

Standard Form For Members of the Legislature

Name of Representative McCrory, George Washington Senator McCrory, George Washington - Represented Lee, Hendry and Van Buren Counties, Iowa

1. Birthday and place 29 Aug 1835 near Evansville, Indiana

2. Marriage (s) date place

Helen Amanda Gelatt 11 Mar 1857 Van Buren County, Iowa

3. Significant events for example:

A. Business Admitted to the bar in 1856; general counsel for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company 1884

B. Civic responsibilities

C. Profession Lawyer; United States Congressman; United States Judge of the Judicial Circuit 1880-1884

4. Church membership Unitarian

5. Sessions served 7th General Assembly 1858 - House of Representatives

6. Public Offices 9th, 10th General Assemblies 1862, 1864 - Senate

A. Local

B. State

C. National Secretary of War in cabinet of President Hayes 12 Mar 1877 - 11 Dec 1879; United States Congressman 41st, 42nd, 43rd 1869-1877

7. Death 23 June 1890 St. Joseph, Missouri; Buried Oakland Cemetery, Keokuk, Iowa

8. Children Francis E.; Caroline; Katha; Nellie; George

9. Names of parents James and Matilda (Jorret) McCrory

McCrary, George Washington

10. Education Educated in public schools. ~~He attended~~
~~an academy.~~ He had a great desire for learning and made
every effort to obtain an education.

11. Degrees _____

12. Other applicable information _____

- He moved with his parents to Van Buren County in Iowa Territory in 1836 from Mc Donough County, Missouri.
- He studied law in the office of Samuel S. Miller and after a thorough course of reading law he was admitted to the bar in 1856
- He moved to Kansas City, Missouri shortly after in Washington, D.C. and then to St. Louis, Missouri where he was general counsel for the Atlantic, Pacific and Santa Fe Railroads in 1858.
- He was only 22 when elected to the Iowa Legislature. He was one of the youngest to serve in the United States Legislature.
- In 1856 he formed a partnership with John St. Rankin under the law firm name of Rankin and McCrary.



Engraved by J. P. Smith

Geo. W. McCrary

HON. GEORGE W. MCCRARY

REPRESENTATIVE FROM IOWA

ENGRAVED FOR BARNES HISTORY OF IOWA

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THE DEATH OF JUDGE McCRARY.

It was only a few weeks ago that most of us learned through the public press that Judge George W. McCrary was other than the strong and vigorous man he seemed when he made to the thousands that gathered about him at Oakland Cemetery here just a year ago and heard him make on memorial day one of the greatest addresses of his life. Since the late news of his condition came there was we presume a lurking forboding fear in all of us that even hopeful prophecy of his recovery could not wholly remove. Yet so many things seemed to be on the side of his hope. For he was yet so young—not yet fifty-five—his life had been so wholly temperate and pure, he had so splendid a body and brain that it seemed scarcely possible that the splendid structure would dissolve so early. Yet treading fast upon successive encouraging messages death came to him yesterday.

George W. McCrary was born in Indiana but he was brought to Iowa when he was one year old, and childhood, youth, manhood he belonged to Iowa and its people. Spending his boyhood in a Van Buren county village he came to Keokuk when a boy to study law. He was admitted to the bar and made this his home when he was barely twenty-one. He was scarcely more when chosen to the Iowa house: then he went to the Iowa senate, then eight years to the national congress, a member of the cabinet of President Hayes as secretary of war, then circuit judge of this federal circuit. That was the distinguished public service that made him so eminent

to ride and bounced in the cabber, telling the driver to take him to Mott's rect.

The cabman, who said he daughters of his own at home, at the Prince Street station and his passengers over to Captain Tson. To the captain the girl's name was Annie Lawrence, an one who lived with her grandmo' Providence and worked in a witory. She said her companion, a laundryman named Sam Kee, three years of age, of Richmond Providence, had induced her to c New York with him by promisi plenty of money and a good situ a domestic. She said that b frightened her, and she wante back to her home. Justice Whit Sam Kee in \$1,500 bail for exam at the Jefferson Market court, an Annie to the care of the Society Prevention of Cruelty to Childre

Many a man in a more exalted of life might be glad if he ac himself as well as did this "cabt

THE SILVER BILL.

New York Epoch, independentocrat: The passage by the sen free silver coinage bill is, perha convincing a proof of the deter of that body as could be fur The bill is a clear departure fr well-established policy of the can party in regard to the curre is contrary to the declared princ the administration. Should it house in its present shape, the dent would have no alternative veto it, with the certain result ing one or two of the silver pr states into the hands of the dea It is a novel role for the house to stand between the executive necessity of refusing to sign th dangerous measure of inflation has come before congress for a year. Precisely what kind of will ultimately emerge from t test between the house and the on silver legislation, it would cult to say. The purchase of \$4 of silver bullion per month c near free coinage that a good people would probably prefer to senate bill pass in its entirety t such "compromise." Meanw this country has undertaken to the problem of rehabilitating s the whole world its people w

was barely twenty-one. He was scarcely more when chosen to the Iowa house; then he went to the Iowa senate, then eight years to the national congress, a member of the cabinet of President Hayes as secretary of war, then circuit judge of this federal circuit. That was the distinguished public service that made him so eminent as a legislator and statesman. Had he lived he was not at the end of eminent service in public station for he was such a man as the public have always need of.

To the people of Keokuk and of Southern Iowa the news of his death has come as a personal affliction to almost everyone. He was so long a direct representative of our people in the state and national legislatures that he had been related to them in a close and intimate way that no other of our citizens had been. They honored, trusted and loved him.

To us who write this he was more than neighbor and friend; he was our teacher and counsellor in youth, the comrade and confidant of the later years. We have lived in his home, worked in his office and there were a dozen years in which we shared every important move and purpose and ambition of his life. We have seen his mind and life and motives from the inside as does not often happen between man and man. And in every word and motive and act and aspiration he was noble and manly. It is said that politics is sordid and selfish and warps character. Well we knew every step of his way from the Iowa legislature to a leadership of the national congress and of a national cabinet and administration and he never said a word, wrote a line, had a thought, breathed a motive or did an act that he could not lay as an open page before the eyes of all men and of his God. He was great not only in wisdom but in goodness. A prince and a great man has fallen: one of the noblest, the best, the wisest, purest and greatest of citizens of America.

test between the house and on silver legislation, it was cult to say. The purchase of silver bullion per month near free coinage that a people would probably prefer senate bill pass in its entire such "compromise." May this country has undertaken the problem of rehabilitating the whole world, its people the satisfaction of knowing proceedings of the congress United States are being every commercial centre as they have seldom been fore.

