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PAST AND PRESENT
OF
SHELBY COUNTY

IOWA

Vol. 7

By
EDWARD S. WHITE, B.A., LL. B.



Pages 1-785

ILLUSTRATED

1915
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dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Herron, of Atlantic, assisted by Rev. Bailey, synodical superintendent. Rev. D. Shenton was at that time pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, and also assisted in the service.

Mr. Lewis concluded his services with the church early in 1888, and the pulpit was not regularly supplied until the call of Rev. J. H. Carpenter, who began his work June 1, 1888, and was installed July 10, 1889. Mr. Carpenter remained the leader of the church until July 27, 1895, this being the longest that any minister has been pastor of this church.

On the first of January, 1896, Rev. Albert Aston became the pastor in charge, and continued until January 1, 1901, exactly five years. During his ministry the church made the greatest growth it had made up to that time. The seed that had been faithfully sown was bringing forth its fruit. During the seven years following the work of Mr. Aston the church was served by Rev. Walter Irwin, May 1, 1901, to November 1, 1903; Rev. Thomas W. Leard, January 1, 1904, to February 25, 1906; and Rev. R. S. Weinland, May 1, 1906, to August 1, 1908.

Rev. W. B. Lampe first supplied Shelby about four months during the summer of 1909, and returned as pastor on September 1, 1910. At that time there were ninety-eight active members on the roll. The attendance at the services of the church gradually increased, and soon a movement was started by the Young Ladies' Guild to remodel the church and build on an addition. During the winters of 1910 and 1911 this organization worked hard, and finally had seven hundred dollars as a start for this project. At a meeting of the church in the following spring the trustees were authorized to canvass the members of the church for subscriptions, and so liberal was the response to their active efforts that it was decided to start the work at once. The fact that the project was carried through and the building occupied by October 1 was due to the untiring efforts of the pastor and the efficient board of trustees. Rev. Lampe resigned August 1, 1913.

Rev. O. C. Carden has been with the church since December 1, 1913, being ordained and installed as pastor May 5, 1914, on graduating from the Omaha Theological Seminary.

The present officers of the church are: Rev. O. C. Carden, moderator; elders, R. M. Pomeroy, Benjamin Von Eschen, Thomas Norman, Peter Mortensen, W. R. Pomeroy, clerk; trustees, Thomas Norman, president, James Kern, Ura B. Slaughter.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF HARLAN.

[This is the only Congregational church in Shelby county. The author is indebted to the research work of Rev. Clifford L. Snowden, pastor of the Harlan Congregational church from October, 1896, to March, 1899, for most of the following history of the Congregational church, the first part of this sketch being in the language of Mr. Snowden and, therefore, quoted.]

"The original compact from which the present church organization grew was made in July, 1871, by the following persons: James Harvey, Mrs. Lucy Harvey, Miss Cordelia Holcomb, Mrs. Mary A. Wood, Mrs. Anna Closson and Mrs. Sarah Redfield. Meetings of this self-instituted mission were held in various places, ranging from public halls to private parlors. For seven years the pastoral services of the Rev. Mr. Wright, of Avoca, were procured at irregular intervals. The organization grew but slowly. Finally, November 10, 1878, the church was regularly and congregationally organized and recognized by the council of the Council Bluffs association with the following membership: C. Will Fisher, Mrs. Rachel Fisher, B. B. Griffith, Sr., and family, Fred Gooding, Mrs. L. M. Gooding, A. G. Hard, Mrs. Mary Hard, Miss Cordelia Holcomb, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, M. E. Campbell, Mrs. Sarah Redfield and Mrs. Anna Closson. The following month a large number were received, both by letter and by profession of faith.

"The first prayer meeting was held Wednesday evening, February 26, 1879, and the Sunday school was organized July 6 of the same year.

"For several years the church worshipped at the Masonic hall, court room and similar places. Finally, however, it was resolved to build and E. W. Davis, of Avoca, presented a parcel of ground for that purpose.

"On July 23, 1882, the building was dedicated free of debt. The Rev. Dr. T. O. Douglass, Rev. Dr. E. S. Hill, of Atlantic, and the local ministers assisted on this occasion. Among those who were early preachers and organizers of this church were Rev. E. Adams, of Waterloo, of the famous 'Iowa Band' from Andover Seminary, Massachusetts, and the Rev. Dr. Pickett, whom many old residents will remember.

"Since the church has been a separate parish it has been served by the following ministers: Rev. Joel G. Sabin, July, 1879, to December, 1881; Rev. E. L. Sherman, January, 1882, to December, 1884; Rev. C. N. Simmet, January, 1885, to November, 1886; Rev. J. W. Geiger, August, 1887, to December, 1889; Rev. G. L. Shull, March, 1890, to June, 1891; Rev. J. Bruce Mather, August, 1892, to August, 1896; Rev. Clifford L. Snowden,

October, 1896, to March, 1899. In September, 1898, the Tinsley Memorial chapel was built."

In February, 1899, Rev. E. W. Childs was chosen pastor and on September 1, 1900, Rev. James Parsons became pastor of the church, which pastorate was held by him until the calling of Rev. Frank G. Beardsley, on March 27, 1904.

On August 30, 1908, Rev. Mr. Beardsley resigned to take charge of the theological department of Talladega College of Alabama. On October 7, 1908, a call was extended to Rev. Franklin W. Keagy, of Lewis, Iowa. He held the pastorate until the call of Rev. J. L. Blanchard, in November, 1909. On April 21, 1912, Rev. J. L. Blanchard tendered his resignation to accept a call to Clinton, Iowa, and on June 23, 1912, Rev. Frederick W. Long, ex-president of Tabor College, was called to the pastorate. He resigned October 1, 1913, whereupon, a few weeks later, Rev. H. Jephtha Sealey, the present minister, became pastor of the church.

In 1908 the church received a legacy of five hundred dollars from Mrs. Anna Snowden Weeks, one of the devoted members of the church and a former leader of the choir. On Sunday, October 4, 1914, the church was re-dedicated, the occasion being the completion of extensive improvements to the church, including new hardwood floors, new furnace and new church parlors. On this occasion Rev. Frank G. Beardsley, of Keokuk, Iowa, and Rev. Frederick W. Long, of Glenwood, Iowa, returned to Harlan to assist in the exercises. In the afternoon of October 4, 1914, there was a good fellowship meeting in the church, participated in by former pastors and by the pastors of other Harlan churches. Rev. Mr. Sealey, the present minister, responded to these greetings.

HARLAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The present trustees of the church are Fred Louis, chairman, J. B. Whitney, W. H. Lemke, C. D. Booth and G. E. Stewart. J. W. Miller is clerk, B. B. McPheeters, treasurer, and A. McNeil, assistant treasurer.

THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH IN SHELBY COUNTY.

[The author is under obligations to L. J. Smith, of Harlan, for the facts contained in the following sketch. Mr. Smith took great pains and spent much time in getting the necessary data.]

The first Evangelical missionary that preached in Shelby county was

Rev. William Newman, who took up the work at the Joseph Gardner school house No. 4, Lincoln township, in April, 1879, also at the Pioneer school house in Cass township and in the Byam school house, east of what is now Tennant. In 1888 the Pleasant Mount church was built by Rev. V. Urbino. The people worshiped in the Gardner school house until 1888, when the Union church was built, whereupon the congregation worshiped there until 1909. Rev. E. P. Lenard commenced to preach at the Pleasant Valley school house in 1884 and preaching was continued there until 1897. The next appointment was at the Hillside school house, one and a half miles east of Kirkman, some time in the early eighties, and this continued until 1908. Rev. W. J. Hahn commenced to preach in "Rabbit Hollow" school house in 1891 and continued services there for three years, at the end of which time this appointment was discontinued. Pleasant Mount church was moved to Audubon county in 1897. Besides the church at Harlan there is now an Evangelical church in Earling and one at Defiance. Cuppy's Grove was looked after by Rev. W. J. Hahn in 1891 and this church continued until 1894. (Mrs. J. Malick informs me that Rev. A. Johnson, a Methodist missionary, preached at Cuppy's Grove so early as 1865.)

The first class of the Evangelical church in Harlan was organized in 1892, with Ben Fisher, Jonathan Roland and L. J. Smith, trustees. The congregation worshiped in the Beh Hall and had preaching by Rev. W. J. Hahn, and later moved to the Overholt Hall. Ben Fisher was Sunday school superintendent. This organization was maintained until 1895. On November 18, 1897, a reorganization occurred, at which time three trustees were elected, as follows: E. E. Hoover, president; Ben Fisher, secretary, and William Blakely, treasurer. At this time a building committee was appointed, consisting of the following: L. J. Smith, C. D. O'Neal and J. Roland. The present site of the Harlan church, at the corner of Eighth and Willow streets, was selected, and the present building, together with the parsonage, erected, the church being built in the winter of 1897-8. It was dedicated on June 2, 1898, by Bishop R. Dubs. The present board of trustees of the Harlan church are William Blakely, president; E. E. Hoover, secretary; L. J. Smith, treasurer. The present membership is fifty-two. The Sunday school has had an average attendance of forty scholars for the last nine months. The officers of the Sunday school are L. J. Smith, superintendent; Mrs. L. J. Smith, assistant superintendent; Arch Blakely, treasurer. The following is the list of pastors, together with the years of their pastorates: William Newman, 1879; Jacob Wirth, 1880-1881; J. F. Yerger, 1882-1883; E. P. Lenard, 1884-1885; V. Urbino, 1886-1887-1888; Charles

Knoll, 1889-1890; W. J. Halm, 1891-1892-1893; W. E. Robinson, 1894; S. H. Streyfeller, 1895-1896-1897; D. C. Busenburg, 1898-1899; V. Urbino, 1900; Charles Pickford, 1901-1902-1903; J. H. Freedline, 1904-1905; Thomas Evans, 1906; G. N. Thompson, 1907-1908; G. L. Springer, 1909-1910-1911-1912; Clarence Weston, 1913-1914.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF HARLAN.

The members of the Protestant Episcopal church in Harlan have had occasional services since 1881. Regular services of St. Paul's church began in July, 1896. The church was organized as a mission July 24, 1896, and was organized as a parish May 24, 1897. The erection of the church building was begun April 12, 1899, the corner stone was laid May 13, 1899, and the church building opened for services by Bishop Morrison of Iowa, on January 7, 1900. The first missionary was Rev. R. L. Knox. The rectors of the church, together with the beginning of their respective service as such, have been: Rev. George Benson Hewitson, 1897; Rev. G. Taylor Griffith, 1900; Rev. Robert W. Hewitt, 1901; Rev. S. R. J. Hoyt, 1904; Rev. Alvin S. Hock, 1910. The present rector of the church is Rev. George R. Chambers, who began his pastorate in 1913. The rectory was built in 1904-5. The present membership of the church is seventy-six, and the membership of the Sunday school about forty-five.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF HARLAN.

The Christian church of Harlan was organized in 1876 by C. W. Sherwood and was incorporated November 26, 1879, by Peter Noble, W. P. Chance and John Stanley. The first church board was composed of the following named persons: Thomas J. Stanley, William Tibbetts and John Flaughner, elders; John Stanley and Ephraim Douglas, deacons. The charter members were Mrs. Nance, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Taylor, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Kate Campbell, Thomas J. Stanley, Rachael Stanley, John Stanley, Lucinda Stanley, Mrs. W. W. Wyland, Malinda Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Riley Cass, William Tibbetts, John Flaughner, Amanda Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Douglas and William Barnhill. The present church board is composed of the following named persons: L. S. Taylor and J. W. Robinson, elders; George H. Miller, J. C. Steele and W. A. Lessenger, deacons; J. C. Steele, George H. Miller and J. W. Robinson, trustees; W. A. Lessenger, clerk; George H. Miller, treasurer.

The pastors of this church during the years of its history would include the following names: Revs. Berry, Adair, King, Lovell, Howe, Picket, James Ellis, Nystram, Hampton, Littleton, Denton, Sarvis, Johnson, McIntyre, McCormick, Ball, Bailer, Aylesworth and McConnell.

ELK HORN DANISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

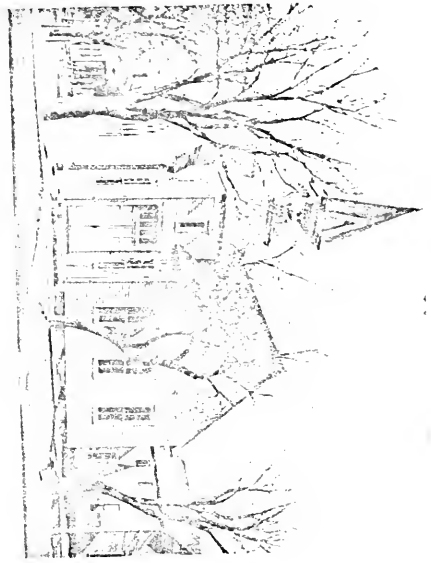
The pioneer Lutheran church of Shelby county and the largest Lutheran church in the county today is the Danish Evangelical Lutheran church at Elk Horn. The church congregation was organized April 25, 1875, and its church building finished February 15, 1882. The first pastor was Rev. O. L. Kirkeberg, who began his pastorate April 6, 1876. The names of the succeeding pastors to date and the respective periods of their pastorates are as follows: O. L. Kirkeberg, 1876-1880; H. J. Petersen, 1880-1882; Mr. Anker, 1882-1897; P. L. C. Hansen, 1897-1899; P. S. Vig, 1899-1903; Th. Jersild, 1903-1914; C. C. Kloth, 1914.

The present officers of the church are Thomas Christensen, chairman; Jorgen Madsen, secretary; W. Rattenborg, treasurer; Christ Larsen, Andreas Aagaard, Laurits Petersen, trustees; John Johansen, Madsen Petersen, Sven Larsen, Martin Nielson, Thor Madsen, deacons.

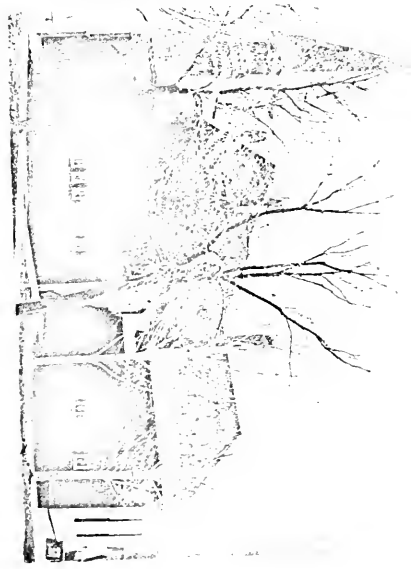
This great church, numbering eight hundred and eighty-two baptized members, is located in the largest Danish settlement of the United States. It has throughout its history taken a deep interest in, and has been closely connected with, Elk Horn College, which at the present time is the property of this congregation and is now conducted by it as a rural high school. This church has wielded a great influence for good citizenship, and for the best interests of the community in which it is situated. The church building stands on a beautiful ridge overlooking an agricultural landscape as beautiful as any in Iowa.

IMMANUEL DANISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF HARLAN.

For the past ten to twelve years Danish Lutheran pastors have been coming to Harlan to hold religious services. These have been held usually in the church building of the Latter-day Saints or in that of the Evangelical in the church building of the Latter-Day Saints or in that of the Evangelical son township. Among these earlier pastors were Revs. P. S. Vig, A. C. Weisman, N. P. J. Nielsen and A. M. Nelson. The present pastor, Rev. James C. Petersen, was assigned to this parish by the United Danish Evan-



Evangelical Church, Hartau



Congregational Church, Hartau



gical Lutheran church of America, soon after finishing college and seminary work at Blair, Nebraska, and at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He came here in 1912 and soon united the scattered members of the Lutheran faith residing in this community. The church was formerly organized on February 16, 1914, at a mass meeting called by Rev. Mr. Petersen. The congregation soon asked for affiliation with the United Danish Evangelical Lutheran church of America, which request was unanimous, and was granted by the church authorities in June, 1914, at their meeting at Greenville, Michigan. The first members of the Harlan church are: Messrs. Soren Carlsen, John Thimm, Paul Sorenson, N. C. Larsen, Andrew Klitgaard, P. H. Jespersen, C. H. Hess, J. J. Norgaard, James C. Olsen, L. P. Sorenson, Albert Hansen, Nels Klitgaard, S. M. Smith, Magnus Larsen, E. C. Boel, Chris Thogersen, Johan Nissen, Peter H. Lauritzen, J. S. Vig, Nels H. Christensen, L. H. Savereide, George H. Hess, Thomas C. Jensen, H. A. Hansen, Chris Jensen, Soren Jensen, M. C. Sorensen, Charles Nissen, Andrew Jensen, Niels X. Vendelboe, Chris Johnson, Peter Clausen, Karsten Clausen, Chris Sorensen, J. C. Christensen, Ole Olesen, Hans N. Hansen, P. W. Christiansen; Mesdames J. M. Kringel, J. Thimm, N. Nielsen, M. C. Sorensen, J. J. Norgaard, G. H. Hess, C. H. Hess, Kristine Nielsen, J. C. Christensen, Ana C. Hansen, Christine L. Hansen, Hanne Smith, S. Jensen, P. Lauritzen, J. C. Olsen and the Misses Alma Nielsen, Dora Christensen, Else M. Nielsen, Janna Marie Jensen.

The first officers of the church were: J. J. Norgaard, president; James C. Olsen, secretary; E. C. Boel, treasurer; Albert Hansen, H. N. Hansen and Soren Carlsen, trustees. This church congregation has a beautiful new church building almost completed. It is eighty-four feet long, forty-four feet wide, with a spire eighty-four feet in height.

The church maintains a parochial school, which is in session for three months during the summer, three times per week and on each Saturday during the rest of the year. Each year it has a confirmation class, which begins in the winter and meets until April or May.

The second Danish Lutheran church to be established in Shelby county was that of Jackson township, near the village of Jacksonville. This church congregation was formed of Danish Lutherans living in the west and southwest parts of Jackson township in and about "Copenhagen." The church building was erected in 1885. Another Lutheran church, built about the same time, was the Norwegian Lutheran church of Polk township. Both of these churches still maintain their organizations and have preaching services.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL FRIEDENS CHURCH OF SHELBY.

The above named church was organized in January, 1883, under the name of the German Evangelical Lutheran Friedens congregation. The charter members of the church were: Ed. Eden, Hans Nissen, Carl Lutt, Joachim Nave, William Johnson, H. William Leback and Jurgen Stump. This church belongs to the German Evangelical Synod of Nord Amerika, with headquarters at St. Louis, Missouri. The church and school house with it were erected in 1882, the cost thereof being defrayed by Christian Redelin, of Hamburg, Germany. The pastors, in order of service and to date, are: Revs. J. Kammiski, G. Petersen, H. Kloeckner, A. Kern, J. Bizer, F. Leonhard, A. Dettmann and P. Ott, the present pastor.

DANISH ADVENTIST CHURCHES.

There are at least two Danish Adventist churches in Shelby county, one in Clay township, which was established in 1873, and another in Jackson township about 1877. The first Danish Adventists to reside in Shelby county were Fredrickson, Chris Johnson, Ole Johnson, Hans Larsen, Jacob Broder-son, Rasmus Broder-son, Ole Hansen.

CHAPTER XVII.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES, MISSIONS AND PRIESTS.

THE MISSIONS OF EARLING, PORTSMOUTH, PANAMA AND DEFIANCE UNDER THE PASTORATE OF THE REV. JOSEPH B. HUMMERT.

A letter bearing the date of October 19, 1885, came to a newly ordained priest at Marengo, Iowa, from his bishop, the Rt. Rev. H. Cosgrove, of Davenport, who had ordained him the 20th of the previous September, that he was appointed to the missions of Earling, Portsmouth and Panama, Shelby county, Iowa. Portsmouth had been an outmission of Neola. This outmission had a frame church, one and one-half miles from town, and a seven hundred dollars deposit in the bank. The congregation was very anxious to have the young pastor make his residence in their town, and, since his health had been seriously impaired by seminary studies and the cruel blast of winter had begun, he concluded to make his first home in Portsmouth. The John Birks residence was purchased and furnished. A fair was held, in which everyone became interested, and one thousand eight hundred dollars was cleared, which, with the bank deposit and subscription list that had been raised, were sufficient to purchase five acres from the Milwaukee Land Company, move the church to town, put on an addition of twenty feet and a tower, and pay all indebtedness on the parsonage; and so Portsmouth was happy with its first resident pastor.

A building committee had been formed in Panama, who built a frame church on the hill. This property was in later years exchanged for a more desirable location by the present amiable pastor, by whom the magnificent substantial buildings have been erected on the new site.

The Earling people were as anxious for a Catholic school as they were for a church, hence the pastor, with J. C. Heese, made plans for a two-story frame building (thirty-six by sixty-four), that was to serve as a housing for a church, school and parsonage, and which has certainly served its purpose well. While this building was being erected, services were held in the present F. W. Wilwerding implement house, and later in Schuettgen's hall.

where the school was also commenced in September, 1886, with fifteen children and Kath. Golobitz as teacher. The new building was completed in February, 1887, so church services were transferred and the school was moved. If the school should be a success, it was necessary that the pastor should change his residence to be near, and so, with his bishop's permission, he did, going from Portsmouth to the new building in Earling; and the people of Earling were happy. This move, however, upset the congregation of Portsmouth, but with the bishop's promise that soon a pastor would be sent for Portsmouth and Panama, the people were fairly reconciled. This pastor came in 1891, and the mission of Defiance, which had been attended from Dunlap, was attached to Earling.

Soon after the transfer had been made, there was some life in the new chapel on a Sunday afternoon, when Franklin Kuhl, Raphael Zenter and four other babies were presented before the communion rail with their sponsors and parents for the sacrament of baptism. They now have families of their own.

A cemetery was needed to bury the dead, and church bells to call the flock to devotions. The pastor successfully found twenty members of the congregation who donated twenty-five dollars each, had their names cast on the bells, and received a lot free in the cemetery, for which purpose five acres had been purchased from the Milwaukee Land Company. To make further improvements, picnics were held in the summer and fairs in the winter, that were well patronized. In this way the entire block, now known as church block, was purchased and improved.

The congregation was growing and there were too many children for one teacher. In the winter of 1888 to 1889, the pastor took up a subscription for a new parsonage, so that his apartments could be given to the Franciscan sisters. A modest, eight-room, brick veneer building was erected on the southeast corner of the block. This was completed by September 1, 1889, so when the sisters arrived they found all in readiness to take up their work of teaching and leading the choir, which work they have ever performed with great success.

In a few years the chapel also became entirely too small to accommodate the growing parish, so provisions had to be made for a new church building. A church had recently been built at Breda, Iowa, which was said to be very suitable for Earling. Five members of the parish accompanied the pastor in September, 1891, to inspect this building and thought it just the kind of church needed for Earling. The pastor therefore soon after started a sub-

scription list, which Michael Wilwerding headed with five hundred dollars; thirteen subscribed three hundred dollars each; there were six of two hundred and fifty dollars each; eight of two hundred dollars each; twelve of one hundred and fifty dollars each; five of one hundred and twenty-five dollars each; nine of one hundred dollars each; ten of seventy-five dollars each; twenty-two of fifty dollars each; four of thirty dollars each; thirty-four of twenty-five dollars each; four of twenty dollars each; one of fifteen dollars. The total was fourteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. Non-Catholics, single men and women helped to swell this subscription, a copy of which was placed in the cornerstone. A building committee was chosen. It was much desired to have J. H. Kuhl a member, but, having so many other important duties, he declined to serve, and the following were named: Nicolaus Gaul, Wenzel Hahn, J. P. Miller and August Schuettgen. The plans were obtained from Matthias Schnell, of Rock Island, Illinois, and in April, 1892, the contract was let to him for fifteen thousand dollars, and he sublet the masonry and plastering to William Cockerell, of Harlan, Iowa. Ground was soon after broken, excavations for basement and foundations were made by the members of the congregation, who then began the hauling of material from the depot, of which each family hauled one carload. After work had been well started, on May 20th, a shortened blizzard of the previous winter drove the laborers from the work.

On June 20th the cornerstone was laid with pomp and ceremony, surrounded by a concourse of happy and delighted people. The feast of the Assumption, August 15th, being a holiday of obligation, the men started busily at work. When they were informed that they would not be allowed to work on that day they objected and when told that under no consideration would they be allowed to continue, they adjourned to a nearby hall, celebrated, had some words and refused to resume work for a few days, until the contractor came to straighten out matters. As the building was going up nicely and nearing completion, the ladies of the parish donated ten dollars each for a main altar, different families donated the cathedral glass windows, others the stations of the cross, communion rail, confessional and other necessities. The Kenkel family donated the pulpit in memory of their parents. Whilst the scaffolding for plastering was still in also to Mathias Schnell for four hundred dollars. It was plainly stated in the specifications, that the brickwork called for red brick of an even color position, it was deemed a wise investment to let the frescoing and painting and that there were to be no charges for extras, unless they were made in writing. Both of these items caused some argument before a full and com-

plete settlement was made, but since the specifications were so clear, the church was built and settled for without serious difficulty. All was in readiness and December 13, 1892, was the day on which it was happily dedicated under the patronage of St. Joseph.

A small reed organ was insufficient to fill the new church. The choir was anxious for a large pipe organ, so after a few years' rest the pastor again gathered subscriptions for this improvement. There were a very few who did hate to see the pastor coming for subscriptions, even as the devil hateth holy water, but after the improvement had been made and their subscription settled, they felt like a mother, who, "remembereth no longer the anguish, for joy that a man is born into the world." A pipe organ was purchased for one thousand and fifty dollars, which has given splendid satisfaction.

Fourteen years the good sisters had been living in the commodious apartments of the school house, and it was time something be done for their comfort. The parsonage was small for gatherings on divers occasions, so the building committee agreed that the parsonage should be changed to a sisters' convent, and a new parsonage built on the west side of the church. The pastor again solicited the subscriptions and the contract for the present elegant building was let to home talent.

The Earling German Cornet Band was organized in the early days of the parish, under the direction of John Langenfeld. They have held splendidly together and have at all times cheerfully lent their assistance for the temporal and spiritual uplift of the parish.

When the congregation was free of debt, the health of the pastor, which had been seriously impaired by hard work during his seminary course, broke down, so that he was unable to continue his parish duties; therefore, June 27, 1913, his bishop, the Rt. Rev. Austin Dowling, made the Rev. Joseph B. Hummert rector emeritus of his parish, and he is now spending his days in southern California, awaiting with pleasure the time when he shall be laid to rest beside his children in St. Joseph's cemetery, Earling, Iowa.

ON THE PURPOSE OF THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS AND FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Rev. Father Hummert, during his long and very active pastorate in Shelby county, entered heartily into the social life of his people and was and is greatly beloved by them. In view of the fact that there has lately been established at Earling, Iowa, a local council of the Knights of Columbus, the following letter, written to and concerning members of this organiza-

tion, by Rev. Father Hummert, is of much interest and throws much light upon the faith of this priest in democracy and in his church:

"Before joining the organization of the Knights of Columbus, I often reflected, and argued with friends, what might be the real purpose of this new order. After joining I was still in a quandary, and set about to study, what should be the purpose, and give what few ideas presented themselves for publication. Every organization that wishes to last must have some real live purpose, otherwise its members, after their curiosity has been satisfied, and the novelty worn off, will gradually drop, especially if there is much expense to the society.

"The church is a society and has been established by its Divine Founder to save souls. How well it has been true to its purpose, and the success it has achieved in its efforts, is clearly shown in its glorious history of the last nineteen centuries. Other societies are organized for fun and amusements, and others for business. Labor unions are organized to protect the various interests of the different classes of laboring men. Some societies are organized to rule and govern the affairs of the world, and they generally keep all their doings very secret. They aim to rule and control the governments of the different countries, and to enable them to do so, they try to get control of the power of the daily press. When they have the power of the press, it becomes easy for them to manage the votes of the people, and to hold their representatives in office. They hold their members together, and manage to control one party.

"The church derives its strength from the middle class. The laboring and small business men with their families fill the pews of our churches at divine service. The church is democratic. Its Founder was democratic, because He chose to be born in the stable of Bethlehem. He said, I sympathize with the multitude, they followed Him, and for them He performed various miracles. The kingdom of Heaven, He compared to a vineyard, whose laborers filled its realms. It was from the laboring class that the Divine Saviour selected His apostles, the pillars of His church. To the captains of industry and trust magnates, He said, that it was easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle, than for them to enter the kingdom of Heaven. Every Christian should be a democrat, because Christ was democratic.

"When our beloved country was in its infancy, most of its people believed in democratic principles, and men, who believed in these principles, like Washington, Adams and Jefferson, were the leaders and rulers of our Union.

"It is the power of the press that divides the middle class into different parties, like democrats, social democrats, populists, etc., and by dividing them they manage to keep their own party in power. Laboring and small business men, who are at their work, day after day, from morn to sunset, are easily misled by newspapers with wrong principles. Even the higherups in our churches and professional men, who are democratic in sympathy are often misled by continuous reading of an inimical press.

"What we need in this church today is newspapers, daily papers, that have at heart the interests of our Christian middle class, and will hold this class together in one party, and give them the daily news, that is for their interest and benefit. Official weeklies, that sail under the banner of faith, are more or less deficient, because every family wants a daily paper. There is hardly a doubt that most of our city dailies are in the hands of capitalists, and that they labor more for that party that is controlled by capitalists, and that most of them are owned and controlled by men, who are more in sympathy with societies, and themselves belong to societies, that are inimical to the society founded by our Divine Lord.

"Would it then not be a noble purpose for the Knights of Columbus or any fraternal society, to use all their efforts and power to have in every city, where there is a council, a daily newspaper, whose principal aim and ambition it is to hold the middle class together in one party, so they would have strength to keep men in office, who would be good Christian men, and always have the interests of the Christian laboring men at heart.

"This class of papers is sadly needed in our country today. If the Knights of Columbus, and every fraternal society, would take up this purpose, and drill it into their members at all their meetings, then the Knights of Columbus would have a purpose, and no doubt be able to do an immense amount of good. Would that every council in this, our glorious country, would take up this subject and debate it over from start to finish. What the Knights of Columbus need, as well as every fraternal society, is a real live purpose to work for. Do not be asleep, you are dying whilst you are sleeping.

"REV. JOSEPH B. HUMMERT.

"St. Joseph's Sanitarium. February, 1912."

CATHOLIC CHURCH AT PORTSMOUTH.

The first Catholic church to be erected in the vicinity of Portsmouth, was built in 1881, two miles east of the town. This building was moved



St. Joseph's Catholic Church and Parsonage,
Earling.

Catholic Parochial School,
Westphalia.

Catholic Church, Panama.

St. Boniface's Catholic Church,
Westphalia.

Catholic Church, Portsmouth.
Catholic Church, Defiance.

to Portsmouth in 1884, and the church established there in the same year. The dimensions of the present church building are ninety-five by forty-five feet. The height of the church spire is one hundred and twenty-five feet. The first priest of the parish was Father J. B. Hummert. The priests who succeeded him, in order, were: J. B. Wilhelm, H. Grothe, F. W. Hoppmann, S. F. Wieland, A. J. Dreseler, J. J. Moran, and Julius Failenschmid, who is the present priest of the parish. The church at present has a membership of seven hundred two. A parochial school was established in 1894, a cut of the fine building in which it is conducted appearing elsewhere in this work. The present attendance of the parochial school is one hundred five. Its first teachers were the Franciscan Sisters of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The present teachers are the Benedictine Sisters of Atchison, Kansas. The parish of Portsmouth was formerly attended by the priests from Neola and Westphalia.

HARLAN.

The Catholic church at Harlan was established under the direction and care of Rev. P. Brommenschenkel, of Westphalia. The church at present has a membership including about thirty families, and is cared for as a mission by Rev. H. Albers, stationed at Avoca. Among the families who have been members of this church for many years are those of E. M. Hertert, Joseph F. Beh, Charles Book, Henry Lamm, P. Heintz, and others. The congregation owns an adequate church building and a good parsonage. The first resident priest was Rev. Tyske. Other resident priests were Rev. Stahl and Rev. C. V. Burkheiser, now of Defiance. Other priests who have served the mission from Avoca, were Reverends McAllister and Hansen.

DEFIANCE.

The Catholic church at Defiance, under the present pastorate of Rev. C. V. Burkheiser, has a large congregation and is in a prosperous condition. The early history of this church is set forth in other articles appearing elsewhere in this work, dealing with the various Catholic missions and churches of Shelby county.

WESTPHALIA.

The history of the parent Catholic church at Westphalia has been well set forth in the article and the reminiscences of Rev. P. Brommenschenkel, the present pioneer priest of the parish, which recollections appear elsewhere herein.

CHAPTER XVIII.

EDUCATION.

EARLIEST SCHOOL HOUSES IN SHELBY COUNTY.

A reference to the public land records in the office of the recorder reveals the fact that on May 16, 1859, A. Rubendall, of Cuppy's Grove, conveyed to the district township of Rounds, for school purposes, a tract of one-half acre of land lying forty rods north of the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 7, in what is now Monroe township. This land lay on the south side of Cuppy's Grove. Tradition records that, at a very early date, probably immediately following this deed, a brick school house was erected on the Rubendall land in the south part of the grove. It was known as the Rubendall school house. It stood perhaps about forty rods north of where the present Danish Baptist church stands. So far as the records show, this was the earliest conveyance in Shelby county for the purpose of furnishing a school house site.

It was not until many years later that the north side of Cuppy's Grove had a school house. On September 12, 1865, however, Adam Cuppy leased to W. J. Johnston, sub-director of district No. 1, for twenty years or as long as used for school purposes, eighty square rods of land in the northeast corner of section 7, in what was then Fairview township, but is now Monroe. The first school house built on this site was of brick, but was followed by a frame school house, which yet stands on the site north of the old Johnston home, now occupied by Mrs. Jesse Scott, formerly Mrs. L. N. Rogers.

The next earliest conveyance of this character was a deed by James M. Long, conveying to the district township of Rounds, November 21, 1859, lots 5 and 6 in block 44 of Long's First Addition to Harlan, Iowa. This location was on the south side of what is now Market street, on the corner opposite the creamery building, and was where the house of Jacob Brodersen now stands. On this site, probably shortly following the date of the above conveyance, there was erected a brick school house, which served its purpose until the fall of 1872, when a new frame school building was erected on lots 1 to 5 in block 43 in Long's Addition to Harlan. This conveyance was dated

October 21, 1872. These lots lay not quite a block east of the first school house site on Market street and on the north side of the street north of the site occupied by the first Methodist Episcopal church in Harlan, which stood where Chris Michaelson now resides. The school house was in the same block with the Methodist church and almost due north.

The settlement at Bowman's Grove had two school houses, one on the south side of the grove and one on the north side, neither of which now remains. On April 27, 1861, James H. Adams leased to the district township of Jackson, for a period of twenty years, a tract of land containing eighty-one square rods, lying in the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 6, township 79, range 37, lying twenty-eight rods due east of the southwest corner of this forty. The lease provided that Mr. Adams should be paid at the end of the twenty-year period an annual rent of fifty cents for the term of the lease. This school house stood on land almost opposite the present residence of William Barkman and across the public highway, the land to the east of it being now owned by George Walters, and earlier by Eliab Myers. The other school house was erected during the summer of 1863 on land leased to the district township of Jackson by P. H. Longcor. Mr. Longcor resided on the premises subsequently known as the Caldwell farm, near the farm first owned by Bowman and later by David Barkman. The description of the land is somewhat indefinite, the tract of one-half acre lying "forty rods north of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 7 in Jackson township." It would appear from this description that the school house was not far from the public highway, and probably somewhat south of the edge of the timber, although this author does not know just how far the timber extended at that date. The lease provided for a yearly rent of one cent, payable at the expiration of twenty years, the term covered by the lease.

On May 5, 1860, Henry Custer and Elizabeth Custer, his wife, conveyed to the district township of Rounds, for school purposes, one acre of land lying forty-five and seventy-eight one hundredths chains west of the east quarter post of section 3, in what is now Fairview township. On this site was erected one of the earliest school houses of the county. This was in the vicinity of the former home of B. C. Custer, and not far from the residence of J. W. McKeig.

Two very early school houses were erected in what is now Center township, one at Simoda, and another on the hill immediately south of the old home of L. D. Sunderland. The author has been told that both of these school houses were of brick.

By deed dated May 14, 1860, Milton Heath and wife conveyed to the district township of Rounds lot 3 in block 32 of Simoda, for school purposes. The author has been told by one of the pioneers that this school building stood east of the old residence of H. Baughn, and slightly north in what is now a part of the public highway at the turn running east.

The old Latter-Day Saints' log church at Galland's Grove was undoubtedly the first building used for school purposes in Shelby county, since it was erected about 1855, and was at once used, not only for church services, but as a school house. One of the earliest schools in the county was located on lot 7 of block 6 in the village of Manteno, in Grove township, the site having been conveyed to the district township of Galland's Grove by William W. Reed on January 5, 1861. Very early school houses in Fairview township were built on land conveyed to the district township of Fairview by Joseph A. Bunnell, December 19, 1863, and on land conveyed by B. and T. J. Tague to the same township October 25, 1865.

Another early Grove township school was erected on the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 28 in this township, the site therefor being conveyed by Willson Keairnes November 10, 1865.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Almost as soon as the pioneers had established humble homes for themselves, they began to consider the establishment of schools for their children and the building of school houses. The first school maintained was undoubtedly that in the Latter-Day Saints' church, which was built in Galland's Grove about 1855. The first school house was probably the Rubendall school house at Cuppy's Grove. In other parts of the county school houses were erected and sometimes schools were maintained for a few months in private homes. For instance, the first school in Shelby township was taught in the residence of C. J. McLaughlin, one of the very earliest pioneers of the township. This school was taught by a son of Mr. McLaughlin. The first school taught in the southwest part of Jackson township was in the residence of J. D. Lorentzen about 1878 by I. W. Beems, now a resident of Harlan.

For many years following 1870, and, of course, to some extent prior to that time, a majority of the schools were taught by young men, many of whom took this means of maintaining themselves while paying for raw land which they had bought, or for the purpose of establishing themselves in some line of business, or preparatory to the pursuit of either the profession of law or that of medicine, but there were also many young women who had

the endurance and courage to make long walks during the rigorous winters to teach country schools. The pluck and determination of these young women, and the faithful work done by them in the school rooms of which they had charge, might well form an interesting chapter in the history of Shelby county education.

In the Manteno items of the Harlan *Herald*, under date of March 15, 1877, it appears that a young lady named Miss Flora McGarvey was then teaching in Grove township and had ideas much in advance of her time. She seems to have encouraged manual training with very successful results. I quote: "Miss McGarvey's industrial exposition was held at her school house last Thursday instead of Wednesday, as we stated in our last issue. While the dinner was being arranged, we examined the contributions—such a variety of carved work, all with cards attached giving the name of the makers: thinking that it would not be amiss, we jotted down a few: John Benjamin, sword, butcher-knife, potato masher; Robert Benjamin, sled; Frank Tierney, house and barn; Charles Hinkle, house; Frances Roundy, patch work; Austin Burk, butter ladle and ax; Ida McIntosh, doll; Carrie Buck, pin cushion; Jennette and Ida Baughman, work boxes; Mary Cheney, patch work, picture frames; Sophia Roundy, patch work, pin cushion; Cora McGarvey, pen wiper, pin cushion, doll; Rose Hinkle, pin cushion; Elva Lyons, old man and fiddle. We noticed also a beautiful card basket by Miss McGarvey, artificial flowers by Mrs. Nancy Benjamin. We understand that to Miss McGarvey belongs the honor of holding the first industrial exposition in Shelby county." Certainly this bright young woman had ambition and brains.

One of the earliest school teachers in Shelby county was W. J. Davis, who walked from Harrison county into Shelby county in the sixties, shortly afterwards securing a position as teacher in the newly established school at Simoda. Another early teacher at Simoda was B. I. Kinsey. Another was A. W. Barton, who also taught in the old brick school house near the early home of L. D. Sunderland. Joseph Stiles taught at a very early date in Grove township. Other early teachers were J. H. Louis, Mrs. J. H. Louis, L. S. Taylor, J. V. Brazie, J. W. White, I. W. Beems, J. W. Carter, Rev. J. C. Carter, J. W. Kime of Grove township, W. K. Colburn, J. D. Dunlavy, D. T. Dunlavy, C. F. Swift, Ami Gibbs, John L. Newby, G. E. McMullen, J. C. Kelly, L. O. Hawley, W. J. Wicks, J. W. Miller, J. J. Shepard, Miss Carrie Tonnesen, W. E. Cooper, A. G. Wolfenbarger, Miss Capitola Williams, George Chatburn, O. P. Wyland, H. W. Byers, James R. Hanna, Miss Jessie Cobb, Mrs. C. F. Swift (Miss Tina Koolbeck), A. P. Leech, Albert

Newton, Edward Johnston, John Swenning, Tugene Sullivan, Frank S. Carroll and others.

Among the young women teaching in 1874 in the townships of Clay, Grove, Greeley, Monroe, Washington, Douglas and Jefferson were Laura Lynch, Essie Muck, Adda L. Fraser, Estella Hart, Amanda T. Blaine, Kate Robinson, Adda Hall.

Speaking of the subsequent careers of school teachers, one finds that several of them became county superintendents. That was a reasonable and natural promotion. One of the pioneer teachers was A. N. Buckman, afterwards county superintendent, and at present a resident of Wyoming, a former president of the Iowa State Mutual Insurance Company. Another was Hon. J. H. Louis, who afterwards represented Shelby county in the General Assembly. Hon. O. P. Wyland, another state representative, taught school in Shelby in the late seventies. Hon. H. W. Byers, later speaker of the Iowa House, is another who taught, also George D. Ross, later clerk of the district court. Most of our past county officers were at one time country school teachers, were wielders of the willow, the slippery elm twig, hazel brush and the hitching strap. Several of the young men who taught school in the county became physicians. Perhaps the best known of these is Dr. J. W. Kime, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, formerly of Grove township, a man who has done a great work in educating the people of our state in the proper care and cure of consumptives. Other teachers who became physicians were John M. Wyland, E. A. Moore, Herman Smith, Colfax Smith, Mary Heilesen, F. A. Malick, and perhaps others. Some turned toward the law in later days, and we find in the list Fremont Benjamin, of Council Bluffs; Guy Martin, of Sand Point, Idaho; L. J. Neff, of Walnut; J. B. Shorett, of Seattle, Washington; George A. Luxford, of Denver, Colorado; A. G. Wolfenbarger, of Lincoln, Nebraska; Frank Carroll, of North Dakota; J. B. Whitney, of Harlan; also C. H. Whitney, his brother; T. R. Mockler, of Bismarck, North Dakota; Hon. H. W. Byers, and perhaps others. And there are preachers, Rev. Alva W. Taylor, of Columbia, Missouri; Rev. W. P. Canine, of St. Paul, Minnesota; Rev. J. B. Mather, of Denver, Colorado, and others.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Fortunate, too, has the county been in the personnel and practical native ability of the persons who have held the office of county superintendent of schools. Most of the persons who have held the office were equipped with much practical experience in life and were successful, either before assuming

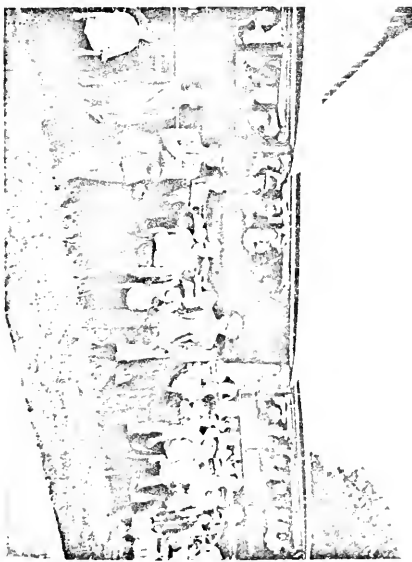
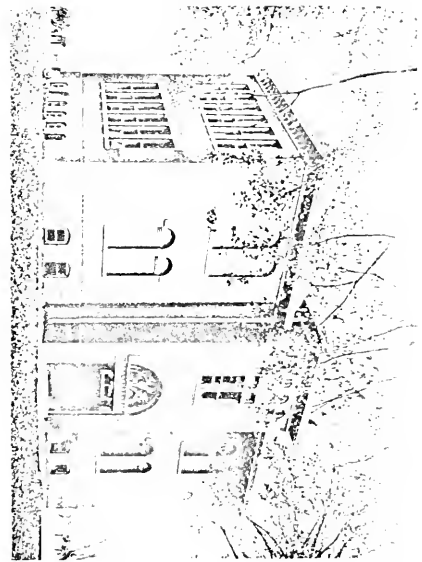
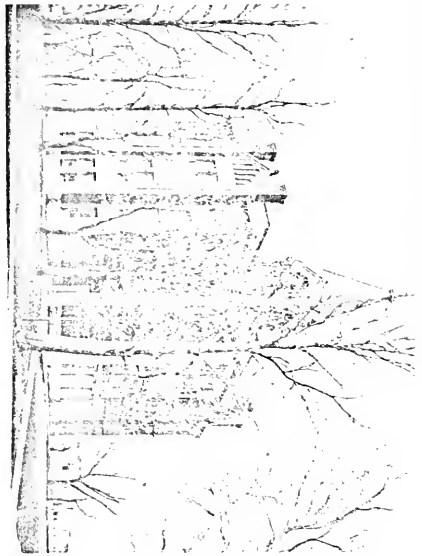
the superintendency, or subsequently, in other vocations. Viewed in the strictness of present standards of education, this might be interpreted as an element of weakness, but this author is inclined to view it in connection with the demands of the times as a decided element of strength. Without exception, so far as the author now recalls, incumbents of the office in Shelby county had experience in teaching several terms or years before entering upon the discharge of the duties of county superintendent and were persons of a practical turn of mind. P. C. Truman was one of the earliest bee keepers in Shelby county and carried on the industry very successfully. One of the early county papers contains a series of articles written by him, treating fully of the care of bees. Caleb Smith, formerly of Fairview township, who was appointed county superintendent in the spring of 1871, and elected to the office in the fall of that year for a term of two years, was a native of Snyder county, Pennsylvania, and received his education at the Freebury Academy of that county and at the Union Seminary of Union county, Pennsylvania. He began teaching school at the age of seventeen years. Mr. Smith was subsequently a very successful farmer and stock feeder of Fairview township. At present he is a resident of Avoca and is mayor of that town.

A. N. Buckman, who served as county superintendent of schools from 1873 to 1877, was a native of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, receiving his education at the Friends School at Wrightstown and at the State Normal School at Millersville, which he entered at the age of eighteen. Subsequently he took a course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Philadelphia. He subsequently taught school. In 1861 he enlisted in Company C of the Third Pennsylvania Reserves in the Civil War, fighting in a number of important battles. He became captain of his company and was finally breveted major of volunteers by President Lincoln for "gallant and meritorious service in the field." At the close of the war he was in business at Philadelphia for two years. He then came west, spending one year in Nebraska, and in 1869 he located in section 18, Douglas township, Shelby county. He experimented largely in fruit growing and planted one of the first large apple orchards of the county, and also five acres of artificial timber. He was active in the organization of the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company and of the Shelby County Agricultural Society, serving both of these organizations as an officer.

Of M. D. Bridgeman, who followed A. N. Buckman as county superintendent, the author knows nothing except that he had previously taught country schools in Shelby county. W. W. Girton, who followed Bridgeman, was one of the joint editors of the *Hub*, a Harlan newspaper, which was finally

merged with the *Harlan Herald*, subsequently coming to be known as the *Shelby County Republican*. Mr. Girton was a graduate of a Wisconsin normal school, I am informed. He was followed in the superintendency by Mrs. M. E. Downey, and in 1883 W. K. Colburn, son of a well-known pioneer of Washington township, succeeded Mrs. Downey as superintendent. Mr. Colburn had had extensive experience in teaching, several years of which were in the Harlan schools. Mr. Colburn has shown business ability as secretary of the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company of the county for many years, and, besides, is extensively interested in the management of farms in the county.

In 1885 C. F. Swift succeeded Mr. Colburn. He was born in Davis county, Iowa, where he resided on his father's farm until sixteen years of age, at which time he entered the Southern Iowa Normal and Commercial Institute at Bloomfield. Here he completed the teachers' course and also a scientific course, immediately after which he began teaching in Davis county. In March, 1882, he came to Shelby county and began teaching in the country schools, which profession he filled with high success and with the approbation of patrons. The author of this work will, he trusts, be pardoned for saying that one of the best and most inspirational instructors he had in the country schools was C. F. Swift. J. D. Dunlavy was another Davis county boy, educated in the Southern Iowa Normal School at Bloomfield, who served one term as county superintendent of schools, after many years of successful work as a country school teacher in Shelby county. He was succeeded by Paul Peterson, who had previously been an instructor in Elk Horn College in Clay township. Mr. Peterson was a graduate of the State Normal School at Cedar Falls. John B. Shorett, who served two terms as county superintendent, had attended the Woodbine Normal School, had taught school and had also spent several years in the State University at Iowa City, where he had especially distinguished himself in debating contests. Mr. Shorett is now a very able and successful attorney of Seattle, Washington, where he has been in the practice of law for nearly fifteen years. Mr. Shorett was succeeded by George A. Luxford, a Defiance boy, who had spent several years in teaching and had had several years of college work before assuming the duties of the office. M. C. Peterson, a son of Peter I. Peterson, was a graduate of the Harlan high school and had had several terms of experience as a teacher. Mrs. Rose Parker, the present incumbent of the office, is one of the best known experts in Iowa on the subject of primary teaching and methods. She has been employed in possibly a dozen different teachers' institutes in Iowa, to take charge of the instruction of teachers along these lines.



On the Way to the Rural Township School, Harlan

Views and Corners of Richman Consolidated School

Harlan High School

Park School, Harlan

It is interesting to learn from an old record of school visitation kept by County Superintendent W. W. Girton from November 10, 1880, to June 17, 1881, the character of his observations. He, of course, named the individual teachers, but it would not serve any useful purpose now to give the names. Here is his record for this period of time: (Would his remarks apply to any teachers of this day?)

"Record of School Visitation, from November 10, 1880, to June 17, 1881.

Teacher No. 1—Teacher energetic, active. Disposition on part of some pupils to dispute teacher's methods and be contrary. Rooms clean and orderly.

Teacher No. 2—Teacher not as active as I would wish to have him.

Teacher No. 3—Teacher active, alive. Discipline good.

Teacher No. 4—Teacher industrious and discipline fair. Building new and in good condition, except that of being *very, very* dirty.

Teacher No. 5—School not industrious enough. Small pupils not interested. Teacher devotes too much time to large pupils.

Teacher No. 6—School room in good condition. New stove. Everything neat. Pupils actively employed, not time for mischief. Teacher doing her part well. A success.

Teacher No. 7—School quiet, studious. Teacher follows books too closely. Work too mechanical. Not life enough.

Teacher No. 8—Teacher active, industrious and doing good work. *Should not make his questions leading.*

Teacher No. 9—Teacher lacks vim and energy. Should do more teaching and less hearing classes.

Teacher No. 10—Teacher not careful enough in personal appearance; *hears* recitations instead of *teaches*.

Teacher No. 11—Teacher doing his work thoroughly—knows what to do and does it—takes care of health of pupils—water on stove with syphon to cause steam.

Teacher No. 12—School a hard one to govern and teacher rather irritable, inclined to scold and threaten—needs more persuasive power.

Teacher No. 13—School room untidy; scholars orderly, but given to bad practices—smoking permitted in the room by the teacher.

Teacher No. 14—Slovenly in dress, but enthusiastic enough.

Teacher No. 15—(One of the author's teachers)—School house new, frame, in good condition; ornamented with winter bouquets, pictures, etc.;

no apparatus, except dictionary; teacher doing her work quietly but faithfully."

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Much inspiration and training for the best educational work is centered about the teachers' institute, which was in existence in Shelby county at least so early as 1870, and possibly prior to that time, although the author has no proof of an earlier institute and finds the records in the county superintendent's office of no assistance in the determination of the matter. In the *Shelby County Record* of November 3, 1870, County Superintendent P. C. Truman gives notice that a teachers' institute will be held for a period of not less than six days, beginning on December 26, 1870. It is likely that institutes were held annually thereafter. In the matter of the ability and reputation of the men who have taught or delivered lectures before the teachers' institutes, Shelby county has been especially fortunate. Such a list would include former State Superintendents of Public Instruction Henry Sabin, C. W. Von Coelln, R. C. Barrett, John W. Acres, and others; H. H. Seerley, president of the Iowa State Teachers' College; Prof. W. C. Wilcox, of the chair of history in the State University of Iowa; Professors Kinney, Reed and Riddle, of the Woodbine Normal School, Professor Riddle subsequently becoming for many years the able and successful superintendent of the West Des Moines schools; Superintendent A. B. Warner, Professor Warman, Professor Kirk, now president of the Missouri State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri; Prof. G. W. Cullison, Prof. O. H. Longwell, Supt. R. G. Sanderson, of the Burlington schools, and others.

Early in September, 1874, County Superintendent A. N. Buckman gave notice with reference to a teachers' institute as follows:

"A normal institute will be held at Harlan, commencing September 21, 1874, in compliance with the provisions of section 1759, School Laws of Iowa of 1874. The institute will continue four weeks, of five days each.

Experienced teachers will give instruction daily in reading, arithmetic, both written and mental, grammar, geography and United States history. Occasional lessons will be given in penmanship, orthography, physiology, etc.

A lesson in vocal music will be given every day by a competent instructor.

Any schools that may be in session during the normal institute will not be closed except upon the order of the board of directors thereof."

In one of the Harlan papers, under date of August 30, 1877, there is found the following list of teachers in attendance at the Shelby county institute: Martin D. Bridgeman, John L. Newby, George McMullen, Cicely

Chatburn, Nettie Ashton, Mollie Wright, Eugene E. Moore, William Higgins, Joseph H. Slagg, Thomas W. Slater, Wiley N. Doty, Lizzie B. Fairfield, Ina Fritz, Ella Plummer, Jennie B. Gish, Kate Young, Alida Vandenburg, Lizzie S. Saunders, Mrs. E. Wintermute, Mary A. Webster, Essie T. Muck, Mollie Gleiser, Ella A. Palmer, Mariah J. Carroll, Martha Roundy, Eva Irwin, Carrie Culver, Rockie M. Whitney, N. Lizzie Allen, Carrie Harvey, Thomas Way, Etta Jackson, Anna Burke, Eugene G. Elliott, Mrs. J. Stiles, Emma Nance, J. W. Carter, Etta Tibbott. Of the above named persons, John L. Newby, William Higgins, George McMullen, Kate Young, and possibly others, are alive and residents of the county.

The author is fortunate enough to secure from an early Harlan paper the following list of pioneer teachers attending the teachers' institute in August, 1878: Emily Tinsley, Cicily Chatburn, Lizzie Saunders, Eva Irwin, Mary A. Webster, Maggie Booker, Mollie Wright, Martha Roundy, Susie Grounds, Jessie Baker, Emerette Gregoire, Carrie Flock, Mary West, Ida Crandall, Cora Shannon, E. E. Moore, Fannie Hurlless, Ella M. Gregoire, Ina Fritz, Emma Irwin, Essie Muck, Emma Nance, Anna Peterson, G. E. McMullen, J. H. McArthur, W. A. Higgins, J. L. Newby, J. M. Wyland, W. E. Cooper, Isaac Cook, Maggie Clark, T. W. Slater, A. W. Sims, O. F. Plum, A. G. Wolfenbarger, J. W. Kime, Edward Johnson, C. K. Olivers, W. J. Wicks, J. H. Mather, M. E. Downey, Carrie Tonneson, Minnie Tuck, Kate M. Young, Jennie L. Lane, Kate K. Griffith, Mrs. Annie Ivens, Annie Masterson, Lillian White, Jennie S. Clarke, Ella G. Austin, A. K. Askwith, Ray Williams.

Solemn fidelity to the truth forces one to admit that then, as now, not all of the questions submitted in teachers' examinations were correctly answered. For instance, here are some "guesses" offered in teachers' examinations held in 1878:

"1. Question: Name three movements of the ocean and give their causes. Answer: Current is caused by the rise and fall of the earth. Waves are caused by the traditions of the wind.

"2. Question: Of what countries are the following cities the capitals? Berne, Brussels, Ottawa, Lima and Lisbon. Answer: Berne is the capital of Africa, Brussels of Brazil, Ottawa of British America, capital of Peru.

"3. Question: What, from the structure of his teeth, do you infer man should eat? Answer: Man, I think, should eat vegetables and pork; corn should be his main dish."

The normal institute of 1885 had an enrollment of one hundred and ninety-one. There were many able men among the list of teachers. Among

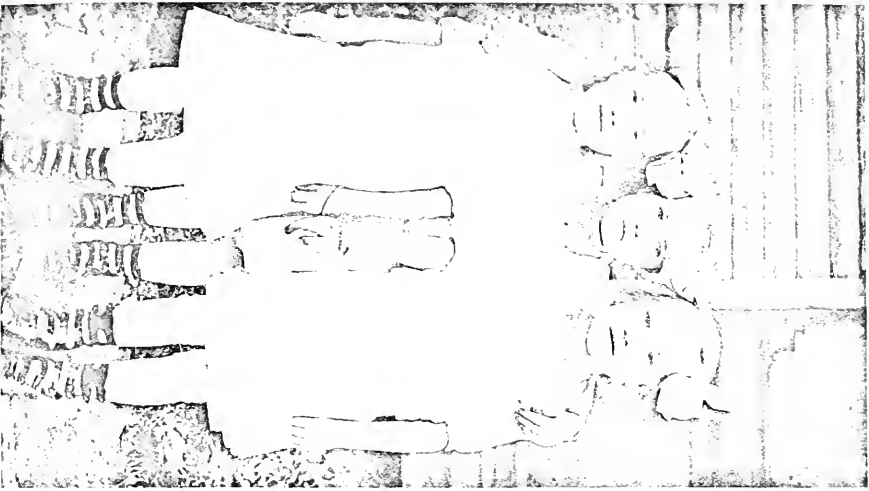
them were D. T. Dunlavy, A. P. Leach, C. K. Redfield, J. T. Couser, W. H. Fleck, W. J. Wicks, A. B. Frost, James R. Hanna (now mayor of Des Moines), C. H. Champ, George Chatburn (now a professor in the University of Nebraska), J. C. Shirk, Albert Newton, J. W. Miller (now a merchant in Harlan), H. S. Miller, Jesse B. Whitney (now an attorney in Harlan), Albert Curtis, Fred Pratt, O. F. Plumb (now an attorney at law in Nebraska), Arlie Parker (now a resident of Harlan), Oscar Roland (better known as M. O. Roland), U. S. Roland, L. O. Hawley, James McMillan, W. D. Young (now connected with The Lana Construction Company, Council Bluffs, Iowa), Albert Morrissey, John Edwards, Albert S. Stevens, J. B. Mather (later a well-known preacher), Walter Plum, E. H. Abbott (now a lawyer in Chicago), Robert Heinemann, Charles Wilson, J. J. Elser, J. A. Gunsolley, George W. Harmon, Joseph B. Reams, John Neff, S. Gallagher, J. J. Sheppard (later head of the great Commercial high school of New York City), E. H. Snyder, C. M. Wilder, Thomas Hogan, Jacob B. Wolf, J. C. Kelley, D. J. Keat (later an attorney at law in Harlan), Harry McCuskey, Emery Allen, P. F. Vincent, C. A. Marlin, James Lowery.

The normal institute at Harlan for 1886 was conducted by Superintendent C. F. Swift. The instructors were O. H. Longwell, A. B. Warner, J. D. Dunlavy and Mr. Swift. The branches taught were English, grammar, history of education, American literature, didactics, natural philosophy, astronomy, arithmetic, reading, vocal music, geography, United States history, physiology, orthography, civil government and algebra.

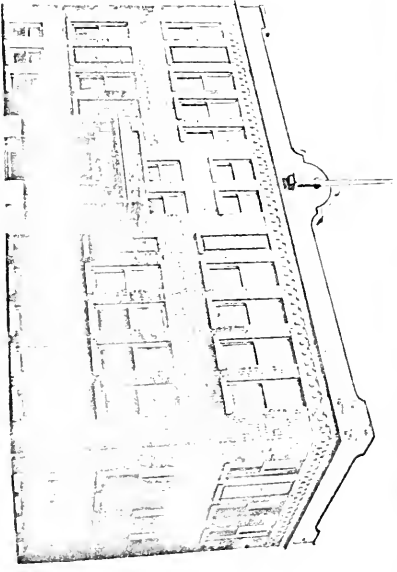
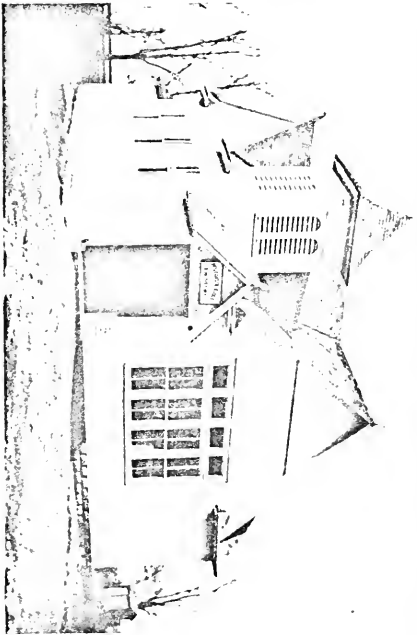
In August, 1886, when Mr. Swift was county superintendent of schools, the normal institute seems to have had graduating exercises, followed by the presentation of diplomas. I quote from the Harlan *Tribune* of the time: "The normal institute had a program at the Congregational church on the Friday evening preceding. The audience was called together by Supt. A. B. Warner, and a prayer was offered by Rev. Post. C. M. Wilder delivered his address, 'The Relation of the Teacher to the Patron.' Miss Linnie Long followed with the subject, 'Nothing Great Is Lightly Won.' J. C. Kelly read a paper on 'Froebel.' Miss Carrie Scott also had a paper on the program. Miss Ina Fritz, a daughter of John Fritz, read a paper on 'Life and Efforts of Pestalozzi.' Charles Hunt delivered the valedictory, and the salutatory was to have been given by Miss Mamie Fritz, who was unable to attend. Supt. C. F. Swift presented the class with diplomas."

At the normal institute, sixteenth session, August, 1889, one hundred and ninety teachers or more were enrolled, including many men. Among them were W. H. Gooding, Colfax Smith, Archie Myers, Charles Dickinson,





SHELDON COUNTY TRIPLETS,
Miss Minnie and Mrs. Knudsen, Train, Iowa



A MODERN COUNTY SCHOOL, WISCONSIN, RIDGE,
MONROE TOWNSHIP
Toward Educational Independence of Rural World

Frank W. Hanna, Alva W. Taylor, James Quinn, Frank Stevens, C. O. White, James Kinsella, Joel Fisher, Carl Campbell, F. A. Malick, W. B. Buckley, W. J. Wicks, Walter Guthridge, Guy Martin, W. R. Fisher, Frank Gallagher (now postmaster at Walnut), W. D. Young and others.

SPELLING SCHOOLS.

One of the distinctive educational features during the decades between 1870 (or slightly earlier) and 1890, was the spelling schools. These schools were held practically throughout the county. In connection with them a good deal of attention was paid to the definition of words and to correct pronunciation. This author has little doubt that such contests were of more value than many present-day educators are wont to believe. They, no doubt, not only encouraged boys and girls to note the printed form of words, but greatly favored the acquisition of a wider vocabulary.

It may prove not uninteresting to preserve some facts with reference to a noted spelling school, held at the Harlan opera house on December 31, 1886. This contest was open to all residents of the county. In spite of the fact that there was a heavy fall of snow and the weather intensely cold, there was a large attendance. The rules governing the contest, as published, were as follows:

- "1. Words must be given out alternately to gentleman and lady.
- "2. Spellers will be provided with seats and in their turn will rise to their feet, spell the word given out and resume the seat.
- "3. Should the word be missed, those missing will retire to the audience.
- "4. In case of dispute as to the correctness of the ruling, the appeal must be made while the contestant is upon the floor, and will remain standing until the referees give a decision.
- "5. When a word is missed, a new word will be given to the next speller.
- "6. Webster's unabridged dictionary will be authority."

Music was given by the orchestra. The forty spellers entered were about equally divided between men and women. Mrs. Warner and Mrs. J. W. Jones were referees. Applause was given over amusing breaks and episodes. The first prize was won by Miss M. O. King, Miss Ina Fritz the second, Mrs. J. W. Jones the third. George Stamm won the boy's prize, and Helen McArthur, the girl's prize. The following were the contestants: Mesdames Fred Eidamiller, E. A. Cobb, Clyde Mosby, Mary Wyland, J.

Turner, T. H. Smith, W. H. Cockerell, J. W. Jones, J. H. McArthur; the Misses Ina Fritz, Mamie Fritz, M. O. King, Ada French, Linnie Long, Cora Ramsey, Pearl French, Maude French, Lettie Smith, Kate Holtschneider, Helen McArthur, Sarah Grant; Messrs. Lewis Gingery, S. A. Burke, Fred French, J. I. Myerly, E. B. Wicks, A. N. Stamm, Porter Gray, Fred Blackstone, B. F. Eshelman, George Stamm, H. Ramsey, J. S. Mills, O. S. Donahue, E. A. Reynolds, T. H. Smith, Charles Reynolds, Guy Martin, Ira Smith, George Chatburn, E. J. Smith, D. B. Sheller and Wilson Young.

The words missed were: Dial, dual, sequel, despair, decency, sphinx, valise, irksome, cuticle, symmetry, breathe, chasm, colossus, treacle, silex, rarely, cede, feign, octavos, pelican, seraphim, halloo, auxiliary, main, omniscient, mementos, porticoes, traceable, compelled, Buddhism, posthumously, misspell, bifid, gaseous, rallery, cupola, fetish, deficit, sumach, syrup, viscount, pyrites, phosphorus, plebeian.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

In 1874 there were 1,523 children of school age in the county, the largest number being Harlan township, 277; the next, Grove, with 224; next, Monroe, with 209, and the next, Fairview, 183.

Report of county superintendent for the year ending September 20, 1878: Number of persons in the county between five and twenty-one years of age, 3,479; number of schools in the county, 100; average number of pupils attending school, 1,620; number of teachers employed, men, 80; women, 98; average compensation of teachers, per month, men, \$32.72; women, \$30.40; total value of school houses and apparatus, \$45,095; total amount paid teachers since September 20, 1878, \$22,882.57.

The county schools were often very large. For instance, in 1888, from school reports of almost forty schools in session during that year, it appears that the largest school was No. 3, Monroe, with Nellie Bungor as teacher, with an enrollment of 42. The second largest was No. 9, Jackson, L. O. Hawley, teacher, enrollment, 40; the fourth largest was No. 9, Monroe, with Lizzie G. Boland, teacher, enrollment, 37; the third largest was No. 3, Jackson, with Laura B. Newby, teacher, enrollment, 38; the fifth was Harlan No. 2, J. W. Jones, teacher, enrollment, 37; the sixth was No. 9, Greeley, Tina Anthony, teacher, enrollment, 34, and the next, No. 7, Jackson, J. C. Kelly, teacher, enrollment, 34.

In these nearly forty schools there were only seventeen pupils neither absent nor tardy. These schools were taught in the winter term. Among

the men who were teaching them were H. C. Hanson, J. D. Keet, C. M. Wilder, Walter Guthridge, W. A. Gibbs, Frank Gallagher, J. C. Kelly, J. W. Jones, Frank Stevens, Eugene Sullivan (now a well-known banker of Panama, Iowa), L. O. Hawley, Thomas Hogan, W. J. Wicks and John Keitges. The least cost of tuition per month per pupil was in Jackson No. 3, \$1.33, and the highest cost was No. 8, Fairview, \$4.92, this variation, of course, depending largely upon the enrollment.

Superintendent Swift's report in 1889 to the state superintendent of the number of pupils of school age in the county, showed a total number of 6,267, made up of 3,205 boys and 3,062 girls, the boys being in the majority by 143.

Statistics from Shelby county teachers' journal, February 18, 1904: Total number of school age in Shelby county today, 5,928; twenty years ago, 5,515. Total number of library books now, 9,469; twenty years ago, 250. Value of school houses now, \$122,425; then, \$91,975; average wages paid rural school teachers in Shelby county today, \$33.89; twenty years ago, \$34.19.

WAGES OF TEACHERS.

In 1879 a majority of the country schools had seven months' school, although Lincoln and Monroe had eight months, and Greeley township had nine months. The wages paid first class teachers were: Harlan, \$25; Douglas, \$30; Jefferson, \$28; Jackson, \$30; Fairview, \$30; Lincoln, \$30; Monroe, \$30; Greeley, \$30; Shelby, \$25; Westphalia had six months and paid \$35 per month, except the town school, which had ten months. M. J. Heires taught the school at \$50 per month. The enrollment of the town school was 84.

KIRKMAN CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL.

The recent prominent movement in Shelby county education is the formation of consolidated independent school districts, that is, the annexation, of course after the vote of the people, of territory surrounding a village or town, with the school district in the village or town, and with provision for the transportation of pupils from the county territory to the school house. Shelby county now has four consolidated independent school districts in which pupils are transported in hacks to school some miles from the country. These districts are the Harlan independent district, the Tennant consolidated independent district, the Kirkman consolidated independent district and the Irwin independent district.

The Kirkman consolidated district was established following an election on April 26, 1913, on which date the vote favoring a consolidated district was: In town 37, in the country 22, or a total of 59 votes in favor of the proposition; the vote against consolidation was: in town, 7 votes, and in the country 13, or a total of 20 votes against the proposed consolidated district. The new board of education was organized May 19, 1913.

The territory embraced by the district at the present time includes the town of Kirkman and all of Douglas township, except four corner sub-districts, 1, 3, 7 and 9. The pupils from this territory are conveyed to the school in Kirkman by means of four hacks.

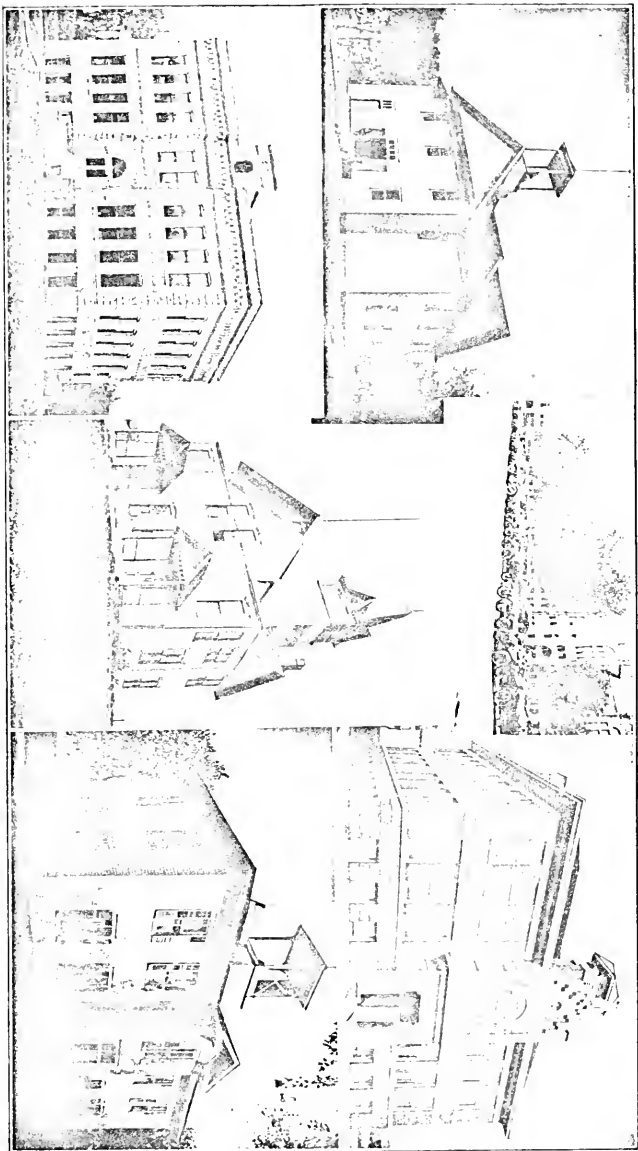
The course of study, which is being printed, provides for the taking of agriculture in the eleventh grade, instruction in this branch having been offered for the first time in the fall of 1914. So far the subject has been taught by text books. Courses are also offered in domestic science and in manual training. The equipment of the school consists of ten double steel vises and work benches and one lot of tools for carpenter work. For the domestic science there are five double cook tables, one kitchen cabinet, one blau-gas range connected with a blau-gas plant, cooking and table equipment, also a sewing machine. For the teaching of the agriculture there is also one set of agricultural charts.

TENNANT CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL.

In 1913 the consolidated independent school district of Tennant was formed from certain territory in Shelby, Cass and Lincoln townships. During 1913-14 a fine brick school building was erected. It is equipped with modern heating apparatus, plumbing, ventilation, and with apparatus for manual training and domestic science.

The building was dedicated March 14, 1914. The school now has an enrollment of one hundred and twenty-eight pupils, with an average attendance of ninety-five per cent. The pupils are conveyed several miles, in five hacks, to the school. These hacks begin picking up the pupils about seven o'clock. The drivers are paid an average salary of nearly seventy dollars per month.

The first principal of the school was A. W. Phillips. The first and present board of education is: George X. Cook, president; R. F. Plumb, August Turke, Albert Hansen, Fred T. Miller, and F. L. Hansen, treasurer. The



IRWIN HIGH SCHOOL.
NEW HIGH SCHOOL, DEPLANCE.

GOOD ROADS PICNIC DAY.
PORTSMOUTH HIGH SCHOOL.

PORTSMOUTH PAROCHIAL RESIDENCE.
OLD HIGH SCHOOL, DEPLANCE.

first secretary was R. A. Studley, who worked especially hard for the establishment of the school.

The present teaching force is composed of Thomas L. Cook; Blanche Morris, domestic science; Miss Freiburghouse, intermediate grades; Hattie Wulff, grammar grades; Mrs. J. B. Wiley, primary grades.

The school offers the following courses: Ninth grade—First Semester: Latin, algebra, English, physical geography; second Semester: Latin, algebra, English, agriculture. Tenth grade—First Semester: general history, English, Latin, home economics or manual training; second Semester: general history, English, Latin, home economics or manual training.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

The city of Harlan and the towns of Shelby, Defiance and Irwin have taken especial pride in maintaining high standards for their high schools. Graduates of Harlan and of Shelby are admitted without examination to the State University and to the other leading colleges of the state and other states. Graduates of Irwin and of Defiance receive credit for their courses, so far as maintained by these schools. The towns of Tennant and Kirkman are also building up strong schools, which are made possible by the consolidation of a large tract of surrounding territory, and it is likely that they, too, will develop strong high schools with courses of study in advance of what they now have. The county has long maintained a fine reputation for the number of its young people who are taking, or have taken, work in the leading colleges and universities of the country. Shelby county young people have been graduated from the following universities: Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Northwestern, Chicago, Wisconsin, Michigan and Yale, and from the following colleges: Iowa Agricultural College, Simpson, Cornell, Grinnell, Des Moines, Highland Park, Tabor, Drake, State Teachers' College and others.

THE WESTERN IOWA VOCATIONAL COLLEGE, OF HARLAN, IOWA.

Contributed Upon Request by G. W. Cullison, of Harlan.

This college is owned and controlled by a corporation organized under the laws of Iowa, not for pecuniary profit. It was organized on the 19th day

of April, 1911, by L. F. Potter, O. P. Wyland, W. T. Shepherd, C. F. Swift and G. W. Cullison, all citizens of Harlan.

Prior to that time one W. L. Hoff, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, had purchased a tract of two hundred acres of land adjoining the city of Harlan, land this tract out as an addition to the city known as College Heights, and sold lots to many citizens of Harlan and vicinity with the implied understanding that the money arising from the sale of said lots should be used for the purpose of building and equipping a college. He platted the college campus and began the erection of the college building. He was unable to finish the building and had no means with which to equip it. It then became apparent to all that the college enterprise would fail unless some one other than Mr. Hoff would take hold of it and all the money so far expended would be lost.

Under these circumstances the gentlemen above named organized the corporation, as above stated, purchased the interest of Mr. Hoff in the entire property and proceeded to finish the college building and furnish it for use as a college. It cost them, in addition to the amount received from the sale of lots, the full sum of thirty thousand dollars. The building, equipment and campus represent an investment of sixty thousand dollars. The main building is sixty by one hundred and twenty feet, three stories high, with a large and commodious basement. It is modern in design and architecture, and has numerous closets, wardrobes, lavatories and toilets. It has a library room, an apparatus room, two executive offices, a dining room and kitchen, a gymnasium, with shower baths and dressing rooms, a music room and practice rooms, a chapel, and four large commodious, well-lighted, well-ventilated school rooms and recitation rooms adjoining. It will comfortably accommodate five hundred students. It has a complete system of heating, lighting, ventilation and sewerage. It is the most perfectly planned and equipped building in the state of Iowa. The college is situated in the southwestern part of the city, with a campus of twenty acres, and commands the most enchanting view of the surrounding country to be found anywhere.

The college opened September 4, 1911, and has added much to the educational facilities of Harlan. It aims to train young men and women for the active vocations, for useful and happy lives and to give its students power to do, to understand, to initiate and manage business affairs for themselves or others, and furnish them a chart and compass that will lead into the great fields of human knowledge and experience and bring to the student a well-poised culture and refinement.

The college is now being conducted by the Professors McAdams, together with a corps of able assistants.

Its courses of study are: 1—Academic, including English, Latin, history, geography, mathematics, physics, science, and politics; 2—Normal—The science and art of teaching, mental and moral philosophy, and physiology; 3—Business—Penmanship, bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic and commercial law; 4—Shorthand and typewriting; 5—Vocal and instrumental music; 6—Manual training, domestic science, and agriculture.

ELK HORN COLLEGE.

The Elk Horn Lutheran High School and College was established in 1878, and opened its first school year November 1, 1878, with an enrollment of fifteen students under the instructive care of three professors, Rev. O. L. Kirkeborg, Chr. T. Ostergaard and Mr. Crouse. Three acres of the land had previously been presented by the Danish Evangelical Lutheran congregation in Elk Horn for the purpose of erecting a high school building. During the summer and fall of 1878 a two-story building was erected, which would house about twenty-five students, and a dwelling for a professor.

The general purpose of the school was to help young folk coming over here from the fatherland, Denmark, to obtain such an instruction as would qualify them for their professions or work in this country. Hence the instruction was given in two languages, Danish and English. But the special purpose was to impress upon their minds a clear view of the spiritual treasures brought over here from the fatherland in the Danish history and literature, so they might, by being honest and true, adhere to their forefathers' religion (the Lutheran church) and become good citizens, enlightened Christians and earnest church members.

The founder of this school was the local church congregation, but Danish Lutherans from different parts of the United States contributed frequently to the noble undertaking, even some Americans donating liberally. Ministers A. S. Nielsen, Holm Rosenstrand and O. L. Kirkeberg, and laymen Rasmus Hansen, Jørgen Jensen (George James), T. S. Petersen and Christen Christensen, deserve to be mentioned as the most active members of the founders of this school. Rev. O. L. Kirkeberg was the first president.

Early courses of study included Danish, English, history, and lectures on different subjects taken from science and literature. Singing of Danish hymns was frequently taught. The preparatory work for the ministry in the Danish church was also carried on in some measure.

The school has in the past maintained the following departments of study: Hojskole, academic, normal, domestic economy, college, commercial, music; and has had an enrollment of more than one hundred students and a faculty consisting of nine professors and instructors.

The student body over a period of twenty-five years represents nearly all states in the Union from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, and numbers between two and three thousand. A number of these students occupy today trustworthy positions as ministers, lawyers, professors, doctors, business men, etc.

The school has for twenty-five years been supported chiefly by the faithful Danish farmers in the vicinity of Elk Horn. A great deal of work and much money have been donated by them for defraying the expenses of the institution.

The Elk Horn high school was at first owned by Rev. O. L. Kirkeberg. In 1880 it was transferred to the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America. Afterwards, upon the earnest request of that church body, it was sold to Rev. K. Anker in 1890. For four years it was his property, but then he, in 1894, sold the school to the newly organized Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America. In 1896 this church body was united with the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Association and from that time until the month of June, 1903, it was the property of the United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, when it was sold to a stock company, chiefly consisting of members of the Danish Evangelical Lutheran church in Elk Horn.

It was the aim of this company to do all in its power to make this school prosper and keep it going in such a way that it would be able to educate our youth and qualify them for taking up the line of work for which they are talented as good citizens and earnest, sincere, pious Christians.

A special stress will be laid upon educating young men and women for teaching in the public and parochial schools. Many students and graduates from this school have in former days performed excellent work in the public schools.

On May 1, 1887, the original high school building burned down, but was rebuilt the same year.

The main college building was unfortunately burned on January 30, 1910, but the local patriotism and devotion to this college gave such good account of itself that a fine new building was dedicated in October of the same year. This new building contains rooms for about sixty students, a large auditorium, studio for music, library, two class rooms, reading rooms and dining room.

Rev. C. C. Kloth is now president of the institution. The present enrollment of students is about fifty and includes students from all parts of the United States and Canada. The regular school year opens on December 1.

The courses of study include rural high school, three months' course in all the common school branches and especially English for newcomers; music, both vocal and instrumental, and gymnastics.

The teachers at present are Rev. C. C. Kloth, Miss Dorothea Jensen, Miss Annie Jensen and Alfred Koch. The Danish Evangelical Church council conducts the present management of the college.

CHAPTER XIX.

LITERARY DEVELOPMENT

LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETIES.

One of the extremely interesting institutions established in Shelby county in the pioneer times was the literary society, sometimes called by the pioneers the "lyceum," or simply the "literary." The pioneers and their families very generally attended these literary societies, which usually met in the school houses. A fine social life centered about these societies. These organizations were established in practically every early settlement in the county. They did much to develop ready and capable extemporaneous speakers, who were able to give good account of themselves in county political conventions, at church gatherings and on all public occasions. Indeed, this author is inclined to believe that the first generation in Shelby county contained more ready and effective public speakers than the present generation with much better opportunities, or at least education. Of course, the secret societies, and the "Grange," the "Farmers' Alliance," the "Good Templars" and other organizations helped to develop ready and effective thinkers and public speakers, although the literary societies antedated most of the other organizations except, possibly, the very early churches.

One of the first of these societies was the Young Folks' Literary Society of Harlan, which appears to have been established about 1874.

In January, 1873, also, the students of the upper grades of the Harlan schools had formed themselves into a literary society.

Through the courtesy of George D. Ross, of Harlan, the writer has been able to see the constitution of "The Young Folks Literary Society of Harlan" of which he was a leading member. This constitution was undoubtedly typical of all. There were thirteen articles in this constitution. In these provisions were made for officers of the society consisting of president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, editor, and doorkeeper, and their duties defined, all of which officers were elective on the last Saturday evening of each month and installed on the first Saturday evening of the next month. Aside from the usual duties of a president of any organization, the president of

this society was required to procure the services of some one to build fires, light up the room and keep it in order, and he was further obliged upon taking his seat as such president to deliver an opening address and, at the expiration of his term of office, to deliver a closing address. The duties of the editor were to prepare a paper for each meeting and read the same, and also to act as critic during his term.

Article seven of this constitution was somewhat unique. It provided that it should be the duty of the doorkeeper to tend the door at each meeting "and collect ten cents from every man not accompanying a lady, and to pass in free all ladies and all gentlemen accompanying ladies and at the close of each meeting to hand the receipts over to the treasurer."

"Any suitable person, gentleman or lady," might become a member of the society by a majority vote of the membership, a lady being required only to sign the constitution and by-laws, but a gentleman being required in addition to pay an initiation fee of fifty cents.

Appearance on the program was enforced by a fine of ten cents for each failure and if these fines were not paid at the end of four weeks the secretary was required to strike the name of the delinquent member from the roll of the society. A program committee consisting of five members was appointed by the president at the inception of his term. The duty of this committee was to prepare and present to the society each evening a program for the next evening, provided, however, that at the option of the society any two members might choose a member in turn until all of the members were chosen, one side then to furnish an entertainment for one evening, and the other side for the next evening, and so on through one term of office, the first choice of members to be determined by lot. The order of the exercises was as follows: Call to order; reading of minutes of previous meeting; admission of members; evening's program; miscellaneous business, embracing election of officers, reports of officers and committees; adjournment.

It appears that dialogues were very popular at the time of this literary society, for every program had one or more presented. On November 7, 1874, the following caste for a dialogue appeared: Barkeeper, George D. Ross; Policeman, Joseph Babcock; Drunkard, William Bergstresser; Jailer, E. J. Fenton; Faith, Miss H. M. Allen; Hope, Miss Ella Swain; Charity, Mrs. Idá Reynolds.

The debates were also deservedly popular, including such questions as these: "Resolved, that intemperance has caused more misery and suffering than war"; "Resolved, that slander causes more suffering to the human family than intemperance"; "Resolved, that capital punishment should be

abolished in the United States, except for the crime of treason"; "Resolved, that one should never advocate or defend that which he knows to be false." By the way, this question was affirmed by Thomas Way and Professor Girton, county superintendent of schools, and the negative by W. A. Bergstresser and Cyrus Beard (now a member of the state supreme court of Wyoming). A selection was also read by A. G. Wolfenbarger, now a very prominent attorney of Lincoln, Nebraska.

Hon. Thomas H. Smith, later state senator from the Shelby-Cass district, was on the affirmative of this subject: "Resolved, that moral suasion has done more to suppress intemperance than legal coercion."

On June 20, 1874, the following was the program of the Young Folks' Literary Society of Harlan:

Oration, George D. Ross, J. V. Brazie, J. E. Bennett.

Declamation, D. E. Lang, J. Babcock, T. Burr.

Select Reading, Misses Fannie Worts, H. Brazie, D. Swain.

Essays, Misses Ella Swain, Ida Reynolds, William Bergstresser.

Committee on Music, S. A. Burke, Miss Reynolds, Miss Worts.

Question for Debate: "Resolved, That it is better to build our new court house by direct tax than by bonds." Affirmative: E. G. Fenton, E. Gittings, O. Reynolds. Negative: S. A. Burke, E. Williams, O. Wyland.

One of the questions discussed by the Young Folks' Literary Society of Harlan, September 26, 1874, was, "Resolved, that foreign immigration to the United States should be encouraged." Another question discussed on October 24, 1874, was, "Resolved, that slander causes more suffering to the human family than intemperance."

In 1874, the Harlan Literary Society gave what was called "a necktie sociable," proceeds to be donated to the Methodist church for the purpose of helping the church to purchase an organ. Neckties were brought to the place of meeting for sale.

In 1876 the Douglas Township Literary Society debated, among others, the following questions: "Resolved, that the herd law would be a benefit to this country"; and, "Resolved, that a liar would be more damage to the country than a thief," and "Resolved, that the attendance of pupils of our public schools should be enforced by legislation." (This last question indicates that there were thinkers in those days anticipating what has come to be real legislation in our own time.) In January, 1877, Windy Knoll, in the eastern part of Harlan township, had a debating society in a flourishing condition. In January, 1876, Hacktown had a debating society. One of the questions discussed was, "Resolved, that women should have the right

to vote and hold offices." In this literary society it appears that a number of ladies appeared on the program. In Fairview township in 1876, at one of the debating societies, this question was discussed, "Resolved, that novel reading is wrong."

It appears that the elders came in occasionally and addressed the society at Harlan, for it is recorded that J. W. Chatburn was present at one of the meetings and talked to the young people, his topic being "The Road Between Here and the Mill." It also appears that Dr. F. M. Hill, of Manteno, was invited to lecture before the society at Harlan.

On December 28, 1875, there was a literary society meeting regularly in the Waterbury school house in Fairview township, and also one in the Michael school house in Douglas township.

In January, 1876, there was a literary society at the Flaughner school house in Union township.

In 1877 a literary society was organized at the John Fritz school house in Jackson township.

In 1877 a literary society at the Pioneer school house in Cass township, was discussing the question of "Woman's Rights." There was about this time, a literary society at Leland's Grove, in the same township. One of the questions debated was "Should women have the right to vote?" In November, 1876, at the court house in Harlan the advisability of extending the ballot to the women of the United States was affirmed by J. B. Swain and denied by L. H. Thompson and J. V. Brazie.

In January, 1877, the Hacktown Literary Society, of Fairview township, was in a flourishing condition.

In Douglas township in January, 1877, there was a literary society calling itself "The Middle Botna Association," which met at the Mitchell school house every Saturday evening. A local correspondent says that at this school house "questions that have for years puzzled our nation are discussed and decided without difficulty."

On January 26, 1878, the citizens of the Glendale district, which was in subdistrict No. 5, Shelby township, met for the purpose of organizing a debating society. A. J. Taber was chosen president; J. B. Linn, vice-president; M. V. Best, secretary, and L. D. Dickenson, treasurer. The first question debated by the society was: "Resolved, that the works of nature afford more pleasure to the eye than the works of art." The principal disputants were George Battey and M. V. Best.

Another joint discussion, which occurred in February, 1879, was be-

tween the Hacktown Literary Society, below the present village of Corley on the east side of the river, and the Fairview Society, which was in the same township. The question was, "Resolved, that the Indian has more cause for complaint for maltreatment than the negro." Fairview affirmed and Hacktown denied. The question was decided in favor of the negative.

The Glendale Literary Society of the north part of Shelby township in the seventies, among other questions, debated these: "Resolved, that the works of nature are of more pleasure to the eye than the works of art;" "Resolved, that we as a nation set a good example for other nations to follow."

At the Frum school house in Shelby township at an early day these questions were debated: "Resolved, that women should be allowed to vote;" "Resolved, that Hawaii should be annexed to the United States."

On December 14, 1879, the literary society of Douglas township discussed the subject: "Resolved, that the sale of intoxicating liquors should be prohibited in the United States."

Two questions discussed by one of the country literary societies in December, 1879, were: "Resolved, that the protective tariff is injurious to the producing class," and "Resolved, that education is more beneficial than wealth."

These literary societies from different townships sometimes had joint debates. For example, in February, 1879, the Jackson Township Literary Society and the Windy Knoll Literary Society of Harlan township (now Center), held a joint debate at the Poling school house in Center township. The question discussed was, "Resolved, that war is a greater evil than the disregard of one's own conscience," the Jackson Township Society having the affirmative, and Windy Knoll the negative. The judges were H. Gray, C. E. Graves, William Scroggins, E. Meyers and J. Goodwell. A county paper of the time records the fact that this debate was "exceedingly combative and resulted in favor of the negative," further adding, "there was a crowded house and everything pleasant except a little disturbance by a lad filled with whiskey."

The Douglas Township Literary Society, in February, 1879, discussed the question, "Resolved, that Lincoln deserves more honor for defending the United States than Washington did for founding it."

There was a literary society at the Slates' school house in December, 1879. In May, 1879, there was in Harlan a Ladies' Literary Society. Mrs. D. M. Wyland was one of the members. There was a debating society at the Bunnell school house at Cuppy's Grove in January, 1887.

In 1883, Harlan had a Chautauqua Literary Society with the following membership: D. O. Stuart, J. Stiles, J. E. Weaver, Katie Goodyear, S. A. Burke, Thomas H. Smith, W. W. Girton, N. W. Macy, Mrs. P. Wicks, F. B. Eshelman, R. M. LeGore, Mrs. Fannie Tinsley, Miss Marian Wicks, Annie C. Walker, G. W. Cullison, Ella Smith, Mrs. J. E. Weaver, Mrs. O. P. Wyland, Mrs. J. E. Stiles, Miss Helen M. Perkins, Miss Ina Fritz, Mrs. D. M. Wyland, Mrs. A. R. Stuart, Mrs. Hattie C. Miller, Mrs. Reppa L. Bowlin, Mrs. A. N. Stamm, Miss Flora True, W. M. Bomberger, N. Booth, Robert P. Foss, F. M. Reynolds, Mrs. Frank French, Miss Maggie Coenen.

Early in October, 1884, the Harlan Methodist Episcopal church held a literary contest, which is described in a Harlan paper as follows:

"The literary contest in the Methodist Episcopal church last Friday night brought out a good audience in spite of the threatening appearance of the weather. The contestants were thoroughly prepared on recitations and readings. The first prize was carried off by Miss Rose Ewing, who recited one of Will Carleton's poems entitled 'Out of the Old House, Nancy.' Myrtle Ryan (now Mrs. Charles Escher, Jr.), of Greeley township, took the second premium on her recitation, 'Darius Green and his Flying Machine.' Rose Ewing also took the special premium offered by the *Republican* for the best speller on a list of twenty-five words." The prize was taken by spelling eighteen of them correctly. The poorest speller among the contestants spelled only twelve of them correctly. The list was: Easily, peaceable, separate, belief, supercede, accede, alpaca, managing, changeable, necessity, sieve, grieve, Cincinnati, croquet, civilize, neutral, manufactory, skillful, feasible, serene, scissors, villain, victuals, seizing.

The literary society save and except in the high schools of the county, has virtually disappeared. It is not apparent that any institution of anything like character or of equal value has come to do for men and women the splendid work which it did during the seventies, eighties, and to some extent during the nineties in Shelby county.

HARLAN LITERARY CLUB.

The Harlan Literary Club was organized in 1891 and was federated in 1896, there being at that time but four clubs in Iowa so federated. The person first most active in the organization of the club was Mrs. Alice Warner, wife of Superintendent A. B. Warner, of the city schools. She talked with Mrs. Jennie S. Cullison and others, with the result that the club was organized as above stated with the following charter members: Mrs. Alice Warner,

Mrs. M. E. McArthur, Mrs. Belle Wyland, Mrs. Eunice C. Macy, Mrs. Jennie S. Cullison, Mrs. Sallie R. Stuart, Mrs. Nettie E. Cobb, Mrs. Josie W. Smith, Mrs. M. Carrie Turner, Mrs. Arthur E. Noble, Mrs. Lillian Pexton, Mrs. Eleanor Cockerell, Mrs. Mary J. Byers, Mrs. Martha Potter, Mrs. Lucy A. Robinson.

The object of the club, as set forth in its constitution, is "the development in its members of a higher literary taste and culture and to secure to each a more general knowledge of the important topics of the day."

Among the topics presented and discussed in the early years of the organization were: "American Bar and Judges"; "Government Ownership of Railroads"; "Military Training in Iowa Schools"; "The Value of Political Equality"; "Church Entertainments"; "Social Institutions of the United States;" "Bi-Metallism and the Gold Standard," etc.

The club also studies many subjects dealing with art, literature and science. At practically all of the meetings there has been and is much parliamentary drill and practice.

Among the persons who have been secretary of the club are: Mrs. Belle Wyland, Mrs. Jennie S. Cullison, Mrs. M. C. Turner, Mrs. Althea Noble, Mrs. Eleanor Cockerell, Mrs. Sallie R. Stuart, Mrs. Lucy A. Robinson, Mrs. Nettie E. Cobb, Mrs. Martha Potter, Mrs. Eunice C. Macy, Mrs. Josephine W. Smith and others.

The office of president has been held in turn by all of the members of the club, the fundamental law of the club so providing, the purpose being that as many as possible might have training and experience as a presiding officer.

FRIDAY CLUB OF HARLAN, IOWA.

The Friday Club of Harlan, Iowa, was organized October 4, 1903, and federated in 1905. The constitution of the club provides that, "The object of this club shall be to stimulate interest in literature, art, science, and the leading topics of the day." The members of the club are deeply interested in the library movement.

The first officers of the club were: Mrs. Catherine Whitney, president; Mrs. Margaret McPheeters, vice-president; Miss Matie Errett, secretary; Mrs. Grace Ledwich, treasurer.

The presidents of the club to date have been Mrs. Margaret McPheeters, Miss Jennie Osborn, Mrs. Mabel Nielsen, Mrs. Pearl Franklin, Mrs. Belle Camery, and Mrs. Ethel Mayne, and the secretaries to date have been Mrs. Grace Ledwich, Mrs. Phebe Barton, Mrs. Sadie Newby, Miss

Cora Osborn, Mrs. Jennie Baughn, Mrs. Jennie Dunlavy, Mrs. Helen Stewart, Mrs. Catherine Whitney.

The meetings of the club occur on alternate Friday afternoons from October 1 to June 1.

The club was organized with eight charter members, two of whom are yet members of the organization. The membership of the club is limited to fifteen. During the eleven years of its existence the club has had over fifty names on its membership roll and, with but two exceptions, all resignations from the club have been on account of removal from Harlan. The programs have been varied. For several years the Bay View courses were followed. For the current year the general topic for study is, "Our Island Possessions."

THE LOYAL HOME WORKERS CLUB OF SHELBY.

The Loyal Home Workers Club of Shelby was organized by the following ladies of the town as its charter members: Mesdames Jones, Cobb, Pomeroy, Cooper, Leigh, Cook, Evans, Chestnut, Tucker, Farnsworth, Anderson, Wortman, Clausen, Helm and Morton. The organization was effected in 1896. The club was federated in 1899.

This club has accomplished much for the betterment of life in Shelby and is deserving of great credit for its achievements. It was instrumental in the purchase of a tract of land near the center of the town, which was made into a beautiful little park which has afforded much pleasure to the citizens of the town and in which they now take a proper pride. The club also raised the funds by which a cement walk was laid from the town to the cemetery, which is located a half mile south of the town. A library of five hundred volumes has been procured through the activity of this club, the books therein being available to all citizens of Shelby who will pay the small sum of five cents per week for the use of a book borrowed from the library.

The membership of the club at present is: Mesdames Atchley, Beebee, Benedict, Buckley, Carden, Chestnut, Clapp, Clausen, Coe, Cook, Curry, Frum, Hale, Heathman, Jones, Laird, Mansfield, Moore, Oathout, Pomeroy, Powers, Pryor, Reams, Savage, Scott, Ward. Honorary members are Mesdames Nancy Larkin, Jennie Newman and Agnes Gochenour.

The presidents of the club in order to date have been: Mesdames Alice Jones, Ada Anderson, Anna Frum, Genevra Sampey, Carrie Helm, Minnie Buckley, Katharine Pomeroy, Julia Read, Nettie Cook, Lettie Reams,

Bertha Cassidy, Alice Jones, Ada Clapp, Anna Scott, Lulu Clausen, Ethel Hale.

The present officers are: President, Mrs. Alice Curry; vice-president, Mrs. Flora Frum; secretary, Mrs. Ethel Hale; treasurer, Mrs. Anna Frum; librarian, Mrs. Hattie Chestnut; critic, Mrs. Lettie Reams; historian, Mrs. Katharine Pomeroy.

CHAUTAUQUA.

It will be difficult indeed for anyone to estimate adequately the far-reaching and lasting influence for good of the chautauqua movement in Shelby county. Long before the establishment of a local chautauqua at Harlan, and at other points in the county, there was an organization of persons in Harlan who followed the very excellent chautauqua course prescribed and offered by the "parent chautauqua" of Chautauqua, New York. When the chautauqua assembly was maintained at the grounds near Council Bluffs a party of Shelby county people, consisting of a dozen or more, attended much of the program. The local establishment of the chautauqua in Shelby county has afforded many citizens and their families opportunities of seeing and hearing many of the distinguished men and women that other persons less fortunate have been obliged to content themselves by merely reading about. The messages brought home to our people by these leaders of the world's thought and action have made an impress that will do much towards carrying forward at a proportionate rate, in the future, the splendid progress, intellectually and morally, made by the county in the past.

At the commercial club rooms in Harlan on June 1, 1905, a permanent organization of the Harlan Chautauqua Assembly Association was made with the following officers: President, L. F. Potter; vice-president, G. W. Cullison; superintendent, Rev. C. J. English; secretary, Frank G. Beardsley; treasurer, P. B. Brown. A board of directors was chosen, consisting of the following named persons: W. T. Shepherd, Judge N. W. Macy, H. W. Byers, T. H. Smith, Albert Hansen, George A. Luxford, George H. Miller, Rev. J. G. Freedline, W. C. Campbell, Rev. S. R. J. Hoyt, George Walters, Rev. N. H. Byers, M. K. Campbell, C. F. Swift, O. P. Wyland, C. D. Booth, E. S. White, Rev. T. C. McIntyre, C. G. Warren, Rev. Fr. Bromenschenkel, Superintendent O. W. Herr.

At a meeting held July 21, 1905, it was moved and seconded that an assessment of fifteen per cent. on the total amount of the guaranty fund be levied, but that those continuing on the guaranty list for 1906 be refunded the fifteen per cent. levied, if the 1906 receipts should warrant such refund.

The guarantors meeting the deficit of the first year were eventually reimbursed.

On November 28, 1905, the guarantors of the Harlan Chautauqua organized the association for 1906 by choosing L. F. Potter, president; H. W. Byers, first vice-president; C. G. Warren, second vice-president, and G. B. Frazier, treasurer. Rev. Dr. Frank G. Beardsley declined to serve longer as secretary and E. S. White was subsequently chosen. Upon ballot, a program committee was selected as follows: John Sandham, W. T. Shepherd, Frank G. Beardsley, Superintendent O. W. Herr and E. S. White.

The program of 1906 was a notable one. That year the people of Shelby county saw and heard Mrs. Maude Ballington Booth, United States Senator Robert M. LaFollette, F. W. Gillilan, the humorist, whose work appeared then and yet appears in many of the leading magazines, Hon. J. Adam Bede and Capt. Richmond P. Hobson.

On November 22, 1907, the Harlan Chautauqua Association was organized as a "corporation not for pecuniary profit." The articles of incorporation provided that the board of directors, holding office until the first annual meeting of the stockholders, should be L. F. Potter, John Sandham, C. D. Booth, G. W. Cullison, W. T. Shepherd, P. B. Brown and T. H. Smith.

On April 5, 1907, L. F. Potter was chosen president of the board of directors, John Sandham, vice-president, E. S. White, secretary, and O. P. Wyland, treasurer.

On November 9, 1908, T. H. Smith was chosen president of the board of directors, Charles D. Booth, vice-president; E. S. White, secretary, and O. P. Wyland, treasurer. The committee on talent for 1909 was composed of Edmund Lockwood, John Sandham, W. T. Shepherd, W. C. Campbell and E. S. White.

April 22, 1911, Charles D. Booth was chosen president of the board of directors; T. N. Franklin, vice-president; E. S. White, secretary, and O. P. Wyland, treasurer.

September 1, 1911, it was decided by the board of directors to purchase for the Chautauqua Association lots Nos. 9, 10, 19 and 20 of block 2 of the College Heights Addition to Harlan, Iowa, having been previously directed to purchase said real estate at a meeting of the stockholders of the association.

On October 4, 1911, the stockholders of the Chautauqua Association voted unanimously to enter into contract with the Redpath-Vawter System for the holding of a chautauqua in Harlan during the year 1912, under which

contract the Harlan Chautauqua Association, as a corporation, was guarantor for the sale of one thousand four hundred dollars' worth of season tickets.

The present officers of the local association are C. D. Booth, president, and George B. Gunderson, secretary.

The directors to date have been, since the incorporation of the association: L. F. Potter, C. D. Booth, P. B. Brown, G. W. Cullison, John Sandham, T. H. Smith, W. T. Shepherd, T. N. Franklin and O. F. Graves. The association owes much of its success to the perennial optimism of Hon. G. W. Cullison, who was for many years its superintendent.

This association gave many notable programs. In 1907 it spent \$2,144.70 for lecturers, musicians and entertainers. Among the famous persons appearing on the program that year were United States Senator Tillman, Hon. William J. Bryan, United States Senator Burkett, Jane Addams, Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis and Rev. Thomas E. Green.

In 1908 the association expended \$2,040 on its program. Among the persons of national reputation appearing on this program were the distinguished author, Will Carleton, since deceased; Hon. Champ Clark, present speaker of the United States House of Representatives; Jacob A. Riis, the famous Danish slum worker and philanthropist of New York City, since deceased; Rev. Dr. N. McGee Waters, of New York City, and the Whitney Brothers Quartet, some of whose beautiful selections then rendered may now be heard on the records of the "Victrola."

In 1909 the association expended \$2,435 for talent, presenting Opie Read, the distinguished author, known the country over; Governor Folk, of Missouri; Governor Hanly, of Indiana, and the famous Civil War veteran, Gen. O. O. Howard.

The programs throughout the history of the association were made to exemplify these standards of an ideal program: Addresses or lectures by persons of national reputation in literature, politics or science; music, both instrumental and vocal of a high order; dramatic numbers; experiments in science; humorous lectures to enliven and lighten the program; illustrated lectures of many different kinds.

