

## William Larrabee

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## NOTABLE DEATHS.

WILLIAM LARRABEE was born in Ledyard, Connecticut, January 20, 1832; he died at Clermont, Fayette county, Iowa, November 16, 1912. He was raised on a farm, educated in the common schools, and at the age of nineteen began teaching. In 1853 he removed to the town of Hardin, Allamakee county, Iowa, where he resumed teaching. For some three years he managed the farm interests of his brother-in-law, Judge E. H. Williams, whose agricultural interests lay chiefly in Clayton county. Mr. Larrabee became interested in the flour mills at Clermont in 1856 and soon became their sole owner. He also manufactured brick and tile, and later turned his attention to practical farming, acquiring large areas of good farm lands in northeastern Iowa. He established or had interest in several different banks at different periods. With remarkably close attention to personal business Mr. Larrabee nevertheless found time and sufficient patriotism to make himself the benefactor of his generation through a long, arduous, faithful and successful career as a public servant. A tender of his services as a soldier in the War of the Rebellion was rejected because of deficient sight. He was elected to the Iowa Senate in 1867 continuing by subsequent election for eighteen years, resigning to accept the nomination for Governor. He was elected and served from 1886 to 1890. His service in the Senate was for the greater part of the time as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. In the Executive office his great influence, industry and poise were factors in a pronounced general advance in state government and particularly in the adoption and effectuation of beneficial laws along the line of railroad regulation and suppression of intemperance. After retiring from the Executive's office he continued his active and efficient interest in public matters. Scarcely a public man in Iowa who had been or desired to be connected with the progress Governor Larrabee had headed, but was in constant conference or correspondence with him. Largely from this constant call there was produced Governor Larrabee's volume, "The Railroad Question," which took place as and has remained an authority. Among the reforms that originated with Governor Larrabee or were early espoused by him was that of the placing of all the state institutions, except those for education, in the charge of a Board of Control. A law establishing this system was passed by the Twenty-seventh General Assembly and became effective on July 1, 1898. Governor Larrabee was appointed one of its three members and became its chairman, and his influence in the introduction of the system is apparent to this day in its simple and effective business methods. The strength and system in Governor Larrabee's life extended beyond personal pecuniary success and public political service. Rounded out as few Iowa men have caused their lives to be, Governor Larrabee early interested himself in matters of art and culture, his home life having been shared almost continuously by leaders in educational and artistic pursuits. He erected monuments to the memory of the nation's heroes in his home town, and advised and encouraged Charles Aldrich in his early and late struggle for the establishment of the State Historical Department at Des Moines. He gave to the Iowa Commission at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1903 a most unselfish and efficient service. He was chairman of the Executive Committee

of this commission, and contributed largely of his personal funds. He selected and paid for a number of art objects that gave the building an interest that has never been equalled by any similar headquarters at any of the expositions. A more extended biographical account of Governor Larrabee will be presented hereafter.

WARREN SCOTT DUNGAN was born at Frankfort Springs, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1822; he died at Chariton, Iowa, May 9, 1913. He was of Scotch-Irish descent and three of his ancestors served in the war of the Revolution. He obtained his early education in the academy at Frankfort Springs. In 1851 he went south, first to Louisiana and later to Panola, Mississippi, where he taught school and studied law for three years. In 1855 he returned to Pennsylvania, entered the law office of Roberts & Quay and the next year was admitted to the practice and removed to Iowa. He located at Chariton, took up the practice of law and maintained his residence there until his death. In 1862 he represented the Twelfth District, composed of Lucas and Monroe counties, as Senator in the Ninth General Assembly. He resigned his position to recruit a company which became Company K, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, of which he was elected Captain. In 1862 he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel and on May 25, 1865, was brevetted Colonel. He participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Vicksburg, Fort Blakeley, Mobile and other engagements. The last six months of his service were spent on the staff of Maj. Gen. C. C. Andrews as Inspector General of the Second Division Thirteenth Army Corps. He was mustered out at Houston, Texas, July 15, 1865. Colonel Dungan was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1872, and a presidential elector from the Seventh Iowa District when General Grant was elected president. He served as Representative in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth General Assemblies and again as Senator in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third General Assemblies. He was Lieutenant Governor of Iowa from 1894 to 1896, and afterward county attorney of Lucas county for two years. Colonel Dungan's career of fifty-seven years in Iowa was marked with success as a lawyer, soldier, orator and citizen. He was of invaluable service to Charles Aldrich in the formation of the early plans for founding the Historical Department of Iowa.

ORLANDO HARRISON BAKER was born in Union county, Indiana, September 16, 1830; he died on board the United States transport "Thomas" in the harbor of Nagasaki, Japan, August 6, 1913. At an early age he attended Mt. Morris Seminary at Mt. Morris, Illinois, and later had a term in Alleghany College, Meadville, Pennsylvania. After working and teaching to earn the necessary funds he entered Asbury University, now De Pauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, and received the degree of A.B. therefrom in 1857. Three years later the degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by the same university and in 1905 Simpson College bestowed upon him the degree of LL.D. He began teaching in Indiana but removed to Indianola, Iowa, in 1863, and served as principal of the Indianola Male and Female Seminary, now Simpson College, until 1867. From 1865 to 1870 he studied law and was admitted to the bar. After a year's teaching in the Methodist Conference School at Glenwood, he was elected professor of Greek and Latin in Simpson Centenary College and remained until 1871, when he was appointed principal.

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