

lieutenant and remained in military service until honorably discharged in June, 1865. For the first few years after the Civil War he was engaged in farming and teaching, until called to fill various official positions. Among the more important of these positions were those of county superintendent of public schools, which he occupied for four years, county auditor for a period of six years, and state senator for eight years. He was elected to the Senate in 1891 as a Democrat and began his service in the Twenty-fourth General Assembly and continued through the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-seventh. Among his colleagues in the Senate he was recognized as a man of sound judgment, marked integrity, and sterling worth. He was prominent in Masonic circles. His later years, except the last one of his life, were spent in Farmersburg, Iowa, where banking interests claimed his attention.—A. R. S.

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BENJAMIN MCCOY was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, March 22, 1846, and died at Oskaloosa, Iowa, August 24, 1920. He was brought by his parents in 1855, on their removal to Indianapolis, Mahaska County, Iowa. He attended common school and Cornell College. In 1864 he enlisted as a private in Company H, Forty-seventh Iowa Infantry, and was mustered out at Davenport the same year. He was graduated from Cornell College in 1868, taught school, and was employed for some time as a surveyor. In 1871 he entered the law office of Seevers & Cutts as a student and was admitted to the bar the following year. He then removed to Sigourney and engaged in the practice of law as a member of the firm of Andrews & McCoy. In 1874 he returned to Oskaloosa and joined with J. B. Bolton as Bolton & McCoy. In 1876 he became city solicitor of Oskaloosa. In 1883 he was elected senator and was re-elected four years later, serving in the Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third general assemblies where he took an active part in the enactment of the important legislation of that period. He served as a district judge in the Sixth Judicial District from 1894 to 1898. On leaving the bench he associated himself in the practice with his two sons, John N. and Hugh B., which he continued until shortly before his death. He was a man of ability and was popular because of his many good qualities.

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HAMLIN H. FREER was born at Ellsworth, Trumbull County, Ohio, September 9, 1845, and died at Mount Vernon, Iowa, August 26, 1920. In 1855 he emigrated with his parents to Illinois, and in 1856 to Iowa. The son of a Methodist preacher, after coming to Iowa his boyhood was spent at Le Claire, Camanche, Tipton, Independence, and Vinton, as his father's pastorates changed. He was graduated with the degree of B. S. from Cornell College in 1869, served one year as principal of schools at Chariton, and then went to Cornell College as a teacher in the academy. From then his entire life was spent at Cornell, although he re-

ceived better financial offers from other institutions. From 1872 to 1887 he was principal of the Preparatory and Normal Department, and from 1887 to 1902 was professor of science and the art of teaching and of political economy. In 1878 he obtained from the college the degree of M. S., in 1880 that of A. B., and in 1883 that of A. M., while in 1911 the college conferred on him the degree of LL. D.. In 1902 he was made dean of the faculty and held the David Joyce professorship of political economy and sociology until his retirement in 1919. He was acting president of the college in 1914 and 1915. He was one of the leading educators of the state and was president of the Iowa State Teachers' Association in 1891. He was a useful citizen, taking an active interest in public affairs, town, state, and nation, and was, withal, a Christian gentleman.

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CHARLES EDWIN STALCOP was born in Minnesota, September 9, 1858, and died in Des Moines, Iowa, December 22, 1920. He attended common school, was graduated from Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, and came to Iowa in 1881. He taught school, was graduated from the Law Department of Drake University in 1884, and became a resident of Sac County, and engaged in teaching there. In 1889 he acquired the *Sac County News*, published at Early, and in 1891 was elected county superintendent of schools. He was re-elected two years later, and served from 1892 to 1896. In the noted campaign of 1896 he delivered many speeches in support of the Republican party, and won recognition as an able speaker. In 1897 he was elected representative and was re-elected two years later, serving in the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth general assemblies. For a few years he practiced law in Sac City, being in partnership with Charles E. Lane, and was active in the anti-saloon litigation that put the saloons out of Sac County. In 1902 he bought the *Brooklyn Chronicle* and edited it for some years. He was much interested in the Brotherhood of American Yeomen and several years previously had assisted materially in writing its ritual. He became a member of its Supreme Auditing Committee and disposed of his newspaper, removed to Des Moines, the headquarters of the association, and for several years of his later life he gave his entire time to its interest, visiting local lodges, lecturing, and acting as vice-president.

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WILLIAM POLLOCK CRUMBACKER was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, December 20, 1857, and died at Independence, Iowa, May 14, 1920. He attended common school at Antrim, Guernsey County, Ohio, and from 1876 to 1878, an academy in Philadelphia, then entered the Medical Department of the University of Cincinnati and was graduated therefrom in 1882 with the degree of M. D. He practiced medicine two years with his father, who was a physician at Antrim, then entered the Ohio State Hospital at Athens as an assistant physician. He had specialized in

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