Chautauquas have, since the Harlan Chautauqua was established, been held at Defiance, Irwin, this year at Elk Horn for the first time, and also at Shelby.

The present arrangement by which the Redpath-Vawter Chautauqua System presents the Harlan program, relieving the local association of the trouble and expense of hiring and erecting a tent, of the labor and expense of putting up seats, etc., has in the main proved satisfactory and has afforded

excellent programs. This system consists of a large circuit of chautauquas held at many different points in Iowa, Missouri, and possibly Nebraska, based on a definite and connected schedule of dates and numbers. By means of this circuit arrangement, the expense of transportation from one chautauqua to another, as well as other expense, is reduced to a minimum and, besides, such arrangement gives lecturers and other persons appearing on program a better opportunity to rest between dates, and thus appear at their best before audiences. This company is able to present a program at an expense much less than could the local association, which frequently had heavy deficits, in spite of much hard work.

AUTHORSHIP AND LITERARY COMPOSITION.

So busily have the men and women of Shelby county been engaged in the material development of the county that they have had little time for the development of a literature. They have, however, been interested in literary matters and in literary culture from the very early days to the present.

A former teacher of Shelby county of long years' successful experience, a former resident of Panama, Mrs. Mary Katherine Moore, has done some creditable literary work. She was brought up in Scott county, Iowa, and her first writing, outside of a country literary society, which was held in a country school house, was for the home paper, the *LeClaire City Enterprise*, of LeClaire, Scott county, Iowa. For one year she was editor of the "Woman's Rights" page. Speaking of this experience, she says, "That was fifty years since and, while I have always stood firm, I have not yet had the great blessing of casting a vote, for suffrage must come to Iowa. I will not go somewhere else to enjoy what rightfully belongs to me in my native beloved Iowa."

About the time that Mrs. Moore was doing editorial work for the LeClaire paper the *Youth's Companion* was asking for pioneer stories and she contributed to this magazine occasionally until her marriage.

The material was chosen from actual experiences among the people of the "long time ago," and was all true. The every-day life of the acquaintances of her childhood, in Scott county, Iowa, she wove sometimes into a sketch and sometimes a story. These stories and sketches Mrs. Moore lost in moving. Among the subjects developed by Mrs. Moore in her writing were: "When I Went to Church in Jack's Barn," "Mrs. McConstreay and her Split-Bottomed Chair" and the "Colporter."

About 1903 the *Youth's Companion* offered a prize of five steel engrav-

ings to the three schools in Iowa that, under the supervision of their teacher, would make the greatest improvement in the appearance of their school grounds for that year. Mrs. Moore was then teaching in Shelby county. The school yard where she was teaching consisted of a thicket of scrub oak, with the school house in the middle of it, to which a little path led. She and her pupils went to work with a will and after three months' hard work had the satisfaction of knowing that nothing remained of the scrub oaks but ashes and that in their stead was growing a beautiful garden of lettuce, radishes and onions, which the teacher and pupils enjoyed at their luncheons. George A. Luxford was then county superintendent and it was through his recommendation that Mrs. Moore and her school received one of the prizes, which consisted of five historical engravings. No frames were ever purchased for them by the district and Mrs. Moore still has them, as she says, in the "original package in which they came," and she is yet waiting for the frames. Mrs. Moore has contributed a great many articles to educational journals, to the *Banner of Gold* and to various newspapers. For some time she was the Panama correspondent of the *Harlan Tribune*.

Mrs. Moore hopes to live to finish a book for which undoubtedly she has been long gathering and shaping material. The beautiful literary style she commands is well illustrated by this paragraph from a letter to the author: "To have lived and enjoyed going out for pleasure and duty in an ox wagon, and then clapping our hands for very joy when the first horse team was bought and brought to us, our very own, from Galena, Illinois, followed by the steamboat, the railroad, and now the auto, is certainly a great experience. I am thankful to have lived the life of it, but my greatest love is the dear old Mississippi and the cemeteries where I go to linger for a time with the friends of memory, not with sadness, but with thankfulness that God blessed my life with a friendship and relationship of earth's noblest men and women."

J. K. P. Baker, who for some years was a resident of the north part of the county, but during the last years of his life a resident of Harlan, possessed much more than ordinary literary ability. For a number of years he carried on a correspondence with the famous George William Curtis and with other prominent literary men of the country. Mr. Baker was county surveyor of Shelby county and at one time had a very wide acquaintance in the county. Perhaps the best literary composition from his pen is the following poem, which was composed by him at the grave of his daughter, Louise:

AT HER GRAVE.

What mystic force is in this mound
 That makes it seem like living ground?
 There's a tuft of grass and a bush of flowers
 That smile and sing to each other for hours.
 They beckoned and called to a little bird
 And it came at once, for it saw and heard.
 The bird is alive, it flutters its wings;
 It opens its throat and it sings--it sings!
 The grass is green and the flowers are red—
 And the ground—this mound—is it dead, is it dead?

Out of its life these lives arose
 Which the living green and the flowers disclose;
 Out of its life and the life below,
 These living forms of beauty grow;
 Out of its life and the life that sleeps,
 Awakening life in its glory leaps;
 And when so many sweet lives they give
 They have life in themselves—I know they live.
 For never a mother *dead* gave birth
 To children alive like thine, O Earth!
 And this very clay, like Eden's clod
 Is alive with the self-same breath of God.

And if this be true, as I feel it is,
 Our lives are as deathless as His—yes, His!
 Then sing, little bird, O, sing, sing, sing;
 "Where is thy victory, Death—thy sting?"
 Nod and beckon and blush, sweet flower,
 Saying "Where is thy triumph, O, Grave—thy power?"
 Carpet her grave with thy green, O, grass,
 Smiling at Time with his scythe and glass,
 For our lives—all lives—with Christ are hid
 Even beneath the coffin's lid,—
 And this lid is a door that outward swings.
 Oh, how the bird its rapture sings!

W. M. Oungst, the founder of the *Harlan Hub*, was a man of unusual literary ability, which sometimes involved him in a good deal of trouble, legal and otherwise, including one famous libel suit at Harlan. His best known production, perhaps, is the famous "Houn' Dog" song, which has been set to music and is now obtainable as a phonograph record. The poem runs as follows:

Wunst me an' Lem Briggs an' ol' Bill Brown
 Tuk a load o' cawn to town,
 An' ol' Jim-dawg, the onry cuss,
 He jes' nachelly follered us.

Chorus:

Every time I come to town
 The boys keep kickin' my dawg aroun',
 Makes no difference if he is a houn'
 They gotta quit kickin' my dawg aroun'.

As we driv past Sam Johnson's store
 Passel o' yaps come out th' door
 When Jim he stops to smell a box
 They shied at him a bunch o' rocks.

Chorus.

They tied a can to his tail
 An' ran him past th' county jail,
 'N' that plumb nachelly makes me sore
 'N' Lem he cussed 'n' Bill he swore.

Chorus.

Me 'n' Lem Briggs 'n' ol' Bill Brown
 We lost no time in a-jumping daown
 An' we wipid them ducks up on th' groun'
 For kickin' my ol' dawg aroun'.

Chorus.

Folks say a dawg kaint hold no grudge,
 But wunst when I got too much budge,
 Them town ducks tried t' do me up,
 But they didn't count on ol' Jim-pup.

Chorus.

Jim seed his duty thar and then
 And he lit into them gentlemen,
 An' he shore mussed up the cote house square
 With rags 'n' meat 'n' hide 'n' hair.

Chorus.

W. M. Bomberger, the well-known horticulturalist of Shelby county, has written many special articles, not only in his own particular line, but along many lines of economic and political thought.

Hon. W. F. Cleveland, of Harlan, is the author of an elaborate history of Masonry, in Iowa, of which three volumes have already been issued from the press.

Prof. A. B. Warner, for eleven years city superintendent of the Harlan schools, is master of a very strong and trenchant literary style. He has contributed largely to educational publications and occasionally to the local press.

Charles Escher, Jr., of Botma, Iowa, has written more or less for live-stock journals, and has frequently appeared on programs at banquets abroad given to stock breeders.

John J. Louis, a graduate of the State University of Iowa, and for several years city superintendent of the Harlan schools, wrote a very thorough article, entitled, "Shelby County; a Sociological Study," in which he developed with great interest certain features of the political institutions of the county and the life of her people. This was published in *The Iowa Journal of History and Politics*.

Miss Mollie Paul, a daughter of Dallas F. Paul, at one time county auditor of Shelby county and prominent resident of Cass township, published for private circulation a book descriptive of scenes and incidents of her European travels.

Bert Mills, a son of John S. Mills, for many years in the drug business in Harlan, is now and for many years has been a reporter on the *Des Moines Capital*.

Elmer Pennell, for many years a local leader of the Socialist party in Grove township, which at one time polled thirteen or fourteen votes in that township, is now editing a socialist paper somewhere in the state of Missouri.

Rev. Clifford L. Snowden, for several years a pastor of the Harlan Congregational church, did much newspaper work and was the author of several magazine articles.

Mrs. Emma Nelson-Johnson has done some literary work for the *World-Herald* of Omaha.

G. K. Swift, a son of Hon. and Mrs. C. F. Swift, of Harlan, has shown ability of high order as a newspaper correspondent, and has had some important assignments from the *World-Herald* of Omaha, including the reporting of President Taft's campaign through Nebraska.

Mrs. Grace Jack-Hall, a daughter of Col. and Mrs. John T. Jack, writes well and has had some of her work published in one of the magazines.

R. A. Kirkpatrick, formerly principal of the schools of Earling and at one time editor of the Earling *Observer*, has done some literary work for magazines.

J. D. Walker, a former editor of the Harlan *Tribune*, published a volume of verse many years ago at Harlan.

Mabel Cullison, a daughter of Attorney George W. Cullison, has done some literary work for an eastern magazine.

R. M. Maxwell (father of J. D. Maxwell, of Cass township, and of Allan Maxwell, of Union township), for many years a resident of Douglas township, north of Harlan, wrote with more than ordinary ability and power many articles on political and economic subjects, particularly on the single tax theory of Henry George, in which Mr. Maxwell was a firm believer. He at one time carried on more or less correspondence with Henry George, himself, and with other single taxers all over the United States.

Rev. Dr. Frank G. Beardsley, now pastor of the First Congregational church of Keokuk, Iowa, published two books while serving as pastor of the Congregational church of Harlan. The first one, which received a first prize of a fine gold medal offered by a religious society, was entitled "History of American Revivals." The second work was entitled "Christian Achievement in America."

Rev. Alva W. Taylor, now a professor in the State University of Missouri, is the author of a work entitled "Social Side of Christian Missions," which is regarded by, and has been adopted as, a standard work by the Christian Foreign Missionary Society.

Rev. J. B. Hummert, the veteran priest of Earling, has prepared a number of pamphlets and has written to some extent for the local press.

W. C. Campbell, of the Harlan *Tribune*, and P. B. Brown, of the *Shelby County Republican*, write so clearly and well on very many topics of general interest that they are frequently quoted by the daily and weekly press of

Iowa. Their best work rises to the dignity of something more than the commonplace "hack-work" of the average weekly newspaper. Much of the local history of Shelby county has been well told by them in their newspapers issued from week to week.

Editor J. C. Lunn, of the *Facgteren*, has occasionally written historical articles for his journal on topics of the Danish settlements of Shelby county.

Rev. P. C. Nelson, a former Cuppy's Grove boy, is the author of a number of creditable short poems and other literary compositions.

B. W. Hon, of Polk township, has shown some talent for the composition of verse.

From the *Shelby County Record*, issued in the seventies, the author found this rather clever piece of writing by E. J. Currier, who owned the farm in southwest Harlan later owned by M. K. Campbell, and following his ownership, by W. W. Wheeler, and now known as College Heights:

"EDITOR RECORD: I see by your paper that I am billed for a concert. Issacharlike, I generally do whatever I am asked to do if I can do it with a clear conscience. Instead of the concert, however, I will give a matinee lasting from five o'clock A. M. to eight o'clock A. M., at my home in Lincoln township.

PROGRAMME.

"Song, 'Five O'clock in the Morning,' by Mr. Chanticleer. Chorus, 'The Morning Light is Breaking.'

"Chorus, by P. Chicken and family, 'Spring is Coming.'

"Song, by Mr. G. Ander, 'The First Quack.' (Comic).

"'Meet Me by Moonlight Alone,' sung by Mr. Thomas Cat. Esq.

"Baritone Solo by Profundo Basso, 'Get Up.' (Sung in characters, but not in costume, and very comical.)

"'Sparkling Duet' (upon the cook stove), by Miss F. Ire and Miss S. Wood.

"Equine chorus, 'Feed Me Till I Want No More.'

"'Give Me Three Grains of Corn, Mother,' by Porcine Troupe.

"K. O. Wapsie, Esq., from West Liberty, has been requested to sing, but it is feared his cold will prevent.

"Prof. T. H. Under, the celebrated bass soloist, has been invited to participate in the exercises, and will, no doubt, come, unless he is unavoidably detained at his winter home in the South.

"Closing piece, 'Come to Breakfast,' by A. Bell.

"E. J. CURRIER."

CHAPTER XX.

MUSIC.

The Earling German Cornet Band, a famous pioneer musical organization of Shelby county, was organized February 18, 1890. The names of the members of the band at its organization are: John Langenfeld (leader), J. P. Miller, Theo. Scheuring, Ulrich Albers, F. W. Wilwerding, Rev. J. B. Hummert, John Altman, N. V. Kuhl, William Muenchrath, Nick Funk, Jake Weiland, John Weiland (deceased), John Kuhl, John Loeltz, John Muenchrath, Frank Theile (deceased), Christ Weiland, J. N. Kuhl.

This famous band has had the good fortune to retain as members throughout its nearly a quarter of a century of existence, four of the charter members, as follows: J. P. Miller, Theo. Scheuring, Ulrich Albers, F. W. Wilwerding. F. M. Gross has been a member for twenty years.

The present members of the band are J. P. Miller, Theo. Scheuring, Ulrich Albers, F. W. Wilwerding, F. M. Gross, J. J. Langenfeld, Nick Bissen, Albert Langenfeld, J. D. Shaben, Nick Freund, Henry Freund, Henry Biecker, John Bayer, Joseph Gross, John Langenfeld, Jr., and Joseph Schimeroski.

The present leader of the band is Theo. Scheuring. It has had but two leaders in its history, John Langenfeld, Sr., one year, and Theo. Scheuring throughout the remaining period. The band has played on many famous occasions. It was present at Council Bluffs upon the return of the Thirty-first Regiment of Iowa soldiers who had served in the Philippine War; it was present at the laying of the corner stone and dedication of the Shelby county court house; has often played at carnivals, picnics, Fourth of July celebrations and at fire tournaments held at Harlan, Manning, Templeton, Dedham, and Mapleton, Defiance, Panama, Portsmouth and Persia. In September, 1911, it played at a shooting tournament held at Bow Valley, Cedar county, Nebraska. It also played when the famous Baughn hose team returned after having won the belt three times. The band has also played at most of the large weddings in the colony for the last twenty years and at many political meetings of the surrounding towns.

The band has at all times been composed of Germans, all Catholics and

all Democrats, and every member of the organization has been able to speak, read and write both English and German. All have been true and loyal citizens of the republic and highly respected residents of Shelby county.

EARLY MUSIC IN HARLAN.

In 1892 the Harlan *American* issued a special edition devoted to Harlan history. An interesting article contributed by an anonymous writer to this paper was the following, which gives in a readable way much history of the development of music in Harlan:

"As we cast our last lingering look into this bag, methinks I catch strains borne upon the air of Harlan's first band, which was organized in March, 1876—centennial year. At the great centennial celebration as the band goes marching into Billeter's grove, for the first time before the public, we hear the strains of the first tenor, George D. Ross; second tenor, T. B. Burr; first B-flat, D. D. Downs; second B-flat, Harry Howell; first E-flat, R. E. Lloyd; second E-flat, Henry Carl; first alto, Pryor Tinsley; second alto, Thomas Blair; baritone, Martin Bridgeman; bass drum, Lafe Thompson; snare drum, Warren Smith.

"The first vocal organization was what was known as the Old Folks Musical Association, so-called not because it was composed exclusively of elderly people, but because some of them were instrumental in forming the society. The organization was effected in the fall of 1875 and consisted of the following members: George Ross, Will Bergstresser, D. D. Downs, R. E. Lloyd, E. J. Currier, Henry Carl, Charles Hubbard, J. H. Louis and wife, Samuel Potter and wife, M. K. Campbell and wife, Mrs. Oscar Downs, and the Misses Irene Kimball, Belle Cass and Fannie Wortz. The association had a leader elected each month and met weekly at the homes of the different members. This society was very modest and never aspired to very lofty heights, never even appeared in public, but the members of this pioneer 'singin' skewl' can now look back to the old days with something like sacred reverence and sigh for another chance to display their skill on the gamut. Though they made no public display of their powers, yet their aid was frequently invoked for church gatherings, celebrations, etc. This experience also gave them considerable musical proficiency and many of our earlier church choirs were made up largely by recruits from this initial musical organization. Though their efforts were in vain, they were not lost.

"In 1887 the following members constituted a band: Steve Morrissey,

Jay Wyland, Herman Noble, Will Holcomb, Gus Moore, Jim Jones, Menzo Fretz, Arlie Parker, Cliff Warren, Charles Keyser, Ben Fisher, Fred Blackstone. They too have disappeared—too good to live, the old saying, 'the good die young,' but perhaps in the end their efforts may not have been in vain. Perhaps 'tis well we can not always see what the end may be. In 1890 another band appeared on the scenes in all its youth and beauty. Its members are: Gus Moore, solo B cornet; Lem Stanley, first B clarinet; Herman Noble, solo B clarinet; Milt Smith, third alto; Louie Crammond, second cornet; Art Bowlin, solo alto; Pearl Downs, solo E cornet, Sam Garlow, second alto; Will Holcomb, tuba; Herb Garlow, second tenor; H. B. Gish, first B cornet; Ed Bennett, baritone; Harry Cisna, base drum; Ben Fisher, snare drum; Mr. Bigelow, first tenor. This band shows an encouraging persistence in playing that they derive a private enjoyment. If they fail to exhibit heroic spirits, they show their pluck and 'tis said, 'pluck is a hero.'

"We have several organizations that could be mentioned: The K. P. quartette—Herman Noble, Frank Parker, Carl Campbell and J. W. Miller; the guitar and Mandolin Club—Carrie Noble, Annie Robinson, Vira Cass and Millie Walters. We also have a Danish band."

SHELBY COUNTY MUSICAL UNION.

The first meeting called for the purpose of organizing a musical association in Harlan was held March 1, 1875. An address was given by Professor Hotchkiss. Thereupon the Shelby County Musical Union was organized with the following officers: J. V. Brazie, president; vice-president, Mrs. D. D. Downs; conductor, George D. Ross; first assistant, Mrs. Sharp; second assistant, Annie Burke; secretary, Emma Smith; assistant secretary, Cicily Chatburn; treasurer, Ella Robinson. Among the early members elected were J. B. Swain, Miss Fannie Worts, Miss Ida Doleman and others.

The duties of the conductor were interesting. It was provided that "it shall be the duty of the conductor to select the music and to assign such parts to the members of the association as in his judgment will contribute most to the welfare of each. He shall criticise all performances and decide what shall, and what shall not, be sung." The object of the association was stated to be "the cultivation of all that pertains to vocal music." The membership fee was one dollar.

EARLY MUSICAL EFFORTS.

From the very earliest times, apparently, singing schools were highly popular in Shelby county. People met at the school houses in the country and in either the school houses or other public buildings in the towns. It is likely that most of the members of the schools were young people, bent on having a good social time as well as interested in singing. For a number of years singing masters conducted singing schools in Harlan, and it is true that there was a singing school organized in Harlan at about the same time that the first literary or debating society began its existence there. These singing schools greatly helped the singing of church choirs and at public meetings generally.

Of course, in the early days as now, band music especially appealed to the people and the pioneer towns of Harlan and Shelby, and later other towns as they were established, such as Earling and others, took much pride in their local bands and patriotic young men interested in music readily volunteered to play in such bands. It has, however, with the single exception perhaps of the famous German Cornet Band of Earling, been very difficult for a band to maintain a continuous existence for any great length of time, owing apparently to the fact that our population, especially the young and ambitious men, has been rapidly shifting in this western country.

SINGING SCHOOLS.

In January, 1873, there was a singing school meeting at the Baptist church in Harlan at 6:30 o'clock one evening each week.

On March 11, 1874, the Harlan Musical Association gave a concert at the Baptist church.

At the French school house in Douglas township in 1875, a singing school was held every Wednesday night.

In February, 1875, Prof. C. C. Hotchkiss was conducting a singing school at Harlan. On February 13, 1875, he together with his scholars gave a concert at the Baptist church. It might prove interesting to some of the people interested in music to know the titles of the solos, songs, choruses and instrumental selections given at this concert. They are as follows: Vocal—"Make a Joyful Noise," "How Lovely is Zion," "Home of Rest," "Soft Floating on the Air," "Touch Not the Cup," "Jennie Lind Song," "When Grand-Mama is Gone," "Gathering Home," "The Old Canoe," "Over the

Hill to the Poor House," "The Old College Bell," "Master and Pupils," "Forest Echoes." Instrumental—"Jovial Farmer's Boy," "Home Again Returning," "The Gushing Rill." "Silver Threads Were Golden Then," "The Farmer and the Seasons," "Prairie Home," "Oh! Join this Laughing Lay," "The Trundle-Bed," "Only Waiting." "The Beautiful Hills."

In March, 1875, a musical society had been formed in Harlan, under the name of the Shelby County Musical Union. It was intended for the improvement of all the members, and all wishing to avail themselves of its benefits were invited to become members. The union met, once each week. This organization is said to have benefitted greatly the singing in all the churches.

In 1877 a singing school was in existence at the Fritz school house in Jackson township, with Miss Plummer as teacher.

During the eighties concerts were given at different places in the county by Nannie Duncan and Frank Duncan, blind children of T. P. Duncan, of Bowman's Grove. These children were educated in the Asylum for the Blind at Vinton, Iowa. Among the places where they gave concerts were the George Allen school house on Indian creek in Jackson township, the French school house in Douglas township and the Philson school house in Jackson township. They gave these concerts so early as 1879, part of the proceeds going to aid in building a new Baptist church at Bowman's Grove.

In April, 1881, a cantata, entitled "Hay Makers," was presented at the Christian church in Harlan by the Shelby County Musical Association, composed of the best musical talent in the county. The association had been drilled by Attorney D. O. Stuart, of Harlan, himself a singer of unusual power and ability.

In January, 1885, the young folks of Union township had organized a singing school at the Flaughner school house.

In February and March, 1888, Professor Hubbard had a singing school in Harlan containing a class of nearly one hundred, which at the close of the term gave a concert.

Harlan must have had much musical talent going to waste so early as 1879, since a correspondent, writing from Harlan to the Council Bluffs *Bugle*, gives an interesting and glowing account of the business of the town and also of the proceedings in the circuit court at this place. The letter winds up as follows:

"Harlan has a band of sweet-voiced young men, who these moonlight nights amuse themselves by taking one of their number, placing him on a wheelbarrow and, equipped with a mouth-organ, he is trundled about the

streets to the tunes which his musical skill is able to evolve from this humble instrument, while the heavenly choir who take turns at the handles accompany him with voices as well as feet. There is nothing rude or boisterous about their fun—but fun it is.”

In April, 1883, Messrs. Potter, Hutt, Miller and McGrew had formed a male quartette to be known as the “Jolly Troubadours.”

In January, 1873, Mr. Hartsough was giving music lessons at Cuppy’s Grove and also at Harlan.

So early as September, 1878, these persons had purchased new pianos: Thomas McDonald, B. B. Mastick, J. B. Swain, Thomas Leytham, and perhaps others.

An interesting event scheduled to occur at the Baptist church in Harlan, in February, 1874, was a trial of excellence between three different organs. Mr. Goodyear brought an organ from Windy Knoll and also a person to play it. The contest did not develop; somebody apparently faltered.

Harlan appears to have organized a brass band so early as November, 1875, for the editor of the *Shelby County Record*, under date of November 24, 1875, informs the public: “Harlan is to have a brass band—a real live band. The instruments, ten pieces, have been ordered and will be here next week. In view of this mournful fact, we are anxious to dispose of our house and move out into the country four or five miles.”

In February, 1879, there were two excellent bands and orchestras in Harlan, one being the Danish band and orchestra. The Danish band secured uniforms from Chicago in the summer of 1881. In August, 1882, about one hundred of the Danish citizens celebrated the anniversary of the organization of the Danish band.

The Shelby Cornet Band, in December, 1878, was composed of nine members instead of five as when first organized. Shelby appears to have developed an excellent band so early as June, 1879, for in that month the band came to Harlan and gave the people of Harlan some music that was highly praised. During the eighties, Shelby had a fine band under the leadership of George H. Rink.

The early eighties seem to have been particularly favorable for the establishment of musical organizations in Harlan. In the fall of 1882 the band boys had organized a fine orchestra of nine pieces. Harlan at that time had two excellent bands, and the Danish people had a musical organization, established for the purpose of the encouragement and development of music.

In 1884 the Harlan Independent Cornet Band seems to have been com-

posed of the following members: K. Petersen, leader; Albert DeWild, president; J. B. Watts, secretary; W. W. Smith, J. Merrill, E. Zimmerman, H. Adkins, E. B. Humphrey, S. Ward, Charles Smith, C. McDowell, F. Williams, C. L. Ingvarlsen.

In 1887 Cuppy's Grove had a fine string band, which a local correspondent said furnished excellent music. In 1887 Shelby had a ladies' cornet band, with George Rink as instructor.

In November, 1888, the enterprising young men of Harlan had organized a new band (with J. C. Moore as leader), composed of the following persons playing the instruments, respectively named: George Knapp, E-flat horn; Jay Wyland, E-flat; J. C. Moore, B-flat; Arley Parker, B-flat; Herman Noble, B-flat; Howard Haddock, tenor; Steve Morrisy, tenor; Ed Fisher, alto; Will Holcomb, alto; Charles Keyser, tuba; Fred Blackstone, bass drum; Ben Fisher, snare drum. In March, 1889, Herman Noble was elected leader of this Harlan Cornet Band.

In the early nineties Harlan young people had an organization known as the Harlan Mandolin and Guitar Club. It was composed of George Duval, Lem Stanley, Vira Cass, Carrie Noble, Anna Robinson, Millie Walters, Maude Swain and Bessie Swain.

CHAPTER XXI.

SOCIAL LIFE.

Hardships and privations, shared alike by the people of the pioneer times, had the natural effect of placing men on a common level, no matter what their previous wealth or social standing had been. The common dangers and inconveniences called for a united courage, the difficult problems of establishing homes, and of making a living under adverse conditions, the long distance intervening between neighbors and between settlements, all contributed to a social life much more unified than that of today. In the fifties and sixties, and indeed much later, young people would drive in lumber wagons, drawn by oxen or horses, many miles to attend a social event. The social activities of the people centered about the literary and debating societies, church festivals, dances, firemen's festivals, the observance of the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and other holidays, the spelling school, the organization of Good Templars, to which both men and women belonged, the Grange, the Farmers' Alliance, the lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows, the county fair, occasional athletic events, such as baseball, football and horse racing, the threshing of grain, dramatic entertainments, usually by local talent, weddings and charivaris, a few clubs avowedly organized and maintained for the purpose of social pleasure, teachers' institutes and educational meetings, and for men the various township and county political meetings and meetings addressed by speakers during political campaigns. Each of these furnished reasons for the assembling of the people, and, when once assembled, the pioneers knew how to meet one another freely and without reserve, and knew how to make the best of all such occasions.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS.

The first observance of the Fourth of July, it is said, was in 1855, on the premises of Nelson Ward, one of the early county judges, then residing in what is now Douglas township. The families present were the Wards, Sunderlands, Jenkins and Stantons. This was held at what was afterwards called Kibby's Grove. Tradition does not reveal just in what way the Fourth was

observed, but it is said that a flag was improvised of underwear of the required colors and that there was plenty of whiskey.

The first celebration at Harlan seems to have occurred in 1858. The oration on this occasion was given by Stephen King, of Harrison county. A liberty pole was erected. Corn bread, potatoes, onions and hard cider were the principal refreshments. Harlan celebrated again in 1875, and probably several times before that date.

From a newspaper of the time one gathers the following account of the first celebration of Shelby in 1874:

"The Fourth of July is over and gone, and the celebration in James Hawkins' grove, near this place, was pronounced a complete success. The procession formed in the principal street at nine and a half o'clock and proceeded to the grove, marshalled by J. Davis. After arriving at the grove the people were called to order by J. D. Caughran, chairman, and the exercises were opened by singing 'The Star Spangled Banner,' after which prayer was offered by Rev. William Armstrong, of Avoca. Next in order was reading the Declaration of Independence by R. C. McLaughlin, after which Rev. J. Knott, of Council Bluffs, was introduced, who delivered the oration of the day. Then came the dinner, which was the most important feature of the day, added to which was a bountiful supply of free lemonade. Several swings were put up, and the people, especially the children, enjoyed themselves to the utmost for a short time, when the assembly was again called to order, and after some singing by the Sabbath school, Rev. Mr. Armstrong made an address, rich and spicy. There was more singing, followed by some very appropriate remarks by Rev. Mr. Smith, of Harlan, which closed the exercises of the day. We do not recollect of ever attending a Fourth of July celebration where the good feeling existed that was here. There was no quarreling or drinking done, and it was a day long to be remembered with pleasure by Shelby and vicinity."

July 4 was observed at Harlan in 1877 with the following officers of the day and exercises: President, Platt Wicks; marshal, John L. Long; deputy marshal, C. C. Redfield; chaplain, Father McGinnis; reader, H. C. Holcomb; orator, D. R. Lucas, of Des Moines. Ten o'clock A. M., opening piece by Harlan Cornet Band; prayer and song: Declaration of Independence; song; oration; music by cornet band; dinner; music by cornet band; toasts; "Qualifications Necessary for the Statesman of 1877," P. C. Truman; "Our Children, their Present and Future," Rev. C. Ashton; "Our County and its Requirements," J. E. Weaver; "Our Homes, What They May Be," Rev.

Gilman Parker. A match game of baseball was played at the close of the exercises.

Arrangements were made for a celebration of July 4, 1882, at the fair grounds. Music was furnished by the Harlan Glee Club and by the Harlan Silver Cornet Band. There were "Mulligan guards," pigeon shooting, foot racing and other sports. W. J. Davis was chief marshal. The fire department, in full uniform, was out with fire apparatus. Prayer was offered by Rev. A. Jacobs. M. W. Macy read the Declaration of Independence. These toasts, in the afternoon, were responded to by the persons below named: "Early Settlement of Shelby County," Rev. William McGinnis; "The Day We Celebrate," Hon. Platt Wicks; "The State of Iowa," Thomas H. Smith; "The Laws of Our Country," Cyrus Beard; "The Press," U. S. Brown; "The Town of Harlan," J. B. Swain; "Parting Salute," J. E. Weaver. Many of the old settlers took seats upon the stand. The Harlan Glee Club, which sang, was composed of Mrs. J. T. Graham, Misses Etta Marybelle, Ella Noble and Letta Swain and Messrs. F. B. Eshelman, Willard Noble and C. P. Hale. The orator of the day was N. M. Pusey, of Council Bluffs. There were fireworks on east Court street and two mammoth platforms were used for dancing. At a shooting match, the purse for eight single balls of forty dollars, was won by Harp Wilson, of Avoca; second prize, twenty-five dollars, won by J. L. Forkner, of Harlan; third prize, fifteen dollars, won by E. Fenger, of Harlan. Purse No. 3, ten single birds, first prize, sixty dollars, won by Harp Wilson; second prize, forty dollars, by H. D. Swain, of Harlan; third prize, thirty dollars, by Frank Wyland, of Harlan. Purse No. 4, three pairs double birds, first prize, forty-five dollars, won by Omar Wyland, of Harlan; second prize, thirty-five dollars, by Mr. Briggs, of Avoca; third prize, twenty dollars, by D. M. Wyland, of Harlan. Purse No. 5, ten single balls, first prize, fifty dollars, won by J. L. Forkner, of Harlan.

Three thousand people celebrated July 4, 1884, in Harlan. The address was made by Hon. Jacob Sims and speeches were made by Attorney D. O. Stuart and by the well-known pioneer preacher, William McGinniss. There was a big dance at the skating rink and there were wheelbarrow and potato races, a sack race, also a greased pole for the boys to climb for a prize of a silver watch given the winner. Tom Kendall received the watch. A greased pig was also caught. The fire department made an exhibition run and put out a fire in a pile of hay which was burning.

On July 4, 1886, a celebration was held at Irwin in the beautiful grove just south of the town.

The invocation was by Rev. H. B. Turner; reading of Declaration of

Independence by J. H. Dudley; address by Rev. Geizer, of Des Moines; benediction by Rev. B. Farrell. The committee on arrangements was as follows: E. J. Trobridge, W. J. Wicks and J. R. Stephens.

FOURTH OF JULY AT KIRKMAN.

July 4, 1886, was celebrated by a dress parade of "the royal dudes" at 10 a. m.; music by the Manning Cornet Band and Kirkman Glee Club. The celebration was held in a grove near the depot. The orations were by Hon. Cyrus Beard, A. N. Buckman and S. H. Lauck. Sports included pony races, foot races, sack races, egg races, climbing greased pole, pie-eating match, cake-eating match and balloon ascensions in the evening. There was a grand bowery dance in the grove both in the afternoon and the evening. The committee announced "all persons in town, from 10 a. m. until close of exercises, will be allowed a full day's work." A. N. Buckman was president of the day, M. H. Woods, marshal, and M. Larson, vice-president.

Thanksgiving day seems to have been observed in Harlan so early as 1874, the *Shelby County Record* of December 2, 1874, containing this description of its observance: "The day was properly observed in Harlan by an appropriate sermon delivered by the Rev. A. C. Smith in the Baptist church at eleven o'clock. A majority of the business houses were temporarily closed and a good audience was well entertained. The dining hall of the hotel was then cleared, and the violin, accompanied by the patter of many feet whirling through the mazes of the waltz, the schottische and the polka, could be heard until the witching hour of three o'clock in the morning. As far as we can learn, the day was observed all over the county by social gatherings and dancing parties, remembered for its true merits. Disorderly conduct was below par, and every one stood on his good behavior and good humor."

The observance of Thanksgiving, happily, continues, and in Harlan at present consists of a joint meeting of all the churches of the town and of others who accept the invitation, which is extended generally to all to come together. At this meeting a sermon is preached and church music rendered.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

During the decade between 1870 and 1880, and to some extent immediately before and immediately following, the organization of Good Templars was established at many different points in Shelby county, including Manteno,

Harlan, Shelby, Hacktown, and perhaps elsewhere. These local lodges often presented literary and dramatic programs and sometimes held spelling contests.

In May, 1875, there was held at Harlan a Good Templars' festival, at which, after music, there was a spelling contest. The captains were Messrs. McIntosh and Reynolds. The McIntosh team was composed of the following named persons: Hattie Brazie, H. L. Wood, Belle Cass, Katie Bergstresser, J. V. Brazie, Adelia M. Swain, A. L. Griffith, Fannie Worts, Lettie Swain and Carrie Harvey. The Reynolds team was composed of the following named persons: Mary Griffith, G. D. Ross, Theophilus Fulghem, Ella Smith, W. O. Townsend, Annie Burke, David Lang, Cicely Chatburn, Emma Nance and Ella Burke. All went down until the two sides were represented by A. L. Griffith, Carrie Harvey, Miss Griffith and G. D. Ross. Miss Carrie Harvey received the prize, a handsome bound copy of Byron, and Mr. Fulghem a pictorial copy of the alphabet, which brought forth many cheers. They then voted as to the prettiest lady present, the only candidates being Miss Cecily Chatburn and Miss Emma Nance. Miss Chatburn won by a moderate majority. They then voted on the homeliest man present, the vote finally standing: McIntosh, sixty-five, and Wood, seventy-eight. Wood was the editor of the paper. The receipts amounted to thirty-three dollars and fifty cents.

In August, 1886, a lodge of the order of Good Templars was organized in Shelby at the Methodist Episcopal church. The order started out with twenty-nine members and with good prospects for a large increase in membership. The meetings were held weekly.

In June, 1877, the Good Templars of Harlan gave a literary and musical program at the Masonic hall. Music was furnished by the Harlan Cornet Band. A new song, entitled "Mary's Promise, or Pledge Me, Love, in Sparkling Waters," was rendered by Miss Ella Burke. There was also presented a drama, entitled "Pretty Piece of Business." A comedy of one act followed, the cast of characters being: "Capt. Felix Merryweather," J. H. Chrisman; "Dr. Lancelot Shee," J. V. Brazie; "Miss Charlotte Shee," Cicely Chatburn; "Dobson," Miss Kate Wright; "Mrs. Fanny Grantley," Miss Etta Jackson. The program was closed with a song, "Merry Heart," given by the double quartette, composed of the Misses Ella Burke, Emma Nance, Ida Weimer, Letta Swain and Messrs. J. V. Brazie, George D. Ross, D. D. Downs and Henry Carl. George D. Ross, D. D. Downs and Henry (W. H.) Carl are yet residents of Harlan.

DANCING.

From the earliest times dancing was a favorite amusement. The *Shelby County Record* of November 5, 1874, says: "The house of Jonas Baker last Wednesday night was made to echo to the sound of the musical catgut and the heels of No. 11 stogas and No. 6 gaiters. Heavens, but they made things jingle. It is the terpsichorean headquarters for those who desire to attend."

A Harlan paper of March, 1879, says: "Never have Harlan's pleasure lovers enjoyed a greater social feast than at Long's hall Monday night. About twenty-five couples, inspired by the sweet melodies of the Northwestern Quadrille Band, of Clinton, tripped the light fantastic and vied one with another in making everybody happy until the wee small hours, only admitting a short delay at twelve o'clock, when all repaired to the Harlan House, where they were bountifully refreshed. It had never been our good fortune to secure this favorite band before, but having once listened to the enchanting harmonies we shall speak for the boys from Clinton to furnish us music. In addition to our own pleasant social circle the following joyous friends from a distance were present: From Avoca, Thomas Ledwich and wife, Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Kerkson; from Shelby, A. C. Autin and wife, W. C. Atwater and lady. Quite a number were intending to come from Avoca and several couples from Hacktown, but the train failed to put in an appearance. We hope to have the pleasure of chronicling another blow-out by the Harlan Coterie before the season closes."

In December, 1877, a dance was held at Long's hall until half past three in the morning. At twelve the dancers partook of supper at the Harlan House. It seems there were skirmishes outside of the hall.

The author has been told by several pioneers, residing here at the time, that when Chatburn's mill was completed, in 1867, there was great desire among the leading spirits of the town to have a church building erected in Harlan. Accordingly, a dance was held in the newly-built mill and the proceeds received therefrom were devoted to help build the First Methodist Episcopal church in Harlan. The author does not vouch for this story, but it appears to be based upon credible authority.

In early times it was often expressly advertised in handbills that at public dances "good order will positively prevail." In later years an affirmative showing of this sort has not seemed so often necessary.

In the early eighties the masquerade ball seems to have been attractive to the people. A paper of the time contains the following reference: "Last

Thursday night one of the most enjoyable masquerade balls of the season took place at Long's opera house. The attendance was about forty couples en masque, besides a large audience of spectators. The masks were excellent, by far the best that have ever been in the city. We understand the costumes were from Des Moines. The most complete surprise was to the musicians, Henry and Emery Potter. The boys left home at eight o'clock, and the ladies were very sleepy and should retire immediately. When the masks were removed Henry's eyes dropped upon the familiar face of Mrs. Henry. Emery was giving directions about a difficult figure, and grasped a girl by the arm to place her in proper position, when, to his surprise he found his partner to be J. F. Huntzinger, fully equipped in all the furbelows of the latest French agony of female apparel. The two clowns, with the poodle, bothered the multitude and made fun for the hosts. Our wooden shoes knocked a whole acre of flesh off our left toe and our 'dicher' proboscis melted down and smothered us. The lovers of the dance enjoyed themselves after unmasking for several hours, under the inspiring music of the best orchestra in western Iowa, and retired to their homes well satisfied with the entire evening's pleasure."

CHURCH SOCIALS AND OTHER FUNCTIONS.

Church festivals or "socials" were frequently held for the purpose of raising funds for various church purposes. At these meetings, depending upon the time of year, strawberries, ice cream, etc., were served and occasionally various articles, usually of home manufacture, were offered for sale. The reader will recall the "necktie" festival held by the Young Folks' Literary Society of Harlan, for the purpose of raising funds to help the Methodist Episcopal church.

The festival also sometimes centered about local organizations, such as fire companies, cornet bands, etc. At these festivals numerous were the devices for inducing those in attendance to part with their money for the "cause." The people of the time were very fond of having at these festivals voting contests of various sorts. Perhaps this voting is best illustrated by the "Firemen's Fair and Festival" held in the latter part of October, 1881, at Long's hall, Harlan, described in a Harlan newspaper of the time. The young men and women worked very diligently to make this event successful. Many people from Avoca seem to have come to Harlan to assist in making the affair enjoyable. The first of the voting contests was on the question of the most popular lady in Shelby county. The two young ladies receiving the highest votes were Miss Bechtel, who

received one hundred and eighteen votes, and Miss Carrie Harvey, who received one hundred and ten. The prize offered was a riding bridle, donated by Harp Wilson, mayor of Avoca. The next contest was as to the most deserving young man in Harlan. Sam Hunt got eighty-two votes and E. D. Potter seventy. On the second night of the fair there was a spirited contest for the purpose of deciding who was the most popular old bachelor of Harlan. Every person voting paid ten cents for each vote cast by him. The prize was a pin-cushion, donated by Mrs. J. T. Jack. E. D. Potter received forty-eight votes, and Cyrus Mentzer, thirteen. The next contest was for the prize of a camp chair, donated by Carl & Graves, for the most popular married lady in Harlan. Mrs. D. M. Wyland received a vote of fifty-six to forty-seven for Mrs. Steinhilber. The next ballot was for the purpose of voting a cradle, donated by Mr. Steinhilber, to the most deserving man in Harlan. D. M. Wyland received one hundred and thirty-seven and one-half votes and O. F. Graves one hundred and thirty-four. The amusing thing about this vote was that neither of the men then had or ever had the slightest personal use for a cradle. Undoubtedly this added to the zest of the voting. The next contest in which the persons present participated was for the purpose of deciding who was the most popular young lady in Harlan. The prize was a cake stand. Miss Bessie Bechtel received one hundred and thirty-nine and one-half votes and Miss Ella Noble one hundred and eighteen and one-half votes. Messrs. Robinson and Rockafellow had donated an album for the most popular officer in the fire department. In this contest O. F. Graves received thirty-five votes and Thomas Ledwich, thirty. A set of jewelry, donated by Pryor Tinsley for the best girl in Harlan, went to Miss Ella Burke by a vote of fifty-nine, to fifty for Miss Badan. The last contest, involving, of course, more or less horse-play, was for a chromo, donated by Mr. Steinhilber, to the ugliest man in Harlan. Mayor Thomas Ledwich received twenty-five votes, Ed Parmelee, twenty votes, and Billie Ramsey, five, leaving no one with a majority, but since a plurality took the chromo, Mr. Ledwich won.

At an early date the young people entertained themselves and their friends by giving amateur plays. In November, 1873, Prof. M. Gibney, of Des Moines, Iowa, was then in Harlan, making a local cast of characters for Shakespeare's comedy, "The Merchant of Venice." The Shelby Station Dramatic Club, in the seventies, gave an entertainment at the hall under the auspices of the Good Templars lodge of that place. The troupe was comprised of the following named ladies and gentlemen: Miss Kate Trusdel,

Miss May Baird, Mrs. O. W. Baird, George Kiefer, Frank Ramsey, O. W. Baird, Chan. Baird, E. J. Heath and John Morton.

Early in January, 1880, a company of Harlan amateurs rendered the comic opera, "H. M. S. Pinafore," in Long's hall, the net proceeds derived from which being divided between the Harlan Library Association and the Cornet Band. The dramatic personae in this play were as follows: "Sir Joseph," W. M. Oungst; "Captain Corcoran," W. H. Kridler; "Ralph Rackstraw," J. W. Lehman; "Dick Deadeye," C. R. Pratt; "Boatswain," J. I. Myerly; "Midshipman," L. P. Benedict; "Josephine," Mrs. W. W. Girton; "Little Buttercup," Mrs. E. S. Burgin; "Hebe," Mrs. L. M. Bechtel; Sisters, Cousins and Aunts, Misses Bessie Bechtel, Lettie Swain, Ella Swain, Maggie Coenen, Mollie Coenen, Clara Sweat, Ella Burke; Sailors, H. C. Munger, J. C. McManima, A. K. Riley, Will Stutsman, U. S. Brown and R. W. Robins; pianist, Miss Louise Todd.

In 1879 Billy Marbles' theatrical troupe gave plays in Long's hall, on November 10, 11, 12, and in 1882 played in what was then the new opera house. Among the plays at that time presented were "The Poor Factory Girl" and "Under the Gas Light." This company seems to have been very popular at that time.

In 1882 "Above the Clouds," a drama, was given, the first entertainment by local talent in the Harlan opera house. The cast: O. F. Graves, J. F. Huntzinger, S. K. Pratt, W. C. Campbell, J. M. Kingery and C. R. Pratt. In 1889 "The Turn of the Tide" was presented by home talent, consisting of S. K. Pratt, W. T. Shepherd, Frank W. Parker, L. M. Kerr, Jay Wyland, Herman Noble, Pearl Swain, Amy Cook, Lina Platt and Fannie Long.

The dramatic talent of the present day is developed to some extent by the giving of occasional amateur plays in the opera houses of the county, for the purpose of raising funds to support various public enterprises. A number of the high schools of the county now have the custom of giving a play annually by the graduating class of the year. One of the men who has given largely of his time, with much success to the training of young people along these lines, is Editor W. C. Campbell, of the Harlan *Tribune*.

The young people of Earling have continued to take great interest in amateur acting, and for a long period of years have presented plays that gave them excellent experience and offered the people pleasing entertainment. So early as April, 1888, Earling had a dramatic club. On each evening comedies were presented in German and in English. The company seems to have been well received by the people.

The young people of Portsmouth and of Panama have also shown interest and talent along the same lines.

During the seventies and eighties, especially at Harlan, a great many lecturers and entertainers appeared before the people. In the seventies Miss Ella May Dwight, at Long's hall, gave a number of readings. Among the selections were "Creeds of the Bells" and "High Tide." In January, 1876, Harlan had a visit from Professor Owen, the phrenologist. He gave four lectures on phrenology, physiognomy and mesmerism. Both local editors had their heads carefully examined and estimates made. In connection with his lecture on the subject of matrimony from the phrenological point of view a vote of the audience was taken to ascertain the handsomest lady and the homliest man present. These voting contests, by the way, in the early day were very popular on all possible occasions. Miss Cecily Chatburn was voted to be the most beautiful lady and was given a phrenological chart as a prize. Attorney J. E. Weaver received the other prize. In November, 1877, the Harlan Lecture Association met at the clerk's office and made arrangements to have a lecture course in Harlan for that winter, the intention being to have one lecture each month. One of the persons considered for a lecture was Susan B. Anthony. The officers of the association were: President, D. M. Wyland; vice-president, George D. Ross; secretary, C. M. Robins; treasurer, Thomas McDonald, every man of whom made his impress upon the life of Shelby county during his time. On the evenings of July 25, 26, 27, 1877, Col. J. P. Sanford delivered three lectures in Harlan on these topics: "My Travels in Japan and China," "Old Times and New" and "Arabia and Mohanmedanism."

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Harlan had arranged a course of lectures during the summer of 1887. Among those who lectured were Rev. J. W. Geiger, of the Congregational church, on the subject, "Our Boys and their Sisters." The second lecture was given by President W. E. Hamilton, of Simpson College, at the Methodist Episcopal church, on the "Labor Question." In 1878 there was a Harlan Lecture Association, composed of Mrs. D. M. Wyland, Mrs. J. B. Stutsman and Mrs. Thomas McDonald. One of the persons they brought to Harlan was Rev. Sanders. In Harlan, August 13, 1878, Professor Wentworth, of Chicago, gave a reading. In November, 1878, Miss Jessie E. Wilson delivered, at the Methodist Episcopal church, a lecture entitled the "New Bonanza." President Berry, of Grinnell College, lectured in Shelby in December, 1879. On May 1 and 2, 1879, Elizabeth Cady Stanton was scheduled to lecture in Harlan.

In June, 1881, Col. J. P. Sanford gave a lecture in Harlan. In June,

1881, Rev. C. S. Ryan gave two lectures at the Methodist church. His subjects were "Loiterings in Scotland and England" and "Men of the Times." On April 5, 1881, the "Artemus Ward Panorama" exhibited at Long's hall. Accompanying this was Alonzo Ward, a brother of the celebrated humorist, who delivered a lecture. In March, 1881, at Long's hall, Homer D. Cope gave a lecture, entitled, "Damon and Pythias." On May 1, 1883, Miss Matilda Hindman lectured at the Congregational church on the subject, "Woman Suffrage," under the auspices of the local suffrage association. On December 15, 1884, Ralph Bingham, then known as the boy orator, thirteen years old, appeared in Harlan. He, by the way, is on the lecture platform today. In 1886 the Reading Room Association of Harlan had brought Governor Cumback to Harlan to lecture, but had lost money on the course, which was made good to it by Hon. Platt Wicks. On October 20, 1887, Belle Boyd, known as the "Rebel Spy," gave a lecture at Harlan under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic. On the evening of April 12, 1888, Rev. Anna Shaw, since become very famous as an advocate of woman suffrage, lectured at the Congregational church on the subject, "The Fate of Republics."

From about 1870 to about 1890, or perhaps somewhat later, the coming of the teachers of the county, numbering nearly two hundred, to attend the Teachers' Institute, which usually lasted at least two weeks, and sometimes longer, was the occasion of much social activity. Almost every year there were a number of ice cream sociables, usually called "socials," given by churches or other organizations on the court house lawn on the public square at Harlan. On these occasions the teachers and their friends would assemble there in the evening and play various games, including the old-fashioned "Virginia Reel," usually, however, under other names to disguise it. A favorite exercise was "Old Dan Tucker," which was also a sort of rustic dance, although not known as such. Many a school teacher, with an excess of dignity before her pupils in the school room, was known to have taken a good deal of personal delight in the physical exercise called "Pig in the Parlor." Sometimes the old game of "Drop the Handkerchief" was indulged in. Of course, often, formal dances were held.

In 1882 the business and professional men of Harlan organized a social club of about thirty-five members, known as the "Utile Dulce Club." This club had a ladies' day, which was on Friday afternoon and evening, on which day the members of the club were privileged to invite ladies to visit the club rooms.

From the earliest times the charivari has accompanied weddings in the county. This beautiful post-nuptial serenade is, and has been, long performed with cow bells, tin pans, shotguns, drums, etc. The persons composing it were, and are, of course, men and boys. They usually elect a captain, who speaks for the crowd, and with whom the luckless bridegroom is obliged to treat for terms. Sometimes the serenaders receive apples, sometimes cigars, or both. The institution survives in the county to a general extent.

Perhaps the earliest May party held in Shelby county was in 1881. The *Harlan Weekly Herald* of May 26, 1881, describes the happy event thus: "As we sat at our desk last Saturday afternoon, racking our brains in a vain endeavor to produce from them an idea that we could work up into an editorial, our office was suddenly brightened and made cheerful by a happy group of young maidens who had just returned from a May party at Chichester's Grove. They were brimful of fun and happiness, and, realizing the forlorn lot of an editor who has no enjoyment in this world but is compelled to pass his time prying into other people's business and getting cursed for it, they deposited upon the editorial table a huge pile of the good things left over from the feast they had enjoyed at the grove. The party consisted of the following misses and masters: Nettie Stanley, queen; William Macy, king; Minnie Baker, Edith Baker, Ella Barton, Ada Chase, Minta Beck, Lillie Campbell, Rose Dickinson, Clara Ferguson, Addie Gibson, Anna Jackson, Hattie Locke, Rena Shepherd, Ina Smith, Buda Stringer, May Wyland, Frank Harford, Clarence Redfield."

A unique form of entertainment was a "hide and seek" party, devised by Harlan young people in November, 1888. The girls agreed to meet at a certain residence. If the young men discovered their hiding place, they were to be provided with a supper. One young man, who probably had a "tip," found them assembled at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Murray. Supper was prepared and the girls drew lots for partners.

CENTER COUNTRY CLUB OF CENTER TOWNSHIP.

One of the youngest but most highly successful of the clubs of Shelby county, whose membership is composed of ladies in country homes, is the Center Country Club of Center township. This club was organized February 25, 1914. The charter members were Mesdames Mae Daws, Anna Errett, Gertrude Graves, Eva Graves, Carrie Hess, Cecile Hubbell, Lulu Kilpatrick,

Ruth Lewis, Pluma Littleton, Elizabeth Mayne, Marjorie Miller, Jennie Obrecht, Floy Ruffcorn, Trena Terkildsen, Mary Westrope.

The present and first officers are: President, Mrs. Mae Dawes; vice-president, Mrs. Eva Graves; secretary, Mrs. Lulu Kilpatrick; treasurer, Mrs. Gertrude Graves; pianist, Mrs. Pluma Littleton.

The present members of the club are: Mesdames Margaret Black, Myrtle Carter, Mae Daws, Nancy Errett, Anna Errett, Gertrude Graves, Eva Graves, Jessie Graves, Cassie Grabill, Carrie Hess, Cecile Hubbell, Della Heflin, Lulu Kilpatrick, Ora Klindt, Ruth Lewis, Jennie Littleton, Pluma Littleton, Elizabeth Mayne, Anna Mellott, Marjorie Miller, Ermal Miller, Hazel McCord, Louisa Morgan, Jennie Obrecht, Pearl Obrecht, Demaris Potter, Anna Potter, Ida Rold, Floy Ruffcorn, Trena Terkildsen and Mary Westrope.

The purpose of the clubs primarily, quoting the words of a member, "is to improve the conditions of life surrounding the women of country homes. It aims to keep them better informed on current events, to make their work easier, their homes brighter and better, to help its members profit by the progress of the world, to make a better community and to make the community attractive with power to hold the young people at home, and to help each member and others, in spite of themselves, to live up to the best possible in life." The club is accomplishing much in breaking the isolation of the country and in promoting a better and happier community life.

SELF IMPROVEMENT CLUB.

In April, 1910, there was organized by a number of ladies of Lincoln township the "Self Improvement Club."

Its first members were Mesdames Blakely, Brockman, Christensen, Custer, Carlson, Hansen, Martin, McKeig, Miller, Kevan, Kinsey, Olsen, Philson, Poole, Severns, Sorensen, Smith, Steele, Robinson and White, and the Misses Clara Blakely, Vinnie Brockman, Cora Hoskins, Laura Hoskins, Ella Hoskins, Bertha Hoskins, Christy Jensen.

The first officers of the club were: President, Mrs. Blakely; secretary, Mrs. Anna Custer; treasurer, Mrs. Belle Stewart. The present officers of the club are: President, Agnes Alwill; vice-president, Nina Bartholomew; secretary, Maud McKeig; treasurer, Priscilla Blakely; organist, Vinnie Brockman; recorder, Belle Stewart.

The present membership of the club is twenty-six. The objects of the club are to promote sociability among neighbors; to do all good possible with-

in the circle of the membership; and to learn different and better ways of performing the duties of the home and community. At each meeting of the club a literary program is given and many of the papers presented are discussed informally by the members of the club. The organization aims to send, and has frequently sent, money to the Orphans' (Christian) Home in Council Bluffs, and in cases of sickness in the neighborhood in which the members of the club reside a flower committee, appointed by the club, has sent flowers and the club in other ways has made itself helpful and useful to persons and families needing help and sympathy in the neighborhood.

THE WOMAN'S UNION.

One of the very useful and practical organizations of Shelby county women is the Woman's Union of Harlan, which was organized October 7, 1901. It has for its purpose the study of ways and means by which its members can better conduct and help in their homes, rear and train children and fulfill the countless duties that fall to women in the home and in the community in which they live.

The first officers of the organization were Mrs. T. H. Smith, president; Mrs. M. K. Campbell, vice-president; Mrs. P. B. Brown, secretary, and Mrs. J. Turner, treasurer. The present officers of the Woman's Union are Mrs. T. H. Smith, president; Mrs. H. J. Garland, vice-president; Mrs. James Lauritzen, secretary, and Mrs. W. B. DeMar, treasurer. The union meets every other Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Among other useful accomplishments, the Woman's Union is caring for the plants in the postoffice window, and during the last summer the flowers on the Chicago Great Western depot grounds were in their charge. The organization has a very large membership in Harlan and its members take an active interest in the welfare of the union and in the good to be derived from it.

CHAPTER XXII.

ATHLETICS.

The young men of Shelby county, and in fact a good many of the older ones, have been fond of athletic games and sports from the very earliest days. During the seventies, and undoubtedly to some extent before that time, baseball was the favorite sport, although foot racing, jumping and other sports were more or less indulged in. Nearly every town and village in the county and almost every rural community having enough young men to form a team had a baseball organization during the seventies, and to some extent in the eighties. There was particular rivalry between the "Unions," of Harlan, and the "Modocs," of Shelby.

The "Union" team in 1877 had as its captain George Wyland. Other members of the team were Yost, Harvey, O. P. Wyland, Hurless Askwith, Forest, Seth Wyland, Stanley, John Wyland and VanLoun. The team that year defeated Avoca by a score of eleven to six.

In 1877 the Shelby baseball team, the "Modocs," was composed of George Rink, captain, Brown, J. Rink, Lake, W. Rink, Fry, Crow, Askwith, Armstrong and Leigh. In this year Shelby defeated Walnut by a score of thirteen to eight.

In 1877 there were three games of baseball scheduled between the "Union" baseball team of Harlan and "Modocs," of Shelby. The first game resulted three to one for the "Modocs" and the second twenty-two to fifteen for the "Modocs," thus rendering the third game unnecessary. The Modocs in that year also defeated Atlantic, seventeen to sixteen, and in 1878 defeated the Pastimes, of Council Bluffs, eleven to four.

Much county pride was taken in the "Modoc" baseball club. In September, 1878, it proposed to play the Davenport ball club for the championship of the state, and in October Harlan citizens had made up a purse of about twenty-five dollars by way of encouraging arrangements for such a game and to assist the Shelby boys.

The Harlan "Unions" in 1877 won the third and last game from Avoca by a score of twenty-five to nine.

On the first day of the fair at Harlan in 1877, the "Modocs" were defeated by the Harlan "Union" team.

At a baseball game played in June, 1877, between two teams known as the "Paddywhackers," of Harlan, and the "Prussians," of Westphalia, the score of the former was eighty-three and that of the "Prussians" fourteen, all of which would indicate that the boys had an abundance of exercise running bases.

In 1878 Manteno had a baseball team and there was also a team in that vicinity known as the "Blue Ridgers." In 1879 Bowman's Grove had a baseball team that came to Harlan and defeated the Harlan club.

August 23, 1877, the Avoca second nine and the Harlan boys played a game of baseball on the fair grounds in Harlan, the Harlan boys winning by a score of eleven to six. On July 4, 1877, Shelby county players defeated the Avoca club at Avoca by a score of nine to four.

Even the young men of Westphalia township, then known as the "Colony," so early as June, 1877, were playing baseball with Harlan, the prize being a ball and bat to the winning team. In July, 1877, the Harlan club played the Polk township boys, the Harlan club winning the game.

Washington township boys had a good team known the the "Mosquitoes."

The young men of Defiance, Earling, Panama and Portsmouth very early took to the game, and played it with skill and success. At Defiance there were such men as H. V. Yackey, Hulsebus, Graham, Kingsbury, Hobart and others; at Earling, H. W. Byers, the Ford boys, the Schleiers, and others developing great skill, so much so that Earling, during the eighties, had not only the best team in Shelby county, but one of the best teams in western Iowa, meeting defeat only at the hands of the wonderful Hastings, Nebraska team in August, 1886, and maintaining since that time a high standard of proficiency in this truly American game. Among the well-known Harlan players might be named H. E. Swain, Dr. E. A. Moore, John P. Hertert, Yackey, Hulsebus and many others. Lately there has been a revival in the playing of the game, especially in the towns above named and in the town of Elk Horn.

Shelby had an excellent baseball team in 1896, composed of the following named persons: Ed. Wood, Clyde Williams (afterwards greatly distinguished as a football player on the State University of Iowa team, and later one of the best coaches in the Mississippi valley), Ed. Helm, George Murschl, Roy Linn, Charles Williams, Bert Clapp (now a well-known Harlan banker), Watson Keeney and Nels Foster. Tom Leigh and Harry Clapp were managers.

The present active teams of the county are:

PANAMA BASEBALL TEAM.

The town of Panama had a very excellent baseball team this year. The members of it are as follows: Kelso, catcher; Yackey, center field; Nauroth, second base; Shelly, third base; Cowan, left field; Meters, first base; Kepler, right field; Manhart, short stop; Weise, pitcher; C. A. Case, manager; William Mischo, captain; J. Oppold, secretary and treasurer.

ELK HORN BASEBALL TEAM.

Peter Jorgensen, captain and pitcher; Nels Jorgensen, catcher; Folmer Hansen, manager and first base; Martin Boose, second base; Peter Madsen, shortstop; Soren Nelson, third base; Alfred Hansen, left field; Alfred Petersen, center field; Storm Marquessen, right field, and Fred Clemmensen, utility.

PORTSMOUTH CHAMPIONSHIP BASEBALL TEAM.

The town of Portsmouth is justly proud of its present baseball team, which at the Shelby county fair of 1914 at Harlan, won the championship of the county in the tournament held at that time. The membership of the team is as follows: Ted Benning, shortstop; W. J. Herkenrath, center field; Frank Ehrhardt, second base; John Rosenthal, first base and right field; Peter Clausen, catcher and first base; William Dahlhiemer, third base; Wilfred Hainley, catcher; John Hickey, pitcher; Mike Sondag, left field; Mat Ohlinger, first base and right field; Charles Gallagher, manager.

THE EARLING GIANTS.

Earling has maintained a reputation for having a great baseball team from the earliest times. Her present team, captained by Will Langenfeld and managed by John H. Meaders, has a membership as follows: Joe Shimeroski, catcher; William Donnelly and John H. Meaders, pitchers; Tony Heitman, first base; Joseph Stephany, second base; Will Langenfeld, third base; Frank Schell, shortstop; Joe Heese, left field; Henry Nauroth, center field; Fred Jacobs, right field; substitutes, Henry Langenfeld, center field; Fred Jacobs, right field.

FOOT RACING.

The running of foot races, usually of about one hundred yards in length, was a favorite sport in early times. Shelby county has developed a number of fleet-footed runners of more than ordinary ability. H. B. Gish, familiarly known as "Hi," was unusually good in the dashes of fifty and one hundred yards. The contests participated in by the Baughn Hose Team and by earlier hose teams helped to develop many sprinters, who gave a good account of themselves on a number of occasions. Among these might be mentioned James Harford and "Doc" Pixley, of Irwin, Giles Bendon and Lew Oathout, of Cass township, Dr. E. A. (Gus) Moore and D. J. (Dave) Booth, and others, of Harlan. It is doubtful whether the county ever produced a steadier or stronger runner at the distance of two hundred to three hundred yards than Doctor Moore, or a man of more native ability in the dashes of fifty to one hundred yards than Booth, although neither of these men ever trained as professionals or held themselves out as such. Shelby township produced a fleet sprinter named Atherton. B. Rhodes, of Greeley township, was a good runner at two to three hundred yards.

Wrestling in pioneer times was particularly indulged in, and each of the pioneer settlements, as a rule, had one or more young men whom it looked upon as its champions at this form of contest.

Among the miscellaneous games played were marbles, quoits (horseshoe), "black man" and "dare-base." The game of "bull-pen" was also a favorite. Jacob Tague tells me that this game was played as follows: The boys engaged in the game put all of their hats into the center of a ring formed by them. One player then dropped a ball into one of the hats. The owner of this hat was then obliged to pick up the ball and throw it at the runner who had dropped it into the hat. If the runner was hit he in turn took the ball and dropped it into a hat and so on.

In the early days men were rather fond of horse-racing and particularly of running races.

The editor on February 3, 1876, said in the *Herald*: "Horse racing in town Sunday is not exactly the thing, as we do not like to have our serious meditations disturbed by being obliged to jump up and look out of the window to see who wins."

A running race was advertised for January 27, 1877, at the fair grounds track by E. C. Swain, secretary. Admission to the grounds was fixed at the moderate sum of ten cents.

On July 2 and 4, 1881, purses amounting to one thousand two hundred dollars were offered for the winners at a race meet at Harlan, as follows:

SATURDAY, JULY 2.

Green horses—\$50, \$30, \$20-----	\$100
Running race, one-half mile—\$50, \$30, \$20-----	100
2:50 lass—\$125, \$75, \$50-----	250

MONDAY, JULY 4.

Double team race (not restricted to one owner), \$50, \$30, \$20-----	\$100
Pacing race—\$75, \$50, \$25-----	150
3:00 class—\$100, \$60, \$40-----	200
Free for all—\$150, \$100, \$50-----	300

There was an amount of dash and spirit in the local athletes and it appears they ever stood ready to accommodate any outsider who desired amusement. For instance, a Harlan paper of August 30, 1877, says: "One day last week a party of sports passed through Harlan with two or three race-horses, a strong man who pulled square draft, a light-footed boy who ran races, and, in fact, they declared they were in for any and all kinds of sport. Our fellows 'seen' them in everything desired. They passed on toward Denison poorer and, it is to be hoped, wiser men."

During the eighties roller skating was much in vogue. For the past twenty years or more little has been heard of it in the county. It has, however, again come into fashion. In 1883-4 roller skating was very popular at Shelby. At Harlan about the same time a large brick skating rink was built on Market street, and here some of the present dignified citizens of Harlan involuntarily cut figures that this author dare not in all charity relate. Ice skating on the ponds and streams dates from the early days.

At least so early as March, 1873, the game of football was played. This was what has since been known as the association game, which was a purely kicking game, in which every man or boy had a chance to participate and take a kick at the ball, which was spherical in shape and not oblong, like the Rugby ball, which is now generally used. The *Shelby County Record* of March, 1873, refers to the results of this game in 1873: "The football team season has commenced. Saturday a devotee of the 'best game in the world' went home with a well executed map of Horseshoe Lake on his right cheek

and a mansard projection over his left eye. One of his ribs is on a strike and a quarter section of his shin bone is caved in." The game was played at this time on what is now the public square of Harlan and on places adjacent thereto. As late as 1880 the game was being played on the public square. Many of the best known citizens of Harlan, such as O. P. Wyland and others, participated in this sport.

During the late eighties and early nineties, the Harlan high school played association football. During the eighties, also, Harlan had a town team that played this game. Among the members of the town team were W. T. Shepherd, Fred Blackstone and others. In the fall of 1896 the game of rugby football was introduced to the Harlan high schools boys and from that time until this, with the exception of a few years, the game has been played by them. During these years Harlan has won victories over many high schools, most of them located in cities much larger. Without disparagement of other successful teams which preceded it, the team of 1903 made an exceptionally fine record. The team that year was composed of the following players: Swift, Hansen, Nelson, Rogers, Croft, Smith, Hammer, Howard, Baer, Robinson, Cobb and Stanley. The schedule of the games played by this team in 1903, with scores, was as follows:

Harlan -----	15	Council Bluffs -----	6
Harlan -----	47	Council Bluffs -----	0
Harlan -----	6	Red Oak -----	0
Harlan -----	6	Ida Grove -----	35
Harlan -----	6	Des Moines -----	23
Harlan -----	0	Ida Grove -----	0
Harlan -----	23	Omaha -----	0
Harlan -----	29	Walnut -----	0
Harlan -----	45	Boone -----	0
	177		64

Among the famous college football players who received their introduction to the game in Harlan high school teams might be mentioned Thomas Burcham, who, for several years, was a famous member and captain of the Drake University football team, and his brother, John Burcham, the famous right halfback upon the Drake championship team of Iowa in the fall of 1909. Both of these boys were famous as punters and drop kickers. Thomas Burcham kicked a goal from the field in a game with Michigan University, the only score made by Drake. John Burcham won several games by suc-

cessful drop kicks from the forty-seven yard line. They were also well known as track and field athletes. They are sons of John Burcham and grandsons of the pioneer, Jonas W. Chatburn.

Another high school alumnus, J. J. Louis, son of Capt. J. H. Louis, was especially distinguished as an athlete at the State University of Iowa, where, for several years, he was without a rival in the running high jump. He held the championship of the state for several years. At the Western Inter-Collegiate Athletic meet at Chicago, in which all the great universities and colleges of the middle West had entered their picked representatives, he tied with Powers, of Notre Dame University, in the high jump, at five feet eleven inches. In practice he had cleared six feet. He also won a special prize of a silver cup, offered to that member of his graduating class who had made the best record, both as athlete and student. Fred Cockerell, while a student at Ames, won third in the mile run at the state meet of Iowa colleges. James C. Byers won prizes in the dashes at the state high school meets. His brothers, Ed. Byers, Dow Byers and McKinley Byers, have especially distinguished themselves in the Des Moines high school as football players, ranking with the very best in Iowa. Perry Mayne won third place in the mile run in one of the state high school meets. Fred Moore, son of Dr. E. B. Moore, played an unusually fine game on the State University football team at Iowa City. Lawrence Nelson was for some years a member of the strong football team at Ames. George Allen, of Harlan, played a strong game as fullback on the university team at Iowa City.

One of the most distinguished athletes which the county has produced was Clyde Williams, of Shelby. He entered the university at Iowa City and became one of the greatest quarterbacks in the whole country, being given credit for his remarkable work by the best national authorities on football. He learned the game in the town of Shelby, while a student in the high school. This high school took up the game a year or two following its introduction into the Harlan high school. The athletic editor of the *Iowa Register and Leader* on December 6, 1914, referred to Clyde Williams and the first football team at Shelby as follows:

"Clyde describes the Shelby aggregation when he was there as 'the darnest football team you ever saw.' He played halfback. They played the game in crude fashion, with even cruder implements, but they played it, nothing to the contrary withstanding.

"The 'suit' Clyde wore—and so did all the others—was a set of blue overalls and a corn-shucking jacket. They used a catcher's baseball mit for a football at first, but after a while they saved their Sunday school pennies

and purchased a one dollar and ninety-eight cent football. In spite of these acute privations of apparel and baseball mits, that Shelby high school football team turned out men who in subsequent years helped to make football history in the Hawkeye state.

"From that Shelby high team the following lights appeared in college football: In 1898, 1899 and 1900 Ray Morton and Clyde played on the varsity backfield of the State University eleven; Chick and Bill Pomeroy played substitute; Bert Clapp played on the Iowa scrubs; and Arthur Buckley played guard on the Ames 'varsity' team; Archie Scott played regular on the same Cyclone team, as fullback; Walter Stoltenberg played regular end at Iowa; Roy and Fritz Buckley played on Iowa's team; Cliff Scott was Ames' captain and center in 1909, and a brother of the aforesaid Buckleys since has played at Iowa. Some gridders, all of them!"

Fred Buckley and Roy Buckley, of Shelby, played on the 1903 university team at Iowa City. During the same year Jesse Cook, of Shelby, played full back on the Highland Park College team at Des Moines.

THE HARLAN FIELD CLUB.

In 1911 the Harlan Field Club, at Harlan, was incorporated, with a capital of twenty thousand dollars. The purpose of the club is to provide and maintain for the use of its members a club house, golf links and tennis courts, and in general opportunities for healthful recreation and social intercourse, especially during the spring, summer and fall. The club has erected a splendid, well-appointed club house, has locker rooms and shower baths, is equipped with city water and electric lights and owns forty-one acres of superb blue grass land. Experts from the cities, such as Omaha and Chicago, have pronounced its nine-hole golf course and blue grass turf one of the best in the West with a little further development of its putting greens.

A special campaign has recently resulted in the sale of enough corporate stock to lift a balance of indebtedness resting on the club house. The first board of directors was L. F. Potter, O. P. Wyland, B. B. McPheeters, W. E. Cooper and E. S. White. L. F. Potter was the first president and B. B. McPheeters' the first secretary. The present board of directors is A. C. Clapp, C. D. Booth, L. F. Potter, O. P. Wyland and E. S. White. The present membership of the club is about seventy-five, with prospects of many others being added, since this club has attractive plans for the coming year and since it affords virtually the only opportunity the city people have for

outdoor physical development and recreation and is their only outdoor social center.

CLARENCE WHISLER.

Two of the most famous wrestlers of the world at one time lived in Shelby county. During the late seventies the first of these two champions, Clarence Whisler, lived at Shelby and worked in that vicinity, part of the time in a meat market. He especially excelled in the style of wrestling known as the Graeco-Roman and before his death, which occurred at Melbourne, Australia, was regarded as a world's champion at that style of wrestling. A Shelby county paper of January 12, 1881, contains this excerpt from a New York City paper having reference to Mr. Whisler:

"The second Graeco-Roman wrestling match between Edwin Bibby and Clarence Whisler, for two hundred and fifty dollars a side, took place at the American Institute building, Third avenue, this city, on the evening of December 21, 1880, and attracted quite a large assemblage. The contest was one of science against strength, and the result was no more satisfactory than had been the previous meeting between the same parties. Bibby clearly demonstrated his superiority as a scientific wrestler (a fact which no one previously questioned), but he found a man opposed to him whose quite exceptional muscular power defied his skill and lesser strength. The men struggled for nearly five hours without securing a fall, Whisler being unable, from lack of knowledge, to follow up an advantage which he once or twice obtained, and then they mutually agreed to call it a draw. The articles expressly stated that such a termination should not be allowed, but it was apparent to all that the only way in which either contestant could win would be by tiring the other out, and as to accomplish that result additional hours of monotonous struggling would plainly be required, the spectators were not displeased because of the mutual agreement to call it 'quits.' These men should never come together again in a wrestling match under the same rules, where strength is capable of successfully placing at defiance the finest skill, and consequently prevents the really better man from gaining the reward which his exertions and attainments should secure for him. James Pilkington was judge for Whisler, Chris. Hoefler for Bibby, and William Child was the referee.

"Clarence Whisler is a Shelby county boy, and until recently worked in a meat market at Shelby. At present not a man in America has been able to throw him to the ground, Graeco-Roman style of wrestling."

FARMER BURNS.

Perhaps but few people of Shelby county know that the celebrated Farmer Burns once resided in Shelby county, where he wrestled, taught wrestling and excelled at "stick-pulling." His secretary, J. W. Elwood, of Omaha, Nebraska, writes me that Mr. Burns says he resided in Shelby county about one year, probably in the year 1888, at which time he worked on the celebrated one thousand-acre ranch of Major E. A. Collins in Shelby township and that he wrestled at Harlan and at various other towns in the county, in addition to teaching wrestling as above stated. Since his residence in Shelby county, as is well known, Mr. Burns became the world's champion middle-weight wrestler, and also the world's champion heavy-weight. He has been the best known wrestler of his time with the exception of Frank Gotch, whom he found on an Iowa farm and developed until Gotch in turn became a world's champion.

Among the early boys of pioneer days in Shelby county especially fond of wrestling, who participated in many a match, were Jacob Tague, of Harlan, and M. H. Poling, both formerly of Bowman's Grove, now of Harlan, J. D. Maxwell, of Douglas township, and others.

So interesting was this sport that it is said that at the first Fourth of July celebration held at Bowman's Grove, participated in not only by the residents of that Grove but by residents of other groves, including Galland's Grove, the chief event was a wrestling match between the champion of Galland's Grove, and Daniel Bowman, of Bowman's Grove, which tradition records was won by Bowman. In the early days there were two favorite methods of wrestling, "side-holds" (holds) and "catch-as-catch-can." The pioneer wrestlers were very strong and agile in their wrestling, although they knew little or nothing of the complicated varieties of tricks and holds that now characterize the sport.

P. J. FROM.

A Shelby county wrestler who has achieved much more than local fame is P. J. From, better known as "Pete" From. He was born in Westphalia township, Shelby county, February 1, 1891. He is a son of Joseph and Catherine From. He wrestled more or less with his brother and with the boys in the neighborhood, but it was not until he was sixteen years of age that he had his first real match, which was at Panama, where, dressed in overalls, he wrestled Tom McAndrews, winning his match. Shortly after-

wards he wrestled an opponent from Minden, Iowa, at the hall in Earling, which match he also won. His first hard contest was with a man named Wes Cobb at Fremont, Nebraska. Cobb was a professional, twenty-three years old. After three hours and fifty-five minutes of struggle, the match was stopped at twelve o'clock and declared a tie. Eight months later he returned and again wrestled Cobb, getting two falls from him in one hour and forty minutes. At this time From weighed but one hundred and fifty-six pounds and had never had any professional training. All that he knew about wrestling he had learned from experience and in attempts to break the holds of men with whom he had wrestled.

Following the match with Cobb at Fremont, Mr. From left home that winter and traveled under an assumed name. He contested on this journey about thirty matches, occurring in many different parts of Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota. He has wrestled in different parts of Iowa, Illinois, Kentucky, Minnesota and Ohio. The first and only defeat that he has ever met was at the hands of a very strong and clever wrestler of Spencer, Iowa, Jud Thompson by name, who, for some time, was deputy sheriff there. The first time that From wrestled with Thompson, From had a sore arm, and besides Thompson was two years older at a time when From was scarcely mature. Afterwards From defeated Thompson. The last match that From had was in the coal mining district at Hiteman, near Albia, where he wrestled a miner, Jack Rozier by name, twenty-five years of age, and slightly heavier than himself. After wrestling for three hours and twenty-two minutes, and until midnight, the match was declared a draw.

Among the skillful men that Mr. From has wrestled are Jud Thompson, of Spencer, Iowa; Ben Reeves, of Guthrie Center, Iowa; Con Albright, of Rochester, New York; Tom Gately, of Stormsburg, Nebraska; Lew Miller, of Aberdeen, South Dakota; George Poppas (a Greek), of Cincinnati, Ohio; C. Caddock, of Covington, Kentucky, and Barratt, of Wisconsin. Altogether, Mr. From has had about one hundred and seventy-five matches. Of all the men with whom he has contested, he considered Gateley and Cobb the best men of his early matches, and Jud Thompson, of Spencer, the cleverest man with whom he has contested.

The only professional training that Mr. From has ever had aside from what he learned from his experience in actual contests with professionals, was two weeks' training in 1913, under Farmer Burns, of Omaha. Mr. Burns complimented him for his easy-going methods of wrestling, which are quite different from the stiff and hard efforts of many wrestlers, and he also complimented him on his fine endurance.

By the way, the longest wrestling match in which Mr. From ever participated was that with Gateley, which took five hours and fifteen minutes.

Mr. From's brother Mike, weighing but one hundred and fifty pounds, also wrestled a great deal for a few years, and defeated everything that he met in his class in Iowa and Nebraska.

P. J. From farms during most of the year, but pursues wrestling, at which he makes considerable money, during the fall and winter of each year. He is very popular in Shelby county and is undoubtedly one of the very best athletes born and raised in the county.

THE W. L. BAUGHN HOSE TEAM.

One of the first organizations to bring the name of Harlan and Shelby county brilliantly before the people of Iowa and the West was the famous Baughn Hose Team, named in honor of W. L. Baughn, then mayor of Harlan. In a competition that was Iowa-wide and of the fiercest character, this stalwart organization maintained a prestige that finally won the state championship silver belt offered for the best hose racing, by the State Firemen's Association of Iowa. Much credit for the splendid achievements of the team was due, not only to Mr. Baughn, who was thoroughly loyal to it, but also to W. C. Campbell, present editor of the Harlan *Tribune*, himself a veteran fireman and a member of Harlan's early home teams, who was manager of the team throughout its history and watched earnestly and with confidence its development on the pathway to victory.

As a preliminary matter, it will no doubt, be of interest to recall the names of the members of the first team to carry the colors of Harlan into a contest. The first running team of the fire department, which in September, 1881, left for Avoca to enter a contest, consisted of the following men, only one of whom now resides in Harlan, W. C. Campbell, editor of the Harlan *Tribune*: S. C. Peet, leader; J. Fisher, F. Butterfield, T. Miles, C. Mentzer, Al Reynolds, H. W. Byers, S. K. Pratt, J. Burcham, D. Halladay, T. E. Palmer, Frank Sibball, George Bumphrey, John Burshaw, Henry Dust; plugmen, L. Miller, W. Bridgman; couplers, C. R. Pratt, W. C. Campbell.

The Omaha *Bee*, contained this sketch of the Baughn Hose Team in 1893:

"The first state firemen's tournament in which a Harlan team participated was that held at Council Bluffs in 1889. The team of that year was organized and trained by J. A. Campbell, who at that time was at work in the office of the Harlan *Tribune*. 'Joe' took his raw recruits down and succeeded

in winning fifth place in the state hose race. The boys brought back fifty dollars in cash and incidentally something better—a determination to continue in the field 'if it took all summer.' Their perseverance told in the succeeding annual tournaments, and since the day of their Council Bluffs initiatory contest few, if any, teams in the state have carried home more reward of merit shekels than the Harlan lads. Today the record of three straight sweepstakes in the last three Iowa state tournaments and the best time made at each of those contests are things standing to the credit of these same 'boys they call the fellows.'

"In 1891 the team assumed the name 'W. L. Baughns,' in honor of Mr. Baughn, who was then mayor of the city. Baughn has steadily stood by his fleet proteges, and a year or two ago presented each runner with an elegant gold medal, upon which was engraved the time of one of their best performances. Considering the fact that every man in the team is strictly an amateur runner and that it has never enjoyed the benefits of thorough physical training under an expert who understood his business, the running of the team has been remarkably good. In fact, for several years past the straightaway three hundred yards has been looked upon as being a thing that it would be safe to wager idle capital that Harlan would get. Time and again the Baughns have covered the three hundred-yard stretch in thirty-six seconds flat. Good timers have caught them in even less than that. And thirty-six seconds is at least two seconds better than any other Iowa team is in the habit of doing.

"The couplers' work has kept pace with the running of the boys, and in 1892, at Atlantic, Booth and True, of the Baughns, became champions of the state. At the recent state tournament, held at Iowa City, where, by the way, the boys were most shamefully treated by the Sawyer team of that place, Booth and True again distinguished themselves by making three couplings in 2, 2.2 and 2.2, respectively, an average of 2.13, the previous state record being 2.4 (an average of three straight couplings). The team's best for three hundred yards and coupling is 40.4 seconds, a record made at Sioux City last year in two races. The members of this year's team are: Gus Moore, leader; Dave Booth and George True, couplers; Arley Parker, Tom Newby, Pearl Downs, Ike Stanley, Fred Boyd, Fritz Heise, Ed. Parker, Hugh Wyland, Harry Swain, Frank Hille, Morris Moore, Day Ledwich, Clark Beems and Will Smith."

The *Shelby County Republican* of 1892 describes the victories of the Harlan hose team at the state meet of that year: "The first straightaway

race of three hundred yards with cart and reel full of hose, was won by Harlan; time, thirty-six and one-half seconds; purse, fifty dollars. In the forty-four hose race, involving a run of three hundred yards, unreeling one hundred yards of hose at the end of the run, breaking same and coupling on a nozzle at the close, Harlan tied with Council Bluffs in forty-six and two-fifths seconds. First and second money was divided between the two, seventy-five dollars each. In the forty-first class, the same kind of race, Eldora took first money and Harlan, second; time, forty-six and four-fifths seconds; purse, fifty dollars.

"In the coupling contest, George True and David Booth made three tests. Their average was two and eighty-one hundredth seconds, their next competitors was two and ninety-three one hundredth seconds. Their principal competitor was a man named Wood, of Eldora.

"In the sweepstakes race, the team won its chief glory and made the best time of the tournament. Council Bluffs led in forty-five and three-fifths seconds, Eldora followed in forty-seven and a fraction seconds, and Harlan finished the contest in a fine run and splendid coupling; time forty-five and one-fifth seconds; purse, one hundred dollars. The total amount of money won by Harlan was three hundred and sixty-five dollars.

"Harlan is proud of its hose team. It is composed of a lot of splendid young men. They were prime favorites at the tournament, winning praise not only for their splendid performances, but for their gentlemanly behavior. The town will never suffer in reputation so long as it is represented abroad by such a company. At least a hundred of our citizens attended the tournament, many of them remaining the entire three days."

The fine belt won by the team consists of nine links of silver, about one yard in length. On the middle link there is the representation of an eagle with arrows in its talons. At the top of the middle link is the inscription, "Iowa Firemen's Ass'n State Championship Belt. Hose Racing." At the bottom of the link are flags crossed together with the traditional helmets of the fireman.

The remaining inscriptions are as follows, including the names of the respective teams that over a period of years won and defended the cup:

Left to Right—Section 1. *Baughn Hose Team*: P. A. Lambert, Harry McComas, Jas. Harford, Jas. Long, Chas. Downs, E. A. Moore, G. Bendon, W. T. Smith, F. N. Hille, Jas. Kelly, R. L. Kent, John Quigg, Bert Reams, Ray Morton, Will Cox, D. J. Booth, Art Bowlin, Ed McQuillen, Will Hathaway.



Section 2. *Baughn Hose Team*: P. A. Lambert, Jas. Kelly, Jas. Long, G. Bendon, Will Nelson, H. O. Wyland, John Quigg, Jas. Tallnan, Chas. Downs, B. Downs, Will Cox, Ed. McQuillen, Jas. Harford, Will Hathaway, O. Bendon, W. T. Smith, F. N. Hille, F. Pixley, Ed S. White, D. J. Booth.

Section 3. W. L. Baughn Hose Team, Harlan, Iowa, International Champions, 300 yards, thirty-nine and three-quarter sections, Marshalltown, Iowa, 1896. W. C. Campbell, Manager.

Section 4. W. L. Baughn Running Team, 1896: E. A. Moore, G. Bendon, D. P. Downs, Will Hathaway, Wm. Cox, O. Bendon, B. Downs, W. T. Smith, H. O. Wyland, I. Stanley, H. B. Gish, John Quigg, Ed McQuillen, F. Heise, M. Moore. Coupler, F. N. Hille; pipeman, D. J. Booth; trainer, James Kelly.

Section 5. June 20, 1895, Vinton, Iowa. E. W. Clark Hose Team of Grinnell, Iowa. Time, forty seconds.

Section 6. S. J. Pooley, G. F. Vanderveer, G. D. Peirce, L. B. Westbrook, A. C. Dickerson, W. S. Needham, C. O. Arms, J. T. Hastings, V. C. Preston, E. W. Atherton, W. S. Peirce, L. Thompson, C. E. Harris, T. L. Newton, S. R. Davis, R. M. Haines, Jr. Couplers, J. E. Carlstedt, T. E. Riley; substitutes, E. W. Bartlett, G. W. Roth. W. W. Berry, captain and trainer.

Section 7. Baughn Hose Team, Harlan, Iowa, three hundred yards, forty seconds, Iowa City, 1897. W. C. Campbell, Manager.

Section 8. Baughn Hose Team, Harlan, Iowa, two hundred and fifty yards, 32 seconds, Muscatine, 1898. W. C. Campbell, Manager.

LATER HARLAN HOSE TEAMS.

1911—Fred Winslow, Glen Miller, Glen Howard, D. T. Mellott, Harlow Tague, Carl Tague, Frank McFarland, Elmer Nelson, Clyde Mason, Harry Norgaard, George Palmer, Vince Sunderland, Rob Anson, Hal Campbell, Rob Campbell, Paul Taylor, Everett Fiscus, Charles Rice, Mike Fromm, Roy Parker; John Burcham, Leslie Taylor, couplers; W. T. Smith, manager.

1912—James Long, Mike Fromm, Peter Fromm, Earl McCamley, Alfred Howarth, Leonard Kerr, Carroll Steele, George Seiter, Alex Von Tersch, Guy Wurtsbaugh, Park Hook, Will O'Neal, Elmer Nelson, Clyde Mason, Roy Parker, Ras Anderson; John Burcham, Leslie Taylor, couplers; Hal Campbell, manager.

1913—Noel Mountjoy, Ira O. Brown, Earl McCamley, Mike Fromm, Peter Fromm, Homer Roland, V. H. Byers, Leonard Kerr, Alfred Howarth,

Winifred Watters, Glen Miller, Roy Packard, John Wyland, Emerson Cooper, Ernest Boysen, Gny Downs, Eugene Parker, Frank Wirth, Charles Rice, Grover Philson; John Burcham, Leslie Taylor, couplers; W. T. Smith, manager.

1914—Homer Roland, Leo Dick, John Whitney, Earl McCamley, Audrey Wilson, James Taylor, Chris Hess, Lawrence Kuhl, Leonard Hoisington, Glen Hoisington, Cecil Hoisington, Frank Wirth, Alfred von Tersch, Carlton Beh, Ernest Boysen, Ralph Goddard, Hallie Bartrug, Dale Shipp; John Burcham, Leslie Taylor, Jack Burcham, Earl Hoisington, couplers; W. T. Smith, manager.

This more recent team has been giving a good account of itself, and has served to keep Harlan and Shelby county on the map as a locality in which winning athletes grow. At Harlan, on June 19, 1913, the Harlan team took the association race, which included a run with the hose cart of two hundred yards, the laying of one hundred yards of hose, and the making of a coupling; time, twenty-five and two-fifth seconds. This is the best record of the association to date.

At present Harlan has won the cup twice in succession, and if won next year by her boys will keep it. Owing to the fact that the Manning and Harlan teams tied in 1914, the cup is held jointly by the two teams this year. Should Manning win next year, she must, in order to retain the cup, win it again in 1916.

CORN HUSKING.

Beginning in the seventies and continuing at intervals almost to date, men of good endurance have taken great personal pride in their ability to husk a large amount of corn in a fixed time. By the way, the kind of husking done in the early days is quite different from what is called husking today. When the contests of years ago were held, men were expected to husk the corn free of all husks and to some extent the silk even was removed from the ears of corn.

The first husking contest in the county, of which I have found record, occurred in the fall of 1878 when two men named Tom Bass and Charlie Nichols on a wager husked corn from daylight to sunset. Bass husked and cribbed ninety-nine and one-half bushels and Nichols eighty-seven and three-fourths bushels. The *Shelby News* of December, 1878, is authority for the information that John Rink, of Shelby township, husked one hundred and thirty bushels of corn in nine and one-half hours, and that James Tracy, Jr., husked one hundred and thirty-seven bushels in nine and three-fourths hours.

In November, 1889, in a match between Otis Westrope, of Center township, and B. W. McConnell, of Harlan, on the farm of T. R. Westrope, in Center township, McConnell won. Both men started in promptly at 6:45 a. m. In an hour Westrope came in from the field and, owing to sickness, was compelled to quit husking. McConnell was called and awarded the match. In the hour and fifteen minutes during which McConnell worked, he husked by weight the remarkable amount of twenty-four bushels and thirty pounds. Westrope's husking was only slightly behind. McConnell won many matches in several states. A number of years previously Clarence Whisler, of Shelby township, celebrated as a wrestler, and a man named Brown had a similar contest in Shelby township, and it is said that Whisler husked one hundred and twenty-seven bushels as one day's work. If the two men, Westrope and McConnell, each had worked the eleven and half hours agreed upon, more than three hundred bushels of corn would have been put in the crib by them.

On December 5, 1892, Fred Howlett and Frank Hayward, of Fairview township, contested a husking match on R. P. Foss' farm. They started in to husk ten hours, for twenty-five dollars a side, but after seven hours and eighteen minutes they concluded they had had enough. Howlett husked one hundred and twenty-three bushels and thirty pounds, and Hayward one hundred and nine bushels and fifty pounds. A big crowd witnessed the performance. One of the famous corn huskers of Shelby township was George Slaughter. In 1892, when engaged in husking corn for J. C. Mansfield, in that township, he husked and cribbed six hundred and eighty-five bushels in six days, without any matched competition.

CHAPTER XXIII.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

FREEMASONRY IN HARLAN AND SHELBY COUNTY.

[The following article was contributed upon request by Hon. William F. Cleveland, of Harlan, to whom many high Masonic honors have come. In 1906 he was chosen grand master of Masons in Iowa; in 1898, grand high priest of the grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Iowa; in 1901, grand master of the grand council of Royal and Select Masters of Iowa; in 1892, grand commander of the grand commandery of Knights Templar of Iowa. In 1914 he was selected grand secretary of the grand chapter and grand recorder of the grand council of Iowa, which positions he now holds. He was selected by the grand lodge of Iowa, as historian, and after two years of research has completed and has had published a History of Freemasonry in Iowa, in three volumes.]

The spirit of fraternity has existed in the mind of man in all ages, and among all people the desire to associate in closer bonds of friendship among his fellow man has existed from the earliest dawn of time; the divine attribute of charity, that awakens the better impulses of man's nature, has alone influenced man to aid and assist his brother.

This spirit or desire has resulted in the formation of secret societies which by their acts have done much good in elevating the standards of morality, inculcating the practice of the virtues and ever opposing vice in every form. Among those societies that have been most active in this great work none stands higher in the opinion of the observing world than the Ancient and Accepted Fraternity of Freemasonry. If age is considered, it stands alone among the secret societies of the world, for its origin can be traced back through the dim and misty ages of the past beyond the time of recorded history.

In this country it has ever followed closely upon the footsteps of civilization. Some of the Pilgrim Fathers who landed at Plymouth, as well as the Cavaliers who settled at Jamestown, were honored members of the

Masonic fraternity. As the nation has grown in strength and power so has Freemasonry steadily increased in membership and influence.

Many of the earliest settlers of the state of Iowa were members of the Masonic society, who organized Masonic lodges soon after their coming here, or joined the lodges that they found already organized by those who had preceded them. As the state of Iowa passed from the formative period of a territory into the full powers and prerogatives of statehood, Masonry had so grown in numerical strength that the grand lodge of Iowa, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons was duly constituted as the official head of the order, and has ever since enjoyed exclusive and undisputed jurisdiction over the entire state. It has kept step with the state in its unimpeded march from a territory to the proud position it occupies among the other states of this great nation and today the grand lodge of Iowa, with more than five hundred active lodges, embraces a membership of more than fifty thousand of the best men that Iowa can produce, coming from all vocations and professions of life.

In the early days, when the tide of emigration commenced its westward march from the Eastern states, crossing the Mississippi and over the rolling prairies of Iowa, it found what is now known as Shelby county a spot of rare beauty, yet untouched by the hand of man, its virgin soil ready to yield forth its increase at the hand of the tiller of the soil. It was organized as a county in 1851. The first Masonic lodge to be recognized in western Iowa was in Council Bluffs where those early settlers who were Masons were compelled to go to attend the lodge meetings. Another lodge was soon organized at Sioux City. Then another lodge was located at Magnolia, Harrison county, and another at Dunlap in the same county, but when Mt. Nebo lodge was organized at Avoca, the brethren living at Harlan and vicinity were quite regular in their attendance at either the lodge at Dunlap or Avoca, depending upon what part of the county they resided. They would arrange to attend lodge, going in groups, almost always on horseback, returning home sometimes at a rather late, or early hour. As the county continued to settle up, the desire for better lodge facilities soon became apparent.

It was quite an event when Parian Lodge No. 321 was organized at Harlan on November 30, 1872. The charter members are names quite familiar to the older citizens of the present; they were H. S. Burke, William Wyland, Thomas W. Chatburn, James Lambert, F. A. Bayer, David Carter, William H. Griffith, Platt Wicks and Samuel Slates, all of whom have gone to their long rest, except Thomas W. Chatburn, who resides at Independence, Missouri, and David Carter, who removed to Arkansas a few years ago.

Several lodges have since been organized within the county, viz., Silentia

Lodge, at Shelby, Guardian Lodge, at Defiance, and Sardius, at Irwin, thus affording the members opportunity to attend the meetings of their several lodges without encountering the inconveniences incident to frontier life upon the western prairies.

Harlan has from almost the beginning been regarded as an active Masonic town. Its members are imbued with intense Masonic spirit and are ever ready to devote a considerable portion of their leisure time towards the upbuilding of the fraternity.

Olivet Chapter No. 107, Royal Arch Masons, was organized at Harlan in 1885. This is a body closely associated with the lodge and carries on the work and continues the history of the order and is known and designated as the capitular degrees. It receives its members from the membership of the lodge. Olivet Chapter has grown and prospered since its organization.

Adelphi Council No. 4, Royal and Select Masters, is the next body in what is known as the American system. It is designated as the cryptic rite, is the summit of Ancient-craft Masonry and completes the history of this branch of Masonry. Its membership is made up from the chapter, the degrees being received in their order, lodge, chapter and council.

Mount Zion Commandery No. 49, Knights Templar, is a Christian order of knighthood that in this country follows after the chapter. To receive these orders of knighthood the petitioner must be a member of both lodge and chapter. This commandery was organized at Harlan in 1886 and enjoys the honor of being one of the best commanderies in the state.

Lebanon Chapter No. 8, order of the Eastern Star, was organized at Harlan more than a quarter of a century ago. It has a large membership of the Master Masons, their wives, daughters and sisters, and has added much to the social life of the community.

Ever since the organization of these several Masonic bodies, they have exerted a beneficial influence upon the lives of their members; they have contributed to the social life of our city, broadening the views of their members, making them more tolerant of the opinions of others, ready to help the unfortunate and needy, and to strengthen the ties of friendship and brotherly love. These are some of the objects and the mission of Masonry. It will continue to grow and perform its duties to mankind so long as man is influenced by his baser nature and does not accept and endeavor to live up to the divine command, "Love thy neighbor as thy self."

The names of the masters of Parian Lodge to date are: John Fritz, W. J. Davis, J. H. Louis, F. A. Bayer, P. B. Hunt, J. W. Chatburn, J. I. Myerly, D. B. Sheller, O. P. Wyland, L. C. Lewis, W. C. Campbell, O. F.

Graves, Charles D. Booth, J. W. Bailey, W. F. Cleveland, H. E. Swain, W. E. Cooper, C. F. Swift, O. S. Donahue, W. T. Shepherd, E. Lockwood, John Sandham, Nathan Booth, Thomas H. Potter, J. H. Frederickson, L. M. Kerr, Gottlieb Walter, Hal W. Campbell, Gaillard K. Swift and J. H. Deen. Deen.

The secretaries in order have been William Wyland, D. M. Wyland, A. F. Holcomb, T. E. Palmer, S. A. Burke, J. W. Latta, Wesley Scutt, O. P. Wyland, Cyrus Beard, L. M. Kerr, W. B. Rowland, H. E. Swain, J. W. Bailey and O. F. Graves.

SARDIUS LODGE NO. 444, MASONS, AT IRWIN.

The dispensation authorizing the organization of Sardijs Lodge No. 444, at Irwin, was granted by George V. Van Saun, most worshipful grand master of Iowa, January 15, 1883, to the following named charter members: Peter J. Brant, G. M. Dunham, J. M. Dunlap, S. F. Denman, W. W. Gibbs, J. L. Hall, Peter Mayer, J. C. Piper, Miles Reynolds, R. B. Thomas, J. C. Wood and Amos Wright.

The first meeting was held February 15, 1883, and the following selected as the first officers of the lodge: W. W. Gibbs, worshipful master; J. C. Piper, senior warden; S. F. Denman, junior warden; Miles Reynolds, treasurer; G. W. Dunham, secretary; P. J. Brant, senior deacon; J. C. Wood, junior deacon; J. L. Hall, senior steward; Peter Mayer, junior steward; J. M. Dunlap, tyler.

The charter was granted by the grand lodge of Iowa on June 5, 1884. Since the organization of the lodge the following members have held the offices of worshipful master and secretary.

Year.	Masters.	Secretaries.
1883	W. W. Gibbs for year	G. W. Dunham for year
1884	W. W. Gibbs	W. S. Branson
1885	P. J. Brant	W. S. Branson
1886	P. J. Brant	W. S. Branson
1887	W. D. Dunlap	O. L. Russell
1888	P. J. Brant	O. L. Russell
1889	P. J. Brant	O. L. Russell
1890	J. C. Wood	B. T. Jessen
1891	J. C. Wood	Peter Nelson
1892	J. C. Wood	Peter Nelson
1893	J. W. Wurtsbaugh	R. B. Thomas

Year.	Masters.	Secretaries.
1894	G. E. McMullen	R. B. Thomas
1895	G. E. McMullen	R. B. Thomas
1896	W. A. Lessenger	R. B. Thomas
1897	W. S. Branson	R. B. Thomas
1898	W. S. Branson	R. B. Thomas
1899	G. E. McMullen	R. B. Thomas
1900	G. E. McMullen	A. G. Christensen
1901	G. E. McMullen	A. G. Christensen
1902	J. M. Edwards	Peter Nelson
1903	J. M. Edwards	Peter Nelson
1904	J. M. Edwards	Peter Nelson
1905	J. M. Edwards	Peter Nelson
1906	J. M. Edwards	Peter Nelson
1907	G. E. McMullen	Peter Nelson
1908	G. E. McMullen	Peter Nelson
1909	G. E. McMullen	Peter Nelson
1910	G. E. McMullen	Peter Nelson
1911	W. W. Ames	Peter Nelson
1912	Peter Nelson	G. E. McMullen
1913	Peter Nelson	G. E. McMullen
1914	W. J. Kington	G. E. McMullen

The lodge is now in a flourishing condition with forty-one members on its roll. The present officers are as follows: W. J. Kington, worshipful master; C. M. Mickelson, senior warden; William Fogarty, junior warden; M. Mickelson, treasurer; G. E. McMullen, secretary; J. M. Edwards, senior deacon; Albert Quick, junior deacon; R. W. Nellis, senior steward; Jacob Nelson, junior steward; Lloyd Selby, tyler.

GUARDIAN LODGE NO. 441, OF MASONS, AT DEFIANCE.

The charter members of Guardian Lodge No. 441, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at Defiance, were Wesley J. Williams, Howard Miles, C. A. Topping, E. B. Brain, Charles C. Seybold, C. M. Robbins, Joseph Yackey, J. F. Massey, W. F. Massey. The date of establishment was September 27, 1882. The first officers were Wesley J. Williams, worshipful master; Howard Miles, senior warden; Charles A. Topping, junior warden; W. F. Massey, treasurer; C. M. Robins, secretary; E. B. Brain, senior deacon; Joseph

Yackey, junior deacon; C. C. Seybold, senior steward, Frank Massey, tyler.
The succeeding officers were:

Year.	Masters.	Secretaries.
1882-1885	Wesley J. Williams	C. M. Robbins
1885-1886	C. M. Robins	J. M. Roseberry
		H. C. VanDuzen
1887	W. J. Williams	H. C. VanDuzen
1888	W. J. Williams	W. B. Cotton
1889	W. J. Williams	A. S. Riley
1890	H. B. Sooy	A. S. Riley
1891	H. B. Sooy	A. S. Riley
1892	H. B. Sooy	H. V. Yackey
1893	H. B. Sooy	E. E. Reams
1894	H. B. Sooy	E. E. Reams
1895	H. V. Yackey	E. E. Reams
1896	H. V. Yackey	E. E. Reams
1897	J. B. Reams	E. E. Reams
1898	Frank Longnecker	E. E. Reams
1899	H. B. Sooy	E. E. Reams
1900	H. B. Sooy	E. E. Reams
1901	H. B. Sooy	A. L. VanArsdol
1902	R. G. Penniston	A. L. VanArsdol
1903	A. L. VanArsdol	A. C. Bills
1904	A. L. VanArsdol	A. C. Bills
1905	R. G. Penniston	Warren Reams
1906	R. G. Penniston	T. C. Ford
1907	George Rewerts	T. C. Ford
1908	George Rewerts	T. C. Ford
1909	George Rewerts	T. C. Ford
1910	T. H. Baer	T. C. Ford
1911	F. M. Blakeslee	T. C. Ford
1912	T. C. Ford	A. L. VanArsdol
1913	F. M. Blakeslee	A. L. VanArsdol
1914	F. M. Blakeslee	A. L. VanArsdol

The present officers are: F. M. Blakeslee, worshipful master; Robert Davis, senior warden; A. E. Muller, junior warden; A. L. VanArsdol, secretary; George Rewerts, treasurer; R. G. Penniston, senior deacon; Joe Eigler,

junior deacon; T. C. Cook, senior steward; M. M. Campbell, junior steward; Allan Maxwell, tyler. The present membership is about fifty.

