



NEWS



NOTES

VOL XII

ISS: II

JONES COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
P.O. Box 174 ANAMOSA, IA 52205

MAR - APRIL 1996

WE NO LONGER CARRY MARRIAGE BOOKS A, B, AND C FOR SALE. PLEASE WRITE TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS FOR PRICES. IGS P O BOX 7735 DES MOINES IA 50322

MRS. KATE MIRICK OBITUARY

From The Boone news - Republican, Boone Iowa, Monday evening,
May 28, 1956

Mrs. Kate Mirick, 98, oldest alumnus of Iowa State College, died Saturday evening at the Iowa Lutheran Home for the Ages in Madrid, where she had been a patient since April 19.

Mrs. Mirick was born in Bremer County, 23 April 1858 and grew up on a farm near Independence. She graduated from Iowa State College in 1877 as valedictorian of her class. She was also the first graduate of the Home Economics department at Iowa State and was honored on the 75th anniversary of that department.

Following her graduation Mrs. Mirick taught school at Monticello and served as high school principal there for five years. She was then married to the late Dr. Willis A. Mirick. She took an active part in community affairs at Monticello including the promotion of the library, on which board she served for many years. She was also the first worthy Matron of Schreiner Chapter, Order of Eastern Star at Monticello.

In 1917 she moved to Boone to make her home with her daughter, Mrs. Ralph L. Cooper. While in Boone she took an active part in community affairs until three years ago when she was forced, because of her age, to remain in her home. She was a member of Pi Beta Phi sorority of Iowa State College, the Lowell Club, past matron's club and chapter J L, P.E.O. She was a great lover of nature and a few years ago presented a fine geological collection to Iowa State College.

She was preceded in death by two sons, Irving and Galen. Survivors include her daughter, Mrs. Cooper, six grandchildren and 14 great, grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning at the Welin Chapel with the Rev. Russell E. Otto in charge. Burial will be in Monticello. Friends may give to the Chapel Fund of Iowa Lutheran Home for the Aged in lieu of flowers.

IGS REGION II WORKSHOP

HOST: MUSCATINE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

CO-ORDINATOR: KEN MARLIN, REGION II REPRESENTATIVE

WHEN: APRIL 27, 1996

TIME: 9:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

**WHERE: FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH
700 KINDLER AVENUE
MUSCATINE, IOWA**

PROGRAM: LECTURES:

**CONNIE STREET - PRESERVATION OF RECORDS
KEITH STREET - PRESIDENTIAL CONNECTIONS
DON SOUTHWOOD - BLACK HAWK WAR**

DISCUSSION SESSIONS:

**THE FUTURE OF IOWA VITAL RECORDS
CHAPTER CONCERNS
PERSONAL RESEARCH - QUESTIONS/ANSWERS
OTHER TOPICS OF INTEREST**

Chapters - please reserve a table in advance if you wish to have a display and/or sell publications. All chapters are responsible for their items and money.