THE IOWA JOINT

The new joint railway in Iowa by the state commission go into effect July 4. are t

The maximum rate of charged by any railroad rress from a shipper at a s line within the state, desti within the state on another be its mileage proportion the entire distance for ment, based on its own i cording to its class with t percentage added:

Five to 100 miles, five 105 to 200 miles, eleven to 300 miles, nine per ce miles and over, seven per

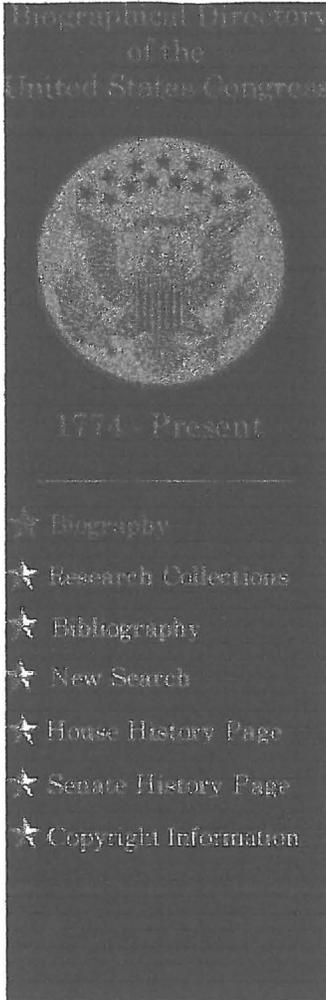
The maximum rate of charged by any railroad lines originating on the railroad, at a point withi destined to a point withi its line shall be its miles of the rate for the entire through shipment, based rate according to its clas lowing percentage added

Five to 100 miles, tw 105 to 200 miles, nine pe 300 miles, seven per ce miles and over, five per c

The Lutheran synod at session declared the pul necessity, favored comp tion, but the parent to of school, declared the Lutherans to maintain th schools without aid from the teaching of German synod said:

Consequently we are o We also declare it not to with the spirit of the c the United States with

Ex-congressman S. S. Farwell, of the Fifth Iowa district, in declining to be a



McCRARY, George Washington, 1835-1890

McCRARY, George Washington, a Representative from Iowa; born near Evansville, Vanderburg County, Ind., August 29, 1835; moved to the Territory of Iowa in 1836 with his parents, who settled in Van Buren County; attended the public schools; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1856 and commenced practice in Keokuk, Iowa; member of the State house of representatives in 1857; served in the State senate in 1861-1865; elected as a Republican to the Forty-first and to the three succeeding Congresses (March 4, 1869-March 3, 1877); chairman, Committee on Elections (Forty-second Congress), Committee on Railways and Canals (Forty-third Congress); was not a candidate for renomination in 1876; Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Hayes from March 12, 1877, to December 11, 1879, when he resigned; served as United States judge of the eighth judicial circuit 1880-1884; moved to Kansas City, Mo.; became general counsel for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co. in 1884; died in St. Joseph, Mo., June 23, 1890; interment in Oakland Cemetery, Keokuk, Iowa.

Bibliography

DAB.

THE UNITED STATES
BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY
AND
PORTRAIT GALLERY
OF
EMINENT AND SELF-MADE MEN.

IOWA VOLUME.

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK:
AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1878.

of youth was spent in intellectual pursuits, and he received his academic education at Warren and Lordstown, in his native state. He went as far as the middle of the junior year in the classical course of the college at Mount Union, teaching meanwhile more or less, then left and taught steadily for ten years, principally select schools and academies, at Austintown, Oldtown, Mineral Ridge, and at one or two other places in Ohio. He taught the English branches and classics, and as far as we can ascertain was an expert in English grammar and mathematics.

In 1867 Mr. Duncan ceased to teach; immigrated to Iowa, and has since been in the hardware and grain business with an elder brother, John R. Duncan, constituting a house of high standing in Monroe county, and quite successful in its business operations. Wallace pays no attention to the hardware store, his specialty being the grain department. He also deals largely in agricultural implements, wagons and machines.

Mr. Duncan has always been a democrat, but not a bitter partisan. In 1877 his party nominated him a candidate for the lower house of the general as-

sembly, and though living in a strong republican district, he received a majority of more than three hundred votes.

Mr. Duncan has a wife and three children, his marriage occurring on the 11th of October, 1860. His wife was Miss Laura E. Jones, of Trumbull county, Ohio. She is a member of the Christian church, where the whole family worship. Though not a member, her husband is a regular attendant at the house of God, and a firm believer in the fundamental doctrines of Christianity.

The taste for reading which Mr. Duncan cultivated with great assiduity in youth has never abandoned him. He continues to gratify it with unabated ardor, and to no meagre or mean extent. The writer heard him remark not long ago that, however pressing his business, he read his three hours a day, even though he could not commence till ten o'clock at night. His reading is not all newspapers, but mainly solid works. He has a love for the newer branches of science, and for literature of the standard class, the gratification of which must to some extent daily expand and enrich his mind.

HON. GEORGE W. McCRARY,

KEOKUK.

GEORGE W. McCRARY, secretary of war (1878), was born near Evansville, Indiana, on the 29th of August, 1835, his parents being James and Matilda McCrary *née* Forrest. His father was one of the pioneers who settled in what is now Van Buren county, Iowa, in 1836, when it was a part of the Territory of Wisconsin. In 1838 Iowa became an independent territory, and in 1846 a state of the Union. Hence it will be seen that Mr. McCrary has grown up and developed with a large region of country having a common interest, and producing four or five fine states.

He is of Scotch-Irish descent; his ancestors emigrated from Scotland in the early part of the eighteenth century, and settled in the neighborhood of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, from whence his great-grandfather, James McCrary, moved to North Carolina prior to the war of the revolution, and settled in what was then Rowan, but now Iredell, county; there his grandfather, John McCrary, was born and reared; and his father, James McCrary, was also born and lived there until he was about nineteen

years of age, when the family removed to Tennessee, about the year 1812; lived there about ten years, and then removed to Indiana, and from thence, in 1835 (the year of his birth), to McDonough county, Illinois, where the family resided about a year, and then moved across the Mississippi river to where he was raised. George W. attended the common schools of the district where the family settled, and also an academy, receiving quite a thorough English education, and enjoying some, though not great, advantages in the acquisition of knowledge in the higher branches of learning. His early experiences were such as are common to a pioneer's son, namely, plenty of manual labor, which was always cheerfully and dutifully performed, and the usual vicissitudes of frontier life. As a result, however, a fine physical development was secured, and, what is of equal importance, he acquired habits of industry and strict sobriety. His tastes were always toward the intellectual, and consequently toward the improvement, of his mind.

He had early determined to make the practice of

law his occupation, and his first step after leaving school was to enter the law office of Miller and Rankin, of Keokuk. The first-named, Hon. Samuel F. Miller, is now one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States. Applying himself studiously, he was admitted to the bar in 1856, the year of casting his first vote, and determined to settle permanently in Keokuk, in which city he continued to reside, and has ever since regarded it as his home.

In 1857, when only about twenty-two years of age, he was elected to the house of representatives of Iowa, by the combined vote of several of the southeastern counties, as a "float," and served two years. He was the youngest member of that body. In 1861 he was elected to the state senate from the county of Lee, which had hitherto been overwhelmingly democratic. In this position he served four years, and became conspicuous for his personal ability and wide-spread influence. Then came a period of laborious and eminently successful efforts in the line of his profession. In 1868, at the early age of thirty-three years, he was elected a member of the national house of representatives, and took his seat in the forty-first congress as one of the youngest of the members of that body. He was reelected to the forty-second, the forty-third and the forty-fourth congresses, and always with the most flattering majorities. This brought his range of public service up to the 4th of March, 1877, when, on the organization of President Hayes' cabinet, Mr. McCrary was offered and accepted the honorable position of secretary of war, and, it may be added, no one of the selections made by the chief magistrate has met with more universal approval.

Upon entering congress McCrary took position very quickly. He was assigned immediately to the committees on naval affairs, revision of the laws, and elections; as a member of the latter, he distinguished himself most signally. The consideration and decision of election contests gave play to his extensive legal knowledge, and his strong love of justice and fair play enabled him to rise above party prejudice and decide such cases upon their merits only. He at once took rank as one of the best lawyers in the body, and as an authority upon election law. In the forty-second congress speaker Blaine, in accordance with the general desire of his fellow-members, appointed Mr. McCrary chairman of the committee on elections; in this position his services were highly honorable and successful. With

his own party in a majority of more than two-thirds in the house, he induced that body for the first time in its history to vote upon election cases without regard to party lines; and a majority of the cases considered and reported by him were decided in favor of his political opponents. His reports were all adopted, and most of them without a division. When the forty-third congress assembled, and the questions relating to transportation, and the important matters connected with the subject of inter-state commerce, were absorbing public interest and attention, Mr. McCrary was made chairman of the committee on railways and canals, to which all these subjects were referred. He took hold instantly, and labored with his usual thoroughness and vigor; he prepared a report on the constitutional power of congress to regulate railroad commerce among the states, which was and still is regarded as exhaustive, comprehensive and conclusive; he reported a bill on the subject, and advocated it before the house with remarkable power. After one of the most memorable debates on record it passed that body, but was not reached for consideration in the senate.

