Dr. Magoun came to Iowa from pastoral service in Wisconsin, and became pastor of the College church (as we may call it) in Davenport. He was made a trustee promptly and naturally, and held that office during the arrangements for closing the college in Davenport, and removing to a more central point. He aid in reorganizing it here, and was chosen to its Presidency in 1862, although he did not leave his church, then in Lyons, till the early spring of 1865, in time to present the diplomas to the first graduating classes in Grinnell, and to be inaugurated at commencement. The inaugurating address was then pronounced by Rev. Dr. Robbins, of Muscatine, who will now utter the last words at his tomb.

Dr. Magoun was born in Bath, Maine, March 20, 1821. He graduated from Bowdoin College with high rank in 1841, and studied theology at Andover and Yale Seminaries. He came west and was principal of an academy in Pella, Iowa, for some time and was then successively pastor of churches in Galena, Illinois, and in Davenport and Lyons, Iowa.

He was elected president of Iowa College in 1862, but before entering on his office he spent some time in Europe and in further work of the ministry. He began teaching in March, 1865, and entered upon the duties of the presidency of an infant college with great zeal and energy, and prosecuted them through difficulties and discouragements with distinguished ability and success for twenty years. He resigned the presidency in 1884, but he still continued for some time to teach in his favorite department, mental and moral philosophy. He had secured for the college considerable means and endowments; had drawn to it the attention and sympathy of Christian men and scholars throughout the country. He left it with a reputation for sound scholarship and Christian influence that was drawing large and increasing patronage from all parts of the state and the country. It was foundation work he was doing—much of it never to be seen of men. Yet multitudes in this and other lands are living witnesses to its strength and enduring reality.

Since his resignation Dr. Magoun has led a quiet yet busy life at his home. He has been a frequent contributor to religious and literary journals east and west. His pen has been especially busy of late in aid of prohibition in Iowa. His influence and wise counsels in every good cause, and especially in foreign missionary work, will be greatly missed.

Dr. Magoun was twice married—in 1847 to Miss Abbie Anne Hyde, of Bath, Maine, and in 1867 to Miss Elizabeth Earle, of Brunswick, Maine, who survives him. Of the twelve children born to him three only survive, a son, and a daughter of the first marriage, Mrs. Professor B. C. Barnes, of Longwood, Massachusetts; and of the second marriage, Mrs. Jesse A. Miller, of Des Moines.

Philosophy in thought, with a taste of poetry, his sermons were cultured, instructive, and impressive. Inclusion and invitation often took him out of the technical field of the pastor into literary, historic, reformatory and political service, and in all of these he was a man of mark before his presidency. After yielding upon that office his position called him more definitely into these broad fields, and made him still more constant as the representative of Iowa thought in education, in politics, and in religion. Prudently in bearing, he was a man of note before he uttered a word in any assembly; after speaking he was always remembered for his grace and force on the platform. His keen analysis, to those less endowed, sometimes seemed too microscopic, but his elegant diction and lucid thought compiled admiration.

He did not carry the offensive evidence of his cloth on his sleeve or on his forehead. Among politicians of the better sort he seemed to be one of them; with literary men he showed himself a competent critic, and among educators whether in college or in the schools of the state his thoughts were always welcome and potential. His pen, too, was always busy. He was an editor of the Iowa News Letter and the Congregational Quarterly, and a frequent contributor to the Bibliotheca Sacra and North American. Besides a large group of literary, political and religious journals of lesser note.

Most of all, the life of Dr. Magoun has been conspicuous and memorable part of the history of Iowa College. He came to it in its growing youth and added vigor to its growth. He shrunk from no service to it, and voluntarily assumed burdens which he might have easily avoided. Within its walls, no less than without, he disclosed his mental type as neither conservative nor progressive, but as conservatively-progressive. Into paths he entered on occasion with the joy of a youth; along the old he walked.
and led with the calmness and steadiness of age. He emphasized law and duty. Impetuous youth sometimes thought he over-emphasized them, but maturing years developed a profound respect for what once seemed too rugged.

