

agriculture than any other one man in Congress during his time. He was highly regarded by the membership of the House regardless of party lines. When Mr. Haugen was in the office of county treasurer at Northwood he became interested in banking and for years was president of banks at Northwood and Kensett. He also added largely to his land properties both in northern Iowa and in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

JAMES CUTLER MILLIMAN was born in Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New York, January 28, 1847, and died in Santa Monica, California, July 21, 1933. His parents were Francis and Emily (Hunt) Milliman. Owing to the death of his mother he went when nine years old to live on a farm where for four years he worked for his board and clothes. Later he received small wages. In March, 1864, he tried to enlist in the Union Army but was rejected because of his youth, but in September of the same year he was accepted and became a member of Company E, Forty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry. At the siege of Petersburg he was shot through the elbow, which necessitated the amputation of his arm. He received his discharge December 28, 1864, and in January, 1865, he with his father and four brothers removed to Harrison Township, Harrison County, Iowa. The next two years he spent as a student in the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, and the following two years teaching school in Harrison County. The fall of 1868 he was elected county recorder, running on the Republican ticket, and served in that position eight years. In September, 1876, he with A. L. Harvey established the Harrison County Bank at Logan. April 1, 1879, he sold his interest in the bank and for the next four years he gave his time principally to real estate business, except for one year he was at Council Bluffs in a wholesale farm machinery enterprise. In 1884 he joined with Almon Stern in Logan in real estate, abstract, brokerage, and insurance business, which connection continued until 1907. In 1893 he was elected representative and served in the Twenty-fifth General Assembly. In 1897 he was elected lieutenant governor, and was re-elected two years later, serving the four years of Governor's Shaw's administration. Among his many activities was his work as an auctioneer, for years crying farm sales. For many years he was active in the Grand Army of the Republic and was commander of the Department of Iowa for the year 1908-09. He served several terms as mayor of Logan. His loyalty to his community was shown in a great many ways, one being the gift to the town of a wooded tract of thirty acres, known as Milliman Hill. Although his declining years were spent in California, he retained his citizenship at Logan, voting by absent ballot.

EDWARD MICHAEL CARR was born in Cattaraugus County, New York, June 28, 1850, and died in Manchester, Iowa, July 21, 1933. The body was placed in the private mausoleum in Oakland Cemetery, Manchester. His parents were John and Anna (Kane) Carr. In 1856 the family removed to near Lamont, Buchanan County, Iowa. He attended public

schools in that locality and Independence High School, taught rural common schools, and then entered the Law School of the State University of Iowa from which he was graduated in 1872. He began practice in Manchester and continued it until about two years before his death, or for fifty-nine years, attaining honored distinction in his profession. In 1875 he purchased an interest in the *Manchester Democrat* and was one of its editors throughout the remainder of his life. He assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Manchester, was president for three years of the Oneida and Manchester Railroad, and was connected with many business concerns of his home city. For several years in early life he was a member of the Iowa National Guard, being commissioned captain of Company C, Fourth Infantry, on March 18, 1877, and commissioned judge advocate with the rank of major May 19, 1879. He actively supported the Democratic party. In 1896 he was permanent chairman of the state convention that selected delegates to the national convention. He was secretary of the state committee in 1896 and 1897, and was also a member of the committee from 1896 to 1902. In 1904 he was a delegate at large to the national convention, and was chairman of the delegation. In 1906 he was nominated by his party for justice of the Supreme Court of the state. He served as postmaster at Manchester from March, 1915, to March, 1922, when he voluntarily resigned. Among the varied activities of this useful citizen was his help in the movement that resulted in the establishment of the Backbone State Park near Manchester.

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GEORGE H. WOODSON was born of slave parents in Wytheville, Virginia, December 15, 1865. He died in Des Moines, Iowa, July 7, 1933, and was buried in Glendale Cemetery, Des Moines, with both masonic and military honors. His grandfather served in the Revolutionary War and his father was killed in the Civil War. His mother also having died in his infancy, he was reared by an aunt, Mrs. T. Sheffey, by whom he was sent to Petersburg Normal University at Petersburg, Virginia, which graduated him with the A. B. degree in 1890. Soon thereafter he enlisted and served for three years in the Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry. After his honorable discharge he entered the Law College of Howard University, Washington, D. C., where he received his LL.B. degree in 1896. He came to Iowa thereafter and located at the mining town of Muchakinock, Mahaska County, then the largest Negro community in the state. About 1900 this community was abandoned when he located for a while in Oskaloosa, then followed the mining community to Buxton, Monroe County. When this community was abandoned about 1918, he removed to Des Moines where he remained in the practice with the exception of about ten years that he was deputy collector of U. S. customs. While residing in Mahaska County he was made vice president of the Mahaska County Bar Association and was also nominated by the Republican party as county attorney. While residing in Monroe County he was nominated by the Republicans as candidate for state representative, being the only Negro ever nominated for either of these offices in Iowa. In 1926 Presi-

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