SILENTIA LODGE NO. 391, AT SHELBY.

Dispensation was granted for the organization of Silentia Lodge No. 391, at Shelby, Iowa, and seal affixed at Iowa City, Iowa, February 10, 1876, A. L. 5876, and the thirty-third year of the grand lodge of the state of Iowa, Henry Rothert, grand master, and T. S. Parvin, grand secretary. The lodge was established at Shelby, Iowa, March 6, 1876; the charter members were, together with the offices held by them: S. B. Frum, worshipful master; A. C. Snyder, senior warden; Silas Davis, junior warden; J. E. Edwards, treasurer; J. H. Shivley, secretary; J. N. Frum, senior deacon; G. Tate, junior deacon; J. D. Frum, tyler; J. Robertson, senior steward.

Beginning with the organization of the lodge, S. B. Frum was worshipful master during the years of 1876 to 1882, inclusive. J. E. Frum was worshipful master in 1883; H. D. Read in 1884; S. B. Frum again served from 1885 to 1890, inclusive. J. E. Frum was master in 1891, in 1892 Dr. G. A. Cassidy, and S. B. Frum was again master during the years 1893 to 1895, inclusive. During the years 1896 to 1900, inclusive, H. D. Read was worshipful master. During the years 1901 to 1905, inclusive, George H. Rink served as master, and in 1906 H. D. Read served in that capacity. During the years 1907 to 1909, inclusive, Dr. J. M. Jones was master, and from 1910 to date this position has been filled by W. E. Frum.

In 1876 J. H. Shivley was secretary, and his successors in order have been as follows: In 1877, J. D. Caughran; 1878, J. W. Harrod; 1879, G. Martens, who likewise filled the position in 1880 and 1881; 1882 and 1883, S. P. Silliman; 1884 and 1885, W. P. Weaver; 1886 and 1887, F. M. Keeney; 1888 to 1899, inclusive, George H. Rink; 1900 to 1902, D. K. Chestnut; 1903, R. D. Prouty; 1904 to 1909, inclusive, S. B. Frum, and during the years 1910 to date Dr. J. M. Jones has been secretary of the lodge.

LEBANON CHAPTER NO. 8, ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR, HARLAN.

Lebanon Chapter No. 8, Order of the Eastern Star, at Harlan, was instituted March 30, 1887, under the direction of Mrs. H. A. Ercanbrock, of Anamosa, Iowa, at that time grand matron of the state of Iowa.

The first officers of Lebanon Chapter were as follows: Mrs. H. J. Garland, worthy matron; D. B. Sheller, worthy patron; Mrs. J. F. Platt,

assistant matron: Mrs. O. P. Wyland, conductress; Mrs. Wesley Scutt, associate conductress; Mrs. D. M. Wyland, Adah; Mrs. E. A. Cobb, Ruth; Miss Mate Wyland, Esther; Mrs. G. S. Gibbs, Adah; Mrs. Neil Carmichael, Electa; Mrs. W. C. Campbell, warder; Mrs. F. M. Bowlin, treasurer; Mrs. D. B. Sheller, secretary; P. B. Hunt, sentinel.

The worthy matrons of the lodge from its establishment to date and the years during which they served, are as follows: Mrs. Gara M. Garland, 1887-88; Mrs. Martha E. Platt, 1889; Mrs. Sophia Scutt, 1890; Mrs. Clara Burke, 1891-92; Mrs. Sophia Scutt, 1893-94; Mrs. Mary E. Allen, 1895-96; Mrs. Rachel J. Wyland, 1897-98; Mrs. Mary A. Booth, 1899-1900; Mrs. Nettie E. Cobb, 1901-1902; Mrs. Mary F. Hunt, 1903-1904; Mrs. Marie Hammer, 1905; Mrs. Linnie Griffith, 1906-1907; Mrs. Edith Booth, 1908; Mrs. Anna Kerr, 1909; Mrs. Eily H. Wunder, 1910; Miss Edith Walters, 1911; Mrs. Nettie Bauder, 1913; Mrs. Mattie Potter, 1913; Mrs. Elizabeth E. Parker, 1914.

The worthy patrons of the lodge from the beginning, together with the years they served, are as follows: D. B. Sheller, 1887-1888; W. C. Campbell, 1889-1890; N. Booth, 1891-1892; O. P. Wyland, 1893; J. P. Miller, 1896-1897; L. M. Kerr, 1898; James Bailey, 1899-1901; O. F. Graves, 1902-1904; C. D. Booth, 1905-1907; R. D. Prouty, 1908-1909; James Byers, 1910-1911; John Frederickson, 1912-1914.

The present officers of the lodge are: Mrs. Elizabeth E. Parker, worthy matron; Mr. John Frederickson, worthy patron; Mrs. Lulu Walters, assistant matron; Miss Florence Lemke, secretary; Mrs. Ida Gregory, treasurer; Mrs. Lillian Frederickson, conductress; Mrs. Mamie Lana, associate conductress; Mrs. Mattie Potter, chaplain; Mrs. Eily Wunder, marshal; Mrs. Myrtle Hayes, organist; Mrs. Ruth Howlett, Adah; Mrs. Anna Hansen, Ruth; Mrs. Ellen Kerr Dryden, Esther; Mrs. Sarah Paup, Martha; Mrs. Olive Young, Electa; Mrs. Nettie Bauder, warder; Mr. O. F. Graves, sentinel.

The present total membership of the lodge is one hundred and fifteen.

HARLAN LODGE NO. 267, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Harlan Lodge No. 267, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized December 26, 1873. Its charter is dated October 22, 1874. The lodge was instituted by B. Newman, district deputy grand master. The charter members were N. Booth, L. D. Frost, W. S. Stutsman, D. M. Wyland, Samuel Potter, Crayton Closson, A. S. Swain, Warren Closson, William M. Longcor, J. W. Martin and J. W. Salter. The following members joined as

Ancient Odd Fellows on the night of organization: N. J. Sharp and F. M. Nance; on dismissal of certificates, Isaac Plum and Aaron Bergstresser; as initiates, A. F. Holcomb, T. W. Chaburn, W. J. Davis and James Boland. The first elective officers were: Samuel Potter, noble grand; N. Booth, vice-grand; D. M. Wyland, secretary; W. S. Stutsman, treasurer. The first trustees were A. F. Holcomb, L. D. Frost and Isaac Plum.

The lodge purchased its present building December 3, 1898, for a consideration of five thousand six hundred dollars. The building was purchased of L. C. Lewis, receiver for the Harlan Bank. Practically all of the money with which to buy the building at this time was borrowed, and at the present date the building is paid for and free from incumbrance.

KIRKMAN LODGE NO. 712, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

On January 2, 1914, Kirkman Lodge No. 712, with a membership of twenty-seven, consolidated with the Harlan lodge. The present officers of the Harlan lodge are: H. G. Baker, noble grand; M. I. Westergaard, vice-grand; F. F. Wunder, secretary; Henry Hansen, treasurer. Trustees, D. J. Booth, S. H. Billings and J. H. Paup. The present membership of the lodge is one hundred and fifty-one.

MT. SINAI ENCAMPMENT NO. 106.

Mt. Sinai Encampment No. 106, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized April 24, 1882, by District Deputy Grand Patriarch A. Johnson, of Avoca, Iowa. The charter is dated October 17, 1882. The charter members were D. O. Stuart, G. S. Gibbs, W. M. Oungst, E. J. Trobridge, S. K. Pratt, O. F. Graves, E. C. Swain, N. Booth, Ed. Bergstresser and D. M. Wyland.

The first elective officers at the time of organization were: D. M. Wyland, chief patriarch; O. F. Graves, high priest; E. C. Swain, senior warden; D. O. Stuart, junior warden; W. M. Oungst, scribe; G. S. Gibbs, treasurer. The present officers are: G. W. Crawford, chief patriarch; Henry Hanson, high priest; H. G. Baker, senior warden; William Laughman, junior warden; F. F. Wunder, scribe; L. H. Rasmussen, treasurer.

ZENOBIA LODGE NO. 286, DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH, AT HARLAN.

Zenobia Lodge No. 286, Daughters of Rebekah, was organized October 16, 1895, at Harlan. The charter members were as follows: L. D. Sunder-

land, Mrs. M. E. Sunderland, W. R. Honeywell, Mary Honeywell, C. D. Grauel, Mrs. E. E. Grauel, Dr. Harry Donnan, Grace Donnan, D. W. Beatty, Emma Beatty, G. W. Tilton, Mrs. M. M. Tilton, W. Shepherd, Mrs. H. A. Dickinson, D. O. Stuart, Sallie R. Stuart, D. H. Miller, Mina Miller, William Brown, Alice Brown, P. B. Brown, Eva L. Brown, Alex Pritchard, Mary Pritchard, W. H. Carl, Mrs. A. C. Carl, F. W. Blizzard, W. S. Stutsman, M. H. McKinzie, D. L. Ganser, Mrs. M. A. Ganser, Nancy McKinzie, O. F. Graves, Celina Graves, N. Booth, Mary A. Booth.

The first officers of this lodge were as follows: Noble grand, Mrs. Mary A. Booth; vice-grand, Mrs. H. A. Dickinson; secretary, Mr. W. S. Stutsman; financial secretary, O. F. Graves; treasurer, Mrs. S. A. R. Stuart; warden, Mrs. Mary A. Pritchard; conductor, Mrs. Eva L. Brown; outside guardian, G. W. Tilton; inside guardian, Mrs. Mina Miller; right supporter to noble grand, P. B. Brown; left supporter to noble grand, Mrs. Alice Brown; right supporter to vice-grand, N. Booth; left supporter to vice-grand, Mrs. Celina Graves.

The present officers of this lodge are as follows: Noble grand, Henrietta Wirth; vice-grand, Ada Gould; secretary, Rose M. Parker; treasurer, Althea Baker; warden, Grace Darling; conductor, Christina Heise; inside guardian, Amy Carl; outside guardian, Olive Young; right supporter to noble grand, Mary E. B. Allen; left supporter to noble grand, Emma Cox; right supporter to vice-grand, Sadie Newby; left supporter to vice-grand, Hattie B. McNaughton; chaplain, Ada Steele.

The persons who have held the position of noble grand from the organization of the lodge to date are as follows: Mrs. Mary A. Booth, Mrs. Harriet Dickinson, Mrs. Sallie Stuart, Mrs. Celina Graves, Mrs. Eva Brown, Mrs. Mary E. Allen, Mrs. Mary J. Byers, Mrs. E. E. Grauel, Miss Mamie A. Pritchard, Mrs. Mary F. Hunt, Mrs. Amy Carl, Mrs. Sylvia Blizzard, Mrs. Mary Pritchard, Mrs. Mina Miller, Mrs. Emma Cox, Mrs. Anna Bishop, Mrs. Mary Tilton, Mrs. Mollie Ferguson, Mrs. Emma Billings, Mrs. Mary Booth, Mrs. Olive Young, Mrs. Ada Steele, Mrs. Emma Cox, Mrs. Sadie Newby, Mrs. Emma Mason, Mrs. Bessie Banks, Mrs. Nettie Bauder, Mrs. Mary E. B. Allen, Mrs. Jennie Baughn, Mrs. Marie Hammer, Mrs. Alice Wolff, Mrs. Phoebe Barton, Mrs. Ella Gibbs, Miss Anna Wilson, Mrs. Lucy Newby, Miss Henrietta Wirth.

CARTHAGE LODGE NO. 65, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Carthage Lodge No. 65, Knights of Pythias, was instituted June 30, 1885, with thirty-four charter members. Of the first officers, H. M. Neumeier, the pioneer barber of Harlan and Shelby county, is the only one now residing in Shelby county. Among the men who early held membership in this organization were Judge N. W. Macy, Hon. H. W. Byers, Joseph Stiles, Dr. B. F. Eshelman, D. B. Sheller, J. W. Harrod, H. L. Schofield, Gus Dasbach, Thomas Hathaway, Michael Headly, W. E. Cooper, Menzo Fretz, T. N. Franklin, J. F. Brock, G. K. Patterson, J. H. Ramsey, J. F. Huntzinger, J. F. Pexton, and others. The lodge is yet in existence, but does not have a large membership. W. T. Smith is the present chancellor commander. There were at one time Knights of Pythias lodges at Defiance and Shelby, but both of these lodges have long since ceased to exist.

CATALPA CAMP NO. 188, WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Catalpa Camp No. 188, Woodmen of the World, was organized at Harlan March 19, 1898, with the following officers: I. T. Welch, consul commander; T. M. Hathaway, vice-lieutenant; H. W. Nieman, banker; F. F. Wunder, clerk; L. Larson, escort; F. L. Swain, watchman; H. B. Closson, sentry; William Anthony, S. W. Parker and George W. Roberts, managers; H. H. Stoner, physician. The present officers of the camp are: W. T. Smith, commander; Henry Hildebrand, vice-lieutenant; D. M. Deen, banker; Asa Dunnington, clerk; Drs. Moore and Vanatta, physicians; George Stevenson, watchman; Roy Custer, sentry; N. O. White, Kenneth Leach, Earl Wallace, managers. The present membership of the camp is one hundred and four.

HARLAN HOMESTEAD NO. 959, BROTHERHOOD OF AMERICAN YEOMEN.

Harlan Homestead No. 959, Brotherhood of American Yeomen, was established November 7, 1902, and was reorganized January 3, 1913. The first officers of the lodge were: L. S. Moore, foreman; Albert McDowell, master of ceremonies; T. H. Baer, correspondent; Carl Lage, master of accounts; Anthony Petersen, physician; Abner J. Roland, overseer; Samuel S. Hudson, watchman; George Hoisington, sentinel; Thomas Rogers, guard; Carrie C. Hudson, Lady Rowena; Ruth E. Hoisington, Lady Rebecca.

In 1903 A. L. McDowell was foreman, and in 1913, W. T. Smith. The present officers of the lodge are: W. T. Smith, foreman; Harry Blair,

master of ceremonies; Fred A. Smith, correspondent; Anna Wilson, master of accounts; Nora B. Shipp, chaplain; Charles Hansen, overseer; George Wilson, watchman; Roy Custer, sentinel; Frank DeBord, guard; Ruth V. Book, Lady Rowena; Lola Custer, Lady Rebecca.

PALM LEAF CAMP NO. 1934, ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA.

Palm Leaf Camp No. 1934, Royal Neighbors of America, was organized at Harlan, Iowa, January 6, 1900. The first officers of the lodge were: Oracle, Mrs. Julia Mockler; vice-oracle, Ina McDonald; recorder, Mrs. Ella Gibbs; receiver, Mrs. Stena Hansen.

The position of oracle of the above named camp has been held by the following named persons, to-wit: 1901, Mrs. Julia Mockler; 1902, Mrs. Julia Mockler; 1903, Mrs. Ruth Booth; 1904, Mrs. Mamie Lana; 1905, Mrs. Nettie Bander; 1906, Mrs. Nettie Kent; 1907, Mrs. Olive Young; 1908, Mrs. Vina Birkholm; 1909, Mrs. Olive Young; 1910, Mrs. Ethel Mayne; 1911, Mrs. Ethel Mayne; 1912, Mrs. Dollie Stewart; 1913, Mrs. Isie Babcock. The present officers of the lodge are: Oracle, Mrs. Isie Babcock; vice-oracle, Mrs. Winnie McCoy; recorder, Mrs. Ella Gibbs; receiver, Mrs. Olive Young. The organization at present has a membership of fifty-seven.

CHAPTER A P OF P. E. O.

Chapter A P of the P. E. O. Sisterhood was organized at Harlan, Iowa, June 1, 1894, by members of Chapter A F of Atlantic. The charter members were Mrs. Josephine Sandham, Mrs. Celina Graves, Mrs. Hattie Eshelman, Mrs. Luella Cleveland, Mrs. Rachel Wyland, Mrs. Clara Shoudy and Mrs. Sophia Scutt.

The following ladies have served as president: Mrs. Josephine Sandham, Mrs. Sophia Scutt, Mrs. Lillian Griffith, Mrs. Nettie Cobb, Mrs. Althea Noble, Mrs. Rachel Wyland, Mrs. Edith Booth, Mrs. Celina Graves, Mrs. Mary Pierce, Mrs. Clyde White, Mrs. Tina Swift. The present officers are: President, Mrs. Minnie Overfield; vice-president, Mrs. Nettie Cobb; recording secretary, Mrs. Eily Wunder; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lillian Pexton; treasurer, Miss Anne Hoyt; chaplain, Mrs. Mary Pierce; guard, Mrs. Rachel Wyland; journalist, Mrs. Alice Booth; organist, Miss Elizabeth Booth. The membership now numbers thirty-four active members.

The first member initiated by Chapter A P after its organization was Mrs. Lillian Griffith, who has always been an active and enthusiastic member, serving for two years as president of the chapter. In 1910 she was elected

state organizer, in which office she served for three consecutive years. She was then chosen first vice-president and, after serving in that capacity for one year, was in 1914 elected president, the highest honor which the state chapter can confer.

The P. E. O. Sisterhood was organized in January, 1869, by seven college girls of Iowa Wesleyan University, and is today the largest secret organization of women in the world independent of a higher organization of men. The sisterhood today has a membership of twenty-two thousand, with chapters in twenty-seven states, in the District of Columbia and in British Columbia. In Iowa alone there are one hundred and thirty-eight chapters, with a membership of five thousand four hundred and sixty-nine. Its work is educational, philanthropic and charitable, and the P. E. O. Educational Fund is a memorial to stand for the sisterhood. The educational fund was established to assist worthy young women desiring a higher education. The fund was started in 1906 at the supreme convention, and is now assisting sixty-five young women through college.

Chapter A P has always taken an active part in all that pertains to the advancement of the sisterhood and in all that pertains to the interest of the home town, in both education and charity. The greatest efforts have been exerted toward the establishment of a public library, the result being the collection of about fifteen hundred valuable books.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

On June 12, 1879, there was organized at Harlan, Harlan Lodge No. 193, Ancient Order of United Workmen, with twenty-eight charter members.

LEGION OF HONOR.

On July 26, 1881, there was organized at Harlan an Iowa Legion of Honor, consisting of twenty-six charter members. Neither of these lodges is now in existence.

G. A. R. POSTS.

At the close of the Civil War many young men financially handicapped by a military service of several years at slight wages, found themselves obliged to build up their fortunes. Shelby county, at that time, affording many thousand acres of prairie unbroken, offered opportunities which hundreds of the veterans embraced. Indeed, it can be truthfully said that the

early county government of Shelby county was largely managed and directed by veterans of the great conflict, during the late sixties, the seventies and even later.

Grand Army posts were established at Harlan, Irwin, Defiance, Panama and Shelby, of which there remain but two, Harlan Post No. 197, at Harlan, and the post at Shelby. The passage of fifty years since the close of the war has depleted the ranks of most of the posts so that they were obliged to discontinue their separate existence, the few members left by death and yet residing in the county taking up their membership either at Shelby or at Harlan. Harlan Post No. 197 was chartered July 10, 1883. The charter members were as follows: George D. Ross, Charles L. Wilder, Thomas Ledwich, G. H. Shoemaker, T. F. Simons, T. J. Robinson, J. H. Louis, M. K. Campbell, George Bennett, Michael Headley, R. L. Tompkins, H. D. Lacy, Samuel Potter, Thomas A. Long, B. I. Kinsey, F. Dunham, J. H. Weeks, C. L. Drake, D. F. Paul, George Chase.

During the history of the Harlan post there have been one hundred and forty-six different names on its roll. The commanders of the post, to date, are J. H. Louis, J. W. DeSilva, T. A. Long, W. H. Errett, J. O. Wickersham, G. M. Hubbell, E. F. Fish, J. H. Reynolds, H. W. Winder, George D. Ross. All of the foregoing commanders, save the first two, are yet living.

The present roster of officers is: Past commander, H. W. Winder; senior vice-commander, D. E. Morris; junior vice-commander, J. P. Gilmore; adjutant, S. F. Kohl; quarter-master, W. P. Kellogg (deceased), J. H. Reynolds (acting); surgeon, E. A. Cobb; chaplain, William Laughman; officer of the day, F. S. Kays; post inspector, George D. Ross; officer of the guard, H. Custer; sergeant-major, J. H. Reynolds; quarter-master sergeant, T. A. Long.

Harlan Relief Corps No. 178 was chartered March 11, 1889. The charter members were Mary M. Wickersham, Isabella Chance, Annie E. Gammon, Harrietta A. Truman, Linnie Griffith, Abigail L. Potter, Amelia Mead, Mary Corbin, Esther Carmichael, Nevada Errett, Sarah McDowell, Caroline Koolbeck, Emily Ross, Mollie Wyland.

BRANCH NO. 944, CATHOLIC KNIGHTS OF AMERICA, AT EARLING.

This organization was chartered May 20, 1906, and has a membership to date of eighty-six. It is the largest and most thriving branch of the order in the state of Iowa, and its work is greatly appreciated by the Catholics of Earling and vicinity. The officers of the order to date are: Rev. B. Kuep-

penbender, spiritual director; August Bicker, commander; M. A. Wilwerding, vice-commander; Ilugo Hendricks, past commander; F. M. Gross, chaplain; George J. Kohles, recording secretary; William Blum, financial secretary; Frank Hahn, escort; Joseph Hahn, guard; August Sonderman, treasurer; Steve Stephany, sentry; J. J. Langenfeld, F. W. Wilwerding, John Koesters, trustees; Dr. P. M. Sterek, Dr. F. E. Peters, medical examiners; H. V. Bicker, Joseph Shimerowski, Albert Langenfeld, musicians.

August Bicker, a member of Branch No. 944, Catholic Knights of America, of Earling, Iowa, is the state president of Iowa, and another member, George J. Kohles, of Earling, is the supreme deputy for the state of Iowa.

The ladies' branch, No. 1050, of the Catholic Knights of America, at Earling, was chartered on October 11, 1914, with a membership of twenty. The following persons in this order held the offices below named: Rev. B. Kueppenbender, spiritual director; Carrie M. Kohles, commander; Katie Anna Stephany, vice-commander; Francis Kobold, past commander; Dorothea Langenfeld, chaplain; Anna F. Hahn, recording secretary; Rose A. Langenfeld, financial secretary; Eva Marie Kobold, escort; Elizabeth Muenchrath, guard; Helen Langenfeld, treasurer; Mary Rose Langenfeld, sentry; Mary Ebert, Mayme Blum, Mary Anna Kuhl, trustees.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

The Knights of Columbus have a council at Earling, known as Earling Council No. 1741. This council was instituted in June, 1914, with sixty-two charter members. The officers were as follows: N. V. Kuhl, grand knight; J. M. Albers, deputy grand knight; Theodore Scheuring, chancellor; J. N. Loeltz, recorder; Ed Mesenbrink, financial secretary; J. C. Heese, treasurer; M. M. Leuschen, warden; A. M. Toeller, advocate; Rev. B. Kueppenbender, chaplain; H. J. Albers, inside guard; P. C. Heese, outside guard; H. A. Schleier, lecturer; C. J. Weiland, Jacob Wilwerding, J. H. Schmitz, trustees.

The membership of the council at this time is 185 and the officers at this time are as follows: N. V. Kuhl, grand knight; F. M. Gross, deputy grand knight; Theo Scheuring, chancellor; M. M. Finken, recorder; H. A. Schleier, financial secretary; N. J. Albers, treasurer; M. M. Leuschen, warden; J. M. Albers, advocate; Rev. B. Kueppenbender, chaplain; H. J. Albers, inside guard; P. C. Heese, outside guard; H. A. Schleier, lecturer; C. J. Weiland, Jacob Wilwerding, J. H. Schmitz, trustees.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE PRESS.

Apparently the first newspaper issued in Shelby county was the *New Idea*, started by Sammel Dewell, afterwards county superintendent of schools. This paper began its existence at the now vanished village of Somida (usually called Simoda). The first issue of the *New Idea* came from the press soon after the village was platted, in 1858, and was known later as the *Gazette*. This newspaper soon ceased to exist. It was followed by another pioneer paper, known as the *Shelby County Record*, the first issue of which was dated March 5, 1859. It was Democratic in politics, edited by Major P. Bull and advocated the removal of the county seat from Shelbyville, in what is now Grove township, to Somida. It waged a bitter personal warfare against County Judge Tarkington and the people of Harlan.

The first newspaper in Harlan was the *Shelby County Courier*, which began its existence January 30, 1859. Its editor and proprietor was J. B. Besack. Its career, like that of the Somida papers, was brief.

The next newspaper to be founded was *The Shelby County Record*, established at Harlan by R. H. Eaton in July, 1870. It was owned successively by a number of different editors and publishers, including Messrs. H. L. Wood (a hard-hitting, somewhat vitriolic editor), and R. W. Robins. In 1876 George D. Ross, then the editor of the Harlan *Herald*, bought the *Shelby County Record*, and merged it with the *Herald*, which he conducted until July 16, 1877, when he sold the office and real estate to R. W. Robins. B. I. Kinsey, yet a resident of Harlan, was at one time local editor of *The Shelby County Record*. Mr. Kinsey tells me that the first office of the *Record* was built of ordinary "barn boards." About February 12, 1874, R. W. Robins sold the *Shelby County Record* to Holcomb & Bennett.

On December 18, 1874, another Harlan paper, known as the *Herald*, was established by Campbell & Musgrave. This paper was Republican in politics. It was edited by a number of men, including F. H. McIntosh and George D. Ross (a present resident of Harlan), who took charge of the paper in December, 1875.

On July 17, 1879, Robert W. Robins became proprietor of the paper.

with John L. Long interested in the publication of it. On January 22, 1880, a half interest in the *Herald* was sold to C. R. Pratt, of Connecticut, whereupon the firm publishing the paper became known as the Herald Printing Company. In November, 1880, C. R. Pratt sold to C. R. Parmelee. January 5, 1882, Parmelee sold a half interest in the *Herald* to S. K. Pratt, the firm name then becoming Pratt Brothers, who conducted the paper until July 12, 1883, when they sold to W. W. Girton, at one time county superintendent of schools, who soon after took as a partner W. M. Oungst, who has attained much celebrity as a writer. Messrs. Girton & Oungst had been connected with the *Harlan Hub*, a Republican paper established by W. M. Oungst, December 9, 1880, which especially advocated the passage of the prohibitory constitutional amendment. The *Harlan Hub*, in July, 1883, was merged into the *Herald*, and the *Herald*, in turn, in July, 1886, became the *Shelby County Republican*, on which date W. W. Girton sold it to C. W. Rhinesmith, a versatile and able newspaper man, now proprietor of the *Charles City Intelligencer*.

The *Republican* was then published by Oungst & Rhinesmith until 1889, when Oungst sold his interest to P. B. Brown, whereupon the paper was edited and published by Rhinesmith & Brown until 1903, when Rhinesmith sold his interest to Mr. Brown.

When Mr. Brown purchased the interest of Mr. Oungst, in 1889, the *Republican* had a circulation of but six hundred and fifty, which, largely through the efforts of Mr. Brown, has been increased to many times that number of subscribers, an increase made possible by many trips over Shelby county and the inducing of heads of families to feel that they should have a county paper in the home. After purchasing the interest of Mr. Rhinesmith, in 1903, Mr. Brown had as partners, for short periods of time, W. D. Meek, now a resident of Des Moines and manager of the Iowa Success Linotype Company, and H. M. Guy, who is now owner of a paper in Clarion, Iowa. Mr. Brown put in a junior linotype as part of his equipment in 1908, and a standard linotype in 1910. He equipped the plant with a new improved press in 1906. The fine new building in which the *Republican* is now housed is one of the best in Iowa, in cities of the size of Harlan. The dimensions of the building are twenty-two by one hundred feet. It has outer walls of vitrified brick and the interior has a hardwood finish. The building is well heated, well lighted and properly ventilated. The linotype and presses are run by means of electric power. Associated with Mr. Brown in the management of the *Republican* is his son, D. K. Brown, a graduate of the Iowa State Col-

lege at Ames. Harry E. Blair and A. P. Albright are employed in the mechanical department of the business.

The Harlan *Tribune*, the only Democratic paper in the county, was established June 11, 1879, by A. D. Tinsley and U. S. Brown. On February 18, 1880, Tinsley purchased Brown's interest and operated the paper until May 10, 1882, when he sold it to E. T. Best. December 19, 1883, the paper was sold by Best to G. W. Cullison and A. D. Walker, who continued as partners until February 27, 1884, when Cullison sold his interest to Walker, who conducted the paper alone until January 1, 1885, when it was purchased the *Republican* is his son, D. K. Brown, a graduate of the Iowa State College by W. C. Campbell, who has continued in charge until the present time. Its editor, W. C. Campbell, has had extensive experience in a great many newspaper offices, including those of the *Nebraska City Journal*, the *Plattsmouth Press*, the *Omaha Bee*, the *Omaha World-Herald*, the *Council Bluffs Nonpareil*, the *Council Bluffs Globe*, the *Atlantic Daily Telegraph* and the *Des Moines Register*.

For six months, about 1877, Mr. Campbell, together with Mr. Harris, under the firm name of Campbell & Harris, published *The Guthrian*, at Guthrie Center, Iowa, and about a year later helped found the first newspaper in Audubon, the *Times*. Audubon, at that time, was a real pioneer town, containing about three hundred men and two women. Mr. Campbell came to Harlan in March, 1879, and took the position on the *Harlan Herald* that had been previously filled by "Hib" Ashton, now a court reporter residing at Guthrie Center. George D. Ross was then editor of the *Herald*. In June, 1879, Mr. Campbell assisted in founding the *Harlan Tribune*, of which he became foreman, and afterwards manager, until January 1, 1885, when he bought the property from J. D. Walker and G. W. Cullison. He put in a linotype in May, 1910, and in 1911 put in a new job and cylinder press and a folder. His fine new building, one of the best found in Iowa cities of the size of Harlan, was erected in 1913. It has a front of thirty by thirty-two feet, and a workroom seventy feet long. The machinery is run by electric power. The present office force consists of W. C. Campbell, editor, and his son, Hal W. Campbell, publisher. Walter McCoy is foreman of the plant. Miss Blanche Kinsey, a daughter of B. I. Kinsey, is employed as a reporter.

The *Industrial American* was established July 16, 1887, by A. T. Cox and his brother, M. B. Cox. In April, 1888, H. C. Hanson bought the interest of M. B. Cox, and the firm name became Cox & Hanson. Subsequently the paper was owned and published by H. V. Battey, now an attorney of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and was purchased by Hansen & Stauning, the former

being Hon. Albert Hansen, who subsequently represented Shelby county in the General Assembly of Iowa, and A. K. Stauning, who later went to Minnesota. Afterwards the paper was owned and edited by Ransom B. Hall and by Hall & McCoy (Walter McCoy), who sold it to a man, who at once sold it in turn to the proprietors of the *Shelby County Republican* and of the *Tribune*, who discontinued its publication in 1910, the last issue of this paper being Friday, September 2, 1910. The business men thought that two newspapers were enough for Harlan, and encouraged this consolidation.

The *Shelby News* was established March 22, 1877: Its founder was Ed. L. Heath, who owned and conducted it until April 8, 1880, when it became the property of John Pomeroy, who is yet a resident of Shelby township and who edited and published it successfully for many years. Later the paper was published by Evert Stewart. At present the paper is owned and published by C. O. Wayne, who makes it interesting to the community which it serves.

The Defiance *Argus* was established June 10, 1882, at Defiance, Iowa, when the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad was being constructed through the town. Its founder was F. Bangs. Subsequently the newspaper of Defiance came to be known as the *Enterprise*, and was edited and published by S. E. Zollinger. He sold to the *Manilla Times*. Defiance had no paper for some months, but later O. E. Kelso established a new *Enterprise*, which he is now editing and publishing with success.

The *Vaegteren*, a religious journal of wide circulation in the United States, Canada, and even in Denmark, the organ of the Danish Baptist church in America, is published at Harlan. This journal dates its history from January, 1877. It was started by private persons to meet a keen-felt want in the scattered members and little churches for a religious paper. The name of the paper was first *Oliebladet*. Rev. H. A. Reichenbach and Prof. N. O. Jensen were the first publishers and editors. In 1880 it was turned over to a newly organized Book and Tract Society, with headquarters in Chicago. The name was later changed to this present name, *Vaegteren* (being translated, *The Watchman*). In course of a few years it was turned over to S. C. Nielson, who, in the year 1897, moved the printing outfit and the paper to Harlan, while the book concern remained in Chicago.

When the Danish Baptist conference of America came into existence the paper and the old machinery was turned over to this organization, which has its headquarters here in Harlan. This change of hands took place in September, 1910. The board of trustees of the conference then leased the paper

and the good will of subscribers to J. C. Lunn, who now has the honor of being the editor and publisher. He has been connected with it in the capacity of contributor, field editor, secretary, one form or the other, for seventeen years or ever since it was moved to Harlan, where it in all probability will have its permanent home. It now has a fine International type-setting machine and besides publishing the paper, the printing house with its present capacity is able to take care of a good deal of job printing.

In the late seventies the general advertising in the newspapers informed the general reader of the desirability of having in the house *Vick's Floral Guide*, *Harper's Weekly* and *Harper's Bazaar*. Before the railroad came in the Harlan newspapers contained a great deal of Avoca advertising, with occasional advertising from other towns, including Council Bluffs, Dunlap, Woodbine, etc.

The literary style of the early newspapers was at times very direct, not to say pungent. For instance, one of the papers speaks of its contemporary in the following language: "Last week's *Hub* gave a practical demonstration of the innate cussedness of the hypocritical and pernicious soul that is incompetent to do justice because of personal spleen. The Harlan Dramatic Association need have no fears of such insults. The people know the motive and the calibre of the editors of the above sheet." Just what the *Hub* editor had said about the "actors and actresses" is not known.

Note also this gem from the *Shelby County Record* of January 23, 1873: "We are about to publish a lexicon to accompany each issue of the *Record*, in order that any obscure passage may be elucidated by those in doubt as to its meaning."

See also this, from the *Shelby County Record* of November 19, 1874: "The freedom of the press is being torn from us in Shelby county. We are being extinguished, as it were. We can't, in the geniality and frankness of our nature, indite a simple little joke of four lines, dedicated to our own domestic joys and sorrows, without some big, burly ruffian sees a ten thousand dollar slander on his character and prances around on one foot, and plunges out wildly with his sledgehammer fists, and bugs his eyes out, and swears he will be the cause of an editorial funeral, or some other equally foolish and impossible feat. We can't even speak of chickens and clothes lines being exposed to the cold weather, without some one pants for the blood of an editor. If we happen to write an ordinary business local—and they are as scarce as hen's teeth in this suburbs of a graveyard—the man we have complimented will come around in a hurried, constrained sort of a manner, and throw out hints on the negative side of the question of our longevity."

The editor of the *Shelby County Record*, on March 6, 1874, in the following gentle words suggested an accounting of some quasi-public funds: "Some time since a subscription was raised to purchase a thirty dollar bell for the school house. Time elapsed and a twelve dollar bell arrived in dignified silence, which it has maintained so far. One of the subscribers naturally enough desires to know what disposition was made of the balance of the bell funds." Let it be known that a satisfactory accounting was soon rendered.

We think sometimes that our local partisan politics as reflected in the newspapers is a little rough on the individual but it strikes the author that we are not accustomed to anything quite like the following copied from the *Shelby County Record*, of October 1, 1874: "Allegorically speaking, Shelby county has laid down like a sick horse or cow, and _____ the county auditor, and the board of supervisors, are hovering over her, awaiting dissolution that they may satiate their own uncanny appetites. And their presence throws a gloom over the spirits of the patient, and hastens the end. Shall they be allowed to prey on the vitals of the county until they have stripped it of everything, and left it a withering carcass? Or will the people unite with us in driving them out, and by giving the proper care and restoratives try to effect a cure? These five carrion-eating birds have flown to and fro over this county quite long enough and unless they are very soon disposed of will have given it such a name that all good people will shun it as they would a den of rattlesnakes. If we are not greatly mistaken, the few kernels of corn which we have lately thrown out as a bait, and which had strings fastened to them held by us, have been swallowed, and in trying to scratch them out, they will scratch their own heads off."

This is the way the wedding of two prominent young people was written up by the editor offering congratulations to the bride and groom, who, by the way, and now living and prominent in Shelby county: "This was the announcement in conjunction with the wedding cards, which the mails brought to us, yesterday. Thus it is with them all. We never have a friend, whom we single out for a good natured old bachelor, but that, at some unexpected moment, he jumps to the full realization of all that makes life seem bright. Having been for a long time numbered among the friends of the groom, we know that he is one of the happy dispositions that were never destined to be warped and shriveled by a lonely and desolate contact with the cares of life, and that the charming young bride may rest securely and blissfully in the arms of her new found happiness. _____ has passed the majority of his days among the beautiful prairies of western Iowa

and Shelby county, and besides being well and favorably known by most of our citizens, has, by his superior business qualifications, succeeded in amassing such a snug little property about him, that Miss ————— that was, need never feel the cold breath of poverty. In the person of his accomplished bride, Mr. ————— has secured one whose many lovely attributes will be to him a treasure more precious than the wealth of Ophir, and one which he will shield from every care. The happy couple have the unadulterated wish of the *Record* that their future may never be one whit less bright than it now is, and that their hymeneal compact may be strengthened by many little bonds."

One of the editors who very much disliked the county auditor who in addition to other duties acted as the clerk of the board of supervisors, ran this simple local in his paper. "—————, county auditor, will be in session next Monday. The board of supervisors will be there as usual."

Occasionally the editor seemed to take delight in giving the ordinary reader a local literary touch like this: "It has already become so warm and spring-like in Tennessee that every poetaster has now commenced to tickle his spavined Pegasus into a Napoleonic canter."

Irwin had for some time a paper conducted by Theo. Palmer called the *Spoke*.

Earling for a number of years had a paper called the *Monitor* and later another paper called the *Observer*. L. L. Dickerson for some time edited the *Monitor*, and R. A. Kirkpatrick the *Observer*.

Harry Blair, now of Harlan, for some time conducted a paper at Panama known as the *Herald*. He also ran a newspaper at Kirkman, Iowa, for some time known as the *Herald*. Portsmouth also had two papers, one known as the *Leader*, and the other as the *Gazette*. Most of these latter fields, however, were too small to justify the publication of a successful paper, and the papers were short lived.

One of the Harlan papers of the year 1877 gives a fair idea of what was happening in the county by the large number of notices of the condemnation proceedings to secure land for school houses and for public roads. There were a good many stray notices, for stock was at this time running much more at large than it was at a later date. There were a good many sheriff's sales, indicating that a number of men had been so unfortunate as to lose their holdings.

The press of Shelby county has done much to promote its progress. In its infancy, it brought many a settler hither to break the prairie sod. It

has stood for a new court house, for better public schools, better roads, for the building of railroads, for the establishment of electric lights, waterworks and sewerage in our towns, for lecture courses, public libraries, the chautauqua, the church and the Sunday school. And much of this able and courageous work has been done without hope of reward save the personal satisfaction of duty well performed.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE BAR.

In the early history of Shelby county very much of the practice in the courts was looked after by Council Bluffs attorneys, who were frequently here representing clients. Among the out of town attorneys who, in the seventies and to some extent prior to that time, represented clients in the circuit and district courts at Harlan, were: Colonel Sapp, F. B. Hart, George F. Wright, C. R. Scott, Major Joseph Lyman, Capt. D. W. Price, George Carson, W. S. Mayne and Flickinger Brothers, of Council Bluffs; Smith McPherson, of Red Oak, now a federal district judge; R. P. Foss, J. S. Hall, John Ledwich and J. G. Tipton, of Avoca; Frank Griffin, of Dunlap; Major A. R. Anderson, of Sidney, afterwards congressman for the eighth Iowa district; John W. Scott, Mr. Makepeace, Mr. Griggs and Mr. Temple, all of Atlantic.

A number of able men came to Harlan in the capacity of district attorney in the early days. It will be recalled that previous to the enactment of the law providing for a county attorney, the district attorney system prevailed, under which one prosecuting attorney attended court and examined witnesses before the grand jury and tried criminal cases in a great many counties during the year. Among the men who came to Harlan as such district attorneys were A. R. Anderson of Sidney, afterwards a representative in Congress; A. B. Thornell, of Sidney, one of the present district judges and candidate for re-election; and J. P. Conner, of Denison, subsequently district judge and a little later representative in Congress from the tenth district of Iowa.

Mr. Conner commenced coming to Harlan as district attorney on January 1, 1881, and he served in that office for four years. Later he came to Harlan as circuit judge for two years beginning in 1885. In a letter to the author, Mr. Conner says: "I recall some of the lawyers who were at the bar at that time, Platt Wicks, J. W. DeSilva, Smith & Cullison, D. O. Stuart, N. W. Macy, Warren Gammon. Most of these lawyers have either removed from Harlan or are now deceased. Webb Byers was just entering the practice at the time I left. The Harlan bar at that time was a strong one and compared favorably with any bar in the state."

A. B. Thornell was elected district attorney for the thirteenth judicial district of Iowa in 1884, and entered upon his duties January 1, 1885, becoming district judge January 1, 1887, which office he has held continuously to date. Judge Thornell informs me that the attorneys practicing at the Harlan bar when he was elected district attorney were: Macy & Gammon, Smith & Cullison, J. E. Weaver, Beard & Myerly, Wicks & Burke, R. P. Foss, D. O. Stuart, John Wallace, and J. W. DeSilva.

While serving as district attorney, Judge Thornell drew the indictment in the murder trial in State of Iowa vs. Mendenhall and in the rather famous libel case brought against Oungst & Girton by reason of their local political verse. At the time he was district attorney there were both district and circuit courts; the circuit court had no criminal jurisdiction, but had exclusive jurisdiction of probate matters, and certain law and equity jurisdiction concurrent with the district court. The circuit court was abolished in April, 1886, and at that time the present fifteenth judicial district, including Shelby county, was organized. The office of the district attorney was abolished by constitutional amendment in 1886.

As Harlan, however, began to develop and to give promise of being a good town, a great many lawyers established themselves in Harlan, shortly before its incorporation, many more than the amount of business in sight could support. At one time there were no fewer than eighteen practitioners, almost double the present membership of the Harlan bar. In 1878, there were fifteen resident attorneys in Harlan.

Probably the first attorney to publish his card in a newspaper was A. C. Ford, who advertised in the *New Idea* that he was an attorney and counselor at Somida (Simoda) in 1858.

J. W. DeSilva, a New Yorker, appears to have been the next pioneer resident lawyer of Shelby county. He came to Harlan in 1869, shortly before the arrival of Platt Wicks, and first had an office in what has since been called "Old Harlan," north of the present public square. Platt Wicks came in 1869 from Indiana. Joseph Stiles arrived in the fall of 1875 and opened an office in Harlan. In 1874 Robert P. Foss and Capt. John H. Louis (later representing the county in the General Assembly) were in practice together in Harlan under the firm name of Foss & Louis. In 1874 Will S. Burke was in practice with Platt Wicks, under the firm name of Wicks & Burke. J. E. Weaver became a member of the Harlan bar in 1875. A little later Lafe Thompson and E. Y. Greenleaf, among "Soap Creek's (Davis county, Iowa) prolific sons," entered the practice at Harlan, blazing the way for Thomas H. Smith (later state senator), whose shingle has been waving in the breezes

of Shelby county since 1878. Mr. Smith formed a partnership with P. C. Truman, then in Harlan. A. K. Riley came in April, 1879, S. A. Burke in 1878, J. G. Myerly in January, 1880, D. O. Stuart in August, 1880, G. W. Cullison in January, 1881. Warren Gammon, a native of Maine, came to Harlan in 1879, and in November, 1881, formed a partnership with N. W. Macy, who had come to Harlan in November, 1879, the firm name being Macy & Gammon. Cyrus Beard came in October, 1878. He became a member of the firm of Beard & Myerly.

One of the most distinguished of the early attorneys was the Hon. Platt Wicks, a native of Indiana. He received a collegiate education from a Baptist college in his native state and had had some experience in the practice of law as a district prosecuting attorney in Indiana before coming to Harlan, which was in 1869. He represented Shelby county in the Legislature in the sessions of 1879 and 1881 and was a very prominent candidate for speaker of the house, a position which he lost by but a few votes. He, for many years, was a trustee of the Iowa State College at Ames. He was an able man and was prominent in all local affairs during his residence in Harlan and being a man of force and some brusqueness of manner, with many warm friends, he had also a number of rather bitter enemies. In 1890 he went to Pueblo, Colorado, which county he represented in the Legislature, where again he was a leader. He was elected as a free-silver Republican. He built and lived in the house in Harlan now occupied by Dr. E. A. Moore.

Hon. Thomas H. Smith, familiarly known as "Tobe," is the oldest continuous practitioner in Shelby county, having come to Harlan in the spring of 1878, at which time he formed a partnership with P. C. Truman. Mr. Smith served as one term as state senator for the Cass-Shelby district. He, at one time, served as county attorney of Shelby county.

In November, 1879, there located in Harlan, an attorney who was to make his mark in western Iowa, Hon. N. W. Macy, now a resident of Pasadena, California. He came to Harlan from Adel, Iowa, where he had been practicing immediately following some years experience as a school teacher in eastern Iowa. Possessed of fine native ability and equipped with a college education both in liberal arts and law, received in the State University of Iowa at Iowa City, he at once took high rank at the Harlan bar. He first formed in 1879 a partnership with D. W. Smith. He later formed a partnership with Warren Gammon. In 1888, he contested with Cyrus Beard for the delegation from Shelby county to the judicial convention, having at that time become a candidate for district judge of the fifteenth judicial district of Iowa. Being successful in carrying the delegation of Shelby county, his name was

presented to the judicial convention held at Red Oak in August, 1888, where on the fifteenth ballot he was nominated. He then served continuously for about twenty years, with an exceptionally fine record, having few reversals of his decisions by the state supreme court.

Hon. Cyrus Beard, above referred to, coming to Harlan in October, 1878, was destined to attain high rank in his profession. For some years he was in practice at Harlan with J. G. Myerly, now a citizen of Des Moines, for some years its postmaster, and lately a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress. Moving to Wyoming, Mr. Beard was elected to a position as justice of the supreme court of that state, to which position he has been recently re-elected.

Another attorney who came from Adel, Iowa, at the same time that Judge Macy came, was D. W. Smith. Shortly after entering practice at Harlan, he became deputy treasurer of Iowa and did not again return to Harlan.

In August, 1880, D. O. Stuart came to Harlan from Des Moines. He was graduated from Simpson College in 1872 and has been continuously practicing in Harlan since coming here in 1880, and is second in point of longest continuous practice in Harlan. Mr. Stuart has tried many cases of importance.

In 1881, George W. Cullison began the practice of law in Harlan. He had previously been here as instructor in the Shelby county teachers' institute, but had been admitted to the bar in southern Iowa in 1876. He had been graduated from the State Normal School of Missouri at Kirksville in 1870 and had much more than a local reputation as a teacher in Iowa. In January, 1881, he bought out the partnership interest of Attorney P. C. Truman and thereupon became a partner of Thomas H. Smith, under the firm name of Smith & Cullison, which for many years was engaged in very important litigation in Shelby county and in other counties. Mr. Cullison was last fall a candidate for district judge on the non-partisan ticket.

D. S. Irwin, who came to Greeley township, Shelby county, in 1870, was admitted to the bar at circuit court in Harlan in March, 1881, and for some years practiced law at Irwin, Iowa, where he yet resides. In 1870, he wrote some interesting chapters on Shelby county history for the *Shelby County Record*.

Probably the first young man who grew up in Shelby county to be admitted to the bar was Jesse B. Whitney, who began the practice of law in Harlan in 1887. He subsequently served two terms as county attorney of Shelby county.

In 1888, Hon. H. W. Byers, a man destined to occupy a large place at the Iowa bar and in the Republican politics of Iowa, was admitted to the practice of law. He succeeded largely to the practice of Macy & Gammon when Mr. Macy went on the district bench. In 1890 he formed a partnership with Edmund Lockwood, subsequently a very active mayor of Harlan, who had a superior legal education received in the law departments of the University of Michigan and in the University of Columbia. This firm was on one or the other side of the most important litigation in Shelby county for about fifteen years. Mr. Byers served two terms in the General Assembly of Iowa, was unanimously elected speaker of the House, served three terms as attorney-general of Iowa, was temporary chairman of one state Republican convention of Iowa, was a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress from the ninth district, and is now corporation counsel of the city of Des Moines.

In 1891, two other young men brought up in the county, T. R. Mockler and C. H. Whitney, were admitted to the bar and began practicing in Harlan. Mr. Mockler served two terms as county attorney, subsequently moving to Bismark, North Dakota, where he now resides. He was elected to the North Dakota Legislature as a Republican and is now prominent in the political and legal affairs of North Dakota. Mr. Whitney served as county attorney and removing to Nebraska became county judge at Hartington, Nebraska and later was Democratic candidate for attorney-general of that state. He now resides in California.

In 1902, two young men began their legal careers in Shelby county, Will Pomeroy, son of R. M. Pomeroy, at Shelby, and Tom C. Smith at Harlan. Mr. Smith is a son of the famous pioneer attorney of Harrison county, Hon. "Joe" Smith. Both of these young men are in practice elsewhere, Tom C. Smith having served as county attorney of Harrison county, and Mr. Pomeroy in the office of prosecuting attorney in an Oklahoma county, in which state he now resides. Another bright young man who began the practice of law in Harlan a little later was Dan R. Perkins, who was in partnership with Hon. Thomas H. Smith. Mr. Perkins removed to North Dakota where he held for some years the position of county judge of his county.

Two brilliant young students of law received early guidance in the law office of Byers & Lockwood. One was H. P. Burke, a son of John T. Burke, an early pioneer of Douglas township; the other, Viggo Lyngby, a native of Denmark and graduate of the law department of the famous University of Copenhagen. Mr. Burke is now and has been for some years one of the best

known district judges of the state of Colorado, and Mr. Lyngby is practicing law in Council Bluffs and is Danish vice-consul for Iowa.

Edward S. White, a son of J. W. White, of Jackson township, immediately after graduation from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1902, entered the practice of law at Harlan. Through the kindness of the people of Shelby county he was county attorney of Shelby county for three terms, and at present is city solicitor of Harlan and engaged in general practice of the law.

For several years L. B. Robinson, formerly of Oakland, Iowa, was in partnership with G. W. Cullison under the firm name of Cullison & Robinson. Mr. Robinson was mayor of Harlan for some time and as such officer rendered very careful and effective service.

In 1904 James C. Byers (a son of H. W. Byers) after graduation from the University of Michigan began the practice of law at Harlan in the firm of his father, the name of the firm then becoming Byers, Lockwood & Byers. James Byers became mayor of Harlan. He is now practicing law at San Diego, California.

John P. Hertert, a son of E. M. Hertert, of Harlan, after graduation from the law department of the University of Michigan, began the practice of law at Harlan in 1907. He is the present county attorney of Shelby county, which office he has held for two terms. He was re-elected last fall.

Shelby C. Cullison, a son of G. W. Cullison, began the practice of law with his father in 1907 under the firm name of Cullison & Cullison, soon after graduation from the law department of the State University of Iowa.

V. H. Byers, a nephew of H. W. Byers, at once upon graduation from the law department of Drake University in 1912, became the Harlan partner of the firm of Byers & Byers. Lately this firm has taken into partnership Ernest M. Miller, a graduate of the law department of Drake University of the class of 1914. He is a son of Jerry Miller, late a resident of Elk Horn. The firm name is now Byers, Byers & Miller.

George B. Gunderson, an alumnus of both the literary and law departments of the State University of Iowa, in 1913 became a member of the firm of Smith & Gunderson. He is now mayor of Harlan and was last fall the Republican candidate for county attorney of Shelby county.

The resident attorneys of Harlan are, therefore, T. H. Smith, D. O. Stuart, G. W. Cullison, Shelby C. Cullison, J. B. Whitney, V. H. Byers, Ernest M. Miller, John P. Hertert, George B. Gunderson and E. S. White.

SOME NOTED CASES.

A noted case that was tried in the circuit court of Shelby county at Harlan in the late seventies was that of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company vs. Grinnell. It does not appear that any resident Shelby county attorneys were in the case. The defendant was represented by Sapp, Lyman & Ament, of Council Bluffs, and the railroad company by Thomas F. Withrow, and by the firm of Wright, Gatch & Wright, who, if I am correctly informed, were Des Moines attorneys. During the seventies there had been much trouble between a number of homesteaders and the Rock Island Railroad Company, particularly in Jefferson township. It will be recalled that when the Rock Island Railroad Company was completed to Council Bluffs on June 6, 1869, it had taken a different route through Shelby county from the route originally surveyed for the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company, for which the Dodge survey was made. Mr. Grinnell had settled upon land in Shelby county in 1872, intending to acquire and occupy it as a homestead under the laws of the United States and had made application as required by the homestead laws. When, however, he sought to file these applications in the United States land offices, they were refused, hence the litigation.

The circuit court of Shelby county decided against Mr. Grinnell, the court holding that the lands upon which Mr. Grinnell had settled were railroad lands and had passed under the grant to the railroad company by the United States. The case was appealed to the state supreme court of Iowa and decided by that court at the June term, 1879, the supreme court sustaining the decision of the circuit court of Shelby county. The gist of the decision was that Congress, by an act approved June 2, 1864, authorized the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company to modify and change the location of the uncompleted portion of its line, at that time the railroad having been completed a distance of one hundred and thirty miles, or from Davenport to Kellogg. The Rock Island Company, in 1866, became purchaser of the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company and all its title and interest in any lands originally granted by the United States to the first company. The supreme court of Iowa also held that under the act of 1864 the railroad company was authorized to select lands under certain conditions within twenty miles of its line, the original act allowing selection of lands only within a fifteen-mile limit. Mr. Grinnell's land, it appears, lay between the fifteen-mile limits of the first grant and the twenty-mile limits of the later act.

Submitted with the Grinnell case were twenty-three other cases brought against numerous persons in different courts of the state of Iowa. The decision by the state supreme court, however, did not end the matter, as the Shelby county Grinnell case was appealed to the supreme court of the United States, where it was decided March 21, 1881, by an affirmance of the judgment of the supreme court of Iowa. There was one dissenting opinion, that of Mr. Justice Bradley.

Many cases were tried in the district and circuit courts at Harlan, which, on appeal to the state supreme court of Iowa, made law for the whole state on important questions. Among these was the case of Coenen & Mentzer v. Staub et al., tried before Hon. A. B. Thornell about 1886 or 1887. It was claimed by the firm of Coenen & Mentzer that it was entitled to a mechanic's lien against real estate to secure the cost of lumber used in a sidewalk. It was held by Judge Thornell that, inasmuch as the lien was given only against property *on which the improvement was situated*, there could be no mechanic's lien in this case, for the reason that the sidewalk was not situated upon the land, but upon the street. The attorneys in this case were Beard & Myerly, of Harlan, for the plaintiffs, and Fremont Benjamin, of Avoca, for the defendants.

Another important case tried in the district court at Harlan before Judge George Carson in 1891, was that of Gollobitsch vs. George S. Rainbow, Sheriff of Shelby County, these questions being involved in that case: First, it was contended that a deposition taken could not be used in evidence for the reason that the notice of the issuing of a commission to take it was served by a *deputy of the defendant sheriff*, and that where a *sheriff was a party to the suit, his deputy* could not serve any of the notices involved in the suit; and, second, that for the same reason the deputy sheriff could not impanel the jury.

Judge Carson held that the objections to the acts of the deputy sheriff were not good, but on appeal to the state supreme court of Iowa, the decision of Judge Carson was reversed. The attorneys appearing in the case were B. I. Salinger for the plaintiff, who had sought the recovery of certain personal property and who appealed the case, and D. O. Stuart and Smith & Cullison for the defendant.

The case of State vs. Book, found in the 41st Iowa Reports, at page 550, decided at the December term, 1875, settled an important proposition of criminal law. The defendant was charged with running a billiard hall where persons played billiards or pool with the agreement that the loser at the game should pay the proprietor for the use of the tables. The case was tried

in the district court at Harlan before Judge Reed, who instructed the jury, of which H. M. Cook appears to have been foreman, that playing the game under such agreement constituted gambling, and that a person so permitting persons to play was guilty of maintaining a gambling house. This was the first time that this proposition was before the state supreme court, which affirmed the decision of Judge Reed. Up to that time most persons had thought that playing billiards or pool in this way did not constitute gambling. The attorneys appearing in the supreme court were M. E. Cutts, attorney-general of Iowa, and Clinton, Hart & Brewer, of Council Bluffs, for the defendant, who appealed the case.

Another interesting case was that of *Bays v. Hunt*, found in the 60th Iowa, at page 251. The plaintiff in this case brought suit against the defendant for damages by reason of alleged slander. It appears that the plaintiff was a candidate for office. It was held by the district court at Harlan, and by the state supreme court on appeal, that when a man is a candidate for office, seeking the support of the electors, a person may not be held liable for slander when he, without malice and in good faith, repeats to electors matters that have been told him concerning the candidate even though untrue, but which he believes, provided he makes such statements for the sole purpose of advising electors of the real character and qualifications of the candidate. The court, in other words, held that the speaking of such words under such conditions was privileged and that the defendant was not liable. Sapp & Lyman, of Council Bluffs, appeared for the plaintiff-appellant and Smith & Cullison for the defendant-appellee.

The mysterious disappearance, in August, 1896, of Francis Richardson, a wealthy bachelor who for many years had made his home at various places in the eastern part of Shelby county, resulted in litigation of large proportions for Shelby county. Mr. Richardson was a somewhat eccentric man, who for many years had loaned large sums of money to the farmers of the eastern part of the county. He suddenly disappeared and it is believed that he was murdered, although no definite clue was ever discovered, fixing the guilt for the commission of this crime. At the time of his death he owned nineteen hundred acres of improved land in Shelby and Audubon counties and besides had under his control perhaps forty thousand dollars worth of personal property, chiefly notes secured by real estate mortgages on Shelby and Audubon county land. Important litigation arising out of this state of facts was conducted by Byers & Lockwood and Cullison & Robinson of Harlan, with some non-resident attorneys. The most important case, perhaps, which was tried, involved the question of the ownership of certain notes and

securities in the possession of Mr. Richardson at the time of his disappearance, which, however, were made payable to his brothers and other relatives. The administrator had surrendered these notes and securities to the payees named therein, and suit was brought to have it declared by the court that the said notes and securities belonged to the estate. The administrator, however, was sustained in his action. The case is found in Vol. 138, Iowa Supreme Court Reports at page 669.

STORIES OF THE BAR.

Many interesting stories are told of incidents occurring during the progress of trials in Shelby county. For example the *Shelby County Record* of January 19, 1876, tells this story: "DeSilva had a case last Monday before a justice in the colony. Witness started to say something that would hurt his part of the case, when DeSilva said: 'Henry! Henry! He mustn't say that.'"

That the early unmarried members of the bar did not have their minds wholly absorbed by the law is proved by this local item, appearing in one of the Harlan newspapers in the seventies: "It is reported that on the evening of the lecture at the supper table a young lawyer, whose name is _____, became so much absorbed in looking at the lectress that he was caught making futile efforts to eat soup with his fork."

In the early days the members of the bar seem to have devoted more attention to one another than the occasion justified when perhaps they ought to have been keeping their minds on the law and evidence of the case which they were trying. During the progress of the Gardner-Zimmerman trial in May, 1887, annoyed by the constant quarreling of counsel, the court, while waiting for a witness turned to the attorneys and remarked, "Now, gentlemen, we have a few minutes' leisure. You will please devote the time to quarreling." It is said that this remark of the court set the attorneys back to such an extent that they finished the week without exchanging another cross word.

If tradition bears the torch of truth in the matter, several of the Harlan attorneys have had some difficulty in handling Scriptural quotations safely. One attorney, it is said, wishing to emphasize before a jury that flight of one charged with crime indicated a guilty conscience, intended to say, "The evil flee when no man pursueth," but what he insisted on saying was, "The evil pursue when no man fleeth," which version he repeated with great emphasis several times when he thought he detected an effort on the part of

the other attorneys to laugh him out of court. Another attorney, deeming it his duty to correct the erring brother, declared it as his fixed opinion that "No man pursueth when the evil fleeth."

On another occasion at the Methodist church, when the church was crowded, a legal brother intending to edify the congregation by quoting the words, "May my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth and my hand not forget its cunning," surprised and delighted his hearers by declaring solemnly, "May my hand cleave to the roof of my mouth and my tongue not forget its cunning."

The author is indebted to Hon. G. Smith Stanton, whose recollections occur elsewhere in this volume, for the following story of early days in court at Harlan. [The Joe Smith therein mentioned was the father of Tom C. Smith who practiced law in Harlan]:

"Every good story having a Western brand was during the war repeated by the friends and enemies of President Lincoln as Old Abe's last. One of the stories appropriated as one of Abe's actually originated in the court house at Harlan, Shelby county, Iowa, and a lawyer by the name of Joe Smith was the originator. As already stated, my place on the Pigeon was about half way between the county seats of Shelby and Harrison counties. I often entertained the court and bar as they passed from one county seat to the other. They were a witty and bright lot of fellows, but poor in purse. Their clothes had seen long service and represented all the styles before the war. Joe was a great wit, and, unfortunately, always broke. Once while attending court at Harlan and while waiting for his own case to be called, he got quite interested in the case which was being tried. The seat of the trousers of one of the attorneys who was trying the case was worn through, and as he wore a sack coat and while addressing the jury would lean forward, one could see through the hole in the trousers the white shirt within. A philanthropic brother attorney had drawn up a subscription paper and passed it around among the lawyers for signature, the purport of which was to buy the brother attorney a new pair of trousers. Seventy-five cents in those days would have accomplished the mission. When it came Smith's turn to sign, he, being broke as usual, wrote the following endorsement on the subscription paper: "On account of my financial condition I am unable to contribute anything toward the object in view."

In the early days of the county there resided therein a Swede who had been a rather rough citizen, it is said. He subsequently left the county, and one day word came back that he had died while fighting a prairie fire. A case arose in the district court in some way involving the Swede's career.

G. W. C. addressing the jury said, "They tell us ————— died fighting fire, and for aught that you or I may know, gentlemen of the jury, he's fighting fire yet."

ROLL OF THE BAR OF SHELBY COUNTY (PAST AND PRESENT.)

H. W. Byers, James C. Byers, V. H. Byers, H. P. Burke, Will S. Burke, S. A. Burke, Cyrus Beard, J. V. Brazie, F. S. Carroll, George W. Cullison, Shelby C. Cullison, S. G. Dunmore, J. W. DeSilva, R. P. Foss, E. Y. Greenleaf, Warren Gammon, George B. Gunderson, John P. Hertert, D. S. Irwin, J. D. Keat, Edmund Lockwood, John Ledwich, James Ledwich, John H. Louis, Viggo Lyngby, Ernest M. Miller, T. R. Mockler, N. W. Macy, J. G. Myerly, C. W. Oakes, William Pratt, D. R. Perkins, Will Pomeroy, D. T. Quinn, A. K. Riley, W. B. Rowland, L. B. Robinson, Thomas H. Smith, Thomas C. Smith, D. W. Smith, D. O. Stuart, Joseph Stiles, Lafe Thompson, P. C. Truman, Platt Wicks, C. H. Whitney, J. B. Whitney, W. J. Wicks, John Wallace, Edward S. White, J. E. Weaver, John Watson.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Probably no class of men endured more severe hardships or were more distinguished in a nobler way for personal sacrifice, than the early physicians of Shelby county. Their privations and trials deserve that they be not forgotten. In the early days of this county it was necessary for a physician to hold himself in readiness to make a trip of ten, fifteen or twenty-five miles over the trackless prairies and to ford the streams in order to render assistance to patients. On many a wild, stormy night, without intervening houses at which they might stop to rest or to protect themselves from the merciless storm, these courageous men traveled alone, on a mission of relief to suffering humanity and with the hope of but scant financial reward. Physicians in those days usually made their journeys on horseback, but sometimes were obliged to travel long distances on foot. There were no roads, merely trails. They had many narrow escapes from drowning in the treacherous and swollen streams and on more than one occasion were in danger of freezing to death in blizzards. Physicians sometimes came from Council Bluffs or from Harrison county on horseback.

Perhaps the first physician to come into Shelby county was Dr. W. J. Johnston, of Cuppy's Grove, who settled there in 1852. He was the father of Mrs. L. N. Rogers, now Mrs. Jesse Scott, of Cuppy's Grove, and the grandfather of Douglas Rogers, an attorney of Manning, Iowa, and recently elected to the Legislature from Carroll county. The name of Doctor Johnston appears a number of times on the records of the county judges of Shelby county in the matter of small claims for medical services rendered paupers.

Probably the second physician to come to Shelby county was Dr. Adam T. Ault, who platted the first territory now embraced within the corporate limits of Harlan. This plat of Doctor Ault's was executed August 6, 1858, and it is likely that he was living in Shelby county for a few years previous to that time. He seems, however, to have been interested primarily in a store, probably the first store established in Harlan. The stock of goods was very small and the patronage of the store was undoubtedly very limited. I know nothing of the medical education of Doctor Johnston and of Doctor

Ault. It appears that Doctor Ault left Shelby county about the time of the Civil War. It is doubtful whether he practiced to any extent.

Dr. L. D. Frost came to Harlan in 1863 and established the first drug store. He had formerly lived in Guthrie county, Iowa. He practiced to some extent in Shelby county soon after arriving here, but seems to have devoted most of his time to the management of his drug store. He took much interest in horticulture and very soon after coming to Harlan planted, in the northwest part, a very fine ten-acre orchard of apple trees.

Another pioneer physician to locate in Shelby county was Dr. David Gish. He was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, February 8, 1832, and was graduated from the Keokuk Medical College of Iowa, in 1863, practicing first in Jasper county, and afterwards in Story county, then coming to Shelby county in 1868. He at once purchased land when he came to Shelby county, and at one time was one of the largest land owners in the county. He lived in Douglas township northeast of Harlan. He died in Shelby county on August 13, 1878, at the age of forty-six years. The funeral services were held at the Miles school house, conducted by Rev. Gilman Parker and Rev. Washington Wyland. A son of his, very well known in Shelby county, C. O. Gish yet resides in Douglas township.

Another physician who came to Shelby county, possibly a little later than Doctor Johnston and Doctor Ault, was Doctor F. M. Hill, of Manteno. He did some lecturing and it appears that in the late seventies he was invited to lecture in Harlan by the Young Folks' Literary Society. Doctor Hill was postmaster for a number of years at Manteno, subsequently resigning about the year 1883, with the intention of practicing medicine at Earling.

On August 16, 1864, Dr. N. E. Palmer, who belonged to the eclectic school of physicians, came to Bowman's Grove, where he practiced medicine for four years, subsequently going to Avoca for four years, and for six years practiced in Harrison county, when he again returned to Bowman's Grove. He studied medicine under his father at Adrian, Michigan. Doctor Palmer, living at Botna, Shelby county, and now eighty years of age, called on the author and gave some of his reminiscences. From these I gather that he, while practicing at Bowman's Grove, was frequently called into practically all of the surrounding counties. He, in his practice, often went over the old Magnolia road in Harrison county. While on one of his trips into Cass county, he came very nearly being drowned at the head of "Walnut Slough." He used to ford Indian creek more or less frequently. In the spring of 1881 Dr. Palmer had ninety-six cases of scarlet fever, which

he treated, losing only three of the ninety-six. He was born in Wayne county, New York.

Perhaps the best known early physicians of Harlan were Dr. R. M. Smith and Dr. F. A. Bayer. Doctor Smith, who was the father of W. T. Smith, of Harlan, and of Ed S. Smith, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, and came to Harlan in 1809. Dr. F. A. Bayer, who came to Harlan in 1872, was a native of Dansville, New York, and studied medicine at Cincinnati, Ohio.

As was true with the profession of law, so in medicine the promise that Harlan gave in the seventies of being a prosperous town induced many young physicians to establish themselves in Harlan. So early as 1874, Dr. W. H. Thermong, coming from Georgia, was to be found at the Harlan House. In 1877 Doctor Cowles, said to have had twelve years' experience in his profession in New York, had opened an office in Harlan. In 1877, Dr. Ransom L. Harris, a homeopathic physician and surgeon, located in Harlan.

Early physicians locating at Shelby were Dr. J. W. Campbell, Dr. Frederick Collins or Dr. L. Benham, also N. Jasper Jones, who is now in practice there, the pioneer physician of Shelby and one of the oldest practitioners in the county.

In June, 1877, Dr. J. R. Teller, previously of Albia, Monroe county, Iowa, located in Harlan. In 1878 Dr. J. H. Haslett was a Harlan physician.

In 1879 Doctor Franklin was practicing in Harlan, having his office in the drug store of Robinson & Elser on the north side of the square.

In 1878 there was a Dr. B. L. Leland at Leland's Grove in Cass township. Early in the seventies there located in Clay township, near Indian creek, Dr. P. B. Allen, a homeopathic physician, who farmed and practiced medicine there for many years.

One of the early physicians of the village of Westphalia was Doctor Fluesche.

One of the physicians establishing himself soon after Kirkman was platted was Doctor Dott. Dr. G. W. Todd came to Harlan in 1881 where he formed a partnership with Doctor Cartlich, who had located in Harlan in 1880.

Among the well-known early physicians of Defiance were Dr. W. B. Cotton, Dr. J. H. Guthrie and Dr. C. O. Eigler.

Dr. George A. Cassidy, a graduate of McGill University of Montreal, Canada, located at Earling in July, 1885, later moving to Shelby where he practiced medicine for a number of years.

The early physicians of Irwin were Dr. W. S. Branson, Dr. E. A. Whet-

stine and Dr. S. H. Watters. Doctor Branson and Doctor Watters are yet practicing at Irwin. In 1886 Dr. J. H. Guthrie was practicing medicine at Kirkman. In 1887 Doctor Stevens was practicing medicine at Elk Horn. One of the early physicians of Panama was Dr. A. E. Gregg, and one of the early physicians of Portsmouth was Dr. A. Smiley, a graduate of the McGill University of Montreal, Canada. It appears that in 1881 there died in Cass township a physician named J. W. Clark.

Probably one of the earliest Shelby county boys to study medicine in the State University of Iowa, was John Wyland, a son of Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Wyland, and brother of O. P. Wyland and William Wyland. He was studying medicine at Iowa City in 1882. This family also produced another physician, Dr. Asa Wyland, also a graduate of the same college, who practices medicine at Underwood, in Pottawattamie county.

Many younger men all over Shelby county have entered the practice of medicine and surgery successfully. Among them may be mentioned Dr. A. E. Sabin, of Kirkman, who has been established for a number of years, Doctor James at Elk Horn, Dr. J. L. Lundby at Kirkman, Dr. V. J. Meyer at Defiance, Dr. Peters at Earling, Dr. Walsh of Panama, Dr. Weir at Portsmouth. Dr. P. Soe, who for some years practiced in Elk Horn, is now engaged in the practice at Kimballton, Iowa.

Dr. G. W. Todd was born at Bellevue, Huron county, Ohio, in 1838. He attended college at Granville, Ohio, three years and in 1861 was graduated from the Cleveland Medical College. He served in Company A, Fifty-fifth Ohio Infantry, during the Civil War, and at the close of the conflict came to Tabor, Fremont county, Iowa, where he engaged in the drug business and where he remained eight years. In the spring of 1878 he moved to the town of Shelby, in Shelby county, and to Harlan in 1881 where he formed a partnership with Doctor Cartlich.

In the nineties, Dr. F. A. Malick, a son of J. M. Malick, practiced medicine for several years at Corley. He is now deceased.

Another practitioner prominent in the eighties in Harlan was Dr. J. C. Dunlavy, who subsequently went to Sioux City where he achieved distinction and where he now resides. He is a brother of J. D. Dunlavy, a former county superintendent of schools of Shelby county, and a well known pioneer teacher of the county.

Dr. J. H. Waite was also well-known as another Harlan physician of the eighties and perhaps later, subsequently removing to Iowa City, where his death occurred.

The death at Harlan, on January 4, 1912, of Dr. Edwin B. Moore,

closed the career of one of the best trained and most capable pioneer physicians of Shelby county, who began his practice at Harlan in 1878. He was born at Deer Creek, Pennsylvania, and spent several winters in the State University of Iowa preparatory to taking his course in medicine which he pursued at the Keokuk Medical College and at the famous Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City. He was a fine thinker, enjoyed a large practice and was prominent in local Democratic politics. He had the rare distinction of having his three sons study medicine.

In 1880, Dr. Elliott A. Cobb, a native of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, began his practice at Harlan, after a year's study in the medical department of the University of Michigan and after graduation from the Cleveland Medical College of Ohio, a training that he subsequently supplemented by a course in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City where he had the advantage of instruction by some of the then foremost medical men of America. He for many years had a county-wide practice, making surgery one of his specialties. He served several years as Democratic chairman of Shelby county, and was a member of the city council when electric lights and waterworks were established in Harlan. He served as public health officer of Harlan and stood for a rigid quarantine of persons afflicted with contagious disease when protecting the public health was not an especially popular activity. He has a son who is practicing medicine and surgery in Sioux City, Iowa. Doctor Cobb resides in Harlan in the former home of Hon. C. J. Wyland. He served in the Fifty-fifth Ohio Infantry in the Civil War.

Dr. E. J. Smith, a native of Indiana, came to Harlan in 1880. He is a graduate of Rush Medical College and has enjoyed a large practice in Harlan and vicinity. He served the city of Harlan as mayor, and was coroner of Shelby county when the present court house was erected. His genial, kindly bearing has made him many friends. He has a son practicing medicine and surgery in Ogden, Utah. This son has lately been in Europe taking special work in his profession.

Dr. E. L. Cook, of Harlan, who has the distinction of having risen from the ranks to the position of a lieutenant in the Civil War, although not locating so early as some of the other physicians in Harlan, soon made a place for himself as a careful and well-informed physician. He served for many years on the pension examining board of Shelby county. He has taken an active interest in Republican politics, has served as chairman of local conventions and enjoys the acquaintance and confidence of many of the distinguished leaders of the party in Iowa.

Dr. E. A. Moore, a son of Dr. Edwin B. Moore, deceased, is a graduate

of the Harlan high school and of the Creighton Medical College, of Omaha. He is entitled to the credit of having made his own way through the medical college by hard work in vacations and at other times. After his graduation from this college in 1901, he had several years' experience doing hospital work in Wyoming, Nevada and Utah, with a railway construction company, acting as hospital superintendent. He began his practice in Harlan in 1903, and at present is county coroner. Dr. Moore has two brothers, Dr. Morris Moore, who practices at Walnut and Dr. Fred Moore, who is pursuing a special course in the celebrated medical school of Johns Hopkins University. Dr. E. A. Moore resides in the former residence of Hon. Platt Wicks.

Dr. F. R. Lintleman, a graduate of the Homeopathic College of Medicine at Iowa City, practiced successfully in Harlan for several years. His partner, Doctor Vanatta, succeeds to his practice. Doctor Vanatta is also a graduate of the same college and has a good following.

Dr. Herman Bocken is one of the more recently established physicians in Harlan and is doing well. He is a graduate of the Harlan high school and of the medical school of the University of Nebraska. He is a son of H. Bocken of Harlan, the well known tailor.

Dr. James Bisgard, a graduate of the medical school of the University of Nebraska, is also one of the leading physicians of Shelby county, and for many years has enjoyed and now has a large and important practice.

The names of other physicians occur in the special articles treating of the various towns of the county.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Shelby County Medical Society was organized in June, 1887. Doctors J. C. Dunlavy, E. A. Cobb, E. J. Smith, J. H. Waite, E. B. Moore, W. S. Branson, W. B. Cotton, A. E. Gregg, N. H. Burks, S. H. Watters, N. J. Jones, J. Smiley and C. Tiske were the charter members of this organization. The first officers of the society were E. A. Cobb, president; N. Jasper Jones, of Shelby, vice-president; J. C. Dunlavy, now of Sioux City, Iowa, secretary, and E. J. Smith, treasurer. This society is yet in existence.

DENTISTS.

One of the earliest resident dentists of Harlan was Dr. B. F. Eshelman, now of Tacoma, Washington. He was an inventive genius and secured a

number of patents on his devices of various sorts. Among the men who have followed him are Dr. M. S. Overfield, who has been longest in practice in Shelby county; Dr. R. L. Osborn, now residing in Arkansas; Dr. Harry Donnan; Dr. George E. Erret and Dr. Frank Maasen. In the early days Doctor Gothard used to make occasional visits to Harlan, coming from Atlantic.

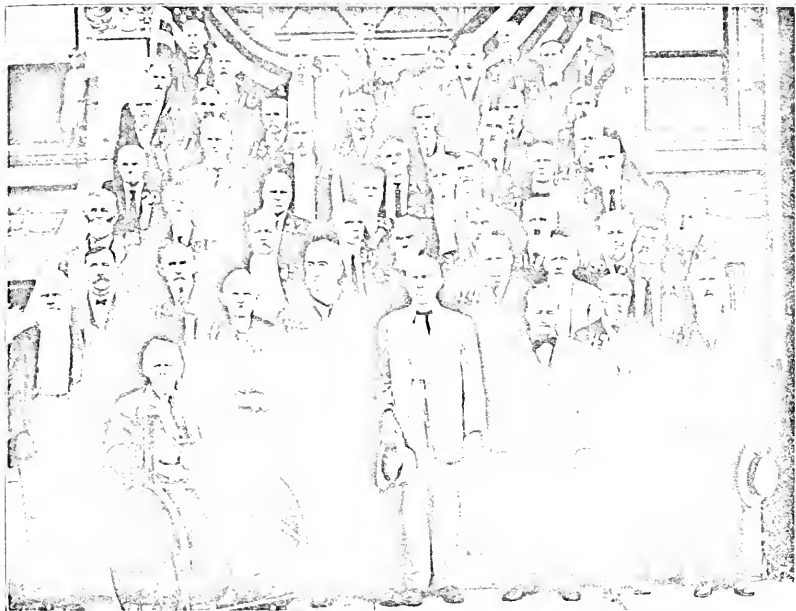
CHAPTER XXVII.

MILITARY HISTORY.

In less than ten years after the organization of Shelby county as a civil unit, the great Civil War broke fiercely upon the country. Shelby county had scarcely passed the log-cabin stage of development, when men were traveling to mill and market over the winding trails, along the ridges and plateaus and skirting the heads of streams, then unbridged, and when the prairies and sloughs of the county were yet furnishing sustenance and refuge for wild animals. Under these circumstances it was that the young men of Shelby county were called upon to assume the stern responsibilities of their citizenship in common with the other people of Iowa. Shelby county went to the defense of the colors right loyally, sending, it is estimated, one man out of every six then resident within her newly created boundaries. These volunteers came from Cuppy's Grove, Bowman's Grove, Manteo, Hacktown and Harlan. Here are the names of these men constituting Shelby county's

ROLL OF HONOR.

Daniel S. Bowman, Company M, Ninth Iowa Cavalry.
Alexander Barr, Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.
Joseph A. Bunnell, Company M, Ninth Iowa Cavalry.
Hezekiah N. Baughman, Company I, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry.
Charles E. Butterworth, Company B, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry.
William H. Buckholder, Company E, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry.
William A. Babb, Company A, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.
Henry Custer, Company A, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.
William Cuppy, Company B, Fourth Iowa Infantry.
Samuel Campbell, Company M, Ninth Iowa Cavalry.
Merriman Carlton, Company I, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry.
Jesse Casteel, Company I, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry.
George Casteel, Company I, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry.
Albert Crandall, Company D, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry.
Jonathan Custer, Company A, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.
John Dewell, Company M, Ninth Iowa Cavalry.



"THE OLD GUARD." UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR RESIDING IN SHELBY COUNTY

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 J. H. Reynolds, H, 7th Ia. Cav.; F, 8th Ia. Inf. | 26 David W. Green, G, 47th Ia. Inf. |
| 2 S. S. Chamberlain, G, 13th Ill. Inf. | 27 J. V. Watson, M, 9th Ia. Cav. |
| 3 F. S. Kays, B, 4th Ia. Cav. | 28 J. S. Dee, G, 7th Mo. Cav. |
| 4 Theodore Asquith, C, 192d Ill. Inf. | 29 M. Quick, B, 19th W. Va. Inf. |
| 5 J. H. Blaine, I, 17th Pa. Cav. | 30 Thomas Brown, B, 75th Ill. Inf. |
| 6 John G. Honeywell, E, 86th Ill. Inf.; also H, 47th Ill. Inf. | 31 W. H. Brown, B, 2d Ill. Mounted Inf. |
| 7 Wm. Laughman, 19th Ill. Inf. | 32 H. Watkins, A, 92d Ohio Inf. |
| 8 John Bare, F, 21th Ia. Inf. | 33 James F. Smith, I, 23d Ia. Inf. |
| 9 Ira Grabill, F, 86th Ill. Inf. | 34 C. D. O'Neal, A, 33d Ia. Inf. |
| 10 W. J. Blair, I, 7th Ia. Inf. | 35 J. J. Marco, C, 93d Ill. Inf. |
| 11 Theodore M. Keeney, H, 52d Pa. Inf. | 36 N. E. Palmer, K, 199th Ind. Inf. |
| 12 J. B. Wade, M, 17th Ill. Cav. | 37 Walter B. Parker, B, 199th Ind. Inf. |
| 13 E. F. Kingston, I, 57th Ill. Inf. | 38 W. H. Erret, I, 126th Ill. Inf. |
| 14 M. L. McLyman, C, 29th Wis. Inf. | 39 D. E. Morris, H, 57th Ill. Inf. |
| 15 John Huffman, F, 31st Ind. Inf. | 40 S. F. Kohl, K, 8th Ia. Cav. |
| 16 Bernard McAlister, A, 15th Ia. Inf. | 41 John Koolbeck, F, 4th Ia. Cav. |
| 17 Lemuel Stilwell, B, 98th Ohio Inf. | 42 Dr. E. A. Cobb, A, 55th Ohio Inf. |
| 18 Garret Hubbell, D, 192d Ohio Inf. | 43 B. B. Bowen, L, 4th W. Va. Cav. |
| 19 H. W. Winder, D, 33d Ia. Inf. | 44 Theodore P. Austine, I, 78th Ill. Inf. |
| 20 James P. Gilmore, G, 31st Ia. Inf. | 45 Geo. D. Ross, G, 21st Wis. Inf. |
| 21 L. F. Kellogg, H, 86th Ill. Inf. | 46 N. White, L, 4th Ia. Cav. |
| 22 Dr. E. L. Cook, H, 9th Ia. Cav. | 47 Henry Custer, 29th Ia. Inf. |
| 23 Thos. Yost, C, 53d Ill. Inf. | 48 George Razer, K, 2d N. H. Inf. |
| 24 Geo. W. Ickes, D, 135th Pa. Inf. | 49 E. I. Kinsey, I, 18th Ia. Inf. |
| 25 J. O. Wickersham, A, 122d Ill. Inf. | 50 Fred Goodling, E, 77th Ill. Inf. |
| | 51 Edward F. Fish, F, 3d Wis. Inf. |

David Duckett, Company I, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry.
William Frantz, Company B, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry.
Heury Frantz, Company H, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry.
John Fritz, Company M, Ninth Iowa Cavalry.
James Howell, Company B, Fourth Iowa Infantry.
Christian Hack, Company A, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.
Perry Hack, Company A, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.
Harvey Ingalsbe, Company I, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry.
Luther Ingalsbe, Company M, Ninth Iowa Cavalry.
Alfred Jackson, Company F, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry.
Brafrod Johnston, Company C, Fifth Iowa Cavalry.
John E. Knott, Company B, Fourth Iowa Infantry.
Samuel W. Kemp, Company H, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry.
Robertson Keairnes, Company M, Ninth Iowa Cavalry.
James G. Kemp, Company M, Ninth Iowa Cavalry.
Benjamin T. Larkin, Company B, Fourth Iowa Infantry.
Milton Lynch, Company D, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry.
Peter H. Longcor, Company M, Ninth Iowa Cavalry.
William M. Longcor, Company M, Ninth Iowa Cavalry.
Jeremiah Law Long, Company L, Fourth Iowa Cavalry.
Elias Monroe, Company B, Fourth Iowa Infantry.
Charles W. Oden, Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.
Martin Obrecht, Company I, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry.
David Romigs, Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.
Jonas H. Reed, Company B, Fourth Iowa Infantry.
James Rhodes, Company M, Ninth Iowa Cavalry.
William A. Rigg, Company I, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry.
Hiram Simmons, Company B, Fourth Iowa Infantry.
Milton H. Stanton, Company I, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry.
James L. Trenor, Company A, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.
William B. Tarkington, Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.
Daniel White, Company B, Fourth Iowa Infantry.
Jonathan Watson, Company M, Ninth Iowa Cavalry.
Michael White, Company M, Ninth Iowa Cavalry.
Daniel Waterbury, Company M, Ninth Iowa Cavalry.
Warren Wicks, Company M, Ninth Iowa Cavalry.
Jasper N. Wyland, Company M, Ninth Iowa Cavalry.
Nicholas White, Company L, Fourth Iowa Cavalry.

In addition, Ed. A. Sweeney enlisted in Company I, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, but was refused by the mustering officer.

Of the above named soldiers, William Cuppy died of disease December 27, 1861, at Rolla, Missouri. James Howell died in action November 27, 1863, at Taylor's Ridge, Georgia, and his remains lie buried in the national cemetery at Chattanooga, Tennessee, section D, grave 891. Benjamin T. Lakin was wounded slightly in the eye December 29, 1862, at Vicksburg, Mississippi. Jonas H. Reed died from an accidental wound received March 14, 1862, at Springfield, Missouri. Daniel White died of disease March 4, 1862, at Lebanon, Missouri, and his remains lie buried in the national cemetery of Springfield, Missouri, section 9, grave 60. Luther Ingalsbe died of disease August 27, 1864, at Devall's Bluff, Arkansas. James G. Kemp died of disease March 4, 1864, at St. Louis, Missouri, and his remains lie in the national cemetery at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, section 6, grave 233. Jasper N. Wyland died of disease at Devall's Bluff, Arkansas, July 9, 1864, and his remains lie in the national cemetery at Devall's Bluff, Arkansas. Merriman Carlton died of disease May 27, 1863, at the Van Buren Hosital, and his remains lie in the national cemetery at Vicksburg, Mississippi, section H, grave 81. David Duckett died of disease July 25, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, and his remains lie buried in the national cemetery at Vicksburg, Mississippi, section B, grave 22. William A. Rigg was killed in action June 7, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana. Henry Frantz was wounded in the side at Shiloh, Tennessee, April 6, 1862, and after re-enlisting was again wounded in the left arm severely on July 22, 1864, near Atlanta, Georgia. Jeremiah Law Long died of disease May 13, 1862, at West Plains, Missouri. Perry Hack was wounded April 30, 1864, at Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas. Jonathan Custer died of disease February 21, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas. William B. Tarkington died of disease March 1, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas. Martin Obrecht was wounded May 17, 1863, at Black River Bridge, Mississippi. James L. Trenor became first lieutenant of the One Hundred and Thirteenth United States Colored Infantry January 20, 1864.

An investigation of the nativity of a large majority of the above named soldiers shows that eleven were born in Ohio, eight in New York, ten in Indiana, five in Pennsylvania, five in Illinois, two in Maryland, and one each in Iowa, Connecticut, Michigan, Maine, Missouri, Virginia, Ireland and France, Martin Obrecht having been born in the last named country.

It is interesting to know that Privates Jonathan Custer, Christian Hack, Perry Hack, Henry Custer and James L. Trenor enlisted where the City

Hotel, now known as Hotel Harlan, stands. The oldest volunteer was Peter H. Longcor, forty-five years of age, and the youngest Hiram Simmons, who was but sixteen at time of enlistment. The Longcors were father and son.

In the Spanish-American and Philippine Wars, Shelby county young men showed themselves worthy of the spirit of civil war times. The names of those enlisting, together with places of residence, company and regiment, are herewith given:

Horace G. Baker, Harlan, Company C, Fifty-first Iowa Infantry.

Haslett P. Burke, Rocky Ford, Colorado, Company 12, United States Volunteer Signal Corps.

Perry A. Black, Harlan, Company C, Fifty-first Iowa.

James A. Beebe, Harlan, Company C, Fifty-first Iowa.

William J. Copeland, Harlan, Company C, Fifty-first Iowa.

Dennis J. Cobb, Irwin, Company I, Fiftieth Iowa Infantry.

Frank C. Curtis, Fairview township, Company L, Fifty-first Iowa Infantry.

Walter C. Davis, Shelby, Company C, Fifty-first Iowa Infantry.

Charles Drago, Portsmouth, Company C, Fifty-first Iowa Infantry.

Ralph W. Fuller, Harlan, Company C, Fifty-first Iowa Infantry.

John A. Ganser, Harlan, Company C, Fifty-first Iowa Infantry.

George S. Gibbs, Harlan, Company C, Fifty-first Iowa Infantry.

Joseph B. Greenlie, Portsmouth, Company C, Fifty-first Iowa Infantry.

William Hansen, Harlan, Company C, Fifty-first Iowa Infantry.

William J. Manion, Panama, Company E, Fifty-first Iowa Infantry.

Burt Petty, Harlan, Company C, Fifty-first Iowa Infantry.

Orville H. Plum, Shelby, Company C, Fifty-first Iowa Infantry.

Martin T. Sorensen, Harlan, Company C, Fifty-first Iowa Infantry.

Charles Stanley, Harlan, Company C, Fifty-first Iowa Infantry.

Howard M. Stiles, Harlan, Company C, Fifty-first Iowa Infantry.

James O. Tallman, Harlan, Company C, Fifty-first Iowa Infantry.

Albert C. Walker, Portsmouth, Company C, Fifty-first Iowa Infantry.

Louis E. Wyland, Harlan, Company C, Fifty-first Iowa Infantry.

Of the above named soldiers, Harry A. Black died of disease September 17, 1898, at the field hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, California, and John A. Ganser died of disease at the same place September 19, 1898. George S. Gibbs became company quartermaster-sergeant, and was transferred to the United States Volunteer Signal Corps, as first class sergeant June 11, 1898. His interesting and able military career is elsewhere detailed. James A. Beebe became first sergeant of his company. Corporal Louis E. Wyland was wounded April 24, 1899, at Pulilan, Philippine islands.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

POLITICS.

In the early days in Shelby county, men took their partisan politics almost as seriously as if it were a religious matter. Campaigns were managed in a greatly different way from what they are now. Before the coming of the Australian ballot law in 1892, each party had a separate ballot and the party workers were well supplied with these as well as the candidates themselves. These ballots were usually between two and three inches wide and ten to twelve inches long, or at least long enough to have printed neatly the names of the respective offices and the candidates aspiring to fill them.

We often hear today of the term "scratching" or a "scratched" ballot. This term comes down to us from the days before the Australian ballot system. In the early days a voter was permitted to take one of the ballots, draw a pencil mark through the name of any candidate for whom he was unwilling to vote, and to write in the name of another candidate, or he was permitted to paste over the name of the candidate for whom he did not wish to vote, a paster on which was printed the name of the rival candidate. Often, and usually, the candidates themselves, or their friends, had ballots already prepared with the pasters attached. A party worker at that time could "fix" and deliver a ballot, walk up with the voter to the ballot box and see that the ballot was actually deposited in the box, so that if a man were inclined to buy a vote, either with money or whiskey, he could be sure that he got what he bought.

During a great many campaigns, before the introduction of the Australian ballot system, whiskey was used to a large extent, sometimes openly, sometimes "on the sly," and sometimes effectively with many men. It was used, of course, after the coming of the Australian system, but not so effectively, for the reason that it could not be known what the voter would do when he once was in the voting booth marking his ballot secretly. The custom has obtained in Shelby county for many years for the candidates to treat the voters to cigars, and that custom obtains yet to some extent, although it is believed that Shelby county is one of the very few counties in the state to maintain this custom, which has proved very expensive to candidates for office, a custom which many good men are inclined to condemn.

The campaign preceding the vote on the proposed prohibitory amendment to the Constitution of Iowa was hotly and bitterly contested in Shelby county. Men indulged in personalities, such as have probably not been known in any campaign since that time.

One of the very notable campaigns in Shelby county was the "free-silver" campaign of 1896. At this time there were many new party alignments, men who had been lifelong Democrats voting for President McKinley, and others who had been lifelong Republicans supporting Hon. W. J. Bryan and free silver.

As is indicated by the half century vote on President in Shelby county, herein set forth, the county has been comparatively close politically from the very beginning.

It would appear that the men belonging to the following pioneer families were Republicans: A. Johnson, Hack, M. K. Campbell, Custer, Waterbury, Johnston, Redfield, Bowman, McConnell, Truman, Holcomb, John Fritz, Platt Wicks, W. J. Davis, Newby, George D. Ross, William McGinness, McCord, Booth, H. Harrod, Frost, Paul, Beckley, Slates, Bell, Patterson, Kinsey, M. H. Adams, Bartlett, Henry Lee, Gibbs, Poling, Ledwich, McKeig, Thomas Leytham, George M. Williams, C. A. Reed, Charles Kidd, Keairnes, Swinehart, Graves, Penniston, Ford, McCoid, Eliab Myers, Long, Washington Wyland, Dr. Bayer, Dr. R. M. Smith, Buckman, Irwin, Chatburn.

Of the early pioneers, men of the following families were Democrats: Wyland (with the exception of Washington Wyland), Sunderland, Louis, Caleb Smith, J. J. Miller, Shorett, Roundy, McDonald, Terrill, Billeter, Cuppy, Kimball, DeSilva, Tinsley, Gish, Swain, Nance, Kuhl, Schmitz, Bergstresser, Baughn, Sweat, McNaughton, D. Carter, Rubendall, Cleveland, George S. Barr, Howlett, J. O. Ramsey, Cox, Richard Leytham, Malick, Black, Obrecht, Crandall, J. H. Philson, John A. McIntosh.

Among the prominent members of the Greenback party were A. N. Stamm, J. M. Pratt and others.

Political speech-making began early in Shelby county. From the Council Bluffs *Nonparcil* one learns that S. A. Rice, Republican candidate for attorney-general of Iowa, was billed to speak at both Harlan and Shelbyville on September 8, 1858, and from the same source it appears that John A. Kasson and D. O. Finch, opposing candidates for Congress in the fifth district, were scheduled for a joint debate at Harlan on Thursday, August 21, 1862. C. C. Nourse, Republican candidate for attorney-general, also addressed the people of Harlan on Saturday, August 16, 1862.

Subsequent political campaigns have brought to Shelby county many

famous men. Among these might be mentioned Senator William B. Allison, Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver, Hon. W. P. Hepburn, Hon. M. J. Wade, Senator A. B. Cummins, Senator William F. Kenyon, Major Joseph Lyman, Senator Lafayette Young, Judge Thurston, Hon. L. M. Shaw, Hon. F. W. Lehmann (now one of the greatest lawyers of America), Hon. Smith McPherson, Hon. Claude Porter, Col. John H. Keatley, Hon. Dan Hamilton, Col. W. F. Sapp, Hon. William J. Bryan (who came to Harlan and made a speech at the opera house very early in his political career), Hon. B. I. Sallinger (recently elected to the state supreme court of Iowa), John A. Kasson, J. W. McDill, J. B. Weaver, C. C. Nourse, William Larrabee, L. G. Kinne, Hon. J. C. Burrows, Buren R. Sherman, Gov. George W. Clark, Congressmen Good, Haugen and others; Hon. John F. Lacey and others.

Perhaps the most spectacular campaign was that of 1884, known as the Blaine-Cleveland campaign, which resulted in the election of Grover Cleveland as President. This campaign marked the culmination of the torchlight processions, marching clubs, mounted clubs, etc. During this campaign men indulged in a great many personalities and jibes, and frequently carried in their parades banners upon which appeared many "a strange device." One of the greatest events occurring during this campaign in western Iowa was the Republican rally at Harlan in 1884, which is well described by a local paper of the time, and which, in order to give the spirit of the times, the author quotes as a part of this chapter.

This, the most famous political "rally" ever held in Harlan and perhaps in western Iowa, was held on August 17, 1884. This well illustrated the exceedingly serious way in which men took their partisan politics in those days. There were on this occasion one thousand five hundred men in line with torches, and it is said that the number would have been two thousand had there been enough torches to go round. A newspaper thus describes the event:

"A crowd of seven thousand people witnessed the parade. The meeting was in honor of Blaine and Logan. The earliest clubs to appear were those from Defiance, Astor, Earling, Irwin, Panama and Kirkman, all of the men marching being called "Plumed Knights," in allusion to the sobriquet of Blaine. Later, men from Portsmouth appeared. As darkness came on they were joined by the Harlan Black Eagle Legion, of three hundred men, and the Harlan Ladies' Blaine and Logan club, consisting of forty-five ladies. Then arrived the mounted Guards of Lincoln, under the command of Capt. George D. Ross, with Michael Headley at the head with a big rooster perched on a pole, with a banner on top, inscribed "Crowing Over Ohio," and very

soon after came the mounted Cohorts of Corley, under command of Dr. Piper and carrying appropriate banners. Those present, amid great cheers from the people, were marshaled into line of march by Commander Mosby and went to the depot to escort the companies expected on the train.

"Nearly seven hundred filed out of the cars at the depot. Of the companies which came on this train there were two hundred uniformed Knights from Shelby, with John Sandham as flag bearer, and under the command of Capt. S. D. Abbott. There was also the Avoca corps, composed of the Avoca Plumed Knights, Avoca Ladies Club and Avoca Cadets, which numbered about four hundred, with the Walnut and Marne Knights and members of clubs from Hancock and Carson, numbering about fifty more.

"One of the tableaux was represented by a large wagon drawn by four handsome horses. Upon the wagon was a large platform, handsomely draped and decorated, upon which stood a stately and beautiful young lady dressed to represent the 'Goddess of Liberty.' She carried a banner on which was inscribed, 'We Don't Want Free Trade.' Opposite the 'Goddess of Liberty' was a very tall, middle aged man dressed as 'Uncle Sam,' carrying a banner with a motto to answer that of the 'Goddess of Liberty,' inscribed, 'Not Much.' Immediately following the protection tableau, was one to represent free trade, which consisted of an old ramshackle vehicle, to which was attached a couple of spavined, ringboned and knock-kneed 'crow baits,' with old harness rope lines. In this wonderful chariot were the driver and three boys, all in rags, who looked as woebegone as they could get themselves up. They carried a large banner upon which was inscribed, 'Fre Traid.' As a take-off, it created much merriment. A juvenile tableau of Protection, followed, consisting of a platform, mounted on wheels, on which were seated a little boy and girl, dressed as the Goddess of Liberty and Uncle Sam, with appropriate mottos on the sides of their car. This was loudly cheered. The procession marched to the opera house four abreast and when the head of the column had reached the opera house the foot of the column had not come up the hill by the depot. The Harlan Cornet Band led the way, and fine martial bands from Avoca, Defiance, Portsmouth, Shelby and Irwin followed.

"A platform had been erected in the street opposite the opera house and from this the procession was reviewed by General Baker, candidate for attorney-general, and Judge Lyman, our next congressman, who each, in turn, addressed the great crowd. Judge N. W. Macy also addressed the crowd eloquently. In the large room of Lamm Brothers, good coffee and ham sandwiches were dealt out freely to the people. The transparencies were very attractive and numerous and the following mottoes were displayed:

'Brains vs. Neck,' 'Education vs. Ignorance,' 'Loyalty vs. Treason,' 'Protection vs. Free Trade,' '1860—Lyman at the Front, Pusey at Home,' '1884—Lyman Again at the Front, Pusey Lost,' 'Ohio Redeemed by 12,000 Republican Majority,' 'Affidavits for Sale by J. N. Baldwin,' 'Oscar May Want Cleveland, but We Don't,' 'Westphalia 120 Votes for Lyman,' 'On to Victory,' 'The Woods are Full of 'Em,' 'For a Pure Ballot,' 'Iowa is Solid,' 'The Boys in Blue are for Logan,' 'We Crow for Ohio,' 'Civil Service Reform,' 'English Gold Wants Free Trade,' 'Keep the Rascals Out,' 'Protect Our Home Markets,' 'Free Trade is Ireland's Curse,' 'Shall Johnny Bull Rule?' 'The Irish are With Us,' 'Democratic Taffy Soured on Pat,' 'The G. B. Party is Dead—Democracy Owes the Corpse,' 'We are for Jim and Jack,' 'For Grover's Record Ask Bro. Beecher,' 'For Liberty, but Not for Libertine,' 'No Fire-in-the-Rear Men Need Apply,' 'Botna Valley Booms for Lyman,' 'No Kangaroo Ticket for Us,' 'Ohio is Ours,' 'The Ninth Will be Redeemed,' 'Put Pusey in his Little Mint Bed,' 'No Pension to Rebels,' 'Democratic Diet After November'—Cleveland Crow, Butler Buzzard and St. John Soup.'

"There were a number of pictorial transparencies also. One represented the picture of a hideous reptile; underneath were the words 'A Copperhead,' and on the body of it were the words, 'Pusey, Cleveland, Hendricks.' Another represented an old goose, with the word, 'Hiss-s-s-s' on her beak, and underneath were the words, 'A Quack.' On the body of the goose was the single word, 'Pusey.' On the other side of it was the legend: 'This goose will be cooked November 4.' Portraits of Blaine and Logan were also shown. Lamm Brothers were thanked for the free use of their large room. D. F. Paul, who was a drummer boy in the United States army in the Civil War, played in the procession.

"The Democratic club showed excellent spirit by loaning one hundred and fifty of their torches." It was stated that the palm for the best drilled company should be properly awarded to Shelby, but that Defiance was a close second. The paper contains this interesting item: "The ladies of Harlan were especially pleased at the handsome manner in which the Shelby Club doffed their helmets at the word of command." Roger's Martial band was on hand. Henry McGinness was one of the hardest workers for the success of the occasion. Capt. O. F. Graves was praised for the splendid illumination of his store windows, also H. M. Cook for a light hung on the top of his highest tree. Miss Hille, who was the Goddess of Liberty, was highly praised for the splendid way in which she took her part, as was J. H. Bates, who got up the car and impersonated "Uncle Sam," and H. M. Locke, who drove

the horses. About fifty men, in lieu of torches, carried brooms. "There were only about half a dozen intoxicated persons in the town."

At the general election of August 7, 1854, Augustus Hall, candidate for Congress, received forty-three votes, and Rufus B. Clark had nine votes, and at the general election of August, 1856, J. L. Curtis, candidate for Congress, had forty-six votes; Augustus Hall, five votes; Samuel R. Curtis had six votes, and Samuel Jones two votes.

In 1857, forty-four votes were cast for finishing the court house at Shelbyville, and forty-seven votes against finishing it. At the election of April, 1858, thirty-seven votes were cast in favor of permitting the county judge to borrow three thousand dollars to aid in building a court house at Shelbyville, and sixty-five votes were cast against giving such permission. At the same election, sixty-two votes were cast in favor of letting stock run at large, and fifty-one votes against.

The vote for President and Vice-President in Shelby county, beginning at the election of November 2, 1856, to date, is as follows:

1856—John C. Fremont, Republican	62
James Buchanan, Democrat	19
1860—Abraham Lincoln, Republican	100
Stephen A. Douglas, Democrat	64
1864—Abraham Lincoln, Republican	61
George B. McClellan, Democrat	78
1868—U. S. Grant, Republican	153
Horatio Seymour, Democrat	129
1872—U. S. Grant, Republican	379
Horace Greeley, Democrat and Liberal.....	138
1876—R. B. Hayes, Republican	896
Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat	631
1880—James A. Garfield, Republican	1,499
W. S. Hancock, Democrat	963
1884—James G. Blaine, Republican	1,802
Grover Cleveland, Democrat	1,741
1888—Benjamin Harrison, Republican	1,714
Grover Cleveland, Democrat	1,762
1892—Benjamin Harrison, Republican	1,674
Grover Cleveland, Democrat	1,890
1896—William McKinley, Republican	2,016
William J. Bryan, Democrat	2,172

1900—	William McKinley, Republican	2,182
	William J. Bryan, Democrat	2,010
1904—	Theodore Roosevelt, Republican	2,310
	Alton B. Parker, Democrat	1,584
1908—	William H. Taft, Republican	1,973
	William J. Bryan, Democrat	1,935
1912—	William H. Taft, Republican	862
	Theodore Roosevelt, Progressive	1,061
	Woodrow Wilson, Democrat	1,819

Among the men who have served the Democratic party as county chair men have been: Thomas McDonald, G. W. Cullison, Dr. E. A. Cobb, C. F. Swift, W. F. Cleveland, O. P. Wyland, S. B. Morrissey and perhaps others. Among the Republican chairmen have been R. W. Robins, W. J. Davis (repeatedly at intervals over a very long period of years), W. Gammon, L. H. Pickard, L. C. Lewis, Dr. F. A. Bayer, A. F. Holcomb, and others.

