

## NOTABLE DEATHS.

DR. ELBERT WARREN CLARK was born in Vermont, February 11, 1842, and was of Scotch-American parentage. He came to Illinois when twelve years old, and acquired his general education in the country district school and in the high school at Kewanee. He graduated from Rush Medical College in February, 1871, and located in Grinnell, where he practiced medicine constantly until he died on February 16, 1910. He is survived by a worthy and faithful companion, also by E. W. Clark, Jr., a merchant in Grinnell. Dr. Clark was not only an excellent physician and surgeon, but a broad-minded philanthropist, an active and generous citizen, a statesman, a Christian gentleman. He was elected five times as a member of the city council of Grinnell. For six years he was president of the school board. He had been a trustee of Grinnell College since 1898, rendering faithful service as a member of the executive committee. He served as a trustee of the Stewart Public Library of the town and was mayor of Grinnell for four years, during which time great improvements in the way of sewers and water works were installed. At the meeting of the State Medical Society in Cedar Rapids in 1907 Dr. Clark presided. He was a lifelong Republican, casting his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln, whom he went a long way to hear deliver a campaign speech; he voted for every Republican candidate for president since that time. His party called him to serve first as a Representative from Poweshiek county in the Thirty-first General Assembly, then elected him in 1906 to the state Senate from the twelfth district. As a lawmaker, in his quiet way, he exhibited marked wisdom and diplomacy. He rarely missed a session during the three meetings of the General Assembly which he attended, although professional duties required him to spend all of his Sundays and many mid-week nights at home. Although from time to time this good man had various troublesome ailments, and twice at least in later years sustained serious injuries to his chest, so that he often suffered severely and dangerously with tachycardia, no man used time and opportunity to better advantage than did Dr. Clark. In Germany they have a custom of honoring their scientific men: Throughout the land one may see the statues of medical men alongside of great heroes and military leaders, adorning public places. The life of Dr. Clark was a complete success. The town of Grinnell can do nothing to give character and finish to its park, which lies opposite the home of its founder, and which has been crossed thousands of times by the subject of this sketch, better than to place in it statues of J. B. Grinnell and of E. W. Clark. (GERSHOM H. HILL, M. D., in Iowa Medical Journal, March 15, 1910.)

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HENRY HOFFMAN TRIMBLE was born in Rush county, Indiana, May 7, 1827; he died at Keokuk, Iowa, January 9, 1910. He attended school at Woodsfield, Ohio; Franklin, Indiana; Indiana State University, and at Asbury, now De Pauw University, from which he graduated in 1847. He was a volunteer in the Fifth

Indiana regiment of infantry, and served one year in the war with Mexico. After returning to Indiana he taught school in Shelbyville and studied law in the office of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks. He removed to Bloomfield, Iowa, and there was admitted to the bar in 1850. The same year, and also in 1852, he was elected county attorney of Davis county. He was a Democrat of the old school, was nominated and elected state senator in 1856. In 1861 he took a leading part in the organization of the Third Iowa Cavalry of which he was made Lieutenant-Colonel. In a desperate charge at Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862, he received a wound in the face, the effects of which obliged him to resign his command. He was elected to the district bench after his return and recovery, serving four years. He was an unsuccessful candidate of the Democratic party for judge of the Supreme Court in 1865, as he was for Congress against Samuel R. Curtis in 1858, and against William Loughridge in 1872. He was a delegate at large to the National Democratic Convention in St. Louis in 1876, when Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks were nominated for President and Vice-President. He was a delegate at the convention of 1880 which nominated Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, and in 1884 was a delegate at large to the convention which nominated Grover Cleveland. He was unanimously nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa in 1879. He promoted the construction of the railroad which is now the Wabash line from Bloomfield to Ottumwa, and in 1878 became attorney for the Burlington road, serving with peculiar ability for the remainder of his very active life. In 1881 he was made general attorney for the road, and the next year removed to Keokuk, where his residence thereafter remained. He was a famous trial lawyer. Among his achievements are judgments in some of the most famous criminal battles in the history of southeastern Iowa. He was successful in his connection with the noted Andrew J. Davis will case in the courts of Butte, Montana. He was a large landowner, was the president of a number of banking institutions and the promoter of fine stock breeding. He was of spare build, tall, and in his later years apparently frail. In conserving his health, he resolved his habits into an almost mechanical system of outdoor exercise, and thus he considered that he preserved and prolonged both his physical and mental powers much beyond the period when both might have been expected to have broken. He delighted in the open fields and was a champion with dog and gun. He was a member of the Beta Theta Pi in his college days, and of the Masonic Order.

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WILLIAM F. BRANNAN was born in Washington, D. C., September 24, 1824; he died at Muscatine, Iowa, February 12, 1910. His parents were John and Mary (McLeod) Brannan, natives of Ireland. He received his early education at McLeod's Academy, continuing there after entering the office of the *Globe* as an apprentice at the age of sixteen. In 1843 he removed to Hagerstown, Maryland, near which place he taught in the public schools and later as a tutor in private families. Here he began the study of law, and in 1846 was admitted to the bar. He became a partner in the *Hagerstown Mail*, editing that paper until his appointment as auditor of the court of chancery in 1853. He removed to Muscatine, Iowa, in 1855, and

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