His class-room lectures were lucid, emphatic and elevating. In a quiz he could not wait for a student to blunder, then caught up his topic and darted on before him. His influence he often reserved for the more advanced students. Those in his classes especially felt that they had enjoyed a rare privilege when thus admitted to audience chambers of thought and of feeling. All unknown before. The Commencement days over which he presided were pre-eminent Red Letter days for the college. Students and strangers left the exercises with a rare glow of pleasure and of confidence that the institution was moving from high to higher still.

Beyond the campus, the platform and the press were in constant use to proclaim college interests. Every "step forward" was noticed, every important contributor was gratefully remembered.

When the cyclone of 1883 snatched the college buildings into dust or scattered them over the town, no man saw the best thing to do more clearly than he, none moved more inspiring along the widest path.

The first President of Iowa College served it twenty years, probably but few will serve it so long; none can do it more sincerely. The buildings which arose on the campus during his presidency, the endowments which were gathered then,
Grinnell's Presidents:

GEORGE FREDERIC MAGOUN (1865-84)

George Frederic Magoun became the first president of the then Iowa college in 1865, culminating a search by the trustees of the pioneer institution which had taken some five years.

Although a man of many parts, Magoun was typical of the preacher president tradition to which most colleges of that time adhered. In addition to serving congregations in Shellsburg, Wis., Galena, Ill., Davenport, and Lyons, he had practiced law in Burlington for ten years. He was prominent in the founding councils of the Republican party in 1854.

His administration of the college was strict and conservative. Strict rules governed the student body in matters of conduct and morality. Social contact between the sexes was limited to a few hours on Saturday under the most careful supervision.

Disaster twice struck the young institution during Magoun's 19 year administration. Fire destroyed the original Grinnell City building, East hall, during the night of Dec 23, 1874, and the tornado of April 8, 1883 leveled the entire campus on June 17 of that year, taking the lives of two students.

In both instances the college repaired its wounds speedily. East hall was replaced during the following year. The Class of 82 was graduated amid the wreckage of the campus after the College and Grinnell, three oldest buildings of present time. East hall, the Administration building, and the Music building were ready for use at the start of the 1882-83 academic year.

Magoun retired from the presidency in 1884, but continued as professor of mental and moral science until 1890.

He was born at Bath, Me., on March 91, 1821. He was an 1848 graduate of Bowdoin college, where he received an A.M. degree in 1850. His theological study was done at Andover Theological seminary, and he was honored by an Andover D.D. degree in 1867. Magoun died in Grinnell on Jan 30, 1890.

Magoun led a pioneer college in the days when the town of Grinnell was called "Saint's Rest" by many a traveler. The first president, he led the rebuilding of the campus after the disastrous Cyclone of 1882.
DR. G. F. MAGOUN

President of Iowa College from '85 to '84, died on Thursday Morning, Jan. 30.

Funeral at the Congregational Church, Sunday Afternoon.

Rev. George F. Magoun, D.D., died at 1:30 a.m. Thursday, at his home in Grinnell, Iowa, of heart failure, after an illness of several weeks.

Sketch by Prof. H. K. Edison.

Dr. Magoun was born in Bath, Maine, March, 1823. He graduated from Bowdoin College high rank in 1841, and studied theology at Andover and Yale Seminaries. He came west and was principal of an academy in Pottsville, Wisconsin, for some time and was then successively pastor of churches in Galena, Illinois, and in Davenport and Lyona, Iowa.

