

NOTABLE DEATHS

HENRY RICKEL was born in Richland County, Ohio, August 16, 1835, and died at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, June 18, 1925. His parents were Samuel and Barbara (Smith) Rickel. They removed with their family to Springfield, Illinois, in 1839, a few years later to Galena, Illinois, and in 1849 to Elkader, Iowa. Henry learned the cabinetmaking trade of his father. He attended school in the frontier neighborhoods in which they lived, and also a select school at West Union conducted by J. E. Cooke. In 1856 he engaged in hardware business at West Union, and later in the book and stationery business. In 1860 he was lured by the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak, Colorado, into making an overland trip to that region. After returning from it he began the study of law at West Union with L. L. Ainsworth, later congressman from the Third Iowa district. In 1862 he helped Mr. Ainsworth raise Company C, Sixth Iowa Cavalry, enlisted, and was mustered in January 31, 1863, and commissioned second lieutenant of the company. Ill health compelled him to resign in June, 1864, when he resumed his law studies, reading in the office of William McClintock, with whom he formed a partnership on his admission to the bar in 1866. Later he had as partner for a time W. V. Allen, who was afterward a United States senator from Nebraska, and also W. E. Fuller, later a congressman from the Fourth Iowa district. He served as mayor of West Union and in 1877 was elected representative and served in the Seventeenth General Assembly. In 1878 he removed to Cedar Rapids and practiced his profession there continuously until his death, being associated first with A. W. West and A. V. Eastman, and later at different times with John T. Stoneman, E. H. Crocker, and P. W. Tourtellot. He was a lawyer of ability, and a business man of varied interests. He was active in the prohibition cause during the years when that struggle was dominant.

CHARLES LEE EARLY was born in Brown County, Ohio, July 27, 1854, and died at Sac City, Iowa, August 5, 1924. He was a son of David Watson and Sarah Jane Hook Early. He received his education in common school, in Bentonville Normal College, and in Ohio Wesleyan University. He taught school in Brown and Adams counties, Ohio, for three years, and removed to Sac County, Iowa, in 1876, taught school there one term and then entered the employ of the Sac County Bank, Sac City. From 1878 to 1882 he served as deputy county treasurer. He then formed a partnership with Phil Schaller, as Schaller & Early, the firm operating a real estate and loan business, as well as a bank at Schaller. In 1888 he was elected clerk of the District Court, was re-elected in 1890, and served four years. In 1893 he was elected representative, was re-elected in 1895, and served in the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-sixth Extra general assemblies. He led the fight in

the House against the practice of the railroads granting free passes which resulted a few years later in the passage of the anti-pass legislation. Mr. Early had returned to his real estate and loan business, but in 1906 was appointed postmaster at Sac City by President Roosevelt, and was reappointed in 1910 by President Taft. During the World War he served as county food commissioner, and in other patriotic work. He was a lover of science, a lay astronomer, and an inventor of more than one highly useful instrument, one being a sun clock and locometer. It is claimed for him that he discovered the principle of the adding machine, but that some expert mechanics in Chicago whom he employed to prepare a model stole the principle and obtained the patent.

FRED LAURINE EATON was born at Calais, Vermont, July 10, 1859, and died at Rochester, Minnesota, July 20, 1925. Burial was at Sioux City, Iowa, his residence. His parents were Arthur Gay and Ellen May (Chase) Eaton. He was educated in public (including high) schools of Montpelier, was a clerk and teller of the First National Bank of Montpelier, 1877-81; cashier of the National Bank of Barre, Vermont, 1881-85, and cashier of the First National Bank of Montpelier, 1885-94. He was treasurer of the city of Montpelier several years, and was a colonel on the staff of Governor U. A. Woodbury. In 1894 he removed to Sioux City, Iowa, as secretary of the Credits Commutation Company, an organization formed to readjust the affairs of business concerns that had suffered by the depression of 1893. He soon became secretary-treasurer of the Sioux City Stock Yards Company, and in 1903 its president. He was also vice president of the Live Stock National Bank, president of the Hawkeye Land Company, president of the Sioux City Terminal Railway Company, secretary of the Missouri Bridge Company, president for twenty years of the Interstate Fair at Sioux City, first president of the Sioux City Grain Exchange, first secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and later its president—in fact he was connected with most of the leading financial and business concerns of the city. He was generally regarded as being the city's leader in business development. He was a member of several fraternal orders, was treasurer of the Sioux City Society of Fine Arts, was a member of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution, was a Unitarian, and in politics a Republican.

EMILE MATHIAS HERTERT was born at Eich, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Europe, August 7, 1854, and died at Harlan, Iowa, July 22, 1923. His parents were Mathias and Catherine (Probst) Hertert. After receiving his primary education he entered Beaugard College, near Thionville, Alsace, and finished his education in the agricultural college at Ettelbruck, Luxemburg, in 1870. He immigrated to Luxemburg, Dubuque County, Iowa, in 1872 and in 1878 removed to Shelby County. Here he followed farming until 1884 when he became deputy county auditor, and removed to Harlan. In partnership with his brother, Lucien R. Hertert, in 1887 he entered the land, loan and abstract business

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.