

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.

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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

of the state, a classic address upon the history and growth of the state. He was a prominent advocate of the adoption of the prohibitory amendment to the state constitution in 1882. As a public speaker and orator he has had few equals in Iowa history.

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L. T. GENUNG was born at Rapid City, Rock Island County, Illinois, September 21, 1843, and died at his home in Glenwood, Iowa, November 15, 1915. Interment was at Hastings, Iowa. He was reared on a farm and received only a limited education. On June 1, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company H, Fifty-first Illinois Infantry and later became a second lieutenant. He was bayoneted and captured at the battle of Franklin in the fall of 1864 and for several months thereafter he was immured in southern prisons, enduring great hardships until exchanged. For four years after the war he followed contract railroad work. He settled near Hastings, Iowa, in 1870 and located on a farm where he remained until 1876. He took up the study of law while farming and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He practiced at Hastings until 1900, when he removed to Glenwood. He was county attorney of Mills County during 1887 and 1888, and was again elected, serving in 1891 and 1892. He was the Democratic candidate for the General Assembly once, and in 1896 was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Ninth Iowa District, but was defeated by A. L. Hager. At different times he was a delegate to national Democratic conventions. He was a man of marked individuality and great originality, had deep intuitive knowledge of human nature, rare gifts of language, a keen sense of humor, and exercised great power over audiences and juries. He attained a high standing at the bar.

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CAPTAIN LEO PARROTT LEBRON was born in Keokuk, July 12, 1874, and was drowned on the sinking of the *Tuscania* off the coast of Scotland, February 5, 1918. He bore the name and was a grandson, on his mother's side, of the late General James C. Parrott, noted as a frontiersman, as a gallant officer in the Civil War and as an honored citizen of Lee County for over sixty years. When a boy Captain LeBron attended public school in Keokuk, was one year at Kemper Hall, Davenport, and later studied civil engineering at Iowa State College, Ames. On leaving school he followed civil engineering, being two years assistant city engineer at Keokuk, was then with the Santa Fe railway when it was building through New Mexico, was with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy for a time, with headquarters at Red Oak, but in 1905 went to Guthrie, Oklahoma, as assistant engineer of the Fort Smith and Western Railroad. In 1915 he was transferred to Fort Smith. He enlisted in August, 1917, at Fort Smith and was commissioned captain in the Reserve Engineer Corps and sent to Fort Leavenworth for training, and later to Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois. He was then ordered overseas and sailed in

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