He was elected president of Iowa College in 1862, but before entering on his office he spent some time in Europe in further work of the ministry. He went to Russia in March, '81, and taught in the University of St. Petersburg. He wrote several books on the duties of the presidency of an infant college with great zeal and energy, and prosecuted them through difficulties and discouragements with distinguished ability and success for twenty years. He resigned the presidency in 1884, but he continued for some time to teach in his favorite department, mental and moral philosophy. He had secured for the college considerable means and endowments; had drawn to it the attention and sympathy of christian men and scholars throughout the country. He left it with a reputation for sound scholarship and christian influence that was

legen when thus admitted to audience chambers of thought and of feeling all unknown before. The Commencement days over which he presided were preeminently Red Letter days for the college. Students and strangers left the exercises with a warm glow of pleasure and of confidence that the institution was moving from high to higher still. Beyond the campus, the platform and the press were in constant use to promote college interests. Every "step forward" was noticed, every important contributor was gratefully remembered. His ability to introduce some college interest in an attractive way at all times and on all occasions was a source of personal admiration. An article on missions in the Boston Congregationalist would have college graduates in that field; an editorial in the Des Moines Register from his pen enclosed a neat communication of some new measures in our college enterprises. Many stirring paragraphs appeared in papers all along from Maine to California, many a helpful paragraph for the college interest written in style so diverse that would say many "I told you so," and others, nevertheless the winged words from his pen. The Congregational college west of the Hudson was well known as our own.

When the cyclone of 1882 smote the college buildings into dust or scattered them over the town, he was one of the first to do more clearly than he, none moved more inspiringly along the wisest paths. The first President of Iowa College served it twenty years, probably but few will ever serve it so long, none can do it more sincerely. The buildings which arose on the campus during his presidency, the

ility of the old Emperor, were especially delightful.

Had he lived two centuries ago in England, the life of Cromwell might have been written. He would have bowed his head to tyranny, and as a law giver he would have given to his people the best of human thought. Dr. Magoun was born to command. He never followed, he led. He was impatient of restraint and of factional opposition. He could not tolerate little minds any more than he could tolerate mean things. Hence the notion among some that he was tyrannical in his make-up.

It has been the writer's privilege to know Dr. Magoun intimately for twenty-two years. It has been his privilege to sit under his instruction for six years, and he speaks whereof he knows, when he says that this notion does not prevail among the alumni who knew Dr. Magoun best; that it comes from a misunderstanding of the man. He never licked the hand that struck him. He was neither a sycophant nor a snob. He was poorite and he represented openly only way, what he thought was right, or an invasion of his liberty by the college or the state.

But he was just to all men, his standpoint, and no student a College ever found favor in his eyes. He had a sense of politics, or professed to have. No one ever found his favor by being a sycophant. He held to the standard of extricated manhood and by no other standard. He thought much of discipline. He was harsh to him who refused to obey, but he preferred to learn of breaches of discipline from the offender himself. He was always ready to meet an offender half-way. He was never too proud to admit his mistakes.

In contrast with his co-workers, zealots along these lines. This put compelled the respect of those who would not able to agree to his opinion, and increased his influence and usefulness.
liberty of the
touch.

Dr. Magoun's home life was a puse of mutual companionship and trust, to
which he turned in all hours of trial and disappointment for strength and peace.

The writer of this was in his home when the change of the presidency of Iowa
College took place in 1834. This was one of Dr. Magoun's cruellest tests.
But the picture that presented itself in the twilight of that day, when the
hearted man, full of sorrow and anguish, drew his wife's arm close to his own,
and with her hand in his, said, almost piously, "Never mind, my dear, the
Lord has always provided for us. He will still provide for us,"--it was a
picture that sufficed itself in memory in an effaced way, and lifted out
in powerful relief the greatness of the man.

To put behind, in a moment, the absorbing interest of a life time and focus a future
of indefinite outcome is a pianist and a succeeding experience which, happily,dose not come to all. But when it
slowly, and a man can rise above
conquer his
be wiser now.
for
his presence was always
the
touch.
TRIBUTE BY D. W. NORRIS, ESQ, IN SCARLET AND BLACK.

Dr. Geo. F. Magoun, better known as the President of Iowa College, died at his home in Grinnell last Thursday morning.

He was born in Maine and died in his 75th year. But it is a matter of little moment when he was born; it is the man we have to deal with.

Full twenty years he was the dominant force in the college he founded at Davenport, carried to Grinnell, and built into a great institution of learning.

