THOMAS WILSON was born in New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., July 18, 1832; he died in Washington, D. C., May 4, 1902. He received only a common school education when he started out to make his own way in the world, at first as an apprentice in Salem, O., to learn carriage making. Two years later he returned to New Brighton, remaining with his parents and working at his trade until he attained his majority. Coming west he served as a journeyman carriage maker in St. Louis, Mo., Troy, Ill., and elsewhere, finally settling in Marietta, Marshall county, where he followed his trade for some years, his principal work being the making of heavy plows used for breaking new prairie land. He was chosen deputy clerk of the district court and served in this capacity for some years, during which time he turned his attention to law, reading Blackstone and Kent after the day's work. He completed his law studies in the office of Finch & Crocker in Des Moines, after which he was admitted to the bar. He practiced for some time in Marietta with considerable success. He took an active part in the famous contest between Marietta and Marshalltown, which was one of the most vigorously prosecuted county-seat fights that ever occurred in Iowa, the contending parties at one time coming very near bloodshed. Marshalltown finally won the victory, which completely wiped out the pretensions and ambitions of Marietta. At the beginning of the civil war he assisted in raising Co. A, 2d Iowa Cavalry, of which Hon. W. P. Hepburn was the captain. Hepburn was soon promoted to lieutenant-colonel when Wilson became captain of the company. He served with his regiment until September, 1864, when, having been mustered out with the brevet rank of colonel, he went to Washington for the purpose of adjusting his accounts with the government in connection with the service. From this time forward Washington continued to be his home. For a long time he had a large practice before the court of claims and the United States supreme court. He retired from his profession in 1881, when he was appointed consul to Ghent, Belgium. After a few years he was transferred to Nantes, and afterwards to Nice. He had for many years before going to Europe taken great interest in the study of archæology, having explored many prehistoric mounds in the vicinity of his birthplace. He continued his studies and investigations in this direction during the time he was in Europe. Upon his return to this country he was appointed curator of archæology in the Smithsonian Institution. Since he gave his attention to the study of archæology he has written several books which have been published under the auspices of the U. S. National Museum, among which the following may be mentioned: "A Study of Prehistoric Anthropology," (1888); "Results of an Inquiry as to the Existence of Man in North America During the Paleolithic Period of the Stone Age," (1888); "Criminal Anthropology" (1890); "Primitive Industry," (1892); "Minute Stone Implements from India," (1892); "The Swastika, the Earliest Known Symbol," (1895); "Prehistoric Art, or the Origin of Art as Manifested in the Works of Prehistoric Man," (1897), and "Arrowpoints, Spearheads and Knives of Prehistoric Time," (1898). Col. Wilson made a success of everything he ever undertook. He was an excellent mechanic, a good lawyer, a soldier who made a proud record in active service, and he won a high place among the scientific men of America. He took an active interest in the Historical Department of Iowa, and had made to its collections several important additions.

LUCIEN L. AINSWORTH was born in New Woodstock, New York, June 21, 1831; he died in West Union, Fayette county, Iowa, April 19, 1902. Mr. Ainsworth received his education in the public schools of New York and the Oneida Conference seminary at Cazenovia, N. Y. Studying law, he was admitted to the bar in Madison county, N. Y., in 1854. In 1855 he came to Belvidere, Ill., whence after a few months of practice he removed

to West Union, which was afterwards his home. During the civil war he recruited a company and was commissioned captain of Co. C, 6th Iowa Cavalry, Jan. 31, 1863. He took part during the following year in the campaign against the Indians, and was mustered out with his regiment at Sioux City, Oct. 7, 1865. He was elected to the State senate in 1859, where he served four years. As a member of the judiciary committee he bore an important part in the revision of the laws. In 1871 he was chosen a representative in the 14th general assembly, where he again served on the judiciary committee which prepared the Code of 1873. The following year he was elected to congress from the Third Iowa district, serving one term, declining a renomination. Mr. Ainsworth was well known throughout the State as an able lawyer, a genial, excellent gentleman, and a man of many friends.

Col. Elliott Shurtz died at the Soldiers' Home in Marshalltown, April 12, 1902. He was a native of Ohio, and at the time of his death was 74 years of age. He enlisted from his native state and served through the Mexican war with credit. At the outbreak of the rebellion he went to the front with Co. H, 13th Iowa Infantry, of which he was lieutenant. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, in which he bore a very active part, and was so severely wounded that he had to retire from the service for a time. Upon his recovery, he raised and organized Co. I, 8th Iowa Cavalry, and returned to the front as its captain. He participated in the memorable Atlanta campaign, in which he was wounded and taken prisoner. A portion of one hand was shot away. After his return from the front he resided in Marshalltown until his death. General Grant appointed him postmaster of that city during his first term as president, in which position Col. Shurtz remained for twelve years. He served also as a member of the city council. Few men of his rank in the Union army came out of it with a prouder record. At his final muster-out he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel.

Talton E. Clark was born in Nicholasville, Ky., Oct. 18, 1845; he died in Los Angeles, Cal., April 20, 1902. In 1854 his parents settled in Missouri, where he passed his boyhood. When the war broke out his family removed to Nebraska. In 1867 he came to Clarinda, where his father had charge of the Presbyterian church. In 1868 he entered the law office of Col. Wm. P. Hepburn and in 1870 was admitted to the bar. For thirty-five years he has been a resident of Clarinda and a recognized leader of the bar of southwestern Iowa. As a pleader, and in his power over a jury, his success was remarkable. For eight years he represented the Fremont-Page district in the State senate, serving in the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d general assemblies. His legislative record was a brilliant one. He was an earnest advocate of temperance and sustained the prohibitory law. Senator Clark was an eloquent speaker, with a droll humor that gave him great power over audiences. For years he had been a member of the school board and was always interested in the cause of education.

Israel Anderson was born in Greene county, Pa., Feb. 28, 1815; he died in Keokuk, Iowa, June 25, 1902. He came to Van Buren county, Iowa, in 1837 but after 1840 resided in Keokuk. At the time of his death he was the oldest settler of Lee county. In 1849 he was elected sheriff, serving for two years. In 1858 he made a trip by wagon to Pike's Peak. When the war broke out he was mustered into service as captain of Co. C, Third Iowa Cavalry, and served until 1863, when he was severely wounded. On returning home he was again elected sheriff. At the end of his term he started in a small way the business now well known as the Anderson Canning works. Captain Anderson was a natural soldier, fond of adventure

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