

Sanford Kirkpatrick

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FREDERICK DETLEF STEEN was born in Holstein, now Kiel, Germany, June 17, 1856, and died in Davenport, Iowa, March 10, 1932. Burial was in Oakridge Cemetery, West Liberty. His parents were Mark and Dorothea Steen. When sixteen years old he migrated alone to the United States, arriving in Davenport December 31, 1872. For three years he worked as a farm hand near Le Claire, Scott County, for two years attended Simpson College, Indianola, and for three years taught school in Adair County. In 1881 he began operating an 80-acre farm of his own in Guthrie County, near Menlo. In 1891 he was elected representative and was re-elected two years later, serving in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth general assemblies. In 1899 he removed to a 240-acre farm of his own in Muscatine County near West Liberty, but removed to Davenport in 1919. Throughout his life he took a great interest in public affairs and besides serving in the General Assembly, held several township and local offices, was a delegate to many Republican state conventions, and was a delegate to the Progressive National Convention of 1912 that nominated Theodore Roosevelt for president. He was the first president of the Muscatine County Farm Bureau, was legislative agent of the Iowa State Grange, and was active in many farm movements. In 1914 he was a member of the commission from Iowa to the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

SANFORD KIRKPATRICK was born near London, Madison County, Ohio, February 11, 1842, and died in Greensboro, North Carolina, February 13, 1932, death resulting from injuries received by being struck by a motor truck. His parents, Minor and Hannah Godfrey Kirkpatrick, removed with their family to a farm in Highland Township, Wapello County, Iowa, in 1849. Sanford attended common school in his youth, varying it with farm work. He enlisted in Company K, Second Iowa Infantry, May 6, 1861, and re-enlisted in Company H, Second and Third Iowa Consolidated Battalion, December 25, 1863. He was promoted to first lieutenant March 23, 1864, and was mustered out July 12, 1865, having been with his regiment in all its great battles and campaigns. Returning from the war he resumed farming in Wapello County, but later engaged in coal mining and mercantile business in Ottumwa. He was deputy county recorder of Wapello County from 1876 to 1880, was a member of the Ottumwa City Council from 1884 to 1887, and was in the United States revenue service from 1887 to 1913. At one time he was in a battle with moonshiners, in which he was almost killed, receiving into his body a large number of shot which he carried the rest of his life. In 1912 he was nominated by the Democrats of the Sixth District for Congress and was elected, defeating M. A. McCord of Jasper County. Some controversy arose as to whether Mr. Kirkpatrick was a legal resident of the district, it being asserted his legal residence was Greensboro, North Carolina, but he served the term of 1913 to 1915. He was a candidate again in 1914, but was defeated for the nomi-

nation by W. H. Hamilton of Keokuk County, who was defeated in the ensuing election by C. W. Ramseyer. At the end of his congressional service Mr. Kirkpatrick took up his residence in Greensboro.

ANNA (APPLEMAN) LARRABEE was born in Ledyard, Connecticut, August 13, 1842, and died at Clermont, Iowa, December 30, 1931. Soon after her birth her parents, Captain and Mrs. Gustavus Appleman, removed to Mystic, Connecticut, where they resided until the fall of 1854 when they removed to Iowa, living briefly at Garnavillo, Clayton County, at Grand Meadow, and finally on a farm north of Clermont, Fayette County. When fifteen years old Anna returned to Mystic, Connecticut, and attended for a year the Mystic Academy, then returned to the home of her parents and taught school until on September 12, 1861, she was married to William Larrabee, who was also born in Ledyard, Connecticut, and had removed to Clayton County, Iowa, in 1853, one year previous to the coming of the Appelman family. He had taught school in that vicinity, acted as foreman on a large farm, and in 1857 had purchased an interest in a mill at Clermont. At the time of their marriage he was then twenty-nine years old, while his bride was nineteen. They established their new home in Clermont. In 1874 they built and moved into their commodious home on an eminence at the north edge of Clermont, which continued to be their home the rest of their lives. Mrs. Larrabee was a wise helpmate to her husband, domestically, intellectually, socially and politically. They raised a fine family of seven children. During Mr. Larrabee's long service in the Senate, his two terms as governor, and his service on the Board of Control, she acquired a wide and favorable personal acquaintance with public people. In her later life her charm and wisdom added to the high regard in which she was held.

GEORGE E. LICHTY was born at Lavansville, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1857, and died in Rochester, Minnesota, November 30, 1931. Burial was in Fairview Cemetery, Waterloo, Iowa. His parents were John H. and Mary A. Lichty. His mother died when he was a youth. He was with his father in their removal to Waterloo in 1870. He attended public school both before and after his removal to Waterloo, but when about fifteen years old he began work in a store as errand boy and later as a clerk. From 1879 to 1889 he was in the retail grocery business. In 1890 he joined in the wholesale grocery company of Smith, Lichty & Hillman, first acting as a traveling salesman, and later as president of the firm. During the year 1912-13 he was president of the National Wholesale Grocers Association. He also became president of the Waterloo Canning Company, of the Waterloo Warehouse and Storage Company, of the Black Hawk Coffee and Spice Company, and was also a vice president and a director of the Commercial National Bank. In 1917 he was appointed by Herbert Hoover as chief of the retail section of the distribution division of

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