In 1866 Hon. G. Smith Stanton, a son of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, was in Harlan during the progress of a political campaign then on in Shelby county. In his book, "When the Wildwood Was in Flower," he gives his recollections as follows:

"In the fall following my arrival in the Hawkeye state there was a hot political contest going on, and I attended one of the meetings at Harlan, the county seat of Shelby county. Speaking of Harlan, I will never forget the way they distributed the mail. The postoffice was in the hotel where I stopped. The 'postoffice' consisted of two dry goods boxes, one where you deposited the mail and the other where you got it. When the mail carrier arrived, he would hand the pouch to the postmaster, who was the proprietor of the hotel, also hostler and waiter combined. The combination postmaster, proprietor, hostler and waiter would dump the mail into one of the boxes, and whenever a citizen called for his mail he would dig into the dry goods box, look over its contents and take what mail belonged to him, and thus the mail in the early sixties was distributed in the shire-town of Shelby county.

"I naturally have heard in my life many political issues discussed, but I never heard of a nightshirt being an issue until that night at Harlan. There was a joint debate between the two opposing candidates for representative in the Legislature. The district generally went Republican. The Democratic candidate was a farmer, the Republican candidate a lawyer. The majority of

voters were farmers. Many of them had never heard of a nightshirt, let alone owning one. In the heat of a former debate the Democratic candidate had charged his opponent with being an aristocrat, in that he wore a night-shirt. The Republican candidate at first denied it, but at the Harlan meeting the Democratic candidate produced the necessary proof, and from that moment the Republican candidate's chances were doomed; in fact, if I recollect rightly, he withdrew from the contest."

CHAPTER XXIX.

SOME FORMER RESIDENTS OF SHELBY COUNTY AND THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS.

MISS ISABELLA BEATON.

Miss Isabella Beaton, for a number of years, was a resident of Harlan, where she taught music, sang in the choir of the Congregational church and was an active worker in the Christian Endeavor Society. She has become famous not only for her instrumental music on the piano, but for her musical compositions, which are now played in concert by many of the best artists and orchestras of the world. The *Musical Leader* says of her musical compositions: "Her Landler is a favorite program piece, as is her Scherzo for orchestra. A quartette for strings, arranged by her, has been played by the Bethelmer Quartette of Paris, the Wolfried DeCarle Quartette of Montreal, the Jacobsohn Quartette of Chicago, and many others. Mr. Frederick Stock, the conductor of the Thomas Orchestra, wrote of this composition: 'The Allegro Scherzando for strings is a clean as well as clever bit of musical writing.' She has met with much success with her Intermezzo, Romanze (for piano, pipe organ and violins), Improvisations, etc. Her opera, 'Anaconda,' is to be produced this year, and those who have had the opportunity to see the work in manuscript and to read the story are enthusiastic as to its future."

Miss Beaton is a graduate of Grinnell College, where she made a fine record as a student. After five years of study with Moszkowski and other masters in Berlin and Paris, she returned to America, where she completed the undergraduate course in Western Reserve University, with the degree of Master of Arts from the graduate school of that college. Besides this, may be mentioned a four-years' post-graduate course in literature and history of modern romantic and Germanic languages, doing original research work in history and physics in the department of sound. And all this intellectual power and development has been brought to bear upon her compositions and interpretations upon the piano.

Miss Beaton is now in concert and recital in all the large cities of the United States and Canada, and the musical public has already shown its ap-

preciation of her merit by assuring her a welcome seldom accorded a native artist. Miss Beaton's tour is in the hands of Marc Lagen, of New York.

HON. CYRUS BEARD.

Hon. Cyrus Beard, one of the well-known early practitioners of law in Harlan, was graduated from the law department of the State University of Iowa June 30, 1874. In 1878, after practicing law in Washington, Iowa, for a few years, he came to Harlan and practiced there until 1890, when he removed to Evanston, Wyoming, where he engaged in practice. While residing in this city he was elected justice of the supreme court of Wyoming for a term of eight years, commencing in January, 1905, and was re-elected for a like term, commencing in January, 1913, which term he is now serving. He was chief justice for the last two years of his first term and will serve again as chief justice for the last two years of his present term. Mr. Beard was a candidate for district judge in Iowa at the time that Judge N. W. Macy was nominated.

REV. PARK W. FISHER.

Rev. Park W. Fisher, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cary William Fisher, better known as C. Will Fisher, a pioneer photographer of Harlan, was born in the building in which his father had his studio. This building was about where Paul Rettig's harness shop now stands, the date of Mr. Fisher's birth being April 24, 1880. He attended the public schools of Harlan. In 1889 the family removed to Demorest, Georgia, where Mr. Fisher again entered school, completing the course at the Demorest Normal School in 1897. Between 1897 and 1907 he worked at various trades in Demorest and in Atlanta, Georgia. In 1907 he entered the Atlanta Theological Seminary, where he remained two years. Then he entered the Hartford (Conn.) Theological Seminary, where he remained one year, being graduated in 1910. At Atlanta June 7, 1910, he was married to Miss Elinor Sugg, of Tarboro, North Carolina. He and his wife then came to Hindman, Kentucky, the latter part of June, 1910, where he became instructor in manual training in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union settlement school of that city. He and his wife started a Sunday school three miles distant, on Mill creek, where he held preaching services.

As readers familiar with the book will recall, "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come" lived in the pine mountains of eastern Kentucky, on the north fork of the Kentucky river. About fifty miles westward, on the mid-

dle fork, is a place known by its inhabitants as "Hell fer Sartin." Half way between these, and a little north of them, is Hindman, the county seat of Knott county. Hindman is forty-five miles from a railroad, the nearest station being each a two-days' journey over very rough mountain roads. In this region July 15, 1910, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher started a Sunday school of one hundred and one members. They had no Sunday school literature and no lesson helps and each Sunday went only with their Bibles. The Sunday school steadily grew and at Christmas the school had on its rolls one hundred and seventy names, with an average attendance of about seventy-five each Sunday, all the little school house would seat. Through the generosity of home churches in Georgia, New York and Connecticut, these primitive mountain people were enabled to have their first Christmas tree. The little school house filled to overflowing. It was a great treat, not only for the children but for the older persons, isolated as they had been all their lives. An amusing incident is this: A friend in Florida sent a box of oranges, and one little mountaineer began eating his orange as he would an apple, peeling and all. The Sunday school grew rapidly, regardless of bad weather, mud and poor bridges, fathers and mothers coming afoot and carrying their little children two or three miles. On one occasion a dozen men met at the crossing place of the creek, where there had been only a foot log and made a bridge of logs with a plank floor, so that the children might have a sure and safe way for crossing the creek in times of frequent high water. Later one man offered to donate all the logs needed to build a "church house" and a house for the preacher. Another man donated the ground on a pretty southern hillside and others gave the use of their teams and performed labor sufficient to erect the church and parsonage. In October, 1911, Mr. Fisher found the need of funds very urgent and, armed with fifty lantern slides made from pictures taken with his own kodak while in Kentucky, he started for New England, where he met a hearty response from friends there.

Mr. Fisher has not only taught these people and their children in the Sunday school and preached to them in their rude church, but he plans for the future a small shop in which they can construct their own furniture and where men and boys may be taught the use of tools whereby they may make things for their homes; a brass band will be organized and instruction provided in domestic science, sewing, etc. Mr. Fisher has done a very helpful and creditable work and he and his wife have suffered privations of which the people in Shelby county know but little.

HON. H. W. BYERS.

One of the former residents of Shelby county, who through native ability and hard work has achieved great distinction and brought honor upon the county, is Hon. H. W. Byers, present corporation counsel for the city of Des Moines. Mr. Byers was born at Woodstock, Richland county, Wisconsin, December 25, 1856. His father, Andrew Clinton Byers, was a country doctor. His mother was Mary R. Byers.

After some years' residence in Hancock county, Iowa, Mr. Byers, in the fall of 1877, came to visit a friend of his named Heath, then residing at the town of Shelby. Soon after his arrival there Mr. Byers was taken sick with typhoid fever for some weeks. He was so well treated by the people of Shelby that he decided to remain in the county. He taught the Mort Keeney country school, afterwards teaching other country schools, one or two of which were in Westphalia township. While teaching in Westphalia, Mr. Byers became acquainted with S. H. Watters, now practicing medicine at Irwin, and then running a little drug store on the north side of the square. Mr. Byers used to come in from Westphalia on Friday night and help in the drug store on Saturday, thus becoming acquainted with the Harlan businessmen. He also was clerk in the Bechtel hardware store, which was then where the Hansen & Hansen hardware store now is. He was clerk for Blotcky Brothers on Market street also, and later for French & True, in the store known as the "Golden Opportunity," located where the Shelby County Bank now stands. For some years Mr. Byers was in business in Earling, and while at Earling determined to study law, which he did later, in the law office of Macy & Gammon at Harlan. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1888.

In his early days of practice Mr. Byers had charge of the defense in several very important and interesting criminal cases, including defense of a young Norwegian who was indicted for burning the barn of George Eokars; the defense of Cumberland, who murdered the Robertsons; and also the defense of Elmer Terrell. The young Norwegian was acquitted; Cumberland was, after several years, finally hanged, and Terrell was finally found insane and is still confined in one of the state hospitals for the insane. In the first trial of the Terrell case this defendant was found guilty of murder, but when the district judge came to pass sentence Mr. Byers objected to the sentence on the ground that Terrell was then insane, even if he was not at the time the jury found him guilty. It is likely that this is the first time that

this question had ever been raised, and the district judge held it a proper objection and called a jury to try again the question of Terrell's sanity. On the second trial the jury found Terrell insane.

The first political experience of Mr. Byers was to run for justice of the peace in Westphalia township. He ran as a Republican and was probably the first as well as the last Republican ever elected to a township office in that township. He also served as the first Republican delegate from that township ever sent to a county convention. Mr. Byers was a candidate for the lower house of the twenty-fourth General Assembly, but was defeated by Hon. J. H. Louis. Running again for the twenty-fifth General Assembly, he was elected and had the honor in the organization of this assembly to be chosen speaker pro tem by the unanimous vote of both the Democratic and Republican members of the house, by virtue of which election Mr. Byers frequently presided during the absence of Speaker Stone. He was re-elected to the twenty-sixth General Assembly, at the opening of which he was elected speaker by the unanimous vote of both the Republicans and Democrats, this being the first time in the history of the state that a speaker was chosen by a unanimous vote.

So fair and impartial was Mr. Byers in his rulings during that session of the Legislature that both the Democrats and Republicans, not only, as is the usual courtesy, voted him the gavel and chair used during the session, but also presented him with a magnificent gold watch as a token of their appreciation. In both sessions of the Legislature in which Mr. Byers served he introduced and pressed for passage many bills which became law and protected the best interests of the people in many ways, including anti-trust legislation; protecting consumers against the sale of impure meats; protecting the public against bad banking, and providing for the inspection of private banks, etc.

As attorney-general of Iowa, Mr. Byers made a most enviable record as a leader of law enforcement. For instance, he put an end to the Sunday saloon, the all-night saloon, and sturdily fought the open gambling house. For the first time in the history of the state he appeared for the state in behalf of Iowa shippers before the inter-state commerce commission. He defended in the courts assaults made on the pure food law, the pure drug act, the stock food law, the hotel inspection law, the anti-pass law, and the indeterminate sentence act, the constitutionality of all of which was questioned. He forced payment to the state of approximately one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of fees due it, more than had been collected by the office in all the previous years of its existence. He achieved much fame by his

rigorous prosecution of the Mabray gang, the greatest "bunco gang" that ever existed.

In 1908 Mr. Byers was chosen temporary chairman of the Republican state convention, held March 1, at Des Moines.

Since leaving the attorney-general's office, Mr. Byers has devoted his time to the important legal business of the city of Des Moines, as corporation counsel, and to the general practice of law in Des Moines. Upon his appointment he assisted in presenting to the supreme court the case involving the question as to whether the Des Moines Street Railway Company had a perpetual right to operate its system in the city. The supreme court finally rendered a decision in favor of the city, thus ending a controversy that had been on for nearly sixteen years.

Next to the Consolidated Gas case of New York City, the gas case of Des Moines was probably the most important rate case tried in the United States, in which Mr. Byers represented the city of Des Moines. The city council of Des Moines reduced the price of gas from one dollar to ninety cents, whereupon the gas company sought to enjoin the enforcement of the ordinance. The hearing before Judge Sloan, as master of chancery, covered a period of nearly eight months. The gas company was represented in the trial by Judge Carr, William Reed and by Mr. Doughirt, of Philadelphia, and Mr. N. T. Guernsey, of Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Guernsey is now general counsel for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The trial resulted in a complete victory for the city of Des Moines. It was twice before the supreme court of the United States, both times decided for the city, and for a third time is now finally pending there.

Mr. Byers also had charge of the condemnation of the local water plant. It was tried by three district judges, the trial covering a period of several months, the company having first tried, through the federal courts, to enjoin the city from proceeding. The case in the federal court was first heard by three federal judges sitting at Council Bluffs, and later was heard by the circuit court of appeals sitting at St. Paul, the result in each instance being favorable to the city. The case is still pending, however, awaiting favorable vote of the people on the purchase of the water plant.

An exciting case arose soon after Mr. Byers became corporation counsel, when the street railway company engaged in a controversy with its employes over the discharge of a conductor. The fight became very bitter, ending in a strike that completely tied up the street railway. Mobs were surging through the streets and riot and bloodshed were imminent. Mr.

Byers became convinced that a court of equity had jurisdiction and power to deal with this situation and to compel the operation of the street railway. Petition was accordingly prepared and filed and presented to Judge DeGraff, who signed a writ carrying out the idea of Mr. Byers. Within thirty minutes after the writ was signed and extra papers were on the streets announcing the injunction order of the court, the mob had dispersed, the streets were clear and everything was quiet. The injunction order directed obedience and compliance by a certain hour the following day. Promptly at that time the street cars began running all over Des Moines and no trouble has since occurred. Mr. Byers regards this as probably the most important service he ever rendered the city. The proceedings were entirely unusual and a great many good lawyers concluded that the court was entirely without jurisdiction. Mr. Byers, however, sustained his contention that at such times the city and public is an interested party, and that the business of the public may be protected by a court of equity.

During the term of Mr. Byers as corporation counsel, he prepared the bill enacted into law having for its purpose the abatement of the smoke nuisance. He also prepared and is enforcing an ordinance requiring the telephone and telegraph companies to pay rental to the city for the space used by their poles and wires.

For nearly twenty years the people of Des Moines living south of the Des Moines and Raccoon rivers have been asking for a safe way over the tracks of the railroads to the business part of the city. In order to reach the business portion of the city, ten thousand to fifteen thousand people must cross fifteen or twenty railroad tracks, over which travel is very dangerous. Nearly twenty years ago proceedings were brought to compel the railroads to build viaducts over their tracks, but for some reason the railroad commission of the state could never be brought to see the necessity of such viaducts, except as to four or five of the new tracks. Shortly after the appointment of Mr. Byers this viaduct matter was turned over to him, following which several hearings were had before the railroad commission. Two members of the board, Ketchum and Palmer, decided against the city, and Clifford Thorne in favor of the city. This dissenting opinion by Thorne gave Mr. Byers courage to apply for a rehearing. Pending this rehearing, he was able to secure a compromise with the railroads, and the viaducts are now in course of construction. This is likely regarded by the people of Des Moines as a large accomplishment.

Mr. Byers has found time to ally himself with the several commercial and civic leagues, and prepared petitions and ordinances providing for rest-

rooms, and, in a general way, has been devoting much time and energy to those things that tend to make Des Moines a better place in which to live.

REV. ALVA W. TAYLOR.

Rev. Alva W. Taylor is a son of Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Taylor, pioneer residents of Lincoln township, but now residing in Harlan. After attending the country schools of Lincoln township and teaching one or two terms of country school in Shelby county, he entered Drake University in 1896, from which he was graduated later. He took the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Chicago. He took part in the political campaign of 1896, espousing the cause of "free silver." While in college he was especially active in the work of the literary societies. To him belongs the honor of having, in conjunction with Prof. J. Amherst Ott and others, organized the Midland Lyceum Bureau of Des Moines, which has become one of the great lecture course and chautauqua organizations of the country.

Mr. Taylor held pastorates of the Church of Christ, commonly known as the Christian church, in two different suburbs of Chicago. Later he was pastor of the Christian church at Norwood, Cincinnati, Ohio, and subsequently at Eureka, Illinois. While pastor at Cincinnati he organized a school for boot-blacks and newsboys, and while at Eureka, Illinois, he helped to organize the first chautauqua held there, and also assisted in establishing there a camp for poor children from Chicago, and brought out there and helped care for many of them during a period of two weeks. Mr. Taylor, together with another worker named Sharp, raised an endowment for a Bible college in the State University of Missouri at Columbia, Missouri, in which Bible college Mr. Taylor has been teaching ever since its organization. He conducts a department in a religious journal known as *The Christian Evangelist*, of St. Louis, to which he contributes articles on the general topic of "Social Service." He also furnishes social service applications of the Sunday school lesson for *The Front Rank*, the Sunday school paper of the Christian church. Mr. Taylor has also found time at intervals of his very busy life to bring out a book entitled, "Social Side of Christian Missions," which has been adopted as one of the standard works by the Christian Foreign Missionary Society. Mr. Taylor is an unusually ready and eloquent speaker and frequently appears on chautauqua programs in various parts of the country.

C. M. CHRISTENSEN.

C. M. Christensen is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Chris Christensen, of Harlan, Iowa. Mr. Christensen served two terms as county recorder of Shelby county, after which he removed to Wayne, Nebraska, where he continued a real estate business, which he had developed, and also took charge of a district management for the Northwestern Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, covering a large number of counties in northeastern Nebraska, where he had charge of a large number of sub-agents. Mr. Christensen all of the time kept investing in land in Nebraska and in Minnesota. He has now relinquished the management of the insurance company business, owing to the fact that his other interests demanded his time. He now owns in the state of Minnesota eleven quarter sections of land. He has the land all leased and it is farmed according to his directions, which he executes through a graduate of the State Agricultural College of the University of Nebraska. This director receives one hundred and fifty dollars per month and, in addition, ten per cent. of the income from the farm.

S. B. MORRISSEY.

S. B. Morrissey, who is now a resident of Audubon, Iowa, spent his early life in Polk township, Shelby county, in what was then known as "Irish Ridge." He served as deputy clerk under O. P. Wyland and subsequently was elected clerk, which office he filled for two terms. He has always been active and prominent in the Democratic politics of the state and, previously, of Shelby county. In 1904 he was elected chairman of the Democratic state central committee.

MISS BESSIE BROWN.

Miss Bessie Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Brown, of Harlan, is performing a very useful service in the deaconess work of the Methodist Episcopal church. She lectures extensively and is a pleasing speaker. Miss Brown, for some years, taught in the Navajo Indian schools of New Mexico.

MRS. GUY W. SARVIS.

Mrs. Guy W. Sarvis, formerly Miss Pearle Taylor, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Taylor, of Harlan, is now at Nankin, China, engaged, to-

gether with her husband, in the work of missions. Her husband, by the way, who preached for some time in the Christian church at Harlan, had an interesting article in *The Outlook*, the well-known magazine, of some months ago, on a topic treating of conditions in China. Miss Grace Taylor has also begun missionary work in China. She is also a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Taylor.

REV. P. C. NELSON.

Rev. P. C. Nelson, linguist and evangelist, was born at Ellits Hoi, Denmark, January 28, 1868, and arrived with his parents at Avoca, Iowa, on August 2, 1872. The family first made their home in a cave in Cuppy's Grove just south of the place owned by Peter Hansen. Later the family removed to another cave in a hill just west of the place of Peter Jensen. Many a night were they awakened by the howling of wolves digging into the roof of the cave. They next lived in a little house built just west of Cuppy's bridge over the Nishnabotna river. This house was afterwards moved across that stream and later enlarged and became the permanent home of this family, which suffered much from poverty and adversity, the father dying by accident July 16, 1879, and other misfortunes following in quick succession. This was the home of T. K. Nelson, an inventive genius of whom Harlan has reason to be proud, organizer and president of the Nelson Gas Engine and Automobile Company; of Mrs. W. H. Adkins, of Minneapolis, wife of a noted violin maker and mother of a family gifted as professional musicians, and of Rev. P. C. Nelson (Christopher), now known all over this country as a linguist and evangelist.

Mr. Nelson, in the summer of 1882, herded cattle for "Bill" Moore on a ranch eight miles west of Audubon. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to Cass & McArthur, of Harlan, to learn carriage and sign painting, the firm at that time doing a large business as manufacturers of buggies, carriages, wagons and all kinds of farm machinery. It was during this apprenticeship that Mr. Nelson became interested in education, in telegraphy, and later in religious matters. He went rapidly through the grades of the Harlan schools and then taught a term of school in the school house known as the Brown school, fourteen miles southeast of Harlan. In June, 1889, he preached his first sermon in the Trotter school house, five miles southeast of Harlan, and in the same summer preached several times in Cuppy's Grove, Bowman's Grove and Harlan, then going to the Baptist Seminary at Chicago. From Chicago in 1890 he went to Denison University, Granville, Ohio, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Philosophy in 1897.

In 1902 he graduated from the Rochester Theological Seminary at Rochester, New York. As a student he especially distinguished himself in the languages, acquiring a good knowledge of Latin, Greek, French, German, Dutch, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Japanese, Hebrew, Aramaic, the Scandinavian languages, and others. He has a reading knowledge of twenty-five languages and can conduct religious services in several of them. While at Rochester he was translator for the Vick Seed Company, which all pioneers of Shelby county will remember and which at that time did a large business necessitating the use of fifteen foreign languages. He was tutor in Latin and Greek at Denison University and conducted a school of modern languages in one of the New York universities. For a number of years he took regularly more than a dozen foreign periodicals, receiving these in exchange for a paper in which he conducted the department of missions.

June 16, 1895, Mr. Nelson married Miss Myrtle Emma Garmong, a classmate, who afterwards attended Shepardson College at Granville, Ohio. Their daughter, May, has traveled with her father and is assistant as pianist in some of their big union meetings. Their eldest son, Merrill, is a student for the ministry.

Mr. Nelson has been pastor of Baptist churches in Iowa, Ohio and Pennsylvania. He has given nearly eleven years to evangelistic work, in which he has been conspicuously successful in many of the widely separated states of the Union. During the summer he uses a large chautauqua tent with a seating capacity of one thousand five hundred. In the colder months he uses specially constructed tabernacles, opera houses and other large buildings. His sermons are published far and wide, and he enjoys intimate acquaintance with thousands of the leading men in different walks of life all over the United States. He ascribes his remarkable achievements to the grace of God and the grace of hard, incessant toil.

It seems almost outside the realm of possibility that two Shelby county boys, at one time classmates in the Harlan public schools and for years making their homes within a block of each other, should become joined in a great life work, such as spreading the gospel to the multitudes by preaching and singing. And yet this has come to pass in the remarkable careers of Evangelist P. C. Nelson and Professor Garmong.

J. P. GARMONG.

J. P. Garmong, singer, traveler and lecturer, was born near Port Royal, Virginia, July 27, 1875, the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Garmong, of Des

Moines, Iowa. He was educated in the Harlan schools, graduating from the Harlan high school June 2, 1893. The family moved to Des Moines the same year. There young Garmong ran a candy shop, was clerk in a grocery, also in a hardware store. He then worked at the carpenter trade with his father, who was a contractor and builder. In 1894-5 he taught school in Dallas and Madison counties. He entered Drake University in 1898 and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in June, 1902. In the fall of 1902 he entered, as a sophomore, the Denison and Gross Medical College. He was converted while yet a boy and united with the First Baptist church of Harlan, later identifying himself with the Des Moines churches. In music he was a pupil of Dean Howard, of Drake University, and of noted teachers in Chicago. Being a natural singer and reader, he was in great demand not only during his college days but afterwards as an evangelistic singer. As an organizer and inspirational leader of song he has few superiors and for more than twelve years he has labored as a singing evangelist from coast to coast and from the lakes to the gulf. With a noted evangelist he made, in 1906-1908, a tour around the world. One of his experiences was the great San Francisco earthquake. He went by way of Hawaii, the Philippines, and the Fiji islands. Of this time he spent one year in New Zealand; six months in Australia, and two months in India, visiting, enroute, Java, Singapore and Burmah, touring Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor, Greece, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, France and the British Isles. He had thrilling experiences in New Zealand, Australia and Java. He was robbed at Jerusalem. He swam in the Dead Sea, in the sea of Galilee and in the Jordan. In Constantinople he was taken for a spy and arrested. Recently he has taken a course in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, and since September 1, 1914, has labored with his brother-in-law, Evangelist P. C. Nelson, a Cuppy's Grove boy, as director of music in evangelistic campaigns.

CAPT. GEORGE SABIN GIBBS.

Many citizens of Harlan will recall how many a time they saw a bright active boy marching a crowd of his fellows up and down the streets of Harlan, putting them through various military evolutions. It is no wonder that this boy subsequently achieved much distinction as a soldier. Captain Gibbs was born December 14, 1875, at Harlan and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Gibbs, who were both very early residents of Harlan, Mr. Gibbs being one of the best known pioneer merchants, also serving at one time as a member of the board of supervisors of Shelby county. Graduating from the

Harlan high school in the class of 1892, Captain Gibbs entered the State University of Iowa, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1897. This university gave him the degree of Master of Science in 1901. He became an associate of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and is a graduate of the Army Signal School of 1912. His first real military experience was in the cadet battalion at the State University of Iowa, where he was a private, corporal, first sergeant and first lieutenant.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Captain Gibbs left Shelby county, May 3, 1898, for Camp McKinley, Des Moines, Iowa, in command of a draft of recruits from Shelby county to join the Iowa volunteers. He, himself, enlisted as a private in Company C, Fifty-first Iowa Volunteer Infantry, being mustered May 30, 1898. He was promoted quartermaster sergeant on same date, and on June 3, 1898, as a first-class sergeant and ordered to San Francisco, California. On June 26, 1898, he sailed for the Philippines as first sergeant United States Volunteer Signal Corps on the steamship "Indiana" as a member of General MacArthur's expedition, landing at Cavite, Philippine islands, July 31. He participated in the campaign against the Spanish forces at the battle of Manila, and was commended for "especially gallant and meritorious conduct in action." January 13, 1899, he was promoted second lieutenant of volunteers and on June 8, 1900, as first lieutenant. He participated in twenty-nine battles and skirmishes of the Philippine insurrection, while engaged in building and operating military telegraph and cable lines. He had the honor of serving on the staffs of Brig.-Gen. Charles King, Major-Gen. Arthur MacArthur and Major-Gen. Henry W. Lawton.

After two years and seven months of Philippine service, Captain Gibbs was returned to San Francisco, but at the end of three months he was selected to build the government telegraph line through north central Alaska, where he had many thrilling adventures and suffered many severe hardships, during which time he constructed some five hundred miles of line and traveled on foot with a dog team and sled over three thousand miles, the work occupying two years and two months' time. On February, 1901, he was appointed first lieutenant of the Signal Corps in the Regular Army, and was promoted to the grade of captain March 2, 1903. He was then ordered to Washington, D. C., and was on duty in the office of the chief signal officer of the army for nearly three years.

When the disturbance arose in Cuba in 1906, Captain Gibbs was sent

there in command of the signal troops of that army, and for two years, until April 1, 1909, was the chief signal officer of the Army of Cuban Pacification. As such he was adviser to the department of telegraphs of the provisional Cuban government and superintended the installation of a chain of high-power wireless telegraph stations. He then went to Fort Omaha as post and constructing quartermaster, commissary, etc., for one year, followed by two years at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. When the Mexican situation became threatening in the spring of 1911, he was sent to San Antonio, Texas, to command the field company of signal troops with General Carter's division. Returning from Texas in the fall of 1911, he completed the course at the Army Signal School in the class of 1912. In September of the same year he was transferred to the command of the field company of signal troops at the Presidio of San Francisco. In May, 1913, that command was hurriedly transferred to the Hawaiian islands for permanent station, and upon arrival at Honolulu Captain Gibbs, in addition to his duties as commander of the field signal troops, was detailed as department signal officer of the Hawaiian department, and officer in charge of the fire control installation at the coast defense fortifications.

For his skill in laying and concealing wires by means of which communication might be made between points of the field, Captain Gibbs was especially complimented by General Funston. It is safe to say that no one in the magnificent fortifications which the United States has established on the Hawaiian islands is better acquainted with them and their practical operation than Captain Gibbs who once marched his boys' company on the streets of Harlan.

JOHN KUHL.

John Kuhl is the son of Valentine Kuhl and Clara (Kramer) Kuhl, pioneers of Westphalia township, where they settled in 1874. John Kuhl was educated in the public schools of Harlan, and was graduated from the commercial department of St. John's University, and attended Notre Dame University for one year. After his mother's death in 1885 he worked on the home farm and in the spring of 1886 he accepted a position with a harness and implement dealer of Earling, buying the business in the fall of 1889 and selling it in 1891, immediately thereafter locating at Randolph, Nebraska. In company with others, Mr. Kuhl operated a line of harness stores at Randolph, Pender, Belden, Wausa and Bloomfield, Nebraska. After 1896 he gave his attention to buying and selling of farm lands and the supervision of his own lands in Nebraska and Oklahoma. He was elected director of the

Randolph State Bank in 1911 and director of the Indian Territory Building and Loan Association of Durant, Oklahoma. He was a passenger on the steamship "Carpathia," in April, 1912, and witnessed the rescue of the passengers of the "Titanic," after which he continued his trip to Europe. He visited Brazil, Argentine, Chile, Peru and Panama in 1913. In the fall of 1906 he was elected to the Nebraska State Legislature as a Democrat, the Legislature at that time being Republican. He was a member of the committees on judiciary, revenue and taxation, and banks and banking. Subsequently Mr. Kuhl was chairman of the committee on privileges and elections. While in the Legislature he was a member of the joint committee of the House and Senate to draft new banking laws, embodying the principle of guaranty of deposits, which feature had been promised in the Democratic platform of Nebraska. This law was subsequently upheld by the supreme court of the United States without division. Mr. Kuhl also made a motion in caucus looking to the taking of appointment of standing committees from the speaker, and giving the selection of committees to a committee on committees, selected by the caucus of the dominant party, a rule which was subsequently adopted by the national House of Representatives and first suggested there by Senator Norris of Nebraska, then a member of the national house, following its adoption by the Legislature of Nebraska. His highest political honor came to him when he was chosen speaker of the thirty-second session of the House of Representatives of Nebraska. He organized the Nebraska Legislative League, was elected first president of the league, composed of members of territorial and state legislatures of Nebraska, past and present, also governors, past and present. The society holds a reunion every year and is in a flourishing condition.

REV. JOHN W. GEIGER.

Rev. John W. Geiger for a number of years was probably the best pulpit orator of Harlan, where he filled the pulpit of the Congregational church. Since leaving Harlan he has become very prominent in the Woodmen of the World, and in 1912 was elected head consul for the state of Iowa. He has lectured widely.

F. W. HANNA.

F. W. Hanna is the son of James S. Hanna, of Defiance, and brother of Mayor James R. Hanna, of Des Moines. Mr. Hanna for a number of years was a resident of various parts of Shelby county, subsequently study-

ing civil engineering. He now holds a very important position as civil engineer in the United States reclamation service.

C. DURANT JONES.

C. Durant Jones for a number of years was a pastor at Irwin, Iowa, and soon became prominent in the national Prohibition party, in 1912 receiving the nomination for governor of Iowa on that ticket. He is also largely interested and the leading spirit in a large system of chautauquas, which he manages successfully. There are four hundred of these, known as the "Jones System." He now resides at Perry, Iowa.

GEORGE A. LUXFORD.

George A. Luxford, the son of Mr. and Mrs. James T. Luxford, of Harlan, was born in LaSalle county, Illinois, November 16, 1876. His education was received in the country schools of Shelby county and in the Defiance town schools, one year of preparatory work at Drake University and in the State University of Iowa, where he was graduated from the law school in 1909, and from the liberal arts department in 1910. While in the university, Mr. Luxford took much interest in debating and was a member of two victorious teams, that which won the decision unanimously for Iowa against the University of Illinois in 1907 and that which won the debate unanimously for Iowa against the University of Wisconsin in 1908. Mr. Luxford was county superintendent of schools of Shelby county for two terms, following J. B. Shorett, now a prominent attorney of Seattle. Mr. Luxford is now assistant attorney of the city and county of Denver, Colorado.

HON. GUY H. MARTIN.

Hon. Guy H. Martin was born August 1, 1866, in Lancaster, Keokuk county, Iowa. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Martin. Coming to Shelby county, he attended the country schools and did two years' work in the Harlan high school, working for his board in the Carl furniture store part of the time and teaching the sixth grade in the Harlan schools the remainder of the time that he attended school. He taught slightly more than five years in the schools of Shelby county. The last of his school work was as principal of the Irwin schools.

Under the direction of attorneys Smith and Cullison, he devoted his

spare time for a period of two years reading law. He afterwards engaged in the practice of law at Spencer, Iowa, becoming county attorney of Clay county, Iowa. From 1894 to 1899 he was mayor of Spencer, and in 1906 he was candidate for district judge of the fourteenth judicial district of Iowa, and was defeated by the narrow margin of two votes. For the purpose of bettering the health of his family and of practicing law in a country where growth and development were on a large scale and where litigation promised greater remuneration, he removed to Sandpoint, Idaho, in 1907. In 1912 he assisted in the organization of the Progressive party in Idaho and became its candidate for governor of the state. Notwithstanding the fact that the supreme court of Idaho denied the Progressive electors a place on the ballot, and despite the fact that there were no legislative and county tickets of the party nominated, he polled over 26,000 votes in a total of ninety thousand, carrying his own county by a handsome majority, and defeating his Democratic opponent by a one thousand six hundred majority in the home county of this opponent, and his Republican opponent by a two thousand five hundred majority in his own county. His campaign extended over a period of thirty-eight days only and in it he championed particularly the creation of a public utilities commission, higher valuation of utility properties, the exemption from taxes on a part of the improvements upon real estate, the short ballot, the initiative, referendum and recall, and the one-house legislature, composed of a small number of legislators.

Neither of the old parties in Idaho championed any of these reforms. He was confronted in the last part of the campaign with the combined fight against him of both the Democrats and Republicans.

EDWARD P. NOBLE.

Edward P. Noble, now a resident of Chicago, Illinois, has been long associated with many of the important movements having for their purpose the betterment of Harlan and Shelby county. He, for many years, bought grain in the county, and subsequently resided on his farm a mile south of Harlan. For many years he has shown unusual ability and skill as an artist. He it was who furnished all of the designs for the decorations on the Shelby county court house. For the last few years Mr. Noble has devoted himself exclusively to the designing of special letter heads, coats of arms, book plates, trade marks, monograms and lodge work, in all of which departments of art he excels. He now fills orders for many of the leading men of Chicago as

well as for patrons all over the United States. The special design constituting the frontispiece of this history is one furnished by Mr. Noble.

REV. H. F. PORTERFIELD.

Rev. H. F. Porterfield was for some time a few years ago pastor of the First Baptist church of Harlan. He subsequently became Democratic candidate for the Legislature in Page county, making an extraordinary good race. Having had some acquaintance in Indiana with Vice-President Marshall, he secured the appointment of deputy internal revenue collector for the southern district of Iowa, with headquarters at Council Bluffs.

CHESLEY ROGERS.

Chesley Rogers, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Rogers, of Harlan, was brought up in Harlan. He attended the Harlan schools and became interested in drawing and art when these subjects began to be introduced in the schools. He followed up his special taste along these lines securing a position with a Cedar Rapids firm and subsequently going to the city of Des Moines, where he now resides. He is engaged in different phases of commercial art and is making a fine reputation for himself, doing work for many leading business men of Des Moines and for patrons widely scattered over the country.

C. H. WHITNEY.

C. H. Whitney was brought up in Union township, Shelby county. He taught the country schools, subsequently entering the law department of the State University of Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1890. He entered upon the practice of law at Harlan with his brother, J. B. Whitney, under the firm name of Whitney Brothers, later moving to Hartington, Nebraska. He became county judge, a position which he held for several years. He became prominent in Democratic politics of the state of Nebraska and was nominated for attorney-general of the state. He now resides in California.

RAY F. WEIRICK.

Ray Floyd Weirick, after graduation from the Harlan high school, entered the Iowa State College at Ames, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Science, later entering Harvard University, taking a specially arranged

course in the post-graduate school of landscape architecture. In the spring of 1914 he was granted the professional degree of Civil Engineer by the Iowa State College. In 1911 he made a tour of five and one-half months under commissions of the governor of the state and mayor of Des Moines, through practically all of Europe, to investigate the matter of city planning and landscape architecture. Previous to entering college, Mr. Weirick spent most of his time in nurseries, part of the time with W. M. Bomberger, of Harlan, and also in engineering service for about a half dozen different railways. Leaving college, he was employed for a time in the office of the park commission of Kansas City, Missouri. Later he was private secretary to Ira G. Hedrick, an eminent consulting engineer of Kansas City. One winter he spent traveling through the South, making investigations along the line of his work. For four years he served the city of Des Moines as consulting landscape architect, at the same time maintaining a private practice covering the entire state. At present he is engaged exclusively in private practice with offices in the Citizens National Bank building of Des Moines, Iowa.

DEMAIN LEDWICH.

Demain Ledwich, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ledwich, was educated in the city schools of Harlan and in the Harlan high school. Mr. Ledwich early exhibited fine talent as a business man, accountant and bookkeeper, receiving his training in the pioneer lumber yard of his father, Thomas Ledwich, at Harlan. Later he went to the city of Omaha, where he became the head of a very large wholesale and retail lumber yard which he yet owns and manages. He has been very successful in his business, which he follows steadily and with a broad view of its future.

W. A. YODER.

W. A. Yoder is a son of Rev. Yoder, a former pastor of the Dunkard church located about four miles east of Harlan. Mr. Yoder was brought up in Center township, attended the country schools and later became a student in the University of Nebraska, from which he graduated. Coming to Omaha, he was elected county superintendent of the schools of Douglas county, in which the city of Omaha is situated. He has held the office successfully for ten years and was re-elected last fall. He started his educational career by holding the position of superintendent of schools at Florence, Nebraska.

MISS FLORA GROAT.

Miss Flora Groat is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Groat, of Irwin, Iowa. Miss Groat was brought up in Shelby county, attended the rural schools here, taught school in the country and in the city schools of Harlan. Subsequently she secured a position in the Seattle schools at the time that A. B. Warner was superintendent at Tacoma, Washington, and through whose efforts, to some extent, she secured her position. Miss Groat was recently re-elected, at a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, to a position that is unique, at least so far as Iowa schools are concerned. She deals with delinquent and backward children only, who can not properly be cared for in the regular departments of the city schools of Seattle. She has taken special work in New York City, and perhaps elsewhere, to fit her particularly for her duties.

HON. H. P. BURKE.

Hon. H. P. Burke, son of John T. and Clara J. Burke, was born in Monona county, Iowa, April 28, 1874. When six years old Judge Burke's parents came to Shelby county, where he grew to manhood. He attended the country schools of Douglas township until fifteen years of age, then entered the Harlan high school and graduated in the class of 1893. He thereupon taught country schools in Shelby county in 1894-95 and at the same time read law in the office of Byers & Lockwood, of Harlan. In January, 1896, he was admitted to the bar of Iowa and in July, 1896, to the bar of Colorado. He again taught school in Shelby county in 1896-97. He was employed in the law offices of Byers & Lockwood and G. W. Cullison until June 1, 1898, when he enlisted in Company Twelve, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, where he served as corporal, until mustered out October 17, 1898, at Lexington, Kentucky. He then came back to Mr. Cullison's office where he remained until July, when he was called to Rocky Ford, Colorado, by the death of his father. After arriving there, he began the practice of law in December of that year. He was appointed clerk of the district court of Logan county, Colorado, in January, 1901, and served until January, 1903, when he returned to the practice of law. He was married on March 6, 1904, to Miss Rose Sanner at Wyoming, Illinois. They have no children.

Mr. Burke soon attracted attention as an attorney and quickly made friends. In November, 1906, he was elected judge of the thirteenth district of Colorado, including the counties of Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick,

Washington and Yuma, for a term of six years. He was elected by one thousand three hundred majority on the Republican ticket, running far ahead of the other candidates and when he took his seat he had the honor of being the youngest judge in the state. He was re-elected in November, 1912, running three thousand votes ahead of his ticket. He ran on the Republican ticket, which was the minority ticket of the district, his opponent running on the Democratic and Progressive tickets. The three parties polled a total of 12,502 votes in these counties, and only 3,669 of these were Republican, hence approximately 3,000 votes or one out of every three who voted either the Progressive or Democratic tickets, must have scratched for Judge Burke. In two counties his vote exceeded the combined strength of the Democrats and Progressives. He was elected by a majority of two hundred and forty-six. In 1910 and 1912, and in 1914, he was urged by many influential leaders of the Republican party to become a candidate of the party for governor of Colorado, and could undoubtedly have had the nomination. He absolutely refused, however, much preferring the work of a trial judge. It is also interesting to know that in a primary of its own held by the State Bar Association of Colorado to select a candidate for judge of the supreme court, out of eighty-four candidates voted for, Judge Burke, on the first ballot, stood seventh. As a judicial official he is noted for the great speed with which business is cared for consistent with justice and he is always "boss of the court."

DR. THOMAS A. BURCHAM.

Dr. Thomas A. Burcham was born July 6, 1881, at Harlan, and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Burcham, his mother being a daughter of J. W. Chatburn, the famous pioneer miller of Shelby county, prominent in the early political and religious life of the county. Entering the Harlan high school, Doctor Burcham graduated in June, 1902, and in the fall of that year entered Drake University, from the medical department of which he was graduated in June, 1906. While Doctor Burcham was in Drake University, he was president of the freshman class and a famous member of the football teams of the university for four years, beginning in 1902. He began playing football on the Harlan high school team. In 1905 he was captain of the team. In one of the games against the University of Michigan he had the honor of making, by a drop kick from the field, the only score made by his team. He was a member of the spring track teams of the university for four years, beginning in 1903. After he graduated from the university he served one year in the Iowa Methodist Hospital as interne from June, 1906, to June,

1907. In 1908-9 he served as county physician of Polk county and also did general practice in medicine and surgery. After serving as county physician, he pursued the general practice of medicine and surgery in the city of Des Moines. At the present time he has charge of the X-ray department at the Iowa Methodist Hospital and is also a member of the staff of physicians of that hospital, which position he has had for three years. In 1911 he took the examination for the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States army and in June, 1911, received a commission in the army. When the Sixth Cavalry, stationed at Fort Des Moines, was ordered to the Mexican border in February, 1911, he was ordered on active duty as surgeon at Fort Des Moines, which position he yet holds.

Following his graduation from Drake, Doctor Burcham studied in and visited the larger clinics in Chicago, and took some special work in X-ray at St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minnesota, under the celebrated Doctors Mayo, and also attended their surgical clinics. Doctor Burcham is a member of the Polk County, Iowa, and American Medical Associations, and is now living at Ft. Des Moines as a surgeon of the United States army.

B. S. ASQUITH.

B. S. Asquith, the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Asquith, was brought up in Lincoln township and attended the country schools there. Subsequently he was graduated from the State Normal School at Cedar Falls, taught for some time in the Harlan schools and later in eastern Iowa. Entering the State University of Iowa, he was graduated from that institution, soon after being chosen to a position as teacher of history in the Council Bluffs high school. He was very successful in his work, so that in a few years he became principal of that high school, a position which he now holds successfully.

ALLAN PETERSON.

Allan Peterson was born in Shelby county, October 11, 1877, and attended the rural schools of Shelby county and a normal school at Atlantic. In 1898 he began teaching in the rural schools in Monroe township. He taught two years in district No. 2 and three winters in district No. 3, his home district. In 1900 he entered the Iowa State Teachers' College at Cedar Falls, Iowa, and graduated there in 1903. He was then elected superintendent of schools at Randolph, Iowa, where he remained for three years. He

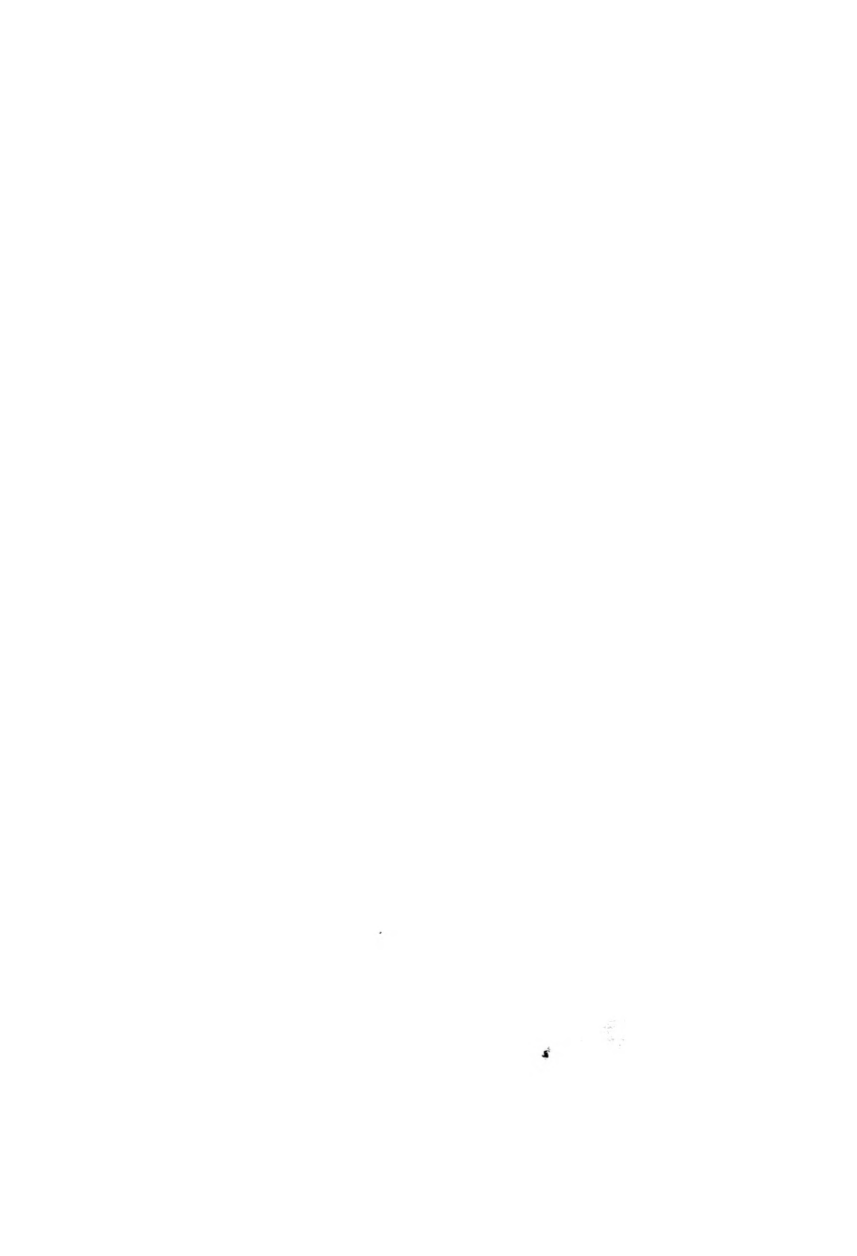
came to Des Moines in the fall of 1906 to take charge of the department of physics at East Des Moines high school, to which he had been elected, a position which he yet holds. This is one of the largest high schools in the state, with an enrollment which this year will be over one thousand, in what is undoubtedly the finest high school building in the state, costing six hundred thousand dollars, and thoroughly equipped in every department.

MISS ELIZABETH REYNOLDS.

Elizabeth Reynolds, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Reynolds, attended the public schools of Harlan and graduated from the Harlan high school in the class of 1891. She subsequently taught school and later went to Washington, D. C., where for some time she was secretary to a member of the House of Representatives. At present she is employed in the office of the permanent headquarters of the Democratic national committee, and it is her duty to look after the office, take care of callers, dictate work to stenographers, plan their work for them, and in many other ways to be self useful in the work of the national committee.

BISHOP JOHN W. ROBINSON.

Bishop John Wesley Robinson is a son of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Robinson, early pioneers of Harlan and Shelby county. He was born January 1, 1854, at Moulton, Iowa; attended the public schools of Harlan; later became interested in journalism, entering the printing establishment of the *Shelby Republican*, where he became exceedingly skillful and useful in the editorial department, holding the position of foreman for a number of years, earning for himself the reputation of being a very careful, earnest and industrious workman. At eighteen years of age, he was converted, and a few months later, being firmly convinced that he was called to preach, he attended the Bible Institute. In 1876 he was admitted to the Des Moines conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1877 he preached as a student at Chapman, Nebraska, and in 1878-9 at Cass, Illinois. Three years later he went to India, having in the meanwhile obtained his divinity degree from Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. Bishop Thoburn found a place for him in north India, and he set sail for India from New York, in 1882. For eight years he preached in the English-speaking churches, and now, at first assisting Bishop Parker in the work of the press, for his previous experiences at Harlan stood him in good stead, and later doing ev



work in the vernacular and editing the religious journal, *The Star of India*. He was also agent for the Methodist Publishing House at Lucknow, 1893-5, 1905-6, 1907-8 and 1911. In 1900-02 he was the treasurer of the Mission's India Famine Relief Fund; secretary of the India Epworth League, 1900-4; secretary of the Bishop Thoburn special fund, 1906-7, 1908-12; editor of *Kaebab-i-Hind*, 1896-1898-99, 1902-4, 1905-12; superintendent of the Oudh district, 1900-12; delegate to the general conference, 1904, 1908, 1912. At the general conference held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in May, 1912, he was elected missionary bishop for southern Asia, the nominating speech for him being made by Dr. Adna B. Leonard. The nomination was seconded by M. K. Muskerjee, of the North India conference, in the following address, which well indicates the regard in which Bishop Robinson is held by the people of India, who know him:

"I want to take the floor this afternoon to second the motion of Doctor Leonard. I want to second the name of John Wesley Robinson, district superintendent of one of the largest districts in Indian Methodism. I want to speak concerning the work he has done in India. When he went from America to India he was made the pastor of one of our largest English-speaking churches in India—Lucknow. The membership had diminished very greatly and Doctor Robinson was put in that position in that difficult place and he built up the church wonderfully. It was so filled that at the time of the second hymn you could not get a seat. He remained pastor eight years, was made a district superintendent, and has done that work very satisfactorily. He was the agent of one of our biggest plants in India, the publishing house in Lucknow. He has been for more than twenty years, if I am not mistaken, the editor of our church publishing interests, and you must bear in mind that he knows the vernacular very well indeed. He is truly a fluent speaker, and may I say that I voice the feelings of the ministerial and lay members of the North India and Northwest India conferences when I stand here and say that almost all the lay and clerical members wish that John Wesley Robinson be returned to India as a missionary bishop. And I wish to emphasize that point. I do not wish to make any comparisons, but I know how the men feel in India, and understand that if you send out a man he wants our confidence and love in every sense of the word. And I wish to make this further statement that John Wesley Robinson in India is looked upon not as an American, but as an Indian. (Laughter and much applause.) We are asking of you for a bishop who is to us as good as an Indian. (Laughter continued.) And I beseech you in the name of the North India and Northwest India conference to give us John Wesley Robinson." (Applause.)

The total number of votes cast was seven hundred and thirty-nine, of which John Wesley Robinson received six hundred and eighty-six.

The territory over which Doctor Robinson has jurisdiction as a missionary bishop includes a large section of India, including the large city of Bombay, the city of Calcutta, the city of Lucknow, and the city of Rangoon. It also includes the Malay peninsula, the islands of Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Philippines, the Celebes and other islands.

J. G. MYERLY.

At one time J. G. Myerly was a resident of Harlan, where he practiced law. He has, however, resided for many years in the city of Des Moines, where he served for several years as postmaster of that city, and was a candidate before the last primary for the Republican nomination for Congress.

MISS ELIZABETH WYLAND.

It is no small honor for Shelby county to have two of her young people engaged as instructors in what is probably the finest high school building in Iowa, the East Des Moines high school. Elsewhere, the author of this history has referred to the work of Allan Peterson. Another department of the high school is now and has been for some time in the charge of Miss Elizabeth Wyland, a graduate of the Harlan high school and of Grinnell College. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Wyland.

LIEUT. RICHARD BOOTH.

Lieut. Richard Booth is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Booth, and grandson of N. Booth. Lieutenant Booth, after graduation from the Harlan high school, was appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and passed his examinations successfully for admission to this institution. He made a splendid record for himself as a student in the academy and is now an officer in the United States navy.

ESTELLA WYLAND.

Estella Wyland, the daughter of Hon. and Mrs. C. J. Wyland, attended the public schools of Harlan, and then spent one year in Wellesley College. Subsequently she taught in the Harlan high school very successfully. Some

years later she was married to Mr. Chatterton, who subsequently became governor of Wyoming.

H. P. NIELSEN.

H. P. Nielsen attended the public schools of Shelby county and subsequently entered the University of Nebraska, from which he was graduated. He for several years held the principalship of the high school at Hastings, Nebraska, and was president of one of the large teachers' associations of Nebraska. Subsequently he was city superintendent of the schools of Harlan and is now superintendent of the schools of Glenwood, Iowa.

DOUGLAS ROGERS.

Douglas Rogers, the son of Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Rogers of Cuppy's Grove, and grandson of Dr. W. J. Johnston of Cuppy's Grove, attended the public schools of Monroe township and the Harlan high school, later entering the law department of the State University of Iowa, and was graduated. He began the practice of law at Manning, Iowa, and is now the Democratic candidate for the House at Des Moines, and will undoubtedly be elected.

J. D. CAUGHRAN.

J. D. Caughran, who was born in Iowa, and came to the town of Shelby in 1872, was for many years a prominent citizen of the county and leader in the Republican party. Later he moved to the city of Tacoma, Washington, where he achieved much distinction. He became a member of the city council of Tacoma and handled the first wheat shipped abroad from that point, consisting of one million bushels. He went into partnership with D. B. Sheller, a former resident of Harlan, in the abstract business. He was a member of the Washington Legislature during the years of 1891-2. Mr. Caughran went to Tacoma in 1885. He previously to that time had been in the grain, lumber and banking business at Shelby for thirteen years. He had served as lieutenant in the Civil War.

SHELBY TOWNSHIP.

For the following splendid record of the young people of Shelby township the author is indebted to Miss May Brown, herself a graduate of the Shelby high school and of the Iowa State College at Ames, and for several years a successful principal of the Harlan high school. The achievements

of these young people certainly reflect great credit on the community and on the schools of Shelby.

Albert Stevens was a member of the first graduating class of the Shelby high school. This was in 1886. After this he spent several years teaching school. He then pursued a course in the Philadelphia Medical School, completing it in 1892. He located at Hancock, Iowa, and has been one of Pottawattamie county's successful physicians.

Frank Allen, after finishing the course of the Shelby high school (1893), went to Iowa City and took a course in medicine at the State University of Iowa. He has practiced medicine in several different places with success. He is now located at Jordan, Iowa.

William Bullock, another alumnus of the Shelby high school (1894), completed a course in medicine at the Iowa State University and is a practicing physician at Lake View, Iowa.

Adelaide Dutcher-Curtis attended school in Shelby. Before entirely completing the course, she entered the State University of Wisconsin at Madison and was graduated as a Bachelor of Science in 1897. She then took a four-year medical course at the Johns Hopkins Medical School of Baltimore, Maryland. After completing her hospital training she located in Syracuse, New York and is one of the successful physicians of Syracuse.

Hugh Linn was a member of the class of 1898 from Shelby high school. He worked his way through Simpson College, then went to Chicago and worked his way through the medical school of Northwestern University. After a year's hospital work, he sailed as a medical missionary to Bidar, India, where he is doing a wonderful work among the natives.

Fred Buckley, of the Shelby high school, class of 1899, studied several years in the Iowa State University, completing his medical course at the Northwestern University of Chicago. He practiced several years at Broken Bow, Nebraska, then made his permanent location at Beatrice, Nebraska, where he has a large and growing practice.

Julius C. Peters went to Colorado and entered the State University at Boulder. He made a special study of irrigation projects from a legal standpoint. After his graduation from the law department he located at Great Falls, Montana.

William Pomeroy finished the Shelby high school in 1896. He took a course in law at the State University of Iowa, receiving his diploma in 1903. He is located at Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Ralph Pryor, after graduation from Shelby high school entered the State

University of Nebraska and he was graduated from the law department in 1904. He is now one of Shelby county's successful farmers.

Ed Wunder is also an alumnus of the law department of Nebraska State University. He is practicing at Fairbury, Nebraska.

William Paer, of the class of 1904, completed a course in veterinary science and surgery at Kansas City Veterinary College in 1912 and is practicing his profession at Malvern, Iowa.

Roy Buckley, of Shelby high school, class of 1901, took a complete course of dentistry at Northwestern University. He is also located at Beatrice, Nebraska.

Ray Morton completed a course in dentistry at the Iowa State University in 1901. He is a practicing dentist at Mason City, Iowa. He was a famous football player.

Loren Pomeroy, of the class of 1898 Shelby high school, took his work in the Chicago Dental School. He is a practicing dentist at Avoca, Iowa.

Henry Wunder finished the Shelby high school in 1904. He studied in Iowa State University, Nebraska State University and University of Wisconsin. He is now county recorder of Shelby county.

Elmer McCausland went from his father's farm near Shelby to school at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon. After graduation here, he went to Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, where he took further work. For several years he was an instructor in the engineering department in this same school. He afterwards went to Seattle, Washington, as instructor in the State University there. Several years ago he accepted a life deanship of the Engineering College in the University of Missouri, at Columbia.

Watson Keeney finished the Shelby high school in 1894 and entered one of the state normal schools at Oneida, New York. After completing his normal training he began teaching in one of the many suburbs of New York City. He continued his special training in New York University, from which he was given the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy. He holds a life position in the New York city schools.

Bessie Benham, after completing the work of the Shelby high school, taught several terms in the rural schools of Shelby county. She spent three years taking work in the College of Liberal Arts at Iowa State University. She then took special kindergarten and primary work at the Armour Institute in Chicago. For nearly ten years she has been a successful teacher in the schools of Seattle, Washington.

Irene Savage completed practically all the work of the Shelby high school, but lacked a few weeks of graduation. She then went to Penn Col-

lege at Oskaloosa where she continued her education about two years. After teaching awhile, she went to Cedar Falls and completed the primary training course there. After this she was elected to a position in the schools of Denver, Colorado. She has been a very successful teacher there for the past fourteen years and practically has a life position.

Minnie Krukenberg finished the Shelby high school in 1903 and that fall entered the University of Nebraska. She was graduated here from the College of Liberal Arts and from the Teachers' College. Since then she has taught successfully in several high schools of Nebraska. The past two years she has had charge of the normal training department in the Council Bluffs, Iowa, high school.

Alice Frum after completing the work of the Shelby high school, studied two years in the State University of Iowa, then went to Nebraska State University from which she was graduated (in 1910), as Bachelor of Arts. She also completed the work in the Teachers' College. She won Phi Beta Kappa honors, and carried off a scholarship in American history. After teaching one year she spent several months in Europe. She is now teaching in the Shelby high school.

Sadie Barrett was graduated from the Shelby high school in 1904. She then went to Cedar Falls where she completed a course in special primary work. After several years of successful teaching she was elected to the position of primary teacher in the Council Bluffs, Iowa, city schools. She is now doing her sixth year's work there.

Marie Luers-Craven, of the class of 1893 of the Shelby high school, entered Simpson College. Before completing her work she went to California where she entered Leland Stanford University, graduating therefrom in 1903. She is now teaching in the high school of Canon City, Colorado.

Mae Sutton-Walker, of the high school class of 1893, completed a course in Battle Creek Sanitarium in 1905. She continued working in the hospital for several years. She is now located at Denver, Colorado.

Esther Jones, of the class of 1911, has just finished her nurse's training course in the Methodist Episcopal hospital in Omaha.

Grace Buckley, of the high school class of 1901, studied four years in Iowa State University, being graduated therefrom in 1907. After teaching several years, she entered the Presbyterian hospital at Chicago for special nurse's training course. She received her diploma in March, 1914.

M. E. Clapp, of the high school class of 1897, completed a course in the Liberal Arts College at Iowa State University in 1901. He then became

a partner in his father's bank at Shelby. He is now president of the Shelby County Savings Bank of Shelby, Iowa.

A. C. Clapp finished his high school course in 1898. He also pursued a course in Liberal Arts at Iowa State University, being graduated therefrom. He is now president of the Farmers & Merchants Savings Bank, Harlan, Iowa.

Hattie Plum-Williams was graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1902 as a Bachelor of Arts. She took her master's degree in 1909. For several years she has been working on a thesis on the "Historical and Social Study of the Russian German." The first part relates to this whole group of immigrants in the United States. The social part is based on a study of the Lincoln settlements. She will take her Doctor of Philosophy degree in June, 1915.

Arthur Buckley was graduated in 1904 from the electrical engineering department of Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa. He is a successful farmer or rancher on a large ranch near Colorado Springs.

John F. Brown, of the high school class of 1898, finished his course in civil engineering at Iowa State College in 1903. He is now chief civil engineer of the South works of the Illinois Steel Company, Chicago, Illinois.

Frank L. Brown completed a course in civil engineering at Iowa State College in 1904. He became constructing engineer for the Des Moines Bridge and Iron Works. He is now chief draftsman in iron works at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Lewis Cutchall, after finishing the course of the Shelby high school, entered Nebraska State University and studied four years in the electrical engineering department. After receiving his diploma he went South and located at Dallas, Texas.

John Dutcher was granted a diploma in civil engineering from Wisconsin State University in 1897. He is a civil engineer in Chicago.

Murray Hadley, of the high school class of 1905, completed his course in mining engineering at Iowa State College in 1912. He is a mining engineer at Ravensdale, Washington.

Vern Plum, another Shelby high school alumnus, completed his work in the electrical engineering department of Iowa State University in 1909. He is located at Gilman, Montana.

Archie Scott finished his high school work in 1898. He later took up the work of mining engineering at Iowa State College, completing this work in 1905. He is now superintendent and partner in the manufacturing plant of brick and tile at Boone, Iowa.

Clifford Scott, after his high school work, spent one year in the Nebraska

State University. He then went to Ames, where he received a diploma several years later in mining engineering. He is at present in the employ of the Laclede Iron and Steel Works at St. Louis, Missouri.

Ralph Fagan was graduated from Shelby high school in 1899. He took some work in the Liberal Arts College at Iowa State University. He soon after entered the ministry and is now pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Springfield, Nebraska.

Charles Mayne, an alumnus of Shelby high school, spent several years in Cornell College, Mt. Vernon. From there he went to Garrett Biblical Institute. Before his entrance to Cornell he had planned to enter the ministry. Through his collegiate course he usually served a small congregation. After completing his work at Garrett, he became a regular minister of the Des Moines conference. He is now pastor at Griswold, Iowa.

Mary Scott, after completing her high school, turned her attention to the study of music. She studied in the Chicago Music School and has a large class of piano pupils in Pottawattamie county.

Emma Brown also became a music student. She completed a four-year course of piano at Simpson. The Normal music work was taken at the same place.

Clyde Williams, an alumnus of the Shelby high school, graduated from the dental department of the State University of Iowa. He became captain of one of the most famous football teams of the university, a team that defeated the Universities of Chicago and Michigan. Williams was given credit for being the best field captain of the Mississippi valley and of the entire West. He is now athletic director of the Iowa State College of Ames, Iowa.

Mary Tate completed the high school course at Shelby in 1893. She then entered Grinnell College, from which she was later graduated. She has taught in the Shelby high school for about ten years.

Hon. William F. Cleveland, of Harlan, one of the leading Democrats of Iowa, has been highly honored by his party. He served in the State Senate, representing Shelby and Cass counties. In the last presidential campaign his name appeared on the ballot at the head of the Democratic column as candidate for presidential elector-at-large. He was elected together with the other Democratic electors and had the honor of carrying the vote of Iowa to Washington. Mr. Cleveland, by the way, is a distant relative of Grover Cleveland.

Editor W. C. Campbell, of the Harlan *Tribune*, has been the nominee of his party for Congress from the ninth district of Iowa.

N. Nielsen has served as president of the Jewelers' Association of Iowa

and is the ninth district chairman of the Progressive party, and was its nominee for state senator at the last election.

Rush C. Benedict, for many terms in the Iowa House, was chief clerk. It is safe to say that no man in Iowa, during his time, was so familiar with the rules of procedure of the House at Des Moines as Mr. Benedict, and no officer more popular than he.

Miss Ada Bomberger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Bomberger, of Harlan, has studied at the Art Institute of Chicago. She was for some time employed in a Chicago engraving house, where part of her work was to hand-paint and embellish the pages of a de luxe edition of work describing a New York millionaire's farm.

Among the young people of Shelby county who have shown particular talent in art is Miss Helen Kolb, formerly a resident of Clay township, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Kolb. She is now engaged in commercial art. For some time she was a student at the Chicago Art Institute. For the last six or seven years she has been employed by the Osborn Company of Chicago.

Miss Freda Noble, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Noble, now a resident of Chicago, is also engaged in doing various kinds of art work. She has done some work by way of illustrating magazine articles, designing fancy postal cards, etc.

Chesley Rogers, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Rogers, of Harlan, has achieved success in commercial art. He lives in the city of Des Moines and has as his patrons many of the prominent business men of that city and of other business men over the country who desire fine advertising devices.

Dr. Fred Brazie has been assistant state veterinarian. Dr. A. D. Kuhl has also been honored with a similar appointment.

W. F. McNaughton is a son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. McNaughton, early settlers in Grove township. While a student in the University of Nebraska he distinguished himself in debate and represented the university in a contest with the University of Colorado. Mr. McNaughton is a brother of Sheriff-elect C. W. McNaughton, of Harlan, and is practicing law at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

A number of Shelby county young men have taken up the work of automobile manufacturing, and are employed in some of the great factories of the country. Among these young men are Robert Campbell, Frank McFarland and Lynden Bagley.

Lawrence Nelson, who after graduation from the Harlan high school attended the Iowa State College of Agriculture at Ames, has a fine position on a great farm in Michigan, as manager in the employment of the wealthy owner of the farm.

CHAPTER XXX

SOME UNUSUAL MATTERS AND EVENTS.

FEUD BETWEEN THE JOHNSTON AND CUPPY FAMILIES.

The two earliest pioneer families of Cuppy's Grove, that of Dr. W. J. Johnston and that of Adam Cuppy, who lived only a few hundred yards apart, seemed to have had trouble almost from the start of their settlement there. This disagreement between the members of these respective families seems to have reached a culmination when John Johnston was shot and killed in July, 1860.

On July 21, 1860, an information was filed with county judge William Wyland, charging William B. Cuppy with the alleged murder of John Johnston and charging Adam Cuppy with being accessory to the said crime. The two defendants were placed under arrest by Milton Stanton, sheriff, and brought before Judge Wyland, who fixed July 26, 1860, for examination.

In the meantime on July 24, 1860, W. J. Johnston, Mary Ann Johnston and Brafford Johnston were arrested and brought before Judge Wyland charged with having committed an assault with intent to kill William B. Cuppy. Judge Wyland fixed the 27th day of July, 1860, for their preliminary hearing.

On July 26, accordingly, the case of William B. Cuppy and Adam Cuppy came on for hearing with the result that Judge Wyland required them to give bonds in the sum of three thousand dollars for their appearance at the next term of the district court of Shelby county to answer to any charge that the grand jury might prefer against them, which bonds were duly given. On the 27th of July, 1860, Judge Wyland dismissed the defendants, W. J. Johnston, Mary Ann Johnston and Brafford Johnston. W. B. Cuppy and Adam Cuppy were eventually released, or acquitted, as I find no further record of the case.

THE KILLING OF ADAM CUPPY.

[D. S. Irwin, of Irwin, Iowa, in 1870, in the course of a series of articles recounting the history of Shelby county, wrote the following review of the

death of Adam Cuppy, of Cuppy's Grove, and the circumstances leading up to it. This event was probably the most exciting episode that had occurred in Shelby county up to that date. Many of the most prominent citizens of Shelby county were interested or in some manner implicated. The editor of this history does not undertake to do more in connection with this matter than to quote the following narrative written by Mr. Irwin but five years after the occurrence which ought to make it fairly reliable.]

"On the 23d day of October, 1865, occurred the murder of Adam Cuppy. But little of the evidence given during the trial of those who were indicted for the murder has been preserved, so that the particulars of the case can only be ascertained from those who lived in the county at the time, and the accounts given by them are so conflicting that we will publish but few of them. But from the best authority that we can find, the causes which led to the murder are as follows:

"A horse was stolen from Mrs. McConnell, of Bowman's Grove, and taken to Council Bluffs. The person who stole the horse is said to have been Charles Cuppy, son of Adam Cuppy. When he took the horse to Council Bluffs, he left him at a livery stable and was there told that he could not take him from the stable until he proved his property. He then left the stable and started toward the hotel, but instead of going into the house he left the city, and on Monday he stole another horse of one McKinzie, of Big Grove, and sold him to a man living in Lewis, Cass county. He then came home to Cuppy's Grove, when he was arrested and bound over for trial in Shelby county, although the horse was stolen in Pottawattamie county. On the day he was to be tried he did not appear for trial and after the case was dismissed Adam Cuppy mounted a horse to go home, but was ordered to dismount, was tied, and taken into the court house. * * *

"Adam Cuppy was bail for his son's appearance, and we are informed that the citizens told him that if he would give up his son for trial they would see that he received justice; but he refused to give him up. I do not give these statements as facts, but they have been given to me by several of our most respectable citizens. Adam Cuppy was kept tied in and about the court house during the day; and some time after dark a crowd came and took him out and started northward. A short distance north of the court house he was shot. Five wounds were found on his person, only one of which was thought to be mortal.

"The grand jury of Shelby county found a bill against five citizens of the county for assault with intent to kill Adam Cuppy and William B. Cuppy; but on the 15th day of May the district attorney filed his motion to dismiss

the case; and it appeared, to the satisfaction of the court, that said indictment was found and presented by a jury consisting of only fourteen jurors, and that it charged two distinct offenses; the motion was therefore sustained, the defendants discharged and their bail released. The grand jury then found a bill against the same five persons for assault with intent to commit murder; and also another bill for murder. The trial was postponed and the court adjourned till the following September. The cause then came up and was postponed until the first Monday of December, when it again came up and was postponed till in 1868. One of the defendants had a change of venue to Harrison county, where he was tried and acquitted. The other four were tried in Shelby county and were also acquitted. The trial on the indictment for assault with intent to commit murder has been postponed from time to time and has not yet been tried. These suits have made a great deal of cost and confusion, and have involved some of the citizens in almost endless difficulty; but as the persons indicted for the murder of Adam Cuppy have established their innocence, it is likely that they will prove themselves innocent of the charge of assault with intent to kill William B. Cuppy. The horse that was stolen was not the property of either of the men who were indicted for the murder of Adam Cuppy, and therefore they were not the injured parties; and as the injured parties were present when he was killed and one of them has not since been heard of, it is hardly reasonable to suppose that he was killed by the citizens of the county.

"Fortunately the citizens have seldom been horrified by murder committed in the county. There was one other murder, the murder of John Johnston, committed at Cuppy's Grove, for which crime William B. Cuppy was tried and acquitted."

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY OF ELK HORN GROVE IN CLAY TOWNSHIP.

On Saturday morning, July 14, 1883, a determined band of men, estimated at one thousand five hundred in number, surrounded two bandits and murderers in a grove lying in section 10, Clay township. In its early history this grove was known as Hamlin's Grove, but later became known as Elk Horn Grove, by which name it is known today, although at this time but little of the timber remains. It is located a little more than two miles southwest of the present town of Elk Horn. The following well-written narrative of the stirring events involved, the author is privileged to take from the *Shelby County Republican* of July 19, 1883:

"One of the most remarkable series of murders, and the pursuit and

capture of the murderers, together with the shooting and lynching of one of them, that the state of Iowa has ever known, has come to pass with the past week, and to make the matter doubly exciting to the readers of the *Republican*, the finale of the affair was in this county, in Clay township. Nothing equal to it in excitement and tragedy has occurred anywhere, with the exception of the career of the noted James brothers. The daily press of the entire civilized world has been teeming with reports of the affair and thousands of people were engaged in the pursuit of the murderers and intensely interested in all the details of the crimes and their retribution. The history of the affair, as we have gained it from the most authentic sources, including numerous persons engaged in the pursuit and capture, is as follows:

"On Wednesday night, July 11, postmaster C. L. Clingan, of Polk City, Iowa, who was also a merchant there, in company with his clerk, Mr. Hanger, were about to leave the store for the night, it being quite late, when two masked men suddenly presented themselves and demanded their money. It seems that Mr. Clingan drew a revolver and was about to defend himself when one of the robbers fired, killing Clingan instantly, and they then fled. The alarm was given in a moment and soon the whole town, and little later the whole country, aroused in pursuit. For a day or two the affair was shrouded in mystery. No right clue could be obtained of the direction they had taken, and it was supposed that the parties who did the dastardly deed were the same ones who had murdered Stubbs, the mayor of the town, over a year ago. The murderers, immediately after the crime, had taken two horses out of a barn a short distance west of the store, to carry them away, and they made all haste to get out of the neighborhood. For a couple of days several trails were followed up and various parties were arrested on suspicion, in Dallas, Boone, Polk and Guthrie counties, but finally a lead was struck which eventuated in the capture. The general direction taken by the bandits was west, and they were evidently heading for Nebraska or northwestern Missouri. In the haste they made to get away they showed great daring, but very little discretion, for several times in their flight they changed horses by forcing farmers to give up their fresh animals and leaving them the jaded beasts instead, enforcing their trades at the muzzle of the revolver. Such a course only hastened their pursuers and enabled them to keep the trail, which was first discovered near Perry, Iowa; but the murderers were not sighted by the first pursuing party until after they had passed into Audubon county. The *Audubon Times* of Friday, July 13, relates the circumstances of the chase in that vicinity as follows:

"Early this morning word came in over the Stuart & Musson telephone

from about eight miles east of here, that two suspicious men had ridden up to Hugh McGill as he was feeding his horses and, presenting revolvers, demanded that he trade horses with them. He hesitated but they took his horses, two blacks, and left as fast as the horses could go, in a westerly direction. It was at once surmised by parties here that they were the murderers of the Polk City postmaster, and four parties on fast horses started in pursuit. Soon after word came that they had passed through Luccock's grove, east of here. About ten o'clock A. M., Cramer, who lives nine miles southwest of here in Sharon township, came in town and said when he had come about half a mile he met two men on black horses, one having a light mustache, the other a black one, and he surmised they were horse thieves, but came along about two miles when he met the pursuers from Audubon, and says that they were about eight miles behind the thieves and on the right trail. When they took McGill's horses they told him they must have them as they were after some murderers. There is no doubt but that they were the murderers themselves as they exactly answer the description given in the *Register* and the last report given in that paper says they had stolen some horses in Dallas county, and were headed for Coon Rapids. When last seen in Sharon township, they were headed toward Bowman's grove in Shelby county.

"From this time on the trail was an easy one, as the telegraph and messengers had sent hundreds of men from the numerous stations on the supposed route to intercept them. Men flocked to the scene from Audubon, Exira, Atlantic, Walnut, Avoca, Marne, Shelby, Harlan and other towns, and the farmers turned out en masse. The last exchange of horses made by the flying robbers was near the edge of Shelby county, where they encountered a Daneman plowing with an old team, which they made him exchange.

"The pursuers were then not far in the rear. The robbers had not gone far until they were compelled to abandon one of the horses, which was badly wind-broken, and they then rode quite a distance on one horse, until they neared Elkhorn Grove, in Clay township, this county, when they jumped off and sought shelter in the thickness of the underbrush, and to wait for approaching night to still further conceal them. This was about five o'clock in the afternoon of last Friday. Among the band of determined murder-hunters who saw them enter the grove was young Willis Hallock, of Exira, brother of George Hallock, who shot and killed two of the "Crooked Creek" gang of roughs recently; he had just raised his arm to fire when he was shot and badly wounded by the robbers. Special trains and other conveyances from all directions were rapidly bringing hundreds of men toward the scene of action, but no one ventured to follow the trail into the grove that night.

The assembling crowds, armed with every conceivable weapon, were organized into a regular picket line and the grove entirely surrounded. Passwords were established and everything got in readiness for the final closing in upon the quarry, which was to be done at nine o'clock on Saturday morning."

The *State Register*, in speaking of the flight and pursuit up to this time, says:

"The flight of the Polk City murderers was less swift than that of the Youngers, for the reason that the latter were assisted by their own thoroughbred horses, accustomed to long and rapid stretches of travel, but their pursuers were not more determined than were the brave and faithful men of Polk, Audubon, Cass and Shelby counties who participated in the remarkable man-hunt which ended in such a pool of blood at Elkhorn Grove on Saturday last. A more determined set of men could not well be found anywhere or for any purpose. They stood sentinel around that grove through the storm and darkness of Friday night, running the fearful danger of death from the bullets of the murderers, who could have crawled upon the guard like snakes in the grass and shot them down in the night. There was no time from the moment the fugitive murderers took refuge in the grove that death did not confront their pursuers. Every man of that determined crowd took his life in his hands when he volunteered to go forward. The intense thickness of the shrubbery which underlies the small scrub oak and hickory trees comprising Elkhorn Grove needs to be encountered to be fully comprehended. It was one tangled mass of bush and brambles and creeping and clinging vines. To march through it was impossible. The thick branches had to be slowly parted by the hand, or long weapons, such as shot guns or rifles, with which many of the crowd were armed, and progress through it was tedious as well as dangerous. It was an easy matter for the hidden desperadoes to seek a spot under cover, from which retreat could be easily made, and fire their deadly missiles with alarming accuracy at the first pursuer who approached. A person who stood within twenty feet of young Hallock when he was shot said that the smoke from the murderer's pistol was but dimly seen through the cover. The form of the murderer was not discernible at all.

"At daybreak Saturday morning the picket line, in squads of ten men, each under command of a captain, the whole force being under orders of a marshal, began to close in on the murderers. The handits were discovered in the northeast part of the grove early Saturday morning, and one of them suddenly raised up and shot J. W. Maddy, of Marne, a justice of the peace and prominent merchant there. He lived for several hours, but could not

speak. Maddy's death was almost immediately avenged, for a number of shots were fired at the bandit, several of which took effect and gave mortal wounds. He lived long enough to make a confession, in which he said he was the one who had done all the killing, and claimed that his accomplice had not fired a shot. This is generally not believed, as it is supposed to be a story they had arranged beforehand. He gave his name as Gates. When asked if he knew anything about the murder of Mayor Stubbs, he said he did not. The remaining man was soon found and surrendered under cover of a large number of guns and revolvers. He was put in irons by the sheriffs of Polk and Cass counties, and also tied with ropes. He was soon surrounded by an excited and infuriated throng, a rope was put around his neck and he was led and dragged upwards of a mile to a bridge over Indian creek, north of the grove. Just as they were about to swing him off, the wretch plead for a chance to write to his mother, which was granted and he wrote with a firm hand the following:

"Mrs. Ellen Crist,

Butler, Bates Co., Mo.

"Dear Mother:

"As I am now on the gallows speaking for the last time to you, I will speak to you in sorrowful, although firm, tones. I am sorry I have come to such an end. I know it will nearly kill you, but it is my fault, not yours. Mr. Griggs will see that I am decently buried and give you the details in the case. Your loving and dying son, I will send you what money I have and a lock of hair that will, I hope, have some future bearing on the life of the boys.

"WILLIAM HARDY."

"He then turned over about fifteen dollars, which was all the money he had, and said: 'Gentlemen, I am ready.' Just at this juncture Sheriff Chatburn, of this county, leaped upon the bridge and demanded the prisoner in the name of the state of Iowa, and called upon the crowd to let the law take its course. This was a very daring act, for hundreds of men demanded the life of the murderer, and many of the friends and relatives of the murdered men were also clamoring for vengeance. But to the credit of Iowa and especially Shelby county, be it said, wisdom and coolness prevailed, and Sheriff Chatburn was allowed to bring him to Harlan, where he now lies in jail."

He was immediately interviewed by a *Republican* reporter, with the following result:

"He is a young man, about twenty-four years of age; is of slim build and weighs about one hundred and sixty pounds. He gave his name as William Hardy, alias Smith. His home is in Bates county, Missouri. He gives the name of his pal as Simpson Taylor Crawford, alias Bates. He confesses to stealing horses, but denies having killed Clingan. He admits being present at the killing of Clingan by Crawford, but says that neither of them had anything to do with the murder of Stubbs. He says Crawford shot Clingan, Hallock and Maddy, and that the man Craig was wounded accidentally. He is a desperate character and takes the matter coolly and willingly converses with any who call to him from the jail window. He has a sister living at Atlantic, so we are informed by Sheriff Crane, of Cass, and his relatives are said to be quite respectable people.

"On Monday he was arraigned before Esquire J. E. Weaver, charged with being an accomplice in the killing of Clingan and Maddy, and the shooting of young Hallock. He waived examination and was taken back to jail to await the action of the grand jury.

"A great deal of excitement has prevailed and a lynching party from Marne or Polk City has nightly been anticipated, but it is now thought that the law will take its course. This is the better plan, for there is yet much mystery surrounding the murder of Stubbs that may be cleared up, besides it may be the means of bringing more guilty men to justice.

"The body of the murderer, S. T. Crawford, who was killed at Elkhorn Grove, was buried by the coroner of Shelby county, J. W. Chatburn, on Sunday, after impanelling a jury and holding an inquest. The verdict of the jury was as follows:

"State of Iowa, ss. Shelby County.

"An inquisition holden at the house of Martin Peterson, Clay township, Shelby county, Iowa, on the 15th day of July, 1883, before J. W. Chatburn, coroner of said county, upon the body of an unknown man then lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed. The said jurors, upon their oaths, do say that the deceased came to his death by gunshot wounds caused by some person or persons unknown to them. In testimony whereof the said jurors have hereunto set their hands the day and year aforesaid.

"J. C. COLE,

"OLE C. LARSON,

"MARTIN PETERSON.

“Witness my hand the day and year above written.

“J. W. CHATBURN.

“*Coroner.*”

William Hardy, however, owing to the fact that the feeling in Marne, Iowa, and vicinity, including the southeastern part of Shelby county, was running high against him, on account of the death of Mr. J. W. Maddy, of Marne, and the severe injuries inflicted upon young Hallock, was not to have his guilt or innocence determined by regular trial.

Within a few days following his being placed in the Harlan jail, a band of determined men, probably between fifty and one hundred in number, more or less disguised, overpowered the Harlan jailer and took Hardy from the jail late at night, led him to the old bridge across the Botna, near Chatburn's mill and near the present city pumping station, and hanged him from the railing of the bridge, afterwards firing several volleys into his body. It is supposed that the lynching party was composed of men from Marne and vicinity, and that it probably included a few men from the southeastern part of Shelby county. One of the party afterwards wrote a short article for one of the county papers, giving some details of the tragedy. So far as is known the lynching of Hardy was the only instance of mob law in the history of the county.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE OF FRANCIS RICHARDSON AND OTHERS.

One of the startling events in Shelby county was the mysterious disappearance in August, 1896, of Francis Richardson, a wealthy bachelor, somewhat eccentric, who for a number of years went from place to place in the eastern part of Shelby county, loaning money to the farmers. At the time of his disappearance, Mr. Richardson was the owner of about one thousand nine hundred acres of land in Shelby and Audubon counties, and was in possession of probably forty thousand dollars in notes and securities, given mostly by the farmers of Shelby and Audubon counties. Mr. Richardson undoubtedly was murdered, but no satisfactory clue ever presented itself leading to the arrest and conviction of his murderer or murderers. There were many suspicions, but no proof that was satisfactory, although much investigation was conducted by the officers of Shelby county. The title to the property of Mr. Richardson was divested by a presumption of law that a person who disappears and is unheard of for seven years or more, is, legally considered, dead and his property subject to inheritance. The title, there-

fore, to large tracts of land in the two counties contains a link in its chain based solely upon this legal presumption.

Another person who mysteriously disappeared and who for more than twenty-eight years has not been seen or heard of, was Edgar R. Ottoway, of Kirkman, Iowa. He also owned certain property, the title to which has been divested by certain presumptions of law and by special statutes governing the title to property of absentees. Another man who left behind him no trail of his whereabouts and who has not been seen for more than ten years is W. B. Rowland, for one term county attorney of Shelby county.

These instances show how easy it is for a single human being to drop absolutely out of the active current of life in which he had been so well known, and be known no more.

THE MURDER OF JAMES ROBERTSON AND JASPER ROBERTSON.

About 1882 James Robertson and wife and their son, Jasper, came to Harlan from Montgomery county. They bought the forty acres of land just north of the Shelby county fair grounds and built a house there. They were industrious and inoffensive people and made a living by small farming and dairying. In 1889 Mrs. Robertson was given a divorce from her husband and went away, leaving James and Jasper Robertson the sole occupants of the little house where the tragedy hereafter mentioned occurred.

In June, 1889, Miss Josie Davidson, of Calaway county, Missouri, came to Shelby county to visit an aunt, Mrs. Bent Perfect, then living on the east of John Burke's. She was soon followed by J. K. Cumberland, of Mexico, Missouri, who had become acquainted with her in that state. On July 4, 1889, they were married at Harlan. They then made an arrangement with the Robertsons whereby they moved into the home of the Robertson and kept house for them. On September 24, 1889, the Robertsons sold their little property to George Paup.

In the fall of 1889 James Robertson and Jasper Robertson, after disposing of their farm near Harlan and also their personal property, prepared to leave. After the sale they lived with J. Kaiser Cumberland and wife, who for some time had occupied the Robertson premises and had bought most of their household goods from the Robertsons. About the first day of October the Robertsons made arrangements to go to Montgomery county to visit relatives, after which they intended to return to Harlan, and then go west. The Robertsons mysteriously disappeared and the Cumberlands left Harlan on October 23, their destination at that time unknown. Sheriff George S.

Rainbow and Deputy C. C. Redfield began work upon what clues were obtainable and on Tuesday, April 28, 1891, the Cumberlands were arrested at Springfield, Missouri, where they had resided since October, 1890.

Suspicion was not aroused until April, 1890, when R. P. Foss, attorney for James Robertson, began to think it strange that the Robertsons did not write concerning notes and money left at Harlan by them. In April Mr. Foss learned that they had never visited the relatives in Montgomery county, nor had they gone to Wyoming, which was their ultimate destination. Mr. Foss at once began efforts to clear up the mystery of the disappearance of the Robertsons. Sheriff Rainbow was called in, and, together with Mr. Foss, Attorney D. O. Stuart and County Attorney J. B. Whitney, they traced the Cumberlands from Harlan through various towns to Springfield, Missouri. The Cumberlands were arrested as they were about to leave for an unknown destination. They expressed great surprise that the Robertsons had not turned up. They were brought to Harlan and were lodged in jail, the wife being confined for some time in the Avoca jail.

During the investigation of the case by the grand jury, it is said that the wife stated she did not fear the results so far as she was concerned since her husband, she alleged, had made a statement in black and white that would exonerate her. The court then ordered that the officers search the trunks and effects of the Cumberlands, which was done, however, without result. They then searched Cumberland, himself, and after a terrible struggle succeeded in finding in a pocket in his shirt a confession. After obtaining the paper the sheriff attempted to read the confession, but Cumberland sprang upon him, and tore the paper from his hands. He would have succeeded in destroying it had not those engaged in the search taken him by the throat, pushed him back against the cell and held the hand in which the confession was gripped so tightly also back against the cell, and choked him into submission. The paper was torn into many fragments. The sheriff, however, pasted the fragments together. The confession was as follows:

"A True Confession. Harlan, Iowa, September 21, 1889.

"Hear, hear, as I confess to the people a crime that my dear wife is innocent of, knowing or having anything to do with at all, and in which I hope they won't punish her any longer, and let her go home to her people. She is innocent as her poor little babe is. I can't say she knows anything, as she has never heard me say anything so she could learn anything. But she is like all the rest, she has her suspicion. So the poor woman is innocent, God knows, and can not tell you how this was done, or where they was put at. The preacher that married us, and his family, was going to be at Bent Per-

fect's 21st of September, and we was invited to come and spend the day and take dinner with them. So we started up there about 9 o'clock and I went part way with my wife and then told her to go on, and I would go across to Hy Baughn's and see him, as I understood he had a small place to rent, and I would come back to Perfect's by noon. So I went to Hy Baughn's farm and came back by home, and Jap and the old man was there. The old man wanted to know if we could settle up our business now, as they wanted to leave as soon as possible. I said, I guess so. Well, I paid him \$125 dollars a few days before, in which, when we undertook to settle, we got in a dispute over, and one word brought on another, until I called them d—d liars. Jap took it up by reaching in the trunk and getting his revolver, as I walked out in our room and got and put my pistol in my pocket, not with the intention to use it if I could help it. I stood in there meditating what to do, whether to finish paying them, or to let them have the team and all back again; but either way would cause me to be out \$25. So, while I was meditating about this there, they both went down to the barn. So I made up my mind to go and compromise with them and finish settling. So I started for the barn, and I guess them thinking I was coming for other purposes, Jap pulled his revolver again and dis-charged it twice. One of the shots struck the barn door and the other whistled by my head outside. I jumped back and came in at the other door, making the best use of myself and revolver, and in which I did kill and conceal them there in the barn until night, and never went to Perfect's at all, and my wife never got home until dusk, and when she came I told her they was gone away. I had their clothes all hid, so she would not think or suspicion anything else, and that night I slipped out and left her in the house and put them away, and she didn't know where I was or what I was doing. And their clothes, I burnt some of them and other things, unknowing to my poor wife. So I say she is innocent as any woman or child in this country. I have never told her any better to this day. O, God knows she is innocent of this, and for God's sake do not punish her for what I do. Let her go home to her people, for God's sake, and give her what belongs to us and let her go, God bless her! I hope and trust you all will, and don't punish the innocent, for she is innocent. I put those bodies across the bridge at the corner of the field, down over the bank, in the edge of the river, where they throw trash over the bank. And my wife can't tell you nothing of this; it is all unknown to her, so let her go, will you please, for God's sake.

“J. K. CUMBERLAND.

“I pronounce her and babe and all eternal farewell. May heaven bless her and baby.”

It will be noticed that the confession bears the date of September 1, 1889. It was in fact, however, written since the confinement of Cumberland in jail. The paper on which it was written was a letter head of the sheriff's office. It was apparently written at a time when Cumberland feared mob law, which was threatened, and it was no doubt written to shield his wife and babe, for whom, in spite of his horrible depravity, Cumberland had feelings of affection.

After the confession Cumberland broke down completely and told the officers all about the tragedy and gave, as near as he could, the location of the bodies. The bodies were buried in the soft ground on the bank of the Nishnabotna, just across the bridge situated north of the Shelby county fair ground. Cumberland also wrote a very pathetic letter to his wife.

Shortly following the writing of this letter Cumberland was taken to Avoca by Deputy Sheriff Stone for safety and the next day, at Avoca, Deputy Stone, in company with Attorney F. A. Turner, induced Cumberland to dictate, sign and swear to a confession, which was substantially the same as the first, except that it located the bodies more definitely and had the advantage of being witnessed by a notary public. In this confession, Mr. Cumberland stated that he went from Harlan to Missouri Valley, and that after remaining there three or four days, he then went to Council Bluffs, from Council Bluffs to St. Joseph, and then went to work on a railroad, running from Fort Scott, Kansas, to Rich Hill, Missouri. He then went to Carthage, Missouri, where he worked on a railroad and then went to Springfield, Missouri, where he conducted a wood yard for some months, and then ran a job wagon, which he was still running when arrested.

Search was soon instituted for the bodies, King Honeywell and W. R. Honeywell being particularly active in this work. The bodies were finally discovered by King Honeywell at a point very near that described in the confession. The exact location was two hundred and twenty feet northeast of the bridge over the 'Botna, on Robertson's farm, under the high bank of the creek which runs very close to the highway. This point had been frequently used as a dumping place for rubbish, which prevented the creek from encroaching further upon the highway. The bodies were found in a hole four and one-half feet deep and thirty feet from the river bed. The skull of Jasper contained two holes, one in the forehead and one at the base of the head, the condition of the bullet hole at the front of the skull showing that the shot had been fired from behind. James Robertson's skull had been crushed.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was that James Robertson came to his death by a blow on the head with some blunt instrument, and Jasper Robert-

son probably by shooting through the head, all at the hands of J. K. Cumberland.

People who knew the Robertsons placed no credence in Cumberland's claim that Jasper had shot at him, as both of the Robertsons were inoffensive, kindly men. The fact is the Robertsons had some money and Cumberland owed them for a team and wagon, thus by committing murder he paid his own debt and got their money.

Much credit for the ferreting out of this terrible crime was due to Attorney R. P. Foss, Attorney D. O. Stuart, County Attorney J. B. Whitney and Sheriff George S. Rainbow, who for many years maintained a fine reputation for clever work in running down criminals.

After some years of delay, occasioned by a hard-fought trial in the district court and by an effort to induce the governor of the state to intervene, as well as by an appeal to the state supreme court of Iowa, which affirmed the decision of the district court, Cumberland was sentenced to be hanged and was executed in 1891, at Fort Madison. The defendant was prosecuted by T. R. Mockler, county attorney, and by Attorney D. O. Stuart. He was defended by Byers & Lockwood.

TRAGIC STORY OF THE LAST DAYS AND DEATH OF WILLIAM H. WHISLER.

Shelby county has produced many brave and adventurous spirits. Perhaps none of her young men ever had a more unusual or striking career than that of William H. Whisler.

During the late seventies Mr. Whisler resided for several years in Shelby township and worked in the town of Shelby, and also on several of the farms in that vicinity. Apparently tiring of what must have appeared to him to be a somewhat monotonous life, he went to Omaha and enlisted as a private in Company F, of the Ninth Infantry of the United States Army, on August 13, 1879.

In 1881 Gen. A. W. Greely, who is now a resident of Washington, D. C., was selected to command an American Arctic Expedition, known as the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, which, in conjunction with twelve others, formed a circumpolar chain of scientific stations for meteorological and other observations in the Arctic regions. The expedition penetrated to the then farthest north, latitude of eighty-three degrees, twenty-four minutes, crossing Grinnell Land. Their supplies ran low and a majority of the men died of starvation. When rescued by the third relief expedition at Cape Sabine, under Commander W. S. Schley (afterward a famous naval commander during the Spanish-American War), on June 23, 1884, the party was reduced

by death to seven members, who were all on the point of starvation. General Greeley himself had practically abandoned hope of living, as indicated by entries in his diary.

In his work, entitled "Three Years of Arctic Service," published in 1885, descriptive of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition, General Greeley, in a diary kept by him and published in that work, details occurrences in the life of William H. Whisler.

From the tragic record one learns that the first birthday celebrated by the ill-fated expedition was that of Private Whisler, upon the completion of his twenty-fourth year. At this time the practice was inaugurated and invariably followed of exempting from duty the man whose birthday was being celebrated, and allowing him to select a dinner from the entire list of provisions and dainties in stock. Mr. Whisler was frequently chosen to do particular work for the expedition. For instance, with Sergeant Ellison, he was sent to Cape Merchison with a dog sledge to repitch the tent and put it in good condition for future travelers. General Greeley sent Whisler with two other members of the party, and with two sledges, in an attempt to cross Grinnell Land coast to the westward to establish a cache for a future party. During the long, lonesome winter the men had a checker tournament, in which Whisler won a prize.

When the last day of winter came and with it the long-expected return of the sun it was Private Whisler, with Lieutenant Kislisbury, who climbed Bellot island and saw the whole disk of the sun, when the temperature was forty-six and six one-hundredths degrees below zero. The rest of the party contented themselves with a view of the upper limb of the disk, from the station.

When General Greeley found it necessary to make an exploration covering fifteen or twenty days, Mr. Whisler was one of the three persons chosen to accompany the General. At this time Whisler and Greeley, himself, dragged one of the sledges.

General Greeley speaks of Whisler as having great energy. He appears, also, to have been a close observer, for Greeley mentions him as having seen small fish, as having shot a ptarmigan and a hare, and as having sighted some musk-oxen. One member of the party, named Sergeant Rice, had injured his shoulder badly and Whisler was placed in charge of him. General Greeley speaks of this service in the following words, found in Volume 1, at page 168 of the work hereinbefore referred to: "The latter (Whisler), in his extreme zeal to be of assistance, had left the station without orders, and was far too thinly clad for such exposure. The weather was moderately

warm (29-33.90), but the over-exertion, followed by a reaction, so affected him physically and mentally that he would have perished from cold had it not been for Sergeant Rice's judicious and persistent efforts in his behalf. The success of his action was all the more creditable. The exposure affected Private Whisler's mental faculties in much the same manner as was vividly described by Kane in the experience of his party, in which several men eventually perished. It was several hours after his return to the station before Whisler was entirely in his right mind."

The last entries made by General Greely in his diary touching the last days and death of Whisler were as follows:

"May 9 (1884): I wrote out wills today for Whisler and Salar.

"May 19: Isrel and Whisler have quite broken down.

"May 23: Whisler managed to get up the hill alone. He became weaker, however, in the afternoon, and is unconscious this evening. [It appears from the diary that the tent in which the few survivors of the party were living was moved on this date.]

"May 24: Whisler was unconscious this morning and died about noon. I read the service over him and he was left outside near the tent where he had died, for the present.

"May 26: The stronger of the party succeeded in burying Whisler this morning. One man was shot because of his persistence in stealing food, which at this time was so scarce that the whole party was in danger of dying."

It should be remembered at this time that the men alive were eating the oil-tan cover of a sleeping bag, and lichens and moss. One person ate his own boots, and seal skin thongs were made into a stew.

In his work, General Greely pays this tribute to Private Whisler: "Whisler was a man of fine physique, who had always labored his best to advance the interests of the expedition." On a map showing the Garfield mountains, there is a mountain, named Mt. Whisler, which is undoubtedly named for the brave Shelby county boy, who was one of the best explorers of the party, energetic and faithful. One of the photographs or cuts shown in the work represents Long and Whisler returning from Archer Fiord.

The funeral of Mr. Whisler occurred at Delphi, Carroll county, Indiana, August 13, 1884. A newspaper of that town contains the following account of the funeral, together with some additional information concerning the dead hero:

WHISLER'S FUNERAL AUGUST 13, 1884.

"The body of William H. Whisler, the Carroll county boy, who perished in the Greely polar expedition, arrived in this city on Sunday last, and was immediately placed in the corridor of the court house, where it lay in state, under guard, until Tuesday morning. Hundreds of visitors passed through the building, viewing the casket and a photograph of the Greely crew containing the likeness of the deceased. The entrance was decorated with the national colors.

"Governor Porter arrived Monday evening and was taken to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Rinchart. On Tuesday morning the Clinton Light Guards of Frankfort, and Company C, of Lafayette, also arrived. At nine o'clock the procession formed on the south side of the square. Preceding the body was a martial band, carriage containing the governor, Col. John H. Gould and family, and following were the military companies: Company C, First Veteran Regiment, Lieutenant Bennett, commander; Company H, First Veteran Regiment, Lieutenant Gresham, commander; Clinton Light Guards, or Company K, Third Regiment, Indiana Infantry, Captain Hunt-singer, commander; and a long line of citizens, in carriages and on foot. The military companies formed a part of the cortege until beyond the city limits and, returning, took the regular train for the scene of the funeral services. The train was packed to its utmost capacity, even the baggage and express cars and platform being jammed. The railroad company had kindly arranged for the comfort of the attendants on the funeral and accordingly the train stopped at the crossing near the place arranged for the ceremonies. Several hundred people left the cars here and marched to Whisler's woods, where the stand had been erected and handsomely decorated. Both in front and to the rear it was covered with the national colors. Immediately in front was a large picture of the entire Greely party, which was viewed with much interest by every one. At this time the grove contained an exceedingly large concourse of people.

"The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. J. W. Hott, of Dayton, Ohio. He chose as his text the thirty-sixth verse of the thirteenth chapter of Acts, 'After he had served his own generation he fell asleep.'

"Addresses were also made by Rev. S. R. Seawright, Colonel Gould, and Rev. W. E. Loucks, of Logansport, Indiana.

"Governor Porter, of Indiana, being present, Captain Gross next introduced him. He said that he had had no idea of taking active part in the

ceremonies of the occasion, but was simply present as the chief executive of the state, to represent it in person upon so solemn and yet so great an occasion. He said that the fame of the young hero did not belong to the county alone, nor yet to the state, or even the nation, but to the world. The governor's remarks were dignified, fitting and appropriate. His presence, conduct and remarks made an excellent impression.

"The body was interred with full military honors, the companies forming on the south side of the open grave and firing three rounds.

"Thus ended the solemn ceremonies. Today, just five years ago, William H. Whisler enlisted in the regular army, and his time would have expired on this, the 13th day of August, 1884.

"Over three thousand people followed the remains to the cemetery. On the casket was the inscription: 'W. H. Whisler, Private Ninth Infantry, U. S. A., Died May 24, 1884, Age Twenty-seven.'

"The casket containing the remains of Private Whisler was made of boiler iron, one-fourth of an inch in thickness, the bottom and sides being in one piece. The ends and the top were bolted with half inch bolts, two inches long, and then sealed perfectly air tight. Strict orders were given prohibiting the opening of it.

"The mother of William H. Whisler died in Shelby county, Iowa, May 27, 1877. His father was C. C. Whisler, a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and his mother was Leah H. Catherine Whisler. His brother, Clarence J. Whisler, was famous as a wrestler, having died in Melbourne, Australia, February 15, 1885.

"William H. Whisler was the second child. He was one of the five hundred men who volunteered to go with Lieutenant Greely's expedition to the Arctic regions. Being a young man of remarkably fine form and handsome physique, he ranked highest in medical examination and was the first selected out of five hundred volunteers. The expedition sailed from St. John's, New Foundland, on July 7, 1881. From this point he wrote a letter to his friends, in which he realized the dangers that beset the enterprise. He asked the prayerful consideration of his friends and closed with a 'goodbye' that now seems sadly prophetic. He was the last of the seventeen to die, and passed away May 24, at Melville Bay, 1884, aged twenty-seven years."

Perhaps no better tribute to William H. Whisler himself could be given than General Greely's dedication of his "Three Years of Arctic Service," in these words, laconic and stoical, in the literary style of the trained soldier:

"To the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, these volumes are dedicated: to its dead, who suffered much—to its living, who suffered more. Their

energy accomplished the farthest north; their fidelity wrought out success; their courage faced death undauntedly; their loyalty and discipline in all the dark days ensured that this record of their service should be given to the world."

LAYING OF CORNER STONE OF COURT HOUSE.

One of the great days in Shelby county history was Thursday, August 4, 1892, on which the corner stone of the present court house was laid, in the presence of more than five thousand people. The day was opened by a baseball game between the stone cutters and brick masons working on the building, which was won by the former by a score of fourteen to twelve. A wheelbarrow race was won by Ed. Parker. A bicycle race was won by Fred Mills. The fat man's race was won by William Bartrug. R. L. Kent, of Monroe township, afterwards county recorder of Shelby county, won a foot race, with E. Philson, of Jackson township, second. James Tague won an egg race, with Garfield Long second. Charles Weiggart won a potato race, with William Fritz second. Charles Long took first prize in the second potato race, and Charles Potter second. The hundred-yard free-for-all foot race was won by Gus Moore, now better known as Dr. E. A. Moore, George True, second, and John Quigg, third, all these persons being well known members of the famous W. L. Baughn Hose Team. A race for the old soldiers was won by T. M. Harford, of Irwin; second, John Honeywell, of Harlan. The two-hundred-yard foot race was won by Gus Moore, with Frank Hille, second. Throughout the entire forenoon balloons were sent up and during the entire time between eight o'clock in the morning and noon, music was furnished by the half dozen bands present, among them the celebrated Earling German Cornet Band, which is now in existence, with a number of players who were present at the laying of the corner stone.