In the forty-fourth congress Mr. McCrary was selected by speaker Kerr (the democrats now being in the majority) as a member of the committee on the judiciary, where he served with his usual industry, ability and success. He was the author of a bill to reorganize the judiciary of the United States, which he advocated on the floor as well as in committee, and which passed the house by a large majority. After the presidential election of 1876, when it was seen that the country was about evenly divided in opinion as to the result of the contest, and that the two branches of congress were sure to differ, not only as to that result, but also as to the proper authority to decide it, George W. McCrary was the first to step forward with a proposition for the adoption of a lawful and peaceful solution of the difficulty. He proposed the joint committee, and was himself a leading member of it, taking an active part in the preparation of the electoral bill, and in its advocacy in the house. He believes, and most people will agree with him, that under all the circumstances this was a wise measure of statesmanship, which has given the country peace instead of turmoil, excitement, and perhaps civil war.

Secretary McCrary was raised in the Christian denomination, a largely influential body of religious people in the west, and has been a Unitarian for twenty years past.

In politics, he has always been a republican, and cast his first vote for General John C. Fremont in 1856.

He was married to Miss Helen A. Gelatt, a resident of Van Buren county, Iowa, on the 11th of March, 1857. Mrs. McCrary is of a sterling type of American womanhood, intelligent, practical and energetic; is possessed of the finest religious, moral and domestic instincts, and capable of adorning any position into which she may be carried by the constantly advancing fortunes of her partner in life. Their union has been blessed with five children, the eldest and youngest being sons. Of the daughters, two ere long will approach the period of entering into society. The boys and girls alike are being educated in consonance with the views of their parents, solely and with reference to their usefulness as men and women.

The secretary is somewhat less than six feet in height, is finely proportioned, rather muscular, and weighs about two hundred and ten pounds. He has a slight, scholarly stoop, arising no doubt from his studious habits. His expression of countenance is

frank and benevolent. Great equanimity of mind, and a disposition to weigh matters carefully and justly, are prominent traits of his character; but back of these lies an immense fund of energy for the prosecution of any cause his judgment commends. In speech, he is remarkably easy, fluent and instructive, especially during his social hours. Before the public, he is strong, logical and impressive, using, in his most carefully prepared addresses, sturdy Saxon language, and his voice on such occasions is full, clear and ringing. True in his friendships, kind to the poor and rich alike, with naught of venom ever coming from his tongue, he is a general favorite with all who know him.

Mr. McCrary is one of the growing men of the republic, and, if life be spared, will continue to be heard from. In every station he has always come fully up to the expectation of his friends. It is seldom, even in this country, or indeed in any other, that at the age of forty-two years any person has had so large an experience, and, under its influence, expanded so well. His example is truly an excellent one for the ambitious youth of our land to imitate.

JOHN VAN NESSE EVANS,

LOGAN.

ONE of the youngest attorneys whose names appear in this volume is John Van Nesse Evans, who has been only seven years at the bar, and is already at the head of the profession in Harrison county. He is a native of the Empire State, and was born in the town of Shelby, Genesee county, on the 8th of January, 1847. His paternal great-grandfather was in the battle of Bennington, Vermont, on the 16th of September, 1777. He came from Wales, and settled in Otsego county, New York, where Barnabas Evans, the father of John Van Nesse, was born. His wife was Julia Ann Brown, a native of Pownel, Bennington county, Vermont.

The subject of this sketch spent his youth in Akron, Erie county, six miles from his birthplace, attending a district school in the winters and farming the rest of the time. In October, 1863, the family moved to De Witt, Clinton county, Iowa, reaching there on the 30th of the month. After farming there two seasons, the son entered Lenox Collegiate Institute, Hopkinton, Delaware county, Iowa, spend-

ing most of the years of 1865 and 1866 there, and nearly all of the next two years at Monmouth College, Knox county, Illinois, pursuing the scientific course, yet giving some attention to German and the classics, but not graduating. During this period and afterward he taught school to defray expenses, six or seven terms in all. Whatever education he has, literary or legal, he obtained by his own resources.

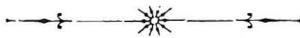
Mr. Evans read law with George B. Young, of De Witt, and was admitted to the bar at Clinton, on the 7th of December, 1870. His mother had died at De Witt two years before; his father followed her in 1872, and after practicing a year or more at De Witt, in the autumn of 1871 he removed to western Iowa, settling at Magnolia, then the shiretown of Harrison county. In the autumn of 1875 he moved, with the county records, to his present home, where he is building up practice of the best quality and of liberal extent. For the last two years he has been county attorney. Young as he is, his position is at the head of the Harrison county bar.

PORTRAIT 
Biographical
ALBUM
OF
Jefferson and Van Buren Counties, Iowa.

CONTAINING
FULL PAGE PORTRAITS
AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF PROMINENT AND REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS
OF THE COUNTY
TOGETHER WITH PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF ALL THE
PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.
AND GOVERNORS OF THE STATE

CHICAGO:
LAKE CITY PUBLISHING CO.
1890.

in the Forty-fourth Congress, he was the author of the bill providing for the re-organization of the judiciary of the United States, which passed the House by a large majority. He also proposed the plan for having a joint committee to count the electoral vote, took an active part in preparing the electoral bill and in arguing the question before the House. At the close of his Congressional career, which expired March 4, 1877, Mr. McCrary accepted the position of Secretary of War proffered him by President Hayes and was an influential member of the Cabinet. Of him the remark was frequently made that "when the Secretary of War speaks, all listen attentively." In 1879 he was nominated by the President for the position of Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit of the United States courts, which appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate, the office continuing for life. Undoubtedly Judge McCrary was endowed by nature with superior gifts yet he deserves the greatest credit for the position to which he attained. Reared in obscurity among the wilds of the Territory of Iowa, with little advantages for advancement, he yet overcame the difficulties and disadvantages which lay in his path, working his way upward step by step to a position of fame, becoming one of the honored statesmen of the Nation. His colleagues respected him, other men honored him and his friends revere his memory. His death occurred at St. Joseph, Mo., on the 23d of June, 1890, and his remains were interred at Keokuk, Iowa.



MANDLEY HOLLISTER, deceased. It is by written record that we perpetuate the lives and deeds of those who have passed from this earth, and as one who is worthy of all respect being paid to his memory, we record the sketch of Mr. Hollister. He was a native of Ohio, born December 28, 1838, and was a son of Samuel C. and Chloe (Duty) Hollister. His father was born February 7, 1811, in Connecticut, and

his mother was born in Ohio, March 30, 1814. His parents were zealous workers in the Christian Church, Mrs. Hollister being a woman of excellent ability and prominent in public service.

When only seven years of age our subject was deprived of the care and protection of a mother. The first school he ever attended was taught by President Garfield, and he received fair educational advantages for that day. His early life was spent in the usual manner of farmer lads, and he worked with his father on the farm and in the dairy until the breaking out of the late war. On the 21st of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, and served until the close of the struggle. As at home, so on the battle-field, he was as gentle as a woman though as brave as a Spartan, and never shrank from any duty devolving upon him. At the first battle of Fredericksburg he received a gunshot wound in the back of the head, and for injuries sustained he was awarded a pension. At Richmond he was taken prisoner, but succeeded in being paroled within six days after his incarceration, and on the 31st of May, 1865, he received his discharge.

