

nation by W. H. Hamilton of Keokuk County, who was defeated in the ensuing election by C. W. Ramseyer. At the end of his congressional service Mr. Kirkpatrick took up his residence in Greensboro.

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ANNA (APPLEMAN) LARRABEE was born in Ledyard, Connecticut, August 13, 1842, and died at Clermont, Iowa, December 30, 1931. Soon after her birth her parents, Captain and Mrs. Gustavus Appleman, removed to Mystic, Connecticut, where they resided until the fall of 1854 when they removed to Iowa, living briefly at Garnavillo, Clayton County, at Grand Meadow, and finally on a farm north of Clermont, Fayette County. When fifteen years old Anna returned to Mystic, Connecticut, and attended for a year the Mystic Academy, then returned to the home of her parents and taught school until on September 12, 1861, she was married to William Larrabee, who was also born in Ledyard, Connecticut, and had removed to Clayton County, Iowa, in 1853, one year previous to the coming of the Appelman family. He had taught school in that vicinity, acted as foreman on a large farm, and in 1857 had purchased an interest in a mill at Clermont. At the time of their marriage he was then twenty-nine years old, while his bride was nineteen. They established their new home in Clermont. In 1874 they built and moved into their commodious home on an eminence at the north edge of Clermont, which continued to be their home the rest of their lives. Mrs. Larrabee was a wise helpmate to her husband, domestically, intellectually, socially and politically. They raised a fine family of seven children. During Mr. Larrabee's long service in the Senate, his two terms as governor, and his service on the Board of Control, she acquired a wide and favorable personal acquaintance with public people. In her later life her charm and wisdom added to the high regard in which she was held.

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GEORGE E. LICHTY was born at Lavansville, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1857, and died in Rochester, Minnesota, November 30, 1931. Burial was in Fairview Cemetery, Waterloo, Iowa. His parents were John H. and Mary A. Lichty. His mother died when he was a youth. He was with his father in their removal to Waterloo in 1870. He attended public school both before and after his removal to Waterloo, but when about fifteen years old he began work in a store as errand boy and later as a clerk. From 1879 to 1889 he was in the retail grocery business. In 1890 he joined in the wholesale grocery company of Smith, Lichty & Hillman, first acting as a traveling salesman, and later as president of the firm. During the year 1912-13 he was president of the National Wholesale Grocers Association. He also became president of the Waterloo Canning Company, of the Waterloo Warehouse and Storage Company, of the Black Hawk Coffee and Spice Company, and was also a vice president and a director of the Commercial National Bank. In 1917 he was appointed by Herbert Hoover as chief of the retail section of the distribution division of

the National Food Board and was in charge of the entire retail distribution of the United States during the war. While not aspiring to public position he was an active leader in the Republican party of his city, district and state, was a delegate to two national conventions, the one in 1924 in Cleveland, and the one in 1928 in Kansas City. In the latter he was a member of the Committee on Credentials and was one of the two Iowa delegates pledged to Hoover from the start.

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RICHARD ALBERT HASSELQUIST was born at Eriksburg, near Mariestad, Province of Vestergotland, Sweden, and died in Chariton, Iowa, February 28, 1932. He emigrated to the United States in 1869 and in August of that year located at Burlington, Iowa, and became a bridge carpenter on Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, but discontinued that work in 1872. From 1873 until 1881 he was a clerk for a mercantile company in Chariton. From 1881 to 1897 he was in the mercantile business on his own account in Russell, but in 1897 returned to Chariton and established the mercantile firm of R. A. Hasselquist & Sons. In 1889 he was elected representative, was re-elected in 1901, and in 1903 was elected senator, thus serving inclusively from the Twenty-eighth to the Thirty-first general assemblies. In 1906 he resigned his membership in the Senate to accept the appointment of postmaster at Chariton, which position he held from April, 1906, to April, 1915. Following that he was secretary of the Chariton Commercial Club, was chairman of the committee in the victory loan drive in Lucas County during the World War, and was employed for a time by the State Highway Commission in condemning land for highway purposes. He was an active and useful member of the Presbyterian church, being interested in all its activities.

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FRANCIS PEARCE GREENLEE was born at Bainbridge, Ohio, October 5, 1846, and died in Red Oak, Iowa, January 4, 1932. He studied law with an uncle, Ephraim Greenlee, in Indianapolis, Indiana, was admitted to practice and removed to Villisca, Montgomery County, Iowa, in 1872, and practiced his profession there for several years. He was mayor of Villisca and member of the School Board, and in 1885 was elected representative and served in the Twenty-first General Assembly. In 1898 he removed to Red Oak, was elected county attorney that year, and by reason of re-elections served eight years. Soon thereafter he was elected justice of the peace, and was serving in that position at the time of his death, being regarded as a most capable and efficient officer. He was also prominent in the Masonic order.

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PHIL LIVINGSTON was born in Schoharie County, New York, October 17, 1839, and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. J. Jenkins, in Madrid, Iowa, March 29, 1932. Burial was in the cemetery at Moingona. He removed to Janesville, Wisconsin, in 1862 and taught school and studied law, and in 1864 entered the Union Army as a quartermaster's clerk, and was with Sheridan's Army in the Shenandoah Valley. He

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