The nine o'clock train brought up Masonic Grand Master Phelps and several other gentlemen from Atlantic, besides large delegations from Shelby and elsewhere in the south part of the county. The incoming visitors were met at the stations by committees with carriages and by the band and escorted to the public square.

At 11:30 o'clock dinner was announced at Wyland's Park, which is now the Park School ground. Here a score or more of waiters looked after the needs of the hungry crowd. Everybody had enough to eat and an abundance was left. After dinner the crowd assembled on the public square, where a procession was formed in the following order:

The Harlan Bicycle club, Earling band, Masons, Danish band of Har-

lan, Masons, officers of the Masonic Grand Lodge, Harlan cornet band, Harlan hose team, Kirkman band, Knights of Pythias, Panama band, citizens, stone cutters and brick layers, ragamuffins. The procession marched south on Third street to Baldwin, and thence west to Second, where the line of march turned north to the square, and thence to the court house, where the laying of the corner stone took place. The ceremonies were opened with prayer by Chaplain J. W. Chatburn, of the Latter-Day Saints church, following which the choir rendered music. "The stone was then hoisted into position ready for receiving the box containing the deposits, a description of which was given by Grand Secretary C. F. Swift, after which the box, hermetically sealed, was placed in the cavity prepared for it, and lowered to its place. After this the ceremonies were wholly Masonic, consisting of the application of the plumb, square and level to the stone, and the declaration that it was true and correct in all these particulars according to the Masonic ritual. After all these ceremonies were completed Grand Master Phelps delivered a short address, reciting the advance, growth and prosperity of our people in every material, art and science. This completed the ceremony of laying the corner stone of Shelby county's new court house.

In the afternoon the people were entertained by different sports and exercises. A part of the immense crowd was entertained by a literary program, at which Judge J. W. Chatburn acted as toastmaster. Mayor W. J. Davis, of Harlan, one of the well-known early settlers of the county, spoke of "Shelby County as It Has Been," in a five-minute speech. Attorney T. H. Smith, at present a pioneer attorney of Harlan, discussed the topic, "What a Lawyer Should Be." J. W. White, of Jackson township, on behalf of the farmer, discussed the topic assigned to him, "Who Pays the Freight?" Attorney H. W. Byers, later attorney-general of Iowa, discussed the topic, "What Shelby County Will Be." Attorney D. O. Stuart, also one of the pioneer lawyers, of Harlan, had for his subject, "The Town of Harlan." W. T. Shepherd responded to the toast, "The People of Shelby County." "Father" William McGinness, who had been assigned a place on the program, was unable to be present by reason of the infirmities of age. Attorney G. W. Cullison, also assigned a toast, had been called away on business, and Senator W. F. Cleveland was also prevented from speaking by the pressure of other business. In the evening there was a two-hours' display of fireworks.

A committee, consisting of C. F. Swift, N. Booth and Prior Tinsley, collected and had deposited in the corner stone, written and printed history, books, pamphlets, etc., as follows:

A copy of the Holy Bible, donated by the American Society.



A brief history of Shelby county, containing its date of organization, an account of its early settlements, its various resources, a list of the first and present officers.

A copy of the proceedings of the board of supervisors relative to the submission of the question of voting a tax, to the qualified electors of the county, for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a new court house, the returns of said election and the result.

Deposit of Parian Lodge No. 321. Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Harlan, Iowa, containing date of charter, charter members, first officers, present officers and present membership.

Deposits in the corner stone were made by the following secret, civic, benevolent and miscellaneous organizations, etc.: Guardian Lodge No. 441. Free and Accepted Masons, Defiance, Iowa; Sardius Lodge No. 444, Free and Accepted Masons, Irwin, Iowa; Olivet Chapter No. 107, Royal Arch Masons, Harlan; Mt. Zion Commandery No. 48, Knights Templar, Harlan; Lebanon Chapter No. 8, Order of the Eastern Star, Harlan; Shelby Chapter No. 67, Order of the Eastern Star, Shelby; Harlan Lodge No. 267, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Harlan; Canopy Lodge No. 401, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Shelby; Ellsworth Lodge No. 473, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Irwin; Defiance Lodge No. 99, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Defiance; Carthage Lodge No. 65, Knights of Pythias, Harlan; Prudentia Lodge No. 258, Knights of Pythias, Shelby; Defiance Lodge No. 259, Knights of Pythias, Defiance; Dick Yates' Post No. 364, Grand Army of the Republic, Shelby; Gen. W. T. Sherman's Camp No. 231, Iowa Division Sons of Veterans, Harlan; General Schofield Camp No. 162, Iowa Division Sons of Veterans, Harlan; Woman's Relief Corps No. 178, auxiliary to Harlan Post No. 197; Methodist Episcopal church of Defiance; Methodist Episcopal church of Kirkman; Methodist Episcopal church, Shelby; Danish Baptist church of Harlan; First Baptist church of Harlan; Baptist church of Bowman's Grove; Congregational church of Harlan; Church of Christ of Harlan; Church of Latter-day Saints of Harlan; Church of Latter-day Saints of Galland's Grove; Presbyterian church of Shelby; Evangelical church of Harlan; Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Harlan; Harlan Literary Club; Shelby County Alliance; Harlan Fire Department; the Shelby County Anti-Horse Thief Association; the publishers—one copy of the *Harlan Tribune*, *Shelby County Republican*, *Industrial American*, *Shelby News*, *Panama Herald* and the *Defiance Enterprise*, newspapers published in Shelby county; Woman's Political Equality Club of Harlan; Methodist

church of Panama; Panama Post No. 475, Iowa Department, Grand Army of the Republic, of Panama; W. L. Baughn Hose Team of Harlan.

City council of Harlan. Photographs of city officials, early history of the town, an account of the electric light and water works system of Harlan, her manufacturing plants and public schools.

A deposit by the committee on deposits, souvenir badges used upon the occasion of laying the corner stone.

The Harlan public schools. Shelby county bar. Parian Lodge No. 321. A sample of silver coins then in circulation.

A STINGING REVIVAL.

Many years ago, in mid-winter, a religious revival was being held at the Philson school house near Bowman's Grove. One night during the revival, a number of the young fellows had been out helping themselves to some honey that probably did not really belong to them. They then decided to attend the revival. In some manner, inadvertently or otherwise, they brought with them some bees, drowsy with the long sleep of winter. As the evening wore on, however, the bees, warmed up by the heat of the old drum stove fired red-hot, awoke from their natural stupor and "smote their enemies, hip and thigh." They divided time with the exhorter. They earnestly stirred up the feelings of all present. The boys had more fun than they expect ever again to have in this life. So good a Methodist and pioneer as M. H. Poling, of Harlan, tells me he believes this to have been the liveliest and warmest revival ever held in Shelby county, barring none.

PAYING ATTENTION TO ONE'S OWN BUSINESS.

Captain Charles Kidd, who was the pioneer settler of Kidd's Grove, now known as Fountain's Grove, near Kirkman, was a very reticent man. He apparently disliked to talk of his past. He and Jabez Tuck, in the sixties, were employed by the American Emigrant Company, to construct drainage ditches in the county. After they had been working, side by side, for three or four days, Mr. Tuck tried to "break the ice" by asking Mr. Kidd, where he had come from to Shelby county. Captain Kidd reflected a minute, then turned on Tuck and, looking him squarely in the eye, replied: "Mr. Tuck, I've known a lot of fellows who got rich just paying attention to their own business!"

"FATHER" WILLIAM M'GINNIS.

One of the hard-working, self-made pioneer Methodist evangelists of the county was "Father" William McGinnis, whose swinging, rhythmical, impressive gestures of head, hands and body were characteristic features of his mode of public speech. His long white hair, waving with every turn of his head, added to the effect of his gestures. He spoke on many celebrations of the Fourth of July. He once remarked that he could tell a Methodist as far as he could see him "by the cut of his haar." In his zeal on one occasion he declared that he wished that he had "a mourner's bench reaching from Hudson's Bay to the Gulf of Mexico full," and that he could be in the center of it.

On one occasion, after several weeks of hard work in a revival at Merrill's Grove, Mr. McGinnis, upon his return home, reported forty converts. When asked whether he thought the converts would "stick," he replied: "About all we can do is to hang 'em up green and allow for shrink."

A RIPE CANDIDATE FOR THE BETTER LAND.

The *Shelby County Record* of November 20, 1873, voices the prevailing sentiment of that time and of the present with reference to horse trading, as follows:

"One of the dryest things we have heard lately was to the effect that 'when a man gets so that he can trade horses without lying, he had better pull out for the better land before he takes a relapse.'"

LOST HIS "GROCERIES."

Peter S——, a rollicksome Scandinavian, borrowed a neighbor's rather unreliable horse and drove him to town hitched to a road-cart, a two-wheeled, one-horse vehicle that was much in vogue in the late eighties and nineties in Shelby county. On the return trip, the horse ran away, the cart fell to pieces like the historic "one-hoss shay," and Peter was spilled out and somewhat dazed. He had, however, sufficient presence of mind to lament over the loss of his "groceries" he had lost. Curious to know why the great regret, a friend asked what groceries he had lost. Pete replied: "Two quarts of whiskey and a pound of Battle Axe."

UNAPPRECIATIVE.

In the early eighties a Dane was hunting over the prairie hills in the eastern part of the county. He nearly wore himself out walking over the rugged ridges. The steep hillsides looked like mountains to him, at last he declared sarcastically, with a flourish of his shot gun, "I wouldn't give this old gun for one hundred and sixty acres of this land." He now lives on a finely improved farm in these very hills and would not thank you for referring to his "shot-gun" land.

A LEGAL FISH STORY OF 1881.

"Attorney Joe Weaver and Joe Stiles went fishing Tuesday and in the evening Weaver was seen leaning against Squire Beems' office, with a clay pipe in his mouth, telling fish stories that would put a Nantucket fisherman to shame. He asserted that in throwing his line he caught the hook in that part of his trousers where there is the most slack, and the force was so great that he lifted himself clear across the river. Not wishing to walk around by the bridge, having promised Mrs. Weaver to be home early, he took hold of his boot straps and lifted himself back again."

SHELBY COUNTY GHOST OF 1876.

The *Shelby County Record* of January 12, 1876, states that Cuppy's Grove was excited over a ghost, that a man named Eli Frantz was troubled with visitations from the specter and that he had reported having seen it several times near the Rubendall school house and that it chased him on one occasion. The ghost was reported as having a large head, long white hair and whiskers, and great green eyes as large as a goose egg, and how many legs Eli could not be sure.

A PATRIOTIC MARRIAGE.

Judge J. W. Chatburn used to tell, with evident enjoyment of a marriage ceremony he performed in the pioneer days of Shelby county, in which he inadvertently caused the bride and groom to take solemn oath that they would support the constitution of Iowa and of the United States.

A PROPHECY.

One of the men of far-reaching minds who came to Shelby county in the fifties was Jonathan Wyland, the patriarch of the Wyland family, who had been a man of wealth and influence in the state of Indiana, from which he came. Although well advanced in years when he came to Shelby county, he had the vision of youth. One day, when talking with his neighbor, Lysander Sweat, they fell to talking of the future of Shelby county. Wyland, looking out over the vast expanse of virgin prairie, unimproved, treeless, and without roads or bridges, wild as wild could be, suddenly remarked, "Sweat, do you know what I can see?" Sweat replied that he did not. Wyland continued: "Well, I can see all of this wild country settled up, with fine houses and barns, trees planted, and roads and bridges everywhere." Mr. Sweat, who often related this story, said that as he listened to this talk from Mr. Wyland, he thought, "You're a darned old fool!" Sweat, however, lived to see this vision verified, and to appreciate the wisdom of his friend and neighbor who had pioneered in Indiana and who so clearly foresaw the foundation elements for a great development in Shelby county.

CHAPTER XXXI.

INVENTIONS, INVENTORS AND PATENTS.

But few of the pioneers had enjoyed the advantages of scientific or mechanical training. That "necessity is the mother of invention" was well exemplified in their clever, original and useful devices which the needs of the hour evoked. Their minds were capable of doing a great deal of clear thinking. They were able to improvise on the spur of the moment in many ways that entitle them to our admiration. Lack of means, distance from mechanics and other forms of stimulus made the pioneer farmer his own mechanic. He was a wizard with smooth wire when accident threw him suddenly upon his own resources, and the repairing that he could do with this material was truly marvelous. Of course when the sickle driver snapped in two in the tall tough slough grass, he had a job of welding for the blacksmith, who, in the early days, found work enough to justify him in maintaining a shop in the rural communities. But at first the pioneer farmer did in a very satisfactory way many of the things that now, under our complicated division of labor, are performed by a half dozen special mechanics.

This genius for invention was, at least in Shelby county, not confined to the farmers, who, of course, had the greatest need for it, but it seems to have been in the air. Even the men in the towns "dreamed dreams and saw visions" of devices for doing things in a better way, and perhaps more than incidentally dreamed some dreams of personal wealth achieved by the happy stroke of a great idea. And one generation did not wholly usurp the field or close the avenue of invention or the need of it. Today the second generation is also at it.

It has been very difficult to secure information with reference to patents and inventions. The United States bureau of patents at Washington does not keep a geographical index of the names of patentees. I have, however, secured the following information from various files of Shelby county newspapers and from other sources of information.

Although he never applied for any patents, Thomas Leytham, a well-known pioneer of Cass township, is inclined to believe that as a boy he was probably the first person to invent a metal husking peg of the type which was in general use for very many years, and which is yet much the same. When

a small boy in 1866 he observed that the husking pegs of that time made of buckhorn or hickory wood soon became dull and soon blistered the hand. He took a large mixing spoon handle and concluded that he could make a husking peg that would lie flat in the hand and that, once sharpened, would remain sharp, and that might be fastened to two fingers instead of one, as was the early custom. He found a small punch, belonging to his father, and kept working with this until he made a hole large enough for a good strap. He kept the shaft of the husking peg flat and then bent the point to face his thumb, afterwards sharpening the point as he preferred to have it. Being of an inventive turn of mind, he also made from clam shells, which were then thick in Mosquito creek, a row of buttons for his jacket, his mother at that time having no buttons. He also devised very early in his career, as a boy on his father's farm, an evener to be used with three horses and he believes that he was one of the first men to use three horses on farm implements in Shelby county. This evener was made of ash or hickory dressed down and, of course, was so constructed that the two horses had the shorter length of the double tree and the third horse the longer length. By means of this device he worked three horses on a plow in 1875 in Cass township. Afterwards finding that his evener caused the plow to work too much sideways, he made an upright evener to proportion the draft.

In 1877, during the grasshopper days, a patent was granted to T. B. Burr, who had invented a device for destroying grasshoppers. In that year Mr. Burr was at Council Bluffs making arrangements for the manufacture of several thousand of these machines. In the same year R. M. Maxwell, of Douglas township, had sent to the patent office a model of a grasshopper catcher device somewhat similar to the Burr machine. The "hoppers," however, quit coming, and the inventors made no money from the sale of their machines.

In 1886 William Scarborough, a grain dealer of Irwin, patented a wagon box elevator and dump to be used for unloading grain, etc., from farm wagons. It was portable and could also be used for the purpose of putting on and removing a wagon box. In the same year, Messrs. George and Horney, of Harlan, received a patent for their combined end-gate and chute for loading hogs, calves, or sheep into wagons, together with a rack for carrying the animals to market or elsewhere.

L. W. Osborne, in 1877, had invented a corn husker and was ready to secure a patent.

In 1885 T. B. Kail a shoe dealer of Harlan, and John Dierks were al-

lowed a patent on a paper cane. In 1884 Mr. Kail had also applied for a patent on an automatic whistle attachment for railway engines, on which he had been working for several years. In 1884 W. M. Jenkins received a patent on a railway joint and nut lock for a railway rail. In 1884 Robert Ford, of Earling, was granted a patent on his weed cutter attachment for cultivators. In 1888 a patent was granted to W. E. George and John Coenen, of Harlan, for a convertible stock wagon, consisting of a device easily converted from a stock wagon into a hay rack, or manure wagon.

In 1886 Dr. B. F. Eshelman, a Harlan dentist, patented a pencil holder which was intended to fit inside the vest pocket and to secure pen, pencil or tooth brush without danger of loss. In 1892 Doctor Eshelman again secured a patent on a spring appliance to be fastened on the inside of a rubber shoe which, by engaging the heel of the leather shoe, held the rubber securely in place. In 1888 George F. Colby, of Shelby, received a patent for a tongue and wagon pole attachment. This was a device for fitting on the end of the tongue to keep the neck yoke from coming off in case the tugs came loose. One of the early and most successful inventors of Shelby county was James M. Deen, of Harlan, who invented a loom for weaving carpet. This loom is manufactured in Harlan and shipped all over the United States and to some foreign countries and is highly successful.

Another young man with a genius for invention is H. G. Baker, of Harlan, a son of J. K. P. Baker, a Shelby county pioneer. Mr. Baker has invented a number of devices, among them a pipe pusher for pushing water pipes and other like pipes through the ground by means of powerful levers; a husking peg; a carpet loom; a flying machine, etc. He has applications pending for patents on other inventions.

On May 23, 1911, Robert Campbell, son of Editor W. C. Campbell, of the Harlan *Tribune*, was granted a patent on a substitute for the inner air tube of auto tires and on the same date granted a patent on a machine for winding any number of strands, one over another, upon a circular core.

J. E. Beebe, of Harlan, secured a patent on a garden weeder. Jerry Robertson, of Shelby, received a patent on a device for watering hogs. T. K. Nelson, of Harlan, has patented a very successful gas engine which is manufactured in Harlan and is widely used. R. R. Sandham, of Harlan, has received four patents, covering two different forms of shower-bath attachments which he has invented, and an automobile tire and rim, these patents having been issued during the years 1909 and 1910. He also has received, on the shower bath attachment, three Canadian patents during the same years.

Dr. F. R. Lintleman, formerly a Harlan physician and surgeon, has received United States and foreign patents on an obstetrical pan. N. Nielson, a Harlan jeweler, was granted a patent on a folding display case for the use of merchants. Otto R. Hammer, of Peter Hammer & Company, of Harlan, received a patent on a holder for paper bags used by merchants.

C. C. Rasmussen, of the Harlan Roller Mills, invented an electrical device to be attached to elevator belts for the purpose of warning an operator when a belt has slipped at some distance.

CHAPTER XXXII.

STATISTICS.

The United States census of 1910 contains many interesting statistics of great interest to Shelby county people. From these statistics, contained in the special Iowa supplement published in 1913, this author gleans the following facts: The county has an area of 589 square miles. Its increase in population from 1890 to 1900 was 1.8 per cent.; from 1900 to 1910 it had a decrease of 7.7 per cent. By way of comparison, it is interesting to learn from the same source that during the decade from 1900 to 1910 Cass county suffered a loss of population of 10.5 per cent.; Crawford, 7.6 per cent.; Audubon, 7 per cent.; Carroll, 1 per cent.; Harrison, 9.5 per cent. The only county bordering on Shelby county having an increase was Pottawattamie, which of course contains the city of Council Bluffs, in which all of the increase occurred.

In 1910 Shelby county had an average population per square mile of 28.1, and a rural population per square mile of 23.7. By way of comparison, it is worth while to note that Iowa as a whole in 1900 had an average population per square mile of 40 and the United States as a whole, a population per square mile of 30.9.

Taking up the matter of rural population from 1900 to 1910, the United States census shows a decrease in Shelby county of 9.9 per cent.; in Crawford, 10.8 per cent.; Carroll, 5 per cent.; Audubon, 7 per cent.; Harrison, 7.5 per cent.; Cass, 10.7 per cent.; and Pottawattamie, 7 per cent.

The United States census figures also show the following comparative figures for the townships and towns of the county: Population of Cass township in 1890 was 1,025, in 1900 was 1,073, in 1910 was 987; that of Portsmouth for the corresponding dates was 250, 316 and 347; that of Center for 1900 was 740, for 1910 was 620; that of Clay for the three dates above named was 1,080, 1,147 and 1,202; of Douglas, including Kirkman, was 925, 857 and 802; that of Kirkman for 1900 was 203 and for 1910 was 180; that of Fairview for the three dates above named was 873, 772 and 633; that of Greeley, including part of Irwin, for the three dates above named was 887, 781 and 633; that of Irwin in Greeley and Jefferson for 1900 was 295, and for 1910 was 278; that of Grove for the three dates above named was 721,

798 and 744; that of Harlan for 1910 for the first ward was 629, for the second ward was 810, for the third ward was 531, and for the fourth ward was 600; that of Jackson for the three dates above named was 1,009, 906 and 830; that of Jefferson (part of town of Irwin) for the three dates above named was 993, 1,042 and 917; that of Lincoln for the three dates above named was 935, 725 and 614; that of Monroe for the three dates above named was 932, 894 and 778; that of Polk for the three dates above named was 809, 835 and 802; that of Shelby township and town, for the three dates above named was 1,457, 1,443 and 1,339; that of Shelby town for the three dates above named was 582, 692 and 586; that of Union and Defiance for the three dates above named was 1,212, 1,209 and 1,110; that of Defiance town, for the three dates above named, was 323, 387 and 411; that of Washington township and Panama was for the three dates above named, 952, 931 and 843; that of Panama, 379, 221 and 232; that of Westphalia for the three dates above named was 1,265, 1,357 and 1,108; that of Earling for the year 1900 was 340 and for the year 1910 was 323.

In 1900 Shelby county had 7,898 persons of native parentage, and in 1910, 7,156. In 1900 Shelby county had 6,627 persons of foreign or mixed parentage, and in 1910, 6,337. In 1900 Shelby county had 3,397 persons of foreign birth, and in 1910, 3,052. In 1900 44 per cent. of the population of the county was of native parentage, and in 1910, 43.2 per cent.

In 1910 the number of persons of foreign birth and the respective countries of their birth were as follows: Austria, 94; Belgium, 1; Canada-French, 1; Canada-other, 64; Denmark, 1,427; England, 72; France, 3; Germany, 997; Greece, 51; Holland, 4; Hungary, 1; Ireland, 59; Italy, 1; Norway, 148; Russia, 6; Scotland, 12; Sweden, 39; Switzerland, 11; Wales, 1; other countries, 60.

In 1910 there were in the county 8,717 males and 7,835 females. In 1900 there were males of voting age, 4,654, and in 1910, 4,766. Of these in 1900, 1,778 were of foreign birth, and in 1910, 1,680. In 1910 there were 239 aliens residing in the county. Of the voters residing in the county in 1910, 43 were unable to read or write, or nine-tenths of one per cent. were illiterate. Of these 43, 15 were of native birth and 28 of foreign birth.

In 1910 there were in the county between the ages of 6 and 20 years, 5,412 persons; of these, there were in attendance at school 3,673, or 67.9 per cent. Of all persons between the ages of 6 and 14 years of age residing in the county, 92.6 per cent. were attending school. In 1910 there were 3,575 dwellings and 3,602 families.

The United States census collected special statistics with reference to

all cities or towns having a population of 2,500 or more. We have, therefore, the following special statistics concerning Harlan: Males, 1,237; females, 1,333; persons of native or mixed parentage, 572; persons of voting age, 782; of these, 446 were born of native parents, 133 of foreign or mixed parentage, and 203 of foreign birth. There were but eight persons in Harlan of voting age unable to read or write.

The United States statistics for Iowa contain many interesting agricultural facts and figures. Shelby county is placed in Iowa land areas of which 95 to 100 per cent. are in farms. The county is placed in a list of counties the value of land in which runs from one hundred dollars to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre, the highest valuation in the state. This classification, by the way, includes the counties of Carroll, Audubon, Cass, Montgomery, Fremont and Page in southwestern Iowa; the counties of Sioux, Cherokee, Ida and Sac in northwestern Iowa; the counties of Grundy, Story, Marshall, Tama, Benton, Polk and Poweshiek, in what might be termed central Iowa, and the counties of Cedar, Scott, Washington and Henry in the eastern or southeastern part of the state. It will be noticed that the second list of counties named, including Shelby, lie practically in the valleys of the Botna river. The above list of counties it will be observed number twenty-two.

The average value of an Iowa farm in 1910 was \$17,259, of which \$15,008 represented land and buildings, \$1,811 live stock, and \$440 implements and machinery. The average value of Shelby county farms is much in excess of the average for the state, and reaches the rather surprising sum of \$24,357. This large value is due not simply to the high value of the land itself, but is also due to the fact that most of the farms of the county are well stocked with high-priced thoroughbred animals, and well improved.

Shelby county in 1900 had 2,387 farms and in 1910 had 2,213 farms. These figures indicate what everyone has observed, that the farms of Shelby county have been for many years and are now, becoming larger. In 1910 on these farms there were 1,373 native farmers, 838 farmers of foreign birth and two colored farmers. In 1900 60.3 per cent. of the farms of the county were operated by their owners and in 1910 58.5 per cent. were so operated; in the latter year there were 19 farms in the county operated by managers.

The size of farms in Shelby county in 1910 is of interest, and it will no doubt be found somewhat surprising to see how many farms of more than 160 acres there are in the county. The figures are as follows: Under three acres, 1; 3 to 9 acres, 60; 10 to 19, 32; 20 to 49, 108; 50 to 99, 333; 100 to

174, 888; 175 to 259, 479; 260 to 499, 285; 500 to 999, 26; and over 1,000, 1. The average area of Shelby county farms in 1910 was 167.3 acres.

In 1910 the approximate land area of Shelby county was 376,933 acres, of which there were in farms 370,317 acres. It is interesting to note that in this year there were but 10,060 acres of woodland in the farms of the county. The above figures indicate that 98.2 per cent. of the approximate land area of the county was in farms.

The value of all farm property in Shelby county in 1910 was \$53,901,-139. The per cent. of increase in the value of farm property from 1900 to 1910 was 162.7 per cent. Of the above total value of farm property, land constituted 77.4 per cent., buildings 10.3 per cent., implements and machinery 2.3 per cent. and domestic animals, poultry and bees 10 per cent.

The total value of all domestic animals in Shelby county in 1910 was \$5,245,562, of which sum the value of all cattle amounted to \$1,768,104; horses, \$2,199,101; mules, \$80,743; swine, \$1,164,365; sheep, \$29,351; goats, \$763; poultry, \$123,060, and bees, \$4,228.

In the year 1910 there were 59,685 head of cattle, of which 12,909 were dairy animals, or used for dairy purposes; 17,961 horses, 578 mules, 124,350 swine, 5,714 sheep, 241 goats, 244,319 head of poultry and 1,642 colonies of bees.

IOWA CENSUS, 1875.

This time marks the beginning of the great development of the open prairie land in Shelby county. The population of the various townships was as follows: Cass, 116; Clay, 287; Douglas, 315; Fairview, 740; Grove, 648; Greeley, 77; Harlan, 927; Jefferson, 114; Jackson, 271; Lincoln, 343; Monroe, 660; Polk, 181; Shelby, 390; Union, 183; Washington, 196; Westphalia, 207; Total, 6,654. Of this population, 2,072 were born in Iowa; 2,737 born in the United States elsewhere, and 855 born in foreign countries.

Of the voters at this time in the county there were born in the United States, 821; British America, 35; England and Wales, 59; Ireland, 30; Scotland, 14; Germany, 50; Austria, including Hungary and Bohemia, 7; Norway, 2; Sweden, none; Denmark, 21; France, none; all other countries, 19. Number of foreigners not naturalized, 209.

At this time there were in the county over sixteen years of age unable to read, only 17 persons. In 1874 there were 243 births and 93 deaths in the county as shown by the census of 1875.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1875.

Number of acres improved land, 53,180; rods of fence, 138,437; acres in cultivation, 47,230; spring wheat, 22,029 acres; number of bushels spring wheat, 317,944; there was no winter wheat; 17,674 acres of corn, 689,556 bushels; rye, 17 acres, 280 bushels; 2,254 acres of oats, 71,676 bushels; 667 acres barley, 15,078 bushels; 9 acres buckwheat, 89 bushels; 40 acres of sorghum, 3,068 gallons; 91 acres tame grass, 309 tons hay; 16,276 tons wild hay; 39 bushels grass seed; no clover seed; 204 acres Hungarian grass, 451 tons of hay; 332 acres of potatoes, 24,203 bushels; 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ acres sweet potatoes, 240 bushels; 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres onions, 643 bushels; 5,632 acres natural timber; 343 acres planted timber; 10,238 rods of hedge; 993 apple trees in bearing; 953 bushels in 1874; 1 pear tree; 2 peach trees in 1874; 228 cherry trees, 22 bushels in 1874; 22,652 fruit trees not in bearing; 2,432 pounds of grapes gathered; 3,529 horses of all ages; 60 sold for export in 1874; 192 mules, 4 sold for export; 3,176 milk cows; 2,305 pounds butter made in 1874; 1,590 pounds cheese manufactured; number of cattle, not including work oxen, 7,137; number of cattle slaughtered and sold for slaughter, 1,221; number of thoroughbred Shorthorns, 17; number of hogs, 14,456; number of hogs slaughtered or sold for slaughter, 7,984; 828 sheep; 3,530 pounds wool; 39 head killed by dogs; 1,121 dogs; 96 stands of bees; 2,620 pounds honey and beeswax; value of products of farm, \$573,046.

COMPARATIVE POPULATION OF SHELBY COUNTY.

Years.	Population.	Per Cent. of Increase
1854 -----	326	
1856 -----	456	39.
1859 -----	784	72.
1860 -----	818	4.33
1865 -----	1,900	132.3
1870 -----	2,540	33.7
1875 -----	5,664	123.15
1880 -----	12,696	124.15
1885 -----	16,306	28.43
1890 -----	17,611	8.
1895 -----	17,798	1.06
1900 -----	17,932	.75

CHAPTER XXXIII.

STORIES AND INCIDENTS.

FIRST SESSION OF DISTRICT COURT AND GRAND JURY.

The Andreas' Historical Atlas of Iowa, published in 1875, has this story of the first session of the district court of Shelby county, held at Galland's Grove:

"Judge Samuel H. Riddle, held the first session of the district court for the three counties in the grocery of Solomon Hancock at Galland's Grove. The Judge charged the grand jury and then sent them into a smoke house to deliberate, and while they were absent it is reported that the lawyers joined the judge in a social game of cards 'for the drinks.' In the meantime the grand jury issued subpoenas for witnesses as to the selling of intoxicating liquors by Solomon Hancock. One witness testified that he drank something in Solomon's grocery, but did not know whether it was really liquor or not; it did not intoxicate him, but made him 'afful sick.' He said water had sometimes served him the same way. 'That will do,' said the foreman, 'pass around the jug.' A two-gallon jug was immediately produced from a corner of the smoke house. After it had been passed around the grand jury returned to the grocery, reported that there was nothing before them, and they were thereupon discharged. At this first session of the district court, the following attorneys were present: H. P. Bennett, of Glenwood; L. M. Cline, A. C. Ford and David Price, of Council Bluffs."

A BIBULOUS COUNTY OFFICER.

Andreas' Historical Atlas of 1875 also tells the following story of an early sheriff of the county:

It so happened that the education of the sheriff had been sadly neglected, and moreover he was in the habit of visiting Solomon Hancock's grocery too often to maintain the reputation of a strict temperance man. Sometime before the first court convened, he, as a county official, received a copy of the code of 1851. He could not read it, but had the good fortune of being the husband

of a wife who could. When he would return home under the influence of Solomon Hancock's whiskey, she would read to him that section which makes habitual drunkenness a sufficient cause for divorce. His attention was so frequently called to this provision of the code, that it became monotonous to him, and having the impression that Judge Riddle had sent the volume, when he came around to hold the court, the 'high sheriff' seized the statute and carried it back to the judge and, throwing the book down before him, he exclaimed, "There, now; don't you dare send any more such nonsense to my house."

A FARM IN THE WOODS.

The earliest pioneers of Shelby county, like the earliest pioneers everywhere, sought a dwelling place in the woods, for there they could have shelter, fuel and material for their primitive log cabins. It is also true, no doubt, that many of them had been accustomed for generations to live in a timber country and were more at home there. A story is told of William Henderson, a pioneer in the northeastern part of Pottawattamie county, who in the midst of a most beautiful prairie, nevertheless started to clear off a farm on a small tract of timber, in regular Hoosier style. Being asked why, when surrounded by such beautiful prairies, he was felling trees and removing stumps for the purpose of having a farm, he said: "I have always been accustomed to live in a timber country, and by the grace of God, I intend to die in the midst of timber."

THIRSTY OXEN.

One of the experiences of pioneer travelers in Shelby county is related by W. D. Fritz, a son of John Fritz, who came to Shelby county in 1859. Mr. Fritz and his two boys were driving a team of oxen on one of the ridges of Shelby county on a very hot day, during which it was impossible to secure water for the oxen to drink. Mr. Fritz was hauling a load of wheat in sacks. When the two yokes of oxen reached the Botna river, they, in spite of all that Mr. Fritz could do, plunged into the stream, Mr. Fritz and the boys jumping to save themselves. The oxen upset the wheat in the river. Mr. Fritz was obliged to wade in and get out his wheat and dry it before he could return.

PRIMITIVE COMMERCE.

About 1863 Jacob Tague, and his brother Ephraim Tague and his wife, picked in the vicinity of Bowman's Grove and along the Botna river there a

fine load of wild plums, which they hauled to Council Bluffs, where they, together with their team and wagon, were carried across to Omaha on the ferry boat then operating on the Missouri river. Arriving in Omaha, they ascertained that another well-known pioneer of Shelby county from another part of the county had been ahead of them with a load of plums, but that soon after arriving in Omaha had become intoxicated, so much so that he had torn the end-gate out of his wagon letting the plums run all over the street. The Tagues, however, sold out their entire load of plums for two dollars per bushel.

GALLANTRY OF 1875.

"A novel scene was witnessed by some of our people last Monday morning. A young lady made the remark on Saturday that if it grew much colder, she did not know how she would get to her school, about a mile distant. A young gentleman who was present jocosely replied that he would take her on a hand sled. The young lady then said that she would hold him to his agreement and the one to first back out should forfeit the oysters. To this the young man assented, and agreed to draw her over the mile and one-quarter in thirty minutes without stopping, causing her to alight, or otherwise annoying her. Monday morning found him promptly on hand with his little sled, and the school ma'am seated herself, and off they started, at eight-thirty, and at nine o'clock he had performed his task."

A PLAIN POLITICAL LETTER OF THE PIONEERS.

One of the pioneer county officers, referring to some matter of local politics, wrote a political friend as follows: "Tell H—— to keep cool. There is a hen on. Sapp will attend to this as soon as he gets through to Washington, so he promised me last Monday night. You bet if I get a chance at any of those devils I give them the best I have. ——— looks like a sheep-killing dog, he could not look at me last Monday as I passed through Shelby." (The writer of this letter wrote a post-script as follows: "Don't leave this in sight.")

A NOMINATING SPEECH.

A story told in Shelby county for many years, which never grows less in the telling is this: In one of the early Democratic county conventions, a delegate from the west part of the county in the following words, spoken in a voice that rattled the rafters, nominated a well-known citizen for his third

term as county superintendent of schools: "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of this convention, I rise to place in nomination for county superintendent a man known to all of you. _____, who has in the past performed the duties of his office with partiality, fidelity, ability and courage, unmoved by friend, undaunted by foe, and regardless of qualifications or anything else."

STORY OF A STORM.

William Wooster, of Jefferson township, recalls vividly an experience of his father and himself during the winter of 1880. On a particularly fine morning the father, John Wooster, remarked to his son, "Well this is a nice day; I'll go to town with you." The son sacked up the wheat and placed it in the wagon box—set on a sled, the runners of which had been made of a long plank cut in two and shaped up. About noon clouds suddenly gathered and it began to snow and grew very cold. The Woosters, therefore, hurriedly transacted their business in Harlan and about half past one started as rapidly as possible for home. Mr. Errett was then living on or near the place on which J. W. French afterwards resided, and offered to take the travelers in, but told them that he could not take their horses for lack of room. The Woosters, therefore, continued their journey with the snow driving thickly from the northeast. They were seated between two blankets without any hay in the sled, for the horses had eaten all of the hay at noon while they were in town. The snow became so thick that the son could not see a team ahead. He whipped up a little. Later the team suddenly slowed up and he discovered that he was beside another team hauling a load of wood. By this time the elder Wooster was becoming very cold and said that they had better stop at George Eokar's, then residing northwest of Kirkman. They stopped, but found both house and barn full, therefore struck for Irwin, hoping to stop at the blacksmith shop and have the horses taken in. Arriving there, the elder Wooster looked into the shop and found it already full of horses so that the travelers continued their journey. Finally reaching the vicinity of No. 8 school, in Jefferson township, they saw the tracks of school children and knew that it was shortly after four o'clock. They were able to follow the road by means of the thick crusts of snow where the track lay. About this time they became uncertain as to where they were. The son thought surely they were south of their home. The father happened to turn around and wanted to know what those weeds were doing there. A clump of weeds in mowing the prairie grass had been left. They then discovered from the

location of these weeds that they were thirty rods out of and west of the track. They then swung around and finally reached their home, which then consisted of a dug-out. During the night the drifts became piled perfectly level with the top of the dug-out and they were obliged to shovel their way out in the morning, it being the custom to take the shovel into the dug-out during the winter when snows were likely to fall.

LOST ON THE PRAIRIE.

Men were frequently lost on the prairies of the county in an early day when there were few roads, irregularly laid out, few fences, and no farm houses, planted timber, or other landmarks by which one might get his bearings. In those days the hollows and hills, covered with prairie grass, had as little variation or distinctive appearance as the undulations of the sea. The author is indebted to Adam Schmitz, of Westphalia, for the facts of the following story:

In 1873 a well-known German of Westphalia township went some miles from home over the trackless prairie to secure some willow poles which he might use in making a roof for his stable. During the afternoon and evening clouds came up rapidly and when this man started for home he became lost. During the early part of the night he wandered over hill and up ravine and across all of the creeks in the neighborhood, and at about midnight arrived in the vicinity of a farm in the township, then owned by T. D. Pratt, several miles from the home of the wanderer. He was fortunate enough to hear dogs barking, and finally found a fence, which he followed, at last reaching the premises of Mr. Pratt. The door of the Pratt house was opened and the lost man asked if anyone there could talk German. It happened that Mr. Pratt's wife could speak German, thereby enabling the man in search of his own home to explain his plight. Mr. Pratt took the man in that night and brought him home next morning. He found that his friends were much alarmed over his absence and were out making a search for him.

DIDN'T EXPECT PAY.

John B. Shorett, formerly county superintendent of schools in Shelby county, tells this story of pioneer days in Washington township:

"To show the spirit of the times I remember of hearing Samuel Carroll, father of Frank Carroll, tell a story on my father. He said he came into Washington township and had no money and that he came down to

my father's place to get a load of corn. He told father that he wanted some corn, but he did not have any money to pay for it, but when he got the money he would make the payment. Father told him to go to the crib and get the corn. Some time thereafter Carroll paid my father and remarked that there must have been something about him to make father believe he was honest and he would certainly get the pay or he would not have let him (a stranger) have the corn, and father replied, 'Oh! that was not the reason. I never expected to get the pay for it.' As you know, in those times people were more liberal than they are at this time, and every man, in order to play his part, was expected to be liberal with those around him. They did not have very much, but what they did have they shared to a great extent with their neighbors."

MAKE MORE MINTS.

During the strenuous "Free Silver" campaign in Shelby county, when Republican speakers, from Leslie M. Shaw down, were trying hard to counteract the plausible propositions advanced by "Coin's Financial School," and were campaigning in almost every school district in the county, one of the Harlan Republican speakers had a crushing experience in the vicinity of Corley. He was telling his hearers, in a burst of eloquence, that we had but a few mints and the great void that silver must fill after driving out gold would swamp them. And, waving his arms, he declared, "What would we do? What would we do?" He then waited for a reply. A little rascal, about as big as a pint of soap, sitting on the front seat, held up his hand and said, "Say, mister, we'd make more mints."

CHAPTER XXXIV.

SOME YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE COUNTY WHO HAVE ACHIEVED DISTINCTION.

John B. Shorett, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Shorett, pioneers of Washington township. Two terms, county superintendent of schools of Shelby county. Introduced the idea of township school picnics and rural school graduating exercises. Established many school libraries. Favored consolidation of country schools. Famous debater for the State University of Iowa, which he represented in several winning contests against neighboring state universities. Now a practicing lawyer of Seattle, Washington, where he has especially distinguished himself in waterway and harbor law, in which he has been engaged in litigation involving many hundreds of thousands of dollars. Was Democratic candidate for the nomination for Congress from his district at the last primary in Washington.

J. W. Shorett, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Shorett, above named. Studied at the Woodbine Normal School and the State University of Iowa. Practiced law at Everett, Washington, and now in partnership with his brother, John B., at Seattle, Washington. Was a delegate to the last Democratic National convention from Washington.

Shelby county teachers have been elected to and have filled with credit to themselves some of the best positions in the country. For instance, Miss Elizabeth Wyland, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Wyland, a graduate of Grinnell College, is an instructor in the East Des Moines high school; her sister, Miss Mary J. Wyland, also a Grinnell graduate, has been principal of the Harlan high school and of the high school at Aberdeen, South Dakota, and besides she has made herself one of the experts of the country on the problems of school and city playgrounds, lecturing extensively on these subjects and teaching in teachers' institutes; Miss Mignonette Cook, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Cook, taught for several years in the city schools of Sioux City and of Omaha; Miss Winifred Cockerell has taught in the city schools of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and is now teaching in the city schools of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Miss Tina Anthony, one of the veteran teachers of Shelby county, in addition to having taught a number of years in the city schools of Harlan, taught for some time in the city schools of Red Oak, Iowa; Miss Lulu Pickard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Pickard, taught

in the city schools of Boone, Iowa; Miss Lydia Keep for some years has taught in the city schools of Marshalltown, Iowa; Miss Mabel C. Smith, daughter of Hon. and Mrs. T. H. Smith, a graduate of the State University of Iowa, was teacher of Latin in the high schools of Lisbon, North Dakota, North Yakima, Washington, Wenatchee, Washington, and McKinney, Texas. Her sister, Miss Orpha Smith, a graduate of Northwestern University, taught in the high school of Bismarck, North Dakota; Rufus A. Obrecht, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Obrecht, pioneers of Center township, became a noted expert on the subject of horses, and for some years was a professor in the University of Illinois, and in Purdue University. Miss Frances Carroll, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Carroll, a graduate of the State University of Iowa, held some excellent positions in the best high schools of California. Arthur Nelson taught for several years in the Philippines. Miss Lulu Lewis and Miss Bessie Brown taught in Indian schools, as also did Miss Katie Baker. Miss Lewis taught in the famous government school at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and Miss Brown taught among the Navajoes of the Southwest. Allan Shepherd, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Shepherd, while yet an undergraduate, was honored with a position in the department of English in the State University of Iowa. He, together with Miss Frances Carroll and Miss Hazel Toof, all students of the State University of Iowa, were elected to the honorary scholarship society of Phi Beta Kappa, an organization devoted to literary culture and high scholarship, established before the Revolution in America, and to which many of the most famous men and women of America have belonged. The foregoing list is far from being complete, but it is sufficient to serve as encouragement to the young men and the young women of the county desirous of making the best of their talents.



Geo W Cullison

BIOGRAPHICAL

GEORGE W. CULLISON.

George W. Cullison, of Harlan, Iowa, was born in Henry county, Iowa, on a farm near New London, October 6, 1848. His father, Elisha Cullison, came to the territory of Iowa in the spring of 1842 from Rush county, Indiana. Elisha Cullison was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, January 24, 1808. When he was a young man, he went from there to Indiana and married Matilda McCabe, of Rush county, in 1839. The mother, Mrs. Matilda (McCabe) Cullison, was born in Ireland, June 15, 1818, and was brought to America when an infant.

On coming to Iowa, Elisha Cullison and wife settled on a farm of unimproved land where George W. Cullison was born. In 1858 the family moved to Missouri and settled on a farm near the village of Paulville, on the eastern edge of Adair county. That part of Missouri does not have the rich soil of western Iowa, but it is a most beautiful country. The gently rolling prairies are from four to eight miles wide, sloping off to the southeast; belted on both sides by most beautiful woodland in the midst of which may often be found a perpetually running stream, fringed to the water's edge with sand and gravel. The little village of Paulville was located upon the prairie just at the eastern fringe of one of the timber belts. It was a nice, clean little village of perhaps two hundred souls. Adjoining this village on the east, Elisha Cullison bought a farm and made his future home. In less than two years of peaceful life at his new home, the furies of war broke forth. The people of that locality were nearly evenly divided on the question involved and soon divided into hostile camps, one rebel, the other Union. Bitterness and hate took the place of friendship and love, and peace fled from the little community.

Elisha Cullison was a courageous and determined man. He was born in the mountains of Kentucky, tall, straight, angular and active. He remained loyal to the Union and soon became a leader in organizing and helping to organize the Union forces in that part of the state. He thereby in-

curred the bitter enmity of the rebels and he and his family suffered many depredations at their hands. They were robbed twice during the war of all their cattle, horses, wagons, harness, flour, feed, grain and hay. The father was hunted and pursued by squads of rebels and rebel sympathizers. They never caught him. On one occasion, they chased him for nearly nine miles, but he eluded them and made his way to the Union lines. He was in the beginning of the war what was known as a "lookout" and would find out the rebel camps, their forces, and their movements generally and convey the information to the Union forces.

If he did not convey the information in person, he usually sent it by his son George W., who was then a lad thirteen or fourteen years of age. The elder son, William, had previously enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The son, George W., was sent many times on such errands. At one time, he was sent from Paulville to Macon, Missouri, a distance of forty miles. He left home at dusk and delivered his message the next morning. At another time he was sent to Lancaster, Missouri, a distance of thirty miles. He left home in the afternoon and reached his destination about midnight, aroused the Union officer and delivered his message. At still another time, the rebel general, Porter, had passed through Paulville and just as the dawn began to appear his father sent the lad with a dispatch to Edina, Missouri, a distance of twelve miles. The territory through which he passed was full of rebel scouts. His father delivered him the dispatch folded into a very small piece of paper and instructed him that if he were halted by rebels to swallow the dispatch; he was told to follow the road over which the rebels passed for about three miles and if at that point the trail showed the rebels had gone south, he was to take the east road for Edina; but if the trail showed the rebels went east, to return home quickly. This was the only time the lad felt fear. To use his own language in describing his feelings, he said, "I never felt afraid to do what father told me to do but once. In fact, the danger in doing such things never occurred to me till I was sent to Edina. I knew the situation better then. Father had been watching, from his hiding place, the rebel army pass during the latter part of the night. I suppose he knew something unusual was on. He aroused me before daylight, told me what had happened and said he wanted me to take a dispatch to Edina. He said the country was full of rebels and they might be headed for Edina and asked me if I was afraid to go. I said no. He directed me to get a horse and go at once. When I was ready to mount, he handed me the little folded paper, gave me directions as to how to go and said, 'If the rebels halt you, swallow the paper.' That made me feel mighty

chilly. I think I shook but said nothing. I intended to rely on my horse. He was fleet and always willing and I knew every cow path on the way. As I rode away, father said, 'Go quickly and be brave.'

"His encouraging remark made me feel worse. I know as I rode away I trembled from head to foot. But the little horse was willing if the rider was not. He cantered along impatiently till I reached the forks of the road and by close looking, I could see in the dawn and darkness the trail of the rebels running south. I whirled the horse into the road running east and gave him more freedom from the rein. He seemed to leap to his task of a nine-mile race as if he was anxious to carry his trembling rider to safety. The further along the road I got, the better I felt, for I knew if the rebels were behind me, they would have to stay there (my horse had been tried before) and the chances rapidly decreased of their being in front of me. I reached the Union pickets just as the sun began to appear.

"A moment of explanation to them and on I went. I rode up to the headquarters in the old court house, handed my note to an officer. He read it, then frowned and looked up at me with a smile and said, 'Bub, have you been to breakfast?' Being told I had not, he told me where to go for breakfast and feed for my horse and sent a soldier with me, I suppose to give directions. I ate my breakfast while others cared for my horse. After eating, I felt like a careless boy again. The fear had vanished. In a little while nearly all that Union force of between four and five thousand men (as it looked to me), moved out southwest in the direction where General Porter was supposed to be."

At this time conditions in northern Missouri were most deplorable. Elisha Cullison and two of his associates, Dr. J. W. Lee and T. J. Lycan, had become the most hated Union men in that section and it was reported that the rebel authorities had offered five hundred dollars each for their capture. They had organized the Union League (a secret loyal organization that existed during the war), in that part of the country. George W. Cullison was admitted as a member although a mere boy. Every member of this league would report generally in the night time) to the league or its officers, every move of every rebel or rebel suspect that came to his knowledge. These officers in turn would report to the commanders of the Union troops, either at Edina or Kirksville, and by this means, the troopers were enabled to pick up rebels or rebel suspects in every part of that country. George W. was often appointed to convey these reports to the Union forces. It was not so dangerous but it often required an all-night ride, especially if the circumstances were urgent.

Assassination became frequent. And it was generally the Union men that were assassinated. A judge, an ex-county officer, a sick, furloughed soldier and a farmer, all Union men, were assassinated. Besides, numerous attempts at assassination failed. Elisha Cullison and his associates had more to dread from that source than any other. He decided he would go with the regular army and send his family back to Iowa till the war was over. Accordingly, the boy George W., was directed to take his mother and younger children to Iowa.

They started, but after one day's travel in a wagon one of the small children took sick and the family returned to their home the next day and remained during the war. This dreadful condition continued from the beginning of the war till after the battle of Kirksville, August 6, 1863.

From that time on, the Union forces held sway in North Missouri and peace again returned. Elisha Cullison died February 1, 1865, and George W. started out to shift for himself. Nearly everything had been lost during the war except the land and that was valueless. He hired out and worked on a farm from March till September. He had received no schooling and could scarcely read and write. In the fall of 1865, he started in school at Monroe City, Missouri, and remained there until January, 1866. During the year 1866 and till August, 1867, he worked on a farm, generally receiving twenty dollars per month. In the fall of 1867, he enrolled as a student in the North Missouri Normal School, at Kirksville. It was a private school at that time and began September 4, 1867. Mr. Cullison was the second student enrolled. He studied, worked and taught school and in 1870 was awarded a diploma. The school afterward became a state school and Mr. Cullison was given a diploma from the State school in 1874. Mr. Cullison taught school for ten years and for six years of that time he conducted schools of his own; that is, private schools, and secured his income by charging tuition. He conducted a private school at Unionton, Missouri, from September, 1870, till June, 1871. He then transferred his school to Troy, Davis county, Iowa, and conducted that school till June, 1875. He then went to Bloomfield and became one of the principals of the Southern Iowa Normal and Scientific Institute and remained there one year. He was then appointed superintendent of the school of Allerton, Iowa, and remained there till December, 1880.

During his career as teacher, he came to be recognized as one of the leading educators of the state. He conducted Normal Institutes in Davis, Appanoose, Wayne, Montgomery, Pottawattamie and Shelby counties in Iowa and held teachers' meetings in Clarke, Scotland, Putnam, Mercer and

Grundy counties, Missouri. In this work he was greatly admired and always received the highest salaries of the time. He is remembered now in love by the hundreds of the men and women in Iowa and Missouri, who were his pupils in those far-off days.

Mr. Cullison from his boyhood wanted to be a lawyer. Notwithstanding the vicissitudes and deprivations of his early life, his hope to be a lawyer never dimmed and his determination never wavered. During his spare time while teaching, he studied law and in 1876 was admitted to the bar by the district court of Davis county, Iowa, Judge J. C. Knapp presiding. In 1880, he formed a partnership with Hon. T. H. Smith, in Harlan, Iowa, under the firm name of Smith & Cullison. The new firm began January 1, 1881, and continued till January 1, 1895. In 1899 he formed a partnership with Hon. L. B. Robinson under the firm name of Cullison & Robinson. In 1904, he was associated with H. V. Yackey under the firm name of Cullison & Yackey. In 1908, he became associated with his son, Shelby Cullison, under the firm name of Cullison & Cullison and that firm still continues. In 1887, the firm of Smith & Cullison formed a partnership with F. A. Turner, at Avoca, under the firm name of Turner, Smith & Cullison. In 1895, Mr. Smith withdrew from that firm and it exists now as Turner & Cullison. The firm of Turner & Cullison is probably the oldest partnership in western Iowa.

Mr. Cullison has been a student ever since the war and is a great student now. An evening seldom comes that does not find him in his home library studying history, philosophy, literature, science, social problems or the Bible. He is recognized as one of the best educated men in the West. As a lawyer, he is regarded by all who know him, both bench and bar, as one among the best in the state. Few, if any, members stand higher in personal esteem of both the bench and the bar than Mr. Cullison. His arguments to the court are clear and concise and closely logical. The courts and lawyers listen attentively to what he says and it is generally thought something of importance will be said when he speaks. His printed arguments and briefs for the appellate courts are models of clearness and usually are exhaustive of the subjects treated. His practice is very extensive in western Iowa and in both State and Federal courts. As a public speaker, he is pleasing and entertaining and unfolds his theme with great care and precision. His language is keen and apt, and his mode of speech is such as attracts instant attention.

On July 11, 1872, Mr. Cullison married Jennie S. Gates, near Fairfield, Jefferson county, Iowa. At that time he was conducting his school at Troy, Iowa, and Miss Gates was one of the students. She was born in Essex county, New York, came to Iowa when a child and grew to womanhood in

Jefferson county. Her father was a farmer and carpenter. She became a teacher in the country schools and was attending Mr. Cullison's school when he became acquainted with her. They were both poor in purse but rich in hope and ambition. She had saved a few dollars while teaching and he had one hundred and twenty-five dollars. They began housekeeping with what they had and were contented and happy. She was gentle, kind, industrious and economical and he was ambitious and ceaseless in his endeavor to succeed. They both studied and worked, she in the home and he in his schools. Life went pleasantly with them, not because of riches, emoluments and fame, but because of the happiness and contentment of their humble home. In 1880, Mr. Cullison decided to quit school work and enter the practice of the law. At that time, they had a family of four children. When he told his wife his decision, she asked, "Do you think we have enough to support the family till you get started?" "Well," he replied, "We will use it all if need be, and exhaust my personal credit, and if I can't succeed by that time I will turn to something else." "I hope you can succeed and believe you will" was her only comment. Mr. Cullison did not use all his accumulation in beginning the practice of the law for he was fortunate enough to make a living from the start.

They have had six children, four girls and two boys. One of the boys died when he was five years old and one of the girls after she reached womanhood. Mrs. Jennie S. Cullison died November 18, 1898, of tuberculosis. The attack was totally unexpected to both her and her husband. She was taken ill in June and lingered until November. She is buried in Harlan.

On December 25, 1899, at Boulder, Colorado, Mr. Cullison married Mary Iowa Gates, a sister of his first wife. His home life now is in all essential respects the same as when he was first married. It is plain, frugal, unostentatious, economical and very pleasant. He has three children by the second wife, two girls and one boy. One of the marked features of their home life is the fact that it is still a real home for all his children whenever any of them choose to return. One would not know from their treatment of each other that they were not all full brothers and sisters.

In politics, Mr. Cullison was first a Republican, then a Democrat and is now a Republican. Prior to 1872, he was a Republican, but in that year voted for Horace Greeley. It was due more to the family love for Greeley than anything else, for the father had taken "*Greeley's Tribune*," as it was called by the people then, for many years. The paper was the only one received and it was read by all who could read. Greeley was looked upon as a real tribune of the common people and they loved him. When he became a

candidate for President, all the voters in the Cullison family voted for him. Mr. Cullison remained a Democrat till 1900 when he voted for McKinley. In 1896, he was not satisfied with the Democratic party's position on the silver question. He remained with the party, however, and believed the silver question would soon pass, but the Spanish war came on. The Philippine Islands came into the possession of the United States. In 1900, the Democratic party declared itself opposed to their retention by the United States, and opposed the re-election of President McKinley on that ground. It also renewed its declaration in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Mr. Cullison made up his mind to vote for McKinley instead of Mr. Bryan, the Democratic nominee. When asked why he was opposing Bryan, he replied, "Mr. Bryan is in favor of inflation, opposed to expansion and that presages an explosion."

At that time Mr. Cullison went no farther than to vote for McKinley, but in 1904 he voted the Republican ticket and became a Republican in fact. During all his life, Mr. Cullison has advocated and actively supported all movements in the locality where he lived for its upbuilding and the betterment of the people. Before he was of age, he subscribed for stock in the Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri, from which he afterward graduated. In 1869, he cast his first vote in favor of bonding Adair county, Missouri, in the sum of eighty thousand dollars to secure a state normal school at Kirksville. The bonds carried. He afterward was appointed and served on a committee to meet the state authorities and secure from them the location of a state normal school at Kirksville. They met at St. Louis and were before the locating committee three days. Kirksville won out by a bare majority of one and the school was located at Kirksville. It has grown to be one of the greatest educational institutions of the West and Kirksville has grown from a town of about one thousand five hundred to a city of over ten thousand.

In 1874, Mr. Cullison subscribed to the fund to build the Southern Iowa Normal and Scientific Institute at Bloomfield, Iowa. It is a small college but has had such an elevating influence on that city that it has become one of the most beautiful and homelike little cities in the state.

In March, 1881, and in less than three months after he moved to Harlan, he was elected a member of the school board and served on that board continuously for twelve years and was president of the board most of that time. Later he was elected to the board and served for six years, making full eighteen years altogether. It is not too much to say that he has done more to shape the policy of the Harlan public schools than any other man. His

loyalty to them and his unswerving purpose to make them at least equal to the best has been a constant force for their good and a blessing to the children. He was never so busy he did not take time to attend to the wants and needs of the schools. He has often said that during his eighteen years on the school board, he has given at least one full year of time to the schools.

In 1905, Mr. Cullison was one of the few men who established the Harlan Chautauqua Association and his associates say that but for him the Chautauqua would have failed. He was superintendent and manager of the Chautauqua Assembly at Harlan for five years and is still a member of the board. He helped establish the Western Iowa Vocational College at Harlan, is a member of its board of trustees and was its general manager from its beginning till August 1, 1914. He was one of the first advocates and chief supporters of the city's policy of erecting and maintaining a system of water works and electric lights, of cement walks, sewers and paving. He has often said, "Such things promote the health, happiness, comfort and well-being of the people and in all such things that the individual cannot do for himself, he, as a member of society, ought to help the public do."

JOHN W. ROBINSON.

The gentleman whose name heads this biography is widely known in Lincoln township, Shelby county, Iowa, and is one of the honored citizens of his community, where he is living in honorable retirement after a strenuous life of activity in connection with agricultural pursuits. His well-directed efforts in the practical affairs of life, his capable management of his business interests and his sound judgment have brought to him prosperity, and his life demonstrates what may be accomplished by any man of energy and ambition who is not afraid to work and has the perseverance to continue his labors in the face of any disaster or discouragement that may arise. In all the relations of life Mr. Robinson has commanded the confidence and respect of those with whom he has been brought into contact and a biographical history of this locality would not be complete without a record of his career.

John W. Robinson, one of the most substantial farmers of Lincoln township, was born in Jones county, Iowa, in 1854. His father, Charles Robinson, was born in 1820, in Champaign county, Ohio, and his mother, Theresa Reynolds, was born in 1838, in Whiteside county, Illinois. Charles

Robinson came to Iowa in 1835, and settled in Jones county, being one of the earliest settlers of the county. He came to Shelby county in 1875. He was a man of great ability and recognized as a man of wide influence in the affairs of the county. He improved two farms in Jones county and lived the last two years of his life at Defiance, in Shelby county, where his death occurred in 1890. His wife passed away ten years later.

John W. Robinson was one of nine children born to his parents, and received a good common school education and at the age of twenty-two began farming for himself in this county. He first rented one hundred and ten acres of land and in 1879 bought his first farm in Lincoln township. Since that time he has bought and sold several farms in different places in the county, at one time having owned the farm which is now in the possession of John H. Clausen in this township. He has the honor of setting out the large shade trees on that farm, which attract attention from all of the passersby. He now owns three hundred and twenty acres of land in Lincoln township, upon which he has made extensive improvements. He has been an extensive breeder of high grade live stock for the past twenty-two years, making a particular specialty of Polled Durham cattle. He has won many prizes on his cattle at fairs throughout the state. Mr. Robinson has always been a hard working man and is still active in the management of his farm. He can be seen during the plowing season behind a walking plow in the corn fields, while his son uses the riding plow.

Mr. Robinson was married in 1878 to Rachel Casey, who was born in Carroll county, Ohio, in 1859, and to this union have been born six children, of whom five are living and are the pride of their parents: Dr. V. J., a graduate of the Chicago Veterinary College, who had previously attended the Iowa State College for two years, and is now practicing his profession at Atlantic, Cass county, Iowa; Maud, who married George A. Luxford, an attorney of Denver, Colorado; John, also a graduate of the Chicago Veterinary College and practicing with his brother, V. J., at Atlantic; Otis, a practicing physician of Atlantic, Iowa, and a graduate of Creighton University, of Omaha, Nebraska; Clair, the only one of the children still at home with his parents; Paul, deceased.

Politically, Mr. Robinson is a member of the Republican party and in the split which occurred in 1912, he remained true to the old line wing of the party. He and his family are all members of the Christian church and have taken an active part in the various departments of church work in that denomination. Mr. Robinson has always been a very generous contributor to the support of his favorite denomination. His notable straightforward-

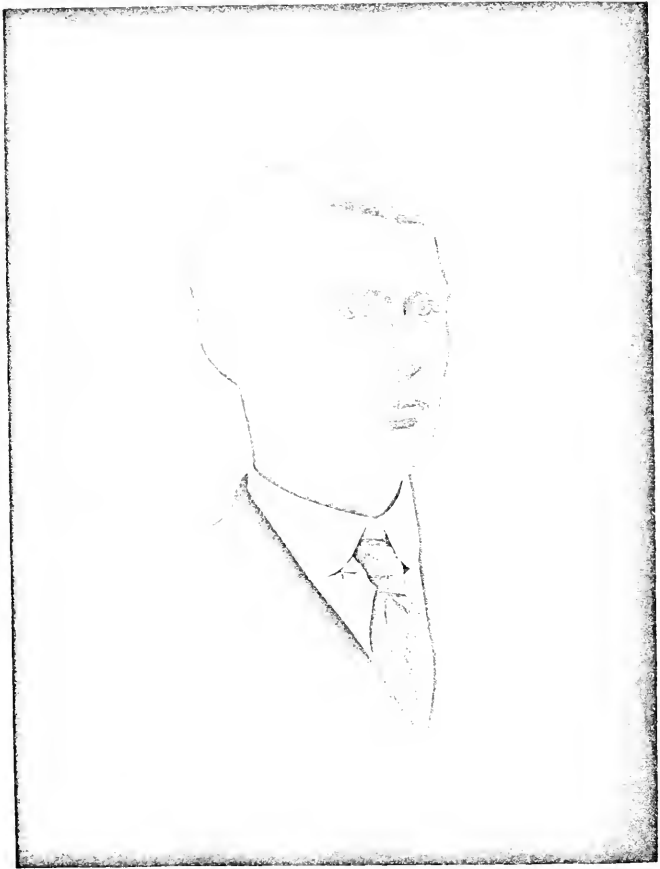
ness has gained for him the confidence and good will of all who know him best, and he is in every way deserving of the high esteem in which he is held by all classes. He has kept well abreast of the times and has always had the courage of his convictions, and while primarily engaged in the furtherance of his own interests, he has never lost sight of his larger duties to his county and state and ever supported such measures as make for the general good.

EDWARD SPEER WHITE.

Singular and pronounced attainments on the part of an individual are always worthy of attention and there is likewise a recognized necessity for recording the same. Every man seems endowed by nature and fitted peculiarly for a certain task and the truth of the time-tried saying, "There is a niche for every man and a man for every niche," was never better exemplified than in the history of Edward Speer White. The point worthy of emphasis in writing of the career of Mr. White, the historian of this volume, is that he is naturally gifted with literary talents with a decided leaning toward historical writings. Readers of this history will agree with the foregoing statement without doubt. As he is one of the leading attorneys of the county and a lifelong citizen of this community it becomes the duty of the biographer to record the salient facts regarding Mr. White's career for insertion in the pages of the biographical department of this volume.

Edward Speer White was born October 27, 1871, on a farm in Benton county, Iowa. He is a son of James W. and Eliza (Speer) White, residents of Jackson township, in Shelby county. James W. White was born in County Down, Ireland, and is a son of John and Mary (Copeland) White, both natives of County Down, Ireland. Eliza (Speer) White was born September 18, 1848, at Le Claire, Scott county, Iowa. Her parents were James and Margaret (Crawford) Speer, both natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in Scott county, Iowa, in 1840. Mr. and Mrs. James W. White settled in Jackson township, Shelby county, in 1875, coming from Benton county, Iowa, and are yet residing on the land broken out by Mr. White. They are the parents of seven children: Edward S., Matie, Margaret (deceased), Lydie, wife of S. J. Philson, Nellie M., wife of E. F. Morris, John H. and Jessie F.

E. S. White lived in Jackson township until he attained his majority. He attended the district schools and assisted on the home farm, later graduat-



Edward A. White

ing from the high school at Harlan in 1890, at that time under the supervision of that distinguished instructor, Professor A. B. Warner. Professor Warner later became superintendent of the Tacoma, Washington, schools. At present he is a professor in the State Normal school at Kirksville, Missouri. Following his graduation from the Harlan high school, Mr. White entered the State University of Iowa where he pursued the classical course and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1894. While a student at the University he was active in student affairs and was chosen editor of his college paper. He was also president of the athletic association and president of one of the literary societies. He was made a member of the honor scholastic fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa, and is also a member of the Sigma Nu Greek letter fraternity. After his graduation he became a teacher and taught his first school in the Fritz district in Jackson township. Later he taught the Copenhagen school in his home township. After teaching a year in the district schools he became an instructor in the high school at Cherokee, Iowa, and, though re-elected, decided to accept a position in the Harlan high school which had been offered him. For the next five years he taught in the Harlan high school, being elected to the superintendency of the city schools in 1898. He held this position for three years and then resigned to enter the law school of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1902 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the fall of the same year he passed the bar examination at Des Moines, Iowa, and immediately began the practice of his profession at Harlan, where he has since remained.

While in the University of Michigan, Mr. White contributed a number of special articles to the Chicago *Record-Herald* on various phases of college life. Later he wrote special articles and sketches for the *Register and Leader* of Des Moines, the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*, the Omaha *Bee*, the Sioux City *Journal*, and the Minneapolis *Journal*. The *Midland Monthly* of Des Moines accepted and published three or four articles written by him, one of which entitled, "Denmark in America," was commented on and excerpts therefrom republished in the department, "Leading Articles of the Month," of the *American Review of Reviews* edited by Dr. Albert Shaw. In a contest for prizes offered by *Collier's Weekly* for suggestions looking to the betterment of this magazine, he was fortunate enough to win three prizes in succession consisting of books and the sum of twenty-five dollars.

Mr. White was married in 1898 to Clyde Beryl Cobb, the daughter of Dr. E. A. and Martha (Foster) Cobb. Mrs. White is a graduate of the high school at Harlan, class of 1893, as well as a graduate of the University of

Iowa, class of 1898. She belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution, the P. E. O. Society, the Harlan Literary Club, and the college sorority of Pi Beta Phi. Mr. White and wife are the parents of two sons, Leland Cobb and Edward Speer, Jr.

Mr. White is a Republican in politics, active in the affairs of his party, and has served as county chairman. He has served three terms as county attorney and while in office was very active in the meetings of the state association of county attorneys, serving as secretary of the association. He appeared on the programs of the annual meetings and discussed various legal topics. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church.

Mr. White is one of the county's most useful and talented citizens and enjoys the respect and esteem of a large number of friends and acquaintances. Those who know him have the kindest feelings and warmest friendship for him as a man and are ever ready to assist his undertakings. Besides being a writer of recognized ability and a talented member of the Shelby county bar, he is an orator of more than local reputation. He is frequently called upon to give addresses at local gatherings and often beyond the borders of his county. He is gifted with a plenteous endowment of good common sense and judgment, qualities which go far to commend him in the eyes of those whom he meets.

WILLIAM MOORE BOMBERGER.

The history of the Bomberger family has been traced back several generations and the family is fortunate in having their history well preserved. It is not possible in the space here allowed to follow the various branches of the family, now numbering several hundred members, and in the life of William Moore Bomberger the genealogy will be but briefly reviewed. The Tillie Zimmerman Record, of Shafferstown, Pennsylvania, gives a complete record of the Bomberger family for several generations.

The first member of the family to come to this country from Germany, the ancestral home of the family, arrived here several years before the Revolutionary War. It seems that the first Bomberger located in the state of New York and later settled in southern Pennsylvania. Joseph Bomberger, the grandfather of William M., with whom this narrative deals, was a common laborer in his boyhood days and, when a young man, found employment with John Andres, a wealthy farmer living near Lebanon, in the southern part of Pennsylvania. It so happened that Andres had a handsome daugh-

ter and, as so often happens, the two young people were soon in love with each other. They plighted their troth and were happily planning on marriage when an unforeseen circumstance arose. When the youthful Joseph broached the question of marriage to his betrothed's father he found him utterly opposed to their union. He was not particularly opposed to young Bomberger because of any unworthiness on the latter's part but for the reason that he had Hessian blood flowing in his veins. At that time the Pennsylvania Germans had very little love for the Hessians because they had served England against the Colonies in the Revolutionary War. However, Mr. Andres overcame his scruples on this score, and knowing that the young man was in every way worthy of his daughter, gave his consent to their union.

The nuptials of Joseph Bomberger and Sarah Andres were solemnized with splendor and, to add to the happiness of the young couple, her father built a large brick house and a stone barn on a hundred-acre tract for them. He gave them the farm thus equipped on condition that they should pay for the improvements, which amounted to about eight thousand dollars. Her father felt that they would appreciate their home if they had to work some for it, and in this he showed excellent judgment. They readily accepted the offer and on this farm the nineteen-year-old husband and seventeen-year-old wife began their married life. They soon paid the indebtedness on the farm, added to it and were in the course of time among the most substantial people of the community where they lived. Their place was one of the most beautiful in southern Pennsylvania and is still standing and occupied by their descendants. Joseph Bomberger and wife reared a family of several children, namely: Sarah Shirk (deceased), Andres J. (deceased), William, Joseph, Mrs. Emma Wells and Augusta (deceased), a soldier in the Union army.

It is not possible to trace the children, since the limits of this article confine the historian to the line represented by William Moore Bomberger, the son of Andres John. The father of William M. was born in Pennsylvania, near the city of Lebanon, and reared in the home which had been in the family for nearly a century. Andres John Bomberger was married on November 19, 1850, to Henrietta Moore, the daughter of Phillip and Margaretta (Winters) Moore. To this union were born four children, John, William Moore, Phillip and Ida May. The daughter died in infancy and the three sons grew to manhood.

The Moore family are of German extraction, the first members of the family having come to this country from the Palatinate district in the year

1735. At the time the family came to America there were several other families, among them being the Misers, Stumps, Zellers, Fakes, Beckers and many others. The Moores landed in New York City and at once went up the state and located in Schoharie county. Shortly afterwards, in the same year, the family accepted the liberal offer of William Penn and moved to southern Pennsylvania. Here the great-grandfather of William Moore Bomberger bought a large tract of land and lived the rest of his life. Nine children were the result of the marriage of this great-grandfather, three boys and six girls. One of the three boys was Phillip, who was born in Heidelberg, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, on March 15, 1795. Phillip Moore married Margaretta Winters, who was born at Wintersville, Berks county, Pennsylvania. To Phillip Moore and wife were born eight children, four of whom died in infancy. The four who grew to maturity were Sarah, Adaline, John B. and Henrietta, the mother of William Moore Bomberger. Henrietta was born in 1833 and died in 1864, shortly after she and her husband located in Missouri. As a girl she was strong and healthy but some time before her marriage she met with an unfortunate accident which ultimately resulted in her death. One evening, as she was bringing the cows from the pasture, she injured her ankle and this finally made her a cripple from which she never recovered. Her father, Phillip Moore, was a man of great strength and one of the most influential men of his community. He built all of the buildings on his farm of stone and they are still standing and are in as good shape as they were when erected, a century ago. He was especially interested in horticulture, in trees, flowers, fruits and ornamental shrubs of all kinds. He had extensive orchards and sold thousands of bushels of apples to the distilleries for the purpose of making apple-jack, a drink which was used by everyone in his day and generation.

The Bombergers and Moores have married and intermarried until the family histories are very much confused. The Tillie Zimmerman Record, which has been previously mentioned, contains much of the Moore history as well as that of the Bombergers. Much of the data has been gathered from tombstones in the family burying lots. The families have become so related that there are no less than six John Bombergers in a limited neighborhood. In the settlement of one Moore estate there were sixty-seven heirs within the two families. Most of the members of both families have never left their native state, although there are members of the families now living in Illinois and Nevada, as well as Iowa.

William Moore Bomberger was born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1856, and was the second of four children born to his parents. He

was born in a blue limestone house built by his ancestors in 1735 and the house is still in an excellent state of preservation and occupied by members of the family. His father, Andres John, farmed and at the same time operated the hotel in the city of Lebanon. In 1861 the family went west and finally stopped at Quincy, Illinois, arriving there just at the time Fort Sumter was fired upon. After some discussion, Andres John decided to take his family farther west, and at once went into the state of Iowa, locating on a farm in Louisa county, near Wapello. The family remained here only a short time and then settled in Morning Sun, Iowa, where they remained until 1865. Then they went to Missouri and there Andres John Bomberger managed the farm of an ex-slave holder in Brunswick, Chariton county. Here the wife and mother died and the children were taken back to Pennsylvania and placed in the hands of relatives for a time. At this time William M., with whom this sketch deals, was a lad of eight. The father remarried in Iowa and William M. then returned west and lived with his father and step-mother. His step-mother died shortly afterward and the following spring his father died. From this time the youthful William was thrown on his own resources and he showed himself abundantly able to care for himself.

William Moore Bomberger had lived in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri before his mother died. After the death of his mother, in 1864, he returned to his native state and lived one year with one grandfather and two years with the other grandfather. During this time he got a taste of farming on stony soil and the experience was one which he has never forgotten. He returned to his father in Iowa, after his father's second marriage, and upon his death was apprenticed by his guardian to the Bennet and Franz Carriage Company, of Burlington, Iowa. In less than a year the firm was burned out and young William was out of employment. At this time he returned to Morning Sun, Iowa, and found work on the farms of the Scotch Covenanters near that place. He worked in the summer, attended school in the winter time and was making a record as a student. While attending school the village postmaster took a liking to him and asked him to come into the office as his deputy, and although he was only seventeen years of age at the time, he was made a full-fledged public official, his first taste of public life.

This proved to be the turning point in the career of Mr. Bomberger, and the acquaintances and friendships which he formed the next three years in Morning Sun were destined to point him for his future career. Here he lived for three years, rooming and boarding with T. M. Findley, the super-

intendent of the town schools, and all the time acting as deputy postmaster. He formed the acquaintance of Henry Wallace, who was just out of the seminary and preaching his first sermons in Morning Sun. It was this young minister who was later to become the editor of the *Wallace Farmer* and a man whose name and fame is known throughout the whole United States. The three years which Mr. Bomberger spent here under this environment determined largely his future and gave him a keen desire for an education. He spent every spare minute in study and when he left here, at the age of twenty-one, he had a good education.

In 1877 he went to Shelby county with two friends, R. M. Pomeroy and William Shirk, on a prospecting trip. He selected a tract in section 7, Shelby township, erected buildings upon it, rented the farm to a satisfactory tenant and in the fall went to Mount Vernon, Iowa, to attend Cornell College. However, he changed his mind and decided to enter the State University at Iowa City, a decision largely influenced by the fact that he would have free tuition in the university. He spent two days at the university and in that time saw so many of the students file in and out of the saloons of the city that he decided it was not the place for him. He next went to Grinnell College, looked it over, but the place seemed too lonesome. He then returned to Cornell College and there he spent the next four years, years which gave him that broad education which has made him such a successful man in the affairs of the world. While he attended college, during the college year, he worked on his farm in Shelby county every summer and thus was enabled to maintain himself in school the rest of the year.

The year 1881 saw William M. Bomberger a graduate of Cornell College but with his health very much impaired as a result of hard manual as well as mental labor. He secured a teacher's certificate and in the fall of 1881 began to teach the Gooding school in Center township, although a small-pox scare caused the school to be closed before the end of the school year. This proved to be the last service of Mr. Bomberger in the school room and the pedagogical profession lost an able instructor when he laid aside the ferule. During the summer of 1882, R. M. Pomeroy was elected treasurer of Shelby county and he appointed Mr. Bomberger as his deputy, a position which he held for the next four years. The next county treasurer, W. F. Cleveland, although a Democrat, retained him as his deputy, and he remained with Mr. Cleveland for two years.

In the year 1888 Mr. Bomberger decided he was wasting his time and energy by working for someone else, and one day informed Mr. Cleveland that he was going to quit as deputy treasurer. The treasurer wanted to

know if anything was wrong but was told that the only reason why he wanted to get out was so he could work for himself. Instead of returning to his farm he sold it and invested all of his money in land near Harlan. He had always been interested in horticulture and now had the opportunity to get into the business for which he felt that he had the most ability. This he has made his life work and has built up a reputation along this line which has extended far beyond the limits of his state. He has been identified with the horticultural interests of Iowa for more than a quarter of a century in various ways. For twelve years he was the horticultural editor of the *Iowa Homestead* and for a similar length of time he was secretary of the Southwestern Iowa Horticultural Association. He was secretary of the Farmers' Institute Association of Shelby County for ten years and during this time was of great service to the farmers of his county. He was president of the Iowa State Horticultural Association for two years and treasurer of the same for a period of three years. At the Iowa State Fair he has won fifty-three first and second prizes on his fruits and a valuable trophy vase for the best display of boxed apples. He also received a prize for the second best display of boxed Jonathan apples. Enough has been said to indicate the standing of Mr. Bomberger in the line of his chosen life work, a field in which he has been remarkably successful.

It is pertinent to mention something of the college career of Mr. Bomberger. While in college he was a classmate of Cato Sells, Robert G. Cousins and Charles Cummins, the eminent artist. The latter was one of the instructors in his class and received the highest scores and marks given by the faculty. Mr. Bomberger was also an artist and received high marks for the excellence of his work. In his college course he achieved his greatest success in art, English, literature, history, Latin and Greek. Leslie Shaw, later governor of the state of Iowa and secretary of the treasury under President Roosevelt, completed his course in Cornell the year before Mr. Bomberger entered and was selling fruit trees for Professor J. L. Budd, of Shell-burg, Iowa. Mr. Shaw sold Mr. Bomberger the first fruit trees he planted in Shelby county on his farm in Shelby township. Shaw made his way through school by selling fruit trees during his summer vacations. A deep friendship sprung up between Professor Budd and Mr. Bomberger and this had not a little influence on the later career of Mr. Bomberger. Professor Budd had charge of the department of horticulture in Ames College for many years and was regarded as one of the best informed men in the west along this line.

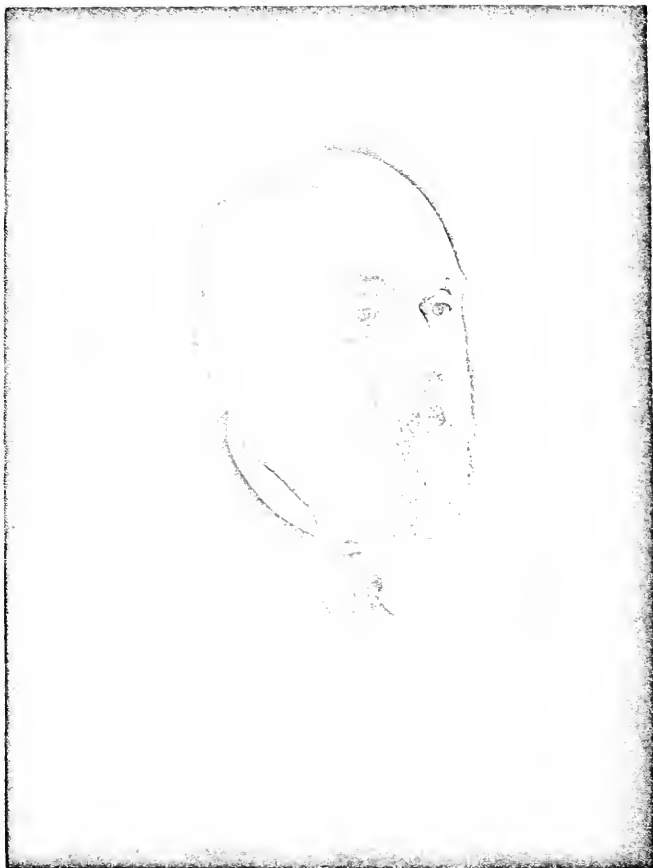
In politics, Mr. Bomberger was a staunch Republican until 1912, when he affiliated with the newly organized Progressive party. Religiously, he was reared a German Lutheran and Presbyterian, although he is now a loyal member of the Congregational church of Harlan.

Mr. Bomberger was married in 1882 to Arbella DeButts, of Leaf River, Illinois, whom he met while attending college. She is the daughter of Enos and Catherine (Thomas) DeButts. Her grandparents on her father's side were Addison and Barbara (Coffman) DeButts; on her mother's side her grandparents were Elias and Susan (Rice) Thomas, natives of Maryland. The Thomas family came overland to Leaf River, Illinois, in 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Bomberger are the parents of two children, Arthur and Henrietta Ada. Both the children are graduates of Lake Forest University and are now giving expert assistance to their father in his horticultural work. Henrietta is a student in the Art Institute in Chicago, where she is specializing in commercial art.

HON. LEVI FRANKLIN POTTER.

In the largest and best sense of the term Hon. Levi Franklin Potter is distinctively one of the influential and notable men of his day and generation, and as such his life record is entitled to a conspicuous place in the annals of his county and state. As a citizen he has been public spirited and enterprising. As a friend and neighbor he has combined the qualities of head and heart that have won confidence and commanded respect. As a banker he has achieved a notable success and won the highest recognition for his attainments in financial circles possible for an individual in the state of Iowa. As a legislator he became recognized throughout the state for his signal services in behalf of the people and won fame as a true representative of the people. His interests while in the halls of the state legislature as one of the law makers for the people were purely and unselfishly impersonal and he sought only to accomplish what he deemed right and just. Eminent as a financier, useful as a progressive and enterprising citizen, esteemed highly as a friend, he is one of the valued members of the community in which he has resided for fifteen years or more and has rendered valued service as the fitting climax to a long and successful career in public life.

Levi Franklin Potter is a son of Levi Brigham Potter, a descendant of an old New England family. In his veins flows the best blood of New England ancestors and he has had the inspiration given by the deeds of illustrious



W. L. Lott

forbears who, far back in the days of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods of the nation's history, rendered valiant service in behalf of the struggling Republic. He was born in Wawatosa, Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, March 27, 1855. His mother was Hitty (Wenzel) Potter. Levi B. Potter, his father, was the grandson of Ebenezer Potter, a valiant soldier of the Revolution. Col. Levi Brigham, his great-grandfather was also a veteran in the American war for independence. Levi B. Potter was the son of Ebenezer Potter, Jr. The maternal grandmother of Mr. Potter was Susanna Brigham, a daughter of Lieutenant Levi and Tabitha (Hardy) Brigham. She was a mother of Ebenezer Potter, Sr.

In the year 1839, Levi B. Potter emigrated from his ancestral home in New England to the wilds of Wisconsin and there carved a home from the forest in Milwaukee county. He was one of the race of empire builders who broke the way and endured the hardships which were necessary for the development of the middle West. He lived and died on the homestead which he created with his own hands. He bequeathed to his country a family of eight children, only three of whom are now living: Milton B., residing at Wawatosa, Wisconsin; Mrs. Susan De Graff, a widow, formerly a resident of Colorado, but now making her home with Mr. Potter; Levi Franklin, with whom this narrative is directly concerned.

L. F. Potter received his primary education in the public schools of his native county and attended the Ripon and Beloit colleges of Wisconsin. For a period of three years he taught school. While still a young man in years he hearkened to the call of the west and made a trip into Iowa as far as Pottawattamie county, Iowa, in 1876. The possibilities of attaining success in the new country impressed him apparently, for, in 1879, he came again to the state and here he has remained. He located in the town of Oakland and engaged in the mercantile business. He continued in business until March of 1884, when he became the cashier of the Citizens State Bank, of Oakland, and for the past thirty years has been connected with this institution. Here it was that his latent ability for financial attainments found an opportunity for full play and he has since achieved high prestige in banking circles. He resided in Oakland until 1899, when he came to Harlan for the purpose of having a wider field for his operations.

During his residence in Oakland he was one of the leading citizens of the city and county. He was twice elected mayor of the city. Mr. Potter was there elected a member of the twenty-sixth General Assembly, representing Pottawattamie county, which convened in 1896 and again in extra session in 1897 for the purpose of effecting a complete codification of the laws of the state.

Mr. Potter made an enviable record for statesmanship while a member of the legislature. While serving in the twenty-sixth General Assembly, he was chairman of the committee on telegraph, telephone and express and was a member of the important committee on ways and means, and also a member of the code revision, banks and banking, municipal corporations, police regulation and labor committees. His fine work on the ways and means committee attracted the attention of chairman J. H. Funk, so that when Mr. Funk was elevated to the speakership of the house of representatives of the twenty-seventh General Assembly to which Mr. Potter was elected in 1898, he appointed Mr. Potter chairman of this committee. During the session of the twenty-seventh General Assembly he was a member of the following additional committees: Railroads and commerce, banks and banking, telegraph, telephone and express, municipal corporations, rules, labor, and was a member of the joint committee on retrenchment and reform. Mr. Potter introduced and was successful in having passed the following bills: House bill number 199, providing for shorter forms for assessment rolls and assessors' books, an important money-saving act and the operation of which has saved hundreds of dollars every fiscal year to each county; house bill, number 165, providing for the appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars (in addition to ten thousand dollars appropriated at the previous session), to defray the expenses of the Iowa exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition; house file number 101, extending the term of school treasurer, the merit of which measure is fully appreciated by those who have noticed the efforts of banks to control the school funds; house file number 147, providing severe penalties for the adulteration of candy. During his first session, Mr. Potter had charge of and secured the passage in the house of the senate bill taxing express companies one per cent. on the gross amount of business annually done by them within the state. Prior to the passage of this bill, the express companies had avoided the payment of any considerable amount of taxes in the state. While a member of the twenty-seventh General Assembly, he supplemented this statute by introducing and securing the passage of house file, number 234, which doubled the taxes heretofore paid by the express companies. He was also interested in legislation having for its object the encouragement of the beet sugar industry within the state.

When Mr. Potter took up his permanent residence in Harlan he organized the First National Bank and served as the president of this concern until its merger with the Shelby County State Bank in January, 1906. Mr. Potter had previously secured the controlling interest in the Shelby County State Bank and the merger was the natural result of his financing and the cul-

mination of well-laid plans to establish in Harlan a strong and aggressive financial institution. He became president of this flourishing bank and its activities were considerably broadened while he occupied this responsible position. In June of 1911, failing health compelled Mr. Potter to relinquish the presidency of the Shelby County State Bank and he retired to make way for a younger man who would relieve him of the burden of directing its affairs. Since that time he has been devoting his time to the attending of his personal affairs and indulging in well-earned recreation. His elegant home on Baldwin street in Harlan is equipped with what is probably the most extensive library in the county and one of the best and largest libraries in western Iowa which is evidence of his educational and literary attainments. At the time of his retirement, Mr. Potter had considerable land holdings but has recently disposed of his Shelby county farm land. He is president of the Citizens State Bank of Oakland and of the Bank of Defiance in Shelby county. All of the banks in which Mr. Potter is interested are members of the Iowa Bankers Association. Another great honor which came to Mr. Potter is the presidency of the Iowa Bankers Association, to which position he was elected in 1903, having previously served two years as treasurer and one year as vice-president.

Mr. Potter was married in November, 1881 to Martha J. Wood, a daughter of William Wood of Oakland, Iowa. He is a member of and liberal supporter of the Harlan Congregational church. He is fraternally connected with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and is a Knight Templar. Mr. Potter is president of the Harlan Country Club, an organization whose object is to provide recreation for its members.

Mr. Potter has been a life-long Republican in his political preferment and has taken a rather active part in local and state politics. He was a delegate to the national convention of his party which nominated William H. Taft for the presidency in Chicago in 1908. His influence has been felt in various ways at different times along political lines. Besides attaining eminence as a financier and serving his state as an honored and capable member of the legislature his sense of civic responsibility has found outlet in the performance of those duties which are the part of the average citizen. He was one of the promoters of the Shelby County Chautauqua Association, an institution which has met with popular favor and been very successful each year. He was president of the Chautauqua Association for four years. He was one of the prime movers in the inception of the Harlan Commercial exchange which numbers among its members the most progressive and hustling citizens of the city and has for its object "A greater and better Harlan."

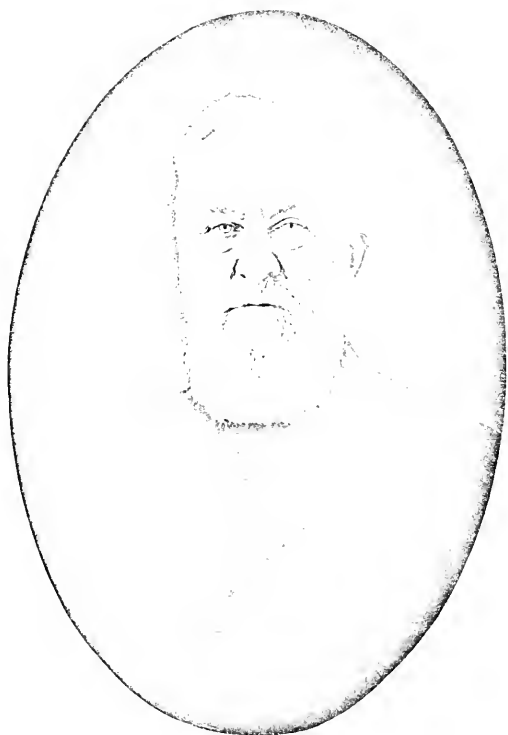
He filled the office of president of this organization for several years. Mr. Potter is also connected with the Shelby county Fine Live Stock Exchange as its treasurer. This is one of the first if not the first organization of its kind in the United States and has accomplished wonders in advertising the greatness of Shelby county as a fine live stock producing center and bringing the producers together to work harmoniously.

By virtue of his ancestry, Mr. Potter is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is also a member of the Iowa State Historical Society. Another organization of which he is a contributing and active member is the famous Burbank corporation, composed principally of men of means who are banded together for the purpose of promoting publicity of the discoveries and propagations made by Luther Burbank, the California scientist and naturalist.

Sufficient has been said to indicate the character of Mr. Potter and to show his high standing in the community which has been his residence for the past fifteen years, and it only remains to be said that throughout his entire financial and civic career he has been animated by good motives and made personal considerations subordinate to the claims of duty. Broad and liberal in his views, his associations with his fellowmen have been characterized by the best of fellowship and his record bears out the idea that a man gifted with talents supplemented with an educational training, can, with little or no assistance other than that afforded by his hands and brain, overcome obstacles and achieve a high position and success even in the smaller communities. This review is intended as an appreciation of the accomplishments of Mr. Potter and will ultimately prove an inspiration to those of a younger generation who are seeking to find a way to rise above the average. Of such men does history mainly treat. The historian records the acts accomplished by men, and the biographer chronicles the personal facts regarding the individual. Thus is a complete and concise history of any community created.

REV. PETER BROMMENSCHENKEL.

There is no higher earthly calling than the ministry of the Gospel; no life more uplifting and grander than that which is devoted to the amelioration of the human race; no life which demands more sacrifices. The true minister is willing to cast aside all earthly crowns and laurels of fame in order to follow in the footsteps of the lowly Nazarene. It is not possible to measure adequately the height, depth and breadth of such a life, for its



REV. PETER BROMMENSCHENKEL.

influences continue to permeate the lives of others through succeeding generations, so that the real power it has can not be known until "the last day when the trumpet shall sound and the dead shall be raised incorruptible."

One of the self-sacrificing, ardent, loyal and true men who has been a blessing to the community in which he has lived is Father Peter Brommenschenkel, the pastor of St. Boniface church at Westphalia, in this county. He was born September 27, 1846, in Prussia, in the Rhine Province. His parents were Nicholas and Catherine Brommenschenkel, who came to this country in June, 1850, and settled at Hennepin, Illinois. Two years later the family moved to Chicago and here the father pursued his usual occupation for a short time. The family next went west and eventually located in Dubuque, Iowa, where Nicholas established a wagon shop of his own and managed it until his death. To Nicholas Brommenschenkel and wife were born nine children, all of whom are deceased except Father Brommenschenkel and one sister, who is a nun in a convent at Ashland, Wisconsin.

Father Brommenschenkel was three and one-half years of age when his parents left Germany and came to this country, and, consequently, all of his education has been received in this country. He first attended the Catholic school at Dubuque, Iowa, and then entered St. Francis Seminary at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to study for the priesthood. He became a student in this excellent institution in 1861 and remained in actual attendance until 1869. He was ordained to the priesthood August 1, 1869, by Bishop Hennessey, of Dubuque, Iowa, receiving the ordination at St. Raphael's Cathedral.

Immediately after his ordination he was assigned to the St. Mary's church parish at Iowa City, but remained there only a short time, being transferred to Council Bluffs, Iowa, to assist Father McMenomy, of St. Mary's church. He was stationed at Council Bluffs until July, 1870, when he was put in charge of the church at Marshalltown, Iowa, remaining at that place until November, 1875. He was now assigned to the Holy Trinity church at Richmond, Iowa, and for the next five years ministered to the spiritual needs of his people at that place. In the fall of 1880 he was sent to Riverside, Iowa, to assume the charge of St. Mary's church in that city. Nearly six years of zealous pastoral labor and devotion marked his career in this place.

For the past twenty-eight years (since May 20, 1886), Father Brommenschenkel has been in charge of St. Boniface church at Westphalia, Iowa, having the mission at Harlan under his direction as well. During this time he has had the pleasure of seeing his church grow in power and influence and

his people living lives in accordance with the teachings of the church. He takes his share of the burden of civic life and is a firm and consistent advocate of good government, casting his ballot on election days for the best men irrespective of their political affiliations. Father Brommenschenkel is highly respected by all the people of the city where he has spent so many years of his active life, knowing, as they do, that he is a man who is working to raise the standard of civilization and thereby make this a better place in which to live.

SAMUEL G. POOLE.

A good citizen, a widely known pioneer of Shelby county, and a valiant soldier of the Civil War, was the late Samuel G. Poole of Lincoln township. In the respect that is accorded to men who have fought their own way to success through unfavorable environment we find an unconscious recognition of the intrinsic worth of a character which could not only endure so rough a test as the Civil War but gain new strength through the discipline which carried him through the long years of warfare in behalf of his country and enabled him to carve a fortune for himself in Shelby county. Samuel G. Poole was not favored by inherited wealth or by the assistance of influential friends, but in spite of this, by perseverance, industry and wise economy, he had attained a comfortable station in life and made his influence felt for good in his community in Lincoln township, where he had long maintained his home. His career was an honorable one of which his descendants can be justly proud, and they can also be proud of the fact that he was numbered among those patriotic sons of the North who assisted in saving the nation's integrity in the dark days of the sixties. No man is more worthy of an honorable place in the annals of this county.

Samuel G. Poole was born May 29, 1841, in Delaware county, Ohio, and died in Shelby county, Iowa, September 24, 1914. His parents, Peter and Frances (Wilson) Poole, were born in Blue Ridge Summit, Pennsylvania, in 1800 and 1810, respectively. Peter Poole settled in Ohio in the early history of that state and lived the life of a simple farmer there until his death in 1865. They were the parents of several children, two of whom, Mrs. William Southwick and Mrs. Marion Mitchell, are yet living.

When Samuel G. Poole was eighteen months of age his parents moved to Washington county, Pennsylvania, where they resided for a time. They then went to Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where they lived until the

son grew to manhood. Mr. Poole's father died when he was yet a lad and he was reared on a farm and received his education in the district schools of the neighborhood. When he was seventeen years of age, he came to Davenport, Iowa, where he worked for eighteen months at the trade of carpenter. He went from Davenport to St. Louis where he worked for a time. He was also employed in Alton, Illinois, and journeyed as far south as New Orleans, arriving in this city just before the outbreak of the Rebellion. It was in this far southern city that he heard a number of prominent southern men addressing the people, inciting them to revolt against the Washington government and go to Washington and kill President Lincoln. He returned to the north and went to Salem, Ohio, where his mother was residing.

He responded to President Lincoln's call for three hundred thousand men on August 13, 1861, and became a member of Company C, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served for three years, being honorably discharged at Chattanooga in 1864, his time of enlistment having expired. He again enlisted and joined General Hancock's veteran corps and served until his discharge in March of 1865. He participated in the great battles of Shell Mountain (Virginia), where he was first under fire, Gally Ridge (Virginia), Bull Run, Antietam, South Mountain, Nashville, Hooper's Gap, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Dalton and Resaca, beside many minor engagements. Mr. Poole received his final discharge from the service in New York city and at once returned to his old home in Ohio and worked at various occupations until the year 1870 when he came with his family to Shelby county, settling on the Rock Island railway land. He squatted on the railroad land for three years and then purchased a tract of one hundred and sixty acres at eight and ten dollars an acre in Lincoln township. After making his first payment on this land he was too poor to buy horses to break it up. He hired it broken up for the first time and gradually got a start, but it was many years before he could call himself a prosperous farmer. He put up a shanty with two rooms and lived in it until 1892 when he built the present substantial home. The country at the time Mr. and Mrs. Poole came here was mostly an unbroken prairie and there was a time when Mr. Poole hauled his corn to a market twelve miles away and received only fifteen cents a bushel for it. He and his good wife met with many discouragements and hardships, but they stayed with the farm and had the satisfaction of seeing it yield more satisfactory returns as the years went by. At the time of Mr. Poole's death September 24, 1914, he was the possessor of one of the best improved farms in the county.

The funeral of Samuel G. Poole was held on the Sunday following his demise and the services were conducted by Rev. Hardaway, of the Methodist Episcopal church. A short talk was also made by D. O. Stuart. The body was interred in the city cemetery in the presence of a large assemblage of friends and relatives and members of the Grand Army post of which Mr. Poole was a member.

Mr. Poole was married July 13, 1860, to Mary (Tucker) Brown. To this union eight children were born. Joseph R., William L., Nevada (wife of P. F. Wash), Rolla A., Ralph E., Nellie (wife of R. W. Boardman), Pearl (wife of Clinton Hoover) and Mount Trevada, who died in infancy. Mrs. Poole is residing on the old home place in Lincoln township. She was born January, 22, 1841, in West Virginia, the daughter of Shertan and Julia (Tucker) Brown.

Mr. Poole voted the Republican ticket for more than fifty years, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in the fall of 1864. He was a member of the Grand Army post and took a deep interest in its affairs. For over forty-four years he was a resident of Shelby county and had the satisfaction of seeing it emerge from a broad and trackless waste of prairie land to its present prosperous condition and did no inconsiderable part in the bringing about of this wonderful transition. No man in the county is more deserving of a higher regard than he, and when he answered the last roll call, there was removed from the county one of its worthiest pioneers. He was a kind and true husband, a loving father, a good neighbor and was respected by all who knew him.

PERLEY B. BROWN.

The newspaper of today is the most powerful factor in the molding of public opinion that we have. Through the influence of its editorial expressions men are made and unmade; governments are created or overthrown; new policies are exploited and the existing powers in control of the government for the time being are compelled to hearken to the voice of the people as expressed through the medium of the all-powerful press. The press, like many of our best institutions, has undergone a wonderful transformation for the better during the past decade and has grown in independence, prestige and financial strength owing to the adoption of progressive business methods in the management of the hundreds of newspapers



PERLEY B. BROWN.

in the towns and cities of the country. It is now universally recognized and conceded that a newspaper located in a town or city is one of the business institutions of the community and all of its activities must be conducted upon a firm business standpoint. While the times still call for adherence on the part of the editorial department to more or less editorial allegiance to one of the political parties, it is conceded that there should be more independence of thought and expression on the part of the editors than heretofore. We are living in a progressive age and the people are becoming more and more independent in their thinking as regards public questions of moment. This change is undoubtedly due to the molding power of the newspapers of the present decade which have a decided influence toward developing independent lines of thought in the minds of its readers.

The Harlan *Republican*, edited by P. B. Brown, is an advanced type of the modern newspaper conducted along successful business lines and in such a manner as to serve best the people of Shelby county. It is a high-class weekly newspaper, ably edited, and wielding a certain influence among the people of the county. Its development in late years is practically due to the activity and decided ability of its proprietor and editor, of whom it is our province to speak biographically.

Mr. Brown was born near the village of Oakfield, Perry county, Ohio, on June 29, 1859. He is the son of David and Arminda Frances (Latta) Brown. David Brown was of New England ancestry and his forbears were among the early pioneer settlers of the New England country. Mr. Brown's mother was of French descent.

David Brown was a soldier of the Union army and fought in defense of the Union in the Civil War. He enlisted in 1861 in Company D, Thirtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died of typhoid fever at Sutton, West Virginia, after four months of service. Three brothers of David Brown also fought in the Union army, namely: William, Merrick and Joseph. David was the father of the following children, Perley Benton and Mary Elizabeth, the wife of Frank Okell of Morning Sun, Iowa.

In 1863, the mother of Perley B. married Cyrus Green of Perry county, Ohio, and migrated to Iowa shortly afterward and settled on a farm near Morning Sun. In his old age Mr. Green retired to a residence in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, where his widow still resides at the advanced age of seventy-five years. To this union were born the following children: James C. and Grant, of Iowa; Mrs. Frank Grow and Mrs. Albert Grow, of Brunswick, Nebraska; Mrs. David McCahan, of Kansas; Mrs. David Rich of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; and May, at home with her mother.

married to Mary Lucas, who was born in Ross county, Ohio, in 1835, and shortly afterward made the long overland trip to Iowa. He settled in Shelby county on the farm in Center township where his son, Charles, is now living. He took a very active part in the affairs of the county from the beginning and was connected with every movement which he thought would help his county in any way. He was one of the largest land owners of the county and at one time owned fourteen hundred acres of land in the county. He made a specialty of stock raising and kept large herds of cattle on his farms. He died in 1904 and his widow passed away five years later, both being laid to rest in the beautiful cemetery at Harlan. He was a man of the strictest integrity and highest ideas of honor, and in his death the county lost one of its earliest pioneers and most useful citizens.

Charles N. Sunderland received such education as was given by the rude schools of his boyhood days and early in life began hard labor upon his father's home farm. He was the only child and, since his father had plenty for him to do, he remained on the home farm after he was married in 1891. At the death of his father he bought three hundred and sixty acres of the old home farm and continued to live on the same part of his father's farm where he was born. He has given most of his attention to stock raising and as a breeder of Aberdeen Polled Angus cattle has won a reputation which extends far beyond the limits of his own state. He has shipped some of his best cattle to all parts of the United States and has been a frequent prize winner at county and state fairs. He also raises full blooded Percheron horses and a high grade of hogs, having found by experience that it pays to handle only the best grades of live stock. He has ten acres of highly prized natural timber on his farm and a profitable fruit orchard of three acres.

Mr. Sunderland was married in 1891 to Mae Thomas. His wife was born in Indiana and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Absolem Thomas, her father having been a farmer and school teacher and a man of unusual ability. To this marriage have been born two children, Roy and Cecil. Roy is a graduate of the high school at Harlan and is now assisting his father on the home farm. Cecil is also a graduate of the Harlan high school and married Robert Henry, a farmer now living in Crawford county, Iowa.

The Democratic party has been the preference of Mr. Sunderland and he has always been interested in local political affairs. He has served in a creditable manner as the trustee of his township. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He and his family are consistent members of the Baptist church.

HAROLD JOHNSON.

The fame of Shelby county, Iowa, seems to have spread far and wide. Nearly every European country has sent some of its best citizens to this county and among these the people of Denmark occupy an important place. The present mayor of Elkhorn was born in Denmark and did not come to this county until he was twenty years old and, yet, in a comparatively short time he has risen to a position where he takes his place among the leaders of his community. He has done this because he is a man of ability and energy and has applied himself with that perseverance which characterizes the people of his nation.