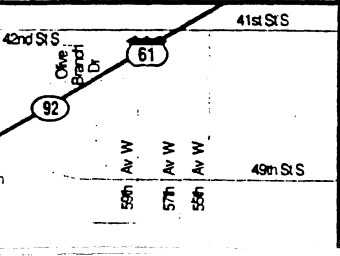
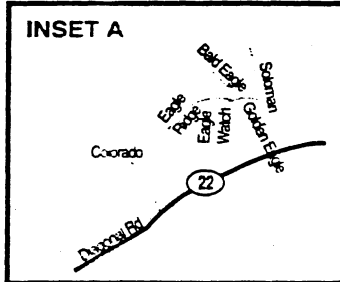
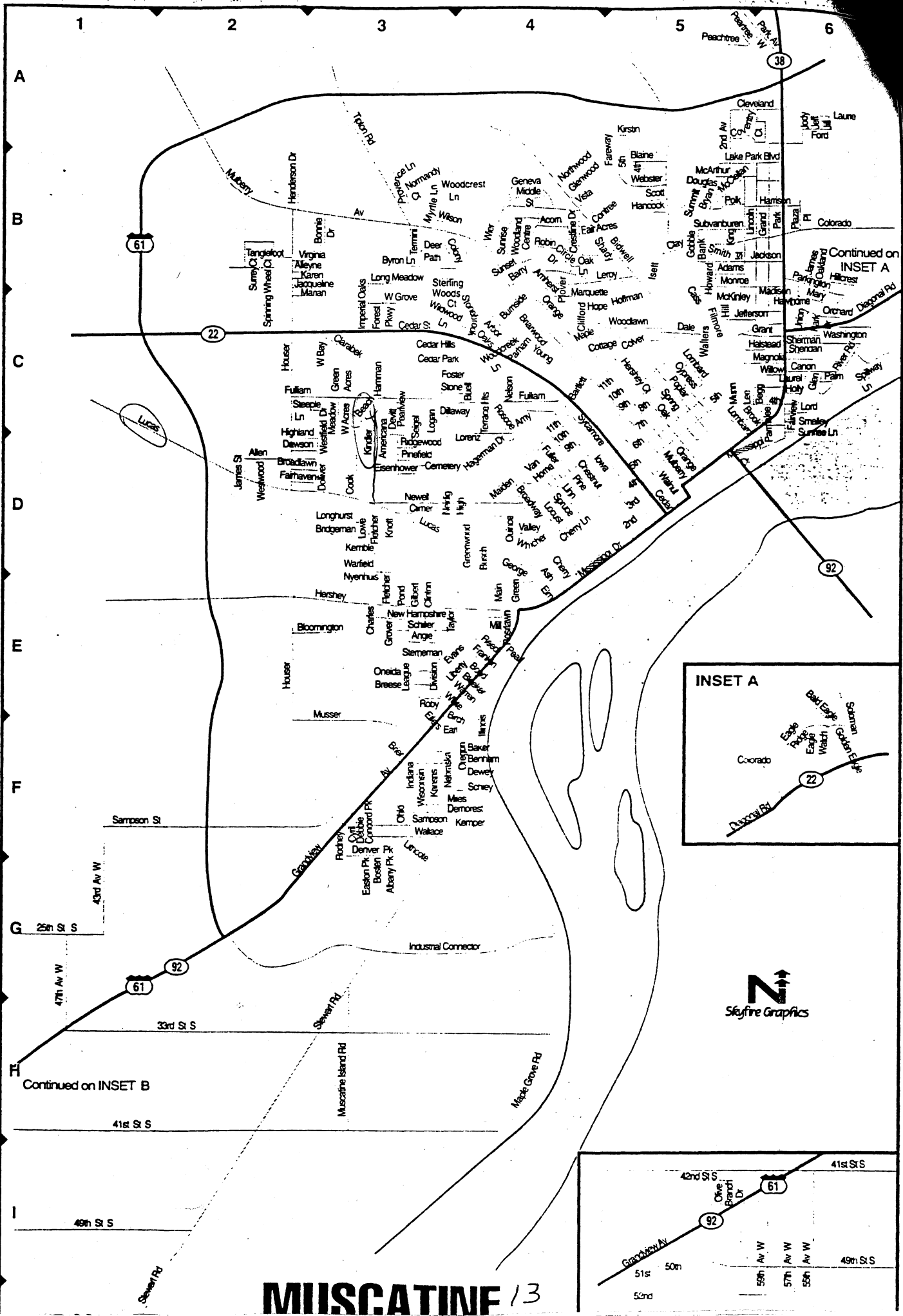
(SEE MAP ON BACK)

REGISTRATION: \$7.50 - (includes lunch) - Make check payable to Muscatine County Genealogical Society and send to:

Ken Marlin, P.O. Box 134, Anamosa, IA 52205

(Advanced registration required - deadline April 15)

NOTE: Please include list of names if you are doing a multiple registration.



MISCATONE 13

Skyline Graphics

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1 2 3 4 5 6

25th St S

43rd Av W

47th Av W

33rd St S

41st St S

49th St S

Seward Rd

Miscatone Island Rd

Maple Grove Rd

INSET A

Bald Eagle
Scamman
Colorado
Watch
Gobern Eagle

Duquesne Rd

INSET B

42nd St S
41st St S
Grandview Av
One Grand
51st
50th
56th
57th
58th
Av W
Av W
Av W
49th St S

38

22

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Old Residents Sent Interesting Letters

Extracts from two letters of interest to old timers, read at 85th anniversary of the M. E. church:

From E. Palmer Church, Cleveland, Ohio:

"In the fall of 1875 my father, Reverend H. J. Church, moved from Independence to Anamosa, when I was 13 years old. I remember some of the members; A. N. Denison (shoe store), James Williams (grocer), B. L. Matson, (banker), D. Cunningham, (im-
plements), Charles Lull, (dry

goods), Dietz Brothers, (one a lawyer and the other a furniture dealer.

