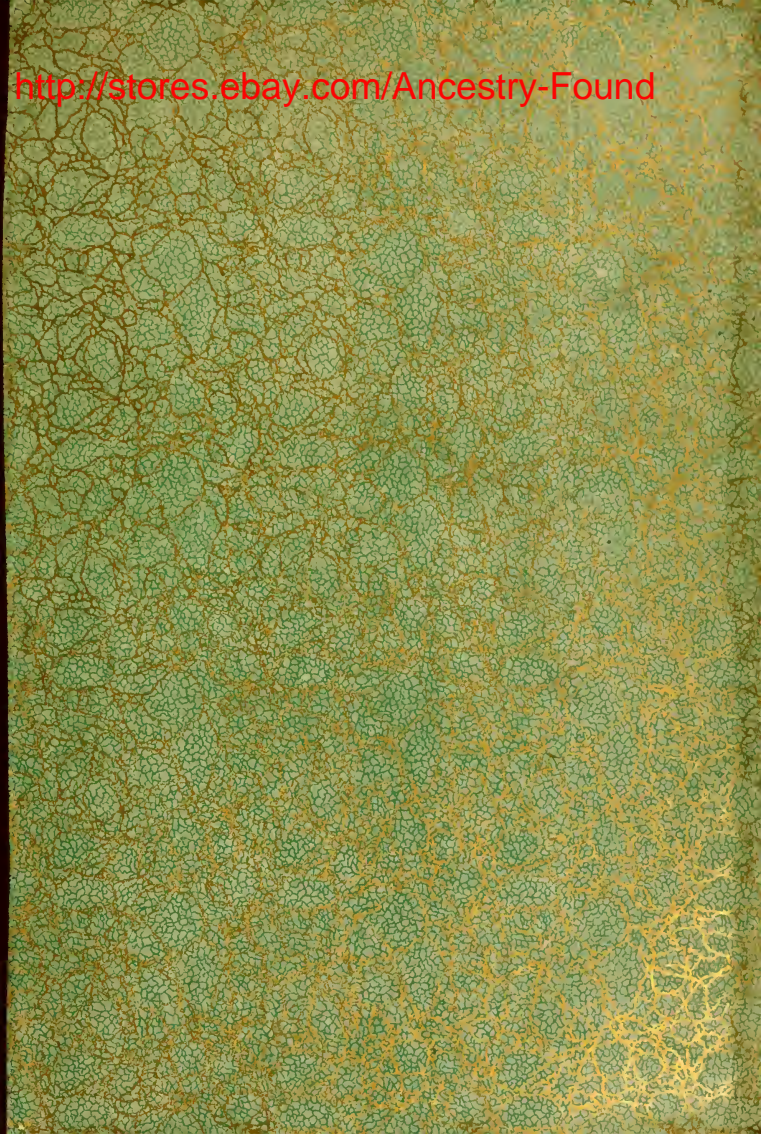




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