To the younger students of Iowa College, it may be of interest to know what this man's impress was, on the men and women who came within his overbearing personality. Tall and powerful in stature, commanding in figure, eloquent in speech, keen, quick, logical, with a wonderful command of language and a voice of great power, he was first and foremost in nearly every assembly of men; he was one of the most finished and forcible pulpit orators of his time.

He had a wonderful faculty of imparting knowledge. No one could sit within the sound of his voice, whether in the class room, or at his home, without gathering, in some degree, of his riches. His simplest narrative was replete with instruction. He loved to talk. He loved to talk, but although full of humor, he never talked nonsense. It was the writer's privilege to watch him one night last summer. He lay and talked. He told of the gray fields of California, of Chinnin in San Francisco, of the almond trees, and the rich, the wonderful charm of the men of the rich forests, and the seething, endless ocean of the great ships of commerce. He saw all the little things as he went, and therein lay the charm of his narration.

Many of the older people in Grinnell will recall the talks he gave in church on Sunday evenings, some fifteen years ago, on what he saw of the social life of the English and Germans during his stay in Brussels, as a member of an International Congress. The incisive relation of his visits in the fam

Woven threads of latest gold.

So in his Crown are golden strands—
Gold tried in fire and cleansed from dross—
That gold which knows no wearying.
But brighter gleam in Heavenly Lands.

His physical and intellectual superiority made him a prominent figure wherever he moved. Few men were more widely known. He had intimate relations with many leaders of thought and action in different states and across the ocean. Many pages would be needed to suggest what he was to have been to College, church and community in Grinnell. Impressing in presence, commanding in intellect, unwavering in faith, devoted to his friends and humble before his God, he was a man of God, and fulfilled his mission. Many can say with the pastor of this Church, "He was my friend, faithful and just to me."

In his death, his wife said of him a few days before he died, "He grows sweeter and gentler every day."

Dr. Magoun's attachments were as strong as his resentments. Yes, much stronger, for he outlived every resent- ment, while many will stand by his grave with whom he has preserved an unbrok- en friendship for thirty, forty, fifty years. To the writer his last words were, "You have been a good friend to me and I have been a good friend to you." He loved his friends and he loved to have them know he loved them, and as he writes, I regret that Col. and Mrs. Cooper cannot, by their presence at his grave, be witness to one of these lifelong and unselfish attachments.

Dr. Magoun is dead. He was not so great that he did not make mistakes. Who, that is human, makes no mistake? But his little mistakes are so trivial when compared with his great, grand, heroic life, that to speak of them seems silly.

Had he followed the best, the law, he would undoubtedly have achieved fame and fortune. He preferred that kind of fame and fortune that comes from living a life of self-sacrifice in order that men and women may be made wiser, greater and better. He contributed, through his periodicals and from the pulpit, much to the thought of the world, not only in the domain of theology, but in the domain of law and social and moral reform.

Few men worked harder, more incessantly, more laboriously, and yet he cared little for money and very little for applause.

Such men as Dr. Magoun are rarely found. A community never fully appreciates the wealth of a mind like his till it is gone.

He had been a great sufferer from physical ailments for months. Stomach, kidney, and heart complications gave him intense pain, yet he never complained. He smiled at his pain, and said he only asked God to give him strength to bear it without murmuring. At death he had to come to him sooner or later, it is a profound relief to his friends to know that his sufferings are over. He died without an enemy. Those with whom he once bitterly contended, admired, respected him, and the gentle forbearance and forgiving of his later years, won them then, as they pay tribute, all again; and as we lay him away, let us honor him and rejoice.

FROM THE OSAKASOA HERALD.