"We lived in a small house, then the parsonage between the railroad and Metcalf's home. . . . One summer while my parents were at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, I made a kite out of a Christian Advocate with the picture of John Wesley on the front page. That was one time when Wesley 'flew high.'

"Since retiring from business, I felt a bit guilty and as a sort of penance wrote an article for the Advocate on John Wesley which appeared in a recent issue.

"While pastor at Anamosa, my father 'took Frank W. Luce into the church.' " (He was from one of the humbler and good homes of Anamosa and afterward filled some of the greatest pulpits in the country.—Ed. Note) "I lived 25 years in Cleveland, Ohio, and Luce was for several years pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Cleveland and then district superintendent of the Cleveland district.

"With sincere wishes, I am
"E. Palmer Church."

From Nancy McKean Kuhn, of Salem, Virginia:

"As I sit to write a few words of greeting, memories of the dear old days so flood my mind that my pen stumbles in the recording of them. Memory that in an instant spans years and miles, bringing before me my childhood home and scenes, as vividly as though they happened yesterday!

"That, I think, is more wonderful than any or all of the astounding wonders now surrounding us. I was reared a few steps away in the shadow of the old Methodist church, which stood just east of

the Episcopal church (The McKean home was the one now owned by Henry Smith at 120 South Garnavillo street). We watched this church all through its building. I think I should recognize here in Virginia, the sound of the old bell if I heard it.

"I recall clearly the familiar pew, where mother and her five girls sat on Sunday through all the years. Also the different families near us and through the house. In that day, families went to church and seat together. I recall the choir with Mrs. Jacob Dietz or Mrs. Ercanbrack at the organ.

"In he Thursday evening meetings I remember Mr. Cline, his prayers and how he would start in with the hymn, "Come ye sinners poor and needy." And Mr. Dennison's starting, "Blest be the tie that binds." The outstanding occasions to me, were the weddings of Anna Cline and Elwood Horn of Philadelphia; Mary Russell and Mr. B. Fish (Billy Fish ti us) and most impressive, the wedding of Colonel and Mrs. Springer. I probably occupied one of "the Seats of the Mighty" right down in front.

If I had dared, I could have touched the bride's velvet cape, lined with white satin with white silk tassles on each point, as the handsome dignified couple turned and walked down the long aisle!

Nancy McKean Kuhn

From the Eureka, June 4, 1874

This institution closed a pleasant and useful school year on last Friday. Having only two weeks' vacation during the year, gave us the summer's vacation sooner than usual. The school is securing more students each term, there being a marked improvement in this regard between this term and that of a year ago. At least seven-eighths of those in attendance came to be aided in their studies and the examinations of the last four weeks proved their success in the undertaking. In deportment and diligence for the year, Willa Littlefield stands 100. In average scholarship, deportment and diligence for the term Hettie Mershon ranks highest—in the two latter, Allie Ingram the same, but not quite as high in scholarship. None of our students have fallen below 80 in deportment, and nearly all stand 95. This is on a scale calling 100 perfect. In algebra, Carrie Kinert is 95. The physiology class averaged a higher grade than any previous class during the two years of our

connection with the school. Ella Slingerland, 98; Hettie Mershon, 90. Rosa Vandervort stands highest in attendance and punctuality, being absent but half a day. Hattie Ferguson is 100 in primary geography. In rhetoric, Fanny Higby is 90 and Allie Atkinson next highest. In spelling, George Byerly is 99. In grammar, Ella Slingerland ranks 95, George Byerly, 90. In literary exercises those who were not absent during the term and always prepared with essays and declamations, securing rank 100, were Allie Atkinson, Lena Dietz, George Byerly, Hattie Ferguson. In arithmetic we had daily drills from the primary to the higher, and some were uniformly ready. This outline of the work is given, hoping to awaken an earnest interest in school life. There will be a vacation until about the first of September. Good, faithful students always welcome. Indolent and careless ones never wanted under any conditions.

