

She with one daughter and two grandsons survive him. In a sketch like this it is impossible to do more than enumerate the leading events of such a life. He filled the measure of usefulness and efficiency to the brim. His character and achievements are worthy of highest emulation.—
S. M. LADD.

CAPTAIN EDWARD M. SHEEHAN was born at Independence, Iowa, September 27, 1880, and died of pneumonia, in the base hospital at Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico, January 12, 1918. He spent his boyhood in Independence, attended school at Seminary Notre Dame, Independence, and the Independence High School, attended the Medical Department of the State University of Iowa for two years and finished his medical course at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, in 1905. He was connected for a time with St. Joseph's Hospital at Denver, Colorado, later practiced medicine two years at Elkader, Iowa, also a short time at Lamont, but returned to his former home at Independence in 1909 and entered practice there. He began his military career by enlisting in Company E, Forty-ninth Iowa Infantry on February 5, 1900, and remained a member until it was mustered out May 10, 1902. On June 16, 1902, he enlisted in Company L of the Forty-ninth Iowa Infantry and was commissioned second lieutenant. On February 12, 1907, he was honorably discharged, owing to his removal from the home station. On July 11, 1907, he re-enlisted and was commissioned second lieutenant and appointed battalion quartermaster and commissary officer of the Fifty-third Iowa Infantry. August 1, 1913, he was transferred to the medical corps as first lieutenant. When relations with Mexico became strained in 1916 he closed his office, abandoning a good practice, and joined his regiment at Brownsville. Returning home that winter he resumed his practice until the spring of 1917 when he entered service again, and was promoted to captain. He was put in charge of the recruiting station at Fort Dodge, and also of the companies who were guarding bridges and other property in Iowa, at Boone, Fort Dodge, Madrid and Jefferson. In the fall of 1917 for a time he was on duty in the base hospital at Camp Dodge, Des Moines. In September, 1917, he went with his regiment to Camp Cody, being on duty there at the time of his death.

HENRY HARRISON ROOD was born at Greenwich, Washington County, New York, February 6, 1841, and died at State Center, Iowa, October 25, 1915. Interment was at Mount Vernon. His parents having died he came to Nevada, Iowa, when fifteen years old. He worked as a day laborer and taught school and in 1860 went from Tama to Mt. Vernon on foot and entered Cornell College. He remained there until in September, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, and was commissioned second lieutenant. He soon became first lieutenant and later, adjutant. He was then made judge advocate of the Fourth

Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, and later was mustering officer on the staff of General Frank P. Blair. After the war he returned to Mount Vernon and engaged in general merchandising, later restricting his business to clothing and merchant tailoring. Because of failing health in 1875 he entered the employ of an eastern wholesale clothing house and remained a traveling salesman until his death. As a salesman he was very successful and his death occurred when out on one of his regular trips. For twenty-four years he was president of Crocker's Iowa Brigade, was a past commander of the Loyal Legion, was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Sons of the American Revolution. He had been a trustee of Cornell College from 1867 and secretary of the board since 1868. He was given an honorary degree of Master of Arts by Cornell College. He aspired but little to political position, but was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1888 and was a presidential elector in 1900, elected on the McKinley ticket. On January 27, 1900, Governor Shaw nominated him for member of the Board of Control to succeed ex-Governor Larrabee, who had resigned, but the Senate failed to confirm. This, however, was not because of any reflection against Colonel Rood. He was universally regarded as a strong, influential and high-minded man.

CHARLES CLINTON NOURSE was born at Sharpsburg, Maryland, April 1, 1829, and died at his winter home at Sierra Madre, California, December 31, 1916. He removed with his parents to Lancaster, Ohio, and in 1844 to Lexington, Kentucky. There he taught school from 1845 to 1848. He graduated from the Law Department of the Transylvania University at Lexington in 1850 and in 1851 came to Iowa and commenced practicing law at Keosauqua. In 1852 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Van Buren County. In 1854 he served as chief clerk of the Iowa House of Representatives, and in 1856 he was secretary of the Iowa Senate. Upon the dissolution of the Whig party he was one of the organizers of the Republican party of Iowa, and was a delegate to the state convention which met in 1856 for that purpose. In 1858 he removed to Des Moines and engaged in the practice of law. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln, he being one of the original Lincoln men, voting for Lincoln from first to last. He won the Republican nomination for attorney-general of Iowa in 1860, his opponent being John A. Kasson, and was elected, and re-elected in 1862, serving four years. In 1865 he was appointed a judge of the district court, but resigned after serving one year, and resumed law practice. From that time until 1906, forty years, he continuously practiced his profession in Des Moines, and with eminent success. In 1867 he was chairman of the Republican state central committee. Although taking an interest in public matters, he did not aspire to public positions during his more mature years. At the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876 he delivered, on behalf

Copyright of *Annals of Iowa* is the property of State of Iowa, by & through the State Historical Society of Iowa and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use.