

Horticultural Society, and was a member of several national scientific organizations. While he had a national reputation as a botanist, geology appealed to him almost equally. He was an eloquent lecturer and public speaker, and did much work especially among the Bohemians for the allied cause during the World War, and in aiding in organizing the Czechoslovakian government.

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HENRY W. SPAULDING was born in Chelsea, Vermont, June 29, 1846, and died in Grinnell, Iowa, January 20, 1937. Burial was in Hazelwood Cemetery, Grinnell. His parents were Roswell O. and Nancy Pelham Spaulding. When a small boy his parents removed to a farm near Chelsea where he remained until nineteen years old, during which time he secured a common school education. Buying his time from his mother, he began mechanical work and in 1867 built a shop in Chelsea, hired a blacksmith and began to learn the blacksmith's trade, occasionally building a buggy and driving into the country and selling directly to the public. Two years later he sold his shop, worked as a mechanic in different shops, had experience as a traveling salesman, and in 1876 removed to Grinnell. There he established a shop and began in a small way to build and market buggies. The first year he turned out fifteen buggies, by 1883 he was manufacturing about 350 carriages a year, in 1903, 6,000, and in 1909, 10,000 buggies, carriages and spring wagons a year, employing 300 men. During that time he had at various times partners—Phillips & Son, M. Snyder, and William Miles. The company came to be known as H. W. Spaulding & Co., and when his sons, F. E. Spaulding and E. H. Spaulding, came into the business about 1903, it became the Spaulding Manufacturing Company. Before 1910 they had added automobiles to their other production. But the coming of automobiles into general use proved the undoing of their enterprise. After the closing of their factory Mr. Spaulding lived mostly a retired life in Grinnell. He had been engaged in many other activities besides his factory. He was president of the Citizens National Bank, and owned several farms at one time. He aided in promoting many enterprises that were of benefit to Grinnell. He was for a time a member of the City Council, and also served as mayor, and led in such city improvements as a sewer system and paved streets. In 1910 he was elected senator and served in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth general assemblies. He was a member of the Congregational Church, an active supporter of the Red Cross organization, was a trustee of Grinnell College, and was a generous donor in good causes.

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ARTHUR SPRINGER was born near Columbus City, Louisa County, Iowa, September 30, 1855, and died in Wapello, Louisa County, December 9, 1936. His parents were Francis and Nancy Coleman Springer. His early education was secured in the public schools of Columbus City Township, Louisa County. He also attended the Collegiate Department of the State University of Iowa, and was graduated from the Law

Department of the University in 1877. He began practice of the law at Columbus Junction, but in 1891 removed to Fort Worth, Texas, where he practiced until 1899 when he returned to Louisa County and located at the county seat, Wapello. There he joined with H. W. Baker in a partnership which was discontinued when Mr. Baker was elected county auditor, after which Mr. Springer continued alone in practice, remaining actively so engaged to near his death. He served as mayor of Wapello and was for many years a member of the school board, and president of it much of the time. In 1907 the Thirty-second General Assembly provided for the appointment of a commission "to examine, revise and codify the laws relating to the public schools," known as the Educational Commission, and Governor Cummins appointed him a member of it. Later he was also a member of the "Better Iowa Schools" committee. In 1918 he was elected representative, and was re-elected in 1920, and served in the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth general assemblies. In the Thirty-eighth he was chairman of the State University Committee, and was second on the Schools and Textbooks Committee, and in the Thirty-ninth was chairman of the Schools and Textbooks Committee. In these several positions he did outstanding work for education in Iowa. He was author of *History of Louisa County, Iowa*, in two volumes, published by S. J. Clarke Company, Chicago, 1912. He was dean of the lawyers of the Louisa county bar, and was honored for his ability and for his careful observance of the ethics of the profession. His death marked the passing of the last of the immediate family of Francis Springer who was not only for years a judge of the District Court, but was president of the Constitutional Convention of 1857, the convention that made our present state constitution.

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JAMES GUEST BERRYHILL was born in Iowa City, Iowa, November 5, 1852, and died in Berkeley, California, December 18, 1936. The body was cremated and the ashes scattered over the hills of Berkeley. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Berryhill. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Iowa City. He was graduated in liberal arts from the State University of Iowa in 1873, and from the Law Department of the University in 1876. In 1877 he began the practice of law in Des Moines and shortly afterward formed a partnership with George F. Henry as Berryhill & Henry, which soon acquired a good practice. Mr. Berryhill also reached out into other activities—banking, real estate, farming, and other financial enterprises. He was an ardent Republican and aided in party activities. In 1885 he was elected representative and was re-elected in 1887, and served in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second general assemblies. In both assemblies he was chairman of the Appropriations Committee, an unusual distinction for one so young, and without former legislative experience. He is credited with having done good work in both sessions in helping to direct legislation in managing the state's financial affairs. In the Twenty-second assembly he was a leader in securing the adoption of

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