

then studied in Grand Seminary, Montreal, Canada, and was ordained a priest in 1901. Then for two years he served as curate to churches at Rockwell and at Monti, Buchanan County. Entering the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., in less than a year he was called to New York for mission work and from there to the Dubuque diocese for mission work. For twelve years he conducted missions and gave lectures. In 1915 he became pastor of St. Patrick's church in Cedar Rapids, and in 1919 was consecrated bishop of Des Moines. He was president of the Board of Trustees of Des Moines Catholic College, a fourth degree Knight of Columbus and a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters. During the time he was bishop of Des Moines he made extensive improvements on the cathedral property, erected a new rectory, developed new parishes and cultivated and made better understanding between Catholics and non-Catholics. The Passionist order located their monastery on the Merle Hay road near Des Moines during his tenure of office. He was noted for his interest in relief and social work, and combined a missionary spirit with good administrative ability.

---

JOSEPH SCHUYLER LONG was born in Marshalltown, Iowa, January 1, 1869, and died at his home at the Iowa School for the Deaf, Council Bluffs, October 30, 1933. Burial was in Riverside Cemetery, Marshalltown. His parents were William and Lucy Catherine Perry Long. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Marshalltown. Childhood injuries and meningitis deprived him of his hearing when he was about twelve years old, but he retained his speech perfectly throughout his life. As a student he entered the Iowa School for the Deaf and was graduated in 1883 in the first graduating class of that institution. The fall of the same year he entered Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., completed the course with honors and received the degree of B. A. In 1889 he became an instructor in the Wisconsin School for the Deaf and boys' athletic director, remaining there eleven years, and in 1901 accepted the position of a teacher in the Iowa School for the Deaf, the following year was made active principal, and in 1908 principal, and remained so to be until his death. From 1901 to 1923 he edited *The Iowa Hawkeye*, a small paper published by the school. He contributed many professional papers, especially to the *American Annals of the Deaf*. For ten years or more he was on the staff of the *Council Bluffs Nonpareil* as a proof reader, as a writer of special articles, and sometimes as an editorial writer. In 1909 he published *Out of the Silence*, a book of verse, and in 1910 *The Sign Language*.

---

AUGUST HENRY BERGMAN was born on a farm eight miles north of Newton, Iowa, and died in Newton November 2, 1933. Burial was at Newton Union Cemetery. His parents were William and Louisa Bergman. He was graduated from rural public school and in 1890 from Capital City Commercial College, Des Moines. The same year he engaged in the implement business in Newton. In 1893 he became a partner in

the manufacturing of the Parsons band cutter and self feeder Co. In 1900 he entered the washing machine manufacturing business and became president of the One Minute Manufacturing Company, now the One Minute Washer Company. He was also interested in banking and in 1925 was made president of the then First National Bank of Newton. He was the owner of several farms in Jasper County. His large business activities and responsibilities did not prevent him from having an interest in civic affairs. In 1922 he was elected senator and was re-elected in 1926, and served inclusively from the Fortieth to the Forty-third general assemblies. He soon attained large influence in the assembly. He introduced the first bill, which became a law, creating the gasoline tax. The subjects to which he gave most attention were roads, banking and agriculture. During his last two sessions he was chairman of the Committee on Banks and Banking. He was prominently mentioned in connection with the governorship in 1930, but had commenced a campaign for reelection to the Senate when he was stricken with paralysis, which eventually took his life.

---

ORSON GIDEON REEVE was born in New Lyme, Ashtabula County, Ohio, July 4, 1846, and died in Hampton, Iowa, May 3, 1932. His parents were James Baldwin Reeve and Adaline (Riggs) Reeve. The family removed to Franklin County, Iowa, in 1853, Mr. Reeve having preceded them in the fall of 1852, becoming the first white settler of the county. The homestead was established about six miles southeast of the present town of Hampton, in what is now Reeve Township. Orson G. was reared in the farm home of his parents. He enlisted in Company G, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, June 15, 1863, underwent two years of arduous military service and was mustered out at Macon, Georgia, August 13, 1865. Returning home, he became a farmer, which vocation he continued in Reeve Township until 1913, when he retired and removed to Hampton. During his residence on the farm he held several township offices and in 1912 was elected representative to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative Frank A. Thayer, and served during the latter portion of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly.

---

ROBERT H. SPENCE was born in Henry County, Illinois, April 15, 1852, and died at Mount Ayr, Iowa, October 7, 1933. At the age of nineteen he was with his parents as they removed to Ringgold County, Iowa. His boyhood was spent in the country and he early began teaching country schools. He was graduated from the College of Law of the State University of Iowa in 1875 and the same year began practice at Mount Ayr which he continued until a few weeks before his death. During that fifty-eight years he was in turn associated in partnership with R. F. Askern, I. W. Keller, R. C. Henry, Albert I. Smith, and for the last twenty years with H. C. Beard. For four years, 1889-92, he was county attorney of Ringgold County. He was active in state politics, but not a candidate for office. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in

Copyright of Annals of Iowa is the property of State of Iowa, by & through the State Historical Society of Iowa and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use.