

of Algona College which position he filled until 1875. He served as pastor of the Methodist Church at Cambridge and at Boonesboro from 1875 to 1877, having been ordained a minister of the Methodist Church in 1858. In 1879 he returned to Indianola and the next year became editor of the *Indianola Herald*, continuing in that capacity until 1886. From 1886 to 1892 he traveled as correspondent for the *Chicago Inter Ocean*. In 1893 he received from the Government the appointment of consul to the port of Copenhagen, Denmark. In 1900 he was advanced to the position of United States consul at Sydney, Australia, where he remained for eight years, when he was sent with similar duties to Sandakan, North Borneo. He was on six months' leave of absence from this post of consular duty at the time of his death.

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WILLIAM HARVEY BROWN was born at Des Moines, August 22, 1862; he died at Salisbury, Rhodesia, South Africa, April 5, 1913. He was educated in the public schools of Des Moines and the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, Kansas, where he took the degree of B.Sc. In 1886 he joined W. T. Hornaday in an expedition to Montana to secure skins and skeletons of the American bison. Subsequently he entered the Natural History Department of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. In 1889 he was appointed naturalist on a scientific expedition sent to Angola by the United States Government. After a short time spent on the west coast of Africa he went to Cape Town and in 1890 joined the British South Africa Company Pioneer Corps, formed by Cecil Rhodes, and with it went to Mashonaland, participating in all the hardships endured by the pioneers in that country and continuing his work as a naturalist. Many specimens collected by him were sent to the Smithsonian Institution while others are to be found in the Cape Town Museum. He took part in the Matabele war in 1893 and assisted in quelling the Mashonaland rebellion, in which he was quite severely wounded. He revisited America and in 1899 published his book, "On the South African Frontier." He returned to Africa and settled on a farm five miles from Salisbury, and devoted himself mainly to farming and agricultural matters. He was actively interested in the public affairs of Salisbury, serving at various times as member of the Chamber of Mines, Chamber of Commerce, Salisbury Municipal Council, as Mayor and later as member for the Salisbury division in the Legislative Council. He also took a prominent part in the Mashonaland Farmers' Association, the Rhodesia Agricultural Union and Rhodesia Agricultural and Horticultural Societies.

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JACOB RICH was born in New York City, December 18, 1832; he died at Dubuque, Iowa, September 11, 1913. His early education was received in Philadelphia. He removed to the West in 1856 and spent some months in Dubuque. He located in Buchanan county where he commenced the publication of the *Quasqueton Guardian* which in 1858 he removed to Independence and continued its publication as the *Buchanan County Guardian* until 1865, serving also part of that time as postmaster of Independence. In 1864 he was chief clerk of the House of Representatives in the Tenth General Assembly. In 1865 he went to Washington as clerk of the naval committee of the United States Senate, and remained there until 1869. After spending a year in travel abroad, he purchased a half interest in the *Dubuque*

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