(I may add in closing that the frame school house several times mentioned in previous pages, was used for dwelling purposes after the brick structure on First street was built in 1862. A month or two ago this frame building, occupied by the Leaper family, was destroyed by fire.)

As a sidelight on the situation in the early days of small resources I may mention that during the first 20 years of the history of Iowa when the log school house prevailed, there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes, in 1861, in the state. Since that time they have gradually disappeared and substantial modern buildings have taken their place.

(Here ends Mr. Booth's contribution.)

The first real mercantile firm in Anamosa was that of Skinner and Clark who went into business in 1874. Messrs. Gillet and Osborne opened out as dealers in general merchandise about the same time.

Did you know that interior Iowa in 1820 was called a "vast, uninhabitable desert"?

First Water Plant Here Finest in America

When the Anamosa Water-Works Company was incorporated under private ownership February 20, 1875, it was said to be in a city the smallest of any in the United States to be so equipped. Water was taken from the river by an old wheel below the electric light plant by means of a centrifugal pump, at the outset, until a well was dug in later years and the city purchased the plant.

In the year preceding the establishment of the Water Works company, property holders had been anxious about their holdings because the city had no satisfactory protection against fires. Because of this insecurity, insurance rates were correspondingly high. Various enterprising leaders felt that the most economical procedure would be to provide for ample protection at once. Those who then organized the company were J. C. Dietz, C. H. Lull, N. S. Noble, B. F. Shaw, M. Heisey, T. W. Shapley, J. G. McGuire, T. R. Ercanbrack, E. B. Alderman, H. C. Metcalf, J. H. Williams, George Watters, E. Blakeslee and John Watters.

The company's capital stock was fixed at \$10,000 but with the privilege of increasing to \$20,000. April 26, the city council of Anamosa passed an ordinance granting to the Water Works company the "exclusive privilege for twenty years, and an equal right with all others thereafter, of supplying the city of Anamosa with water to be taken from the Wapsipinicon river." The company agreed to put in three hydrants on Main street, at the junctions with Garnavillo, Booth and Ford; and two others wherever they should deem it advisable.

Contract Specifies Water Minimum

The contract also specified that the minimum amount of water to be in the reservoir at one time should never be less than 20,000 gallons. The paid up capital stock of the company was \$6,500 with an indebtedness of \$8,500 of which \$6,000 was in ten-year bonds due

The company felt they would incur indebtedness rather than increase the capital stock, feeling confident that they could pay it off and then have stock that was truly valuable.

The managing officers were M. Heisey, president; E. Blakeslee, vice president; J. C. Dietz, secretary; and G. W. Russell, treasurer. The directors consisted of E. Blakeslee, H. C. Metcalf, E. C. Holt, M. Heisey, B. Huggins, J. C. Dietz, and D. A. Peet.

The brick reservoir, located on the hill between town and the river was 75 feet above Main street and had a pressure sufficient to throw a stream of water over the highest building. Its capacity in gallons was 100,000. The engine room was located below the light plant on the Wapsipinicon river. With the most inflammable fuel obtainable kept at the engine house, the engine could be put in operation just eighteen minutes after a fire alarm was turned in. The pressure could then be increased to carry 210 pounds to the square inch.

Size of System

By 1879, the company had laid one and three-fourths miles of plugs or hydrants. In addition to those placed on Main street as specified by contract, others were put on Ford and First streets, Garnavillo and Carroll, and at Doan's mill which stood where the Iowa Electric company now is. By that time, the company supplied water to the state penitentiary, one of the railroads and about 45 resident consumers.

In the latter part of the nineteenth century, the company decided that water should no longer be taken from the river, so they decided to sink a well. Burrowing under the sandy top-soil, they drilled to 1,755 feet in the solid rock until they struck a supply in 1885 with 10 per cent interest. of water that would give a constant supply to the town. In later years, this well was increased to 1800 feet, the depth at which it remains at the present time.

After 1875, the stock of this

company gradually came into the hands of Charles Metcalf and Huggins and Griffith, wagon manufacturers. When Huggins died, the other two possessed the majority of the stock.