Dr. Magoun's death, at his home at Grinnell, Thursday, removes from Iowa one of its most conspicuous and honored citizens. In an early day, when brains and energy had to be united with self-sacrifice to build up an educational institution in Iowa, Dr. Magoun consecrated his life to the upbuilding of Iowa
GEORGE F. MAGOUN, A. M., D. D., the
subject of this sketch, was the first Presi-
dent of Iowa College, and of him a promi-
nent Methodist Episcopal clergyman has said: "Dr. Magoun is the most able Congregational minister
in the West, and is deserving of the greatest praise
for the work he has done for Iowa College.''
The Doctor is a man of most agreeable manners,
deservingly popular, and a scholar of great erudition.
His long life has been a series of self-denying
practices devoted to the betterment of his
brother man. During the time that he was Presi-
dent of Iowa College he was offered popular and
wealthy pastorate after again and again, no less
than three established churches sought to make
him their head, and a number of other flattering
positions were tendered him without mean,
though in every case money or social advantages
accompanied the offices. In one case the salary
tendered was four times as great as that he received
at Iowa College, while the day of one of the pasto-
rate, if I am not mistaken, was valued ten days after
accepting the Iowa College charge, was six times
greater than his Iowa income. Amherst College
confounded upon him the degree of Doctor of Di-
vinity in 1867. Three times he was a delegate to
the Peace Congresses held on the continent of Eu-
rope. He was a delegate to the twice-annual
of the Congregational Union of England and Wales
from the Iowa Association, and also of the Maine
conference and the national council. For three
years, 1877-1878 and 1879, he was lecturer on
some missions at Andover Theological Semi-
inary.
According to our subject, the "New England
Monthly" says: "Perhaps no other Iowa educator
has made more frequent use of the standard peri-
dodicals of the country. The International Review,
"Education," "Pilgrim Songs," "New Englander,
"Congregational Review" (of which he was an
editor), "Congregational Quarterly," "Seminary's
Monthly," "Christian Register," "Our Day," "Knick-
ersacket" and many others have received aid from
his pen. He is the author of fifty or more articles
on religious, metaphysical, educational and his-
torical subjects."

Our subject was born at Bath, Me., March 29,
1821, of worthy and honored parents. His father,
Hon. David C. Magoun, a native of Scituate,
Mass., was a merchant, banker and ship
builder at Bath. His grandfather, Elia Magoun,
was also a native of Scituate and a ship-builder,
who was one of the first to locate that industry at
Bath. The latter passed his days peacefully in
that place, finally dying there. The Magouns are
of French Huguenot ancestry, persecution driving
them from their native country to the North of
Ireland and thence to America. The head of the
branch in this country came over in 1669, located
at Scituate, Mass., and remained there until his
death. This was John Magoun, a farmer, whose
estate, three miles long, ran down to the ocean,
and upon it yet stands the house he built there.
Beginning with him the male line runs: John,
Elias, Rees, Elisha, David, Elisha, David C.
and our subject.

Dr. Magoun in the summer of 1884 took the
steamer to Europe. Landing at Liverpool he vis-
ited Rome, Naples, Dresden and Berlin, reaching
his home Christmas Day of that year. Besides the
college and the hired school, he was assistant
professor in the theological seminary, and there
he was assistant to the principal. In 1885 he
resigned. Made a trustee of the college at Daven-
port in 1885, he held it continuously until his
resignation as President in 1891, but retained his
position as Professor six years longer, when he re-
signed. Made a trustee of the college at Daven-
port in 1891, he held it continuously until his
resignation as President. Thus it will be seen
that he has been a Director for twenty-eight years,
a Professor twenty-six years and President for
twenty years.

Our subject has been married twice. His first
wife being Miss Abby Ann Hyde, born at Bath,
and who died at Lyons, Iowa, in 1864. His second
wife, Miss Elizabeth Earl, was married at Water-
bury, Conn., in 1877. She was born in Bruns-
wick, Me., and is a graduate of Mt. Holyoke
Seminary, where she subsequently taught for
years, after which she was lady Principal of the
University of Wisconsin at Madison for two years,
afterward holding the same position at Water-
bury. After the tornado she became the neces-
sary Lady Principal for two years of Iowa College.