Harold Johnson, mayor of Elkhorn and secretary and manager of the Elkhorn Telephone Company, was born in 1863 in Denmark. His parents, Jens and Mary Johnson, were born in Denmark in 1828 and 1830, respectively, and lived all their days in the land of their birth. Jens died in 1888 and his widow passed away in 1903. The five children born to them are all living.

Harold Johnson was given a good education in Denmark and worked with his father, who was a carpenter, until he was twenty years old. In that year (1883) his father died and he left his native country and came to America and settled in Elkhorn, Shelby county, Iowa. Some of his countrymen had already located in this county and this had been the reason why he had come to Shelby county. For the first four years after coming to the county he worked on the farms near Elkhorn, but he was not satisfied to be working for some one else. He wanted a farm of his own to operate, and not having the money to buy a farm, he rented one and started his independent career in Clay township. He lived on a rented farm until 1908, marrying in the meantime, and then moved to Elkhorn where he has since resided. Upon locating in this city he became the manager and secretary of the local telephone company and has since been connected with the company in this capacity. He is a man of excellent business ability and has demonstrated his fitness for the responsible position which he holds. Within a year after moving to Elkhorn he was elected mayor of the city on the Republican ticket and in this capacity has used his influence to further the welfare of the city in every possible way. His election to this important office by the citizens of the city is ample evidence of the high esteem in which he is held and the excellent service which he is giving the city fully justifies his elevation to the position.

Mr. Johnson was married in 1897 to Aria Baird, who was born in 1871, in Des Moines, Iowa. To this union there have been born three children: George, who is farming in Monroe township; Woodman, who is farming in Jackson township; and William, who is still living with his parents in Elkhorn. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have given their sons the benefit of a good education and have the satisfaction of seeing them ready to become useful members of the community where they live.

Politically, Mr. Johnson has identified himself with the Republican party since acquiring the right of suffrage and has always been interested in political matters. As mayor of his home city he is naturally the local leader of his party and his leadership has been such as to merit the approbation of his party. He and his family are members of the Danish Lutheran church and in its welfare are deeply interested at all times. Fraternally, he is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Danish Brotherhood.

CHARLES A. COCKERELL.

It is presumed that there is a niche for every man but observation discloses the fact that many men never find their proper niche. There are many trite sayings to this effect, probably the most famous being that of the late Senator Ingalls, who wrote the famous little poem entitled "Opportunity." In this he makes a special plea for every man to be on his guard constantly for the opportunity which "never knocks at your door but once." The great English poet, Shakespeare, iterates the same thought when he says, "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." In other words many men pass by their proper niche and fail to realize that it was made for them. One of the men of Harlan who has found his niche and is filling it in a way to indicate that he is a man of ability, is Charles A. Cockerell, the proprietor of a plumbing and heating establishment in this city.

Charles A. Cockerell, the son of William and Eleanor (McMillian) Cockerell, was born in Mishawaka, Indiana, December 17, 1877. William Cockerell, the son of William and Elizabeth (Hoburn) Cockerell, was born in England, May 23, 1852, and came to this country when he was nineteen years of age and located in Chicago where he followed the brick maker's trade for a short time. He then went to Indiana and branched out as a

contractor and builder. While living in Indiana he married Eleanor McMillian, who was born in Mishawaka, Indiana, January 16, 1850, and died in Shelby county, Iowa, March 30, 1906. Eleanor McMillian was the daughter of Alexander and Amanda (Fransico) McMillian, born in New York state in 1820 and 1825, respectively. Mr. McMillian was a carpenter in Indiana many years before his death in 1880, his widow passing away in 1891.

The grandfather of Charles A. Cockerell on his father's side was born in 1807 in England and his wife was born in the same country in 1812. They came to this country and lived with their daughter in Grand Rapids until his death in 1887, his widow living until 1904. They were the parents of six children, only one of whom is now living. In 1879, William Cockerell and his family moved to Harlan, Iowa, where he followed his business as a builder and contractor. He built the present courthouse of Harlan and most of the buildings around the square. He died November 29, 1895, and his widow passed away March 30, 1906.

Charles A. Cockerell was two years of age when his parents moved from Indiana to Harlan, Iowa, and, consequently his education has all been received in this county and state. After completing the course in the schools of Harlan he entered the college at Ames, Iowa, and took a course in mechanical engineering. After a two years' course he traveled over the western states for some time and then returned to Harlan in 1904. He at once engaged in the building and construction business and continued alone until 1910, when he went into partnership with W. W. Simpson. They built the Vocational College building at Harlan, the Farmers and Merchants Bank building in Harlan and many fine buildings scattered all over the state. In 1913 the firm dissolved partnership and Mr. Cockerell bought out the Harlan Plumbing Company and placed O. F. Graves in charge of the plumbing establishment. Then he went to Atlantic, Iowa, and bought an interest in the City Investment Company and became the manager and vice-president of the company. Mr. Cockerell remained in Atlantic as overseer of all of the improvements which were being made in an addition which this company made to the city of Atlantic during 1913-14. In the spring of 1914, he returned to Harlan and took active charge of his plumbing and heating establishment. He employs six men all the time and carries about three thousand dollars' worth of material on hands.

Mr. Cockerell was married October 20, 1904, to May Campbell, the daughter of William and Emma Campbell, and born in this county May 18,

1879. To this union there have been born five children, Jean, Eleanor, Eloise, Charles, Jr., and Robert H.

Fraternally, Mr. Cockerell is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is an independent voter and votes for the best men. He has always been active in city political matters and has held a number of city offices.

ERNEST A. SCHELL.

Shelby county is distinguished for the high type of county officials on whom falls the burden of administering the governmental affairs of the county. It requires a certain amount of intelligence and capability to perform the duties of an elective county office and a definite amount of personal popularity is necessary for election thereto. Frequently some one individual stands out prominently among his fellows and is evidently gifted with qualities of leadership, which, combined with well-defined ability to serve the people, makes him a man prominent among his fellows. The office of county auditor is one of the most important and one of the most difficult to fill; it is practically, and in a certain sense, the highest office within the gift of the people of an Iowa county, and is an office which distinguishes itself when held by an individual signally equipped with education, intelligence and executive ability. Ernest A. Schell, auditor of Shelby county has ably filled this office for two successive terms; his popularity is beyond question and he is held in high esteem in Shelby county by men of all political parties. His conduct of the office for the past four years has been such as to commend him favorably to the entire population of the county. So ably and conscientiously did he perform the duties of his office that he was nominated and elected without opposition for his second term and is at present the candidate of his party for a third elective term.

It is the province of biography to record the main events of the lives of good and useful citizens and Mr. Schell is a high and useful type of citizen of whom it is a pleasure to write. He was born at Montezuma, Iowa, on June 18, 1874, and is the son of German parents. From them he has inherited those traits which have been a strong factor in enabling him to achieve success in the adopted land of his parents.

He is the son of August and Christena (Nauroth) Schell, both natives of Germany. August Schell was born on August 5, 1832, at Walkes, Saxony, Germany, and came to America to seek his fortune in the early sixties. He



ERNEST A. SCHELL.

first engaged in farming in Poweshiek county and in the year 1880 removed to Shelby county, settling on a farm near Earling. He is now living a retired life with his son in the city of Harlan. The wife of August Schell was born in Moerlen, Nassau, Germany, in February of 1844 and came to America in 1868, locating in Poweshiek county. She and August Schell were married in 1873 at Iowa City, Johnson county, Iowa. She came to Shelby county with her husband and died December 23, 1903. She is buried in the cemetery at Westphalia.

E. A. Schell was six years old when the family made a permanent home in Shelby county. He received a good common school education and studied for one year in the St. Lawrence College at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, graduating from the Commercial department of the college in June of 1894. He then took up teaching and for four years taught in the public schools of Westphalia, Washington and Cass townships. While teaching he spent some time on his farm in Westphalia township thereby combining the two occupations and making a fair success in both.

Turning his attention to political affairs he became the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of county recorder in the fall of 1906 but was defeated by eight votes, notwithstanding the fact that the Republican party boasted a majority of over seven hundred votes at this time. He then became deputy auditor and served four years in this capacity. In 1910 he received the nomination for the office without opposition and was elected by a majority of seven hundred votes. So well did he serve the people and so satisfactory was his conduct of the office that he was nominated and re-elected without opposition in 1912. He is now serving his fourth year in the office and is again the candidate of his party for re-election.

Mr. Schell was married to Anna Mester, April 28, 1898. His wife is the daughter of August and Regina Mester and the youngest of six children. To this union have been born six children, Olive, Irene, Edwin, Adeline, Vera and Richard, all of whom are at home with their parents.

Mr. Schell is a live and progressive citizen in a live and hustling community. He is keenly interested in every movement intended for the advancement of the welfare of the people of his home city and county. He is blessed with the faculty of making and retaining warm friendships. He is obliging and accommodating to a high degree and is deservedly popular throughout the length and breadth of Shelby county. He is earnest and sincere in whatever he undertakes and performs the public duties intrusted to his care with exactness and painstaking care.

FRANK L. HANSEN.

One of the most enterprising young men of Tennant, Shelby county, Iowa, is Frank L. Hansen. He is now the manager of the Green Bay Lumber Company at Tennant, as well as the postmaster of the town. He has been working for himself since he was fifteen years of age and has been known as one of the hardest working young men of his community. Starting in to learn the carpenter's trade when a mere youth, he soon became an expert at this particular line of activity and within a few years was a valued employee of the Green Bay Lumber Company. He is a wide-awake and energetic young man and is well deserving of the success which has come to him.

Frank L. Hansen, the son of Hans A. and Christina (Hines) Hansen, was born in Shelby county, Iowa, December 24, 1886. His father was born in Denmark in 1850 and his mother was born in Germany in 1860. Hans A. Hansen left his native land when he was eighteen years of age and came to America, locating in Chicago. He was foreman of a machine shop at the time of the great Chicago fire in 1871 and after the fire moved to Clinton, Iowa, and found employment in the large saw mills in that city. In 1877, Hans A. Hansen moved to Kimballton, Iowa, where he was employed as a rural mail carrier to Audubon, Iowa. A few years later he bought three farms and sold one of one hundred and sixty acres. He still owns one hundred and sixty acres north of Tennant and ninety-nine acres in Audubon county. He engaged in farming until he retired and moved to Harlan in 1912. Hans A. Hansen and wife reared a family of seven children, six of whom are still living.

Frank L. Hansen received a limited education in the public schools of Audubon, Shelby county, Iowa. At the age of fifteen he left school and started to learn the carpenter's trade. When he was eighteen years of age, he was employed by the Green Bay Lumber Company at Walnut, Iowa, and for the next three years and one-half he worked for that company at that place. The company then sent him to Jacksonville, Iowa, and he remained there one year and from there went to Harlan, Iowa. While working for the company at Harlan, he did all of the bookkeeping for the company and such was his excellent work that the company appointed him manager in 1910 of the branch at Tennant. On August 1, 1914, he was appointed postmaster at Tennant and now holds this position in connection with his other

work. He owns property in the town of Tennant and also considerable land in the state of Florida.

Mr. Hansen was married in 1911 in Harlan, Iowa, to Alvina Madsen, who was born in 1889. To this union one daughter, Maurine, has been born.

Mr. Hansen is a Republican in politics and one of the leaders of his party in local political matters. He has taken an active interest in education and is now serving as treasurer of the school board of his township. He and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Externally, he holds his membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Hansen is an enthusiastic and energetic young man and the success which has attended his efforts so far presages a prosperous future for him.

RALPH W. MILLER.

One of the youngest farmers of Shelby county, Iowa, is Ralph W. Miller, who is now operating his father's fine farm of three hundred and forty acres in Center township. He is a son of one of the oldest pioneers of the county, the Miller family having lived in this county since 1857, a heritage which counts for a great deal in the life of a man, and for this reason the career of Ralph W. Miller, which is now beginning, promises well for the future. He has not been strikingly identified with the history of his county long enough to make his mark, but it is safe to assume that in the course of a few years he will be taking a leading part in the various phases of the life of the county.

Ralph W. Miller, the son of George H. and Mattie E. (Carter) Miller, was born in Center township in 1887. His father was born in the same township on October 10, 1858, while his grandfather, Jacob J. Miller, was born in Germany on March 8, 1827. George H. Miller's wife was born in Jones county, Iowa, and is a daughter of James Carter. George H. Miller was elected to the office of county treasurer in the fall of 1911, and moved to Harlan in December of that year for the purpose of assuming the duties of this office. He now owns four hundred and forty acres of fine land in this county, on which he has two good sets of farm buildings. George H. Miller and wife are the parents of eight children: Charles J., a farmer of South Dakota; Mrs. Leba Kemp, of Douglas township; Ralph W., with whom this narrative deals; Ira, a telephone manager in Harlan; Glenn, a

student in the medical department of Nebraska State University, at Lincoln; Myrtle, a milliner in Harlan; Veda, a student in Harlan high school, and Walter, who is also a student in the high school.

Ralph W. Miller received all of his education in the schools of Center township, and when nineteen years of age rented land from his father and began farming for himself. When his father assumed the office of county treasurer, in the fall of 1911, he took charge of his father's farm. In 1914 he put out one hundred acres of corn and thirty acres in oats, and had a bountiful crop. He keeps high grade live stock of all kinds but makes a specialty of the breeding of Shorthorn cattle. Mr. Miller is still a young farmer and has barely had a chance to show what he can do, although the success which has attended his efforts so far indicates that he will one day rank with the leading farmers of the county.

Mr. Miller was married to Erma Terrill, who was born in this county in 1886, and to this union have been born two daughters, Leda and Vera. Mr. Miller and his wife are genial young people, who have a host of friends throughout the county.

SHELBY CULLISON.

The gentleman whose name appears at the head of this review needs no introduction to the people of Shelby county inasmuch as his whole life with the exceptions of a few years has been spent in the county. He is a young man of distinct promise and pronounced ability and is a member of the Shelby county bar. Mr. Cullison has had the advantage of having an example before him of an able and distinguished father who has attained high rank in the legal profession as well as in educational circles. His family is a very old one of Virginia stock.

Shelby Cullison is the son of Hon. George W. Cullison, one of the prominent citizens of Shelby county and a strong representative of the legal profession in western Iowa who is widely and favorably known. He was born June 2, 1887, in Harlan. Here he was reared and received his public school education, graduating from the high school in 1904. He then followed farming for one year in Colfax, Jasper county, Iowa, after which he entered Iowa State University in the fall of 1905 and graduated from the law school in 1908. He received his degree of Bachelor of Laws on June 16, 1908, and was soon afterward admitted to the bar. His partnership with his father began in the same year.



SHELBY CULLISON.

Shelby Cullison was married April 8, 1914, to Myrtle Benedict, of Woodbine, Iowa, a daughter of George Benedict. Mr. Cullison is a Republican in politics and takes an active interest in political affairs, lending his assistance to the party during the campaigns and in the interest of the party candidates. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Harlan. He is a young man of whom much may be expected in the years to come, and has a host of friends who value his friendship highly.

MATTHIAS V. BEST.

One of the best remembered men of a past generation in Shelby county, Iowa, is Matthias V. Best, who came to this county in 1873. He took an active part in every phase of the life of the county and frequently held various official positions. In fact, he was a leader in Shelby township from the time that he arrived here in 1873 until he retired to Harlan in 1900, and during that period of more than a quarter of a century, he gave his enthusiastic support to every movement which he felt would benefit his township in any way. He was an active worker in all worthy measures and was interested in educational, religious and civic development. He and his good wife reared a large family of children to lives of usefulness and honor and no better monument can a man leave behind him than this.

Matthias V. Best, the son of Robert and Margaret (Van Horn) Best, was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1830. He was one of nine children, being the eldest of the family, and was reared to manhood in his native state and later went to Ohio, where he met his wife, Mary Mercer. She was born in Belmont county, Ohio, October 4, 1832, and was the daughter of Elias and Mary (Randall) Mercer, both of whom were natives of Ohio and descended from old Virginia families. Mr. Best and Mary Mercer were married at Cadiz, Ohio, on New Year's Day, 1852, and in 1854 this young couple came to Muscatine county, Iowa, where they rented land until 1873. In that year they came to Shelby county and bought one hundred and sixty acres of unimproved land. They were among the first pioneers of the county and endured all of the hardships incident to life in a new country. They built a home and made many improvements and as the years went by they found themselves prospering. Children came to bless their union, and while Mr. Best was giving his attention primarily to his own interests, yet he never failed to take an active part in the life of the community about him.

He held one township office after another and such was his efficient administration of the duties of these various offices that the citizens, regardless of party, re-elected him time after time to township offices. His health became impaired and in 1900 he moved to Harlan in order to be relieved of all work on the farm. Two years later he sold his home in Harlan and moved to Shelby although he lived but two years after locating in the latter city.

Mr. Best was married January 1, 1852, to Mary Mercer, and to this union were born thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters: Mrs. Ella B. Tucker, deceased; Mrs. Sarah A. Robinson, of Shelby, Iowa; Mrs. Jennie I. Mowry, of Shelby, Iowa; Mrs. Nissai King, at home with her mother; Harry, of Manning, Iowa; Archie M., living at home; Alvin S., who is in Colorado; Ernest L., whose history is given elsewhere in this volume; Frank C., of Omaha, Nebraska; Arthur M., whose history is also given elsewhere in this volume; Charles W., of Shelby county; Martha B. and Mary A., both deceased.

The fine farm of Mr. Best is now managed by his son, Ernest L. Mrs. Best has a beautiful residence in Shelby, where she is now living with her two children. She is a member of the Home Missionary Society and an active worker in all missionary movements. Mr. Best was an active worker in the Presbyterian church and was a generous contributor to its support. The Best family have always been on the right side of all good movements and their influence has always been cast for good government and the highest ideals of American citizenship. Such people render valuable service to the community in which they live by the clean and wholesome method of their living.

Matthias V. Best departed this life at his home on July 20, 1902, aged seventytwo years, one month and sixteen days, and interment followed on July 23. The funeral services were held in the Presbyterian church. He was sincerely mourned by a large concourse of friends. An original poem follows in memory of this good man:

Dearest husband, you have left me
 And my heart is sad tonight;
 Oh! that I again could see you,—
 All my dreams would be so bright.

Father, dearest, thou hast left us,
 And with thee our joys have fled;
 Oh! 'tis hard to think our father,
 Good and kind and true, is dead.

LOUIS CHRISTENSEN.

To be a native of the little kingdom of Denmark seems to be a guarantee of success as far as the Danish citizens of Shelby county, Iowa, are concerned. There is no nation in Europe where the people are more thrifty and when they come to America they become prosperous and substantial citizens wherever they choose to locate. One of the valued citizens of that country who is making a pronounced success in Shelby county is Louis Christensen, an automobile and implement dealer of Harlan. Coming to this country without any capital and starting in to work for twelve dollars a month, he has by honest methods and strict attention to his business accumulated considerable property and made himself a highly respected citizen of the county honored by his residence.

Louis Christensen, the son of Soren and Hedwig (Sorensen) Christensen, was born in Denmark in 1859. His father, born in 1820, was a life-long farmer and sailor and died in his native land in 1904. His mother, who was born in 1830, was the mother of six children, by two marriages and died in Denmark in 1907, Louis Christensen being the only child by the last marriage.

The education of Louis Christensen was received in Denmark and when a mere youth began to learn the trade of a blacksmith. When he reached the age of twenty-three he decided to come to the United States where he felt that there were better opportunities for advancement. Accordingly, in the year 1892 he came to America and at once went to Iowa where several of his countrymen had already settled. He located in Shelby county and worked for the first four months on a farm for the munificent salary of twelve dollars a month. He then permanently settled in Harlan where he has lived ever since. He took up his trade as a blacksmith in a shop in Harlan and shortly afterward bought a half interest in the shop with H. P. Hansen. In 1895 they built a shop, forty-four by sixty-two feet, on East Market street, and in 1898 Mr. Christensen purchased the interest of his partner. At the same time he decided to add another building and engage in the implement business. Accordingly, he built a building, forty-four by eighty feet, adjoining his blacksmith shop, and stocked it with a complete line of agricultural implements. Later he added an automobile department and now is the agent for the Studebaker automobile. He has built up a large trade by honest methods and close application and is recognized as one of the substantial business men of his city.

Mr. Christensen was married in 1908 to Ella Brodersen, who was born in 1879, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Brodersen. To this marriage have been born two children, Elva and Helen. Mr. Christensen and his family are consistent members of the Danish Lutheran church and contribute liberally of their means to its support.

The Democratic party has claimed the hearty support of Mr. Christensen since coming to this country, although he has never had any inclination to be a candidate for a political office. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and takes an active interest in that fraternal organization. He is essentially a self-made man and deserves a great deal of credit for the success which has attended his efforts since becoming a resident of this county.

WILLIAM FISKE CLEVELAND.

One of the men who have conferred honor and distinction on the city of Harlan, Iowa, is William Fiske Cleveland. A man who has now reached the allotted three score and ten years, he has been closely identified with the history of Shelby county for the past thirty-seven years and in that time has been one of the leaders in everything pertaining to its welfare. As a private citizen, as a public official and as a man interested in public spirited enterprises of all kinds, he has made a record which has made his name known throughout the state of Iowa. It is not possible within the limits of this article to treat his life in detail but enough will be set forth to show the important place he has occupied in the history of his county.

William F. Cleveland, the son of George Washington and Almira (Bartlett) Cleveland, was born August 30, 1844, at Waterville, Oneida county, New York. His father was born in 1808 in the same county, at the town of Westmoreland, and died December 4, 1884. His grandparents were Anson and Mehitable (Hammond) Cleveland. Anson Cleveland was born in Mansfield county, New York, December 24, 1777, and died May 5, 1832. Mehitable Hammond was born in Coventry, Connecticut, November 2, 1774, and died in 1868. When the wife of Anson Cleveland was a small girl she stood on the continental road and watched George Washington and his soldiers march by as they were on their way from Boston to New York. The mother of William F. Cleveland was born at Wilton, New Hampshire, August 27, 1808, and died March 11, 1886.

George Washington Cleveland was educated in the schools of West-





W. J. Cleveland

Grand Master

moreland, New York, and then entered the University of New York from which he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the spring of 1831. He first practiced his profession at Homer, Michigan, for two years, after which he removed to Sherburne, New York. He practiced in this place a few years and then permanently located in Waterville, New York, where he followed his profession until his death fifty years later. As a physician he ranked among the best in the state of New York and was called into consultation in all parts of the state. Dr. Cleveland was married October 10, 1832, to Almira Barrett, the daughter of Benjamin Fiske and Betsie (Garrison) Barrett. Mr. Barrett was born January 16, 1770, at Billerica, Middlesex county, New York, and died at Springfield, New York, October 31, 1844. Mrs. Barrett was born in Westminster, Massachusetts, November 10, 1774, and died December 17, 1836. Dr. Cleveland and wife were the parents of four children: Alice, George, William F. and Orlando. All of these children are now deceased except William F.

The education of William F. Cleveland was received in the schools of Waterville and included the thorough training of the academy at that place. After leaving the academy Mr. Cleveland clerked in a store in his native town until after the close of the Civil War. He then went to Nashville, Tennessee, and clerked in a clothing store for two years. By that time he had come to the conclusion that there were great possibilities in the South for business and decided to go to New Orleans and engage in the clothing business for himself. He went to the Crescent City and found employment in a clothing store as a clerk, thinking that he could in this way determine whether the city offered the opportunities which he had been led to think it had. In a short time he became a partner in the store where he first found employment and was in a fair way to make a name for himself in the commercial life of that city. After living there eight years his health became impaired and he felt that he would have to seek more congenial climate on that account. Accordingly he sold out his interest in the store and secured a position with the United States government as a contractor. The government sent him to the state of Wyoming at his request and there he remained for the next two years during which time he recovered his health. Wishing to again engage in business for himself he resigned his position with the government and came to Shelby county, Iowa, where he opened up a general mercantile establishment in the fall of 1877. He remained at Shelby until 1885, when he was elected to the position of treasurer of Shelby county and was compelled to move to Harlan, the county seat. He was re-elected to the same office at

the expiration of his first term and served until 1889. He has now been in the county for twelve years and had so conducted his affairs as to win the unqualified endorsement of his fellow citizens. His education and wide experience enabled him to take a broad and intelligent view of public policies and his party were insistent that he be nominated for the important position of state senator.

The year 1889 marks the entry of Mr. Cleveland in politics and his subsequent career has reflected great credit on his county as well as his state. He was elected as senator from the senatorial district of Shelby and Cass counties in that fall and in the following session of the General Assembly took a leading part. He was made the chairman of the committee on appropriations and was instrumental in getting the legislature to pass the one hundred and fifty thousand appropriation for the Iowa state building at the World's Fair which was held at Chicago in 1893. He introduced the bill which provided that all capital punishments should take place in the penitentiary but, owing to the house being Republican, the bill was defeated although supported by public opinion. The same bill was introduced by a Republican in the succeeding session and passed, a fact which does not take from Mr. Cleveland the honor of being very largely responsible for it being placed on the statute books of the state.

While a member of the state legislature Mr. Cleveland was elected cashier of the Harlan Bank and, upon serving out his term as senator, he assumed the duties of that position. He filled the position of cashier for four years and then resigned to engage in the hardware business in Harlan. He continued in this business under the name of W. F. Cleveland & Company for the next eight years and then disposed of his interests in the company and entered the real estate field, where he has since made a pronounced success. He has been dealing largely in Arkansas land and has built up a big business in that state.

In the year 1910, the Democratic party of his congressional district prevailed upon him to accept the nomination for Congress and, although the Republican majority in the district has always been overwhelming, yet he made the best fight that has ever been made in his district. His opponent was Walter L. Smith and although he was elected, Mr. Cleveland reduced the normal Republican majority from nine thousand to less than two thousand, a fact which bears ample testimony as to his standing in his district. In 1912, Mr. Cleveland was a candidate for presidential elector in his district on the Democratic ticket and led his ticket by five thousand, being triumphantly elected. He not only had the honor of carrying the election returns

to Washington but was the first Democrat within the past sixty years to go to Washington to carry the Iowa vote for a Democratic president.

The history of Mr. Cleveland would not be complete without mention of his connection with Masonry. He has for many years been one of the leaders in the fraternity in his state and at the present time is devoting his time to the preparation of the Masonic history of the state of Iowa. In view of the fact that Mr. Cleveland is the leader of the Masonic fraternity in his state it seems eminently fitting to give his Masonic record in detail.

He was initiated October 25, 1865; passed November 8, 1865; raised December 12, 1865. These three degrees were conferred in Sanger Lodge No. 129, located at Waterville (New York). In 1866 he was affiliated with Phoenix Lodge, No. 131, at Nashville, Tennessee, and three years later transferred his membership to Quitman Lodge, No. 76, at New Orleans, being elected worshipful master of the latter lodge in 1877. He was affiliated with Parian Lodge, No. 321, at Harlan, Iowa, in 1887 and was elected worshipful master of that lodge in 1898. He was elected senior grand warden of the grand lodge of Iowa in 1901 and in 1906 was made grand master of the grand lodge of Iowa. The grand lodge of the state of Iowa recognized him as peculiarly well fitted to write the Masonic history of the state and in 1909 made him the official historian of the fraternity for the state of Iowa, and he completed the history June 10, 1914.

His connection with the Royal Arch began in 1867, when he was exalted in Cumberland Chapter. The Royal Arch was installed in Harlan in 1886 and he then transferred his membership to Olivet Chapter, No. 107, at Harlan. He was elected high priest of the Harlan Chapter in 1894 and in the following year (1895) was elected grand scribe of the grand Royal Arch chapter of Iowa. This honor was followed by his election as grand king in 1896, deputy grand high priest in 1897 and grand high priest of the grand chapter in 1898. He was president of the Order of High Priesthood from 1900 to 1906, was re-elected to this position in 1908 and is still filling the office. He has served on the committee on correspondence of the grand chapter since 1902. He has been the grand representative of the grand chapter of the District of Columbia since 1890. He was elected president of the correspondence round table of the United States at Indianapolis, Indiana, in the year 1912 and is still filling this position.

Mr. Cleveland became a member of the Council at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1868, that being the first council organized within the state of Tennessee. He organized Adaphi Council, No. 4, at Harlan, Iowa, in 1899 and was thrice illustrious master for four years. He organized the grand council of Iowa

in 1900 and in the same year was elected deputy grand master, being elevated to the grand mastership in the following year. He has been grand representative of the grand council in New York since 1901. He was elected general grand steward of the general grand council in 1903 and elevated to the office of general grand marshal in 1906. His election to the position of general grand conductor followed in 1909. In 1912 he was elected general grand captain of the guard at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Mr. Cleveland became a member of the Order of Knights Templar at New Orleans, in 1872, becoming a member of the Indivisible Friends Commandery, No. 1. He organized Mt. Zion, No. 19, at Harlan, Iowa, in 1886, being the first eminent commander of the commandery. He was elected grand junior warden of the grand commandery of Iowa in 1888, grand captain general in 1889, deputy grand commander in 1890 and grand commander in 1891. He was appointed grand representative of the grand commandery of Tennessee, in 1893, and still holds the position. He was chairman of the semi-centennial anniversary of the grand commandery of the state of Iowa which was held at Templar Park, Spirit Lake, Iowa, July 15, 1914. He was elected as an honorary member of the grand commandery of the state of Missouri at Springfield, Missouri, in May, 1913.

Mr. Cleveland received the degrees from the fourth to the thirty-second in October, 1907, in the Zarepath Consistory, Scottish Rite, at Davenport, Iowa. He received the honorary degrees of the Knights Commander of the Court of Honor in the supreme council in October, 1913, at Washington, D. C. He received the degrees in Kalp Chapter of the Acacia fraternity at Ames, Iowa, April 20, 1912. He was appointed a member of the committee on grand lodge recognition by F. W. Craig, grand master, in February, 1911.

Mr. Cleveland was married October 2, 1871, to Kate L. Collins, the daughter of Eli A. and Anna Collins. She was born at Galena, Illinois; her father was born in Pennsylvania and her mother in Ohio. To this first union of Mr. Cleveland were born two children, William John and Anna. The son died in 1876 and the daughter is the wife of W. W. Belknap and makes her home in New York. The first wife of Mr. Cleveland died August 18, 1885, and on February 16, 1893, Mr. Cleveland was married to Mrs. Ella (Noble) Pratt, the daughter of Peter and Susan Noble, both natives of Clinton county, Ohio. Mr. Noble was born June 11, 1831, his wife on June 18, 1836; he died October 7, 1913, and she passed away on June 3, 1889. Mr. Noble was a young man when he moved from Ohio to Indiana and lived in the latter state for a number of years on a farm south of Indianapolis. From there he moved to Plattsville, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in the implement business for several years. Mr. Noble then removed to Walnut, Iowa, and

became interested in the grain business and in 1884 located in Harlan where he lived until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Noble were the parents of six children: Edward P., Willard, Ella, Herman, Carrie and Leona. All of the children are still living.

Mr. Cleveland and wife have two children, William Fiske and Dorothy, both of whom are still living with their parents. They are being given the best education possible in order to become useful members of society. The family home is one of the most beautiful in the city of Harlan and is located on West Baldwin street. Mr. Cleveland has one of the finest as well as the most valuable libraries in the county. The family are members of the Episcopal church and interested in the work of their church. Mr. Cleveland has taken a hearty interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his city. He and his family are connected with various societies and organizations in their city and have always given their unreserved support to all worthy measures. Thus it may be seen that Mr. Cleveland has filled an important place in the history of his town, county and state, while as a Mason, he is known throughout the United States. In everything with which he has been connected he has conducted himself in such a way as to merit the high esteem of his fellow citizens and he has made a name for himself which is a credit to his home city and an honor to his family.

CHRIS POLDBERG.

The many Danish people who have made Shelby county their permanent home have given the same loyal support to their adopted country that they did to their native land. The desire to give their children better opportunities is the underlying reason why all of these people have come to America and the success which has been theirs since coming here fully justifies their decision to leave their native land. Of the many excellent citizens of Danish birth who have honored this county with their residence there is no one more worthy of mention in this volume than Chris Poldberg, a substantial farmer of Jackson township.

Chris Poldberg, the son of Andrew C. and Karen (Christensen) Poldberg, was born July 1, 1862, in Denmark. Andrew C. Poldberg was born in Denmark in 1821 and his wife in 1823. He lived the simple life of a farmer all of his days and died in his native land in 1876 without ever seeing this country. His widow came to this country and spent her declining years

with her son, Chris, and died in 1888, being buried at Bowman's Grove cemetery.

Chris Poldberg received a good education in the excellent schools of his native country, but his father dying when he was only sixteen years of age, he had to leave school, having attended high school one season, and work upon a neighboring farm. In 1885 he decided to come to America, where many of his countrymen had already settled. He came alone and at once went to Shelby county, Iowa, and located in Elkhorn. Five years later his mother joined him. He found work as a farm hand for the first three years and then married and began farming on his wife's farm in Jackson township. He was a successful farmer from the beginning and now owns a fine farm of two hundred and eighty acres of land in this township. He carries on a general system of farming, giving due attention to the raising of live stock, in which he has been very successful.

Mr. Poldberg was married December 14, 1888, to Mrs. Mary (Hood-genson) Smith, the widow of Fred H. Smith. By her first marriage she had two children, Hans, whose history is found elsewhere in this volume, and Mrs. Katherine Lamer, of Clay township. To Mr. and Mrs. Poldberg have been born four children, Andrew, Niels, Chris and Henry. Andrew is now farming for himself while all the other children are still living with their parents.

In politics, Mr. Poldberg has taken an active part in Democratic affairs since coming to this county and has frequently been honored by his party with positions of trust and responsibility. In 1899 he was elected trustee of Jackson township and held the office for two years. He was elected to the same office in 1912 and is still filling this important position. He has also served as school director of his township and in this capacity gave his hearty support to all measures which might help the schools of the township in any way.

Before coming to this country Mr. Poldberg served two years in the Danish army. In 1883 he was mustered in with the Second Regiment of Infantry and was made a corporal. The training he received while in the army has been of great benefit to him in his later life. Mr. Poldberg is a staunch member of the Danish Lutheran church and has served as the president of the church at Bowman's Grove. The career of Mr. Poldberg since coming to Shelby county is eminently to his credit in every way and no native born citizen takes a more active part in the affairs of his township and county. He has measured up to the highest ideals of American citizenship and is a true representative of his county.

HARRY C. HALE.

Shelby county, Iowa, is essentially a farming community and one of the main industries of the county is the buying and selling of grain. Every town has an elevator, some of which are independent concerns and others belong to companies which operate elevators in a number of counties. One of the prominent grain buyers of Shelby county, Iowa, is Harry C. Hale, who is now the manager of the elevator at Shelby, owned by J. F. Dowe & Company, of Davenport, Iowa. He has been engaged in the elevator business since he reached his majority, and with this fine experience he is thoroughly acquainted with every phase of the grain business.

Harry C. Hale, the son of George and Anna C. (Canfield) Hale, was born in Washington county, Iowa, in 1879. His father was born in Chelsea, Vermont, in 1835, and his mother was born in Connecticut in 1853. George Hale came from Vermont to Washington county, Iowa, with his parents when he was a child, and was living there when the Civil War opened. He enlisted in 1862 in Company A, Twenty-fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was in continuous service until the close of the Civil War. After he was mustered out he returned to Washington, Iowa, and became a railroad contractor, following this business for several years. He then bought grain in Washington, Iowa, for thirty years, after which he retired to Des Moines, Iowa, where he lived for one year. He is now living at McClelland, Iowa. His wife died in 1893. There were four children born to George Hale and wife, three of whom are still living.

Harry C. Hale received his education in the public schools of Washington, Iowa, graduating from the high school at that place. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age and then started in business for himself by buying an elevator at Washington. He bought and sold grain and also handled coal. After he had been in business about eighteen months, a fire destroyed his elevator and he then came to Shelby, Iowa, where he became connected with the Des Moines Elevator Company, with which he remained for two years, and then became the manager of the J. F. Dowe & Company's elevator at Shelby. During the time that he has been connected with this company he has built up a large business for them in the farming community around Shelby, and such has been his success that he is regarded as one of the most competent grain experts in the county.

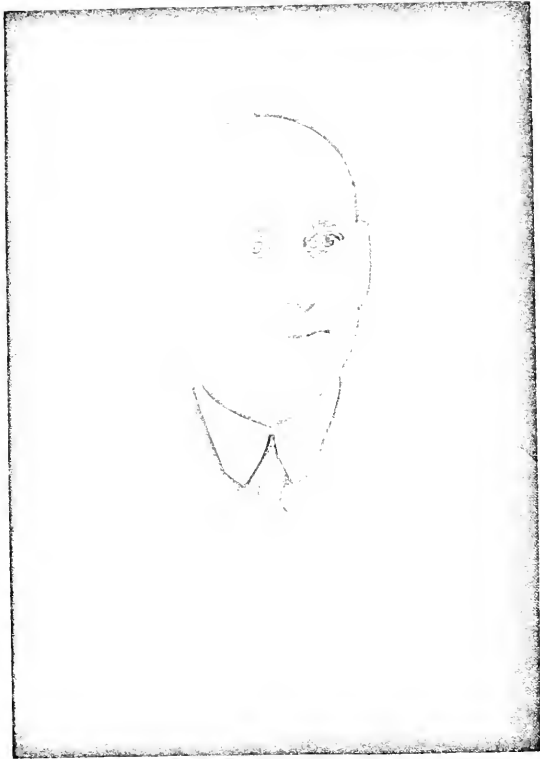
Mr. Hale was married October 14, 1902, to Ethel Dillon, who was born in Washington county, Iowa, in 1879, and to this union one son, Hugh Dillon, has been born.

Mr. Hale is progressive in his political belief and should be classed with the independent voters. He believes in voting for the best men, especially in local elections, feeling that in so doing he is best serving the interests of his community. He has a beautiful modern home in the eastern part of the city and takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of Shelby. Fraternally, he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Hale is a wide-awake business man and is the kind of a man who lends stability to the community in which he lives. All public-spirited enterprises receive his hearty support and his influence is always cast on the right side of every worthy measure.

WILLIAM THOMAS SHEPHERD.

There is a lumber yard in every town of any size in the United States and the size of the yard and the amount of business transacted in which this commodity is involved are sure indications of the prosperity of the community served by it. It has been predicted that the growing cement industry was going to revolutionize the building industry of the country; that houses would soon all be constructed of cement and concrete and that the demand for lumber would soon be curtailed in consequence. Whether this will ever be brought about can not definitely be foretold, but there has certainly been no diminution in the sale of lumber thus far. The northwestern part of Iowa is very scantily timbered and practically all of the lumber used has to be shipped in. One of the large and prosperous industries of Harlan is the lumber business and one of the men who have been closely identified with this important industry for several years is William Thomas Shepherd, the efficient auditor of the Green Bay Lumber Company, of Harlan.

William Thomas Shepherd was born May 16, 1863, near West Liberty, Iowa, the son of James Farquhar and Elizabeth Ann (Stouffer) Shepherd. His father was a descendant of a Scotch-Irish family which came to Pennsylvania with the Quakers in about the year 1700. The Shepherd family migrated to western Maryland in the year 1735. The ancestors of Elizabeth Ann (Stouffer) Shepherd came into Pennsylvania from Switzerland in 1709 and moved thence to western Maryland in 1734. In the early sixties or the late fifties, the family migrated to Iowa and located on a farm near West Liberty, Iowa. At the close of the Civil War, the family returned to the old home in Maryland where they resided for about six years and then made a permanent residence on the Iowa farm which had been previously improved.



Hubert

In 1876 the Shepherds removed to Iowa City. James Farquhar Shepherd died in 1903, his wife having preceded him to the Great Beyond three years previously.

William T. Shepherd was educated in the schools of Iowa City and the State University, graduating from the latter institution in 1883. He immediately entered the service of the Green Bay Lumber Company, serving as yard manager at Irwin, Stuart and Harlan until 1900, since which time he has been in charge of a system of twelve of the company's yards in the Botna Valley. He has been a stockholder in this corporation for several years as well as a director in the Finkbine Lumber Company of Wiggins, Mississippi, a sawmill concern owned by the Green Bay Lumber Company. For a number of years he has served as a director of the Shelby County State Bank, of Harlan.

Mr. Shepherd was married in 1890 to Cora S. Ramsey of Harlan. Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd have one son, Allan Ramsey Shepherd, who is now a student at Columbia University.

Fraternally, Mr. Shepherd is connected with the Free Masons and is a member of the Commandery and Mystic Shrine. He has passed through all the chairs of the Masonic lodge as well as having filled all the chairs in the Odd Fellows in both the subordinate lodge and the encampment. He and the members of his family are members of the Episcopal church and have always taken an active interest in its welfare.

Mr. Shepherd is politically allied with the Democratic party and served as a Democratic member on the Iowa Commission at the World's Fair in St. Louis. He has never been a seeker after political preferment and has never been an active candidate for office. He has served his home city in practically all of the municipal, school and other minor offices of the community. He has been reasonably diligent and reasonably successful in business and is recognized as one of the men of affairs in Harlan. He has taken an active part in the affairs of the community and has usually been found at the forefront of those seeking to better conditions in the city and to push Harlan to the front. He has long been identified with the enterprising citizens who have been pushing Harlan to the front rank. He has supported his contentions and progressive ideas with both his time and his means. He is likewise blessed with a fair share of friends and enemies, to both of whom he tries to give due appreciation. In this respect he is like all men who have achieved success and have had the courage and determination to stand firm in support of their honest convictions. Such citizens are a distinct benefit to any community.

LORENZO D. SUNDERLAND.

One of the first settlers to locate in Shelby county, Iowa, was the late Lorenzo D. Sunderland, who came to the county in 1852. The career of this interesting old settler and pioneer is full of the wild life of the West and there was crowded into his career more experiences than falls to the lot of the average man. During the course of a long and eventful life he traveled thousands of miles, went overland from his native state, Ohio, to California, and then made the return trip by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New York city. He was the first man to bring gold dust from California to New York and the first gold coins made from California gold were made from the dust he brought back with him.

This sturdy pioneer was born in Fayette county, in the state of Ohio, on June 24, 1825, and after a long career of usefulness and honor, died in Shelby county, Iowa, in April, 1904. His parents were Francis D. and Permelia (Knight) Sunderland, natives of Virginia and early settlers in Fayette county, Ohio. Shortly after his birth his father died and, when six years of age, Lorenzo was adopted by Nathan Coffman, who reared him to manhood.

When Lorenzo D. Sunderland reached the age of twenty-four he joined a party of several friends who were going to make the long overland journey to California in search of gold. The start was made March 12, 1849, and the entire trip occupied one hundred and four days, during which time innumerable hardships were endured. The first stop was made at St. Joseph, Missouri, where they organized, laid in their supplies for the trip across the plains and left the frontiers of civilization. They left St. Joseph on May 1, 1849, with one hundred and four men and owing to deaths and various other causes were compelled to reorganize twice before reaching their destination. They met with terrible storms, encountered the Indians on several occasions and were on the verge of total annihilation at times. They finally reached Auburn, California, with four mule teams and at once started in to prospect for the precious metal which had led them to make a perilous journey more than half way across the continent. By June of the following year, Mr. Sunderland had laid away considerable gold dust and was ready to return home. He went by steamer to the Isthmus of Panama, crossed the Isthmus on foot and embarked on a sailing vessel for New York. As has been before mentioned he brought back the first gold from California which the govern-

ment coined. He finally reached his home in Fayette county, Ohio, where he remained until after his marriage in 1851.

Shortly after his marriage, he and his young bride went to Howard county, Indiana, where he bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He lived on the farm only a short time and then, together with his father-in-law's family, removed to Champaign county, Illinois. Here he bought a farm of eighty acres, but remained on it only one year. In February, 1852, he went to Kanesville (now Council Bluffs), Iowa, and shortly afterward went on west and located in Shelby county. He made this prospecting trip alone, wishing to ascertain the most favorable land for settlement before bringing his wife away from her parents. He finally decided to locate in Shelby county and accordingly entered eighty acres of government land on which he at once erected a rude cabin. In the spring of 1854 he brought his family to the new home and here he lived for the next half century. He at once entered two hundred and forty more acres of land and to this he added from year to year until at the time of his death in 1904 he owned seven hundred and eighty acres of well-improved land in the county.

During the half century that Mr. Sunderland was identified with the history of Shelby county he was foremost in everything which would in any way benefit the county. He was the first school director in the county and was elected sheriff of the county in 1864. After the expiration of his term as sheriff, he served for several years as deputy sheriff and was a man who always stood for law enforcement. He was deeply interested in the agricultural life of his county and was the first man in the county to make a specialty of live stock breeding. He was a member of the Angus Breeders' Association and brought the first Aberdeen Angus cattle to the county in 1887. At the time of his death his herd was one of the finest in the state and consisted of the Pride and Blackbird families. He was one of the chief promoters of the first agricultural society in the county and was a charter member and director, as well as first vice-president, of the Farmers Alliance in Shelby county. He was a lifelong Democrat and was one of his party's leaders, although he was never a seeker after political preferment.

Mr. Sunderland was married June 29, 1851, to Mary E. Lucas, the daughter of Rev. Richard and Mary E. (Kirkendall) Lucas, and a native of Ross county, Ohio. To this union were born ten children: Nevada, the wife of William H. Errett; Leroy and Leora, both deceased; Nancy Jane, the wife of Z. T. Errett; Julietta, the wife of Abner Bates; William, single; Lucy, the wife of Frank Firebaugh; Belle, the wife of O. D. Westrope;

Charles D., whose history is represented elsewhere in this volume; Ida May. Mr. Sunderland was devoted to his family and assisted each of his children to secure farms of their own.

The whole life of Mr. Sunderland was devoted to the service of his fellow men; no enterprise in Shelby county which was worthy failed to receive his hearty support; no unfortunate person was ever turned from his door. Fraternally, he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding his membership at Harlan. With his death there passed from the history of Shelby county one of its most distinguished pioneers and a man whose life was an inspiration to everyone who came in contact with him. Of such men there are only too few and it is eminently fitting that his life be recorded within the history of his county.

THOMAS J. RYAN.

A life of thirty-five years in Shelby county, Iowa, has identified Thomas J. Ryan with most of the history which this county has made. Coming here in the year 1879, he has played an important part in bringing about the present prosperity of the county. During his active life on the farm, he was a leader in agricultural affairs. When he came to this county, the nearest town was eighteen miles away. The present prosperous town of Harlan, which was his post office, was then but a mere village scattered out over the broad prairie. He was the first man to farm any of his land in Greeley township, and the first man to surround his farm with fencing. In fact, he was the first man to erect a building in Greeley township.

Thomas J. Ryan, the son of Jeffrey and Sarah (Clark) Ryan, was born February 15, 1852, near Rochester, New York. His parents were both natives of Ireland, but were brought to this country when they were very small by their parents. Jeffrey Ryan was the son of Thomas Ryan, a life-long farmer of Ireland. Jeffrey Ryan and his family moved to Ogle county, Illinois, in 1858, and there they lived the remainder of their days.

Thomas J. Ryan was educated in the schools of Ogle county, Illinois, going to school during the winter and working on his father's farm during the summer. In 1870 he went to Sonoma City, Sonoma county, California, where he worked for his uncle, Mortimer Ryan, on a large fruit ranch. His uncle went around Cape Horn to San Francisco in an early day and was the first man to raise garden truck in that city. Thomas J. remained



THOMAS J. RYAN.

with his uncle one year, and then returned to Iowa and located near Victor, where he bought a farm. While living there he was married at the age of twenty-two years, and began his farming career, which has since made him one of the most substantial men of Shelby county. His first appearance in Shelby county was in 1870, when he came here with two car loads of cattle which he intended to graze on the prairies. While herding them from day to day in Greeley township he became convinced that the land was valuable farming soil land and bought eighty acres in section 34 in Greeley township. In the spring of 1882 he sold his farm in Poweshiek county in this state, and moved with his family to his farm in Shelby county. That he prospered is shown by his future career in this county. Early and late he was found in the fields and the result of his patient labor made him one of the largest land owners in the county, owning five hundred and twenty acres of land at one time. His farm in Greeley township is now known as the "Pleasant View Stock Farm," and consists of three hundred and fifty acres, owned by the firm of Escher & Ryan, his son-in-law and son. Messrs. Escher & Ryan are the famous breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

In the fall of 1902 Mr. Ryan retired from active farm life and moved to Irwin, where he had previously purchased property. He moved to the town in order to give his children the benefit of the town schools. Since moving to Irwin he has taken a prominent part in Democratic politics, having been upon the town council of the city ever since moving there. At the present time he is serving his second term as mayor of the city, a position of honor and responsibility. Although he disposed of his large farm, now a part of the "Pleasant View Stock Farm," he also owned eighty acres of land in section 10, forty acres in section 9, and one hundred and twenty acres in section 21, of Greeley township. He still owns eighty acres within the corporation of Irwin.

Mr. Ryan was married October 28, 1874, to Mary A. Grant, who was born October 18, 1855, in Victor, Iowa, the daughter of Henry and Helen (Haggard) Grant. Henry Grant was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and came to the United States when he was twenty-one years of age. He was a stone mason by trade in his native land, but never followed this vocation after coming to Iowa. He bought a farm and eventually became a large land owner in this state. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan are the parents of five children: Myrtle, Herbert, Earl G., Sarah E. and Mary Grace. Myrtle was born August 2, 1875, and married Charles Escher, Jr., of Jefferson town-

ship. Herbert R., born February 3, 1878, married Mabel Cobb, and lives in Sioux City, Iowa, and has four children: Mildred, born July 26, 1902; Margery, born May 5, 1904; Herbert C., born June 28, 1906; Roberta, born February 15, 1914. Earl G., the third child of Mr. Ryan, was born August 23, 1884, married Bertha Sessions, and has two children, Charles T., born October 17, 1907, and Myrtle Grace, born January 12, 1910. Sarah E., born January 31, 1889, is still living with her parents and is teaching school. She is a graduate of Drake University. Mary Grace, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Ryan, was born October 20, 1891, graduated from the musical department of Drake University and is now teaching music.

Mr. Ryan is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, as is his son, Earl. He is a charter member of the Irwin lodge, and has always been actively interested in the affairs of his local lodge. Politically, he has always been a Democrat, and for twenty-five years, was a member of the school board of his township. His party has pressed honors upon him since coming to Irwin and he has faithfully discharged every duty which has been imposed upon him. Mr. Ryan is a typical self-made man and one of the most representative citizens of a county which has produced many exceptional men.

ROBERT M. POMEROY.

Forty years have elapsed since Robert M. Pomeroy and his young wife came to Shelby county, Iowa, and during this time he has so managed his affairs as to become one of the wealthiest men of Shelby. He has, during the course of a long and busy life, engaged in the mercantile business, has served as a civil engineer, while for a quarter of a century, he was one of the largest farmers and most successful stock dealers of Shelby county. Since September 1, 1914, he has been in charge of the Farmers Savings Bank at Shelby, and in this capacity has demonstrated peculiar ability for this line of business. He has been prominently identified with every phase of his county's history during the time he has lived in it and has been in hearty sympathy with all public movements. He has served as township trustee, school director and county treasurer and in every official position he has demonstrated that he has the interest of his fellow-citizens at heart.

Robert M. Pomeroy, the son of William R. and Elizabeth (Maclay) Pomeroy, was born March 24, 1849, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. His

father was born in the same county in 1811 and his mother was born in Concord, Pennsylvania, in 1822. His parents were married in 1845 and reared a family of six children, Mrs. Arabella Deibl, Henry, Robert M., John, Elizabeth and William R. Of these six children, Arabella and Henry are deceased, the former being buried in Adams county, Pennsylvania. John and William R. are living a retired life in Shelby, Iowa, while Elizabeth makes her home in Concord, Pennsylvania. William R. Pomeroy conducted a general merchandise store in Concord, Pennsylvania, for fifty years and also had a large tannery in connection with his general merchandise business. He died in 1889 and his wife died in 1875.

Robert M. Pomeroy received his elementary and high school education at Waterloo, Pennsylvania, and later attended the academy at that place until he was twenty years of age. After leaving school he clerked in a general merchandise store for three years in Parksburg, Pennsylvania, and then was connected with a civil engineer corps for one year. In 1872 he went west and settled in Louis county, Iowa, where he managed a store until 1875. He then sold out, married and came to Shelby, Iowa, where he has since lived. He went into partnership with Dr. Campbell in the general merchandise business and three years later sold his share and built a frame building, twenty-two by eighty feet. In this building he conducted his store until 1895, when he sold out and moved to his farm of two hundred and sixty acres which he had purchased in Shelby township in 1891. He farmed this for twenty-two years and made extensive improvements upon it, so that he had one of the most valuable farms in the township. He was an extensive breeder of Clydesdale horses, Poland-China hogs and Aberdeen Polled Angus cattle. He made many exhibits at county fairs and won several premiums on his cattle, horses and hogs. He gave special attention to the raising of cattle and averaged one hundred head every year. In 1912 Mr. Pomeroy sold out his farming interest, moved back to Shelby, Iowa, and took full possession of the Farmers Savings Bank. He owns twenty acres of land inside the corporate limits in addition to his beautiful city home.

Mr. Pomeroy was married November 2, 1876, to Mary McClurkin, who was born at Morning Sun, Iowa, in 1851, the daughter of Henry and Nancy Jane McClurkin was born in Indiana. To this union four children have been born: Elizabeth, a graduate of Grinnell College; William H., of Tulsa, Oklahoma, married Norine Wilson and has one child, William Henry, Jr.; Loren, a graduate of the Dental College of Chicago, a dentist at Avoca, who married Mary Ethel Goodwin; Mrs. Alice Frum, of Dakota City, Nebraska.

Politically, Mr. Pomeroy is a member of the Republican party and has been one of his party's leaders for many years. As township trustee, as school director and as county treasurer (1882-86), he has served his fellow citizens in a very efficient manner. The family are members of the Presbyterian church and have always taken an active part in all church work.

GEORGE H. MILLER.

There need be no introduction to the readers of this volume of the gentleman whose name heads this review. He was born in Shelby county; he has lived his entire life of fifty-six years within the borders of the county; he has been successful as an agriculturist and is one of the best known citizens of the county; he has received high honors from his fellow citizens and has been elevated to a high position of trust and responsibility in recognition of his ability and integrity. Few lives are more successful when we endeavor to measure the success of the individual by grouping the men of any community for the purpose of writing the individual life history of each as an adjunct to the history of the community in which they live.

George H. Miller, treasurer of Shelby county, and the son of Jacob J. Miller, a pioneer settler of the county, was born on October 10, 1858, on a farm in section thirteen of Center township, six miles east of Harlan. He first saw the light of day in a log cabin erected by his father in 1857. Jacob J. Miller was born in Germany, March 8, 1827, and died in this county in February, 1910. He emigrated to America with his father when a boy and the family settled in Indiana when that state was still in the pioneer era of development. Jacob J. was the son of Jacob and Catharine Miller, natives of the province of Alsace, Germany. They came to this country to found a home for themselves and their children as early as 1828. They landed at Baltimore from a sailing vessel and lived there for one year. For six years following their brief residence in Baltimore they resided on a farm near Hagerstown, Maryland, and in the year 1834 the family removed to Butler county, Ohio. In January, 1845, they again migrated westward and settled in Elkhart county, Indiana, where Jacob, Sr., bought eighty acres of timber land which he cleared with incredible labor and created therefrom a fine farm which remained his home until his death



GEORGE H. MILLER.

at the age of sixty years. His worthy wife died in June, 1855. They were the parents of ten children.

Jacob J. was seventeen years of age when the family settled in Indiana. He remained under the parental roof for five years longer and was then married on May 30, 1850, to Jane McConnell, a native of the old Buckeye state and daughter of James McConnell. The couple cleared a timber tract in Indiana and created a farm upon which they resided until 1857 when they moved to Iowa. It required twenty days for the family to make the trip overland with a team of horses. On his arrival in Shelby county, he bought a farm of two hundred and twenty acres in Center township. Eleven acres of this land were cleared of brush and trees and a small log cabin erected, fourteen by sixteen feet in size. It was in this cabin that George H. was born not many months after the arrival of the family in Iowa. A part of the Miller farm had been previously entered or filed upon by a man named Dalton and forty acres of the Miller tract in section twelve had been filed upon by Dwight Terrill. Jacob J. was a large stock raiser and became very wealthy, at one time owning over one thousand acres of land. A considerable part of his extensive acreage was divided among his children, each child receiving eighty acres of land. He was a prominent figure in Shelby county for over fifty years and resided on his farm during all this period. In the years from 1862 to 1864 he served as a member of the board of county supervisors. He was a Democrat in politics. In February, 1910, this eminent pioneer citizen died. A few months later, in June, his faithful wife passed away. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Mary Catharine Philson, of Jackson township; Charles C., who died at the age of twenty-one years, May 7, 1874; Mrs. Susan P. Philson, deceased; George H.; Samuel L., deceased; Demiris J. Littleton, of Center township; John C., a well-known stock breeder of Jackson township.

George H. Miller received his primary education in the neighborhood school which was a small affair erected jointly by the heads of families who desired to educate their children. Even the seats in this primitive school house were furnished by the parents of the children. Mr. Miller attended this school with O. P. Wyland and his brother John. He went to school during the winter months and assisted with the farm work during the spring and summer. At the age of twenty years (1878) he began farming for himself on his own farm of eighty acres received as a gift from his father. He broke up this tract of prairie land and placed it

under cultivation. He soon afterward built a house and married when twenty-four years of age. In the year 1880 he bought a farm in Jefferson township which he later sold and bought an additional eighty acres in Center township in 1882 at a cost of thirty-one dollars an acre. In 1883 he added forty acres more at a cost of twenty dollars an acre and in 1891 he added one hundred acres which cost him thirty-two dollars an acre. Mr. Miller's holdings total four hundred and forty acres of fine land. He was a breeder of Shorthorn cattle for a number of years. He resided on his large farm until December of 1911, at which time he moved to Harlan for the purpose of taking up his duties of county treasurer. There are two good sets of farm buildings on his land which are kept in a good state of repair. He also owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres near Defiance, which he bought in 1910.

Mr. Miller was united in marriage on February 22, 1882, to Mattie E. Carter, who was born in Jones county, and is a daughter of James Carter. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have eight children: Charles J., a farmer in South Dakota, married and has a family of six children; Mrs. Lena Kemp, of Douglas township, who is the mother of three children; Ralph, who is tilling the home farm in Center township and is the father of two children; Ira, the telephone manager in Harlan; Glenn, a student in the medical department of the Nebraska State University at Lincoln, and who is pursuing a six-years' course to be finished in 1917; Myrtle, a milliner, and residing at home; Verda, a student in Harlan high school, class of 1915; Walter, also in high school, class of 1917.

Mr. Miller belongs to no lodges or fraternal organizations but is a staunch member of the Christian church, in which denomination he takes considerable interest and lends it his moral and financial support. Politically, he has always been allied with the Republican party which became his choice on the attainment of his majority. He has held many local offices and positions of trust and responsibility, having been administrator of several large estates, among them being the Westrope estate, which was at the time of Mr. Westrope's demise the largest in Shelby county. He has filled various township offices, having served as assessor of Center township. He was elected county treasurer in 1910 by the narrow margin of twelve votes and was again elected in the fall of 1912. The fact that his second election to this important office came without any opposition whatever from either of the political parties is evidence of the high esteem in which Mr. Miller is universally held throughout the county.

The influence of such a life as that of George H. Miller can not be properly estimated by earthly standards. His friends and associates know him in his outward life as a man of sterling worth, whose deeds have generally been actuated by the highest and best motives and whose successful career is blameless.

CHARLES ESCHER, JR.

Prominent in the affairs of Shelby county and distinguished as a citizen whose influence is extended far beyond the limits of the community honored by his residence, the name of Charles Escher, Jr., stands out a conspicuous figure among the successful farmers and live stock breeders of the locality of which this volume treats. All of his undertakings have been actuated by noble motives and high resolves and characterized by breadth of wisdom and strong individuality. His success and achievements but represent the result of fit utilization of innate talent in directing his efforts along those lines where mature judgment and rare discrimination lead the way.

Charles Escher, Jr., a prominent farmer and live stock breeder of Jefferson township, Shelby county, Iowa, was born September 4, 1872, in Iowa county, Iowa. He is the son of Charles and Louise (Reisland) Escher, both of whom were natives of Germany. Charles Escher, Sr., came to this country with his parents, John Escher and wife, when he was twelve years of age. Mr. and Mrs. John Escher and their family first settled in Berks county, Pennsylvania. Here Charles Escher, Sr., lived until after he was married and in 1867 he moved to Linn county, Iowa, where he lived for a time. He then moved to Jones county and later to Iowa county, where his son, Charles, whose history is here given, was born. He first owned eighty acres of land in Iowa county, which he sold later, moving to Shelby county in 1876 when Charles, Jr., was four years old. He then purchased two hundred and forty acres of land six miles west of Harlan. He kept adding to his land in Shelby and Audubon counties, until he owned about one thousand one hundred and twenty acres of land by the fall of 1906. In January, 1884, the wife of Charles Escher, Sr., died, after which he moved with his family to Harlan, where he lived until the spring of 1891. He then moved to the "Longbranch Farm," near Botna, where he lived until 1906. He next went to Manning in Carroll county, where he lived for four years, and thence to Des Moines, where he is now living. Charles, Sr., was the

father of six children, Edwin F., Mrs. Emma Derr, Mrs. Clara McLaughlin, George W., Charles, Jr. (whose history is here set forth) and Samuel C.

Charles Escher, Jr., remained with his parents until he was married. He was given a good education in the common schools and later attended the Harlan high school, after which he entered Cornell College, where he remained for one and one-half years. The father then desiring him to become actively engaged with him in his extensive farming interests, he gave up his college career and in 1892 became his father's partner when he was twenty years of age. That year they began raising high grade live stock. In 1892 Mr. Escher moved to Irwin, in Jefferson township, where he lived until 1908. He had five farms, containing about fourteen hundred acres of land, under his charge near this town. He improved these farms and put them in good shape and bought his father's old home farm of four hundred acres, known as the "Long Branch Farm." He has acquired eighteen hundred acres of land paying from forty to one hundred and forty-six dollars and a half an acre for his land and now owns more land than any young man in the county. He has made all of this himself and deserves a great deal of credit for the remarkable career which he has made since becoming identified with the agricultural and stock raising interests of this county. He carries more insurance on farm buildings than any other one man in Shelby county. He has made a specialty of Aberdeen-Angus cattle and is the foremost breeder of this class in the United States, and is known throughout the world as an Aberdeen-Angus breeder of cattle. The following quotation from a souvenir issued by Mr. Escher is here given:

"We began breeding Aberdeen-Angus in 1892, and in the period that has intervened we have bred, bought and sold a great many cattle—probably more than any other breeder or firm in the Aberdeen-Angus cattle breeding business in America today. Our foundation herd numbered close to one hundred head and when you consider from that time on we have made Aberdeen-Angus cattle breeding and steer feeding a practical farm work you will better understand how, by honest dealing and never tiring effort, we have attained our present station. We have endeavored to keep step with the march of progress, and the degree with which we have succeeded is best evidenced by the work we have performed. Our transactions reveal a large volume of business but our record is untainted and our cattle have been making good. Our customers remain our warmest friends. We have made four importations from Scotland in the past ten years and these importations aggregate one hundred and fifty head and in the judgment of Britain's great authorities, 'She gave up her best.' Our record as purchasers of 'tops' at



GRAND CHAMPION GARDLORD

BRED, FED & EXHIBITED BY ESCHER & RYAN
To Be Sold by BOWLES LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

America's leading sales in the past twenty years stands without a peer in Aberdeen-Angus history today. Our continued purchases at home and abroad, along with the natural increase gives us the largest herd of strictly high-class cattle in this country. If we were making a grand parade we could pass the judge's stand with a string of Doddies one and one-half miles long by allowing each of the cattle a space of ten feet. There have been fourteen international shows and we have shown at seven of them and have never been lower than second place. We have won more championships than any other exhibitor and are the only exhibitors who have produced a grand champion car load and held the reserve champion load at the same show and this we did twice in succession, in 1911 and 1913."

Mr. Escher has an annual sale, usually in the spring, which is attended by buyers from all over the United States. In the spring of 1914 the sale was held on Wednesday and Thursday, April first and second.

Mr. Escher has sold animals singly or in car load lots to the following states: Washington, Oregon, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Maine and Canada. The Aberdeen-Angus Association records reveal the facts that Mr. Escher and his father have raised, recorded, bought and sold more registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle than any breeder or firm in the business today. They have made four importations from Scotland as follows: 1900, 1902, 1906 and 1909, and during those years have imported a grand total of one hundred and fifty head of cattle and in the words of Great Britain's authorities along this line, "We purchased their best at prices as high as one thousand to one thousand five hundred dollars each for prize winning animals." Mr. Escher has twice been director of the National Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association.

Mr. Escher is a Democrat in politics and is a man of great influence in his party in county and state affairs. He was county supervisor for one term and was a member of the state legislature of Iowa at the thirty-fourth general assembly. While in the legislature, he introduced a bill creating an appropriation for the encouragement of the beef cattle industry in Iowa. He succeeded in getting the bill passed. Subsequently, he was elected president of the Iowa Beef Producers' Association, an organization which he helped to establish. He has been elected president of this association at each annual session since its organization and has always taken an active interest

in everything pertaining to its welfare. He has served as judge on numerous occasions at the Chicago International, Des Moines, Lincoln, Denver, Fort Worth, St. Paul and Huron, South Dakota, stock shows. He was appointed a delegate by Governor Shaw to represent Iowa at the National Live Stock Association's meeting at Fort Worth in 1901. In 1905 he was re-appointed by Governor Albert Cummings to represent Iowa at the same association's annual meeting in Denver.

Mr. Escher was married November 21, 1894, to Myrtle Ryan. She was born August 2, 1875, in Poweshiek county, Iowa, and is the daughter of Thomas and Mary (Grant) Ryan, natives of New York and Iowa, respectively. Mary Grant was the daughter of Henry Grant, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and an early settler of Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ryan are the parents of five children, Myrtle (the wife of Mr. Escher), Robert R., Earl C., Voda and Grace.

Mr. Escher and his wife are loyal supporters of the Methodist Episcopal church and one of his brothers, George W., is a minister of that denomination. Mr. Escher is a man of genial personality and one of the best known men, not only in his own home county but throughout the state of Iowa. He has a beautiful residence site and is planning the erection of a handsome home in the near future.

NELS BISGARD.

It is generally considered by those in the habit of superficial thinking that the history of so-called great men only is worthy of preservation, and that little merit exists among the masses to call forth the praises of the historian or the cheers and the appreciation of mankind. A greater mistake was never made. No man is great in all things. Many, by a lucky stroke, achieve lasting fame who before that had no reputation beyond the limits of their immediate neighborhoods. It is not a history of the lucky stroke which benefits humanity most, but the long study and effort which made the lucky stroke possible. It is the preliminary work, the method, that serves as a guide for the success of others. Among those in Shelby county who have achieved success along steady lines of action is Nels Bisgard, of Harlan.

Among the hundreds of Danish emigrants who have attained to a definite prosperity in this county there is no one more worthy of mention in this

volume than Nels Bisgard, who was born in the little peninsula of Jutland in 1888. His parents, Christ and Mary (Justisen) Bisgard, were born in Denmark in 1835 and 1843, respectively, and lived in the land of their birth until 1890. Christ Bisgard was a farmer in his own country, and the glowing reports which he received from his countrymen in the United States regarding the fortunes which were to be made here, induced him to bring his family to this country and settle in Shelby county, Iowa. Upon coming here he commenced farming in Monroe township, and later purchased land in Lincoln township. During the years that he managed his farming interests in this county he proved to be very successful, and in 1910 he retired from active farm life and moved to Harlan, where he is now living. Christ Bisgard and wife are the parents of eleven children, six of whom are still living.

Nels Bisgard was only two years of age when his parents left Denmark and came to the United States, and consequently has but very little remembrance of his native land. He also has the distinctive advantage of being brought up in this country and thereby acquiring a knowledge of the English language and American customs. His parents gave him an excellent education and after graduating from the high school at Harlan he went to the State University at Iowa City, Iowa, where he took a course in liberal arts. When twenty-three years of age he embarked in the grocery and queensware business in Harlan, and although engaged in this business only three years, yet he has demonstrated that he has peculiar fitness for a business career. He has a modern store, equipped with all the latest fixtures for the display of his goods in an effective manner. He carries a large stock of all goods which are usually found in an establishment of this character, and by his deferential treatment of his customers and his strict business integrity, he has built up a large and lucrative trade. Starting in with a small stock he has gradually increased it until he now carries about six thousand dollars' worth of stock on hand at all times.

Mr. Bisgard was married in 1913 to Lillie Mae Sorensen, who was born in 1890 in Nebraska, the daughter of James G. Sorensen. Mr. Bisgard and wife are both loyal and earnest members of the Baptist church at Harlan, and are in hearty sympathy with the good work done by this denomination and help it in every way possible.

In politics, Mr. Bisgard identifies himself with the Republican party, but owing to his heavy business interests, he is not enabled to take an active part in political affairs. He is still a young man with a bright future before

him, and the energy and ability which he has displayed since engaging in business for himself, shows that he has a long and prosperous career before him. No young man of the city is more interested in the growth and development of his community and every enterprise which he feels will benefit in any way receives his hearty endorsement.

PRESSLEY H. RUFFCORN.

The Ruffcorn family have been prominent members of the various communities in which they have lived in the United States from Colonial times. Pressley H. Ruffcorn, whose history is here presented, was a distinguished soldier of the Civil war. His grandfather, Lewis Ruffcorn, was a member of a Pennsylvania regiment in the War of 1812, while his great-grandfather, Simon, fought throughout the Revolutionary war. It is no small honor to be a member of such a distinguished family and Pressley H. Ruffcorn is a worthy scion of a family which has performed such a prominent part in the history of his country from the time of its organization. As a resident of this county for the past thirty years he has given the community in which he lives the benefit of his talents, not only in the way of adding to its material prosperity, but as a member of the body of officials which has administered its civic duties.

Pressley H. Ruffcorn was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1844, and is the son of John and Eunice (Smith) Ruffcorn. John Ruffcorn, the son of Lewis Ruffcorn, the son of Simon Ruffcorn, was born in Pennsylvania in the latter part of the eighteenth century and was reared to manhood in his native state. He was married December 6, 1832, to Eunice Smith, a native of Maryland. He lived in Pennsylvania until 1867, when he moved to Adams county, Illinois, where he died in 1883. The first wife of John Ruffcorn died February 13, 1858, and he then married Susan Dawson, but there were no children by his second marriage. By his first marriage John Ruffcorn became the father of fourteen children: Simon, Elizabeth, George W., Henry, Catherine, James, Pressley, Mary, Lewis, Leander, Susan, Nancy, Ellen and John. All of these children are deceased with the exception of Lewis, Leander, John, Pressley and Ellen.

Pressley H. Ruffcorn was educated in the schools of his native state and remained at home until the opening of the Civil war, when he enlisted



MR. AND MRS. PRESSLEY H. RUFFCOIN.

September 21, 1861, as a member of Company B, Eighty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, and served for three years. He was mustered out November 22, 1864, at Petersburg, Virginia, after having participated in many of the bloodiest battles of that memorable conflict. After being mustered out he was sent to Savannah as a detail from Portsmouth, Virginia, guarding provisions and did not get home until December. His record in the war may be briefly summed up as follows: He left home in December, 1861, and camped in winter of 1861 at Washington, D. C. In March, 1862, he marched to Alexandria, and embarked for Old Point Comfort, landing April 1, 1862. He then marched to Yorktown and got his first introduction to warfare; fought at Williamsburg in General McClellan's Peninsular Campaign of 1862 and fell back to Fair Oaks or Seven Pines and fought a battle May 30, 1862. He participated in the Seven Days' battle and retired to Malvern Hill, Harrison's Landing, where his division lay behind fortifications until August 16. Then he marched against Fortress Monroe. In October, 1862, he went to Suffolk on Hampton Roads, fighting many skirmishes on the way.

December 5, 1862, he marched to Chowan River and took transports to Newborn, South Carolina. He went on an eighteen-day expedition across North Carolina and fought battles at Kentstown and Goldsboro Bridge across Neuse River. In February, 1863, he was transported to Fort Royal, St. Helena Island, South Carolina. In March he was taken to Folly Island, south of Charleston, a fortified island, and on July 16, 1863, took possession of the south end of Manis Island. July 18, 1863, his regiment was badly repulsed at Ft. Wayne. Until April, 1864, he guarded islands and was then returned to Fortress Monroe. They landed on transports and run up James River to Bermuda Hundred, arriving there May 6, 1864. Under General Q. A. Gilmore, they began siege of fortifications and were attacked by Generals Beauregard and Longstreet and driven back. Gilmore's army remained there during May and June, fighting many battles. They spent the rest of the summer in Petersburg campaign. He enlisted when seventeen years of age. He was never sick for a day, always with his company and on duty and on the firing line. Immediately after the close of his enlistment he returned to his home in Pennsylvania and remained there until February, 1866. At that time he went to Illinois and worked as a farm hand for one man until 1870. He saved his money and with the small amount which he had accumulated during his four years as a farm hand he went to Iowa and located in Dubuque county. He married while living in the latter county

and lived there until 1884, when he came to Shelby county, Iowa, and located in Union township. He first bought one hundred and sixty acres of land and has since increased his land holdings to two hundred and eighty acres, all of which is well improved and in a high state of cultivation. He continued to work upon the farm until 1912, when he retired from active farm life and moved to Defiance, where he and his family are now living, surrounded by all the comforts and conveniences of modern life.

Mr. Ruffcorn has been twice married, his first marriage occurring May 8, 1873, to Josephine Hooper, the daughter of James and Sarah Hooper, and to this first union four children were born: Frank, Mary, William and Elmer. Frank is single; Mary is the wife of Henry Davis; William married Laura Scott, and they have one daughter, Vera; Elmer married Fossie Cox, and has one daughter, Elsie. The mother of these four children died in October, 1880, and a few years later Mr. Ruffcorn married Flora Batchelder, the daughter of Daniel Webster and Myra (Wooster) Batchelder, and to this second union five children were born: Olin, Albert, Everett, Wayne and Alice. Olin married Floy Wickersham; Albert married May Hunter, and has one son, Howard Gayle. The history of Albert is given elsewhere in this volume. Everett, Wayne and Alice are still single.

Mrs. Ruffcorn's parents were natives of New Hampshire and early settlers in Jones county, Iowa. Her father was a stone mason by trade and was working in the gold mines of Colorado when he was killed by falling timbers in the mine. His widow and her children then moved to Dubuque county, Iowa, and lived there for several years. Mrs. Batchelder is now living in Sacramento, California. Eight children were born to Daniel W. Batchelder and wife: Narcissus, Flora, Caroline, Mary, Francis, Eunice, Webster, Albert and Emery.

Mr. Ruffcorn has always been identified with the interests of the Republican party, and has given it his unswerving support since he cast his first vote in 1865. Since coming to this county he has served four years on the board of supervisors, and previously filled the important office of trustee of Union township for six years. He has always been interested in every movement which promises to benefit his community, and has taken a leading part in the various activities connected with the growth of his township and county. He is a man of sterling integrity and rugged honesty, and is well deserving of the high esteem in which he is universally held throughout the county.

JENS P. NIELSEN.

A prosperous merchant and public spirited citizen of Elkhorn, Iowa, is Jens P. Nielsen, a native of Denmark and a resident of this city for the past twenty-two years. Coming to this country at the age of twenty, he has labored to a definite end and with a success which indicates that he is a man of more than ordinary ability. He had no resources to start with, but with a determination born of necessity, he commenced to work at any kind of honest labor he could find to do. A very interesting feature of Mr. Nielsen's career is the fact that he attended Elkhorn College for two years although he was twenty-two at the time he entered. He felt the need of a better education and his future career shows that he profited by his course in the college. His life since coming to this county has been such as to merit the hearty commendation of every one with whom he has been thrown in contact.

Jens P. Nielsen, the proprietor of a general mercantile establishment at Elkhorn, was born in 1868, in Denmark. His father, Peter Nielsen, was born in 1837 and spent his whole life as a farmer in his native land, dying in 1909. His mother, Marie Jensen, was born in Denmark in 1844 and is still living on the old home place in the land of her birth. Of the nine children born to Peter Nielsen and wife, four are still living.

Jens P. Nielsen attended the country schools of Denmark and helped his father on the farm until he was twenty years old. He then decided to come to the United States to seek his fortune, feeling that this country offered much better opportunities than his native land. He first located in Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he found work as a section hand on a railroad. Being offered a better place as a farm laborer he left the employ of the railroad and started to work on a farm in the vicinity of Council Bluffs. Two months later he left the farm and went to Chicago where he worked at different occupations for less than a year, after which he came to Shelby county, Iowa. He worked on a farm in this county for a year and in the fall enrolled as a student in Elkhorn College. He was in attendance at this excellent institution for two full years and has always felt that the training which he received there was of inestimable benefit to him. After leaving college he became interested in the making of butter and for the next fifteen years was engaged in the creamery and butter business in different parts of Iowa. In 1907 he returned to Elkhorn and purchased a half interest in a general mercantile store with Joseph James and five years later Mr. Nielsen bought out his partner's share. Since acquiring the store he has increased the stock and

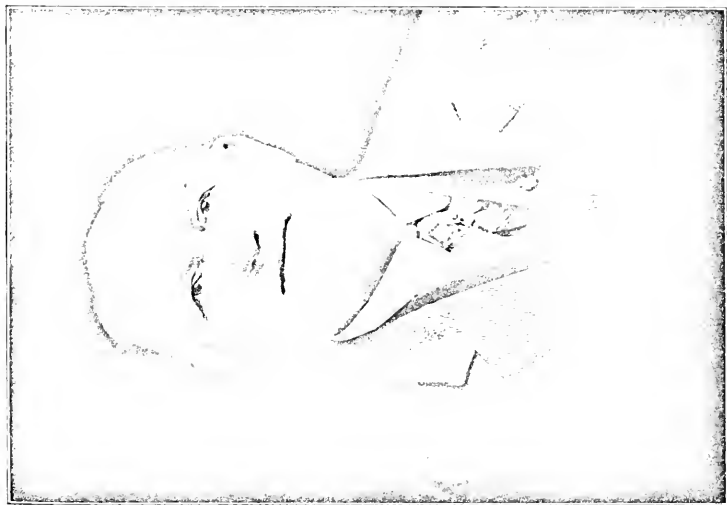
now has about fifteen thousand dollars worth of goods in the store. He has his stock arranged in an attractive manner and has a large trade in the city and surrounding country. In addition to his interest in the store he is a stock holder in the Atlantic Northern railroad and the Farmers' Lumber Yard of Elkhorn and Brayton, Iowa.

Mr. Nielsen was married in 1896 to Kattie Johnson. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Johnson and was born in Illinois in 1874. To this marriage have been born two daughters, Agnes and Anna. Agnes graduated from the common school of Elkhorn and is now clerking in her father's store.

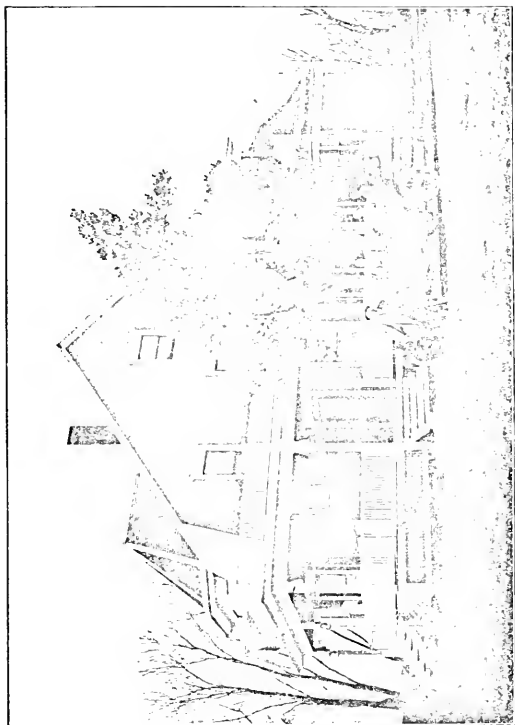
Politically, Mr. Nielsen is a member of the Progressive party and takes a deep interest in its success. He has always been interested in local politics and is now serving as a member of the city council of Elkhorn. He and his family are loyal members of the Danish Lutheran church and in its welfare they are very much interested. Mr. Nielsen deserves a great deal of credit for the success which he has attained for it is solely due to his own efforts. He has a winning personality and is one of the best known and most highly respected men of his community.

GEORGE W. HARNESS.

A residence of thirty-two years in Shelby county, Iowa, has given George W. Harness the opportunity to accumulate a fine farm of five hundred and twenty-three acres in Union township. His career has been wonderfully successful and has been marked throughout by careful and conscientious attention to his agricultural interests. He has found that the raising of stock is the best method by which the farmer in this county can secure the greatest returns from his land, and his record along this line has been as successful as that of any farmer in the county. However, he has not been negligent of his duties as a true American citizen and has filled various official positions with a degree of efficiency which stamps him as a man of exceptional executive and administrative ability. As township trustee, school director and assessor, he has given his fellow citizens faithful service, and no charge of maladministration has ever been brought against him. In view of the fact that he has played such an important part in the history of his township and county, it seems peculiarly fitting that his history be recorded in the annals of his county.



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE W. HARNESS.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE W. HARNES.

George W. Harness, the son of James A. and Mary (Bethurum) Harness, was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, December 6, 1855. His parents were both born in Kentucky and his father was a distiller in his native state for several years. Subsequently James A. Harness disposed of his interests in the distillery and engaged in farming with his father, David Harness, in which he continued until the time of his marriage. He then bought a farm in Kentucky, which he operated for himself until 1863, when he moved to Mercer county, Illinois. Within a short time he removed from the farm to Reynolds, Illinois, and lived there until his death in August, 1908. His wife died in 1912. There were six children born to James A. Harness and wife: William, Elizabeth, David, James H., George W. and John. Three of these children are still living, James H., William and George W.

The education of George W. Harness was received in the schools of Mercer county, Illinois, as he was but seven years of age when his parents moved from Kentucky to that state. He grew to maturity and married in Illinois, after which he purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty-three acres in Mercer county and began farming for himself. In 1883 he removed with his family to Shelby county, Iowa, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Union township. He came to this county after the grasshopper period had passed and at a time when conditions were such that any man of energy and ability could get a good start. With the quarter of a section which he first purchased he began a career of successful farming which has had few equals in the county. Year by year found him more prosperous and with an increased acreage, until he owned five hundred and twenty-three acres of excellent farming land at the time of his retirement from the farm in 1912. As has been stated he has made his greatest success in the raising of live stock, and in the management of his live stock he has become an expert. His career strikingly exemplifies what the possibilities of farming are in this county and shows what can be accomplished by a farmer who devotes himself to his work with enthusiasm and energy.

Mr. Harness was married on January 22, 1876, to Nancy Boultinghouse, the daughter of John and Diana (Williams) Boultinghouse, and to this union ten children have been born: Nancy, Mary C., Clara B., Martha E., John S., Sarah A., George I., William H., Catherine D. and Elsie M. All of these children, with the exception of George, William and Elsie M., are married. Nancy is the wife of Patrick McCord, and has three children, Cleo, Verne and Ivan; one of Nancy's children, Cleo, is married, being the wife of Luther Brasel, and has one son, Verne. Mary C. is the wife of

Joseph Ray, and has four children, Paul, Bella, Mildred, and Leo, deceased. Clara B. is the widow of H. J. McKnight, and has two children, Howard and Harold. Martha is the wife of Edward Chris, and has six children, Edna, George, Robert, Mae, Melvin and William. John S. married Martha Wickersham, and has three children, Bernice, Zella and William. Sarah is the wife of Alfred Hulsebus, and has one son, Leonard, living, and one who died in infancy. Catherine is the wife of Arthur Berg.

The parents of Mrs. Harness were natives of Indiana and Kentucky, respectively, the father following the occupation of a farmer all his life. Mr. Boultinghouse moved from Indiana to Rock Island county, Illinois, later in life, where he farmed for three or four years. Subsequently, the Boultinghouse family removed to Mercer county, Illinois, where the parents lived until their death. Seven children were born to John Boultinghouse and wife: James, Isaac, Elizabeth, John, Mary, Nancy and Caroline. Mr. Boultinghouse died in 1906 and his wife in 1889.

Mr. Harness has not spent all of his career on the farm, having lived in Defiance from 1887 until 1892. During the time he was living in that city he managed a general mercantile establishment, but the call of the farm induced him to dispose of his store and return to agricultural life. In 1909 Mr. Harness and his wife went to California and lived in San Diego for four years, having gone there on account of ill health, and in the salubrious climate of the Pacific coast he recovered his usual health and is now enjoying life on his farm in this county to its fullest extent. He has no desire to move to the city, preferring to spend his declining years on the farm where he and his wife have made such a successful record.

Mr. Harness and his family are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically, he has always been identified with the Democratic party, and has been one of his party's leaders for many years. At different times his party has nominated and elected him to the office of township trustee, school director and assessor, and in each of these official positions he showed himself a faithful servant of his fellow citizens. The career of Mr. Harness shows him to be a true American citizen of the highest type. In his personal affairs he has been successful, while in the administration of the civic duties which he has performed, he has been no less successful than in the administration of his private interests. He and his wife have reared a large family of children to lives of usefulness and honor, and in turn have seen their children building homes of their own. Thus, in every capacity where he has been found, Mr. Harness has lived up to the highest ideal of American citizenship.

REV. CHARLES V. BURKHISER.

The place which a minister holds in civilization entitles him to every consideration at the hands of his fellow citizens. There is no profession which is so exacting, which calls for such diversified talent as that of the minister of the Gospel. They come into touch with every phase of life, with men in all occupations, and he who does the work of the Master the most efficiently is the man who is the most cosmopolitan in his appeal to humanity. The successful minister must be able to talk not only to the business man, but to the laborer in the trenches. He must have that breadth of sympathy which enables him to make the appeal to the cultured woman and again to the woman who has become an outcast from society. It is not too much to say that one reason why the church has failed to appeal to humanity better than it has, is the fact that the men who are representing the church are not as catholic in their tastes and in their appeals as they should be. One of the men of Shelby county, Iowa, who is doing his share in the amelioration of the spiritual needs of the people is the Rev. Charles V. Burkhiser, the pastor of the St. Patrick's church of Defiance.

Rev. Charles V. Burkhiser, the son of John and Mary (Eigleman) Burkhiser, was born in Fremont county, Iowa, on March 30, 1877. John Burkhiser was born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to this country when a young man and found employment upon a farm. At the opening of the Civil War he enlisted and served for three years. After the close of the war he married and moved to Indiana, where he remained for only a short time. He then moved with his family to Putnam county, Missouri, where he bought a farm and remained for two years. He then traded his farm in Missouri for a farm of eighty acres in Fremont county, Iowa, and by hard work and honest methods he increased his land holdings in Fremont county until he was the owner of one thousand one hundred and forty acres of excellent land. He continued in active charge of his farm work until 1909, when he retired from active life and moved to Shenandoah, Iowa, where he is still living, his wife having died on May 25, 1913. John Burkhiser and wife were the parents of eleven children: Conde F., who married Katharine Roach; Matilda, the wife of William Swift; Sylvester, who died at the age of three; Dorothy, the wife of Charles O'Brien; Annie, unmarried; Laura, the wife of Joseph Hilger; Mary, who became the wife of Louis Hilger; John, a Catholic priest at Des Moines, Iowa; Ernest, who is unmarried; Agnes, who died at the age of eighteen months; Charles V., the immediate subject of this sketch.

Charles V. Burkhiser received his common school education in the schools of Fremont county, Iowa, and then entered the Christian Brothers College, at St. Joseph, Missouri, where he remained for six months, after which he returned to his father's farm and worked for two years, when he became a student for one term in St. Ambrosia College at Davenport, Iowa. He next entered St. Benedict's College at Atchison, Kansas, and spent a year in this school. He then returned to St. Ambrosia College at Davenport, where he remained for six years. He finished his course of training for the priesthood in St. Francis Academy at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, remaining there for three years, and was ordained to the priesthood on June 14, 1908.

Rev. Charles Burkhiser read his first mass at Hamburg, Iowa, June 24, 1908, in St. Mary's church of that place. His first appointment was as assistant to Father McMannis at St. Francis church, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and there he was stationed for the first two years. He then was sent to Missouri Valley, Iowa, where he was stationed until November 1, 1910. His next assignment took him to Harlan, Iowa, where he had charge of the churches at Harlan and Defiance. He remained at Harlan until July 1, 1911, when Defiance became a regular parish and he was given the full charge of the church at this place. Although he has been here but three years, he has had the satisfaction of seeing his church increase in membership until it now has sixty families.

Father Burkhiser is a man of active mind and thoroughly devoted to his chosen life work. He takes an intelligent interest in public matters and in local politics always casts his ballot for the best man. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Mutual Protective Society and also of the Knights of Columbus.

JOSEPH GROSS.

To make a success of agriculture it is necessary to be something more than a hard worker. A farmer might labor from dawn to twilight every day in the year and yet fail to accomplish much. There must be sound judgment and discretion exercised at the same time; a knowledge of soils, drainage, live stock, and a multitude of details which never concerned the farmer of fifty years ago. The man who accomplishes much as a tiller of the soil and manager of a landed estate in these days should be accorded a place along with the men who succeed in other walks of life, for often it requires more ingenuity and courage to be a farmer than anything else that

claims the attention of men in the world of affairs. The history of Joseph Gross indicates that he has achieved success in his life work, not only because he has worked for it, but because he has been a good manager and has directed his energies in such a way as to command the greatest returns.

Joseph Gross, the son of Adam and Joanna (Kramer) Gross, was born in Wisconsin February 22, 1871. His parents were both natives of Germany and came to America with their parents when they were children. The parents of both settled in Wisconsin, and here they grew to manhood and womanhood and were married. The Gross family first settled in Racine county, Wisconsin, but about a year later moved to Walworth county, in that state, where the father of Adam Gross bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres. The father of Adam Gross passed away shortly after the family came to Wisconsin, and upon Adam then fell the responsibility of caring for the family. After marrying in that state, Adam Gross lived upon the old home place until 1874, and in that year brought his family to Mills county, Iowa, reaching that county on the 4th day of February, 1874. However, he decided not to settle in Mills county, and a month later permanently located in Westphalia township, Shelby county, where he purchased a farm of forty acres and on which he lived until 1880, when he retired from active farm life and moved to Westphalia, where he and his wife are now living. To Adam Gross and wife were born eleven children: Frank, Louisa, Mary, Joseph, Aloysius, Kate, Frederick, Mary, Josephine, Gertrude and George.

Joseph Gross attended the Catholic school at Westphalia until he was fourteen years of age and then began to work upon the farms in his neighborhood by the day. He worked as a farm hand until 1900 and then married and bought eighty acres of land in Westphalia township, where he lived for eight years. He then disposed of it and bought his present farm in Union township, which he has greatly improved within the past five years. He has built new and commodious barns and has erected one of the most substantial silos in the county. He devotes most of his farm of one hundred and twenty acres to the raising of corn and hogs, marketing about seventy head of hogs each year. In his various agricultural duties he keeps fully abreast of the latest methods and holds an enviable position among the progressive farmers of his township and county.

Mr. Gross was married on February 22, 1900, to Mary Engel, the daughter of John and Kununda (Dusel) Engel, and to this union have been born nine children: Annie, Michael, Clara, Andrew, Leonard, Werner,

Norwood, Emil and Alban. The parents of Mrs. Gross were both natives of Germany and came to this country when young. Mr. and Mrs. Engel were the parents of ten children: Michael, who married Kate Kaufman; Annie, the wife of William Foxhoven; Mary, the wife of Mr. Gross; Johanna, the wife of John Sunday; Albert, who married Mary Schmitz; Barbara, the wife of Matthew Domitrich; Kununda, the wife of Frank Weis; Rosa, the wife of Fred Gaul; Cecelia and Kate, who are still single. Mr. Engel died in 1897 in his old home in Westphalia.

Politically, Mr. Gross is a member of the Democratic party and gives it his hearty support at all times. He has served as school director in Sberidan district, Westphalia township, and favored all measures which he felt would benefit the schools of his home township. He and his family are all loyal members of the Catholic church. Mr. Gross is essentially a self-made man, having had to work hard for all he has, and consequently is deserving of a great deal of credit for the success which he has made in life.

FRANKLIN B. LINN.

A worthy citizen of Shelby county, Iowa, is Franklin B. Linn, who has met with definite success in his agricultural career. He came to this county forty years ago, when he was a babe in arms, and consequently has been identified with the history of the county for a long time. He is a man of splendid education and is a wide reader of everything which pertains to his own chosen profession, and thus keeps in close touch with the latest advances in agriculture. He is a man who is deeply interested in the welfare of his community, and by his upright conduct and correct principles of life he has endeared himself to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Franklin B. Linn, the son of Jacob B. and Hester Ann (Chilcoat) Linn, was born in Huntington county, Pennsylvania, July 16, 1873. His father was born in the same county on March 16, 1839, and his mother was born on December 15, 1835, and was a native also of Huntington county. They were married on October 7, 1864, immediately after his father's return from the Civil War. Jacob B. Linn was attending school in his home county when the war broke out in 1861. Jacob B. Linn enlisted on April 23, 1861, in response to President Lincoln's call for fifty thousand volunteers, in Company F, Eighth Pennsylvania Reserve. He served for three years. He fought at Gainesville and in the Seven Days' Peninsular Cam-

paign battles, was taken prisoner June 27, 1861, and was sent to Libby prison. He spent sixty days here and at Belle Isle, experiencing all the horrors of these terrible prisons. After his exchange he was unfit for duty and was sent to the United States Hospital in New Jersey, but escaped from the hospital and joined his regiment at Sharpsburg, Maryland. Other battles participated in by Mr. Linn were Sharpsburg, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Battle of the Wilderness, and Seven Days' Battle before Richmond.

He returned to his father's farm in Huntington county, Pennsylvania, married and lived in his native county until 1874, in which year he came to Shelby county, Iowa, and bought one hundred and twenty acres of unimproved land in Shelby township. His first home was a rude cabin, fourteen by sixteen feet, and a barn of still smaller dimensions. That he succeeded is shown by the fact that when he died, in 1893, he was the owner of seven hundred and sixty acres of well-improved land in Shelby county and South Dakota. There were eight children born to Jacob B. Linn and wife, Ambrose B., Kenny, Anna Laura (Best), Roy S., Walter, Franklin B. and Dr. Hugh H. Of these children two are deceased, Anna Laura (Best) and Walter. Dr. Hugh H. Linn is a physician and minister in the southern part of India, where he is serving as a physician and missionary for the Methodist Episcopal church. The mother of these children is now living with her son, Franklin B.

The education of Franklin B. Linn was received in the district schools and in the high school at Shelby. He has always remained on the farm and managed a part of his father's estate from the time of his marriage, in 1899, until 1908. In that year he bought one hundred and sixty acres of his father's farm and at once erected a beautiful country home and a large and commodious barn. He has placed other improvements upon the farm and has brought it to a high state of cultivation and productivity. He keeps only the best grades of horses, cattle and hogs, and is known throughout the county as one of its most progressive farmers.

Mr. Linn was married on December 7, 1899, to Elizabeth Walker, who was born in Johnson county, Iowa, on January 10, 1875. She was the daughter of John Walker, who was born in Johnson county, Iowa, in 1851, and Sarah Woodruff, who was born in Ohio in 1855. To this union have been born nine children, Harry, Dwight, Gladys, Laura, Hugh, Jacob, Fern, Frank and Leslie. All of these children are still living and at home with the exception of Laura, who is deceased. Mrs. Linn's parents came to Shelby county in 1890 and located on a farm in Shelby township. John Walker removed to Oklahoma in 1894, where Mrs. Walker died in 1905.

They were the parents of four children, Sherman (in Oklahoma), Mrs. Elizabeth Linn, Samuel (Oklahoma), and Mrs. Hattie Egnew (Oklahoma).

Politically, Mr. Linn is allied with the Republican party and has been one of his party's leaders for many years. He is now the able incumbent of the office of trustee in his township and has held this position for the past four years. He and his family are loyal and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and give it their hearty support at all times. Mr. Linn is a man of genial personality and is highly respected by everyone with whom he is associated.

EUGENE SULLIVAN.

A safe and conservative bank in any community is one of the most valuable assets in the life of the community. It not only serves as a safe depository for the funds of the citizens which make up the community, but when properly officered, the bank becomes the patron saint, as it were, of the various enterprises in which the community is interested. The Panama Savings Bank, of Panama, Iowa, is an institution which is a vital part of the life of the community which it serves, and under the able and efficient management of Eugene Sullivan it is filling a distinct place in the life of Panama and the surrounding territory. Mr. Sullivan has been connected with the bank for the past seventeen years, and has seen it grow from a small concern with deposits of forty-six hundred dollars to a thriving institution with one hundred and forty thousand dollars on deposit.

Eugene Sullivan, the cashier of the Panama Savings Bank, was born in Jones county, Iowa, February 24, 1867. His parents, Eugene and Mary (Ratigan) Sullivan, were both natives of Ireland, his father being born in County Cork, and his mother in County Galway. They came to this country before their marriage and were married in Norwich, Connecticut. Eugene Sullivan, Sr., was given a fine education in his native land, and after leaving school taught in Ireland for a time and then took up the study of civil engineering, devoting his time and attention to that profession until he left Ireland for America. Upon coming to this country, several years before the Civil War, he followed his profession of civil engineering in Jones county, Iowa, where he settled with his family. He laid out many of the roads in the county, taught school and was a man of great influence. Before locating in Jones county, Iowa, he had taught in the parochial school of Norwich.

Connecticut, for eight years, and from there had gone to McHenry county, Illinois, where he also taught school. He came to Jones county, Iowa, about the close of the Civil War and bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he lived until about 1884. In the latter year he came to Shelby county and settled in Washington township, where he purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land. He continued to increase his land holdings from time to time until at the time of his death, December 13, 1895, he was the owner of eleven hundred and eighty acres of well-improved land. He was probably the largest stock raiser in the county at that time, selling his cattle and hogs by the carload each year. He and his wife, who died June 27, 1872, were the parents of ten children: John, deceased; Julia, the wife of Thomas Keane; Lawrence, deceased; John, who married Mary Herman; Mary, single; Anna, deceased; Michael, deceased; Eugene, the subject of this review; Bridget, the wife of Joseph R. White; Dennis, who married Ida McAllister.

Eugene Sullivan, Jr., received his education in the schools of Jones county, although the most of his education was received under the excellent instruction of his father at home. He remained at home assisting his father in the management of his large estate until he was twenty-eight years of age, and then began farming for himself. In 1897 he engaged in the banking business in the bank of which he is now the cashier. In 1906 he and his brother, Dennis L., who is now president of the bank, reorganized it with a capital of twenty thousand dollars. They changed the name of the bank from the Bank of Panama to the Panama Savings Bank. This bank has had a successful career from the time of its organization and is now recognized as one of the sound financial institutions of a county which is noted for its excellent banks.

Mr. Sullivan was married on May 16, 1900, to Mary Lehan, the daughter of Edward and Margaret (McDonald) Lehan, and to this union four children have been born, Edward, Elizabeth, Robert and Edward. The oldest son, Edward, died, and the last son born to Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan was then given the same name of Edward. Mrs. Sullivan's parents were both natives of County Cork, Ireland, and came to this country when they were quite young and were married in Dunlap, Iowa. Her father was a railroad engineer and is now living in Dunlap, while her mother died June 9, 1913.

Mr. Sullivan and all of his family are devout members of the Catholic church, while he holds his membership in the Knights of Columbus. Politically, he is identified with the Democratic party, but owing to his financial

interests has never taken an active part in political matters, since it has not been possible for him to be active and remain in charge of the affairs of the bank. Consequently, he has left political questions to others more fortunately situated to handle them. He is a man who is deeply interested in the welfare of his community and gives his enthusiastic support to all public-spirited measures.

JENS CHRISTIANSEN LUNN.

It is no small honor to be the editor and publisher of the leading Danish newspaper of the United States, and yet this honor belongs to one of the citizens of Harlan, Iowa. Jens C. Lunn is not only a newspaper man of wide and varied experience but he is also a minister of the Danish Baptist denomination and still carries on his ministerial duties occasionally in addition to handling the newspaper. The paper, *The Yagteren*, is the official organ of the Danish Baptist Conference of America and has a subscription list which extends throughout the world.

Jens Christiansen Lunn, the son of Christian and Maren Dorothy (Larsen) Hausen, was born in 1861 in Denmark. His parents were born in 1826 and 1828, respectively, and lived in their native land until 1884, when they came to America and settled in Shelby county, Iowa. Christian Hausen bought a farm of eighty acres near Harlan and leased it out until his death, in 1894. His wife passed away in 1905. Christian Hausen and wife were the parents of a large family of children, Hans C., Michael C., Charles C., Vibecca F., Carrie, Jens and two who died in infancy.

Jens C. Lunn was nineteen years of age when he came to this country, and consequently received the most of his education in his native land. However, he wished to follow the ministry and after coming to this country entered the Danish Theological Seminary at Chicago. He graduated from that institution in the spring of 1891 and at once entered the ministry and has been preaching ever since, although he gives the larger part of his time to his newspaper duties.

He became connected with *The Yagteren*, as associate editor, in 1897 and became publisher as well as editor on January 1, 1911. This paper is the leading Danish paper of the United States and is controlled by the Danish Baptist churches of America. It was established at Chicago in 1876 and removed to Harlan in 1897 and it was at that time that Mr. Lunn became connected with it in an editorial capacity. The printing plant has been im-

proved from time to time and is now one of the best equipped printing offices in the state. In 1914 an international typesetting machine was installed and other equipment added, which put the plant in a position to do all kinds of printing. It is one of the important points of interest in Harlan and the people are justly proud of the enterprise.

Mr. Lunn is an able and convincing writer and is well equipped for the manifold duties of his position. Possessing a ready flow of language and an easy and fluent means of expression, he gives a certain literary distinction to everything which passes through his hands. His paper, catering to the Danish people throughout the country, carries the name of Harlan from coast to coast as well as into foreign lands, and thus is the means of making the name and fame of the city extensively known to the Danish people of this country.

EVERETTE STARNER.

It is probable that the youngest business man of Shelby, Iowa, is Everette Starner, the manager of the Shelby Lumber Company. Although he is merely past his majority, yet he has exhibited business qualities of a high degree and has already made his impress upon the business life of his community. He is a young man of high educational qualifications and has made a study of the business to which he proposes to devote his career.

Everette Starner, the son of Benjamin Franklin and Maude (Foster) Starner, was born in Shelby county, Iowa, in 1892. His father was born in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, in 1861, and his mother was born in Wisconsin in 1871. Benjamin F. Starner was reared and educated in his native state and in 1886 came to Iowa and settled in Pottawattamie county. He first worked as a farm hand and after his marriage rented a farm in that county. Subsequently, he bought a farm on which he lived for six years, after which he sold his farm and bought another near the city of Atlantic, Iowa. He lived on this farm for two years, after which he moved to Shelby county, Iowa, and bought a farm in Shelby township. He improved his farm and successfully tilled it for twelve years and then sold it and moved to Grant county, Minnesota, where he is now farming. Eight children were born to Benjamin F. Starner and wife, Everette, Lee, Jesse, Herbert, Hazel, Viola, Ruth and Allen. None of these children are yet married but all are living with their parents with the exception of Everette.

The education of Everette Starner was received in the common and

high schools of Shelby. After graduating from the high school, he spent one year at the Western Vocational College at Harlan, where he took the commercial course offered by that institution. After graduating from the college at Harlan, in 1911, he at once began to work for the Shelby Lumber Company. So rapidly did he learn the business, that within two years he was appointed manager of the company and is now one of its stockholders. This company carries about fifteen thousand dollars' worth of general building material and also handles coal in connection with its other stock.

Mr. Starner is independent in his political belief, but on account of his age has not taken an active part in political matters. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and gives it his hearty support. Fraternally, he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Modern Woodmen of America.

