

Frederick William Lehmann

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Another was his approval of the Department's participation in the service of the curator as secretary of the Allison Memorial Commission; and of the curator's activities growing out of the latter service, in the proposal and the achievements of the correction and completion of the Capitol Grounds. Judge Ladd wrote the opinion in *Rowley vs. Clarke*, "Capitol Grounds Extension case," 162 Iowa Reports, page 732, which determined the questions of the legality of the legislative act.

BENJAMIN I. SALINGER was born in Wronke, Prussia, May 14, 1861, and died in Carroll, Iowa, July 10, 1931. His parents, Louis and Rosalie (Slimmer) Salinger, brought him with them when they removed to America in 1870, settling at Clarksville, Butler County. He attended public school two years at Clarksville, varying school attendance with janitor work, farm work, clerking, etc. He also attended Cornell College, Mount Vernon, a short time. The most of his education was secured by reading and private study. He taught school several terms and took up the study of law with Gray, Dougherty & Gibson at Waverly, and later with Chase & Covil at Webster City. He located at the new town of Manning first as a school teacher and on becoming of legal age in 1882, was naturalized at Carroll, and admitted to the bar shortly afterward at Audubon and began practice at Manning. In about 1897 he removed to Carroll. In competition with able lawyers he soon secured a good practice. He also entered politics at an early age. He presided at the Tenth District Republican Convention of 1888, the one that gave Dolliver his first nomination to Congress. He was permanent chairman of the Republican State Convention of 1889, which nominated J. G. Hutchison for governor. He was elected reporter of the Supreme Court in November, 1894, and was re-elected four years later, serving eight years. In 1914 he was elected as a justice of the Supreme Court and served six years. His ability as an orator caused him to be sent by the Republican National Committee to campaign in New York in 1888, in the Pacific states in 1892, and in various portions of the country in 1896, 1900, and 1904. In those days he was regarded as one among the leading political orators of the country. He delivered his messages with fascination and dramatic power. In 1899 he was elected grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Iowa, and was always very popular in that organization. His friends were bound to him as with hooks of steel. Such a militant character also naturally created some strong antagonisms, so some of his contests were stormy. In his passing Iowa recognizes having lost a talented, courageous and chivalrous man.

FREDERICK WILLIAM LEHMANN was born in Prussia February 28, 1853, and died in Saint Louis, Missouri, September 12, 1931. Burial was in Bellefontaine Cemetery, Saint Louis. The family migrated to America in 1855, locating in Cincinnati, Ohio. Frederick attended school in Ohio and Indiana, removed to Fremont County, Iowa, in 1869, and was graduated from Tabor College in 1873. He was admitted to the

bar a few months thereafter, practiced law at Nebraska City, Nebraska, for three years and removed to Des Moines in 1876. There he was a partner in the practice with J. A. Harvey as Harvey & Lehmann from 1876 until 1882, when he joined with W. A. Park as Lehmann & Park. About this time he was attorney for the brewers of Iowa in defense of their rights under the Constitution of the state. For several years he had been local attorney for the Wabash Railway Company and in 1890 he was made general attorney for that company and removed to Saint Louis. He resigned that position in 1895 and from 1895 to 1905 was a member of the firm of Boyle, Priest & Lehmann, and from 1905 to 1910 of Lehmann & Lehmann, having two of his sons, Sears and John S., associated with him. He began to take an active part in politics soon after removing to Des Moines. In 1884 he was temporary chairman of the second Democratic State Convention of that year, was temporary chairman of the Democratic State Convention of 1885, was named first on the list of delegates at large to the Democratic National Convention of 1888, and was permanent chairman of the second Democratic State Convention of that year. In 1886 he was one of counsel for the defense in the impeachment trial of Auditor of State John L. Brown. In 1889 he was active and influential in the campaign that led to the election of Horace Boies for governor. He continued to act with the Democratic party until in 1896, when because of the gold standard issue, he supported William McKinley. After that he generally supported the Republican party, until in 1922 he supported United States Senator James A. Reed who was a candidate for re-election. While he was independent politically and did not aspire to public position President Taft appointed him solicitor general of the United States in 1910. After serving two years he returned to his private practice. In 1914 President Wilson appointed him one of the two American members of the Argentine, Brazil and Chili Mediation Conference at Niagara Falls. He received many other honors such as, director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1902-04; president of the American Bar Association, 1908-09; and president of the Saint Louis Public Library Board. He was versatile in his accomplishments, brilliant and imposing as an orator, and profound as a lawyer.

GEORGE FARNAM HENRY was born in Chicago, Illinois, August 27, 1854, and died in Des Moines, Iowa, September 9, 1931. Burial was in Woodland Cemetery, Des Moines. His parents were John E. and Anna Mitchell (Howard) Henry. He was graduated with the degree of A. B. from Griswold College, Davenport, in 1873, and several years later received from the same institution the honorary degree of LL. D. In 1876 he was graduated from the Law Department of the State University of Iowa. He began the practice of law in Des Moines in 1877, continuing to within a few months of his death, being at that time the one longest in continuous practice in Des Moines. From 1877 to 1906 he was in partnership with James G. Berryhill as Berryhill & Henry.

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