

William Penn Clark

ISSN 0003-4827

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Recommended Citation

"William Penn Clark." *The Annals of Iowa* 6 (1903), 77-78.

Available at: <https://doi.org/10.17077/0003-4827.2921>

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twelve years. Aug. 18, 1862, young Thompson enlisted as a musician in Co. D, 21st Iowa volunteers (Gov. Samuel Merrill's regiment), in which he served three years. He was severely wounded at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, and during that siege was under fire for forty days and nights. Altogether he participated in seven battles, besides skirmishes and minor engagements. After the war he studied law with Woodward & Preston at Elkader, Iowa. He was admitted to the bar in 1873, in which year he removed to Rock Rapids, where he began a very prosperous business career. He opened the first law office in Lyon county, building up a large practice, and gaining a reputation as an able lawyer. In 1877 he organized the Lyon County Bank, which has always been a successful institution. Col. Thompson was an untiring worker in behalf of whatever engaged his attention. Public spirited, patriotic, and earnest in the support of everything which he believed would advance the interest of his town, county or State. He was an influential member of the G. A. R., a charter member and past commander of Dunlap Post, No. 147, which he caused to be named in honor of the lieutenant-colonel of his regiment who was killed at Vicksburg. He became commander of the G. A. R., Department of Iowa, in 1895, and also had the honor to be appointed lieutenant-colonel on the staffs of Governors Larrabee and Jackson. Governor Drake promoted him to the rank of colonel. He was one of the chief promoters of the Vicksburg National Military Park, and chairman of the committee to locate the positions of the various Iowa regiments during the siege. He held prominent positions in the Masonic order, Knights of Pythias, and the Bankers and Bar associations. He was also a life trustee of Iowa College at Grinnell, and a trustee of the Congregational Church at Rock Rapids. During the last two years Col. Thompson's health had been gradually declining. He had made two or three trips to California in the hope that a change of climate might overcome the disease which was rapidly sapping his strength, but received no permanent benefit. In his death northwestern Iowa lost one of its most prominent and useful citizens. His portrait and an elaborate article from his pen may be found in No. 4, Vol. 5, of this series of THE ANNALS.

WILLIAM PENN CLARK was born Oct. 1, 1817, in Baltimore, Md.; he died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 7, 1903. When about ten years of age he went to Gettysburg to learn the printing business with Robert G. Harper, who published *The Adams Sentinel*. After serving an apprenticeship of three years he went to Washington where he worked at his trade until the spring of 1838, when he started for the west. He crossed the Alleghenies on foot, reaching Pittsburg, where he worked a short time, when he passed on to Wheeling, Va. From that point he descended the Ohio river in a skiff, reaching Cincinnati on his 21st birthday. Here he entered into a partnership and started a small two-cent daily paper. Later on he joined an expedition to go to Galveston for the purpose of establishing a paper, but the party got stranded at New Orleans, whence he worked his way back to Cincinnati, resuming his old position on *The Daily News*. Like many other printers of those days he was connected with various papers, but in 1844 came to Iowa, settling at Iowa City. He was admitted to the bar the following year, and opened a law office. He was an active politician from that time until he left the State. He was so pronounced an abolitionist that "he ran the underground railroad and aided John Brown." He served as reporter of the supreme court of this State for five years, and his reports are probably his best and most permanent work. He was appointed paymaster in the army in 1863, serving until 1866, during which time he disbursed over \$3,000,000 to the soldiers. Removing to Washington soon afterwards he was appointed chief clerk of the Interior Department, serving until he was removed by President Andrew Johnson. He afterwards had considerable practice in the supreme court and court of claims. While

he was a resident of Iowa he was frequently mentioned in connection with the positions of governor and United States senator, and was an influential factor in State politics. He collected a large library and many fine paintings, which he intended to donate to this State.

HENRY WARREN LATHROP was born in Hawley, Mass., Oct. 28, 1819; he died in Sioux Falls, S. D., Dec. 27, 1902. He was descended from Rev. John Lathrop, who came from England in 1634, landing at Plymouth. He first settled in Scituate, and afterwards removed to Barnstable. He had been educated at Queens college, England, becoming a preacher of the Established Church, from which he seceded and joined the Independents. He sometimes preached on the streets of London, for which he was arrested and imprisoned under Charles I. He remained in prison two years, when his wife was taken with a fatal illness, and soon died. He was permitted to see her, and after her death was given the alternative of returning to prison or leaving the kingdom. He chose the latter course and came to America. In the year 1821 the Lathrop family removed to Augusta, N. Y., where Henry W. was educated and grew to manhood. He spent a year in a classical school near Boston, after which he studied law and was admitted to the bar in Iowa City, in 1847. He afterwards resided near or in Iowa City until about a year ago, when he removed to South Dakota, to take up his residence with his daughter, his wife having died some years previously. Mr. Lathrop spent many years on his beautiful farm on the west bank of the Iowa river, opposite Iowa City. He was one of the official reporters of the Constitutional Convention of 1857, and had done a great deal of reporting in the legislature, and much editorial work aside from writing correspondence for leading newspapers in Chicago and Des Moines. He also contributed many articles to *The Iowa Historical Record*, and to the old ANNALS OF IOWA. His chief work, however, was a "Life of Governor Kirkwood," which has found its way into many of the libraries of this State. Mr. Lathrop was deeply interested in Iowa history, to which he made valuable contributions. He was one of the most useful and distinguished members of the Iowa Horticultural Society, and the first treasurer of the State University, which office he held for seven years. His life was one of marked usefulness.

FRANCIS EMEBSON JUDD was born at Stansted, near Lake Memphremagog, Canada, April 19, 1827; he died in Portland, Oregon, Feb. 25, 1902. In his boyhood he attended Bishop Hopkins' school at Burlington, Vermont. He early chose the ministry of the Church of England as his profession, and was carefully educated therefor. He received the degree of M. A. from the University of Vermont in 1851; the same degree from Bishop's College, Lenoxville, P. Q., in 1855; and that of D. D. from Griswold College, Iowa, later. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Quebec in 1850, and priest by the Bishop of Montreal in 1852. His first parish and school were at St. Johns, Canada. Failing health compelled him to seek a change of climate, and he came to Iowa in 1856. His first charge in this State was at St. Michaels, Mt. Pleasant, where he began work in September, 1857. He was subsequently rector of Trinity Church, Davenport; principal of the Bishop Lee Seminary for young ladies at Dubuque; professor at Griswold College, Davenport; rector of Trinity Church, Iowa City; general missionary for the State; rector of St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn, and of St. Paul's Church, Marshalltown. His active work in Iowa extended over a period of more than forty years. Again failing health compelled him to seek a milder climate, and in the autumn of 1899 he went to Portland, Oregon. At the time of his death he was chaplain of the Bishop Scott Academy for boys, and of the Good Samaritan Hospital of that place. Many affectionate tributes were paid to his memory.

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