City Buys Company

In 1907 the question of the city's purchasing the Waterworks company was put before the qualified voters of the town at a special election. The majority being in favor \$30,000 worth of bonds were issued in denominations of \$500 and \$1000. Twenty per cent of them were to be paid in 25 years, 40 per cent in 10 years and the balance in 20 years with interest at 5 per cent payable semi-annually May 1 and November 1.

Transactions were made, and the Waterworks came into municipal ownership March 10, 1908 at a cost of \$20,000. Various ordinances passed subsequently provided for a tax of five mills on the dollar for the discharge of interest on the bonds. The proceeds of water rents collected were to go for maintenance, repair and cost of operation, the mayor was to appoint a waterworks commission of three men to have general supervision of the entire system.

Townpeople who wished to be served by the city supply had to file an application and give it to the council for approval. A special permit was needed for any extension or alteration of the pumping on any premises.

Since 1908, the system has been considerably extended. There are now an estimated six or seven miles of water mains and about 39 fire hydrants.

Did you know that it was originally the plan of Presidents Jefferson and Jackson to hold Iowa as a great Indian reservation?

Did you know that Iowa during 14 years of its history was legally non-existent?

Did you know that the building of the first capitol helped break the first bank in Iowa?

Esther Engelbart Died March 21 At Monticello 1972

Esther C. Engelbart, 73, widow of Edward Engelbart, died at the Senior Home in Monticello Tuesday evening, March 21 after an illness of several weeks.

Born Esther Catherine Auerburg Feb. 19, 1899 at New Bedford, Ill., she was the daughter of Edward and Frieda Jensen Auerburg. She was married to Edward Engelbart at Marion, Aug. 10, 1916. They made their home in the Amber community. Mr. Engelbart preceded her in death Aug. 7, 1947. She continued to make her home in Amber and was employed in Anamosa and Cedar Rapids until her retirement several years ago.

She is survived by eight children, Mrs. LeRoy (Evelyn) Taylor, Mrs. Jay (Lucille) Joslin and Mrs. Lawrence (Nelda) Jensen; Everett and Dale, all of Amber; Mrs. Louie (Ruth) Balichek and Mrs. John (Ruby) Paschek, both of Oxford Junction; Mrs. Merlin (Leona Jean) Ahrendsen, Olin. Also surviving are 23 grandchildren and 24 great grandchildren; two sisters, Mrs. George Forward, Rock Falls, Ill., and Mrs. Emil Hamer, Monticello; a brother, Everett Auerburg, Marion, and three half brothers, Glen Werderman, Anamosa; Leonard Werderman, Lisbon; Harold Werderman, Chicago. In addition to her husband, she was preceded in death by three daughters, four sisters and a half brother.

Funeral services were held at Goettsch Funeral home Friday, March 24, 1972 at 1:30 p.m. with The Rev. Harvey O. Gilbertson officiating. Burial was in the Wayne Zion cemetery.

Casket bearers were Wayne Hall, James Nystedt, Thomas Shaffer, Everett Joslin, Ronald Balichek, Brad Ahrendsen, Dana Jensen, Edward Engelbart.

Herman Engelbart Funeral Is Tuesday, Jan. 18

Herman Engelbart, 75, died at John McDonald hospital, Monticello, early Saturday morning, Jan. 15, 1972 after an illness of several months.

Herman Engelbart was born June 1, 1896 in Jones county, the son of Benhart and Lena Johnson Engelbart. He received his education in the Jones county schools and on Feb. 15, 1922 he was married to Grace Bodeker. They made their home in the Amber vicinity where they farmed and operated a grocery store for 25 years. He later was employed by Anamosa concrete products for nine years before his retirement. Mrs. Engelbart preceded him in death May 15, 1966.

He is survived by four children; Marvin and Galen Engelbart of the Amber vicinity; Mrs. Keith (Arlene) Kirkpatrick, Mt. Vernon, and Mrs. Larry (Dorothy) Jones, Wyoming. Also surviving are 14 grandchildren; a sister, Mrs. George Schoon, Monticello, and a brother, Ben, Anamosa.

Besides his wife he was preceded in death by a son, Laverne, a daughter, Joyce, his parents, two sisters and a brother.

Funeral services are scheduled at Wayne Zion Lutheran church Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 1:30 p.m. with the Rev. Harvey Gilbertson officiating. Interment will be in Wayne Zion cemetery.