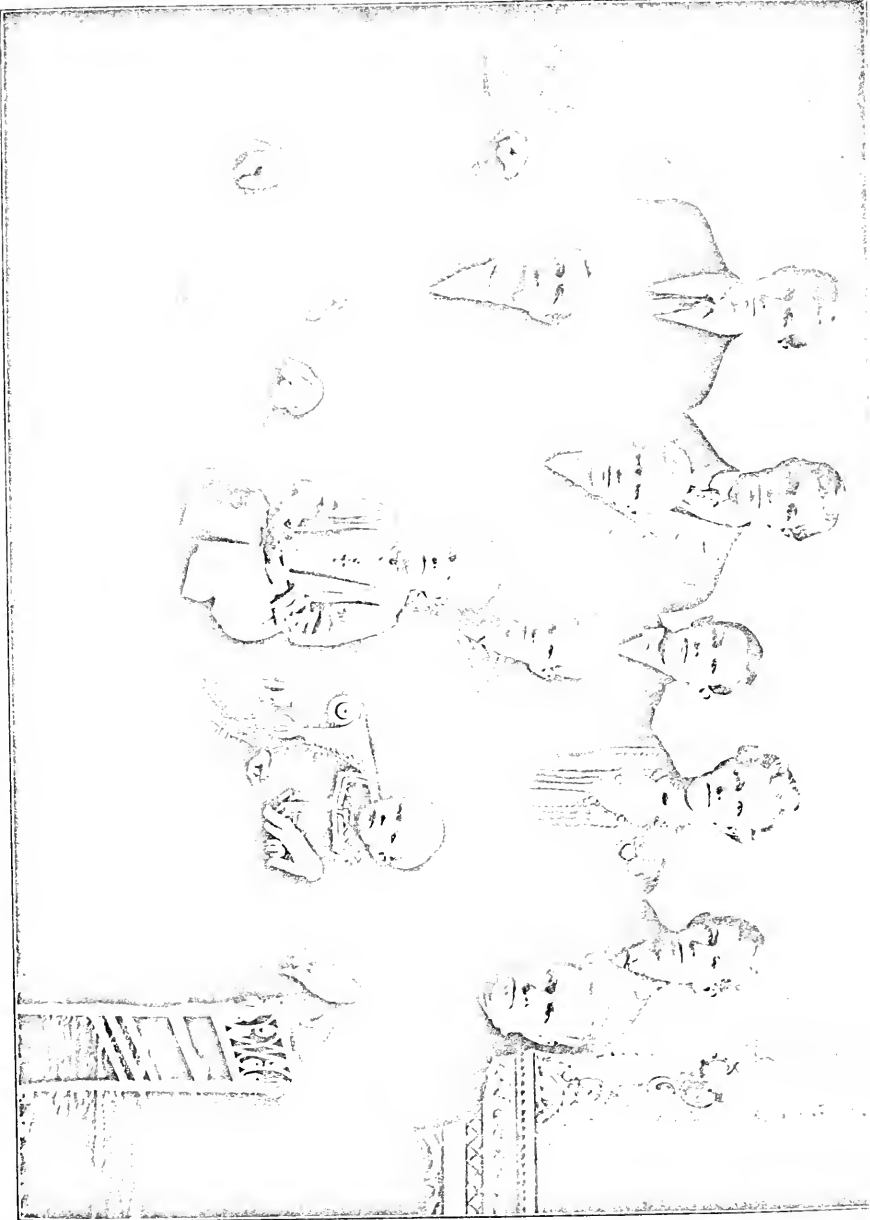
JOHN SCHMIEDING.

Thousands of the native sons of Germany, appreciating the blessings of liberty and the unlimited opportunities for advancement to be found in America, were not slow to recognize the possibilities that opened out before their view in this republic. Accordingly, ever since the beginning of our government large numbers of these sturdy, thrifty citizens have crossed the Atlantic and sought homes in various parts of the United States, and here their descendants have become among the most intelligent, patriotic and industrious citizens of our great cosmopolitan population. During the Civil War thousands of them enlisted in the Union army and performed gallant service for their adopted country. Among the many German citizens who have honored Shelby county, Iowa, with their residence, none stand higher in popular esteem than John Schmieding, the proprietor of one thousand acres of land.

- John Schmieding, the son of John and Elizabeth (Springer) Schmieding, was born in Westphalia, Germany, January 9, 1853. His parents were born, reared and married in Germany and lived there until 1858. In that year John Schmieding, Sr., and his family came to America and located in Delaware county, Iowa, on a farm.

The sea voyage which was made by the Schmieding family when they came to America was an eventful one for the children and occupied the long and weary time of fifty-eight days in all. They set sail from Liverpool, England, after crossing the channel from the mainland early in the

JOHN SCHMIEDING AND FAMILY



spring and eventually landed at New Orleans in the month of June. They then boarded a Mississippi river steamboat and went up the river, arriving at Delaware county, Iowa, on June 20, 1858. They lived with Conrad Wardeoff until the spring and then rented eight acres of land. The second year they rented fourteen acres and put it in crops for a Mr. Schultz, whose land was located seven miles northwest of Dyersville. In the spring of 1862 they were able to break up fourteen acres of their own land. This was the beginning of the fortunes of this German family in America. They were very poor when they first came here and practically every member of the family is now wealthy.

After renting four years he bought a farm on which he lived until his death, July 9, 1870. John Schmieding and wife were the parents of eight children: Theresa, the wife of Anton Krogmann; Casper, who married Mary Phelshelm, and after her death, Josephine Mormann; John, with whom this narrative deals; Elizabeth, the wife of Barney Niehus; Katherine, the wife of John Ocken; Anna, the wife of August Schafer, and two, Mary and Henry, who are deceased.

John Schmieding was five years of age when his parents came from Germany to Delaware county, Iowa, and in that county he received his education. He assisted his father on the home farm until the latter's death, in 1870, and then he remained with his mother, who removed to Westphalia township, Shelby county, in 1878. He took charge of the home farm until he was thirty-six years old, when he married and traded farms with his mother, securing the farm of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he is now living. He has placed ten thousand dollars in improvements on this farm in such a way as to make it one of the most productive farms of the township and he devotes his attention to the handling of live stock and the raising of such crops as are common to this locality. He also owns forty acres adjacent to the town of Westphalia which cost him two hundred and twenty dollars an acre. He has eight hundred acres of good land in South Dakota.

Mr. Schmieding was married February 25, 1889, to Mary Reilander, the daughter of Christian and Anna (Unks) Reilander, and to this union ten children have been born: Anna, John, Christian, Joseph, Henry, Peter, Casper, Elizabeth, William and one who died in infancy. All of the children are still single. Anna, John and Christian are living in South Dakota on their father's eight-hundred-acre farm. Mrs. Schmieding was born April 22, 1868, in Dubuque county, Iowa. Her parents were born in Germany, in Prussia and Luxemburg, respectively, and came to the United States in

1876, settling in Dubuque county, Iowa. They lived on a farm in that county for thirty-one years and then moved to Exira, Audubon county, Iowa, where her father died in 1906. His widow then moved to Dunlap, Iowa, where her death occurred in 1913. To Mr. and Mrs. Reikander were born eight children: Henry, Mary, Clara, Sophia, Maggie, Elizabeth, Lena and Anna. By a first marriage with a Mr. Clements the mother of Mrs. Schmieding had four children: John, Susie, Peter and Katherine.

Mr. Schmieding and all his family are loyal members of the Catholic church. Politically, he is a Democrat, but his extensive agricultural interests have prevented him from taking an active part in political matters. Mr. Schmieding has had remarkable success, as is indicated by his large holdings of a thousand acres. He has always kept fully abreast of the latest developments in agricultural methods and keeps his farm stocked with the latest improved machinery, so that he is able to secure a maximum result from the soil. In his residence of more than thirty-six years in this county, he has so lived as to merit the hearty approbation which is given him by his fellow citizens, and being a man of genial personality and kindly disposition, has earned the high respect and esteem of all who know him.

JOSEPH B. REAMS.

The proprietor of the largest merchandise store in Shelby, Iowa, is Joseph B. Reams, who was formerly a merchant in Defiance, Iowa. His father was one of the first merchants of Defiance, and Mr. Reams has had the benefit of being connected with the mercantile business since his earliest boyhood days. His father was a very successful business man and one of the wealthiest men of his town at the time of his death. Samuel Reams was a man of great energy and enterprise and was not only one of the most successful merchants of Shelby county but one of the largest land owners of the county as well.

Joseph B. Reams, the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Bowlin) Reams, was born in Monroe county, Iowa, on February 20, 1872. His parents were both born in Pennsylvania, his father in 1831, and his mother in 1835. Samuel Reams learned the carpenter's trade in his native state and fifteen years after his marriage moved to Wapello county, Iowa, where he worked at his trade until the Civil War began. He enlisted in August, 1862, at Keokuk, Iowa, and was a member of Company H, Thirty-sixth Regiment,

Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. His company saw the most of its service along the lower Mississippi river, engaging in many battles and skirmishes of more or less importance until the close of the war. He was not wounded in the service, but came back very much broken down in health on account of exposure and sickness.

After he was mustered out of the service, Samuel Reams returned to Iowa and located in Monroe county in 1870, where he engaged in farming until 1881. In that year he moved to Shelby county, Iowa, and started one of the first general merchandise stores at Defiance. He continued in business at that place until some years before his death, in 1908. He owned three hundred and twenty acres of land in Union township and was not only one of the wealthiest men of the county, but one of the most highly respected. The wife of Samuel Reams died in 1909. There were born to Samuel Reams and wife seven children, five of whom are still living.

Joseph B. Reams was nine years of age when his parents moved from Monroe county, Iowa, to Shelby county and consequently his education was received in both counties. He attended the high school at Defiance and at the same time worked in his father's store. When his father retired he and his brother, Elmer, purchased the store and managed it together for six years. In 1900 Mr. Reams sold his interest in the store to his brother and moved to Shelby, where he bought a small stock of merchandise from Newell & Company. Mr. Reams at once proceeded to rent a large building, forty by eighty feet, erected first by the Bohlanders, in order to put in a larger stock of goods. This building has a basement which he uses for storing and heating purposes, a hall in the upper story and is known as the Opera House block. Mr. Reams purchased it in 1905. His store is now the largest in Shelby and carries a full line of general merchandise goods, such as are found in department stores of cities of much larger size. He employs five and six clerks the year round and his business is rapidly increasing. Mr. Reams has a beautiful residence in the eastern part of the city, which is equipped with all of the latest conveniences. In addition to his city property he owns land in Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota.

Mr. Reams was married on December 9, 1896, to Lettie Lathrop, who was born in Greeley township, in this county, on November 9, 1876. She is the daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Wilfong) Lathrop, early settlers of Shelby county, and now deceased. Benjamin Lathrop was born in Union county, Ohio, on June 10, 1843, and died at Manning, Iowa, on September 8, 1882. He was married in 1870 to Sarah Wilfong, who survived him until 1896. He enlisted in Company H, Eighth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer

Infantry, in 1861, at Davenport, Iowa, and served until the close of the war. He participated in many important battles, such as Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson (Mississippi), and many skirmishes, coming out of all the active service without being wounded.

Mr. Reams is a staunch Republican in politics. Owing to his extensive business and agricultural interests, he has always taken a passive part in political matters. He and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist church, while fraternally, he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Reams is a wide-awake business man and although he has been in Shelby but a comparatively short time, he has already won the confidence of all with whom he has been associated.

FRANK GROSS.

The 1910 census showed that there were more than ten million German citizens in the United States, who were either born in Germany or descendants of German parents, which means that one-tenth of the total population of the United States is of German descent. The great German migration to this country began in 1848, during the time of the great uprising in Germany of that year, and has continued uninterruptedly down to the present time. Thousands of the best farmers in Iowa were born in Germany, and in Shelby county may be found several hundred who left their native land for this prosperous section of the state of Iowa. Without exception the German citizens of this county have been thrifty and have accumulated land and property, while at the same time they have assumed the duties of American citizenship in a way which makes them American citizens of the highest type. Among the many German farmers of Union township who have prospered exceedingly, Frank Gross, the owner of two hundred acres, has an honorable place.

Frank Gross, the son of Adam and Joanna (Kramer) Gross, was born in Walworth county, Wisconsin, May 9, 1866. Both of his parents were born in Germany and came to America when they were children with their parents and settled in Wisconsin. Adam Gross received his education in Germany and worked in his father's brick yard there until he came to this country at the age of eighteen with his parents. The Gross family first settled in Racine county, Wisconsin, but a year later located in Walworth county, where they bought one hundred and twenty acres of land. The

father of Adam Gross died shortly after the family came to Wisconsin, and Adam managed the farm and assumed the responsibility for the caring of the other children. He married in that state, bought the old homestead and farmed it until 1874. In that year Adam Gross brought his family to Mills county, Iowa, landing there on the 4th day of February, 1874. A month later he settled in Westphalia township, in Shelby county, where he bought forty acres of land and lived on this farm until 1880, when he retired from active farm life to Westphalia, where he and his wife are now living. Adam Gross and wife were the parents of eleven children: Frank, whose history is subsequently recorded in this connection; Louisa, the wife of Matthew Kool; Mary, who died at the age of six months; Joseph, who married Mary Engel; Aloyious, single; Kate, the wife of Matthew Schleier; Frederick, who married Mary Allers; Mary, the wife of Emil Zimmerman; Josephine, the wife of Frank A. Jacobs; Gertrude, the wife of Matthew Miller, and George, who married Clara Kinman.

Frank Gross, the oldest child of his parents, was seven years of age when the family moved to Shelby county, Iowa, and consequently received all of his education in Shelby county. After leaving the school room he worked as a hired hand on the farms in the township until he was twenty-three years of age. He then learned the carpenter trade and followed this vocation for five years, when he married and began the life of a farmer on a rented farm. He and his wife lived economically, and were soon able to buy a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Union township, where they now live. In 1909 Mr. Gross added eighty acres to his farm and built a fine modern home, new barn and various outbuildings, so that he now has one of the most attractive farms in his township. On his farm of two hundred acres he raises good crops and handles a large amount of live stock each year. He is thoroughly up-to-date in his farming methods and has all of the latest improved machinery, so that he gets the maximum results with the least effort.

Mr. Gross was married September 7, 1893, to Bertha Rueshenberg, the daughter of Joseph and Josephine (Sasse) Rueshenberg. The reader is referred to the history of Joseph Rueshenberg, which is found elsewhere in this volume, for further information concerning the family. Mr. and Mrs. Gross are the parents of fourteen children: Joseph, Bertha, Frank, Mary, Francis, William, John, Magdalena, Eleanor, Matthew, Alphonso, Raymond and Alvin. Frank, Mary, Magdalena and Alphonso died in infancy, while Bertha died at the age of eight. All of the other children are single and still living with their parents.

Politically, Mr. Gross is allied with the Democratic party, and takes an intelligent interest in local political matters. He has served as supervisor of Westphalia township, and is now a school director in Union township, where he resides. He is a firm believer in good education and lends his hearty support to all measures which he feels will benefit the schools in any way. He and his family are consistent members of the Catholic church, in whose welfare they are intensely interested, and to whose support they are generous contributors. Mr. Gross is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Knights of America, two Catholic fraternal organizations which embrace practically all of the Catholics of this county. Mr. Gross is a man of genial disposition, and a man who, by his clean and wholesome life, has commanded the respect and admiration of his fellow citizens. He and his good wife have reared a large family and are preparing them to become useful members of society.

ANDREW H. KROMAN.

The fertility of the land in Shelby county, Iowa, has attracted men from all over the United States as well as from many foreign countries. Far away Denmark has sent to this county many sterling citizens and they and their descendants are prominent factors in the county's development. Andrew H. Kroman was born in this county of Danish parentage, and has met with that success which characterizes all of the Danish farmers of this county.

Andrew H. Kroman, the son of Peter H. and Katherine (Andersen) Kroman, was born in Jackson township, Shelby county, Iowa, in 1878. Peter H. Kroman was a native of Denmark, born in 1841, and was the son of Andrew and Johannah Kroman. Andrew Kroman, Sr., was born in Denmark in 1800 and died in his native land in 1878. Johannah Kroman died in Denmark in 1843. Five children were born to Andrew and Johannah Kroman, two of whom are deceased.

Peter H. Kroman was reared in his native land and in 1870 came to America and settled in Illinois. He worked in that state as a farm hand for seven years and as soon as he was married, to Katherine Andersen, in 1877, he brought his young bride to Shelby county, Iowa, where he purchased eighty acres of land in Jackson township. He set out two acres of

fruit and forest trees and made extensive improvements upon his land. By good management and strict economy he was able to add to his holdings from year to year until, when he retired, in 1910, he was the owner of three hundred and eighty acres of excellent farming land in Clay and Jackson townships. Upon the marriage of his son, Andrew H., in 1910, he retired from the farm and moved to Elkhorn, where he and his wife are now living. There were two children born to Peter H. Kroman and wife, Johannah (deceased) and Andrew H.

The education of Andrew H. Kroman was received in the district schools of Jackson township, and later he became a student in the Highland Park College at Des Moines, Iowa. He took a normal course in this excellent institution in order to gain a good education. However, the fact that his father had a large farm and he was the only son caused him to give up his idea of a professional career and return to his father's farm. Upon his marriage, in 1910, his father left the farm and Andrew H. took active charge of part of the large estate of his father. He is now farming two hundred and twenty acres in such a way as to bring in a handsome revenue for himself and father. The farm is stocked with only the best grades of live stock and he feeds most of his grain to the stock, having found by experience that this is more remunerative than selling the grain. He is a progressive farmer, keeps in close touch with the latest methods of agriculture, and by his good management has risen to a place of prominence among the progressive and enterprising farmers of his county.

Mr. Kroman was married in 1910 to Christina Christensen, who was born in Jackson township in 1884. She was the daughter of the late Albert Christensen, one of the early settlers of Shelby county. Mr. Kroman and wife are the parents of one son, Peter M. They are loyal and consistent members of the Danish Lutheran church and give their hearty support to the denomination of their fatherland. Politically, he gives his support to the Republican party, and although he is one of the best informed men in his township on the political issues of the day, he has not taken an active part in political matters. The management of his large farm requires the most of his time and attention and, consequently, he has left political matters to others, although his advice is frequently sought by the leaders of his party. Mr. Kroman is a man who is deeply interested in the welfare of his township and county and all public-spirited measures find in him an enthusiastic supporter. He is a man of genial and kindly manner, and he and his wife are held in high esteem by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

JOSEPH BOOK.

The German element in Shelby county has been responsible for much of the prosperity of the county, due to the fact that the citizens of German parentage are excellent farmers and business men. The habits of thrift, industry and economy are a part and parcel of the daily life of every German and, for this reason, the county is greatly indebted to these sterling people. They have not only been interested in the material growth of the county, but have taken an active part in educational, moral and civic affairs as well. Among the German families who have long been prominently identified with the history of this county, the Book family has borne an honorable part.

Joseph Book, the owner of "Maple Grove Stock Farm," the son of Peter and Elizabeth (Fogel) Book, was born at Oltendorf, in Germany, his parents both being natives of Germany. Peter Book was given a good German education and after leaving school took up the trade of a mason. He also farmed for a while but gave most of his attention to his regular trade. In 1851 he came, with his family, to this country and first settled in New Orleans, but shortly afterward located in St. Louis, Missouri. The trade of a mason not offering the opportunity which he desired, he left St. Louis and moved to Clayton county, Iowa, where he followed his trade only long enough to save enough money to make a payment upon a farm. He first bought a farm of eighty acres in Clayton county and after making some improvements upon it, sold it at a good profit, and purchased another farm of one hundred and twenty acres in the same county. He remained on this second farm for several years and then sold it and came to Shelby county, where he bought a farm in Westphalia township, the same now being owned by his son, Joseph. He continued to farm this until his death, March 14, 1906, his wife having passed away December 16, 1887. They were the parents of four children: John P., who married Katherine Crowley; Charles, who married Anna Kuhl; Mary, the wife of Joseph Kramer, and Joseph, whose history is given in this connection.

Joseph Book attended school in Clayton county, Iowa, and after leaving school worked with his father upon the home farm until his marriage, in 1886. At that time his father gave him some land and he began farming for himself. Success has attended his efforts to a marked degree and by hard work and good management he has accumulated a fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres. He raises registered Polled Angus, Hereford and

JOSEPH BOOK AND FAMILY.



Shorthorn cattle. He has spent his whole life upon the farm and now has one of the most attractive farms in the county. He keeps fully abreast of the latest advances in agricultural methods and has the satisfaction of seeing his farm yield handsome returns each year.

Mr. Book was married November 9, 1886, to Hulda Huebner, the daughter of Herman and Bertha (Rahn) Huebner. To this union there have been born six children: Clara, the wife of Nicholas Bissen, and the mother of three children—Hilda E., Marie and Adelia; Annie, the wife of Carl Luetticke, and the mother of two children, Joseph Edward and Nina E.; Dora and Joseph, single; Emma, who was drowned in a tank of water on the farm June 24, 1897, being a babe of a year and eight months at the time; Mary, the youngest child, who died in infancy.

The Huebner family came from Germany, Herman Huebner serving in the Franco-Prussian War of 1866-1871. In 1881 Herman Huebner brought his family to this country and at once located in Westphalia township, in this county. He bought a farm of one hundred and forty acres, but a year later disposed of the farm and moved to Crawford county, in this state, and purchased a farm of two hundred and forty acres. The family spent eight years in this latter county and then moved to Charter Oak, in the same county, where Mrs. Huebner died January 8, 1906. To Mr. and Mrs. Huebner were born eight children: Hulda, Albert, Charles, Bertha, Emma, Otto, Augusta and Mary.

Mr. Book and all his family are members of the Catholic church, Mrs. Book joining the church at the time of her marriage. Politically, he is a Democrat, and has been honored by his party on more than one occasion. He was a member of the school board of his township as well as township trustee for eight years, filling these positions to the entire satisfaction of the citizens of his community. He has always been interested in all measures of public welfare and has long been one of the leaders in his community.

EARL RYAN.

One of the most progressive young men of Shelby county today is Earl Ryan, who is a member of the stockbreeding firm of Escher & Ryan. He has shown a knowledge of the stock breeding business which places him among the first rank of stock breeders in the country, and in fact, he is regarded as one of the best judges of cattle in the United States. The

Aberdeen Angus Stock Farm, now owned by Messrs. Escher & Ryan, has not only a national but an international reputation for its cattle.

Earl Ryan, the son of Thomas J. and Mary A. (Grant) Ryan, was born on August 23, 1884, on the farm where he is now living. His father was born on February 15, 1852, near Rochester, New York, and is the son of Jeffrey and Sarah (Clark) Ryan. His mother was born on October 28, 1855, in Victor, Iowa, and is the daughter of Henry and Helen (Haggard) Grant. Thomas J. Ryan is one of the largest land holders of the county and at present is the mayor of Irwin, Iowa. His history appears elsewhere in this volume and the reader is referred to it for further information concerning his career.

Earl Ryan was educated in the schools of this county and then took a business course at Omaha, Nebraska. When he was seventeen years of age his parents moved to Irwin, where he remained until he was married in 1907. He then moved back to the old home place and became a partner with Charles Escher in the management of the Aberdeen-Angus Stock Farm. This farm is known as the "Pleasant View" farm, and is one of the most interesting farms to be found in the state of Iowa. Among one of the many notable newspaper and magazine accounts which have appeared concerning this farm, the following paragraph from the "Review and Album" of the International Live Stock Exposition is here given in full:

"Picking the grand championship was no difficult task this year. The crowd on the board walks overhead had made the award in a popular sense long before it was officially confirmed. The cattle had barely been penned before it was apparent that it would clearly be an Angus year, and that these master breeders and feeders, Charles Escher, Jr., and Earl Ryan, had left little room for competition. Of thirty-one loads shown from all over the United States, they had seven of the best."

This statement, which appeared in the 1913 International Stock Show Review, gives some indication of the wide reputation of this firm. They keep from five hundred to seven hundred head of full-blooded Aberdeen-Angus cattle the year round. The farm consists of fourteen hundred acres of land in Greeley and Douglas townships and is well adapted to the purpose for which it is used.

Earl Ryan was married on January 22, 1907, to Bertha M. Sessions, who was born September 27, 1886, in Mt. Vernon, Iowa, the daughter of Edward and Hulda (Richardson) Sessions, natives of New York state. They came to Iowa about 1879 and were married after coming to this state.

In 1900 they moved to Shelby county and located in Polk township, where they lived until 1907, when they moved to Wyoming. In 1911 they moved to California, where they are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Sessions are the parents of four children: Mrs. Grace Dobler, of Beverton, Wyoming; Mrs. Georgiana Purcell, of Irwin, Iowa; Edward, of Los Angeles, California, and Bertha, the wife of Earl Ryan. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan have two children: Charles Thomas, born October 17, 1908, and Myrtle Grace, born January 12, 1910. Mr. Ryan has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for several years. Politically, he is a Democrat but the demands of business have prevented him from taking an active part in political affairs. Mr. Ryan is still a young man with a promising future before him and the success which has attended his efforts in the past bespeak for him a more successful future.

WILLIAM M. YOUNG.

A citizen of Shelby county, Iowa, who has spent forty-five years in this county has lived throughout practically the whole of its history. William M. Young, the present postmaster of Defiance, came to this county with his parents in 1870 and has spent the remainder of his life within the limits of this county, and more than a quarter of a century in the town of Defiance. He is essentially a self-made man, having been compelled to fight his own battles from boyhood to the present time. He farmed for a few years after his marriage and then worked for a grain elevator in Defiance, having lived in that place since 1887. Being recognized by the citizens as a capable man he was recommended for the position of postmaster and has held that responsible place for the past five years. He is a man who is in every way worthy of the respect and high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

William M. Young, the son of William and Mary A. (Marshall) Young, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on June 2, 1857. His parents were natives of the same county and lived there until several years after their marriage. William Young, Sr., was a shoemaker by trade, followed this occupation while living in Pennsylvania and also for two years after he settled in Des Moines county, Iowa. In 1870 William Young, Sr., brought his family to Shelby county and located near Kirkman, where he bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres. He lived upon this farm until ten years ago, when he retired to Harlan, where he is now living.

William Young, Sr., and wife were the parents of eight children, Elizabeth, Jackson, Catherine, Hannah, William, Robert, Wilson and Effie.

William M. Young received most of his education in the schools of this county and worked on the farm with his father until he was grown to manhood. He then hired out to work by the day upon farms in this county and worked this way for several years. In 1887 he moved to Defiance and became an employe of the grain firm of Hancock, Tibbals & Company and worked for this company for twenty-two years. He resigned his position upon his appointment to the postmastership of Defiance, on December 2, 1909, and has since been conducting the affairs of this office in a manner which has proven entirely satisfactory to all the citizens of the community.

William M. Young was married on December 16, 1880, to Charlotte L. Hannon, the daughter of Thomas J. and Elizabeth Hannon, and to this union have been born nine children, Melvin, Earl, Lee, Fred, Kate, William, Harris, Ella and Burns. Melvin married Maude Ballard and has two children, Maxine and Irene. Lee married Estella Ferguson. Kate is the wife of E. J. Hulsebus and has two children, Lois and Charlotte. Ella is the wife of Rudolph Hulsebus. Earl and Harris are deceased, while the rest of the children are unmarried and living with their parents.

Politically, Mr. Young classes himself with the independent voters, preferring to cast his ballot at all times for men rather than for platforms. He has always taken an active part in the civic life of Defiance and has held various official positions. He has been school director for thirteen years.

MARIUS MICKELSON.

Every nation on the earth has contributed its quota to the population of the United States, and no nation has furnished better citizens for our country than has the little kingdom of Denmark. Thousands of the best citizens of that country have come to the United States and have become the most substantial citizens of the various localities in which they have settled. Fortunate, indeed, is the locality which has Danish descendants numbered among its citizens, for wherever they are found, they are always among the most substantial people of the community. The habits of thrift and frugality which they inherited from their ancestors always makes them valuable assets to the community at large. It is unquestioned that the example set by thrifty Danish citizens has been very beneficial not only to our native

Americans, but to the citizens of other countries as well. Among the citizens of Danish extraction who are now substantial men of the county there is no one who has attained more definite success than Marius Mickelson, a successful farmer of Douglas township.

Marius Mickelson, the son of Christian and Marie (Peterson) Mickelson, was born on March 4, 1853, in Denmark. His father was a miller by trade, his mill being operated by wind power. In 1865 Christian Mickelson came to the United States with his family and located in Nebraska City, Nebraska. For some years he was a day laborer and then started a brick yard, which he operated for several years. He then engaged in the grocery business in Nebraska City, but three years later was unfortunate enough to lose everything he had by fire. He had small insurance and consequently was left almost penniless, having invested all of his money in his store. He continued to live in Nebraska City until his death, October 13, 1880. Christian Mickelson and wife were the parents of three children, Anna, who married Andrew Jensen, and lives in Terre Haute, Indiana; Jennie, who died soon after the family came to the United States, and Marius, whose history is here presented.

Marius Mickelson was about twelve years of age when his parents came to this country, and consequently received most of his education in his native land. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age and then went to Avoca, Iowa, where he clerked in a store for Messrs. Uhden & Nelson, remaining with this firm for fourteen years. In 1880 he moved to a one hundred and sixty-acre farm in section 12, Douglas township in this county, which he and his wife had previously purchased with their savings. He had never been on a farm before and knew absolutely nothing about farming. His first experiences as a farmer he now recalls with a great deal of amusement. When they first started to plow, his wife led the horses and he tried to handle the plow. He planted potatoes but planted them so deep that they never came up. Things were very discouraging for the first year or two until they found out how to carry on the simplest kind of farming. However, they persevered with true Danish courage and in the course of time were the owners of four hundred acres of excellent land, all of which was paid for. At the marriage of their son they gave him eighty acres, and have since sold one hundred and twenty acres more. They still have two hundred acres of land, which is highly improved and one of the most productive farms of the county. He raises Shorthorn cattle and a good grade of hogs and horses.

Mr. Mickelson was married February 29, 1880, to Olina Erickson, who was born March 26, 1852, in LaSalle county, Illinois, the daughter of Erick and Esther (Olson) Erickson, natives of Norway and early settlers of Illinois, coming to that state in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Erickson were the parents of eleven children, three of whom are now living, Erick, Jr., Mrs. Martha Johnson and Olina, the wife of Mr. Mickelson. The deceased children are Martha, Henry, Erick, Ole, Nicholas and three who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Mickelson have one son, Carl Marion, of their own and one adopted child. Carl M. was born August 14, 1881, married Mary Ethel Reynolds and has two children, Normal and Ralph; Esther Elizabeth, the adopted child of Mr. and Mrs. Mickelson, was born September 7, 1900, and is still living with her foster parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Mickelson are not active members of any church, although Mrs. Mickelson was brought up in the Methodist church and he in the Lutheran faith. Fraternally, he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at Irwin, while both he and his wife are members of the Order of Eastern Star. He has also taken the Chapter degree and is a member of the Royal Arch, Olivet Chapter, No. 107. In politics Mr. Mickelson is a Republican but has never held any office other than that of school director.

JOSEPH WOODS.

The United States is the most cosmopolitan nation of the earth. Her citizens are drawn from every country and clime, and a residence of a few years in this country so imbues them with the American spirit that they become among our best citizens. No nation has furnished better or more patriotic citizens to this country than has the little island of Ireland. From the Emerald Isle has come many a family which has won an honored place in the community in which they chose to settle. Among the many families of Irish descent two have come to Shelby county, Iowa, there is none who is more loyal to this country than the Woods family.

Joseph Woods, the son of Peter and Agnes (Walker) Woods, was born May 23, 1866, in county Down, Ireland. Peter Woods was a farmer by occupation and owned a small farm in Ireland before coming to the United States. In 1881 he came to this country and settled in Illinois with his family, where he lived for one year. He then moved to Mitchellville, Iowa, where he remained two years and then in the spring of 1884 permanently

located in Shelby county. He rented land for several years and then purchased eighty acres of land in section 36 of Greeley township. Here he lived for three years, when he purchased three hundred and twelve acres of land in partnership with his two sons, James and Joseph. This land was in section 1, of Douglas township, and on this farm he lived until his death in December, 1906, at the age of seventy-five. Peter Woods and wife were the parents of nine children, six of whom are living, the other three having died in the old country.

Joseph Woods was thirteen years of age when his parents came to this country and consequently received part of his education in his native land and completed it in Greeley township in this county. He assisted his father on the home farm and remained with his parents until he was married in 1897, when he built a house on a part of the three hundred and twelve acres of land which he owned in partnership with his father and brother, taking one hundred and four acres for his share. He has since bought one hundred and four acres of land in section 2, of Douglas township, and fifty-two acres of his father's estate, making a total of two hundred and fifty-six acres of good land. His buildings are all of the best quality, and he has a system of piping the water over his buildings which is a model of ingenuity as well as convenience. His farm buildings are also lighted with gas lights. He has always done general farming and stock raising, and keeps full blooded Short-horn cattle on his farm at all times. He feeds from six to eight car loads of cattle for the market each year. In the fall of 1914, Mr. Woods erected a granary and corn crib combined, thirty-four by forty-eight by sixteen feet, with a high cement foundation. It will hold seven thousand bushels of ear corn. There are seven bins in the second story, each ten feet deep.

Mr. Woods was married April 7, 1897, to Effie V. Bigler, who was born January 1, 1877, in Poweshiek county, Iowa, and is the daughter of Edward and Maggie (Grant) Bigler, natives of Ohio and of German and Scotch descent, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Bigler were the parents of five children, of whom Effie is the oldest. Mr. and Mrs. Woods have four children living: Lester L., born October 1, 1899; Bernice M., born June 19, 1903; Walter Glen, born February 11, 1907 and Robert J., born June 3, 1911. The oldest child, Ethel G., born March 9, 1898, died at the age of one month.

Politically, Mr. Woods is a Republican. He was school director of his township for several terms and favored every measure which would benefit the schools in any way. Fraternally, he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at Irwin, and he and his wife are both members

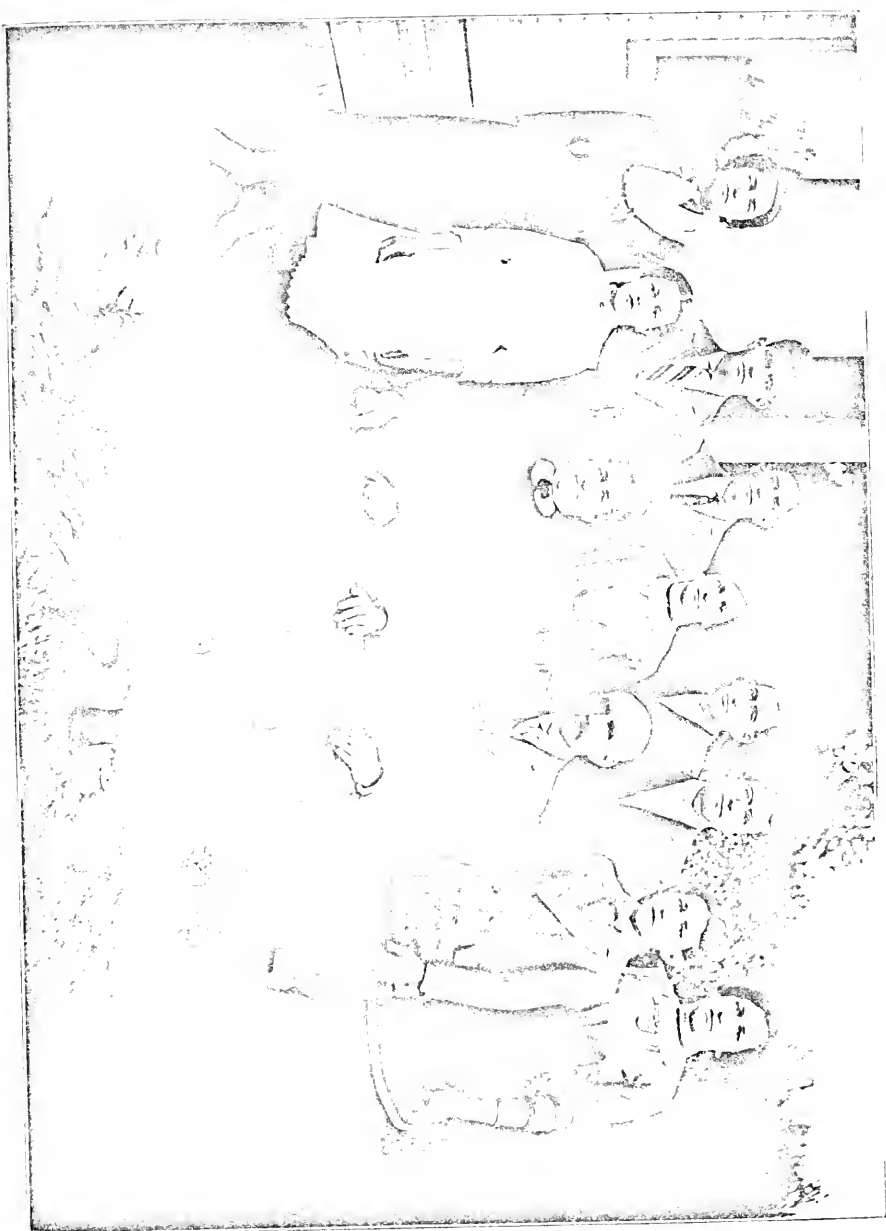
of the Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. Woods was reared in the Presbyterian church, but he and his family are now loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church and take an active part in all church and Sunday school work. Mr. Woods is a stockholder in the Farmers Mutual Telephone Company of this county. In 1912 he made a trip to Ireland to visit his old home and returned with many interesting mementoes of his native land. He is held in high esteem by every one with whom he has been connected in any way, and he is a man of sterling honesty and high character. .

NICHOLAS LANGENFELD.

This land of ours owes a debt of gratitude to the stalwart and sturdy European races whose sons have come in large numbers, especially during the past half century, when there was a crying need of sterling men to assist in the work of winning and developing the western states from their primitive wildness. The people of Germany have formed a large contingent and have ever been most welcome owing to their willingness to give their best efforts to this work. Almost without exception they have been industrious, law abiding, willing to upbuild and support our institutions and while holding their native land in grateful remembrance, yet at the same time they cherish their adopted country. Among the hundreds of German citizens who have made Shelby county, Iowa, their permanent home, there is no one more worthy of mention than Nicholas Langenfeld, one of the most substantial farmers of Shelby county.

Nicholas Langenfeld, the proprietor of five hundred acres of farming land in Union township, was born January 20, 1855, in Germany. He is a son of Christian and Johanna (Eckes) Langenfeld and received all of his education in his native land. Christian Langenfeld farmed with his father until he was married and then his father gave him a small tract of land, which, in addition to a farm which he bought, made him a very respectable tract. He continued farming successfully in his native country until 1869, when he felt that he would be able to give his children much better opportunities in the United States than they could ever receive in their native land. At that time there were hundreds and thousands of Germans coming to the United States, and a great majority of them at that time were settling in Wisconsin. Accordingly, in that year, Christian Langenfeld came to this country and settled in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, where he purchased

NICHOLAS LANGENFELD AND FAMILY



a farm of eighty acres, and here he lived until 1885, when he moved to Shelby county, Iowa, and located in Lincoln township. He bought a farm here of eighty acres and lived upon it until all of his children were married. He then retired from the active labor of the farm and moved to Earling, where he lived until his death, in 1906, his widow surviving him until 1909. Christian Langenfeld and wife were the parents of nine children: Kate, the wife of Joseph Goeser; Jacob, who married Katherine Leffelman; Amie, the wife of Fred Lochr; Nicholas, whose history is here presented; August, who married Katherine Freund; Katherine, who became the wife of John Schimeroski; John, who married Mary Wieland; Michael, who married Joseph Lackman, and Mary, the wife of F. W. Wilwerding.

Nicholas Langenfeld attended school in his native land and when his parents came to the United States, in 1869, was fourteen years of age. He worked upon the farm of his father in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, until 1881, and then went to North Dakota, where he worked for two years. In 1883 he came to Shelby county, Iowa, and rented a farm, living upon it for four years. He then purchased one hundred and sixty acres, on which he is now living, and by frugal and thrifty habits, has increased his land holdings until he now has five hundred acres of fine farming land in this county. He has two large barns, erected in 1891 and 1898. In 1905 he built a modern residence, at a cost of six thousand dollars, of twelve rooms, with hot water, bath room, gas and every modern convenience. He raises large crops of all kinds of grain common to this section of the state, and makes heavy shipments of live stock each year.

Mr. Langenfeld was married on February 19, 1884, in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, to Katherine Krupp, the daughter of John and Clare Krupp, and to this union have been born ten children: Casper, Clara (died at the age of six and one-half years), George, John, Dora, William, Wilhelmina, Francis, Frederick and Odelia. Casper married Annie Petsche, and has two children, Felix and Alma; George J. married Anna Schmitz, and has one son, Leo. The reader is referred to the sketch of George J. Langenfeld, which is found elsewhere in this volume. The rest of the children are still unmarried and living with their parents. The Krupp family was also a German family and came to this country and settled in Calumet county, Wisconsin, in the early sixties. They lived there the remainder of their lives, rearing a family of five children: Bernard, Casper, Jacob, John and Katherine, the wife of Mr. Langenfeld.

Politically, Mr. Langenfeld is a member of the Democratic party and

has always been more or less interested in local politics. He has served as township trustee and also on the school board of his township, giving universal satisfaction in both capacities. He and his family are earnest members of the Catholic church, while Mr. Langenfeld holds membership in the Knights of Columbus.

PAUL K. PAULSEN.

The German immigrants to this country have been distinguished above all others for their thrift, economy and perseverance, qualities which have gained for them success almost without fail in whatever situation they have been placed. Our country can boast of no better or more law-abiding class of citizens than the great number of German people who have found homes within her borders. Though holding dear and sacred their beloved mother country they are none the less devoted to the fair country of their adoption. Wherever they settle they do their full share in the work of progress and their frugality and industry have often proven an incentive to less industrious citizens.

Paul K. Paulsen, son of Jens and Anna (Boysen) Paulsen, was born August 1, 1861, in Langenhorn, Germany. He was given a good education in the schools of his home country and when twenty-one years of age, decided to come to this country where he might find better opportunities for advancement. He at once located in Crawford county, Iowa, and a year later came to Shelby county and worked at Irwin for about three months in the hardware store of Clinton Walrod, after which he started to work for Fred Cold in a general merchandise store. He worked here for about four and one-half years, and then succeeded him in the business in partnership with A. C. Allen. This partnership lasted for one year, when Peter Steenhusen bought out the interest of Mr. Allen. The firm of Paulsen & Steenhusen continued for the next five years, at which time Mr. Paulsen bought out the interest of his partner and took over the entire store, and has since 1893 managed it alone. He increased the stock in order to meet the rapidly growing demands of his trade, with the result that in 1900 he was compelled to erect a new building in order to care for his trade properly. Accordingly he put up a large twenty-five by ninety foot brick building with basement, and is now using this entire building for his stock of general merchandise. He carries a complete line of those goods which are usually handled in department stores in towns of this size, and has a large trade in Irwin and the

surrounding community. Mr. Paulsen has also invested in land in this county and now owns two hundred and seven acres of fine farming land in Polk and Jefferson townships. In 1893 he built a large, twelve-room, modern house in Irwin, and in 1912 remodeled this home and made it one of the largest and most attractive homes in the city.

Mr. Paulsen was married February 26, 1888, to Marie Goriels, who was born in Westphalia, Germany, on March 29, 1870. Her parents, Andreas and Katrina (Kampman) Goriels reared a family of eight children, George, Andreas (deceased), William, August, Mrs. Lisette Fonken, Mrs. Dina Schwab and Carl. Mrs. Paulsen's father died in Germany in 1880, at the age of fifty-six. The Goriels family with the exception of one son, Carl, came to the United States in 1883. The mother died in 1902 at the age of seventy-six. Mrs. Paulsen's father was a railroad man in Germany. George is living in Meriden, Kansas. Mrs. Fonken is living in Clark county, South Dakota. Mrs. Schwab makes her home in Harlan and Carl is still living in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Paulsen are the parents of eight children, all of whom are still living with their parents but the oldest son. These children in the order of their birth are as follows: August, born March 22, 1889; Carl, born May 29, 1891; Anna, born December 25, 1892; William, born March 13, 1897; Elsie, born July 25, 1898; Alfred, born February 10, 1901; Theodore, born June 11, 1903; Alice, born August 21, 1905. August, the eldest son, is a graduate of the civil engineering department of Ames College 1912, and is now working for the Iowa Highway Commission. Carl is a graduate of the Harlan high school 1910, took a course in the Iowa Business College and is now assisting his father in the store. All of the other children are now in the public schools but Anna who is assisting in the store of her father. She is a graduate of the Harlan high school 1912 and has passed the teachers' examination in the state but has never taught school. Mr. and Mrs. Paulsen are justly proud of their interesting family of children and have given them every educational advantage.

Mr. Paulsen has two sisters who are now living in this country, Mrs. Eline Lage, Manning, Iowa, and Mrs. Margarete A. Zabel, Omaha, Nebraska. In 1885, Mr. Paulsen's parents came to this country, where they resided with their children until the death of the father in 1902. The mother is now living at Manning, Iowa.

On June 2, 1914, Mr. Paulsen, his wife and Alice and Theodore started on a trip to Germany for the purpose of visiting relatives and seeing the old world as a part of the children's education. It is needless to say that the trip was very enjoyable in every particular. Politically, Mr. Paulsen is a

stanch Republican in politics, but his political service has been confined to his membership in the town council of Irwin. He and his family are all loyal members of the German Lutheran church and contribute generously of their means to its support. Mr. Paulsen is a fine example of the self-made German citizen, a man who started at the foot of the ladder, and by his own exertions has attained a position of prominence in his county. He is a man of remarkable business ability and by the application of those German characteristics of frugality and honesty, he has built up a very lucrative trade in Irwin and the surrounding territory.

GUSTAVUS A. JUSTICE.

It would be a fine thing if every citizen of the United States would have the thrift and good judgment to lay aside enough of this world's goods to support him in comfort during his declining years. In England the government has provided old age pensions, but in the United States we are told that every man should be able to provide for himself after he passes the meridian of life and is no longer able to work. For such as have not sufficiently provided for themselves in their old age our government provides beautiful homes and takes good care of those who are unable to care for themselves. It is surprising to note in Shelby county, Iowa, the large number of men, and especially farmers, who have retired from active life and moved to the towns. Every town in this county has a large number of retired farmers living in it and each one of them is a living proof that farming in this county pays.

Gustavus A. Justice, who is now living a retired life in Defiance, Iowa, was born in Linn county, Iowa, December 31, 1857. His parents, John and Margaret A. (Alsworth) Justice, were both natives of Pennsylvania, married in that state and then moved to Linn county, Iowa. They located in this state several years before the Civil War and were able to purchase their land at that time for one dollar and a quarter an acre. They lived in Linn county until 1865, and then moved to Jones county, in this state, where they purchased one hundred and sixty acres, paying twenty-five dollars an acre for it. In 1881 the wife of John Justice died and he then sold his farm in Jones county and came to Shelby county, where he has since made his home with his son, Gustavus, who was living in this county at the time.



MIR AND MRS. GUSTAVUS A. JUSTICE.

John Justice and wife were the parents of four children: Edwin, Gustavus, Albert and George.

Gustavus A. Justice was educated in the common schools of Jones county, Iowa, and completed his education by taking the course in the high school at Mechanicsville, Cedar county, Iowa. After leaving school he went to the southern part of Nebraska, where he worked on a farm for one year. He then returned to Shelby county, bought some stock and farm tools and rented a farm southeast of Harlan, in Fairview township, living on this place for two years. He then rented a farm in Lincoln township two years. He next purchased eighty acres of land near Panama, in Washington township, and seven years later added a tract of similar acreage. Upon this farm he lived for the next nineteen years, during which time he bought two hundred acres more land, making three hundred and sixty acres. He has now retired from active farm life and is living in Defiance. As a farmer he was considered one of the best stock raisers in the county and handled a large amount of Polled Angus cattle. He has since sold his farm in Washington township and bought two hundred and twenty acres in Union township and one hundred and sixty acres in Greeley township.

Mr. Justice was married on October 13, 1881, to Clara E. Miller, the daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Grauel) Miller, and to this union have been born five children: One, who died in infancy; Effie, who married Fred Kolbe, and has two children, Mildred and Fred M.; Maude, the wife of F. P. Hulsebus; Lillie Fern, who died May 21, 1907, and Ralph, who married Alta Chamberlain, and has three children, Kenneth C., Earl and Harold E.

The Miller family were natives of Ohio. Joseph Miller was twice married. His first wife, Rebecca Grauel, died in 1872, at the age of forty-one, leaving seven children living and three deceased. The seven living children are William H., Susan, Clare, Addie, Katherine, Minnie F., Jennie M. After the death of his first wife, Joseph Miller married Margaret McConaughy, and to this second marriage six children were born: Charles, Clancy, Clifford, Anna, Donia and one who died in infancy. Mr. Miller died in 1892, at the age of seventy-two years.

Mr. Justice has been a life-long Republican and has held several honors at the hands of his party. He is now a member of the Republican Central Committee of Shelby county. While living in Washington township, he was treasurer of the school board, and since moving to Defiance he has been city treasurer, as well as a member of the school board. He was also a member of the board of supervisors for Shelby county for five years, during which

time he favored every measure which he felt would benefit the county in any way. Religiously, he and the members of his family are affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Justice is a trustee of the denomination at the present time. Fraternally, he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at Harlan. Mr. Justice is the kind of a man who worked for the good of his county, having always given his influence to all worthy measures and movements and done everything within his power to make the county a better one in which to live.

PHILIP ARMENTROUT.

Among the most successful citizens of Shelby county, Iowa, is he whose name heads this sketch. Mr. Armentrout has for many years been a resident of Shelby county, where he is one of the largest land owners and stock raisers. Closely associated with him is his youngest son, Marion, one of the most widely known auctioneers in this section of the country. Having been brought up on the farm and in close touch with his father's business, he early acquired a knowledge of all relating to agricultural life and became an expert in his ability to properly judge live stock. Therefore, it is not surprising that in his business he makes a specialty of this class of sales and while he has barely attained his majority, he has a reputation as an expert in his line which might well be coveted by many an older man. He cried his first sale when but seventeen years of age, has attended the Missouri Auction School at Kansas City, Missouri, and thus early in his career has cried sales in nine different states.

Philip Armentrout was born on February 28, 1847, in Richland county, Ohio, being the son of Jacob and Mary (Hammond) Armentrout, both of whom were natives of Rockingham county, Virginia. Jacob Armentrout was born in the year 1800, of Pennsylvania-Dutch parentage. There are no family records available showing when the first Armentrouths came to this country or from whence they came. Mr. Armentrout is one of a family of twelve children, but four of whom have passed into the great beyond. Their names are Allen (deceased), Nancy (Mrs. Armentrout, deceased), Annis (deceased), Annamelia (Mrs. McKibben), Anita (Mrs. Wise), Catherine (Mrs. Rhodes), George, Abraham (deceased), Ansel, Albro, Dallas and Philip, the youngest of the family.

Mr. Armentrout remained with his parents in the family home in Ohio

until the year 1872, when he came westward into Iowa and located in Shelby county. After being here about a year he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land in Jackson township and added to this from time to time until he possessed some four hundred acres. There he made his home for about thirty years, prospering in his affairs. In 1908 he disposed of his holdings in Jackson township and purchased six hundred and eighty acres located in sections 14, 22, 23 and 27 of Jefferson township and in 1913 he added two hundred and forty acres located in sections 10 and 15 of the same township, making his total acreage at this time nine hundred and twenty acres. Mr. Armentrout has retired from the active management of the farm, leaving this work to his efficient sons whom he has so well trained. Marion is quite successful in raising live stock and has an excellent herd of full blooded Hereford cattle. He also raises a great number of Chester White hogs.

On December 28, 1876, Mr. Armentrout was united in marriage with Alice Ross, born in Ohio on April 6, 1859, the daughter of Hugh W. and Millie (Baber) Ross, both being natives of Ohio. They had a family of six children, the eldest of whom is Mrs. Armentrout. The others are Elizabeth (Mrs Ephart), Archibald, Joseph, Hugh and James, deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Armentrout has been born a family of seven children, namely: Lonie F., born February 27, 1878. He chose as his wife Elsie Brown and they are the parents of four children, Everett, Lawrence, Lloyd and Amorette. William O., the second son, was born March 21, 1880. On November 30, 1904, he was united in marriage with Maude Simmons who has borne him six children, Dallas, Lois, Helen, Ansel, Wilbur and Woodrow. Eldoras, the third son, was born July 18, 1882, and was married on March 5, 1906, to Bertha Slates. They have two children, Ival D. and Dorris F. Ralph L., born December 20, 1884, married Laura Peterson in 1909 and has one child, Lyle. Robert, born July 24, 1887, married Rosa Peterson and has one child, Bernice. Cassie was born on November 31, 1889, and on January 28, 1913, was united in marriage with Lilly Silverwood. Marion, the youngest of this interesting family of six sons, was born September 9, 1893 and remains unmarried.

Politically, Mr. Armentrout is a Democrat and being a wide-awake man of affairs, has always taken more than a passing interest in the affairs of his party. He has served Jackson township as trustee for eight terms and has been active in other lines of public service. His fraternal affiliation is with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Marion also is a Democrat, progressive in his views and gives promise of being one of the active men of the party in this section in time to come. His business engrosses most of

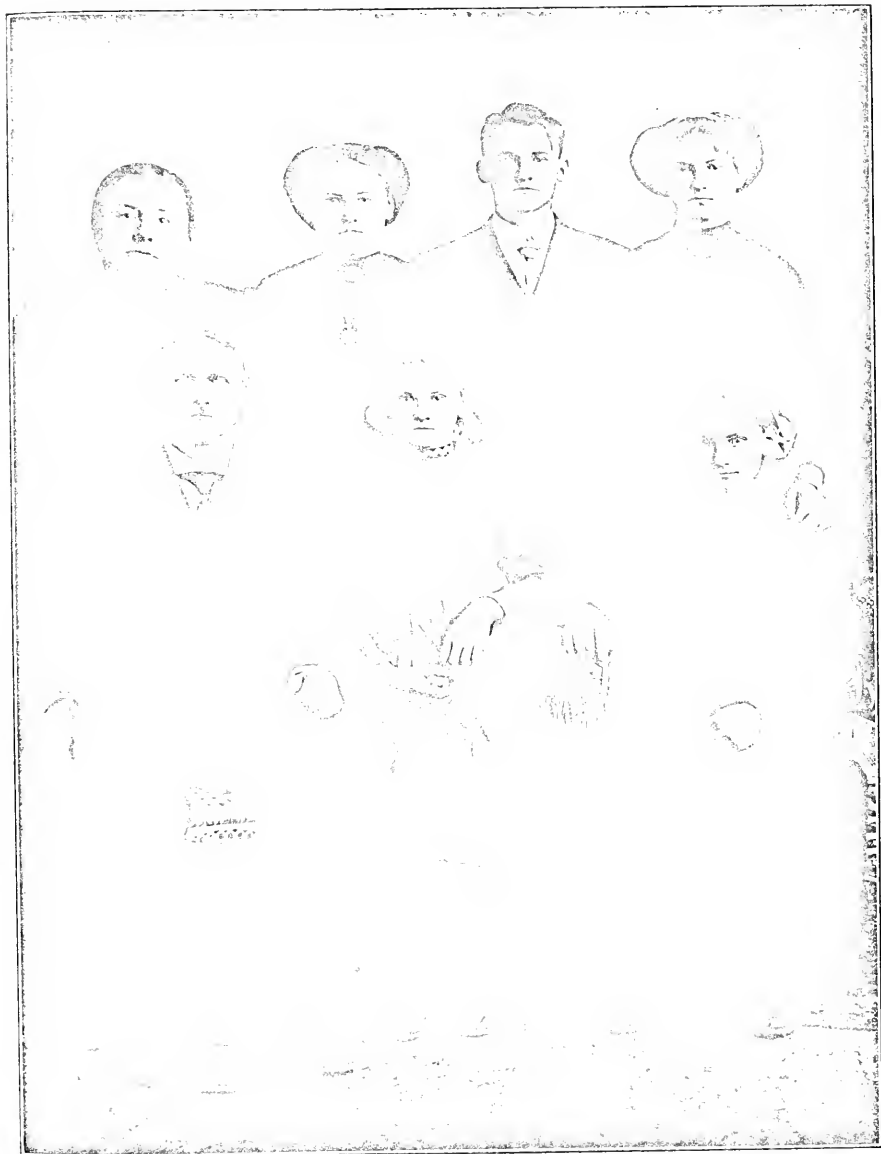
his time and he has now established an office in Manning, Iowa, which he maintains during the winter seasons. Altogether, he is a worthy son of his excellent father, possessing many of his attributes of character and ability.

Since Mr. Armentrout first came to this locality many marked changes have taken place, the section having passed from the pioneer stage into the era of modern improvements and advantages of every description. He has kept abreast of the times in every particular and during the years of his residence here has been considered one of the leading citizens, taking a keen and abiding interest in all that related to the welfare and advancement of various community interests. The manner in which he has built up his interests since coming to this section marks him as a man possessing unusual business ability and his manner of living is such as to win for him the highest degree of admiration and respect from all with whom he has been associated. Mr. Armentrout is a man of marked domestic traits, taking great pleasure in his home and family, especially delighting in the growing circle of grandchildren, and among all the residents of Shelby county, there are none more deserving than he of honorable mention in a work of the character of the one in hand.

JOSEPH SCHECHINGER.

The history of Shelby county is replete with the successes which have attended the citizens of German birth. No other foreign country is so well represented in this county and without exception they have become prosperous and substantial citizens of their adopted country. The habits of thrift and industry which always mark the peoples of German extraction have made them welcome additions to the various communities in this country which have been honored by their residence. Probably no family has had more marked success in this county than the Schechinger family, one of whose representatives, Joseph Schechinger, is one of the largest land owners in the county.

Mr. Schechinger, the son of Martin and Katherine (Reedel) Schechinger, was born April 29, 1866, in Altbrein, Germany. Martin started to work out as a farm hand after leaving school and upon his marriage bought a small farm of twelve acres. He increased this to forty-four acres and then decided to sell it and permanently locate in the United States. In 1875 he came to this country with his large family and at once located in Westphalia township, in Shelby county, Iowa, where he bought eighty acres of



JOSEPH SCHECHINGER AND FAMILY

land for eleven dollars an acre. A few months later he bought eighty acres more for eighteen dollars an acre. By thrifty methods and the valuable assistance of his four worthy sons he accumulated four hundred acres of land, which he divided among his four sons a few years before his death. To Martin Schechinger and wife were born eleven children: Katherine, the wife of Joseph Fromm; Crazens, the wife of Barttell Stoll; Martin, who married Anna Book; Mary, the wife of Valentine Flintner; Frances, the wife of Peter Kauffman; Theresa, the wife of Benjamin Blum; George, who married Elizabeth Blum; Caroline, the wife of Michael Schiltz; Joseph; Anastasia (deceased), who was the wife of Jacob Cooker; Vitus, who married Barbara Hennis.

Joseph Schechinger attended school for three years in Germany and completed his education in this county. He was nine years of age when his parents moved to Iowa and worked on the home farm while attending school, remaining at home until he was twenty-four. He then married and commenced farming on one hundred and sixty acres which his father gave him in Lincoln township and lived on this one hundred and sixty for the first three years after his marriage. In 1893 he bought two hundred and eighty acres of land in Westphalia township (the Joseph Smith farm), and by hard work along the most approved lines has accumulated additional land from time to time until he now has seven hundred and forty-six acres of land in this county. For four or five years before his marriage he and his brothers operated a corn sheller and threshing machine for their father. He is a breeder of Shorthorn and Hereford cattle and has about one hundred head of cattle on the farm.

Mr. Schechinger was married in 1890 to Katherine Hennis, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Hennis, and to this union there have been born seven children: Martin, Elizabeth, Barbara, John, Cecelia, Cunnie and Katherine. Martin and Elizabeth are deceased; Barbara is the wife of Charles Wageman and has two children, Anthony and Cecelia; all the rest of the children are single and living with their father. The mother of these seven children died November 13, 1910, at the age of forty years. She was born in Arcadia, Iowa, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Hennis, natives of Luxemburg, Germany.

The Hennis family came from Germany to America in 1873 and located in Arcadia, Iowa, but shortly afterward permanently settled in Shelby county. John Hennis became a prosperous farmer and at the time of his

death was one of the substantial men of his township. He and his wife have both been dead many years. They reared a family of three children: Katherine, the wife of Mr. Schechinger; Barbara, the wife of Vitus Schechinger, and Elizabeth, the wife of Henry Ebert.

Mr. Schechinger and all his family are loyal members of the Westphalia Catholic church. He is a member of the Catholic Knights of America. In politics he is identified with the Democratic party but has never been active in political affairs. He is an independent voter and believes in supporting the best men for office regardless of politics.

CARL T. ANDERSON.

The sons of Denmark are found in many different enterprises in Shelby county, Iowa, and in whatever business they enter they are sure to be successful. The Danish citizens of this county are known as hard workers and whatever they undertake, they give to their business close attention and invariably make a success of it. Carl T. Anderson has been engaged in the creamery business for the past ten years in Shelby, Iowa, and has made a pronounced success in this line of activity. In addition to his creamery interests he is also engaged in the grocery business and has a well-equipped grocery in Shelby. He is interested in many different enterprises in the city and is one of its most enterprising men.

Carl T. Anderson, the son of Anders Otto and Nettie (Andersdatter) Larson, was born in Denmark on October 5, 1860. His father was born in Norway in 1834 and his mother was born in Sweden in 1820. After their marriage they moved to Denmark, where the father died in 1902 and the mother in 1910. There were seven children born to Anders Otto Larson and wife, five of whom are living. Only one sister is in this country, Mrs. Marie Martinson, who is living in Shelby township.

Carl T. Anderson received a common school education in his native land, and immediately after his marriage, in 1887, he came to America and located in Shelby, Iowa. He worked on the railroad for the first three years after coming to this country, and then began to rent land in this county. He first had eighty acres and two years later assumed the management of a farm of two hundred and seventeen acres in Shelby township. In 1899 he bought eighty acres of land in Adair county, Iowa, but rented it out for two years and then sold it. He then bought one hundred and eighty

acres in Shelby township and later sold that and bought eighty acres in Harrison county, which he still owns. In 1901 he moved to Shelby and became identified with the Waterloo Creamery Company, traveling for this company for two years. After this he became the manager of the Shelby Creamery Company and was soon connected with this company, assuming a half interest in the business, his partner being D. Cole. In 1911 Mr. Anderson started a grocery store in Shelby and has given part of his time to its management since that year. He owns three business blocks in the city, is a stockholder in the Farmers Bank, the Shelby Lumber Company and the Telephone and Electric Light Company of Shelby. In fact, he is one of the leading business men of his city and by his enterprise has become recognized as one of its leaders.

Mr. Anderson was married in 1886 in Denmark to Marie K. Olsen, who was born in that country in 1862. To this union has been born one daughter, Olena, who is now the manager of her father's interests in the Shelby Creamery Company.

The Anderson family are devout members of the Danish Lutheran church. Politically, he is a staunch Republican and has taken an active part in the civic life of his city. He has been a member of the council for four years, giving his fellow citizens efficient service in this capacity. He is truly one of the representative men of his city and is, undoubtedly, deserving of a place among the representative men of the county.

NICHOLAS V. KUHL.

One of the most prominent bankers and business men of Shelby county, Iowa, is Nicholas V. Kuhl, cashier of the German Savings Bank, of Earling. He comes of German parentage, his parents being among the early settlers of this county.

The first bank in Earling was established in 1890 and was a private bank owned by J. F. Huntoon, and known as the Bank of Earling. In 1892 the bank was incorporated under the state law and rechristened the German Savings Bank, of Earling. The original stockholders were P. J. Korth, J. F. Huntoon, J. H. Kuhl, J. C. Heese, August Schnuettegen, Fred Scheel and Wenzel Hahn. Some of the original incorporators are still residents of Earling and continue to be interested in the bank, while others have moved away or passed to their reward. The bank is located in a locality peopled

largely by citizens of German birth and parentage, from which fact the bank gets its name. From the thrifty habits of these same sturdy Germans comes the large patronage which the bank enjoys. At the present time its deposits aggregate more than two hundred thousand dollars with gross assets of more than two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The growth of this and other banks in the county is a thoroughly good index to the prosperity which has come to the people of the county. In 1896 the deposits in this bank averaged about forty thousand dollars, so it can be seen that they have increased five-fold since that time. This bank owns its own building in which all the accessories necessary to safe and successful banking are installed. The present officers are as follows: P. J. Korth, president; J. C. Heese, vice-president; Nicholas V. Kuhl, cashier. The first charter of the bank expired in 1912, but it was at once renewed and the bank is now enjoying a period of prosperity which speaks well for its future career.

Nicholas V. Kuhl, the son of Joseph H. and Mary (Finken) Kunt, was born August 11, 1873, in Mills county, Iowa. Joseph Kuhl was a son of Matthew and Margaret (Glasen) Kuhl, both natives of the Rhine province in Germany, and early settlers in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, where they located in the early forties. Eight children were born to Matthew Kuhl and wife: Joseph, Peter, Michael, Matthew, Nicholas, Margaret and Lena. Joseph Kuhl was married January 9, 1870, to Mary Finken, the daughter of Matthew and Katherine (Gans) Finken, and to this union were born ten children, Kate, Nicholas, John, Mary, Michael, Edward, Anna, Clara, Joseph and Matthew. Kate is the wife of J. J. Weiland; John married Mary Scheuring; Mary is the wife of Chris Weiland; Michael married Minnie Tucker; Edward married Rella Faus; Anna is the wife of John Foxhoven; Clara is unmarried and is living with her mother; Joseph and Matthew died in childhood.

Joseph H. Kuhl was born in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, and when a young man his parents moved to Mills county, Iowa, where he farmed with his father. After his marriage he rented a farm for two years and then moved to Shelby county, arriving here in the summer of 1872. Upon coming to this county Joseph H. Kuhl purchased a farm of eighty acres in Westphalia township, and by thrift and economy increased his land holdings to two hundred and forty acres. He was the first postmaster at Westphalia and later became the first postmaster at Earling. He served as county supervisor for two terms and as county treasurer for three terms. For a number of years he was the agent for the Milwaukee Land Company and had charge of all of their land sales from Council Bluffs to Manning, Iowa. He

was probably the most prominent man in the county during the early days of its history and never failed to give his best efforts to the advancement of his adopted county.

Nicholas V. Kuhl attended the Catholic school at Westphalia and later at Earling. After leaving school he farmed with his father until he was twenty-one years of age, and then attended a business college for two years. Upon leaving the business college he became a clerk in the German Savings Bank of Earling, and in October, 1902, was elected cashier of the bank, a position which he has since held. He has demonstrated his fitness to fill this position by his genial manner and well recognized ability and has won the confidence of the patrons of the bank.

Mr. Kuhl was married June 15, 1897, to Katherine Kelleher, the daughter of John Kelleher, and to this union have been born three children, Marie, Edmund and Leona. Mrs. Kuhl's parents were born in Ireland and were early settlers of Audubon county, Iowa, where he father was a section foreman on the Rock Island railroad. Mrs. Kuhl's father died in March, 1900, while Mr. Kuhl's father passed away April 2, 1900. Eight children were born to John Kelleher and wife, Elizabeth, Ellen, Alice, Kate, Nora, Julia, Dennis and Jeremiah.

Politically, Mr. Kuhl is a Democrat and has always been active in local politics. He has served as councilman and mayor of Earling and in both capacities rendered faithful and efficient service to his fellow citizens. The family are all devout members of the Catholic church. Mr. Kuhl is the Grand Knight of the Earling Council of Knights of Columbus.

GREGER G. ANDERSON.

There is one man, born in Denmark, with whom every child in America is acquainted and it is safe to say that the name of Hans Andersen is destined to live in the hearts of the children until the end of time. The country which produced this famous man has sent thousands of excellent citizens to America and they have been welcome in every community where they have settled. The name Anderson is one of the most honored in the annals of Danish history and is upheld in Shelby county Greger G. Anderson, a prosperous farmer and stockman of Clay township. The Danes who have made this county their home have proved to be men of worth and without exception they have become substantial citizens. They know how

to work and, what is more essential, they know how to save. The native-born American is not as thrifty as his foreign-born brother and often is compelled to call on the latter for help. It is said that it falls to the lot of the adopted citizens of many counties in the state of Iowa to support the native-born citizens in the poor house, certainly a sad commentary on the people who were born in this country.

Greger G. Anderson, the son of Andrew Williamson and Mary (Christensen) Anderson, was born on October 28, 1874, in Denmark. His father was born in Denmark in 1836 and lived the life of a farmer until his death, in the land of his birth in 1876. His mother, who was born in 1834, was a woman of unusual force and ability and reared her family to lives of usefulness and honor. She was left with ten children and all but one of them are still living. In 1892 she came with them to America and located in Kimballton, Iowa, where she lived until her death, in 1910.

Greger G. Anderson was only two years of age when his father died and consequently never knew what it was to have a father's care. His mother gave him the best education which she could afford in the schools of his native country and he has since supplemented this with wide reading. He was seventeen years old when his mother came to America with her children, on May 25 of 1892, and immediately began to work on a farm in Cass county. He worked as a farm hand for four years and then married and rented a farm in Shelby county for the next eight years. In 1908 he bought the farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Clay township, where he is now living. He has made many improvements on the farm since acquiring it and has brought it to a high state of productivity. He carries on a general system of farming, but gives the most of his attention to the raising of a high grade of horses, cattle and hogs. He feeds all of his grain, having found that it pays to feed rather than sell it.

Mr. Anderson was married on October 3, 1900, to Martha E. Peterson. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Peterson and was born in Shelby county on June 24, 1871. To this union there have been born five children, Martin, Mary, Andrew, Grace and Harvey. All of the children are still living with their parents and are being given a good education.

Politically, Mr. Anderson is identified with the Republican party and takes a hearty interest in the success of his party. At the present time he is serving as one of the trustees of his township, a position which he has held for the past four years. He and his family are devoted members of the Danish Lutheran church, in whose welfare they are very much interested.

REV. JULIUS FAILENSCHMID.

There are two institutions which go hand in hand with civilization and are to be found in every community throughout the United States where men settle. These two institutions stand for civilization and in the great plans of men both serve the same purpose and have for their function the same end. The church and the school are the twin handmaidens of civilization and their work should be found side by side in every community. The object of both institutions is to make men better and to make the community in which men live a place where harmony, peace and love may dwell. Shelby county, Iowa, is the home of many Catholics, a large number of whom have come from Germany, and wherever these good people have settled they have promptly erected churches and school houses and contributed generously of their means to the support of both. Portsmouth is proud of its churches and schools, and the Catholics of the city and community, who have contributed so generously of their substance to the building of the St. Mary's church, the parochial school and the sisters' home in that city, are deserving of great credit. The pastor of St. Mary's church at Portsmouth, Iowa, is Rev. Julius Failenschmid, who has been the moving spirit in his church and school in this place for the past ten years.

Rev. Julius Failenschmid was born in Ravensburg, Germany, November 17, 1875, and is a son of George and Josepha (Boscher) Failenschmid. His parents lived and died in their native land. His father was a tailor and followed that occupation until his death in 1907, his wife having died in 1904. George Failenschmid and wife were the parents of four children, Mary, Julius, Josephine and Louise. Mary is the wife of Peter Gubbels, and has two sons, Julius and Rudolph. Josephine is the wife of William Doffing, and has six children, Julius, Evelyn, Edward, Louis, Guadalupe and Melania. Louise is single and makes her home with her brother in Portsmouth.

Rev. Julius Failenschmid attended school at Ravensburg, Germany, and when a young man came to America and located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he resumed his studies for the priesthood in St. Francis Seminary. He was ordained to the priesthood June 19, 1898, and read his first mass on June 26, 1898, at the Holy Trinity church, at La Crosse, Wisconsin.

The first appointment of Father Failenschmid was as assistant at Keokuk, and from there he was transferred to Exira, Iowa, to take charge of the St. Boniface church at that place. He built a new church at Exira and changed the name to the Holy Trinity church. His service at Exira extended

from August 15, 1898, to December 30, 1904. For the past ten years he has been in charge of St. Mary's church at Portsmouth and since coming here he has made a number of fine improvements. He has built a new school building, and without doubt it is second to none in the county, for it is the most handsome building in the city of Portsmouth. He has also erected a new Sisters' house, which is also a handsome building, well equipped and one which serves well the purpose for which it was built.

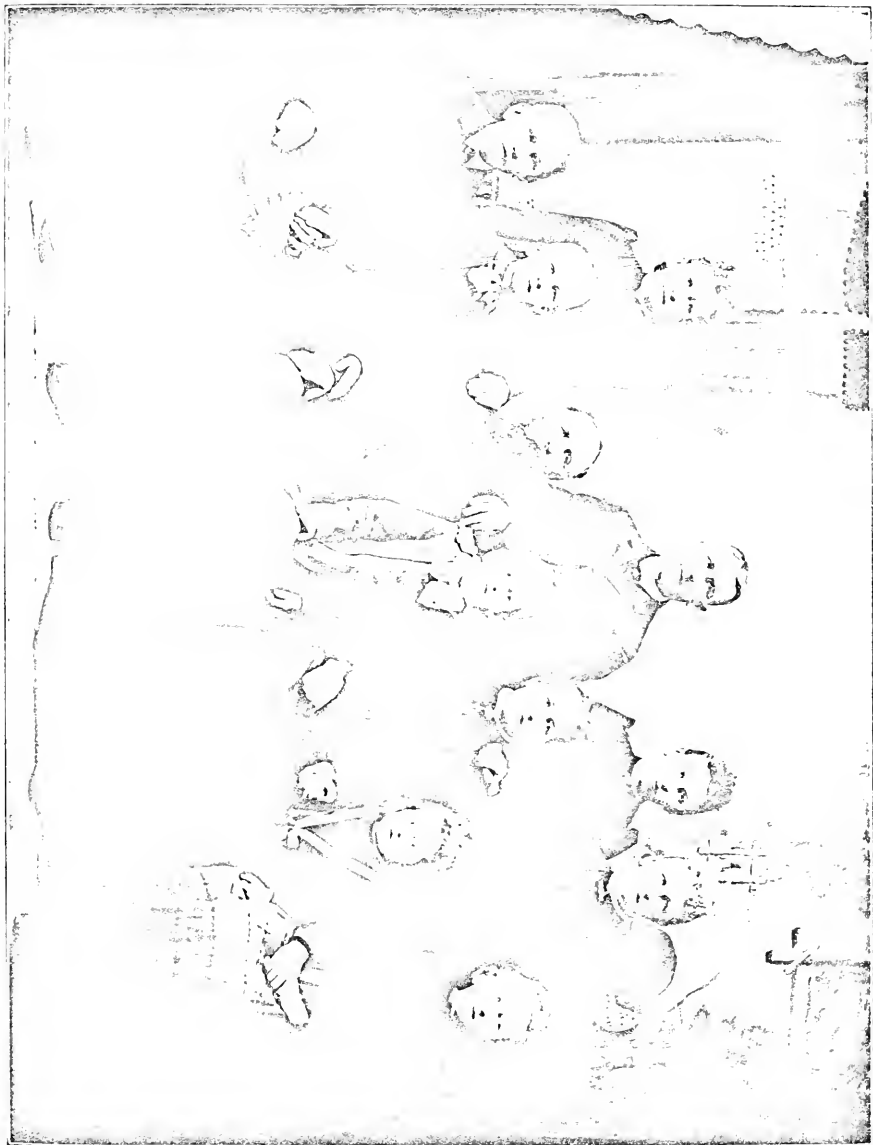
Father Failenschmid is a man of broad ideas and takes a deep interest in the welfare of his community. He is loved by his parishoners and is highly respected by every one in the community with whom he has come in contact. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and is deeply interested in the work of that fraternal organization. Politically, he classes himself with the independent voters, preferring to cast his ballot for the best men, irrespective of their politics, feeling that in so doing he is best serving the interests of society and the cause of good government.

JOSEPH RUESCHENBERG.

The life history of Joseph Rueschenberg is full of many interesting incidents. A native of Germany, a veteran of two of the greatest wars of modern Europe, a merchant and farmer of Shelby county, Iowa, for more than forty years, his life has been one of ceaseless activity and he is now justly entitled to a rest from the cares of worldly affairs. He is one of the pioneer settlers of this county and has borne no inconsiderable part in making this county what it is today. He has carried forward to successful completion whatever he has undertaken, and his business methods have ever been in strict conformity with the standard ethics of commercial life. He has taken an intelligent interest in the civic life of his adopted country and has earned the high esteem in which he is held by all who know him.

Joseph Rueschenberg, the son of Frank and Theresa (Hense) Rueschenberg, was born January 10, 1841, in Westphalia, Germany. His father was a farmer in Germany and had a small farm of thirty-three acres, on which he lived until his death in 1862, his widow passing away two years later. Frank Rueschenberg and wife were the parents of five children: Peter, John, Joseph, Frank and Lazetta. All of the children are deceased now except Joseph and Peter, the latter living on the old homestead in Germany at the advanced age of ninety-seven.

JOSEPH REITSCHENBERG AND FAMILY



Joseph Rueschenberg was given a good common school education in the schools of his native land and after leaving school assisted his father on the farm for one year and then took up the shoe-making trade. He was apprenticed to a shoe maker for three years and then worked at his trade for three years in different cities in Germany. He had by this time reached the age when he must serve in the German army, and for the next three years he passed through the military experience which is common to every German youth even to this day. He completed his service, returned home, but within three months his country was engaged in war with Austria and he was again mustered into the army. It was this so-called Seven Weeks War of 1866 which gave Prussia her independence, the battle of Sadowa which terminated this war, being comparable to the battle of Yorktown in this country. Four years later the Franco-Prussian War opened and Mr. Rueschenberg served his country gallantly and well. It was this war which resulted in the utter defeat of France, the cession of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany, together with the payment of 5,000,000,000 francs as additional indemnity for the expense of the war. It must be a great satisfaction to Mr. Rueschenberg to know that he fought in the two wars which placed his native land where it is today.

After the close of this memorable conflict, Mr. Rueschenberg returned home and resumed his trade as a shoe maker, but wishing to give his children better opportunities than they could get in their native land, he decided to come to America. He had married in 1867 and in 1874 he severed all old ties, gathered together his belongings and came to this country with his family. He came direct to Shelby county, Iowa, and settled in Westphalia, his family being the first to locate in the town. He opened a grocery store and at the same time followed his trade as a shoe maker. He continued this dual line of activity for three years and then traded his store for a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in the immediate vicinity of the town. He was a successful farmer from the beginning and in the course of time became the possessor of three hundred and twenty acres in this county and one hundred and sixty acres in South Dakota. He continued farming for seventeen years and then bought a general merchandise store at Westphalia, which he managed for the next thirteen years. He then traded the store for land and retired from active work, although still maintaining his home in Westphalia.

Mr. Rueschenberg was married October 17, 1867, to Josephine Sasse, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sasse, of Germany. To this union there have been born eleven children: Frank, who married Mary Ruden;

Robert, who married Kate Munchrad; Joseph, who married Edith Hinrichs; Ernest, who married Nell Corbett; Christenia, the wife of Albert Mages; Bertha, the wife of Frank Gross; Annie, the wife of Frank Mages; Elizabeth, the wife of John Bloom; Clara, single; and two who died in infancy. The mother of these children was born December 26, 1844, and died March 10, 1914.

Mr. Rueschenberg has been a Democrat since coming to this country and has always been interested in local politics. He served for four and a half years as postmaster of Westphalia and was for several years a member of the school board. He was the first secretary of the Westphalia Mutual Fire Insurance Company and was one of the main men to organize the company. He and all his family are loyal members of the Catholic church and contribute liberally of their time and substance to its support. Mr. Rueschenberg has lived such a life since coming to this county as to win the hearty commendation of every one with whom he has been in any way associated. He has a very extensive acquaintance throughout the county and no man has more loyal friends, a tribute to his sterling integrity and worth as a citizen. It is such men who have brought Shelby county to the front and no one is more justly entitled to be called a representative citizen of this county.

THEODORE SCHNUETTEGEN.

The two score years which Theodore Schnuettegen has spent in Shelby county, Iowa, since arriving in this country from Germany, have made him one of the substantial men of the township in which he settled. The forty years which he has spent in Westphalia township have been years of labor and that they have been fruitful is shown by the fact that Mr. Schnuettegen started in with nothing and now owns a fine farm of four hundred and eighty acres. He arrived in this county when he was twenty-four years of age and by good management, close economy and persistent energy and industry, has arisen from a place of penury to a position of pecuniary independence. His career is like that of many other excellent German farmers who have come to this country and strikingly shows that the German citizens of our country have played an important part in every phase of its development.

Theodore Schnuettegen, the son of Anton and Marie Anna (Hitzboth) Schnuettegen, was born in Westphalia, Germany, February 7, 1850. His parents lived all their lives in Germany, his father's death occurring March

17, 1859, and his mother's in July, 1883. His father was a farmer in his native land and followed that occupation all of his days. Seven children were born to Anton Schnuettegen and wife, Anton, Frank, Joseph, Marie, Theodore, August and John. Of these children, Frank, August and Anton are deceased. John married Mary Weiland, while Joseph is still living in Germany.

Theodore Schnuettegen received a good common school education in the schools of his native land and after leaving school, took up the carpenter trade and followed that occupation until he came to America in 1874. He arrived at New York harbor August 1, 1874, with just enough money to take him to Iowa. Upon arriving in Shelby county in the fall of 1874, he found employment as a carpenter and continued to follow this occupation for the first five years after coming to this country. He saved his money and in 1879 bought a farm of one hundred and seventy acres near Westphalia. He worked hard and divided his attention between carpentering and farming with the result that he prospered to an extreme degree, and as the years rolled by was able to add to his possessions from time to time. When he retired to Earling in 1912 his farm had increased to four hundred and eighty acres. Upon this farm he has erected handsome and substantial buildings so that its value today is more than fifty thousand dollars. Such is the record of an honest German emigrant who came to this country as a young man of twenty-four, and his history sets forth in a clear manner what good ability and hard work will do on the land in Shelby county.

Mr. Schnuettegen was married at Westphalia, Iowa, March 9, 1886, to Fredericka Koester, and to this union six children have been born: Marie, the wife of Anton Workman; August, who married Chrystine Schochinger; Louise, the wife of John Workman; Odelia, the wife of John Gaul; Antonia, who died in 1892; Emma, who is single and living at home.

Mrs. Schnuettegen's parents were Joseph and Brigta Koester, natives of Germany. They reared a family of eight children, Kasper, Anton, John, Robert, Joseph, Hubert, Richard and Fredericka. The history of Anton Koester, which appears elsewhere in this volume, gives the family history of the Koester family.

Mr. Schnuettegen is a Democrat in politics and has always been interested in local affairs. He takes a deep interest in educational matters and is a member of the school board of Westphalia township at the present time. He and his family are all devout members of the Catholic church, in whose welfare they are interested and to the support of which they are generous contributors.

BENEDICT LEUSCHEN.

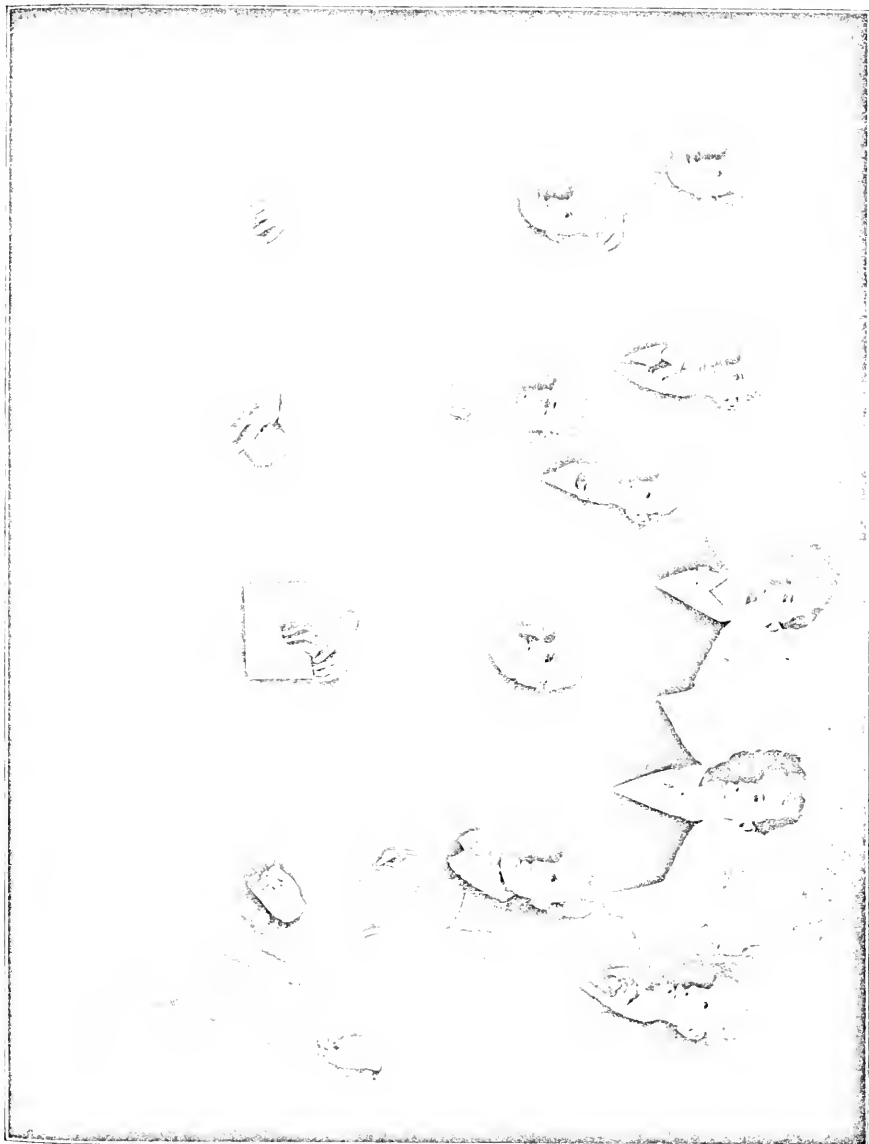
The man who has spent forty years in this county is justly entitled to the honorable title of pioneer, and the historian of this volume is glad to find so many of the early settlers of Shelby county represented in the list of citizens presented in this book. A life of forty years in this county covers practically all the active history of the county, and Benedict Leuschen has been a participant in the various activities here for that length of time. Coming to Westphalia township in 1874, he has had the satisfaction of taking an active part in every movement which promised to benefit the county, and that he has done his part well is evidenced in the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

Benedict Leuschen, the son of Nicholas and Anna Mary (Mullitor) Leuschen, was born June 7, 1848, in Schoenecken, Germany. His father was a school teacher for four or five years and then learned the cabinet maker's trade, following it the remainder of his life. To Nicholas Leuschen and wife were born eight children: Benedict, whose interesting career is here briefly set forth; Elizabeth, the wife of John Schmitz; Valentine; Magdalena, the wife of John Hansen; Katherine, the wife of Nicholas Thielan; Frank; Susan, who is still living in Germany on the old homestead; and Nicholas, who died young. The mother of these children died in 1850 and the father in 1881.

Benedict Leuschen attended school in his home town of Schienecken and, being a young man of much more than ordinary ability, taught school for a few years, as his father had done before him. He then learned the cabinet maker's trade with his father and followed this until he was married in the summer of 1875. He decided to come to America in 1871 and with high hopes and enthusiasm he set out on the voyage across the broad Atlantic. That was a memorable June when he came across and first settled in Chicago, where he spent the first eight months working at his trade. Benedict followed his trade of cabinet making in Chicago and then went to Mattoon, Illinois, where he and five other men engaged in the furniture making business, but the panic of 1873 put them out of business.

He then came to Shelby county, Iowa, and bought a small farm of forty acres in Westphalia township. There were no improvements upon the land and he put up a rude cabin until such a time as he could afford a better home. That he prospered as the years went by is shown by his present farm of two hundred and eighty acres, which is one of the best improved farms





in the county. Not only has Mr. Leuschen prospered materially but he has at the same time taken a prominent part in the various communal activities of his township. For ten years he was a school director and he was one of the organizers of the Westphalia Fire Insurance Company, a mutual company which has been of great benefit to the citizens of this county. He has been the secretary of the company since its incorporation, twelve years ago.

Mr. Leuschen was married May 22, 1875, to Anna Mary Nolles, the daughter of Joseph and Anna Mary (Finken) Nolles, and to this union there have been born eight children: Joseph, who married Susan Schwery, and has seven children, Beatrice, Benedict, Adelaide, Leonard, Dorothy, Walter, and an infant; Nicholas, who married Elizabeth Thielan, and has three children, Hilda, Henrietta and Mary; Lena, the wife of Henry Thomas (deceased, 1911), and the mother of two children, Benedict and Henrietta; Mary, the wife of William Hargarten, of Saskatchewan, Canada, and the mother of one son, Benedict; Frank, who married Rosa Pulvemacher, of Canada, and has two children, Loretta and Winifred; Matthew and Benedict, both single; Katherine, the wife of Anthony Gosser. The mother of these children died March 16, 1911. Her parents were both natives of Germany, and after the death of her mother in her native land, her father and the children came to this country, arriving here in 1872. He located in Mills county, in this state, with his four children: Lena, John, Valentine and Barbara. The fifth and other child was Mrs. Leuschen. Mr. Nolles died in 1900.

Mr. Leuschen has supported the Democratic party since coming to this country. He and all the family are devout Catholics and he is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

JAMES P. JORGENSEN, D. V. S.

The treatment of the diseases of animals has made great advances within the past few years. Many of our state colleges are giving courses in veterinary science and there are several other colleges which are giving such instruction. One of the best courses in this new science is given by the Iowa State College at Ames and its graduates are recognized as being peculiarly well equipped for this line of work. It is a fact that the farmers of the country are being saved thousands of dollars each year because of skilled veterinary surgeons and no locality should be without a man who is

trained in the treatment of animal diseases. One of the best veterinary surgeons of this section of Iowa is Dr. James P. Jorgensen, who is practicing his profession in Elkhorn.

Dr. James P. Jorgensen, the son of Hans J. and Agnes (Petersen) Jorgensen, was born in 1881, in Kimballton, Iowa. His father was born in Denmark in 1833 and was a farmer and stock raiser in Denmark until 1874. In that year he came to America and settled in Illinois, where he worked as a farm hand for about four years. He then moved to Audubon county, Iowa, bought unimproved land and farmed until 1912. He then retired from active farm work but continued to live on the farm until his death, in 1914. Hans J. Jorgensen was twice married. His first wife, Agnes Petersen, was born in Denmark in 1856 and died in Audubon county, Iowa, in 1892. Seven of the ten children born to this first marriage are still living. In 1898 Mr. Jorgensen was again married, his second wife being Anna K. Anderson, who was born in Denmark in 1859. To this second union three children were born, two of whom are living. The widow of Mr. Jorgensen is now living at Kimballton, Iowa.

Doctor Jorgensen was educated in the schools of Kimballton and then entered Iowa State College at Ames, where he took the four years' course in veterinary science. After his graduation he returned to Kimballton and commenced to practice his profession. He remained there until his marriage, in 1907, when he came to Elkhorn, where he is now residing. He has bought fifteen acres in the northern part of the city, where he is raising some pure-bred Duroc Jersey hogs. Since locating in this county, Doctor Jorgensen has built up a large and lucrative practice and has had the gratification of feeling that his services have been altogether satisfactory.

Doctor Jorgensen was married on June 26, 1907, to Minnie Rasmussen, who was born in this county in 1883. Mrs. Jorgensen is a daughter of Peter M. and Karen (Miller) Rasmussen, natives of Denmark. Both came to America when young and located at Port Amboy, New Jersey, where they were married. Later they moved to Shelby county, Iowa, and located in Clay township, where they lived the rest of their lives. Six children were born to Mr. Rasmussen and wife, Jens M. and Rasmussen (twins), Minnie, Viggio and two deceased. To Doctor Jorgensen and wife there have been born two children, Hans J. and Alvin P. The family are members of the Danish Lutheran church, in whose welfare they are deeply interested. Politically, the Doctor is allied with the Progressive party, but the nature of his business precludes him from taking an active part in political affairs.

JACOB A. BRUCK.

An enterprising and successful business man of Earling, Iowa, is Joseph Bruck, the manager of the Earling Mutual Creamery Company. He has been a resident of this county for the past fourteen years, during which time he has been actively identified with the business life of Earling, and such has been the excellent management of his business interests that he has come to be regarded as one of the substantial men of his community. Born of German parentage he has inherited those qualities which have made the Germans successful men in whatever line of activity they chose to enter.

Jacob A. Bruck, the son of Anton and Mary Katherine (Schmitz) Bruck, was born December 27, 1882, in Luxemburg, Germany. Anton Bruck was the son of Nicholas and Mary (Diederich) Bruck, and was a farmer in his native land all of his life. Nicholas Bruck and wife had three children, John, who married Margaret Schmitz; Anton, the father of Joseph, and Mary, the wife of John D. Dewatcher. Anton Bruck was educated in Germany, and after leaving school worked out as a farm hand until his marriage. He then began farming for himself in his native land and in 1892 came to America and located in Stone City, Jones county, Iowa, where he worked in the stone quarry for eight years. In 1900 he moved to Shelby county and located in Westphalia township, where he rented a farm for the first five years and in 1905 bought the farm on which he is now residing. He is a man who is enterprising and thrifty and has met with more than usual success in his agricultural operations. Anton Bruck was married in 1881, in Wicherding, Germany, to Mary Katherine Schmitz, the daughter of Anton and Margaret (Fogan) Schmitz, and to this union six children were born, Jacob A., John, Fred, William, Charles and Susan. John and Charles are single. Fred married Cecelia Funk and has one son, Anthony. William married Sarah Winderhausen. Susan is the wife of Aloyious Wilwerding and has one daughter, Elizabeth. Mary Katherine Schmitz was one of three children, the other two being Margaret and Susan. Margaret became the wife of John Bruck, while Susan married C. Leider.

Jacob A. Bruck was ten years of age when his parents came to Jones county, Iowa, from Germany, and consequently he received part of his education in his native land and completed it in the schools of Jones City, Iowa. After leaving school he worked in the stone quarry with his father. He operated a hoisting and drilling machine and continued working in the stone quarry until his parents moved to Shelby county in 1900. He was then

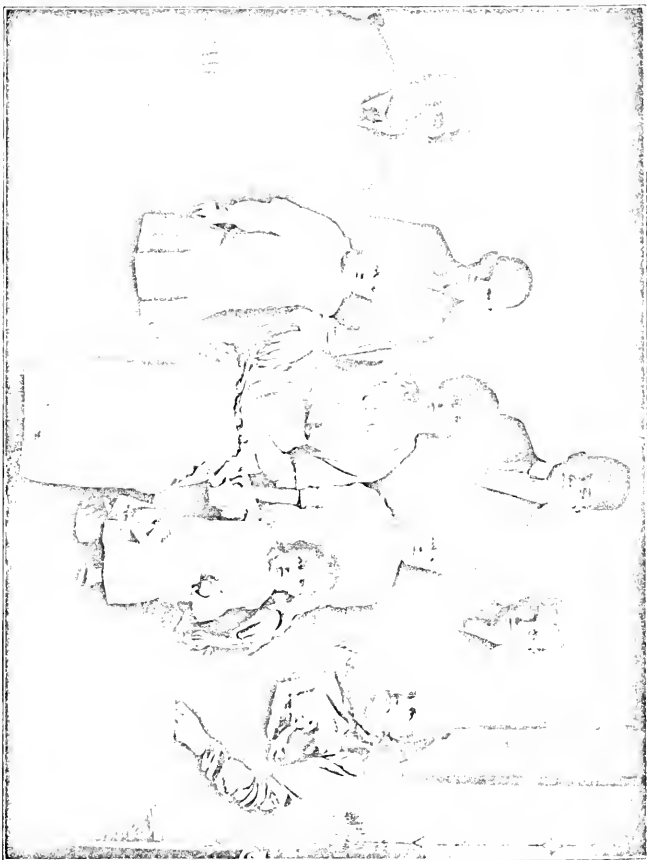
eighteen years of age and after coming to this county he found employment upon the farms in Westphalia township. In 1901 he began working for his father on the home farm, remaining with his three years, after which he moved to Earling and engaged in the livery business. He continued in this business until 1907, when he and Paul Kenkel bought the Earling Mutual Creamery Company's plant and in its management have made a remarkable success.

Mr. Bruck was married July 12, 1909, to Barbara Betz, the daughter of Michael and Mary Betz, and to this union one daughter, Lucile, has been born. Mrs. Bruck's parents were natives of Germany and came to this country and located in Stone City, Iowa, where they lived the remainder of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Betz were the parents of two children, Barbara, the wife of Mr. Bruck and Matthew, who died in young manhood.

Mr. Bruck and his family are loyal members of the Catholic church and he is a member of the Roman Catholic Mutual Protective Society and is now the secretary of the organization. Politically, he is a Democrat, but owing to his business interests, has never taken an active part in political affairs.

CHRIS J. HANSEN.

The citizens who have come to Shelby county, Iowa, from the little kingdom of Denmark have contributed in no small measure to the material, moral and educational prosperity of the county. Conditions in their native land are such that it requires the strictest economy and the application of the closest attention to one's business in order to succeed. The farmer of Denmark is fortunate if he has a tract of ten acres, and it can be readily seen if the farmer in Denmark can make a living on a farm of ten acres that he would soon become wealthy in Shelby county, Iowa, where he had the opportunities to secure hundreds of acres of good land at a low price. One of the many excellent Danish citizens of Harlan, Iowa, is Chris J. Hansen, who has been engaged in the implement business in the county seventeen years and for the past eleven years in Harlan. Previous to that time Mr. Hansen had been engaged in farming and in the implement business in Clay township and had met with no inconsiderable success in the tilling of the soil. In fact, at the time that he retired from the farm, in 1903, he was the owner of over one thousand acres of excellent land, six hundred and forty acres of which was in Shelby county.



CHRIS J. HANSEN AND FAMILY.

Chris J. Hansen, the son of Peter Carl and Marie Hansen, was born March 14, 1871, in Denmark. His father was a small farmer in his native land and came to America in 1873, bringing his family. Five children were born to Peter Carl Hansen and wife: Hans Jergen, who died at the age of four years; one who died in infancy; Chris J., the subject of this brief review; Mary, the wife of C. N. Christensen, and Alfred, who died in 1912, at the age of thirty-three. He was single and a farmer of the county.

Chris J. Hansen was only two years old when his parents came to America from Denmark and consequently all of his education, which was limited, has been received in the district schools of this county. Mr. Hansen farmed with his father in Clay township and helped his father increase the paternal estate to four hundred acres. His father then retired to Harlan, where his death occurred in 1911, his mother still being a resident of Harlan. Both of his parents were members of the Danish Lutheran church.

Chris J. Hansen began farming for himself at the time of his marriage, in 1896, by buying one hundred and twenty acres of land in Clay township. As a farmer he has been remarkably successful and now owns not only six hundred and forty acres of land in Shelby county, but also three hundred and twenty in Saskatchewan, Canada, and eighty acres in Missouri. While he has been actively engaged in the implement business for seventeen years, yet he still maintains a close supervision over his extensive estate. He moved to Harlan in 1903 and has since devoted the major portion of his time to the conduct of his implement business. His store is well stocked with farm implements, automobiles, vehicles, harness, hardware, pumps, gas engines, seeds, oils, etc., and by his courteous treatment of his customers and his honest methods of dealing, he has built up a large trade with the farmers of the county.

Mr. Hansen was married January 28, 1896, to Dorothy Friedricksen, the daughter of Andrew P. Friedricksen and wife, Kjerstine, and to this union seven children have been born, all of whom are still living with their parents: Etna, born February 11, 1897; Fred, born May 15, 1899; Otto, born April 24, 1901; Chester, born October 19, 1904; Ruby, born February 9, 1907; Alice, born July 24, 1909; and Emery, born May 3, 1912. Mrs. Hansen's parents were also natives of Denmark and came to America in the early seventies, locating in Shelby county, Iowa, first in Monroe and later in Clay township. They died several years ago, leaving two children, Nicholas, of Guthrie Center, Iowa, and Mrs. Hansen.

The Democratic party has claimed the loyal support of Mr. Hansen

since reaching his majority, but his extensive business and agricultural interests have been such as to require all of his time and attention. He has served as a township officer in Clay township while living there, but since residing in Harlan has not sought for any political honors. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Harlan. He is a man of pleasing address and his genial manner and whole-souled hospitality have endeared him to a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

LEVI GREEN.

Among the prosperous farmers who are living a retired life in Harlan, Iowa, is Levi Green, who has a well improved farm of two hundred acres in this county. He started agricultural life by buying a farm of eighty acres, and as he prospered from year to year added to his land holdings until he accumulated two hundred acres of fine land before he retired from active farm life and moved to the county seat. He has maintained his home in Shelby county for many years and has won a definite success by means of his agricultural industries. His career has been without a shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil and he has ever commanded the confidence and esteem of his fellow men in every way.

Levi Green was born in Illinois in 1857. He was educated in the schools of Jasper county, Iowa, coming to this county when a small lad with his parents. He grew to manhood in Colfax, Iowa, and early in life began to work out on the farms in his immediate neighborhood in that county. At the age of twenty he rented a farm and began to work for himself, and for four years operated a farm alone. He then married and moved to Shelby county, where he bought eighty acres to which he has since added one hundred and twenty acres. His farm is well improved and ranks among the most productive of the county. He was in active service on the farm until 1909, when he retired and moved to Harlan, where he is now living.

Mr. Green was married March 28, 1880, to Julia Border, the daughter of George and Delilah (Moore) Border, and to this union have been born five children, Iva, Maude, William, Nellie and Mary. Iva is the wife of William Martindale and has five children, Ethel, Ivan, Pearl, Harold and one infant. Maude, the second child of Mr. and Mrs. Green, is deceased. William married Hannah Jensen and has two sons, Earl and Virgil. Nellie is the wife of Francis Snyder and has three children, Cecil, Dale and Goldie.

Mary became the wife of Homer Martindale and has two children, Eva and one infant.

The parents of Mrs. Green were natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively, and came to Jasper county, Iowa, early in its history. George Border enlisted for service in the Civil War at the age of twenty and served throughout that struggle. At the close of the war he came to Jasper county, Iowa, and followed agricultural pursuits for several years. He is now living a retired life at Sedalia, Missouri. Eleven children were born to George Border and wife, nine of whom are living, William, George, Edward, Charles, Lee, Mary, Pearl, Delilah, and Julia, the wife of Mr. Green.

Politically, Mr. Green has always given his loyal support to the Republican party and has always taken an intelligent interest in its welfare. He has served as school director in his township and gave universal satisfaction to the citizens of the township. He is now enjoying a well deserved rest after a long period of active farm labor. He has always lived such a life as to command the respect of his fellow citizens.

HARRY J. MALICK.

One of the youngest farmers of Monroe township, Shelby county, Iowa, is Harry J. Malick, who was born in this county thirty-one years ago in the same house in which he is now living. His father was one of the many Civil War veterans who located in Shelby county immediately after the close of that war when land was to be purchased very cheaply. Mr. Malick is an enterprising and progressive young man and handles his farm in such a way as to secure the best results. He gives all of his attention to his own agricultural interests and has never been inclined to take an active part in political matters, although he gives his hearty support to all public-spirited measures.

Harry J. Malick, the son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Lewis) Malick, was born in Monroe township, Shelby county, Iowa, April 11, 1883. His parents were both natives of Snyder county, Pennsylvania, his father's birth occurring on July 6, 1836, and his mother's in 1841. They both grew to maturity in their native state and were married there several years before the opening of the Civil War. As a young man Jeremiah Malick learned the milling trade and was engaged in that occupation when the Civil War opened. He enlisted in 1862 in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regi-



ment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in as a corporal. He served nine months and was then discharged on account of disability arising from a severe attack of the typhoid fever. His brave young wife was with him much of the time for the nine months he was in the service, and even traveled with the army for a time in order to be near her husband. While he was in the hospital she nursed him back to health. After remaining home about six months he again enlisted in the Two Hundred and Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and served as a corporal until the close of the war. He was with the Army of the Potomac and participated in the siege of Petersburg for nine months and was present at the Grand Review at Washington, D. C.