When peace was declared and he was mustered out of service, Mr. Hollister returned to Pennsylvania, where he had made his home for some years previous, and on the 7th of May, 1867, was joined in wedlock with Rhoda J. Burwell, who was born in Crawford County, Pa., May 19, 1840. Her father, Findley Burwell, also a native of Crawford County, was born August 19, 1808, and her mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Fonner, was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., August 4, 1810, but her girlhood days were mostly spent in the Keystone State. Both are still living in Crawford County, and both are members of the Methodist Church. The father is a farmer by occupation. Of their family, which numbered three sons and three daughters, three are yet living. Benjamin, one of the number, died from a wound received at the first battle of Fredericksburg.

Although Mr. Hollister was not so long a resident of Jefferson County as many others, few of her citizens were more widely or favorably known. In November, 1867, accompanied by his bride of

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HISTORY OF IOWA

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES
TO THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

FOUR VOLUMES ²²/₃₅

BY BENJAMIN F. GUE

*Illustrated with Photographic Views of the Natural Scenery of
the State, Public Buildings, Pioneer Life, Etc.*

WITH PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF IOWA

VOLUME IV
IOWA BIOGRAPHY



SEAL OF THE STATE OF IOWA

THE CENTURY HISTORY COMPANY
41 LAFAYETTE PLACE
NEW YORK CITY

5708 Pa

standard code of the State. In 1881, Mr. McClain was appointed professor in the Law Department of the State University, removing to Iowa City where he was made Vice-Chancellor in 1887 and Chancellor in 1890. He has been long a law writer; his principal works are: "Outlines of Criminal Law," 1884; "Synopsis of Elementary Law and Law of Personal Property," 1884; "Digest of Iowa Reports," 1887 and 1898; "Criminal Law," two volumes, 1897; "Cases on Law of Carriers," 1893 and 1896; "Cases on Constitutional Law," in 1900. He has been a contributor to many law journals and an active member of the American Bar Association. In 1894 Chancellor McClain was appointed one of the Commissioners of Iowa to act with Commissioners from other States to recommend uniform laws on negotiable instruments and in conformity with their report acts have been passed by New York, Connecticut, Colorado, Florida and other States which will probably be the basis of future commercial law in the United States. In 1894 Chancellor McClain was selected by the Senate of Iowa as one of the Code Commissioners to formulate a revised code. Their work was the basis of the code adopted by the special session of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly. Chancellor McClain was selected to prepare the annotations of the new code which was published in 1897. At the Republican State Convention in 1900, he received the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court, and was elected, assuming the duties in January, 1901.

MOSES A. MCCOID was born in Logan County, Ohio, on the 5th of November, 1840. He was educated at Fairfield University and Washington College, Pennsylvania. He removed to Rairfield, Iowa, and studied law with James F. Wilson of that place from 1858 to 1861. On the 6th of May he enlisted in Company E, Sixth Regiment of Volunteer Infantry. He took part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Bear Creek, Resaca and Ostenaula River. He was first promoted to second lieutenant and later to adjutant of the regiment. Upon his return from the war he engaged in the practice of law at Fairfield and was chosen District Attorney of the Sixth District, serving until 1871 when he was elected to the State Senate where he served six years. He was elected to Congress on the Republican ticket in 1878 and was twice reelected, serving six years.

GEORGE W. MCCRARY was born on the 29th of August, 1835, near Evansville, Indiana. In 1837 the family emigrated to the "Black Hawk Purchase," locating in Van Buren County where the son grew to manhood on his father's farm. He received a liberal education and when nineteen began to study law with Rankin & Miller. When Miller became Judge of the United States Supreme Court, Mr. McCrary took his place in the law firm. In 1857, at the age of twenty-two, Mr. McCrary was elected a Representative in the House of the Seventh General Assembly, being its



GEORGE W. MCCRARY

youngest member. In 1861 he was elected to the State Senate, serving four years. He was an able and influential legislator and in 1868 was elected Representative in Congress from the First District. He was re-elected, serving eight years. As chairman of the committee on elections in the Forty-second Congress he insisted that every case should be decided upon the evidence, independent of partisan considerations. In the Forty-third Congress as chairman of the committee on railroads and canals he prepared an able report on the constitutional power of Congress to regulate commerce among the States which has since been regarded as high authority sustaining that power. At the time of the contest following the Presidential election of 1876, Mr. McCrary originated the famous Electoral Commission which decided that perilous controversy. He made an able argument before that tribunal in support of the legality of the election of Hayes and when the latter became President, George W. McCrary was chosen Secretary of War, entering the Cabinet March 12, 1877. After nearly three years' service in that position, he was appointed United States Judge of the Eighth Circuit, embracing the States of Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas and Arkansas. Mr. McCrary resigned the war portfolio and entered upon the duties of his new position in January, 1880. He brought to the bench great legal attainments, his opinions were clear, sound and comprehensive and rank as high authority. He here met as an associate his first instructor in law and his life-long friend, Justice Samuel F. Miller. In 1884 Judge McCrary resigned the judgeship and accepted the position of general counsel for the Santa Fe Railroad system, making his home in Kansas City. As a law writer Judge McCrary ranked high; his "American Law of Elections," is the standard work on that subject. He was a contributor to the *North American Review* and an able writer on Unitarianism, being a prominent member of that denomination. He died in the meridian of a noble life on the 23d of June, 1890, loved and honored by the best people of the Nation. His body was taken to his old home where it rests among his early friends at Keokuk. He was a noble man, an unsullied statesman and jurist and the highest type of an American citizen.

JAMES W. McDILL was born at Monroe, Ohio, March 4, 1834. He was educated at the South Salem Academy and at Miami University from which he graduated in 1853. He studied law, was admitted to the bar and removed to Union County, Iowa, in 1856. Here he served as county judge one term, was clerk of a Senate committee and clerk in the office of the third auditor at Washington. In 1868 he was elected judge of the Circuit Court and later judge of the District Court. In 1872 he was elected to Congress for the Eighth District, serving two terms. In 1878 he was appointed Railroad Commissioner, serving until March, 1881, when he was appointed United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the

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Recollections and Sketches of Notable Lawyers and Public Men of Early Iowa

Belonging to the First and Second
Generations, with Anecdotes and
Incidents Illustrative of the Times

By

EDWARD H. STILES

For many years a member of the Iowa Bar; member of its House of Representatives, 1863-1864; member of its Senate, 1865-1866; Reporter of its Supreme Court, 1867-1875; author of Complete Digest of its Decisions from the earliest Territorial period to the 56th Iowa Reports.

"In old age alone we are masters of a treasure of which we cannot be deprived, the only treasure we can call our own. The pleasures of memory and the retrospect of the varied images which in an active life have floated before the mind, compensate, and more than compensate, for the alternate pleasures and cares of active life."—SIR ARCHIBALD ALLISON.

"Personal anecdotes, when characteristic, greatly enliven the pages of a biography."—SAMUEL SMILES.

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GEORGE W. McCRARY

children were young it was to them that she devoted her paramount attention. She found time, however, to assist her husband, in 1872, in putting his book on "Municipal Corporations" through the press. He always realized that his itinerant professional and judicial life had thrown almost exclusively upon his wife the care and anxieties of the family; and years afterward, when, in 1894, his Yale University Law Lectures were published, he publicly recognized the obligation which it created, in the dedication of the volume to her in these words:

A. P. D.

"The years of professional studies, circuit journeyings and judicial itinerancies whereof this book is in some measure the outcome, as well as the time required for its preparation, have been taken from your society and companionship. The only reparation possible is to lay these imperfect fruits upon your lap. As to you, indeed, they justly belong, this formal dedication serves alike to accredit your title and to manifest my grateful sense of obligation and affectionate regard."

