

MAGOUN, Rev. Geo. F. Died at his home in Grinnell January 30, 1896, of heart failure. He was b. Bath, Me., Mar. 29, 1821. A graduate of Bowdoin College in 1841, elected Pres. of Iowa College in 1862. Married first Abby Anne Hyde who d. 1864 and he m. 2nd Emily Earle in 1870. She was b. in Brunswick, Me. Children by 1st wife, Mary R., wife of Hon. N. B. Raymond, Hannah W., wife of Rev. S. G. Barnes, and David O. By 2nd wife, Emily W. and Frederick.

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DR. G. F. MAGOUN

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Jan 31, — 1896
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.

Dr. Magoun was born in Bath, Maine, March 29, 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 Plattsville, Wisconsin, 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 1870 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 S. G. Barnes, of Longmeadow, Massachusetts; and of the second marriage, Mrs. Jesse A. Miller, of Des Moines.

H. K. E.

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 aided in relocating 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.

Philosophic in thought, with a vein of poetry, his sermons were cultured, instructive and impressive. Inclination 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 entering upon that office his position called him more definitely into these broader fields, and made him still more eminent as the representative of Iowa thought in education, in politics, and in religion. Princely 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 compelled 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 *New Englander* besides a large group of literary, political and religious journals of lesser note.

Most of all, the life of Dr. Magoun has been a 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 shrank 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 loiter or blunder, but caught up his topic and darted on before him. His intimacies 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-eminently 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 promote college interests. Every "step forward" was noticed, every important contributor was gracefully remembered.

When the cyclone of 1882 smote 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 inspiringly along the wisest paths.

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,

his account of college progress which was wrought into the life of Father Turner, and, most of all and best of all, the newer and the truer visions of mortal and immortal life, which ennobled student life under his care, will long remain as monument to the first President of Iowa College.

L. F. P.

The funeral will be held at the Congregational church, Sunday, at 2:30. The services will be conducted by Rev. E. M. Vittum. Dr. A. B. Robbins of Muscatine, will deliver the funeral oration and Pres. Geo. Gates will speak briefly.

Grinnell's Presidents:

GEORGE FREDERIC MAGOUN (1865-84)

From *Journal of Black Oxeye*, April 1, 1915.
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 four years. He was prominent in the founding councils of the Republican party in 1851.

His administration of the college was stern 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 chaperonage.

Disaster twice struck the young institution during Magoun's 19-year administration. Fire destroyed the original Grinnell class building, East hall, during the night of Dec. 23, 1871, and the famed Cyclone of 1882 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 graduated amid the wreckage of the campus after the Cyclone, and Grinnell's three oldest buildings of present times—Blair 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 neural sciences until 1890.

He was born at Bath, Me., on March 29, 1821. He was an 1844 graduate of Bowdoin college, where he received an A.M. degree in 1856. His theological study was done at *Andover Theological seminary*, and he was honored by an Amherst D. D. degree in 1867. Magoun died in Grinnell on Jan. 30, 1896.



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.

RINNELL HERALD

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY.

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WELL, IOWA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1896.

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SKETCH BY PROF. H. K. EDSON.

Dr. Magoun was born in Bath, Maine, March 29, 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 Platteville, Wisconsin, 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, 1867.

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

legitimate when thus admitted to audience-chambers of thought and of feeling all unknown before. The Commencement days over which he presided were pre-eminently 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 promote college interests. Every "step forward" was noticed, every important contributor was gracefully remembered. His ability to introduce some college interest in an attractive way at all times and on all occasions was a source of perpetual admiration. An article on missions in the Boston Congregationalist would name college graduates in that field; an editorial in the Des Moines Register from his pen enclosed a neat commendation of some new measure in our college enterprise. Many a stirring paragraph appeared in papers all along from Maine to California, many a helpful paragraph for the college and often in style so diverse that one would say many different

them, nevertheless they were all winged words from his pen. There is no Congregational college west of the Hudson was so well known as our own.

When the cyclone of 1882 smote 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 inspiringly along the wisest paths.

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 brawls which arose on the campus during his presidency, the

quarrels of the old Emperor, were especially delightful.