The children of the first marriage were as follows: Mary R., a gradu-
ate of Iowa College, wife of Hon. N. B. Raymond,
of Des Moines; Hannah W., a graduate of Iowa College, wife of Rev. S. C.
Barnes, of Long Meadow; and David O., a printer of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.
There is but one child by
the second marriage, Emily W., a teacher of the
violin at the Normal School at Homestone, Iowa.
Frederick H., the eldest of all the children, a gradu-
ate of Iowa College, and pastor of the Congreg-
ational Church of Storm Lake, died at Grinnell.

Dr. Magoun now gives his time to literary, tem-
perance and religious work, being an original temperance man and continually active in that interest. He has been a member of the Iowa State Temperance Alliance for a number of years, and has delivered a great many lectures. At the time of his resignation he was the second oldest college president in the United States, and is now a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and of the Phi Beta Kappa Societies. The literary labors of Dr. Magoun have been considerable. Beside those named above he wrote the life of Father Turner, the first Congregational minister in Iowa. He traveled to the Pacific coast in the Iowa editors' excursion, when he preached a month in San Francisco, where, in 1865, he was invited to the pastorate of the Congregational Church. This he declined with the others previously alluded to. He was a delegate to the Congregational Union of England and Wales, and the National Congress at London. While abroad in 1864, he was the guest of the United States minister at Berne, Switzerland.

The father of our subject, beside successfully conducting his large and varied business interests, was a member of the Maine Legislature in both branches, was the first Mayor of the city of Bath, and was one of the authors of the Maine Law, the first prohibitory enactment in America. This estimable man lived to the ripe old age of eighty-one years. He was an exemplary member of the Congregational Church, and a prominent Whig until the organization of the Republican party, when he ardently supported that organization. His mother, Anna C. (Webb) Magoun, was born at Bath, and was the daughter of Hon. William Webb, who was collector of the port of that place during the War of 1812. She died at the age of about seventy-eight years, having been the mother of seven children, six boys and one girl, four of whom are living. Our subject, the third child, grew up at Bath, where he received his preparatory education in the academy, later, in 1837, entering Bowdoin College, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, having that of Master of Arts conferred afterward. His theological studies were pursued at Bath, the seminary at Andover and at Yale, four years being devoted to them. He next turned his face Westward, in 1844, being Principal of the schools at Galena, Ill., for one year, then Principal at Plattville, Michigan, and after which he returned to Andover. Studying there one year, he came West and was ordained a clergyman in the Congregational Church at Milwaukee, Wis., at which place he became a home missionary, founding the church there. After seven months he again went to Galena, where he served the Second Presbyterian Church as pastor for three years. He then was pastor of the Congregational Church at Dayton for five years, from 1855 to 1860, and at Lyons until 1862, when he was called to the presidency of Iowa College.

Our subject visited Europe in 1864, being twenty-three days on the ocean in crossing to Liverpool, and took in England, Scotland, Germany, Belgium, Holland, France and Switzerland, spending considerable time in the various institutions of learning in England and Germany. He reached home in the winter of 1865, and located at Grinnell, March 19, following, and assumed charge of Iowa College, taking, as well, the professorship of metaphysics, logic and aesthetics. To these arduous duties was added the task of raising the funds necessary for the maintenance of the school. The institution started out favorably, with one hundred and thirty pupils, and has continued to grow, until now it has one hundred. The first misfortune that befall the college was the burning of the east building, upon the site of which has been erected Alumni Hall. Without the loss of a recitation the college went on its way, the chapel being converted into a recitation room. In June of the following year, 1882, the cyclone came and destroyed everything. With characteristic promptitude Dr. Magoun laid the cornerstone of the Alumni building and pushed it to completion, going East and raising money for it. He prevailed upon the citizens of Chicago to raise money toward building Chicago Hall, and in fact was indefatigable in his endeavors. Yet things ran along smoothly at the college, twenty-nine students being graduated in the summer of 1882.

Our subject is a Republican of the most pronounced type, having been one of the founders of the party in 1853 and 1857; he was an earnest