

chair in Bowdoin College, Maine, but resigned and removed to Washington, D. C., in 1875, where he has performed the greater part of his scientific life-work. Although they there made a settled home they always regarded themselves as Iowans, and greatly delighted to meet their Iowa friends where their later lot had been cast. Mrs. White was a woman of unusually clear and practical intelligence, a devoted Christian of unwavering faith from her girlhood; active in church and charitable work. She was long a member of the relief committee of the Associated Charities of Washington, showing rare judgment and efficiency in the work, and relinquishing it only because of failing strength. But her chief characteristic was shown in the quiet and judicious performance of domestic duties and her faithful devotion to her family and friends. Dr. and Mrs. White celebrated their golden wedding nearly four years before her death. A few years earlier they made together an extended foreign tour, embracing Egypt and the Holy Land with special reference to her bible studies. Eight children were born to them, all in Iowa, six of whom survive her, namely, Dr. James A. White of Portland, Oregon; Charles E. White of Madison, Wis.; Herbert C. White of Beatrice, Neb.; Dr. Leonard A. White of Washington; Gertrude, wife of Herbert J. Browne of Washington, and Marian White, a teacher in the Washington high school. This intelligent and gifted family are remembered in great kindness by the old residents of Burlington and Iowa City.

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GEORGE CARTER TICHENOR was born in Shelbyville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1838; he died in New York City, July 12, 1902. Mr. Tichenor settled in Des Moines shortly before the civil war, entering quite actively into politics as a democrat. In the second year of the war he was appointed adjutant of the 39th Iowa Infantry and went to the front. He was, however, soon given an appointment on the staff of Gen. G. M. Dodge, with whom he continued throughout the war. In 1865 President Lincoln promoted him to major and A. D. C. He was mustered out of the service with the brevet rank of colonel. During the war his bravery, activity, ready resources and wonderful adaptation to the military service, made him an especial favorite with Gen. G. M. Dodge. He returned to Des Moines at the close of the war, and a couple of years later was appointed postmaster of the capital city. Four years later he was reappointed, but retired shortly afterward to be succeeded by James S. Clarkson. He went over to Chicago in 1873, where he engaged in business, but the failure of a bank in 1878 left him penniless. It was then that he entered the broad arena of politics and national usefulness. President Hayes appointed him to a special agency in the treasury department, after which he was connected with that branch of the government to the end of his life. He was an influential and most earnest supporter of John Sherman for the presidency. Later he was appointed a member of the U. S. board of general appraisers under the treasury department, with headquarters in New York city. One of his associates was Col. Charles H. Ham, formerly one of the widely known leader-writers on *The Chicago Tribune* and *Inter Ocean*. At one time he was assistant secretary of the treasury. Mr. James S. Clarkson and Major William H. Fleming paid high tributes to the memory of this Iowa man whose life was full of activity and usefulness.

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ISAAC COOPER was born at Cooperstown, N. Y., February 18, 1813; he died at Lake Tahoe, Cal., August 13, 1902. This well-known pioneer of Des Moines and Polk county was a nephew of James Fenimore Cooper, the illustrious American novelist. He remained at home until 1845, when he came to Iowa, settling on a claim on Four Mile Creek near Des Moines. The country was then new, still occupied by the Indians, and troops were stationed at the junction of the Des Moines river with "the Raccoon

Fork". Mr. Cooper at once became most active and enterprising in the work of opening up the new settlement. It is recorded that he was the proprietor of the first threshing machine, and a partner in the first reaper, that were brought to this section of central Iowa. He was also one of the leading contractors and builders of those early years—a useful, public spirited citizen, who became a large factor in founding the capital city. Aside from these characteristics, he was personally popular, enjoying the esteem and confidence of the early settlers. He removed to California some years ago, where he resided up to the time of his death. He is survived by three children—Mrs. F. M. Hubbell and Mrs. W. H. Ginn of Des Moines, Iowa, and Mr. Fenimore Cooper of Oleta, California. Mr. Cooper's remains were brought to Des Moines for interment with the other members of his family. His funeral was largely attended by the surviving early settlers of Polk county.

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Mrs. L. J. CHURCH was born in Richland county, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1828; she died at Blaine, in the State of Washington, Aug. 19, 1902. She was one of the well known early settlers of Hamilton county, Iowa, and was a woman of much force of character and great amiability, an especial favorite with the pioneers. She was married to the late William L. Church some time prior to 1855. They came to Springfield (now Jackson), Minn., in 1856, a few months prior to the Indian raid upon the settlements at Spirit and Okoboji Lakes. After that affair the Indians went to Springfield where they besieged the few settlers who had assembled in the house of J. B. Thomas for defense. A statement of that affair, with the attempted flight of the settlers towards the south, was given in THE ANNALS for October, 1898, as stated by Mrs. Church. She fired at one of the Indians, who was seen to fall, and there can be little doubt that she killed him. The Indians then withdrew and the little band of white people started south at midnight with only an ox team. Their march was one of excessive toil and exposure and they could hardly have survived the inclement weather had they not been met the next day by the rescue party from the Spirit Lake Expedition. The flight of these refugees was one of the most thrilling episodes of that affair. (See ANNALS OF IOWA, 3d series, Vol. III, pp. 546-8.)

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LEVI L. HOAG was born in Greene county, N. Y., April 10, 1830; he died at West Vienna, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1901. He removed to Iowa in March, 1855, residing in Scott and Cedar counties until the beginning of the war of the Rebellion. He enlisted in Company C of the Twenty-fourth Iowa Volunteers, and became the color bearer of the regiment. He began to keep a brief journal of the movements and doings of the regiment from the day it left camp at Muscatine for the seat of war. He made an entry in his diary *every day* until the regiment was mustered out of service at the close of the war. Every camp, march, skirmish, and battle is therein recorded. He carried the flag in every one of its twenty battles, and strangely escaped the flying bullets. He was always on duty and was esteemed one of the best and bravest soldiers of that famous command. He was in all respects a fine type of the Iowa soldiers who won imperishable renown for our State. His war diary has been of inestimable service to the historians of the Twenty-fourth and other regiments of the brigade, in fixing dates; and has been present as a valuable reference at some of the regimental reunions. We understand that this rare manuscript will come to the Iowa Historical Department at no distant day.

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JOHN WHITTEN was born at Business Corner, Van Buren county, Iowa, Aug. 4, 1842; he died at Farmington, Iowa, Sept. 7, 1902. He remained at home with his parents until the breaking out of the civil war, when he en-

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