This inscription was pleasing to Mrs. Dillon, and on her return from Europe, a friend called her attention to a review of the book in which the writer, speaking of dedications to wives, compared this not unfavorably with John Stuart Mill's, whereupon her husband said that his was as much inferior to Mill's as Mill's to Tennyson's.*

I must now bring this narrative to a close. If I have not accomplished all I desired, I have at least massed or indicated the material on which some future biographer may do better.

Judge Dillon died in New York in 1914, his setting sun leaving behind it, like that of the day, as it sinks beyond the horizon, the mellow influence of its departing rays.

George W. McCrary.

This distinguished jurist and statesman was born near Evansville, Indiana, on August 29, 1835, and died at St. Joseph, Missouri, June 23, 1890, at the age of fifty-five. His comparatively short life was a remarkable one viewed from any standpoint. He was of Scottish descent, his ancestors having emigrated from Scotland in the early part of the eighteenth century, and settled in the neighborhood of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. From thence his great-grandfather, James McCrary, moved to North Carolina, prior to the War of the Revolution, and settled in what was then Rowan, but now Iredell County. There his grandfather, John McCrary, and likewise his father, James McCrary, were born. His great-grandfather, James, served as a Captain in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. The

*Mrs. Tennyson, always seemingly fragile, outlived her husband, who died October 6, 1892; but, not long before his death, he signalized their long and felicitous union by dedicating to her, in these words, his last book:

"I thought to myself I would offer this book to you,
 This and my love together,
 To you that are seventy-seven,
 With a faith as clear as the heights of the June-blue heaven
 And a fancy as summer new
 As the green of the bracken amid the gloom of the heather."

maiden name of Judge McCrary's mother was Matilda Forrest. About the year, 1812, the family removed to Tennessee, afterward to Indiana, and from thence, in 1835, the year of his birth, they removed to McDonough County, Illinois. After a short residence there, they, in 1837, pushed toward the western frontier, and across the Father of Waters to Van Buren County, Iowa, then a part of the territory of Wisconsin. Here, amid the wilds of that new country, he was reared to that stalwart manhood, which was afterwards able to bear him through the great intellectual and political emergencies which he was called upon to pass. With a natural thirst for knowledge, he acquired the rudiments of an English education, and some knowledge of the higher branches of learning. Having early determined to make the law his profession, at the age of nineteen, he entered the offices of Miller & Rankin at Keokuk, a firm composed of Samuel F. Miller, the subsequently distinguished Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and John W. Rankin, one of the ablest lawyers of the Iowa Bar. In 1856, he was admitted to the bar there, at once entered upon the practice, and soon after formed a partnership with Mr. Rankin, under the firm name of Rankin & McCrary. At the age of twenty-two, in 1857, he was elected to the Iowa House of Representatives, and was the youngest member of that body. Four years later, in 1861, he was elected to the State Senate, where he served four years. During the first two years of his Senatorial term, he was chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, at that time one of the most important Committees of that body, and during his last two years, he served as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In 1868, at the age of thirty-three, he was elected to and took his seat in the National House of Representatives. He was re-elected to the forty-second, forty-third and forty-fourth Congresses, and served with marked ability and distinction. Having displayed great legal ability, a strong love of justice and fair play that enabled him to rise above party prejudices in the consideration of contested election cases, he took rank as one of the best lawyers in that body, and as authority upon election law. In accordance with the general desire of his fellow members, he was appointed in the forty-second Congress, by Speaker Blair, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, and in that capacity, induced the House of Representatives, probably for the first time in its history, to consider contested election cases upon their merits, irrespective of party affiliations. Upon the assembling of the forty-third Congress, questions relating to transportation and matters connected with the subject of interstate commerce were attracting great public interest, and Mr. McCrary was made Chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Canals, to which all these subjects were referred, and to which he gave his best thought and action. He prepared the report on the constitutional power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce, which was regarded as one of the ablest and most exhaustive papers ever presented to Congress. Having reported a bill on the subject, he advocated it before the House with remarkable power, and after one of the most memorable debates on record, it passed that body. This seems to have

been the original basis of subsequent legislation regulating interstate commerce. He was the author of and introduced the measure proposing the appointment of an electoral commission, the adoption of which brought about a peaceful solution of the disturbing questions which had arisen concerning the result of the Presidential election of 1876, when Hayes and Tilden were the opposing candidates, "and which must now, in view of the danger which it obviated, be regarded as wise statesmanship, no matter how we may differ as to the correctness of the decision reached." He was one of the Joint Committee which framed the electoral bill, afterwards acted as one of the Republican Counsel before the Commission and made one of the strongest arguments sustaining the election of President Hayes. The country was about evenly divided in opinion as to what had been the actual result of the Presidential contest. That tumult and war were imminent, no one who distinctly recollects that period will question. In this emergency, he was the first to step forward with the proposition referred to for the adoption of a lawful and peaceful solution of the difficulty. He always believed that under all the circumstances, this was a wise measure of statesmanship, which gave to the country peace instead of turmoil, an amicable adjustment instead of possible Civil War.

In the Forty-fourth Congress, he was created a member of the Judiciary Committee on which he served with distinction. He was the author of the bill to reorganize the Judiciary of the United States, which he advocated on the floor as well as in committee and which finally passed the House by a large majority.

In 1877, he was appointed Secretary of War. In this position, he began the first systematic work leading to the publication of the official records of the great Civil War. The Signal Service Bureau was improved and connected with similar institutions abroad; and the authority of the Department was construed by the Secretary for the first time to be sufficiently broad to authorize the issuing of tents, blankets and rations, to persons rendered destitute by pestilence, the immediate occasion being the destitution in southern Mississippi, resulting from an epidemic of yellow fever.

In 1879, he resigned his position in the Cabinet to accept the appointment of United States Circuit Judge for the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and assumed his duties in January, 1880. The pre-eminent manner in which he discharged the duties of this high office is a part of our Judicial History. He had during his Congressional service maintained to a great extent his practice in both the State and Federal Courts, and his Congressional labors had been principally along the lines of legal and constitutional research. Hence, though coming fresh from the political field, where lawyers are generally ruined rather than made, he brought to the bench a discipline, which, under the subjection of his naturally judicial mind enabled him to discharge the duties of his position to the entire satisfaction of a bar made critical under the ministrations of his eminent predecessor, Judge Dillon. Of all the judges it has

been my fortune, in the course of a long professional life to see, I think Judge McCrary exhibited the most perfect judicial temperament. His equanimity was perpetual; nothing could ruffle or disturb it; he held the scales with such an impartial hand, that though he might have formed an opinion on the facts, no one could discover it during the progress of the trial, from anything in his bearing. His decisions, to be found in the five volumes of McCrary's Circuit Court Reports, will endure as monuments of his superior ability as a Judge.

In 1884, he resigned the Judgeship to accept the position of General Counsel of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company. To this he was moved by the largely increased salary he would receive which would enable him the better to provide for his family, and approaching age. In this I thought and still think he made a mistake, for it is morally certain that had he remained on the Circuit Bench, he would in the near future have been elevated to that of the Supreme Court of the United States. As a law writer, his "American Laws of Elections," which is the standard authority on that subject, entitle him to a place in the front rank.