Immediately after the close of the war Jeremiah Malick moved with his family to the west, and in the fall of 1865 located in Iowa. They came by rail as far as Boonesboro and then went by stage to Harlan. From that place they walked twelve miles southeast to his brother's farm in Monroe township and located on an adjoining farm. They built a log cabin that fall in which they lived until they were able to provide a better house. Jeremiah Malick first bought fifty acres of land in Monroe township from the government for one dollar and a quarter an acre, and later added eighty acres to this for which he paid three dollars and a half an acre. He farmed this for a short time and then bought one hundred and sixty acres in Fairview township, this being part of the farm of two hundred and twenty acres which Harry J. Malick now owns. Subsequently, Jeremiah Malick increased his holdings until he was the owner of two hundred and twenty acres at the time of his death, January 28, 1913. There were six children born to Jeremiah Malick and wife: Clement, who married Elizabeth Forgotter; Fred, who married Fannie Hurler; Blanche, the wife of John Findley; Aikron, who married Bashie Anstine; Mae, the wife of Edward Campbell, and Harry J.

The education of Harry J. Malick was received in the schools of Monroe township, and after leaving school he assisted his father on the home farm for six years. His father then retired and moved to Harlan and Harry J. took charge of the home place. The farm has sixty-five acres of native timber, a feature which adds not a little to the value of the farm in view of the fact that timber is very scarce in this section of the state. He devotes most of his attention to the raising of corn and hogs. In the summer of 1914 he had one hundred and thirty head of hogs on the farm.

Mr. Malick was married September 14, 1908, to Meta Cook, and to this union two children have been born, Gaither and Gerald. Mrs. Malick was

born in Germany and came to this country when twelve years of age to make her home with her uncle, William Cook, of Harlan, Iowa. Mr. Malick's mother is still living.

Politically, Mr. Malick is a Democrat but is not a partisan in any sense of the word. He prefers to be classed as an independent Democrat, feeling that it is to the best interests of his township and county to cast his ballot for the best men, irrespective of their political affiliations. Successful in his own private affairs, Mr. Malick is also interested in the welfare of his community, and gives his unreserved support to every enterprise looking to the advancement and welfare of his fellow citizen.

JESSE P. BENGTON.

Many nations are represented in the cosmopolitan population of Shelby county, but a preponderance of the number of foreign born citizens are of Germanic descent. These citizens have been large contributors to the material, moral, educational and religious advancement of the county, and have rendered their adopted country as true devotion as have the native born citizens. One of these German settlers who has been actively engaged in farming in Clay township is Jesse P. Bengtson, who has taken an active part in the life of his community since he came here more than twenty years ago. He has filled various township offices, and in the administration of the duties connected with them, has shown that rare citizenship which is the stamp of the true American citizen.

Jesse P. Bengtson, the son of Andrew P. and Ellen (Lange) Bengtson, was born in Schleswig, Germany, in 1873. His father was a native of Sweden, born in 1849, and his mother was born in Denmark in the same year. His father was a merchant and real estate dealer in Sweden and died in that country in 1914. Andrew P. Bengtson was twice married. His first wife, the mother of Jesse P., died in 1880, and the four children born to this first marriage are now all deceased with the exception of Jesse P. In 1893 Andrew P. Bengtson was married to Bernardine Carlson, who was born in Sweden in 1864, and is still living in her native land. Two children were born to this second union, one of whom is deceased.

Jesse P. Bengtson was educated in his native land and when he reached the age of eighteen, came to America and settled in Shelby county, Iowa. He worked as a farm laborer in Clay township for two years and then rented

a farm for six years, after which he bought a farm of eighty-one acres. He planted a grove of fruit and forest trees on this farm and in 1912 disposed of it at a good profit and bought his present farm in the same township of one hundred and twenty acres. He has made many improvements on this farm and has just completed a beautiful country home at a cost of thirty-five hundred dollars.

Mr. Bengtson was married in 1906 to Caroline Seymour, who was born in Clay township, in 1881. Her father, Monroe Seymour, was a veteran of the Civil War. He was born in the state of New York in 1845 and is now living a retired life in Atlantic, Iowa. Mr. Bengtson and wife have two children, Lloyd and Gladys, both of whom are still living with their parents.

The principles and policies of the Republican party have always found in Mr. Bengtson a loyal supporter. His party has called upon him upon frequent occasions to serve in an official capacity and he has never been found wanting. He served as assessor for six years, and filled the important position of justice of the peace for a period of four years. He and his family are loyal and consistent members of the Danish Lutheran church, in whose welfare they are deeply interested and to whose support they are liberal contributors.

H. P. HANSON.

An enterprising and progressive young farmer of Jackson township, Shelby county, Iowa, is Hans P. Hanson, who is now living on the farm where he was born in 1878. His parents were both natives of Denmark and he has inherited those characteristics which have made the Danish people such successful farmers in this county. As a farmer he ranks among the best in the county and by progressive methods and close application to his business, he has one of the best improved as well as one of the most productive farms in this community. He takes an active interest in the civic life of his community and while a member of the school board, took an interest in the educational advancement of his locality.

H. P. Hanson, the son of Hans J. and Mary (Erickson) Hanson, was born in Jackson township, Shelby county, Iowa, February 26, 1878. His parents were both born in Denmark, his father being born March 4, 1839, and his mother May 8, 1835. His father was educated in his native land and when twenty-three years of age enlisted in the Danish army and fought through the German and Danish War of 1864. After the war, he returned

to his home and farmed until 1870 in the locality where he was born. In that year he came to America alone and first located in Iowa but a short time afterwards went to Michigan and worked in the lumber camps of that state. He also worked for the railroad companies of that state for several years before returning to Iowa. When he came to Iowa the second time, he located in Cass county and worked for the Rock Island Railroad Company. Later he located in Shelby county and purchased a farm, although he had previously bought some land in this county. He was married in 1877 and at once permanently located in Shelby county, where he is still living. Only one son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Hans J. Hanson, H. P., whose history is here presented.

The education of H. P. Hanson was received in Jackson township and after leaving the school room, he farmed with his father until his marriage in 1904. He now manages and operates his father's farm of one hundred and forty-three acres and has placed about ten thousand dollars worth of improvements upon it since taking charge of it. He has a beautiful country home which is strictly modern in every respect. The house is placed upon elevation about twenty-five feet above the level of the road and has a beautiful lawn surrounding it. He has excellent barns and out-buildings and everything about the place bespeaks the taste and thrift of the manager. He is a large raiser of hogs and cattle and in 1914 had eighty head of hogs and forty-two head of cattle upon his farm.

Mr. Hanson was married May 4, 1904, to Ella Peterson, the daughter of George H. and Ella Peterson. To this union two children have been born: Petrea, who is now nine years of age and Edward, who died in infancy. Mrs. Hanson's parents were born in Denmark, and Mrs. Hanson was born in this township. Her parents came to America before their marriage and were married in this county. They retired from the farm some years ago and are now living at Elkhorn, Iowa. They reared a family of eleven children, Harry, Alma, Olga, Jennie, Ella, Annie, Petrea, Peter, Matthew, Arthur and Andrew. All of these children are still living with the exception of Petrea.

Mr. Hanson is a Republican in politics with Progressive tendencies. The only official position which he has ever held is that of school director, a position which he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to his fellow citizens. Mr. Hanson is a man of high ideals and has so managed his affairs and conducted his daily life as to merit the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

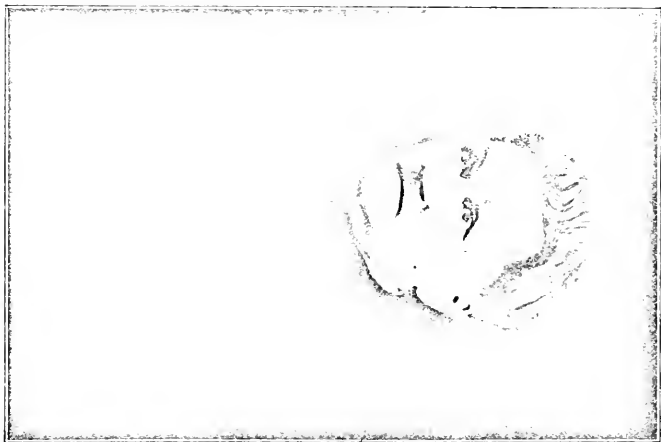
PEDER PEDERSEN.

In the year 1878 an ambitious, young Danish lad had just reached his majority. He had a rugged constitution and an ambition to do something, and as there appeared to be very little opportunities in his native land, he finally induced one of his brothers to loan him enough money to come from Denmark to America, where many of his countrymen had already settled. Upon coming to America he immediately went to Iowa and located in Shelby county, where he found employment. It had taken all of his borrowed money to get to this country, and this same young man who arrived here in 1878, penniless, is now the owner of five hundred acres of fine farming land in Clay township, and four hundred and eighty acres of land in Canada. Such, in brief, is the history of Peter Pedersen, than whom there is no more enterprising and successful farmer in Shelby county.

Peder Pedersen, the son of Peder and Christina (Christensen) Pedersen, was born in Denmark on October 14, 1857. His father was born in 1815 and his mother in 1822, and neither of them ever left the land of their birth, his father dying in 1867 and his mother in 1909. Peder Pedersen, Sr., followed the trade of a blacksmith in Denmark all of his days. He and his wife reared a family of twelve children, five of whom are deceased.

Peder Pedersen left his native land in 1878 to seek his fortune in America. He came to Shelby county, Iowa, where many of his fellow countrymen had previously located and found employment as a farm hand on the farms in this county. He then married and rented a farm of sixty-two acres in Clay township, but was soon in a position to buy a farm of one hundred acres in the same township. Because of his unceasing industry and good management, success met him at every turn, and the one hundred acres grew to five hundred acres, while at the same time he has been able to keep his land well improved. No less than ten thousand dollars' worth of improvements have been placed by Mr. Pedersen upon his land, and the once penniless youth is now one of the wealthiest men of the county. He has also invested in land in Canada, and one of his sons is now managing his four hundred and eighty-acre farm in that country. This son also owns four hundred and eighty acres adjoining his father's tract, making nine hundred and sixty acres in all. It seems like a fairy tale when it is recalled that Mr. Pedersen was glad to work for thirteen dollars a month when he came to this country in 1878, and yet handicapped as he was by not having any money to invest, he has prospered beyond his expectations. With good

MR. AND MRS. PEDER PEDERSEN.



judgment he has stocked his farm with only the best grade of stock and has been especially interested in the breeding of Shorthorn cattle. It is safe to say that he is interested in everything pertaining to the development and advancement of his county's welfare, and to this end he has given his hearty support to all public-spirited measures.

Mr. Pedersen was married in 1881 to Anna C. Nesby, who was born in Denmark on October 2, 1861, the daughter of Jens C. Nesby, and to this union fourteen children have been born. Of these children four are deceased, Edna, Lillie, and two were named Tema. Seven of the children are still living with their parents: Ida, Henry, Tharval, Agnes, Esther, George and Wilford. One of the sons, William, is living on his father's farm in Canada. Peder also lives on a half section of land in Canada, which he owns. James also owns and tills one hundred and sixty acres of land in Canada.

In politics, Mr. Pedersen gives his hearty support to the principles and policies of the Republican party, and while interested in everything pertaining to his community's welfare, yet has never been an aspirant for public office. His advice on political matters has frequently been sought by the leaders of his party, but he has preferred to give his entire time and attention to his own interests and leave the management of politics to those who have more time to devote to it. He and his family are loyal and consistent members of the Baptist church and give it their unreserved support at all times. Fraternally, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

JOSEPH FAHN.

The German farmers of Shelby county outnumber those of any other foreign country and in some of the townships constitute a majority of the population. Without exception these German farmers are thrifty and substantial men of affairs and have become worthy citizens of their adopted country. One of the many German farmers of Grove township is Joseph Fahn, who by the exercise of his abilities, has accumulated a farm of three hundred and twenty acres of the best land in the county. As a farmer he keeps thoroughly abreast of the times and his farm is one of the best equipped and most productive farms of the county.

Joseph Fahn, the son of Peter and Katherine (Brown) Fahn, was born March 15, 1873, in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. His parents were both natives

of Germany, his father's birth having occurred in Bavaria, and his mother's in the Rhine Province. Peter Fahn worked on a farm in his native land until he was old enough to join the German army and then enlisted and served the full time required of every German male. After leaving the army he resumed farming until 1855, when he married and came to America and located at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, where he worked as a farm hand until the opening of the Civil War. He then enlisted in Company A, Seventeenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and served for four years. He had a distinguished record in the Civil War and while he had many narrow escapes, yet he never failed to be with his regiment for duty.

After the close of the war Mr. Fahn returned to Wisconsin and worked at farm labor for a few years. He then bought a small farm in Wisconsin on which he lived until 1873. In the latter year he came to Shelby county, Iowa, with his family and located in Grove township, where he bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres. By hard work and good management he increased his land holdings until he was the owner of three hundred and five acres at the time he retired in 1894. He is now making his home with his daughter, Mrs. A. Assman, in Grove township. His wife died in 1895 at Earling, Iowa, leaving her husband and six children, Mary, Anna, Katie, Emma, Rosa and Joseph, to mourn her loss.

Joseph Fahn received his education in the common schools of Grove township, and after leaving school assisted his father in the work on the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age. He then rented land from his father two years, and upon his marriage his father gave him eighty acres of land on which to establish a home of his own. Being a very progressive young man he made the best of his opportunities, and within a few years owned a half section of the best land in Grove and Washington townships. He has made extensive improvements upon his land and now has one of the most beautiful country homes in the county. His barns and outbuildings are equal to the best and everything about the place speaks the thriftiness of its owner. He feeds most of his grain to hogs and cattle and markets one hundred and twenty-five head of hogs annually.

Mr. Fahn was married in 1899 at Westphalia, Iowa, to Margaret Leenan, the daughter of Henry and Thresia Leenan, and to this union seven children have been born, all of whom are still living with their parents, Lawrence, Leo, Albert, Edmund, Mildred, Hilda and Leonard.

Mrs. Fahn's parents were natives of Germany and came to this country in an early day and were among the first who located in Dubuque

county, Iowa. They remained there for some years and then moved to Shelby county and located in Lincoln township, where they bought a farm on which they lived until a few years ago. They then moved to Earling where they are now living. They are among the most highly respected and honored citizens of the county, and have always been stanch members of the Catholic church. Mr. and Mrs. Leenan are the parents of fourteen children, of whom ten are living.

Mr. Fahn and his family are all devout members of the Catholic church and are greatly interested in everything pertaining to its welfare. Politically, Mr. Fahn is identified with the Democratic party, but has never been an aspirant for any public office. He has preferred to devote his energies to the development of his farm. He is a man of genial manner and has won a host of friends throughout the community because of the clean and wholesome life which he lives.

MARTIN JULIUS LARSON.

The soil is the basis of all life both animal and vegetable, and the greatest civilizations have arisen from that soil which is the best adapted for human existence. The greatest nations are not found in the Arctic regions, neither do they flourish in the tropics, but the greatest men of the world live along a narrow belt of latitude in the temperate zone, where there are neither extremes of heat nor cold. The United States is embraced within this favored region and here are found the finest fiber of brain and nerve. A man is more or less a creature of his environment and a man who is placed in the tropic zone where he needs no shelter, little clothing and no labor in order to provide himself with plenty to eat, never becomes great. Such conditions hold in the Arctic regions, where the extremes of low temperature are such as to inhibit all advance in civilization. No more favored spot in the United States for agricultural purposes is to be found than within the limits of Shelby county, Iowa, and here men and women from every corner of the globe have gathered. Denmark has contributed its quota, and among these worthy men, Martin J. Larson, of Fairview township, holds an honorable place.

Martin J. Larson was born December 24, 1851, in the little kingdom of Denmark. He was given a good education in the schools of his native land and early in life decided to come to America, where better opportunities awaited the young man. In 1872 he left his home for America and on

reaching this country immediately went to Shelby county, Iowa. For the first two years he worked on a farm and then bought a team and broke prairie land for farmers in the county for the next two years. With the money which he saved he bought forty acres in Fairview township, and has since added to it until he is now the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of excellent farming land. There being running water upon his farm, it is well adapted to stock raising and he realizes the major portion of his profits from the sale of his stock each year. He has a good residence, commodious barns and out buildings which he has built, and has always been particular in keeping his place in good repair. He has out a large orchard with an abundance of different kinds of fruit trees and takes excellent care of his orchard.

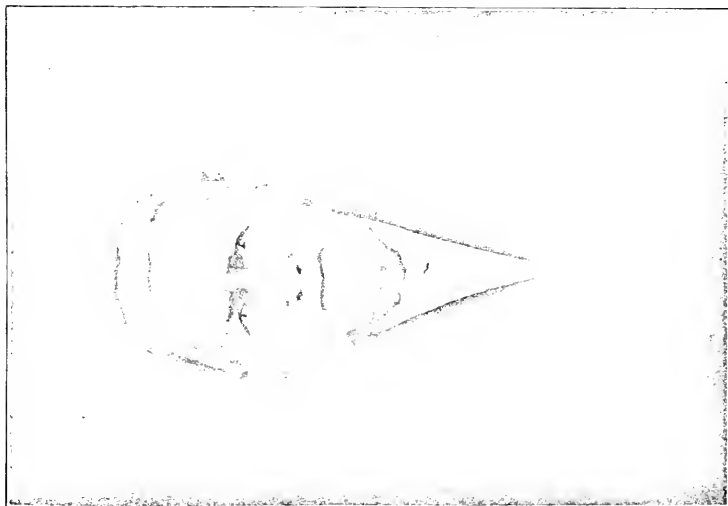
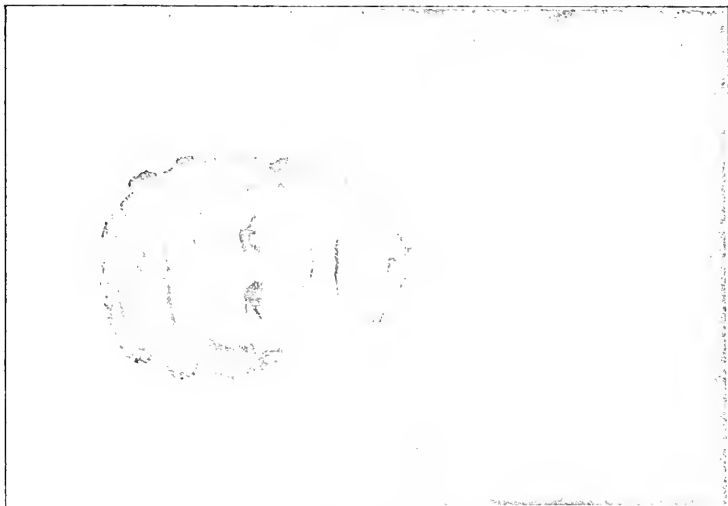
Mr Larson was married in 1875 to Laura Nelson, who was born in Denmark, and to this union have been born twelve children, Louise, Minnie, Nels, Ida, Lena, Lawrence, Marie, Edna, Olga, Clarence, Lillian and Harry. All of these children are still living except Nels, who died at the age of eighteen, and Harry, who died at the age of nine. Mrs. Larson was the widow of Nels Jesperson, and was the mother of three children by her first marriage, Emma, Carrie and Louise, who died in infancy.

Mr. Larson is a Democrat but has not taken an active part in politics. He and his family are members of the Lutheran church.

HENRY CLAUSSEN.

The thirty years which Henry Claussen has spent in Shelby county, Iowa, have been sufficient to enable him to acquire a comfortable competence for his declining years. He is now living a retired life in Shelby, Iowa, although he still retains his farm in the county. The Claussen family have been prosperous farmers in this county for many years, and three of them have been prominently identified with the agricultural life of their respective communities. They have never neglected to take their share of the burdens of civic life, and are truly loyal to their adopted country.

Henry Claussen, the son of Claus and Katrina (Tauck) Claussen, was born in Germany on September 16, 1860. Claus Claussen was born on February 21, 1825, in Germany and came to this country with his family in 1884, although some of his sons had come here in 1881 and settled in Shelby county, Iowa. Katrina Tauck, the wife of Claus Claussen, was born in

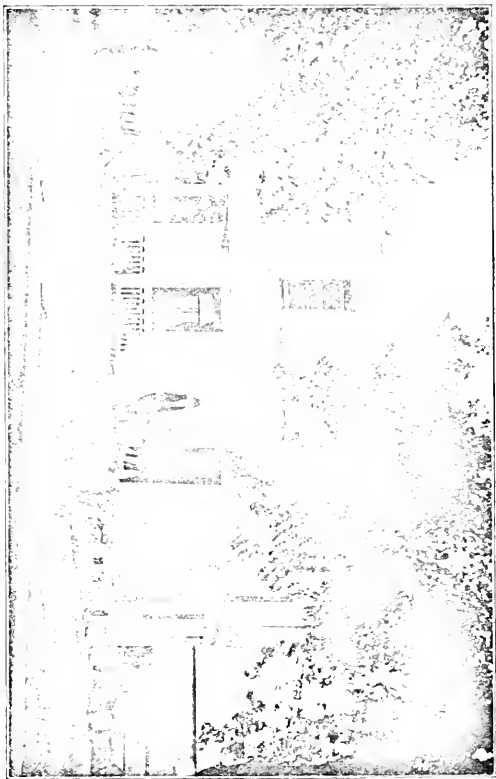


MR. AND MRS. CLAUS CLAUSEN.



HENRY CLAUSSEN.

RESIDENCE OF HENRY CLAUSSEN.



Germany on May 24, 1828, and died in Shelby county, Iowa, January 1, 1900. The father is still living with his son, Henry, in Shelby, and is now past ninety years of age and is the oldest living settler in Shelby county. Claus Claussen and his wife reared a family of five children, four of whom are living, Peter, John H., Henry and Katharine, all of whom are living in this county.

Henry Claussen left Germany in 1884 with his parents and consequently was twenty-four years of age when he arrived in this country. He received a good common school education in his native land and upon arriving in Shelby county, Iowa, began working for himself at once. He rented two hundred and forty acres of land in Shelby township, and in 1900 bought two hundred and forty acres. He operated this farm until 1909 and then bought one hundred and sixty acres in the northeastern part of Shelby township, which he still owns. Here he has put out a grove of fruit and forest trees of five acres, which is one of the largest groves in the township. In 1908 he retired from active farm life and moved to Shelby, Iowa, where he is now living. He has three lots on which he has built a beautiful, modern home at a cost of five thousand dollars. He is not married, and his sister, Katharine, keeps house for him and his aged father.

Politically, Mr. Claussen has always been affiliated with the Democratic party since acquiring the right to vote in this country. He has not been active in political affairs, although he is interested in everything which pertains to the welfare of his fellow citizens. He maintains his membership in the German Lutheran church, while, fraternally, he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

MICHAEL O'DAY.

One of the largest, if not the largest, farm in Shelby county owned by a farmer of Irish parentage, is the farm of six hundred and twenty acres owned by Michael O'Day. Starting out as a renter soon after reaching his majority, he has become one of the largest land owners in the county and has accumulated this large farm solely through his own individual efforts. Year by year has seen him more prosperous, yet he has not neglected to take the time as opportunity presented itself to assist in the material and civic development of his county. Too much credit cannot be given to a man who acquires such a farm through his own initiative, and the fact that Mr. O'Day

retains the good will and respect of his fellow citizens, shows that his success has been well earned.

Michael O'Day, the son of Thomas and ————— (O'Connor) O'Day, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1867. His father was born in Ireland in 1834, and remained in his native land until he was twenty-one years of age. In 1855 he crossed the broad Atlantic and settled in Pennsylvania, where he farmed until the opening of the Civil War. He enlisted at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1862, in the cavalry service, and remained at the front until the close of the war. He made a gallant record as a soldier and with his regiment participated in many of the hardest fought battles of the Civil War. After the close of the war Thomas O'Day returned to Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he followed farming pursuits for about a year. In 1866 he came to Shelby county, Iowa, and purchased forty acres of land, part of which was covered with a good growth of timber. He cleared twenty acres of this tract and then returned to Pennsylvania, where he remained a year. He had married immediately after the close of the war and upon returning to Shelby county, in 1867, he brought his wife and family with him. He had built a log cabin on his forty acres and in this he lived for about fifteen years. As the times grew better he added to his farm and at the time of his death in 1894, was the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of good farming land in Grove township. His wife was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1839, and died in Shelby county, Iowa, in 1911.

Michael O'Day is one of ten children born to his parents, six of whom are still living. Michael received his education in the schools of Shelby county, and due to the fact that the schools were hardly organized in his boyhood days, his education was necessarily limited. However, he has been a reader all of his life and today is one of the best informed men of his township. When he was twenty-two years of age he started farming for himself by renting eighty acres from his father. Two years later he bought eighty acres in Grove township, and with this as a nucleus, he has accumulated an estate of six hundred and twenty acres, all of which is in one tract. On this farm he has placed buildings which alone cost him eight thousand dollars. In addition to this he has built several miles of fencing and put in a large amount of drainage. He is one of the largest and most extensive stock breeders of the county and several car loads of stock are sold from his farm each year. His success has been little short of remarkable, considering the opportunities he had as a young man.

Mr. O'Day was married in 1902 to Jessie Jenkins, who was born in this township in 1882, and to this union six children have been born, Thomas, Leroy, Maurice, Lorenzo, Hubert and Margrette. All of these children are still living except Lorenzo.

Politically, Mr. O'Day has long been allied with the Republican party, but the affairs of his large farm have been sufficient to occupy all of his attention and he has never felt inclined to act as a candidate for any public office, although his advice on political subjects is frequently sought by the leaders of his party. He and his family are devout members of the Catholic church to whose support they are generous contributors.

EMIL M. MILLER.

The handling of the large grain crop of Shelby county has made it necessary to establish grain elevators in various parts of the county. Some of these elevators are in the hands of companies from outside counties, while others are independent concerns owned by citizens living within the county. Such a plant is established at Earling, Iowa, and is owned by Emil Miller, one of the keenest young business men of the county. He has been buying and selling grain for the past six years and in that time has learned the grain business thoroughly.

Emil M. Miller, the son of John P. and Lena (Berger) Miller, was born November 6, 1883, in Westphalia township, Shelby county, Iowa. His father was a native of Germany, educated in his native land and came to America at the age of twenty-one. John P. Miller first located in Cascade county, Iowa, where he rented a farm for five years, after which he moved to Westphalia township, Shelby county, and purchased a farm of eighty acres. He was married in Cascade county, Iowa, to Lena Berger, who was born in this state. In 1911 John P. Miller and his wife moved to Earling, where they are now living a retired life. Six children were born to John P. Miller and wife: Matthew, who married Gertrude Gross; Lena, deceased; Katherine, the wife of Ulrich Albers; Emil, the subject of this review; Charles, who married Julia Dresen, and Nicholas, who married Agnes Tuffelmeier.

Emil M. Miller was educated in the Catholic school at Earling, and after leaving school he farmed with his father until 1908. In that year he entered the employ of the Wright & McWhinney Company, grain dealers at Earling.

and bought grain for them for five years. He had charge of the elevator at Earling and proved an efficient manager for his employers. However, Mr. Miller wished to engage in business for himself, and on July 27, 1914, he bought the grain elevator of the Loltz Brothers, and is now in active charge of his own plant. He is one of the brightest and keenest young business men of the county and because he has always dealt honestly with his patrons, he has won their confidence and consequently their business.

Politically, Mr. Miller is a loyal Democrat, but the extent of his business interests has so far prevented him from taking an active part in political matters. He is a member of the Catholic church and a generous contributor to its support. Mr. Miller is a young man right at the very threshold of his career and his success so far indicates a prosperous future for him.

WILLIAM H. McLAUGHLIN.

Few farmers in Shelby county, Iowa, have attained greater success in the stock raising business than William H. McLaughlin, of Shelby township. Starting in as a renter in 1892, he has become one of the largest land owners in this township, owning more than five hundred acres of land, and has also become one of the largest cattle and hog raisers. His barn is one of the largest and finest in the state of Iowa and was built to accommodate his large herds of live stock. He has not only taken an active interest in the material prosperity of the county, but has also served as township trustee and given his hearty support to every worthy measure advanced for the welfare of his community.

William H. McLaughlin, the son of Charles James and Martha (Campbell) McLaughlin, was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1861. His father was born in the same county in 1832, while his mother was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1835. After his marriage, Charles James McLaughlin, with his brother, became interested in the tannery business in Germantown, Pennsylvania, and followed that until 1869. In that year he went west alone on a prospecting trip, intending to purchase a tract of land in some of the western states where good land was to be secured at a low price. He went directly from Germantown, Pennsylvania, to Lanark, Illinois, and from there to Davenport, Iowa, where he met a party of three men: D. B. Pierce and his son Frank and Nathaniel Lawson.



WILLIAM H. McLAUGHLIN.

These four men traveled in a covered wagon and started to drive across the state with a view of securing land in a most favorable location. They traveled nearly across the state and finally came to Shelby county, and the sight which here met their eyes was such that they determined to locate in this county. Mr. McLaughlin at once bought three hundred and twenty acres of unimproved land and also forty acres additional a little later for which he paid eight dollars an acre, and this same land today is worth more than two hundred dollars an acre. He at once built a house and this same house is now occupied by his son, William H. Charles James McLaughlin now returned to his home in Pennsylvania and moved his family to Shelby county, Iowa. He set out an orchard of five acres and was soon raising not only all the fruit he could use but was able to sell a considerable amount each year. As early as 1872 his trees were bearing and he made an exhibition of his apples at the Silver Creek Fair, winning prizes on several of his exhibits.

Charles James McLaughlin was one of the best known of the early pioneer farmers. Not even the grasshopper scourge could discourage him and, despite the fact that the grasshoppers drove more than half of the pioneers out of the county, he stayed and took advantage of the cheap land which was placed on the market at that time. When the grasshopper plague struck Kansas he and one of his sons drove to that state and bought one hundred and fifty head of cattle. They drove the cattle from the northern boundary of Kansas to Shelby county, Iowa. When they struck the Missouri river at Omaha, they swam the entire herd of one hundred and fifty across the river. It is needless to say that a farmer who would have the courage to buy cattle at such a time would succeed, and when he died, in 1897, his extensive holdings of eighteen hundred and forty acres were sufficient proof that he had been successful. When William H. was a lad of fourteen, he and his brother, Ellsworth, aged eleven, herded a large drove of cattle in the northern part of Westphalia township. During the summers from 1875 to 1879 the two brothers herded their father's cattle there all during the summer, driving them home each fall for the winter season. The wife of Charles James McLaughlin was a worthy helpmate in the new prairie home and no small share of the success which attended her husband should be given to her. Nine children were born to Charles James McLaughlin and wife: John L., Robert, Mrs. Sarah J. Boget, Ephriam, William H., Martha, Ellsworth, Mrs. Laura Ennis, and one who died in infancy. Of these children, John L., Robert, Sarah and Martha are

deceased. Robert attended school at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and later at Glenwood, Iowa. He started to teach school in Shelby township in 1870 and was the first teacher in the township. He taught school in his parent's home and used the front room for the school room. He later taught school at Shelby, Iowa. He died in Denver, Colorado, in 1911. Ephriam is a prosperous grocery merchant of Boise, Idaho. Ellsworth is a substantial farmer and real estate agent now living in Canada. Mrs. Laura Ennis, the only one of the daughters living, is now a resident of Denver, Colorado. Charles James McLaughlin and his wife were loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church and were two of the first six who organized the Methodist church of Shelby. Mrs. McLaughlin died in 1906.

William H. McLaughlin was nine years of age when his parents moved from Pennsylvania to Shelby county, Iowa, and here he has made his home for the past forty-five years. He received all of his education in one term, and this was received in the front room of his father's house. When he reached his majority, he rented two hundred and forty acres of his father's farm and farmed it for three years, then took charge of the home place and, subsequently, bought a portion of it. After his marriage, in 1898, he began to add to his land holdings and now owns five hundred and thirty-two acres of well-improved land in Shelby township. He has given particular attention to the raising of registered Shorthorn cattle, although he also handles Poland-China hogs and Percheron horses. His barn, which cost him four thousand dollars, is ninety by thirty-four feet and has two wings, thirty-eight by fifty-six feet. This barn is one of the most complete barns for live stock purposes to be found in the state of Iowa. It is probable that there is not a barn on any farm in the state which can shelter as much live stock.

Mr. McLaughlin was married in 1898 to Myrtle Buckley, who was born in Shelby county, Iowa, in 1874. She was a daughter of Harry H. and Maggie (Chestnut) Buckley, natives of Pennsylvania, who located in Lanark county, Illinois, and later settled in Iowa. To this union five children have been born, three of whom are living and two who died in infancy. Veta, Ralph and Willard are living with their parents, the latter two being twins.

Mr. McLaughlin has been a staunch member of the Republican party and served his party as trustee of Shelby township from 1910 to 1912. He and his family are enthusiastic members of the Methodist Episcopal church and give it their hearty support at all times. Mr. McLaughlin is one of the most highly respected men of his township and a man who has always held the interest of his community at heart.

BALTHASER THILLEN.

A successful farmer and stock raiser of Shelby county, Iowa, is Balthaser Thillen, who is the owner of a large tract of land in Washington and Westphalia townships. He is descended from German parentage, and has inherited those characteristics which have brought success to every German settler in this county. Mr. Thillen started in as a renter and by his own industry and good management has accumulated a farm of two hundred and sixty-four acres within a period of sixteen years, and has paid for it all from the earnings of his land. It will be admitted that a man who can accomplish this in such a short length of time is deserving of a great deal of credit.

Balthaser Thillen, son of Nicholas and Barbara Thillen, was born May 9, 1874, in Clayton county, Iowa. His parents were both born in Germany. His father worked as a farm hand in France for three years, and in 1855 came to America and located in Dubuque county, Iowa, where he worked for a short time. He then moved to Elkader, in Clayton county, Iowa, where he purchased timber land, cleared it and farmed the same until his death, August 27, 1892. Nicholas Thillen was married in Clayton county, Iowa, in 1869, and to this union were born three children, Balthaser, John and Elizabeth. John died when he was eleven years of age and Elizabeth married Nicholas Miller, and now lives in Clayton county.

Balthaser Thillen received all of his education in the district schools of Clayton county, Iowa, and after leaving school farmed with his father until he was eighteen years of age. At this time his father died and he rented the home farm for three years. In 1896 he went to Shelby county and located in Lincoln township. He rented land for the first two years after coming to this county, and in 1898 bought one hundred and twenty acres in Washington township, where he lived until 1910. He then purchased one hundred and four acres adjoining Panama, in this county, moved there and is now living in the town of Panama. He devotes most of his attention to the raising of Chester White and Poland China hogs and has achieved pronounced success in the handling of swine.

Mr. Thillen was married August 31, 1897, at Westphalia, Iowa, to Katherine Stoll, the daughter of Bartol and Crysanthia Stoll, and to this union one daughter, Marie, has been born. Mrs. Thillen's parents were both natives of Germany and came to this country before their marriage, locating at Peru, Illinois. They were subsequently married in that place, and immediately came to Shelby county, Iowa, and located in Lincoln township, where they

rented a farm for a few years. Mr. Stoll then bought eighty acres of land and at the time of his death, in 1905, he was the owner of a tract of seven hundred and eighty acres of fine farming land in this county. Mrs. Stoll is still living in Westphalia. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stoll: Katherine, the wife of Mr. Thillen; Mary, the wife of Peter Willmes; Caroline, the wife of Henry Schomers; Joseph, who married Margaret Coenen; Louis, who married Cecelia Betschie; Vitus, who is a Catholic priest at Rosemount, Iowa; Agnes and Clara, who are living with their mother, and three, Martin, Cecelia and Jacob, who are deceased.

Politically, Mr. Thillen is a Democrat, and has been active in political affairs, having served as township master eight years and on the council of Panama. He and his family are members of the Catholic church at Panama. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, belonging to the Dunlap Council at Dunlap, Iowa.

FRANCIS L. KERR.

No profession has made greater advancement in the last half century than the agricultural profession and today the farmer is making more money with less effort than ever before in the history of the world. The agricultural colleges which are springing up all over the United States are doing an incalculable amount of good for the farmers and the young man who takes a course in one of these schools is in a position to make farming a paying proposition. Every year finds an ever increasing number of bright young men in agricultural schools and the future history of farming is going to tell a different story as a result. The career of Francis L. Kerr shows what may be accomplished by a scientifically trained young farmer and the course in animal husbandry which he has taken in college will make him a leader in his county along stock raising lines.

Francis L. Kerr, the son of Calvin and Carrie (Lambert) Kerr, was born June 8, 1887, in Jasper county, Iowa. His parents were both born in Ohio. His father went to Missouri with his parents in 1866 and in about 1873 or 1874 located with them in Jasper county, Iowa. In 1879 Calvin went to Saunders county, Nebraska, where he had entered a piece of railroad land and on this he lived for the next five years. He then returned to Jasper county, Iowa, and a few years later located at Manilla, Crawford county, Iowa. He now engaged in the vehicle and harness business and followed this line of activity for the next seven years. In the meantime he had bought

eighty acres of land in Jefferson township in this county and in 1894 moved on this farm. Later he bought another eighty acres adjoining and on this farm of one hundred and sixty acres he lived until the fall of 1913 when he retired and moved to Manilla where he is now residing.

Francis L. Kerr is the only child born to his parents and after receiving a good common and high school education entered the Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, and graduated from the course in Animal Husbandry in that excellent institution in 1909. While in college he took the course which he thought would benefit him on the farm and it is not too much to say he is one of the best equipped farmers in the county. His success since taking hold of his father's farm indicates that he will one day be classed among the best farmers of the state. He keeps fully abreast of everything pertaining to the farm and is rightly regarded as a leader in his county.

He has a good strain of Duroc Jersey red hogs and general purpose horses. In the fall of 1914 he purchased a bull gas tractor which is adapted to all kinds of farm work and will do the work of four or five horses. Mr. Kerr built a silo in 1911. He was one of the first farmers to raise alfalfa in northern part of the county and now has about seventeen acres which he cut three times in 1914.

He is a breeder of Guernsey cattle and in 1910 brought the first cattle of this breed into the county. At the present time there is only one other herd of the cattle in the county. He now has fifteen head of full blooded registered Guernseys and is all the time adding to his herd. He is secretary and treasurer of the Iowa Guernsey Breeders' Association and is actively interested in the work of the association. In 1911 he exhibited three head of his cattle at the Iowa State Fair and took first prize on one of his three-year-old heifers. His mother has taken first prize on butter at the Manilla corn show for the past four years. He milks from twelve to fifteen cows the year around and has found it a very profitable business. No young man in the county is making a better showing on the farm and his striking success so far presages promising things for him in the future.

Mr. Kerr was married June 4, 1913, to Lottie Vennink. She is the daughter of William and Georgiana (Helm) Vennink and was born February 18, 1889, in Crawford county, Iowa. To this union has been born one daughter, Madelyn Frances, born July 9, 1914. Mr. Kerr and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is an independent voter and has never been an aspirant for public office. They are genial and friendly young people who have a large circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the county.

JOHN HUBER.

The nations of the world have contributed of their best blood to the population to the United States, but no nation has given to this country better citizens and more loyal subjects than has Germany. The various revolutions which occurred in Germany during the nineteenth century, while they were unfortunate for that country, were, on the other hand, a blessing for this country, for during that time thousands of the best people of Germany fled to the United States and became eager citizens of this country. No more patriotic citizens fought for the North during the Civil War than did the thousands of German soldiers who enlisted under the Stars and Stripes and gallantly defended the honor of their newly adopted country. We will never forget the services of such men as Carl Schurz, one of the best soldiers of that conflict, and a man who made a great name for himself afterward in the political life of this country. Without exception, the German settlements of this country are characterized by thrift and industry and Shelby county, Iowa, owes a debt to its German population which it can never repay. One of the many excellent German citizens of this county is John Huber, a prosperous farmer of Center township.

John Huber, the son of Frederick and Anna (Seeland) Huber, was born in 1853 in Schleswig, Germany. His father and mother were born in the same state in 1824 and lived in the land of their birth all of their days, the father dying in 1907.

John Huber was one of three children born to his parents, one of whom is deceased. It would be very interesting to know the reasons which induced so many thousands of young Germans to come to this country, but it is safe to assume that they felt that this country offered better opportunities for pecuniary independence for themselves and their descendants. There can be no question but that it has so proved, as can be testified by hundreds in Shelby county alone. In 1873 John Huber was nineteen years old, had a good common school education, was a young man of strong physique and fully able to take care of himself. When he came to this country in that year, his chief asset was his willingness to work, and with this as his capital he felt no hesitancy in leaving his native land and settling in a new country. He first located in Illinois and readily found work on the farms of that state. Two years later he permanently settled in Shelby county, Iowa, and for the first two years worked upon different farms in the county. He then bought three hundred and twenty acres of land in Center township, and as the township

was then very thinly settled, he secured his land at a low price. His farm still has on it about forty acres of natural timber land and this one feature has made the land very valuable. He has placed several thousand dollars worth of improvements upon the farm since acquiring it and now has a farm which is easily worth fifty thousand dollars. He has always been a large stock raiser and markets about twenty beef cattle each year.

Mr. Huber was married in 1893 to Elizabeth White, who was born in Harlan in 1866. To this union there have been born three children, Anna, Ethel and Fred. Anna is a graduate of the Vocational College at Harlan and is teaching school in Westphalia township. Ethel graduated from the high school at Harlan and is now teaching in the county. Fred is still in school.

Politically, Mr. Huber is allied with the Democratic party but has never been an aspirant for office. He takes an intelligent interest in good government, however, and gives his hearty support to all movements which will bring it about. He and his family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

NELS P. HANSEN.

The excellent farming land of Shelby county has attracted farmers from all over the world and the success which has accompanied the farmers of this county shows that its fame is well-founded. The little kingdom of Denmark has sent hundreds of its best citizens here and they have been important factors in the development of the county. Among the younger farmers of the county of Danish birth is Nels P. Hansen, one of the progressive farmers of Clay township and a man who is doing his share toward making the county one of the best in the state.

Nels P. Hansen, the son of Jurgen and Marie Hansen, was born in Denmark in 1875. His father was a brick mason in his native land and followed his occupation until his retirement, a few years ago. His mother died in Denmark in 1909, leaving two children, Nels and a daughter, who is still living in Denmark.

Nels P. Hansen received most of his education in the schools of his native land, although he attended the schools of Cass county, Iowa, for a short time after coming to this country. Many of his friends and relatives had come to America before he decided to leave his home and cast his lot in this country. This fact, together with the desire to better his opportunities,

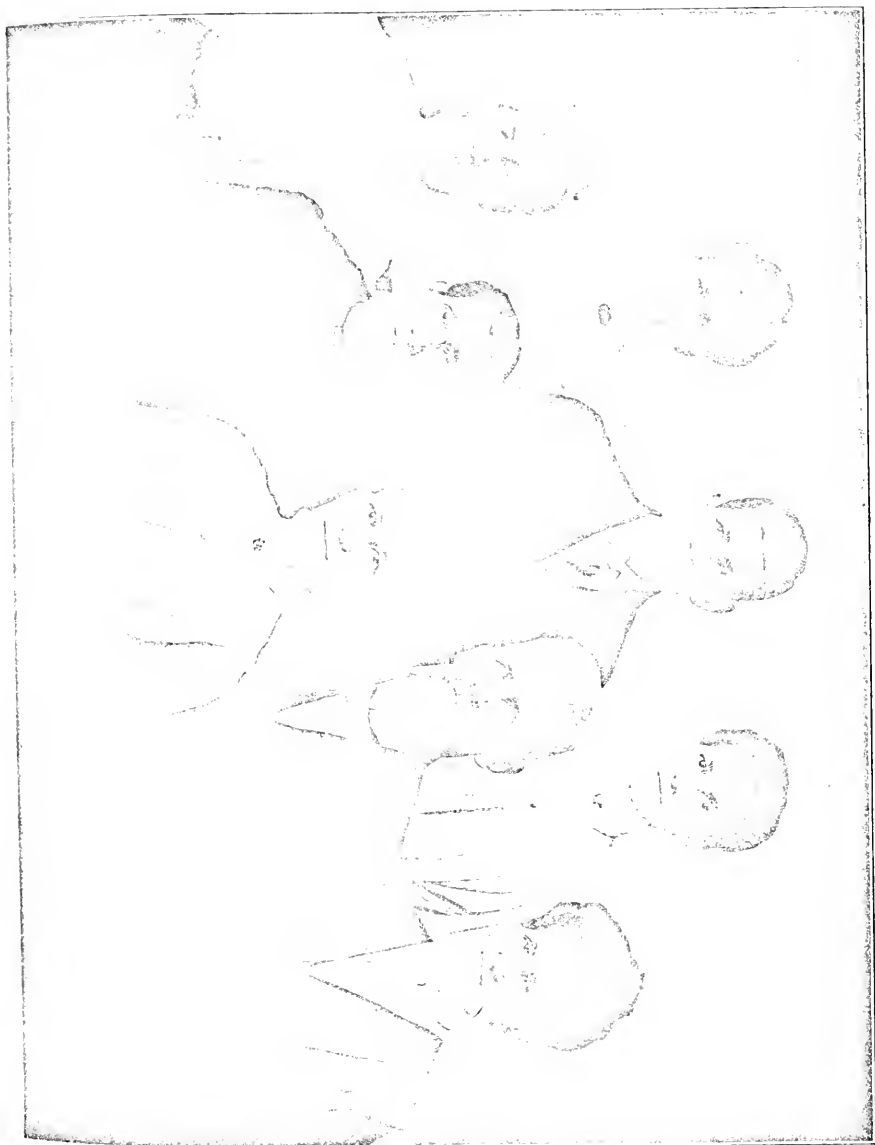
induced him to come to America in 1894. At that time he was nineteen years of age and felt that he was amply able to care for himself in a new country. On arriving in the United States he at once went to Cass county, Iowa, where he had no difficulty in finding plenty of work. During the first winter in Iowa he attended school and in this way got a much better grasp of the English language. He continued to work on the farms in Cass county until 1900, when he came to Shelby county and rented a farm. He is now renting a farm of two hundred and forty acres of land in Clay township and is meeting with marked success in his work. In 1914 he planted eighty acres of corn and twenty-five acres of oats and other crops in proportion. He also raises live stock and feeds most of his grain to his cattle and hogs.

Mr. Hansen is not married. He is a loyal member of the Danish Lutheran church and is a contributor to its support. Politically, he is a Democrat but has never been active in the work of his party. Fraternally, he is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Danish Brotherhood. Mr. Hansen is a young man who is making his way slowly and surely to the front, and it is safe to assume that he will one day be classed among the substantial farmers of his township.

WILSON ALLISON.

One of the few farmers of Shelby county, Iowa, who was born in Pennsylvania is Wilson Allison. He is now living a retired life upon his farm in Shelby township. He has been a resident of this county since 1882 and his fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres is the result of his own individual efforts. He has been interested in political affairs of his community and has filled several official positions with credit to himself and satisfaction to the citizens of his township. He is a man of fine character and his life since coming to this county has been such as to commend him to his fellow citizens.

Wilson Allison, the son of Jacob and Katherine (Segar) Allison, was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, on January 28, 1845. Jacob, also the son of Jacob, was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, in 1808, and followed the trade of a carpenter in that county until his death, in 1878. His mother was born in the same county in 1810 and lived until 1890, being eighty years of age at the time of her death. There were seven children born to Jacob Allison and wife, three of whom are still living: Wilson; George, of



Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Jacob, of Altoona, Pennsylvania. The great grandfather Allison was killed in the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Allison was educated in his native county in Pennsylvania and as a youth worked among the mountains of his neighborhood. Later he worked as a farm laborer and was an employe in a saw mill. He also teamed in his native state for some years before coming to Shelby county, Iowa. In 1882 he came to this county and began to work on the farm which he now owns. He worked by the month for two years and then rented one hundred and forty acres in Shelby township for three years. He then rented one hundred and sixty acres for three years, then two hundred and sixty acres for three years; then rented two hundred acres for two years. He cultivated rented land in Shelby township for eleven years, after which he bought his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres in this township for forty dollars an acre. He has placed extensive improvements upon it and has so farmed it as to keep it at a high state of productivity.

Mr. Allison was married on May 20, 1869, to Margaret Ellen Kern, of Huntington county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Allison was born November 2, 1840, in Huntington county, Pennsylvania, the daughter of Peter and Anne Elizabeth (Stinson) Kern, natives of Huntington and Fulton counties, Pennsylvania, respectively. Peter died in Pennsylvania in May, 1880, and the mother accompanied Wilson Allison and wife west and resided with them for two years, residing part of the time with her son, Frank, in Harrison, Kentucky. She died in 1886. The Kern children are John W., of Pennsylvania; Frank, of Harrison county; Margaret Ellen; Emma G. Price, deceased; Sarah (Zimmerman), of Shelby; James, of Harrison county. To this union have been born six children, five daughters, who are living, and one son, deceased. The five living daughters are: Mrs. Minnie E. Haley, of Minnesota; Mrs. Anna Evans, of Minnesota; Mrs. Bertha Mowry, of Shelby township, Shelby county, Iowa; Mrs. Ida Mowry, of Tennant, Iowa; and Mrs. Sadie Myers, of Shelby county. John S., the only son, deceased, was married to Verna Quick and left one son, Glen Wilbur. Elmer Myers, who married Sadie Allison, is cultivating the Allison farm. They have one child, Margaret Arvilla.

The Democratic party has always had the loyal support of Mr. Allison and he has taken an active part in the political councils of his party. He has served as township supervisor and school director for many years in Shelby township and has administered the duties of both offices in a satisfactory manner. He and his family are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Shelby and render it their hearty support.

PETER HERKENRATH.

The Herkenrath family has been prominent in the history of Shelby county, Iowa, for the past thirty-eight years, and three generations of the family have been prominent factors in every phase of the county's growth and development. In agricultural circles, business circles and in official life they have taken an active part, and wherever they have directed their energies, they have been successful. With true German thrift and resourcefulness they have used their capable qualities to the benefit of their adopted county and there are no more highly respected citizens than the members of this family.

Peter Herkenrath, the most prominent business man of Portsmouth, Iowa, was born in Cologne, Germany, February 21, 1851. He was the son of Joseph and Gertrude (Korth) Herkenrath, his parents living in Germany until several years after their marriage. Joseph Herkenrath worked on the railroad in his native land and when he came to America, in 1869, he located in Keokuk county, Iowa. He bought a farm of seventy acres in that county and lived there for seven years. In 1876 he removed to Shelby county and located in Cass township on a farm of forty acres. He lived on this farm for fourteen years and then removed to Portsmouth and lived until his death, November 7, 1894. His wife died March 24, 1889. Two children were born to Joseph Herkenrath and wife, Peter and Anna, who became the wife of Matthew Ohlinger.

Peter Herkenrath was educated in the common schools of Germany and was eighteen years of age when he came to America with his father. He worked with his father on the farm in Keokuk county, Iowa, for three years, and then married and came to Shelby county. He settled in Cass township and bought a farm of eighty acres, and with that energy which characterizes the Germans everywhere in this county, he prospered and increased his acreage until he owned four hundred and thirty-five acres of excellent farming land. In 1891 Peter Herkenrath moved to Portsmouth, Iowa, and became engaged in the general merchandise business with Mr. Dohrman, under the firm name of Herkenrath & Dohrman. Fifteen years later Mr. Herkenrath bought out the interest of Mr. Dohrman and took his son, John, in with him as a partner. In 1912 another son, Anthony, joined the firm and since then the firm has been known as Peter Herkenrath & Sons. Mr. Herkenrath is president of the State Bank of Portsmouth and one of the most substantial business men of the county.

Peter Herkenrath was married January 23, 1873, to Mary Ohlinger, the daughter of Peter and Angeline Ohlinger, and to this union eleven children have been born, Angeline, John, Anna, Peter, Matthew, Anthony and William, four being deceased. Angeline is the wife of William Thomas, and has one child, Francis. John married Dorothy Whaley, and has two children, Bernice and Bernard. Anna is the wife of Giles S. Bendon, and has two children, Marie and Peter. Peter, the fourth child of Mr. and Mrs. Herkenrath, married Mayme Caufield. Matthew is single. Anthony married Anna Skalla. William is single.

Mrs. Herkenrath's parents were born in Germany and came to America early in the history of Keokuk county, Iowa, and lived in that county until their death. The family are all devout members of the Catholic church and Mr. Herkenrath holds his membership in the Roman Catholic Mutual Protective Society. He has been largely interested in the civic life of his community and has served two terms as township trustee, two terms as mayor of the city of Portsmouth, and has sat in the city council. He has also been county surveyor for two terms. The Democratic party has always claimed his support and he has been one of its leaders in local affairs for many years.

John Herkenrath, the oldest son of Peter Herkenrath, is a prominent man of Portsmouth, and looks after the greater part of his father's interests. He is a director in the State Bank of Portsmouth. He and his father own the lighting plant and pumping station of Portsmouth and have built up this public utility until it is one of real benefit to the citizens of the city. He is a charter member and the chief of the fire department, which was organized in 1896, and has acted as chief since 1902. He has been the clerk of his township for the past eight years and administers the affairs of this office in a very efficient and satisfactory manner. He has served as city clerk for six years, assessor for two terms, secretary of the independent school district since 1901 and treasurer of Cass township school district for two terms. John Herkenrath is one of the most enterprising young men of his city and no enterprise is launched for the benefit of the city that does not meet with his approval and his enthusiastic support. He is now serving his fifth term as treasurer of the Firemen's Interstate Association. He was a notary public for four years. He owns a half interest in seventy acres with his father in the southeast part of Portsmouth and also a half interest in store building and stock of merchandise. It is safe to say that he is one of the representative men of his city, and being a young man he is now in the prime of life, with a long sphere of usefulness before him.

FRANK JOSEPH RUSCHENBERG.

The agricultural interests of Shelby county, Iowa, are largely indebted to the many excellent German farmers who have made this county their permanent residence. The Ruschenberg family have been identified with the history of this county for more than forty years and during all of this time has been active in everything pertaining to its welfare. Frank Joseph Ruschenberg came with his parents to this county when he was six years of age and has spent his life since 1874 in this county.

Frank Joseph Ruschenberg, a prosperous farmer of Douglas township, was born in Germany July 8, 1858. His father, Joseph, who was the son of Frank and Theresa (Hense) Ruschenberg, was born January 10, 1841, in Westphalia, Germany, and was one of five children, the others being Peter, John, Frank and Lazetta. All of these children are now deceased with the exception of Joseph and Peter, the latter living on the old homestead in Germany, at the advanced age of ninety-seven. Joseph Ruschenberg learned the shoemaker's trade in his younger years and followed this occupation for three years in different parts of his native land. He served with distinction in the Seven Weeks' War of 1866, a war which made Prussia independent of Austria. Joseph Ruschenberg was also in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. In 1874 he brought his family to America and located in Shelby county, Iowa, where he has since resided. Joseph Ruschenberg was married October 17, 1867, to Josephine Sasse, and to this union eleven children have been born: Frank Joseph, whose history is here presented; Robert, who married Kate Mumshrad; Ernest and Joseph, single; Christina, the wife of Albert Mages; Bertha, the wife of Frank Gross; Anna, the wife of Frank Mages; Elizabeth, the wife of John Blum; Clara, single, and two who died in infancy. The mother of these children was born December 26, 1844, and died March 10, 1914. Joseph Ruschenberg, after an active farming and mercantile life of many years, is now living in Westphalia. He owns three hundred and twenty acres of fine land in Shelby county and one hundred and sixty acres in South Dakota, besides valuable property in Westphalia.

Frank Joseph Ruschenberg, the oldest child born to his parents, was a lad of six years when his parents came from Germany to Shelby county, Iowa, and consequently all of his education was received in the schools of this county. He was educated in the Catholic schools at Westphalia and

FRANK J. RUSCHENBERG AND FAMILY.



after leaving school worked with his father on the farm for twelve years. He then clerked in his father's store at Westphalia until his marriage, in 1897, at which time he began farming. He first rented a farm of two hundred acres and four years later bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, on which he lived for eight years. In 1909 he moved to Douglas township and bought one hundred and ninety-three and one-half acres, and in the spring of 1914 added eighty acres in Greeley township. It is needless to say that he has been very successful in his farming operations, for the fact that he has been able to accumulate this much land solely through his own efforts speaks well for his persistence and industry. He raises thoroughbred Hereford cattle and Chester White hogs, and has had remarkable success in handling them. He raises about eighty-five acres of corn and seventy acres of other grains each year. His corn averages about sixty bushels to the acre. He feeds about eighty-five head of hogs for the market each year and also feeds out a large number of cattle.

Mr. Ruschenberg was married February 23, 1897, at Westphalia, Iowa, to Mary Magdalena Ruden, the daughter of Peter and Magdalena (Miller) Ruden, and to this union six children have been born: Lena, Leo, Lenora, Elizabeth, Lawrence and Elvin. All of these children are still living with their parents.

Mrs. Ruschenberg was born in Westphalia township, in this county, her parents being natives of Germany. The Ruden family came to America and settled first in Dubuque county, Iowa, early in its history, but a short time afterwards removed to Westphalia township, in this county, where they lived the remainder of their lives. They retired from the farm several years before their death and lived five years in Harlan, and then moved to Earling, where they passed the remainder of their days. Mr. and Mrs. Ruden had two children, Peter and Mary Magdalena, the wife of Mr. Ruschenberg. After the death of Mr. Ruden his widow married Nicholas Schram, and to this union two children were born, Matthew and Anna.

Politically, Mr. Ruschenberg is a member of the Democratic party, and has taken an intelligent interest in the political affairs of his township and county. At the present time he is serving on the school board of Douglas township and rendering valuable service to his fellow citizens in this capacity. He and his family are staunch members of the Catholic church at Defiance, and Mr. Ruschenberg is a member of the Roman Catholic Mutual Protective Society. He was secretary of his local organization for five years and president of the Defiance branch of this society a short time.

LORENZ LORENZEN.

To have been born in Germany seems to be a guarantee of success if the career of the German citizens of Shelby county, Iowa, is taken as the criterion. Without exception they have been as potent or more potent in the advancement of the various interests of this county than the citizens of native birth. One of the men of German extraction who has played an important part in the life is Lorenz Lorenzen, a prosperous farmer of Jefferson township.

Lorenz Lorenzen, the son of Thomas and Christina (Martinsen) Lorenzen, was born April 3, 1857, in Schleswig, Germany, and is the only one of his family to come to this country. Thomas Lorenzen was a laborer in his native land and the father of four children, Catherine, Frederica, Christina and Lorenz.

All of the education of Lorenz Lorenzen was received in Schleswig and when only seventeen he left his home and native land for the United States. It must have taken a great deal of courage for this boy to make the long trip across the broad Atlantic and yet it is this very quality which has made him such a successful man since coming to this country. On arriving in this country he at once went to Clinton county, Iowa, but shortly afterward located in Crawford county in this state. In 1886 he moved into Shelby county and bought eighty-two acres in section 7, Jefferson township, on which he has since resided. Before buying he worked for farmers in the state and in that way learned American methods of agriculture. He has always carried on general farming and in 1914 had eight head of horses, thirty-eight head of cattle and seventy-five head of hogs upon his farm.

Mr. Lorenzen was married in 1883 to Cathrina Clausen, a native of Germany. Her parents died when she was small and she was reared by an uncle. To this union there have been born ten children: Anna, who married Henry Ehricks of Crawford county, and has two children, Edward and Raymond; Carolina, who married Bernard Thompson, of Minnesota, and has one living child, Arnold; Hannah, who married Fred Boyens of Crawford county, and has one child, Alvin; Christina, the wife of Louis Reininger of Crawford county; Thomas, who married Mary Kroger, and four who are single and still living at home, Emma, William, John and Edward. The mother of these children died October 17, 1906.

Politically, Mr. Lorenzen is affiliated with the Democratic party but has never been an aspirant for political office. He has preferred to devote all

of his time to his duties on the farm and in the home circle. He was formerly a member of the Modern Woodmen of America but is now a demitted member. He and his family are members of the German Lutheran church and have been interested in its various activities. Mr. Lorenz is highly respected by every one with whom he has come in contact and well merits the expression which his neighbors use in speaking of him, "He is as honest as the day is long." He came to the United States with nothing and by a life of honest toil and well-directed effort has attained a position of pecuniary independence.

REV. BARTHOLOMEW KUEPPENBENDER.

The ministry of the Gospel is the most honorable profession to which any man can address himself and the one fraught with the most good to humanity. Wherever the Catholic people settle they always make arrangements to establish a church, and as soon as there are enough children, they start a parochial school. Shelby county, Iowa, has a large Catholic population and the people are liberal contributors to their churches and schools. The parish of St. Joseph at Earling has been in charge of Rev. Bartholomew Kueppenbender for the past two years during which time he has endeared himself to his parishioners and the citizens of the city.

Rev. Bartholomew Kueppenbender, the son of Frank and Anna (Mager) Kueppenbender, was born August 14, 1849, near Cologne, in the Rhine Province, Germany. His father was a farmer in early life and later operated a flour mill at Dueren, Germany. His parents celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in Germany and then came to America in 1889 and lived with their son, Bartholomew, who was then stationed at Roseland, Nebraska. There were ten children born to Frank Kueppenbender and wife, Peter, John, Anna, Kate, Bartholomew, Werner, Frank, William and two who died in infancy.

The education of Father Kueppenbender was received in Germany and America. After finishing the course in the common school in his home neighborhood, he entered the college at Dueren and was in attendance there for five years. He then attended Sargenuend College for two years and a half after which he entered the University of Muensten at Westphalia where he remained until 1877. In that year he came to America and located at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he finished his education at St. Francis Seminary.

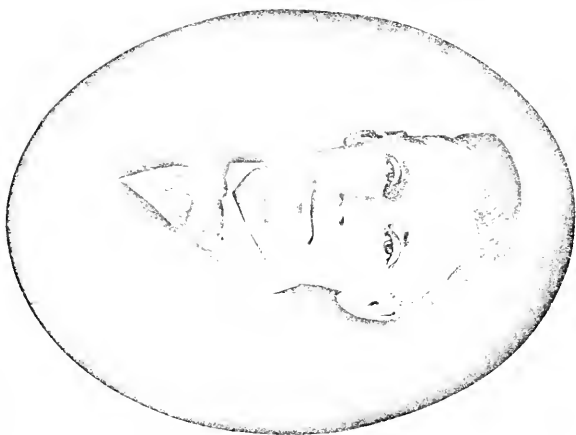
Immediately after graduating from the college at Wisconsin he was

ordained and read his first mass at Omaha, Nebraska, in St. Philomena cathedral. His first assignment was the St. Stephens church at Beacherville, Nebraska, and there he remained for the next twelve years, leaving that parish for St. Francis Sales church at Lincoln, Nebraska, where he remained three years. He was then transferred to the Church of the Assumption at Roseland, Nebraska, where he was stationed eight years. He was next sent to Davenport, Iowa, and given the charge of the St. Joseph church at that place. He remained there only a short time and then was sent to St. Mary's church at Solon, Iowa, where he ministered to the people for four years. The next three years were spent at Bauer, Iowa, where he was in charge of the St. Joseph church after which he was sent to the Mercy hospital at Council Bluffs, Iowa, for a year and a half. In October, 1912, he came to Earling, Iowa, and has since been in charge of the St. Joseph parish in that place.

He is a man of broad and cosmopolitan sympathies and has already won a place in the affections of the parish. Politically, he is a Democrat and is interested in everything which pertains to good government. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and deeply interested in the welfare and success of this Catholic fraternity.

JOHN C. GINGERY.

In every community are found some individuals who are more active than others in advancing the general welfare of the neighborhood and pushing forward the means of disseminating information which has a tendency to advance the industrial progress of the people. This is only natural and is to be expected in an agricultural region in which a few men are found who are gifted with the ability to lead in the work for advancing the interests of all. In John Gingery, a well-known farmer and breeder of Lincoln township, the historian finds a character deserving of special mention as a progressive agriculturist of the first rank, and a pronounced leader in the art of better farming. As secretary of the Shelby County Farmers' Institute his influence is considerable and always to be found on the right side and in favor of the better and more advanced ways of carrying on the great work of inducing larger and better yields from the cultivation of the soil. A successful farmer himself, his interests are broad enough to desire the



MR. AND MRS. JOHN C. GINGERY.



and is the efficient secretary of the Shelby County Farmers' Institute. His most useful public service aside from the successful conduct of his own affairs is his activity in connection with the Farmers' Institute. Mr. Gingery is keenly interested in the science of better farming and his individual success as a scientific farmer bespeaks his influence with his associates in behalf of better farming. No citizen of Shelby county is more widely nor more favorably known, and his prestige is due to the exercise of native ability combined with intelligence of a high order. Mr. and Mrs. Gingery are popular and highly esteemed by all who know them.

PERRY McDOWELL.

Poets often tell the truth and the old song which contains the refrain, "The farmer feeds them all," states a very fundamental economic truth. Without the farmer the rest of the country would starve within a week despite the large amount of food in cold storage. Every occupation might be done away with but farming and people could live, but a total cessation of farming for a very short time would actually depopulate the whole world. A man can live without banks all his life, but deprive him of his bread and his career is soon ended. Farming is becoming an honored profession; our district schools are teaching it as a science and our colleges are granting degrees for agricultural courses. The farmers of any community sustain the people dependent on every other profession. Without the farmer the banker would close his doors, the manufacturer would shut down his factory and the railroads would suspend operations. Among the honored men of Shelby county, Iowa, who help to keep the banker, the manufacturer and the railroads is Perry McDowell, of Douglas township.

Perry McDowell, the son of Luke and Jane (Mitchell) McDowell, was born May 17, 1866, in Poweshiek county, Iowa, on the Powesheik-Mahaska county line. His father is the son of John McDowell, who was a native of Ohio, of Irish descent. Luke McDowell was born in Ohio in December, 1850, was one of eight children and lived at home until one year before his marriage. He worked on the farms in his immediate neighborhood one year and stayed in his home county until about 1879, when he moved to Shelby county with his family, where he purchased sixty acres of land. Luke McDowell and one of his brothers, John, came together to this county and bought sixty acres each in section 24, of Douglas township, and on this farm Luke

lived until his death, increasing his holdings to two hundred forty acres. He died July 20, 1912. His widow still survives him and resides at Kirkman. He was an independent voter, but never active in political affairs, although he was once a candidate for office on the Republican ticket. Mr. and Mrs. Luke McDowell were the parents of six children, Perry, Mrs. Euphema (Darling), Thomas, M. K. Dessa (Plummer), Mrs. Eva (Greeves) and Cooper.

Perry McDowell was given a good common school education in the schools of Poweshiek county. He was thirteen years of age when his parents moved to Shelby county and continued to work with his father on the home farm until he was married and then began farming in Polk township. A year later he removed to Nebraska and resided in Pierce county for eleven years, after which he bought two hundred and forty acres of land in Knox county, Central township, Nebraska, on which he resided for another eleven years. In February, 1913, he returned to Shelby county, renting his Nebraska farm and took charge of the old home place. He is now engaged in a general system of farming and stock raising, making a specialty of the raising of full blooded Poland China hogs. Unlike many stock raisers he has not adopted the practice of shipping his live stock for exhibition at the county fairs, although he has stock that would stand a good chance of winning prizes.

Mr. McDowell was married to Elizabeth McConnell, the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Cassady) McConnell, early settlers of this county. To this marriage there have been born nine children, including three sets of twins. The three sets of twins are Vera and Neva, Vivian and Vernon, Luke and Jane, while the other three children are Tina, Charles and John. All of the children are still living at home with their parents, except Tina, who married Daniel O'Connor and lives in Nebraska.

Thomas McConnell (born 1820, died January, 1914), and Elizabeth (Cassady) McConnell (born 1836, died 1890), were natives of Ireland and came to Illinois from Ireland in 1850. In 1881 they came to Shelby county and after about eight years' residence in Harlan moved on a farm of eighty acres in Douglas township. In 1900 they moved to San Diego, California. The children of Thomas McConnell and wife were as follows: Mrs. Belle Cassady, Vancouver Island; James, of Illinois; Edward, Fairbanks, Alaska; Mrs. Susanna Daniels, Wisconsin; Thomas, Fairbanks, Alaska; Elizabeth, wife of Mr. McDowell; Charles, deceased; Kate McConnell, San Diego, California; John, Goshen, California.

Politically, Mr. McDowell was formerly a Democrat, but is now preferring the Republican policies, and while an advocate of good government, yet he has never been active in political matters. Fraternally, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He and the members of his family are adherents of the Methodist Episcopal church.

SIMON A. BENDON.

A veteran of the Civil War and the present postmaster of Portsmouth, Iowa, is Simon A. Bendon, who has been a resident of this county for the past thirty-five years. In fact, his whole life in Shelby county has been spent in or near Portsmouth, and therefore he is well known to all of the citizens of that enterprising little city. As a carpenter and contractor he has built a large number of the houses in Portsmouth and the surrounding community and has therefore been a prominent factor in the life of the community.

Simon A. Bendon, the son of Robert and Mary (Frexler) Bendon, was born June 8, 1843, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania. His parents were both natives of Pennsylvania, his father's birth occurring in 1812 and his mother's two years later. Robert Bendon followed the carpenter trade all his life and died in the state where he was born, October 13, 1859. His wife lived until March 10, 1908, dying at the advanced age of ninety-six years. Robert Bendon and wife were the parents of eleven children, Elizabeth, Vannetta, Simon, Cecelia, Agnes, Matilda, Angela, Alice, John C., Gernis and Sepherina. Of these children, Gernis, Sepherina, Angeline and Elizabeth are deceased.

Simon A. Bendon was educated in the schools of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, but his education was very limited and in fact his schooling was limited to fifty-two days of actual attendance. After leaving the school room he farmed until he enlisted for service in the Civil War. He first enlisted as a member of Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and at the expiration of his enlistment re-enlisted, on June 6, 1863, in Company V, Eighty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out June 29, 1865. His regiment saw hard fighting in Virginia, and later fought at Gettysburg in the summer of 1863. He participated in the bloody battles of Antietam, Spottsylvania and Winchester, and a score of other engagements in which the loss of life was heavy. His last battle was at Sailor's Creek in 1865.

After the close of the war, Mr. Bendon returned to his home in Pennsylvania, and after his marriage, in 1868, removed to Iowa and located in Iowa county. In 1879 he moved with his family to Shelby county and located near Portsmouth, subsequently moving to the city. He had learned the carpenter trade as a young man with his father and has followed that occupation in Shelby county. He has built a large number of houses, barns and out-buildings in the county and has always had all the work he could do in season.

Mr. Bendon was married on January 14, 1868, to Anastasia A. Wagner, the daughter of Jacob Wagner, and to this union eight children have been born, Victoria, Othia, Giles, Isadore, Gertrude, Ira, Nellie and Eldenia. Othia married Nora Headley. Giles married Anna Herkenrath. Ira married Angela Claudenburg. Nellie is the wife of Elmer Spracklen. Isadore is the husband of Rosa Hutchinson, while Gertrude is single and living with her parents. Mrs. Bendon's parents were natives of Pennsylvania and lived all their lives in that state. Her father was a prominent farmer of his community and a man of influence in his county.

Mr. Bendon is an active Republican in politics and has always been a leader in the party in his county. He has been serving for fourteen years as postmaster of Portsmouth and giving universal satisfaction to the patrons of the office. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and deeply interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of his local post. He and his family are devout members of the Catholic church, while he is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

WILLIAM O. ARMENTROUT.

There are several hundred different occupations in the United States at the present time, but of all this large number there is only one that is absolutely necessary to the existence of man. The three things without which man cannot live are food, clothing and shelter, and it is the farmer who not only controls the food supply of the world, but who also holds the clothing products in his hands. In fact, his is the only occupation which could exist independently of all others. An ever increasing number of our young men are taking courses in the many excellent agricultural colleges of the country and this means that the future generation of farmers will have that scientific training which is so necessary to the successful farmer of today. Shelby county boasts of fine farms and good farmers and among this number is

found William Armentrout, one of the most progressive young farmers of Jackson township.

William Armentrout, the son of Phillip and Alice (Ross) Armentrout, was born on March 21, 1880, in the township where he has always made his home. Phillip was born on February 28, 1847, in Richland county, Ohio, and is the son of Jacob and Mary (Hammond) Armentrout. Jacob and wife were the parents of twelve children, Allen, Nancy, Annis, Ann Amelia, Anita, Catherine, George, Abraham, Ansel, Albro, Dallas and Phillip, the youngest of the twelve children. Eight of these children are still living. Phillip was married December 28, 1876, to Alice Ross, the daughter of Hugh and Millie (Baber) Ross. To this union were born seven children: Alonzo, who married Elsie Brown, and has four children, Everett, Lawrence, Lloyd and Amrett; William, with whom this narrative deals; Eldoras, who married Bertha Slates, and has two children, Ival D. and Dorris F.; Ralph L., who married Laura Peterson, and has one son, Lysle; Robert, who married Rosa Peterson, and has one daughter, Berniece; Cassie, who married Lillie Silverwood; Marion, single.

William Armentrout received a good common school education and remained upon the home farm until he was married, in 1904. He then went to Nebraska and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in Rock county with his father and brothers. He lived upon this two years after he was married, putting most of his attention to the raising of cattle. He kept about four hundred and fifty head on the farm all the time and marketed about one hundred and twenty-five head of calves each year. In accordance with the custom of the stock raisers of that locality he branded all of his stock, burning the figures "thirty-one" on all of his cattle. In the spring of 1908 he returned to Shelby county and assisted his father on the home farm for the next two years. He then rented one hundred and sixty acres of his father's farm and has since been engaged in general farming and stock raising upon this farm. He feeds about one car load of cattle for the market each year and also sells about one hundred head of hogs annually.

Mr. Armentrout was married on November 30, 1904, to Maud Symons. She is the daughter of Charles and Martha (Haworth) Symons and was born on January 13, 1886, in Des Moines, Iowa. Her parents are natives of Keokuk county, Iowa, her father being the son of Aaron Symons, a minister of the Friends church, as was his wife, Martha Haworth. Mrs. Symons was the daughter of Dillon Haworth, a soldier of the Civil War and a printer for many years in Eldora, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Symons had a family of five children, Clayton, Nellie, Harry, Norine and Maud, the wife of Mr. Armen-

trout. To Mr. Armentrout and wife have been born six children: Dallas, born February 9, 1906; Lois D., born July 8, 1907; Helen, born February 29, 1909; Ansel, born May 1, 1910; Wilbur, born January 26, 1912; Woodrow, born January 2, 1914.

Politically, Mr. Armentrout is a Democrat but has never been active in political matters. He takes an intelligent interest in all measures which promise to benefit his community in any way and is regarded as one of the representative citizens of his locality.

BARNEY W. GREGORY.

For more than three decades Barney W. Gregory has been identified with the agricultural and stock raising interests of Shelby county, Iowa. By his own industry and perseverance he has acquired a well-improved farm of one hundred and fifty-four acres in Douglas township, on which he has been living for more than twenty years. He has been unusually successful as a raiser of fine cattle and has made frequent exhibitions of his stock at county fairs throughout this section of Iowa.

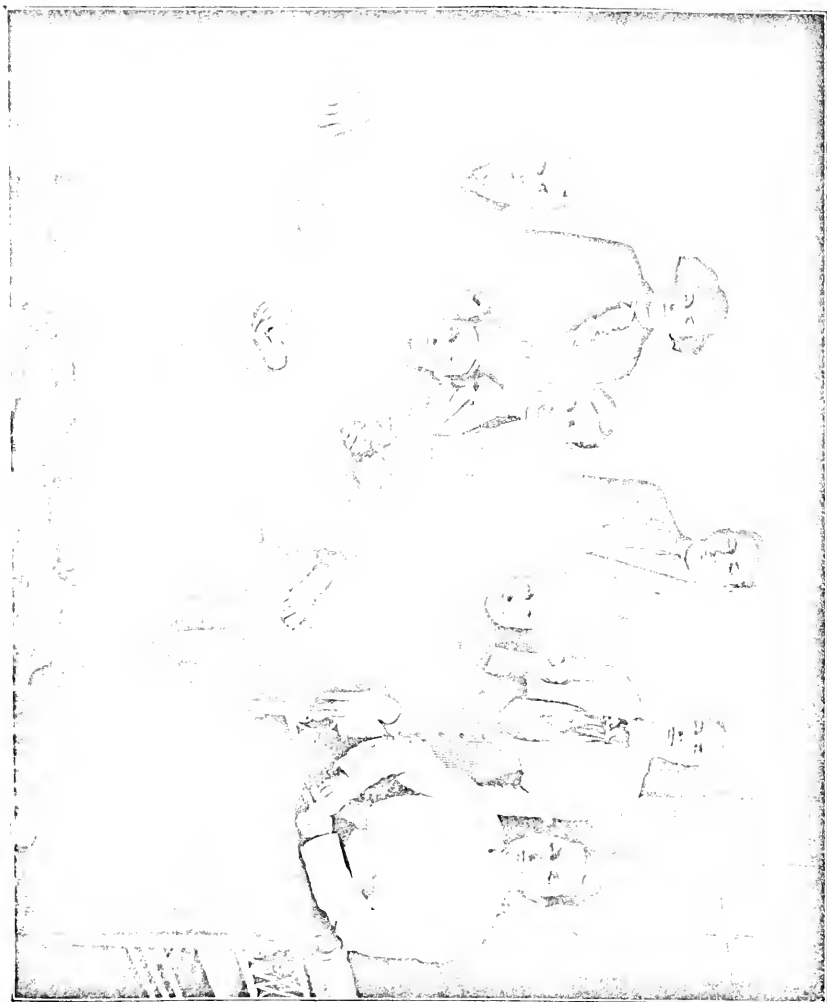
Barney W. Gregory, the son of Gilbert and Mary (Overholt) Gregory, was born March 27, 1867, in Ontario, Canada. He was one of eight children born to his parents: Barney, deceased; William, of Nebraska; Almeda, of Clinton, Iowa; James, a farmer of Douglas township; Isaac, a farmer of Oklahoma; Barney, whose history is here presented; and two who died in infancy.

Gilbert Gregory and his wife were both born in St. Catharine, Ontario, Canada, and lived there until 1867, when they moved to Lake county, Indiana. A short time afterward the Gregory family moved to Porter county, Indiana, where they lived until 1872. In that year Gilbert Gregory brought his family to Iowa and located in Jackson county, where he lived for ten years. In 1882 the family moved to Douglas township, Shelby county, Iowa, where they have since resided. The widow of Gilbert Gregory is now making her home in this county with her son, James.

Barney W. Gregory was five years of age when his parents came to Jackson county, Iowa, and sixteen years of age when they located in Shelby county. He went to school some in Indiana and completed his education in the public schools of Harlan, in Shelby county, Iowa. After leaving school he farmed for his father on the old home farm and later he and his brother,



HARNEY W. GREGORY AND FAMILY.



James, rented one hundred and twenty acres of the home farm and started farming for themselves. They worked together for eight years and in 1824 Mr. Gregory bought his present farm of one hundred and fifty-four acres in Douglas township. He has spent several thousand dollars improving the farm and has enclosed it with a view of engaging extensively in cattle breeding. He handles thoroughbred Hereford cattle and has had many prize winning animals. He has a sale of his cattle every year, and in 1913 sold forty-seven head which averaged one hundred and seventy dollars apiece. In 1914 he had eighty head of thoroughbred Herefords on his farm.

Mr. Gregory was married March 2, 1892, to Ida Burke, the daughter of John T. and Clara J. (Hardy) Burke. To this union six children have been born: Allen Roy, Blanche, George, Gladys, Grace and Ruth, all of whom are single and living with their parents.

Mrs. Gregory was born in Monona county, Iowa. Her father was born in Greensburg, Decatur county, Indiana, June 13, 1841, and her mother was born in Pennsylvania, July 7, 1847. John T. Burke was the son of Henry S. and Darinda (Spilman) Burke, both natives of Kentucky. When twenty-one years of age, John T. Burke went to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he attended the Purdy Commercial College. In 1865 he engaged in the mercantile business at Wolcott, Indiana, and a year and a half later located on a farm and took up the buying and shipping of live stock. In 1868 Mr. Burke went west and located in Monona county, Iowa, near Charter Oak, where he farmed and shipped stock until 1880. In that year he came to Shelby county and bought one hundred and twenty acres of land three miles north of Harlan and kept adding to his land holdings until at one time he owned nearly a section of well-improved land in the county. He was an extensive buyer and shipper of live stock and a man who was successful in all of his ventures. John T. Burke was married to Clara J. Hardy on June 28, 1866. She was the daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth (Guss) Hardy. To their union nine children were born: Clayton H., Ida, Elizabeth, Haslet, Christopher, Alice, Cora, Amy and John. Mr. Burke was a member of the Indiana Home Guards during the Civil War and was called out in the summer of 1863 to quell Morgan and his raiders.

Mr. Gregory is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Parian Lodge No. 321; a member of the Royal Arch Masons, No. 107; the Commandery, Mt. Zion, No. 49, and the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Sioux City, Iowa. Mrs. Gregory and her daughter, Blanche, are members of the Eastern Star. He also holds his membership in the Woodmen of

the World and the Modern Woodmen of America. Politically, he has always given his support to the Democratic party and has been one of his party's leaders in local matters. He served with credit as clerk of Douglas township for six years and gave eminent satisfaction to all concerned. He is a man who is intensely devoted to everything pertaining to Shelby county's welfare and is recognized as one of the representative citizens of his township and county.

ANDREW STEWART.

Shelby county, Iowa, is proud of the few citizens of Irish ancestry who have made this county their permanent home. The worthy sons of the Emerald Isle have become useful and prosperous citizens because of their thrifty habits and their economical mode of life. Among the citizens of Irish birth who have honored this county with their residence there is no one who is more deserving of mention in this volume than Andrew Stewart, a prosperous farmer and stockman of Lincoln township. With clearly defined purpose and consecutive effort in the affairs of life he has attained a due measure of success and in so doing has not forgotten the duties which he owes to his fellow citizens in any way. He has borne his full share of the burdens of the civic welfare of his community and has always stood on the side of good government.

Andrew Stewart, son of James and Anna (Gibson) Stewart, was born in Ireland, July 11, 1871. His father was born in 1811 and his mother in 1833, and lived in their native land many years after their marriage. It was not until the year 1878 that they decided to come to America and when they came here they settled at once in Jackson township in this county. Here James Stewart purchased land and became a prosperous farmer and at the time of his death in 1906 in Harlan, he was one of the substantial men of the county. Mrs. Stewart died in 1907. James Stewart and wife were the parents of thirteen children, nine of whom are living in America, Thomas, John J., Joseph Henry, Samuel R., Andrew, George E., Isaiah G., Richard and Sarah. Mrs. McElvain lives in Ireland.

Andrew Stewart was seven years of age when his parents came to the United States and consequently most of his education was received in the schools of Shelby county. Mr. Stewart worked on the home farm until he was twenty-three years of age and then rented land and commenced farming for himself. At the death of his father in 1906 he received eighty acres of

his father's estate and a year later purchased two hundred and thirty acres of excellent farming land in Lincoln township. Since acquiring this farm he has built a beautiful home at a cost of five thousand dollars which is one of the most modern in the county. It has every convenience, including electric light and is surrounded by a handsome yard, which adds not a little to the general attractiveness of the home. On his farm he has all of the latest improvements and the best of modern machinery and equipment so that he is enabled to get the maximum results from his soil. He pays considerable attention to the raising of live stock, handling Poland China hogs, Shorthorn cattle and Coach and Percheron horses. He has won many prizes at fairs with his Poland China hogs and has shipped them to different parts of the United States for breeding purposes. He is a member of the Shelby County Fine Live Stock Exchange.

Mr. Stewart was married February 28, 1906, to Hannah Belle Stewart, who was born in Jackson county, Iowa, in 1882. He and his wife are earnest members of the Congregationalist church and contribute generously of their means to its support at all times. The Democratic party has claimed the support of Mr. Stewart but his heavy agricultural interests have prevented him from taking a very active part in political affairs. He has acted well his part in life and while primarily interested in his own individual affairs, he has not been unmindful of the interests of his fellow citizens and has contributed to the full extent of his ability for their advancement and that of the public welfare. Personally, he is a man of pleasing address, sociably inclined and enjoys a wide acquaintance and a large circle of warm and loyal friends.

CARL TESKE, M. D.

One of the oldest practicing physicians of Shelby county, Iowa, is Dr. Carl Teske, who has been following his profession in Iowa for the past forty years with the exception of a few years when he was living in Los Angeles, California. Born and educated in Germany, Doctor Teske received that fine training which is characteristic of the German universities. As a young man he served with the medical corps of his country during the Franco-Prussian war in 1870-71 and there gained much valuable experience. He has practiced at various places throughout the state of Iowa during the past forty years, and wherever he has been, he has been recognized as a man of ability.

Dr. Carl Teske, the son of Carl and Louise (Holz) Teske, was born in

Germany, January 17, 1849. His father was a graduate of the medical college at Greifswald, Germany, and practiced his profession in his native land until 1868, in which year he came to America and located in St. Louis, Missouri. A year later he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where his death occurred in 1870 while in the active practice of his profession. There were ten children born to Dr. Carl Teske, Sr., and wife: Dr. Carl, Jr., Louise, the wife of Adolph Dose; Marie, the wife of Oscar Naecke; Clara, the wife of Otto Verdick; William, who married Margaret Schutz; Emma, who married Homer Phelps; Hugo, who died unmarried; Rudolph, Hattie and Helmut, who are all deceased.

Dr. Carl Teske, Jr., attended the common and high schools of his native land, and in 1867 entered the University of Greifswald, Germany, where he took the three years' medical course. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1870 and at once was made a member of the medical corps of the German army. He served during the Franco-Prussian War in the medical corps and after the close of that war came to America and located at Aubrey, Kansas, where he remained until 1874, when he moved to Glenwood, Iowa, where he practiced for two years. From that place he went to Avoca, Iowa, and practiced there until 1881. His next change brought him to Munnola, Iowa, where he practiced until 1884. The next twelve years were spent in Portsmouth, Iowa, and in 1896, he removed to Sioux City, Iowa, and engaged in the practice of his profession until 1903 in that city. In the latter year he removed to Los Angeles, California, and spent the next seven years in that city. He has been living in Portsmouth, Iowa, since 1910.

Doctor Teske was married October 13, 1873, to Elizabeth Wilcut, the daughter of John and Elenora Wilcut, and to this union ten children have been born, Oscar, Nora, Charles, Rudolph, Arthur, Lula, Anita, Fredia, Emma and William. Oscar married Bertha Lischke, and has two children, Helen and Hazel; Nora is the wife of Alfred Wonderly; Charles married Ruby Matthewson, and has one son, Almond; Arthur married Helen Bohne, and has two children, Opal and Sylvia. Lula married Thomas Ferrell, and has three children, Thomas, Ruth and John. Anita married B. Robertson, and has two children, Eldrich and Forrest. Fredia is still single and living with her parents. Emma and William died when young.

Mrs. Teske's parents were born in Columbus, Ohio, and her father moved to Iowa with his parents when he was a small lad. He grew to manhood in this state and after his marriage, settled in Marion county, Iowa, where he followed agricultural pursuits the remainder of his life. Mr. Wil-

cut and his wife are both deceased. They reared a family of ten children, Elizabeth, Sarah, George, Mitchell, Charles, Silas, Samuel, Corbin, Angela, and one who died in infancy.

Politically, Doctor Teske has been identified with the Democratic party since coming to America. Due to the fact that he has practiced his profession in so many different cities throughout the states, he has never taken an active part in the political life of the communities in which he has lived. However, he is interested in good government and is a hearty supporter of men who stand for the best ideas in good government. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Doctor Teske is a man of genial disposition and kindly impulses, and has a host of friends throughout Shelby county who admire him for his devotion to his profession and the good which he has accomplished since becoming a resident of the county.

FRANK WENDT.

The sun never shone on a fairer or better land for agricultural purposes than is found in Iowa; the Mississippi valley has truly been called the garden spot of the world and one of the choicest corners of this garden is found in Shelby county, Iowa. Land which was bought for a few dollars an acre when the first settlers came to this county is now worth from one to three hundred dollars an acre. The present farm of Frank Wendt was bought for six dollars an acre and now two hundred dollars an acre would not buy it. Does it pay to farm? Ask the farmer of this county; look over his broad acres; glance into his well-filled barns and granaries; examine his rating at the local banks. Among the men of this county who have made a distinct success of farming there is no one who is more deserving of mention than Frank Wendt, one of the most substantial farmers of Douglas township.

Frank Wendt, the son of Hans Peter and Anna (Kortuna) Wendt, was born March 16, 1858, in Germany. Hans P. Wendt was a foreman on a large farm in Germany but wishing to give his children better opportunities than they were getting in Germany, he decided to come to the United States. The trip to this country was made in 1874 and the family at once located in Clinton county, Iowa, where they remained for three years. In 1877 Hans moved with his family to Shelby county and settled about half way between Walnut and Avoca. He rented land until 1881 and then bought eighty acres in section 1, Douglas township, paying six dollars an acre for the land.



As he was able he added to his farm, and gradually built up one of the best farms in the county. When he moved to Walnut in 1888 he had a well improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He lived in Walnut for the next sixteen years and then moved to Fort Worth, Texas, where he was living at the time of his death in 1909. His wife had died in 1904 while they were on their way to Texas. Hans P. Wendt and wife were the parents of three children, Frank, Mrs. Dora Greeves and Henry.

Frank Wendt received a good common school education and lived at home until he was married. He then rented a farm west of Botma, in Jefferson township, on which he lived for three years. He then moved on the old home farm and managed it until the death of his father in 1909. He then bought out the other heirs and has since added three hundred and twenty acres of land. The farm which is known as the "Green Ridge Stock Farm" is one of the most attractively kept farms in the county. The buildings are all of good construction and are always in repair, a fact which adds not a little to the value of the farm.

Mr. Wendt was married May 14, 1885, to Dora Kahl, the daughter of John and Maria (Schees) Kahl. Mrs. Wendt was born in Germany in 1866 and came to this country with her parents when she was fourteen years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Wendt are the parents of thirteen children, eleven of whom are living, Maggie, Anna, Dora, John, Henry, Emma, Harry, Herbert, Frank, Helen and Alice. Maggie is the wife of Fred Bargaenquast and has five children, Frank, Alfred, Otto and twins, Leona and Viola; Anna is the wife of Henry Bargaenquast and has four children, Dorothy, Helen, Alfred and Arnold. Dora is the wife of Christopher Freese and has two children, Andrew and Dora. All the rest of the children are single and still living with their parents. Hans and Peter are the two deceased children, both of them dying in infancy.

Mr. Wendt is a man of perseverance and strength of character and never allows discouragements to stop him. Several years ago a gypsy fortune teller told him that "he would die with his boots on" and two incidents in his life have led him to believe that there is much truth in what she said. At one time he was caught in a speed jack and was unfortunate enough to lose half of his left hand; at another time, while out in the pasture with a cow and her calf, the cow got him down on the ground and before he could get up and away, he was severely injured. This same never-die spirit is what has made him successful and, whether he dies with his boots on or not, it is safe to say that he will be in the game of life to the end.

Mr. Wendt and his family are members of the German Lutheran church.

Politically, he is a Democrat but has never held any other office than that of school director, a position which he has filled in his township for the past eighteen years. Fraternally, he holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Wendt is highly esteemed by every one with whom he has come in contact and his friends are as numerous as his acquaintances.

WILLIAM BALDWIN.

One of the enterprising and successful farmers of Shelby county, Iowa, who has succeeded in his chosen vocation through his perseverance and good management is William Baldwin, the proprietor of the "Highland Park Farm" in Grove township. The qualities which have made Mr. Baldwin one of the prominent and successful men of his township and county have also brought him the esteem of his fellow citizens, for his career has been one of well directed energy and honorable methods. He has taken a prominent part in the civic life of his community and is now serving as trustee of his township, a position which he is admirably filling.

William Baldwin, the son of John and Priscilla (Mayhen) Baldwin, was born December 22, 1869, in Canada. His parents were also both natives of Canada, his father's birth occurring July 2, 1838, and his mother's in 1848. John Baldwin was reared to manhood in his native land and assisted his father on the home farm until he was married, when he began farming for himself and continued to follow the life of a tiller of the soil until his death May 26, 1912. His widow is still living at Manitoba, Canada.

William Baldwin is one of ten children born to his parents, nine of whom are still living. He was educated in the schools of his native country and after leaving school farmed with his father for three years. He then married and came to Iowa, locating at Dunlap in 1892. After coming to the state he worked for four years as a farm hand and then rented a farm of one hundred acres in Douglas township, Harrison county. He continued to operate a farm in Harrison county for ten years and in 1907 came to Shelby county and bought his present farm of two hundred acres in Grove township. Since acquiring this farm he has placed more than six thousand dollars' worth of improvements upon it and now has one of the most attractive as well as one of the most productive and valuable farms of the township. He has a beautiful home, excellent barns and out buildings and everything about the estate indicates that the owner is a man of taste. He keeps graded live stock

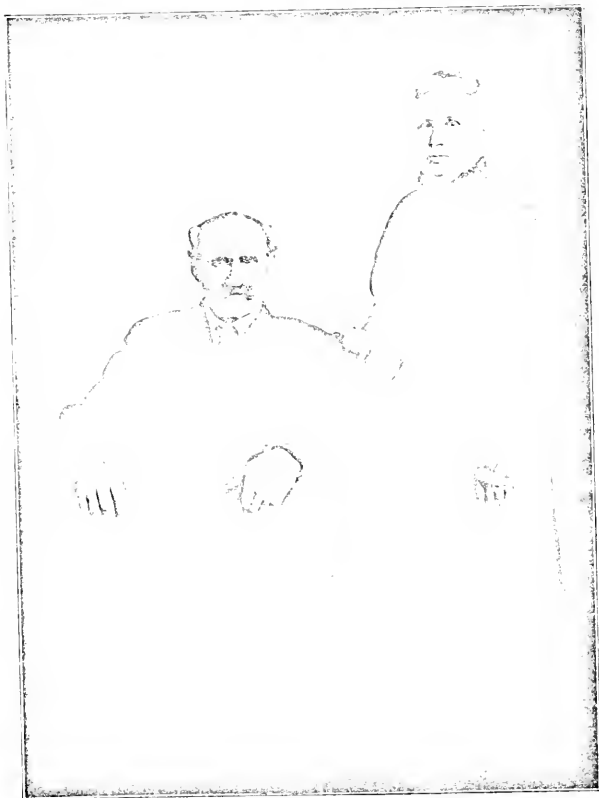
and feeds all of his grain to hogs and cattle, having found by experience that the farmer makes the most profit in this way.

Mr. Baldwin was married in March, 1892, to Hattie Lalone, the daughter of Fred and Mary Lalone, and to this union have been born eight children, Bessie, Myrtle, Pearl, Juliet, Jesse, William, Fred and John. Fred was killed by a horse some years ago and John died when he was two years of age. The remaining children are still living with their parents. Mrs. Baldwin's parents were natives of Canada also, and came to Harrison county, Iowa, in 1801, settling near Dunlap. Her father died some years ago and her mother is still living in Dunlap. Mr. Lalone and wife were the parents of four children, all of whom are living.

The Republican party has claimed the support of Mr. Baldwin since reaching his majority. He has always been interested in everything pertaining to good government and in the success of his party he has been particularly active. His worth as a citizen is indicated by the fact that his party nominated him for the position of trustee of his township, a position to which he was subsequently appointed. Fraternally, Mr. Baldwin is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding his membership in both lodges at Dunlap. Mr. Baldwin is a man whose well-directed efforts have gained for him a position of desirable prominence in the life of his township and county and it is gratifying to know that his energy and enterprise have been crowned by success.

FRANKLIN SLATES.

One of the earliest pioneer settlers of Shelby county, Iowa, is Franklin Slates, who has been a resident of this county since 1866. He was born in Putnam county, Ohio, spent a few years in Martin county, Indiana, and when he was thirteen years of age came with his parents overland from Indiana to Shelby county, Iowa, making the long trip with an ox and horse team. When Mr. Slates arrived in this county, on May 10, 1866, there were very few settlers living within the county and there was no evidence whatever that it would some day be one of the leading agricultural sections of the whole United States. Due to the efforts of such sturdy farmers as Mr. Slates, this county has emerged from a condition which was, at that time, very unattractive, till it now presents as attractive an appearance as any county in the state. In this transformation Mr. Slates has borne his



MR. AND MRS. FRANKLIN SLATES.

full share, and after a period of fifty years, he can look back over the half century and feel that he has done his part for the general welfare of the county.

Franklin Slates, the son of Samuel and Mary Jane (Long) Slates, was born in Putnam county, Ohio, March 30, 1853. His parents were both born in Ohio, reared in that state and lived there until 1861. In that year they moved to Indiana and located in Martin county, where Samuel Slates bought eighty acres of land and farmed for nine years. In the spring of 1866 Mr. Slates sold his Martin county, Indiana, farm and in May of that year started on the long overland trip for Iowa. He and his family packed all of their belongings in wagons and, with oxen and horses, started out. When they came to the Mississippi river, it was at a time when its banks were overflowing and they had a serious time in getting across the river. When they came to the Des Moines river they forded it with their teams. After settling in Shelby county, in the spring of 1866, Samuel Slates erected a rude hut, in which the family lived for about a year until such a time as Mr. Slates could build a more substantial residence. He was a carpenter and followed his trade in Shelby county, while he farmed as well. He prospered from the beginning and at one time owned twelve hundred acres of land in the county and was one of its largest stock raisers.

Samuel Slates was three times married. To him and his first wife, Mary Jane Long, there were born four children: Jeremiah, who married Ida Baker; William P., deceased; Franklin, whose history is here given; and Mary Jane, the wife of John Solmon. The first wife of Samuel Slates died, and he then married Lucinda Harden, and to this second marriage seven children were born: John, deceased; Hannah, the wife of A. D. Ames; Alice, the wife of W. R. Adams; S. B., who married Ruth Thomas; Edward; and two who died in infancy. He was married a third time to Sarah Jane Thomas. Samuel Slates died January 8, 1902, and is buried at Kirkham.

Franklin Slates was six years of age when his parents moved from Putnam county, Ohio, to Martin county, Indiana, and then moved with his parents nine years later to Shelby county, Iowa. The education of Mr. Slates was received in the schools of Indiana, in a log school house with puncheon seats and floor. He remained at home helping his father until he was twenty-eight years of age and then married and started farming for himself by renting land. He rented for seven years and then bought his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Douglas township, on which

he has been living for more than thirty years. He has put at least six thousand dollars worth of improvements upon this farm and has so rotated his crops that he has kept it at the maximum point of productivity. He has divided his attention all these years between the raising of grain and live stock in such a way as to secure the maximum results from his labors. He has given particular attention to the raising of Shorthorn cattle.

Mr. Slates was married December 14, 1882, to Fanny Tilton, the daughter of Nelson B. and Eliza Vandalia (Stroud) Tilton. Mrs. Slates was born November 15, 1854, in Fayette county, Illinois, and educated in Poweshiek, Polk and Story counties, Iowa.

Nelson B. Tilton, the father of Mrs. Slates, was one of the old, sterling pioneer settlers of Shelby county, a faithful and loyal member of the church of his choice and a man highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. Some time before his death, June 23, 1910, Mr. Tilton wrote a brief summary of his own life, which is here given as he wrote it:

"I was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, October 21, 1828. In 1840 I moved, with my father, to White county, Indiana, and in 1842 to Fayette county, where I was united in marriage to Judy Ann Yoakum on February 16, 1851. She departed this life, January 29, 1852, leaving one son, William Winfrey, who departed this life at the age of six months. December 2, 1852, in Effingham county, Illinois, I was married to Eliza Vandalia Stroud. We moved to Poweshiek county, Iowa, in 1858, and to Shelby county in 1884, where we have lived ever since. We have had six children born to us. One, John Nelson, died at the age of one year and four months, and is buried in Jasper county, Iowa. Five are now living: Mrs. F. Slates, of Kirkman; C. J. Tilton, of Hurst, Texas; Mrs. Emma McIntosh, of Irwin; James N. Tilton, of Chicago; Mrs. Mary E. Granger, of Kansas City. There are fourteen grandchildren and five great-grandchildren now living. I was baptized in infancy and thank God for Christian parents who consecrated me to God in this holy ordinance in my childhood. I professed religion at the age of sixteen, and united with the Methodist church, which has been my home ever since. In 1892 I experienced the blessing of entire sanctification in Irwin with several others in a revival meeting held by my pastor, Rev. A. R. Miller. Now that I am near the end, I can say that 'I have kept the faith, and henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day; and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing.'" Mrs. Tilton died March 16, 1912, at Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. Slates and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church

at Kirkman, and have always been much interested in everything pertaining to its welfare. He was treasurer of his church and is now serving as a member of the board of trustees. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Irwin. He has long given his support to the Republican party and has served as township trustee for seven years and as a member of the school board of his township for a similar length of time.

An interesting incident is told by Mrs. Slates concerning the Mormons. While she was living with her parents, before her marriage, in Poweshiek county, Iowa, the Mormons came to that county on their way to Utah. She remembers distinctly the safe which was hauled from Iowa City westward when they changed the capital. It was drawn by twenty yoke of oxen and was guarded by one hundred men.

ANTON KOESTERS.

The population of the United States is the most cosmopolitan of any on the face of the earth. The statue of Liberty which stands in New York harbor has been the beacon light to the oppressed people of every land, and to our shores have flocked ambitious people from every civilized country on the globe. The magic word liberty has been a talisman which has drawn hither the most enterprising and ambitious men and women and this accounts in a large measure for the wonderful progress which our country has made since its organization. Of all the people who have come to the shores of the United States no worthier, better or more patriotic citizens have become a part and parcel of our commonwealth than have those of German descent. The community which numbers the sons of Germany among its citizens is to be congratulated, for wherever they settle, prosperity is sure to be found. Thousands of acres of land in Shelby county have been made to bloom as the desert rose because of the thrift and industry exercised by these people. Beautiful homes have been erected, flourishing villages have been established, business enterprises have been launched and schools and churches have been built to serve the educational and spiritual wants of the people. Among the many sterling German citizens of Shelby county may be mentioned Anton Koesters, one of the most substantial farmers of Union township.

Anton Koesters was born in Westphalia, Germany, February 17, 1861, and is the son of Joseph and Brigita Koesters. His father was educated in Germany and farmed in his native land until late in life. He then retired and came to America, where he spent his declining years with his children.

There were eight children born to Joseph Koesters and wife, Casper, Anton, John, Robert, Joseph, Hubert, Richard and Fredericka. Casper is still living in the old country; John married Mary Eberts; Robert married Thresia Schneider; Joseph married Anna Hush; Hubert is living at Freeport, Illinois; Richard is still in Germany; Fredericka is the wife of Theodore Schmuettegen.

Anton Koesters received a good common school education in the district schools of his native country, and after leaving school took up the trade of a cabinet maker, which occupation he followed while he was living in Germany and even after coming to America. He came to this country in 1880 and first settled in Little Rock, Arkansas, where he worked at his trade for a short time. From that city he removed to Westphalia, Iowa, and again resumed his trade as a carpenter and cabinet maker. In addition to his carpentering and contracting business Mr. Koesters has invested largely in land in this county, buying his first farm in 1891. From year to year he has added to this first farm until he now is the owner of five hundred and sixty acres of the best land in the county. He is not only one of the best carpenters and contractors in the county, but as a farmer he stands second to none. He keeps in close touch with the management of his large estate and keeps it well equipped with the latest improved machinery. He realizes a very handsome return annually from the sale of grain and live stock.

Mr. Koesters was married March 4, 1886, to Mary Sasse, the daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Sasse, and to this union twelve children have been born: Joseph, Annie (deceased), Charles, John, Henry, Aloyious, Anton, Frederick, Annie, Lena, Cecelia and Mary. Joseph married Annie Brecker and has three daughters, Elizabeth, Loreta and Geralda. The rest of the children are still living with their parents.

Mrs. Koesters' parents were also natives of Germany, coming to this country in 1873, and were among the first settlers in Westphalia, Iowa. Her father died shortly after the family came to America from burns received on account of the explosion of a lamp. Mrs. Koester's mother is still living in Westphalia. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sasse, Bertha, Mary, Anton, Annie and Elizabeth, all of whom are still living except Annie.

The Democratic party has long claimed the support of Mr. Koesters, and while interested in good government and the civic welfare of his community, yet he has never been an aspirant for any public office or an active participant in political matters. The only office which he has ever held was that of school board director and in this capacity he gave his fellow citizens faithful and efficient service. The family are all devout members of the Catholic church in whose welfare they have always taken a deep and abiding interest.