Had he lived two centuries ago in England, the life of Cromwell might never have been written. He would never 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 factious 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-seven 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

poorly treated and he resented openly in any way, what he thought

was a wrong, or an invasion of his rights. But he was just to all men, his standpoint, and no student of Iowa College ever found favor in his eyes for reason of politics, or professions of friendship. No one ever found his favor by praising the sycophant. He measured all things by the standard of exalted 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

touch. His liberality of view and his firmness of sentiment that was something in contrast with his co-workers. His zealots along these lines. This power compelled the respect of those who were not able to agree with his opinion, and it increased his influence and usefulness.

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PROF. L. F. PARKER'S TRIBUTE.

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 aided in relocating 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.

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TRIBUTE BY REV. E. M. VITTOU, IN CHURCH GREETING.

A leader falls but falls to rise;
You marble features in repose,
Like mountains clothed with Alpine snows,
Bid us look upward to the skies.

As worshippers in ancient days
Brought garlands for the sacrifice
On massive brow that quiet lies,
Shall we wreath the blossoms for his praise?

We chant an Athlete's requiem!
That mighty arm, that powerful frame,
Might claim for him Olympic fame,
Wild olive leaves in diadem.

Yet mightier he in will and creed,
In thoughts that waken sluggish men,
He pierced their doubts with voice and pen:
The laurel wreath were better need.

But flower and tree and shrub decay,
E'en immortelles will shrink and fade;
And shall this Leader's crown be made
Of withering leaves that pass away?

Nay! Smite the rock and smelt the ore,
Bid anvil clang tell his renown!
And crown him with an Iron Crown,
As Lombard's king was crowned of yore.

When Lombard's crown was forged of old,
Around the unyielding iron spire—
The rugged child of rock and fire—
Were woven threads of fairest gold.

So in his Crown are golden strands,—
Gold tried in fire and cleansed from dross,—
That gold which knows no dying loss,
But brighter shines 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 has been to college, church and community in Grinnell. Im-

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His life was full of grief and bitter disappointments. Of twelve children he himself laid nine in their graves. The death of his son Fred, a noble fellow, and a man of great promise, was a peculiarly hard blow to bear.

The necessity of giving up his work in the college came upon him as a staggering blow. An intense worker and thinker, he yet failed to observe the evolution of things, that times and men had changed. But this blow was much softened by the tact, courtesy and christian thoughtfulness of those that came after him. He died loving Iowa College. His last thoughts were of Iowa College. Almost his last wish was that his wife, whom he loved and relied on so much, should select for the college from his splendid library, all the works that could enrich the college archives. Altho poor in this world's goods as the world goes, for he was never a money maker, he would have none of them sold.

But all his trials he bore with the fortitude of a Stoic—the death of children, the loss of means, the opportunity to guide and govern men by reason of failure. He complained that He doeth all things well, lime. Those who knew him and differed, could not but wonder at his sublime and exalted faith. Gradually all resentments faded away. His great soul blazed forth, and day after day he was the living exemplar of the patriarch, of the just and upright man. To the writer, 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 resentment, while many will stand by his grave with whom he has preserved an unbroken friendship for fifty years.

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Dr. Magoun's home life was a poem. 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 1884. This was one of Dr. Magoun's crucial tests. But the picture that presented itself in the twilight of that day, when the great-hearted man, full of sorrow and pang, drawing his wife's chair close to his own, and with her hand in his, said, almost buoyantly, "Never mind, my dear, the Lord has always provided for us, He will still provide for us,"—it was a picture that silhouetted itself in memory in an effaceable 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 face a future of indefinite outline is a pitiless and saddening experience which, happily, does not come to all. But when it does, and a man can rise above it, concentrate his mind, he achieves great things. He was so endowed. He was his presence was always

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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 has been to College, church and community in Grinnell. Imposing in presence, commanding in intellect, unwavering in faith, devoted to his friends and humble before his God, he was a born leader, and fulfilled his mission. Many can say with the pastor of this Church, "He was my friend, faithful and just to me."