Personally, he was one of the mildest and most amiable of men. I became acquainted with him when we were both young, more than fifty years ago, and the friendship thus begun continued to the day of his death. Our first meeting was in the forepart of January, 1864. We were both members of the Tenth General Assembly and were on our way to the Capitol. The railroad from Keokuk to Des Moines had been extended only to Eddyville, some ten miles west of Ottumwa, and the remainder of the way, some eighty miles, had to be made in conveyances of the Western Stage Company. The winter was an unusually severe one and the day on which we were to commence our journey from Eddyville was one of the coldest of the season; so cold that the Stage Company, instead of the usual vehicle, had placed a wagon-box on the top of runners. Into that was put an abundance of straw and blankets, on which we were to lie down and be covered with buffalo robes, plentiful enough at that time. We placed ourselves in position, and here to me arose an embarrassment, of which the Judge was afterwards fond of occasionally telling. He said that, dressing after the fashion of some young men, I wore a stove-pipe hat, which I could not lie down in and for which no safe receptacle could well be found. I frankly confess that a stove-pipe hat was hardly the thing for a journey of that kind, but we managed to find a place for it and I made the journey without any, covering my head with the robes.

Our personal friendship and association continued in Iowa until he removed to Kansas City, in 1884, where I found him when I went there in 1886, when our friendly relations were renewed and continued. I never saw him ruffled or exhibit the least temper in the whole course of our acquaintance. During a portion of the time we were in Kansas City, we used to go camping out and trout fishing on the upper waters of the Rio Grande River in Colorado, which furnished both enjoyment

and healthful exercise. Through these various associations, I came to know him well and the more intimately I knew him, the more I admired and venerated him. But few personages in our history can be found with a nature so well rounded and possessing such perfect equipoise. His tastes were purely intellectual and withal so spiritual as to be absolutely devoid of that gross alloy which constitutes the weakness and impairs the usefulness of so many distinguished men. His sympathy for the unfortunate was warm and responsive. He believed, as he constantly exemplified, in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. As a legislator, he was wise; as a jurist, profound; as a public servant, clean; as a man, beneficent and just.

In religious belief, Judge McCrary was, like Judge Samuel F. Miller, a Unitarian. "There was no uncertainty in the tone of his Christianity, and he vigorously combatted the effort made in 1886 by certain Unitarian churches to commit that denomination to a purely ethical belief, declaring that his church stood for a positive faith in God, in immortality, in worship and in personal righteousness as exemplified in the teachings of Jesus Christ." With innumerable opportunities to become rich, he died poor, leaving to his descendants a legacy of incomparable worth.

A widow, whose maiden name was Helen A. Gelatt, three daughters and two sons still survive. The youngest son, George, is now a practicing lawyer in Kansas City. One of the daughters is the wife of Henry L. McCune, a gentleman of high standing, and a lawyer of rank and first-class ability, who for quite a while presided with distinction as one of the Judges of the Circuit Court at Kansas City, from which he subsequently resigned to re-enter the practice. To Judge McCune, I am indebted for some of the data comprised in the foregoing sketch.

Henry C. Caldwell.

Biography is the soul of history, and biography in its turn must properly rest upon facts, incidents, and achievements attendant upon the person, and to some extent on the consensus of public and private opinion in relation thereto, rather than upon the mere statement or estimate of the biographer. In this wise I shall endeavor to corroborate by particular facts what I may say in a more general way concerning the subject of this sketch.

Of all the distinguished men I have known in my time, none stand out as strikingly along the line of remembrance as Henry Clay Caldwell. It is considerably more than a half century since I first saw him. He was then twenty-five, I was twenty. It was at Ottumwa, Iowa, while I was being examined for admission to the bar by the committee appointed by the court for that purpose, according to the usage then prevailing. The committee consisted of Christian W. Slagle, of Fairfield, Amos

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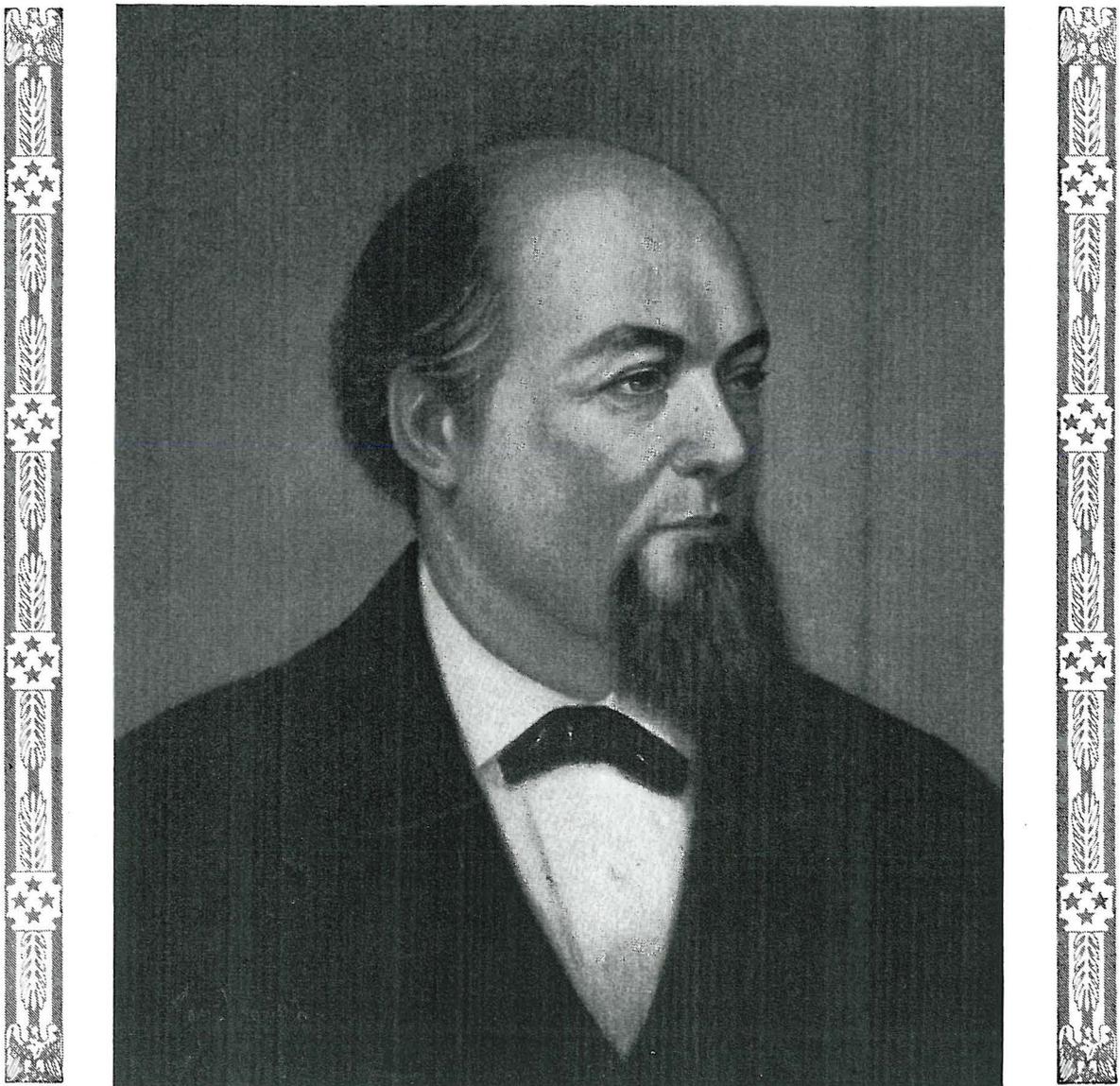
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RECRUITING

A BULLETIN OF RECRUITING INFORMATION ISSUED BY DIRECTION OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY

VOL. XIV—NO. 23

DECEMBER 1, 1932



From Painting by Tom Woodburn

GEORGE WASHINGTON McCRARY, Secretary of War, 1877—1879

RPB—12-1-32—25M



Recruiting Publicity Bureau, Governors Island, N. Y.

