

## Charles Sanderson Medbury

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he became president of the Carnegie Trust Company. Later he was for a time affiliated with a bank in Philadelphia after which he made Washington his home. He took part as a Republican speaker in every presidential campaign from 1896 to 1928, speaking in various sections of the country. He did much lecturing before Chautauqua and other assemblies. Some years ago he published a book, *Vanishing Landmarks*, which attracted general interest. As governor he was a prompt and efficient executive. As secretary of the treasury he administered that great office with credit. When in his prime there were few public speakers who equalled him in ability to entertain and instruct. Clear in statement and in logic, quaint in style and illustration, he taught an old but sound philosophy. He was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was a lay delegate to General Conference in 1888, 1892, 1896, and 1900.

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CHARLES SANDERSON MEDBURY was born in Warren, Ohio, November 19, 1865, and died in Des Moines, Iowa, Sunday, April 24, 1932, at the end of his sermon in his own pulpit. Burial was in Glendale Cemetery, Des Moines. His parents were Sheldon and Melinda (Sanderson) Medbury. He attended public school in Warren and in Cleveland. From 1883 to 1888 he was in fire insurance work in Cleveland, in Erie, Pennsylvania, and in Chicago, filling positions in general offices. He resigned a position with the Royal Insurance Company of England while in Chicago and for a time during 1889 and 1890 was with the *Christian Oracle*, Chicago, and also preached at Crystal Lake, Illinois. He then entered Eureka College, Eureka, Illinois, where he completed his education. He was pastor at El Paso, Illinois, in 1893-96, was ordained a minister by the Church of Christ (Disciples) in 1894, was pastor at Angola, Indiana, 1897-1903, and of the University Church of Christ, Des Moines, from January, 1904, until his death. On coming to Des Moines, besides being the efficient pastor of his own growing congregation, he soon entered into wider activities. From 1905 to 1917 he served as chaplain of Drake University, and was a member of its Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee of that board. The University conferred on him the honorary degree of D. D. in 1910. He was president for some time of the Des Moines Ministerial Association, did his part in public welfare movements, received the *Des Moines Tribune* award for the most distinguished service to his community in 1923, was a member of the Des Moines Inter-Racial Commission, and advocated the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment and helped organize the Allied Forces for Prohibition. He came to be in great demand as a public speaker and went from coast to coast lecturing both for summer Chautauquas and for lyceum bureaus. When in Indiana during the Spanish-American War he was chaplain of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. In 1917 and 1918 he was a lecturer in army camps for the League to Enforce Peace and the Y. M. C. A., and later was a member of the League of Nations Association of

Des Moines. He naturally came to a place of great leadership in his own church, was president of the American Christian Missionary Society at its centennial convention at Pittsburg in 1909, was a member of the Board of Directors of the Christian Board of Publication at Saint Louis, at the time of his death was president of the International Convention of the Disciples of Christ, which is to meet in Indianapolis this year, and was also vice president of the World Convention of the Disciples of Christ which is scheduled to convene in Leicester, England, in 1935. He was an orator of unquestioned power, and his tact, exalted character, unselfishness, love for all mankind and glowing personality, made him a great moral and religious leader.

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GEORGE MELVILLE CHRISTIAN was born in Chicago, Illinois, June 19, 1847, and died in Grinnell, Iowa, May 3, 1932. His parents were David William and Lucy Ann (Patrick) Christian. He attended public school in Chicago and was early thrown on his own resources earning his way at various occupations. When only a boy he acted as news agent on the Rock Island Railway running between Chicago and Kellogg. He took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Davenport, ran a restaurant in Chicago in 1868, became a telegraph operator and in 1870 located at Grinnell as station agent for the Rock Island. Soon thereafter he became part owner of the Grinnell House, and in 1877 purchased the Chapin House, Grinnell, and ran it until 1890. From 1885 to 1888 he leased and operated the big summer hotel at Colfax. He early entered public life, was a member of the Grinnell City Council, and also served as mayor. He was chairman of the Poweshiek County Republican Central Committee, was the Sixth District member of the Republican State Central Committee, and in 1888 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which met in Chicago, was chairman of the finance committee of the Iowa delegation and had charge of the campaign of William B. Allison for the presidential nomination during the sessions of the convention. In 1889 he was appointed assistant superintendent of the railway mail service and in 1890 became a post-office inspector, serving until he became United States marshal for the Southern District of Iowa in May, 1898. He remained marshal until 1906 when he retired from public service. He with his partner, Howard L. Hedrick, operated a chain of hotels, the Allison Hotel at Cedar Rapids, the Lacey at Oskaloosa, the Keokuk at Keokuk, and the Elliott at Des Moines. He retired from active work some years ago and resided at Grinnell. He was held in high esteem as an officer and as a man.

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HARRY CARROLL EVANS was born in Bloomfield, Iowa, July 14, 1858, and died in Des Moines April 13, 1932. Burial was in Glendale Cemetery. His parents were Joseph Vance and Nancy Ellen (Childers) Evans. He attended public school and was one term in Southern Iowa Normal School at Bloomfield. He was editor of the *Bloomfield Democrat* from 1883 to 1890, and four years of that time, 1885 to 1889, was

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