

parents were Gottfried Wilhelm and Wilhelmina (Rakow) Witte, who migrated to America in 1864 with their family and located first at Galena, Illinois, and later a few miles south of Bellevue, Iowa, where the father operated a blacksmith shop and where Max attended rural public school. He later was a student at German Lutheran College at Galena, Illinois, for two years. He was graduated with the degree of M. D. from the University of Iowa in 1881, was assistant physician at Mount Pleasant State Hospital from 1881 to 1898, and was superintendent of the Clarinda State Hospital from 1898 until his death. For several years he was a lecturer on mental diseases at the College of Medicine at the State University of Iowa. He was a member and former president of the Page County Medical Association, was a member and former president of the Iowa State Medical Society, was a member of the American Medical Society and held memberships in several other national psychological societies. Dr. Witte was an outstanding man in his profession—an able scientist, a good business administrator, and a sympathetic manager of the thousands of mental unfortunates who came under his care in the half century of his work among them.

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CLARENCE EUGENE WHITEHILL was born on a farm south of Marengo, Iowa, November 5, 1871, and died in New York City, December 19, 1932. His parents were William and Elizabeth Dawson (McLaughlin) Whitehill. He attended public school in the country and was graduated from Marengo High School in 1890. At this time his singing in the Presbyterian choir in Marengo caused his friends to recognize the rare quality of his voice and urge him to take special training. He studied under L. A. Phelps in Chicago, at the same time singing regularly in an Episcopal choir and in a Jewish synagogue, and driving an express wagon thus supporting himself. Madame Melba and others became interested in him and friends financed him so that he went to Europe in 1896 and studied five years. After appearing in opera in Brussels and in Paris, he was leading baritone in Cologne, Germany, in 1903-08. He joined the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York, in 1909. Later he studied Wagnerian roles in Germany for several years. During the later years of his life he resided in New York, was a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and conducted a private studio. He was one of America's greatest baritones. He played the part of George Washington in the official Bicentennial talking picture of George Washington, and appeared in that role several times at festivals celebrating the Bicentennial, and when dressed in Colonial costume looked amazingly like portraits of the first president.

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JOEL TUTTLE was born in Des Moines, Iowa, April 4, 1872, and died in Des Moines July 30, 1932. Burial was in Woodland Cemetery. His parents were James Madison Tuttle and Laura Maria Tuttle. He lived most of his life in Des Moines, being in rotation a clerk for the Des

Moines Union Railway Company, a bookkeeper for the Prouty-Pratt Company and a salesman for Arbuckle Brothers. In 1898 he organized an insurance agency. From 1907 he was for five years with the liability department of the Travelers Insurance Company at Milwaukee. Returning to Des Moines he became secretary of the Iowa Bond and Casualty Company, and was later with the Southern Surety Company. From 1926 he was three years secretary of the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce. In 1930 he became representative of the Independence Indemnity Company of Philadelphia. He was active in public welfare work and in civic and fraternal organizations. He belonged to the Loyal Legion and to the Sons of Veterans. His father was General James Madison Tuttle, one of Iowa's most distinguished Civil War veterans, a hero of Fort Donelson and of Shiloh. The son did much to maintain the memory of his father's character and prestige. For several years he with James B. Weaver, Jr. and P. J. Mills, sons of three colonels of the Second Iowa Infantry, General Tuttle, General James B. Weaver, and Colonel Noah W. Mills, on each returning February 15, the anniversary of the charge on Fort Donelson, invited all the surviving members of the Second Iowa Infantry to a banquet. This was discontinued only a few years ago when the last survivors of the regiment had passed on.

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BENJAMIN FRANKLIN OSBORN was born in Westville, Indiana, July 17, 1854, and died in a hospital in Carroll, Iowa, December 27, 1932. Burial was at Rippey, Iowa. His parents were William and Charlotte (Long) Osborn. He received his high school and academic instruction in Indiana and came with his widowed mother and the family to a farm near Perry, Iowa, in 1870. He attended Iowa Business College in Des Moines for a time, and entered Des Moines University from which he graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1876, and some years later received the degree of M. A., from the same institution. For one year he was in the grain and stock business in Perry, but took up the study of medicine and pharmacy and in 1878 established a drug store at Rippey which he ran over fifty-four years, or until his death. In the early years he not only put up medicine, but acted as dentist, veterinarian, and embalmer and funeral director holding state certificates for each of these vocations. He was mayor of Rippey at different times, was a member of Greene County Board of Supervisors from 1883 for several years, was a member of the Board of Regents of the State University of Iowa from 1891 to 1896; and a member of the Board of Trustees of Iowa State Normal School, Cedar Falls, from 1902 to 1909. He was an active Republican and attended many party conventions as well as other conventions, was a charter member of the Iowa Pharmaceutical Society, and a member of the Iowa Academy of Science. One of the many fine things he did for his community was to manage for years the Tri-county Old Settlers Association which met every summer in a grove near the corners of Boone and Greene

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