An Army Information Bulletin, containing a resume of administrative and statistical reports, rules, regulations, and official notices of recruiting for the guidance of members of the Regular Army, National Guard and Organized Reserves.

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December 1, 1932

GEORGE WASHINGTON McCRARY

George Washington McCrary, United States Representative and 37th Secretary of War, was born August 29, 1835, in Vanderburg County, near Evansville, Indiana. His Scottish great grandfather, James McCrary, had been a captain in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. George's father, James, was born in Rowan (now Iredell) County, North Carolina. His mother was Matilda Forrest.

During the year of his birth George's parents moved from Indiana to McDonough County, Illinois. He was scarcely a year old when they struck out boldly across the western frontier toward the northwest. They halted near Keosauqua, in what is now Van Buren County, Iowa. That part of the country, having been Michigan territory for a time, was just becoming organized. In 1836 it became included in the territory of Wisconsin. In 1838 Wisconsin was halved, the western section becoming the territory of Iowa and comprising the present state of Iowa with portions of Minnesota and the Dakotas.

Young George grew to stalwart manhood in the wilds of this new country. His natural thirst for knowledge asserting itself, he went to a local school when his farm duties would permit. He later secured a superficial academic training. Determined to make law his life work, he presented himself in 1854 to Samuel F. Miller, who subsequently became a judge of the U. S. Supreme Court and John W. Rankin, a most able barrister, who were in partnership in Keokuk. Studying earnestly, he was admitted to the bar in 1856, the year in which he became of age.

Almost immediately he entered a partnership with Mr. Rankin. Prominent as an attorney, he developed an interest in politics, which at that time presented a clear track to young men of ambition and intelligence. Within a year (1857) he was elected a Republican member of the Iowa House of Representatives. That year, incidentally, was the one in which William Worth Belknap (q. v., Oct. 15th issue), another Keokuk attorney who later became Secretary of War, was admitted to the state legislature as a Douglas Democrat.

In 1861 George McCrary was chosen for the state Senate. He served through the Civil War as chairman of the Military Affairs committee and also for two years as head of the committees on Military Affairs and the Judiciary.

He was elected in 1868 to the 41st Congress, and by subsequent elections to the 42nd, 43rd and 44th Congresses.

Page Two

He was not a candidate for the 45th. During his entire period at Washington, McCrary served with distinction, taking rank as one of the leading lawyers of Congress. He was a thorough, laborious and trustworthy worker. On the subject of election laws he was a recognized authority. In 1875 he published at Chicago a most authoritative work, "The American Law of Elections," described by him as being the first attempt in this country to gather together, arrange and consider in convenient form, the scattered adjudications relating to election laws.

Transportation and interstate commerce problems received much attention when McCrary was chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Canals during the 43rd Congress. According to a contemporary authority (Edward H. Stiles, "Recollections and Sketches"), he prepared a report, one of the ablest and most exhaustive papers ever presented to the House, on the constitutional power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce. Before his bill was passed he took part in one of the most remarkable debates on record. It has since become a basis of much subsequent legislation on the same subject.

He served as a member of the Judiciary Committee in the 44th Congress, and was the author of the law under which the United States Judiciary System was reorganized.

McCrary's love of fair play permitted him to rise beyond petty party prejudices in contested election cases. It was he who proposed to the joint committee to count the votes in the Tilden-Hayes presidential controversy in 1876. He framed and introduced the bill laid before Congress in December of that year, the passage of which resulted in the appointment of an electoral commission. "Tumult and war were imminent . . . In the emergency he was the first to step forward with the proposition . . . for the adoption of a peaceful solution of the difficulty . . ." He afterwards acted as Republican counsel before the commission, making one of the strongest speeches sustaining the election of Hayes.

When the commission declared that Rutherford B. Hayes had been elected President, McCrary was appointed by the President-elect as Secretary of War, his commission being dated March 12, 1877. Applying himself to his new responsibilities with characteristic industry, he began the first systematic work leading to the publication of official records of the Civil War. Stiles credits him with being the first Secretary to interpret his authority as being broad enough to extend War Department aid and equipment to "persons rendered destitute by pestilence", the immediate occasion being a yellow fever epidemic in southern Mississippi.

Secretary McCrary resigned from office in 1879 to become U. S. Circuit Judge of the 8th Judicial Circuit. Of this period, Mr. Stiles says: "Of all the judges it has been my fortune to meet . . . I think that Judge McCrary exhibited the most perfect judicial temperament. His equanimity was perfect . . . His decisions will endure as monuments of his superior ability . . . As a legislator he was wise; as a jurist, profound; as a public servant, clean; as a man, beneficial and just."

Judge McCrary resigned from the Circuit Court in 1884 when, besides resuming private practice, he became general consulting counsel of the A. T. & S. F. Railroad. He retired in 1889, and died at the home of his daughter in St. Joseph, Missouri, June 23, 1890. His wife, nee Helen A. Gelatt, and five children, survived him.

BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY
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SEPTEMBER 5, 1774, TO OCTOBER 21, 1788

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1989

Exeter Academy, Exeter, N.H., and Princeton College; was graduated from Harvard University in 1882 and from the law department of that institution in 1886; was admitted to the bar the same year and commenced practice in New York City; trustee of the village of South Orange, N.J., 1893-1895, 1901-1905, and in 1910; delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1904 and 1908; vice president of the Essex County (N.J.) Democratic committee; elected as a Democrat to the Sixty-second and Sixty-third Congresses and served from March 4, 1911, until October 3, 1914, when he resigned; appointed by President Wilson on October 5, 1914, as an associate justice, and on May 31, 1918, as chief justice, of the supreme court of the District of Columbia and served until his retirement on December 8, 1929; resided in Washington, D.C., until 1932, when he moved to Cambridge, Mass., where he died on July 17, 1933; interment in Troy Cemetery, Troy, N.Y.

McCOY, William, a Representative from Virginia; born near Warrenton, Fauquier County, Va.; member of the State house of delegates 1798-1804; delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1829 and 1830; elected as a Republican to the Twelfth Congress; reelected to the Thirteenth through Twentieth Congresses and reelected as a Jacksonian to the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Congresses (March 4, 1811-March 3, 1833); chairman, Committee on Claims (Twentieth Congress); died in Charlottesville, Va., in 1864; interment in the University of Virginia Cemetery.

McCRACKEN, Robert McDowell, a Representative from Idaho; born in Vincennes, Knox County, Ind., March 15, 1874; moved to Carmi, Ill., in 1880; attended the public schools; went West in 1891 and settled in Blackfoot, Bingham County, Idaho; taught school in Blackfoot until 1897; employed as a clerk in the United States Surveyor General's office in Boise, Idaho, 1897-1902; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1902 and commenced practice in Blackfoot; chief clerk of the State house of representatives in 1903; prosecuting attorney of Bingham County 1904-1906; elected a member of the State house of representatives from Bingham County in 1906 for a two-year term; moved to Boise in 1907 and continued the practice of law; elected to the State house of representatives from Ada County in 1908 for a two-year term; elected as a Republican to the Sixty-fourth Congress (March 4, 1915-March 3, 1917); unsuccessful candidate for renomination; during the First World War was commissioned a captain in the Chemical Warfare Service; resumed the practice of his profession in Boise, Ada County, Idaho; was seeking the Republican nomination for election to Congress and while campaigning was in an automobile accident, which resulted in his death, in Emmett, Idaho, May 16, 1934; interment in Blackfoot Cemetery, Blackfoot, Idaho.