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 where or 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 cradled 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 overpowering personality. Tall and powerful in stature, commanding in figure, eloquent in speech, keen, quick, logical, with a wonderful command of language and a resonant voice of great power, he was first and foremost in nearly every assemblage of men; he was one of the most finished and forceful 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, but although full of humor, he never talked nonsense. It was the writer's privilege to watch with him one night, last summer. He lay and talked. He told of the grain fields of California, of Chinatown in San Francisco, of the almond-eyed servants of the rich, of the wonderful charms of the inns, of the rich forests, and of the loading and unloading of the great ships of commerce. He saw all the little things as he went his way, and therein lay the charm of his narrations.

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 incidents that he related of his visits in the fam-

lime and exalted faith. Gradually all resentments faded away. His great soul blazed forth, and day after day he was the living exemplar of the patriarch, of the just and upright man. To the writer, 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 resentment, while many will stand by his grave with whom he has preserved an unbroken 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 I write, I regret that Col. and Mrs. Cooper cannot, by their presence at his grave, bear witness to one of those 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 mistakes? But his little mistakes are so trivial when compared with his great, grand, heroic life, that to speak of them seems puny.

Had he followed his bent, 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, better. He contributed, through the 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. As death 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 all, so that all pay tribute, all grieve; and as we lay him away, let us honor him and rejoice.

FROM THE OSKALOOSA 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

114
400

GEORGE F. MAGOUN, A. M., D. D., the subject of this sketch, was the first President of Iowa College, and of him a prominent 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, deservedly 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 President of Iowa College he was offered popular and

wealthy pastoral charges again and again; no less than three established colleges sought to make him their head, and a number of other flattering positions were tendered him without avail, although in every case large increased salaries accompanied the offers. In one case the salary tendered was four times as great as that he received at Iowa College, while the pay of one of the pastorates, to which he was called ten days after accepting the Iowa College charge, was six times greater than his then income. Amherst College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1867. Three times he was a delegate to the Peace Congresses held on the continent of Europe. He was a delegate to the then semi-centennial 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 Seminary.

Referring to our subject, the "Iowa Normal Monthly" says: "Probably no other Iowa educator has made more frequent use of the standard periodicals of the country. 'The International Review,' 'Education,' 'Bibliotheca Sacra,' 'New Englander,' 'Congregational Review' (of which he was an editor), 'Congregational Quarterly,' 'Scribner's Monthly,' 'Christian Thought,' 'Our Day,' 'Knickerbocker' and many others have received aid from his pen. He is the author of fifty or more articles on religious, metaphysical, educational and historical 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, bank president and shipowner at Bath. His grandfather, Elisha 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 1660, 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, Recompense, Elisha, David, Elisha, David C. and our subject.

Dr. Magoun in the summer of 1881 took the steamer to Europe. Landing at Liverpool he visited Rome, Naples, Dresden and Berlin, reaching his home Christmas Day of that year. Beside the various labors enumerated, our subject founded the present library, raised the funds (\$20,000) for the building of Library Hall, and gave the college a national reputation. He tendered his resignation as President in 1884, but retained his position as Professor six years longer, when he resigned. Made a trustee of the college at Davenport in 1856, 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 Anne Hyde, born at Bath, and who died at Lyons, Iowa, in 1864. His second wife, Miss Elizabeth Earl, he married at Waterbury, Conn., in 1870. She was born in Brunswick, Me., and is a graduate of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, where she subsequently taught for ten years, after which she was Lady Principal of the University of Wisconsin at Madison for two years, afterward holding the same position at Waterbury. After the tornado she became from necessity Lady Principal for two years of Iowa College. Mrs. Magoun has been very active in foreign missionary work, delivering addresses upon that subject in many of the States. The children of the first marriage were as follows: Mary R., a graduate of Iowa College, wife of Hon. N. B. Raymond, of Des Moines; Hannah W., wife of Rev. S. G. 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 Humestone, Iowa. Frederick H., the eldest of all the children, a graduate of Iowa College, and pastor of the Congregational 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 eighteen months, after which he returned to Andover, studying there one year, he came West and was ordained as a clergyman in the Congregational Church at Shellburg, 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 Davenport 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-nine 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 10, 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 five hundred. The first misfortune that befell 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

anti-slavery man prior to this, and was associated with the late Senator Grimes in political work. Beside delivering speeches and otherwise lending his influences to the success of the Republican party, he has been a delegate to county and State conventions.