

meeting in the Pacific Garden Mission, Chicago, under the preaching of Harry Munro, he quit baseball and for four years was a Y. M. C. A. worker. In 1896 he went into professional evangelism in which he continued until his death, almost forty years. Starting in a small way he soon developed an efficient organization of helpers. His earlier series of meetings were held in smaller towns in one of the leading church buildings. Later as he went into larger towns a temporary tabernacle would be built and elaborate plans made and carried out mostly through the co-operation of nearly all the local protestant denominations. The congregational singing of immense audiences and the stage settings all contributed to the interest of which the address of Mr. Sunday was the climax. He was dramatic and powerful. His magnetic energy and personality were thrown into the effort. His language was direct, simple, original, arresting, accusing, convincing. He was tempestuous, melodramatic, individualistic, fundamentalistic. Thousands "hit the sawdust trail." The height of his work was reached in about 1917. But he never abated his efforts until physical strength ebbed. It is claimed that in his nearly forty years as evangelist that he preached to more people than did any other man or woman in America up to his time. The general effects of his efforts are believed to have been good in leading thousands into better living. In 1903 Mr. Sunday was ordained a minister in the Presbyterian church. In April, 1918, he was chosen by the Chicago Presbytery as a delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church which met at Columbus, Ohio, in May, 1918.

ROBERT G. SCOTT was born at Le Claire, Scott County, Iowa, April 7, 1845, and died near Camdenton, Camden County, Missouri, September 26, 1935. Burial was in Laughlin Cemetery, near Camdenton. His parents were James and Rebecca (Peterson) Scott. The family removed to a farm in Sugar Creek Township, Cedar County, in 1856. Robert worked on his father's farm and attended public school in the country at intervals. After the firing on Fort Sumpter in 1861 one of the pasture fields of their farm was much used for drilling men preparatory to enlistments in the army. Robert studied military tactics and was elected captain of a local company of boys he drilled. In July, 1862, he tried to enlist in the Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and went to the rendezvous at Muscatine. His father protested because of his youth. He returned home and continued drilling boys and young men, until August 31, 1864, when he enlisted as a private among the recruits of Company B of the Twenty-fourth, went to the front at once and saw hard service in the Shenandoah valley. He was with his regiment to the end of the war, being mustered out at Savannah, Georgia, July 17, 1865. Returning home he resumed farming, joined the Grange and was soon writing articles for newspapers in advocacy of reforms in freight rates the farmers asked. In 1875 he was elected representative from Cedar County and served in the Sixteenth General Assembly, and was again

elected in 1879 and served in the Eighteenth. In the Sixteenth he was chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, and in the Eighteenth was chairman of the Senatorial and Representative Districts Committee. In May, 1876, Governor Kirkwood appointed him Special Aide to the Governor. He was thereafter popularly known as Colonel Scott. In 1884 he removed to Des Moines, was admitted to the bar but never engaged in the general practice, dealt some in real estate and soon engaged in writing for the Iowa Tribune. Up to about this time he had been acting with the Republican party, but had independent leanings, and now began to co-operate in political matters with General James B. Weaver, E. H. Gillett, and Thomas Meredith. He was chairman of the State Central Committee of the Peoples party in 1891, 1892 and 1893. When living in Cedar County he had received instruction in surveying and partly because of his health in 1894 engaged in surveying a prospective railroad in the Ozark portions of Missouri. This led him to adopt Cameron County, Missouri, as his home for the remainder of his life. He led in the transformation of that vicinity in the building there of good roads and in the development of hydro-electric power. Colonel Scott wrote much for newspapers and magazines and did a great deal to acquaint the people of the United States with the beauties of the Ozarks. He was an enthusiast, a poet, a nature lover, a reformer, a valiant soul and an excellent citizen.

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JOHN E. BARTLEY was born in Red Oak Township, Cedar County, Iowa, October 21, 1866, and died in Des Moines, September 7, 1935. Burial was at Resthaven Memorial Cemetery, Des Moines. His parents were George and Mary Brown Bartley. He was graduated from Tipton High School in 1888, attended Iowa State College, Ames, for half a year, taught in the schools in Cedar County until 1895 and then engaged in farming. He enlisted at Tipton May 21, 1887, in Company B, First Infantry, Iowa National Guard. He was transferred to Company M, Second Regiment, became battalion sergeant major June 28, 1892, and second lieutenant of Company M June 22, 1896. At the breaking out of the war with Spain he went in as second lieutenant of Company F, Forty-ninth Regiment, and was with his company at Jacksonville, Florida; Savannah, Georgia; and Havana, Cuba. He was promoted to first lieutenant November 25, 1898. At Havana his regiment participated in taking over the city and its fortifications as the Spaniards evacuated them on January 1, 1899. Lieutenant Bartley was in command of his company, which was the first unit of United States troops to enter Moro Castle. He was mustered out at Savannah May 13, 1899. Returning to Tipton he was nominated by the Republicans and was elected treasurer of Cedar County the fall of 1899, was re-elected in 1901, and served four years. He then engaged in fire insurance and real estate business in Tipton. In March, 1906, he was elected mayor of Tipton and served until 1910, and was again mayor from 1914 to 1916. He retained his

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