McCRARY, George Washington, a Representative from Iowa; born near Evansville, Vanderburg County, Ind., August 29, 1835; moved to the Territory of Iowa in 1836 with his parents, who settled in Van Buren County; attended the public schools; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1856 and commenced practice in Keokuk, Iowa; member of the State house of representatives in 1857; served in the State senate in 1861-1865; elected as a Republican to the Forty-first and to the three succeeding Congresses (March 4, 1869-March 3, 1877); chairman, Committee on Elections (Forty-second Congress), Committee on Railways and Canals (Forty-third Congress); was not a candidate for renomination in 1876; Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Hayes from March 12, 1877, to December 11, 1879, when he resigned; served as United States judge of the eighth judicial

circuit 1880-1884; moved to Kansas City, Mo.; became general counsel for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co. in 1884; died in St. Joseph, Mo., June 23, 1890; interment in Oakland Cemetery, Keokuk, Iowa.

Bibliography: *DAB*.

McCRATE, John Dennis, a Representative from Maine; born in Wiscasset, Maine, October 1, 1802; was graduated from Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, in 1819; studied law; was admitted to the bar and practiced in Damariscotta, Maine, 1823-1835 and in Wiscasset 1835-1850; member of the State house of representatives 1831-1835; customs collector 1836-1841; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-ninth Congress (March 4, 1845-March 3, 1847); resumed the practice of law in Wiscasset, Maine; moved to Boston, Mass., and continued the practice of his profession until 1852 when he moved to Sutton, Mass., and engaged in agricultural pursuits; died in Sutton, Worcester County, Mass., on September 11, 1879; interment in Ancient Cemetery, Wiscasset, Lincoln County, Maine.

McCREARY, George Deardorff, a Representative from Pennsylvania; born at York Springs, Adams County, Pa., on September 28, 1846; moved with his parents to Philadelphia in 1864; attended public and private schools; entered the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia in 1864 and remained until 1867, when he left to take a position with a coal company of which his father was president; began an independent business career in 1870; elected treasurer of the city and county of Philadelphia in November 1891, and served until 1895; elected as a Republican to the Fifty-eighth and to the four succeeding Congresses and served from March 4, 1903, to March 3, 1913; chairman, Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics (Sixty-first Congress); was not a candidate for renomination in 1912; engaged in banking; died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 26, 1915; interment in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

McCREARY, James Bennett, a Representative and a Senator from Kentucky; born in Richmond, Madison County, Ky., July 8, 1838; attended the common schools; graduated from Centre College, Danville, Ky., in 1857 and from the law department of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn., in 1859; was admitted to the bar in 1859 and commenced practice in Richmond, Ky.; entered the Confederate Army in 1862 and attained the rank of lieutenant colonel before the close of the Civil War; member, State house of representatives 1869-1875, serving as speaker 1871-1875; Governor of Kentucky 1875-1879; appointed by President Benjamin Harrison a delegate to the International Monetary Conference held in Brussels, Belgium, in 1892; elected as a Democrat to the Forty-ninth and to the five succeeding Congresses (March 4, 1885-March 3, 1897); unsuccessful candidate for renomination in 1896; resumed the practice of law; elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate in 1902 and served from March 4, 1903, to March 3, 1909; unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1908; Governor of Kentucky 1912-1916; unsuccessful candidate for election to the United States Senate in 1914; resumed the practice of law; died in Richmond, Ky., October 8, 1918; interment in Richmond Cemetery.

Bibliography: *DAB*.

McCREARY, John, a Representative from South Carolina; born near Fishing Creek, about eighteen miles from Chester, S.C., in 1761; received his schooling from private tutors; became a surveyor; also engaged in agricultural pursuits; served in the Revolutionary War; member of the State house of representatives, 1794-1799 and 1802; sheriff of Chester



You searched for **George W. Mccrary** in **Iowa**

1860 United States Federal Census

Name: **George W Mccrary**

Age in 1860: 25

Birth Year: **abt 1835**

Birthplace: **Indiana**

Home in 1860: **Keokuk Ward 1, Lee, Iowa**

Gender: **Male**

Post Office: **Keokuk**

Value of real estate: [View image](#)

Household Members:	Name	Age
	George W Mccrary	25
	Hellen M Mccrary	24
	Francis E Mccrary	2
	Caroline Mccrary	4/12
	Henry C Travis	21
	Lucretea Johnson	20

Source Citation: Year: 1860; Census Place: Keokuk Ward 1, Lee, Iowa; Roll: M653_330; Page: 128; Image: 130; Family History Library Film: 803330.

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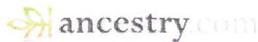
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Description: This database is an index to individuals enumerated in the 1860 United States Federal Census, the Eighth Census of the United States. Census takers recorded many details including each person's name, age as of the census day, sex, color; birthplace, occupation of males over age fifteen, and more. No relationships were shown between members of a household. Additionally, the names of those listed on the population schedule are linked to actual images of the 1860 Federal Census. [Learn more...](#)

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You searched for **George W. Mccrary** in **Iowa**

1880 United States Federal Census

Name: **George W. Mccrary**

Home in 1880: **Keokuk, Lee, Iowa**

Age: **46**

Estimated Birth Year: **abt 1834**

Birthplace: **Indiana**

Relation to Head of Household: **Self (Head)**

Spouse's Name: **Elnieir Mccrary**

Father's birthplace: **Indiana**

Mother's birthplace: **Indiana**

Neighbors: [View others on page](#)

Occupation: **Supreme Judge**

Marital Status: **Married**

Race: **White**

Gender: **Male**

Cannot read/write:

Blind: [View image](#)

Deaf and dumb:

Otherwise disabled:

Idiotic or insane:

Household Members:	Name	Age
	George W. Mccrary	46
	Elnieir Mccrary	40
	Frank Mccrary	22
	Carrie Mccrary	20
	Katja Mccrary	16
	Nellie Mccrary	12
	Georgie Mccrary	7
	Mary Newman	43
	Mary Reasor	23
	Scotty Holt	25

Source Citation: Year: 1880; Census Place: Keokuk, Lee, Iowa; Roll: 350; Family History Film: 1254350; Page: 260B; Enumeration District: 18; Image: 0202.

Source Information:
 Ancestry.com and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. 1880 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010. 1880 U.S. Census Index provided by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints © Copyright 1999 Intellectual Reserve, Inc. All rights reserved. All use is subject to the limited use license and other terms and conditions applicable to this site.

Original data: Tenth Census of the United States, 1880. (NARA microfilm publication T9, 1,454 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Description:
 This database is an index to 50 million individuals enumerated in the 1880 United States Federal Census. Census takers recorded many details including each person's name, address, occupation, relationship to the head of household, race, sex, age at last birthday, marital status, place of birth, parents' place of birth. Additionally, the names of those listed on the population schedule are linked to actual images of the 1880 Federal Census. [Learn more...](#)

IGI Individual Record

FamilySearch™ International Genealogical Index v5.0

North America

GEORGE WASHINGTON MC CRARY

Male

[Pedigree](#)[Family](#)

Event(s):

Birth:

Christening:

Death: 23 JUN 1890

Burial:

Parents:Father: [JAMES MC CRARY](#)[Family](#)Mother: [MATILDA FORREST](#)

Marriages:Spouse: [HELEN A. GELATT](#)[Family](#)

Marriage: 11 MAR 1857 , Van Buren, Iowa

Husband Age at Marriage: 22

Wife Age at Marriage: 22

Messages:

Form submitted by a member of the LDS Church. The form lists the submitter's name and address and may include source information. The address may be outdated. Details vary. To find the form, you must know the batch and sheet number.

Source Information:Batch Number: [7310622](#)

Sheet: 15

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George Washington McCrary

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