

EDWARD A. FEISMAN

Funeral services for Edward A. Feisman were held Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Waggoner and Campbell chapel by Rev. Arnon Johnson of the Bethlehem Lutheran church. During the services Cilda Carr sang two solo selections accompanied at the organ by Mrs. J. M. Carlson. The front of the chapel was banked high with many beautiful floral tributes and the chapel was filled with friends. Those acting as pall-bearers were Ray Allison, Norman Knutson, Eddie Geddes, Gordon Conrad, John Haugen and Robert Wilkins. Interment was in the Conrad Memorial cemetery.

Obituary

Edward Arnold Feisman was born in Kalispell Jan. 3, 1925. He attended the local schools and this year was a senior of the Flathead County high school. He had been ill for several weeks and passed away September 26, 1942, at Rochester, Minnesota. He was 17 years of age.

He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Feisman, Sr., of Kalispell, and his younger sister, Betty, also of Kalispell.

OBITUARY

CHARLES HENRY FOOT

Charles Henry Foot, whose death occurred May 21 was born on May 11, 1859, in what is now Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, son of Silas and Julia A. (Barton) Foot. His parents had joined his uncle, Solomon R. Foot, there in 1858 to become numbered among Minnesota's earliest pioneers. Both the Foot and Barton families trace their ancestry to early Colonial settlers, and their names have figured prominently in American history since the early days. Silas Foot was born in Ohio, where his forbears had been pioneers of the Western Reserve, and was married near Cleveland in 1849 to Julia A. Barton, born in New York State. Following their marriage they migrated to the Wisconsin Territory, settling near Madison, and in 1858 continued their westward trek, reaching western Minnesota, where Solomon Foot had settled six months earlier. All this territory is now contained within the ordered limits of Kandiyohi county, but at the time it was an unsurveyed wilderness. The two families trapped and hunted and began clearings for a farm, but in 1862 came the Indian massacres and they fled to St. Cloud, Minnesota, for safety. The company in-



Charles Henry Foot

which Silas Foot, and his family traveled was attacked and two of the frontiersmen were killed. The

big in a sawmill and harvesting at the old homestead place, he again attended school during the winter term. When summer returned he resumed his farm work until a plague of grasshoppers drove him to seek other employment. With this development, he was hired to trail a herd of cows to Lake Winnipeg from Minnesota. Returning afoot, he arrived at Lake-of the Woods and went to work there as a laborer on the Canadian Pacific railway, then in course of construction. Promoted to driller he worked there until late fall, when he returned to St. Cloud and entered the State Normal School. During the school year, while he was completing his normal school course, he worked as janitor or in any other jobs he could find. In the summer seasons he turned to the hay fields and the harvest. In 1882 he was graduated and with three companions set out that summer for Central Dakota where they took up three claims. During the following two years, Mr. Foot taught school at Gull River, Minnesota, and spent the summers tending his tree claim. His third year of teaching was at Paynesville, and his fourth at Villard, both in Minnesota.

In the summer of 1886, Mr. Foot first turned to the law, entering the law office of Taylor and Steward at St. Cloud as a student law clerk. In February he was offered the principalship of the high school at Breckenridge and accepted, serving out the balance of the school year. Then he resumed his law studies and in July, 1888, was admitted to practice at St. Cloud. Until April, 1891, he remained with Oscar Taylor, his former preceptor, as law clerk and special partner. Then, seeking larger opportunities, he came on to Kalispell, Montana, to become the pioneer lawyer of the town. Mr. Foot arrived the first day that sites were to be sold by the Townsite Company and secured a lot on which he built a "10 by 12" shack, which was to serve him as both home and office until more suitable quarters could be procured. In July of that year he returned to Minnesota to bring out his wife, signifying his intention to remain permanently in Kalispell.

During the half century of his professional career at Kalispell, Mr. Foot has had several law partners, including those young men who came

for themselves. Among these was his cousin, LeRoy A. Foot, who practiced with him from 1905 to 1913 later serving two terms as Attorney General of Montana. From 1923 to 1929 the firm was Foot and Foot in which his son, E. B. Foot, was his partner. In 1929 A. T. Aronson joined the firm, which has since been known as Foot, Aronson & Foot.

During all his legal career he was particularly interested and active in irrigation law, and was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the Montana Irrigation Law in 1909. Since 1897 he was continuously connected with The First National Bank of Kalispell as a director and as its legal advisor.

He was always greatly interested in education and was chairman of the City School Board at the time of the erection of the Central school in 1895. At various times he was a member of the Flathead county high school board, the last being from 1918 to 1923, during most of which time he served as chairman of the board. By appointment of Governor Dixon he was a member of the State Board of Education during Dixon's administration, and two years by appointment of Governor Erickson.

Since 1929 he was a member of the Kalispell Kiwanis club, serving as its president in 1933. He took a keen interest in the work of this service club and was always very active in its leadership, having a perfect record of attendance at its meetings for the last six years of his life.

On April 25, 1896, Charles H. Foot married Theresa Polley, who was born at Winnebago, Minnesota, daughter of John C. and Amanda (Korn) Polley. Mrs. Foot, like her husband, is descended from Colonial families, tracing her ancestry in the maternal line to early Virginia. To this union were born six children: Dorothy Foot, Eugene Barton Foot, Jessie Foot Carboneau, Katharine Foot, Isabel Foot Koski, and Helen Foot Buell. He is survived by Mrs. Foot and the six children and 13 grandchildren; one sister, Mrs. Ida Anderson of Belgrade, Minnesota, many nieces and nephews, and a host of friends.

rest reached St. Cloud in safety, but in May, 1863, Silas Foot was murdered by the Indians while driving a herd of cattle which he was taking to feed the soldiers at Fort Abercrombie, between St. Cloud and Breckenridge.

Left destitute, and with six children to care for, his widow assumed her responsibility courageously and worked at St. Cloud until 1869, when she decided to return to the wilderness home from which the Indians had earlier driven them. Previously the family had been mere squatters there, since the region was not even surveyed, but now they entered on a sixty-acre homestead. By hard work over the next seven years she and her family managed to transform the virgin brush and timber homestead into a fine farm. In 1876, however, the family once more returned to St. Cloud in order that the children might have the advantage of a formal education.

Charles H. Foot, up to the age of 16, had no formal schooling. From 12 onward he had worked for neighboring farmers, turning over his meager wages to his mother in order to help support the family. Money was indeed scarce on the frontier after the Civil War. When, however, the family returned to St. Cloud in 1876, he was able to enter school, and the following year, after work-