Pallbearers are George Wesels, Alvin Harms, Gary Rickels, Everett Engelbart, Carl Schoon, Dennis Harms, Larry Herren, Gerald Bodeker.

Married.

At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. Harry Grimm, at Wyoming, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on Wednesday, February 24, 1909, Miss Emma Grimm and Mr. Will Luedeman were united in marriage, the Rev. P. Clemen, of Olin officiating.

The newly married couple will be at home in a few days on the J. L. Starry farm west of town. The Recorder extends congratulations.

Amber Resident George Kinnan Died June 3 1972

George N. Kinnan, 90, a resident of the Amber community for the past 35 years died at the Anamosa Community hospital Saturday, June 3, 1972 after a brief illness.

He was born in Jefferson county, April 4, 1882, the son of Thomas and Martha Frain Kinnan. His family moved from southern Iowa to western Iowa in 1883, then to Madison county, Nebraska in the Star community south of Oakdale, Neb.

As a young man he moved to South Dakota to stake a claim and remained there until his claim was settled. He took up the trade of a blacksmith and worked on road wagons used in that area.

Later he moved to Iowa and settled with friends in the Stone City community and worked in the quarries and made his home with the Ronan family. For the past 35 years he has been in the Amber community where he was considered one of the finest blacksmiths in the area. In 1957 the community recognized his service to the community with a celebration which included a large number of friends.

He is survived by two brothers, Jess T. Kinnan and Harry E. Kinnan, both of Oakdale, Neb., and a sister Mrs. Emma Stringfellow, Omaha, Neb. He was preceded in death by his parents, three sisters and three brothers.

Funeral services were held at Goettsch Funeral home Tuesday, June 6 at 2 p.m. with the Rev. Alfred Brosius officiating. Interment was in Holy Cross cemetery, Anamosa.

Casket bearers were John Siebels, John Grant, Marvin Engelbart, Everett Engelbart, Dean Zirkelbach, Clarence Herren.

Through Heritage

John Wesley (1703-91) was a priest in the Church of England. Having refused to become the pastor of a church, Wesley preached in the streets and fields of England. He organized his converts into religious societies, classes, and bands so that he could provide moral and spiritual oversight for them.

Societies were large groups of people that met regularly for preaching services. Classes were groups of about twelve people who met weekly for prayer, Bible study, personal testimony, and for the collection of contributions. Bands were groups of four or five people who met for closer spiritual direction.

Wesley did not want to separate from the Church of England and form another church. Therefore, he urged "the people called Methodists" to worship and to receive the sacraments in the Church of England. The society preaching services were held early in the morning so they would not compete with the Church of England worship services. Wesley appointed lay preachers to help him preach in the societies and exercise spiritual discipline in the classes.

Richard Boardman and Joseph Pilmore, who arrived in Philadelphia in 1769, were the first of many lay preachers that Wesley sent to America to preach to the colonists and to organize Methodist societies and classes. Two years later, Francis Asbury, who would become the great leader of American Methodism, followed them. Since these lay preachers could not administer the sacraments, American Methodists, like their English counterparts, went to Anglican Churches to receive baptism and communion.

During the Revolutionary War, many Anglican priests either returned to England or fled to Canada for safety. Their departure deprived American Methodists of the sacraments. After they had gone a number of years without receiving communion and without having their children baptized, Wesley was forced to ordain ministers and superintendents (bishops) for the Americans. At the Baltimore Christmas Conference, which convened on December 24, 1784, the Methodist Episcopal Church in America was organized. On that date, the American Methodists became a church with an ordained ministry that could administer the sacraments.

Even before the 1784 Christmas Conference, settlers and circuit riding preachers had been moving westward across the continent, organizing Methodist classes and preaching circuits. The circuit rider went from place to place preaching and maintaining spiritual discipline. In his absence, the class leader was responsible for the spiritual welfare of the people.

Isaac Simpson was the first leader of the class that eventually became the Olin United Methodist Church. In 1838 or 1839, he settled two miles west of where the present town of Olin (earlier known as Elk Fork, Walnut Fork, and Rome) would be built. It is believed that in the fall of 1840, Rev. John Hodges, a circuit rider from the Rock River Conference (Illinois), formed a class in Simpson's house and appointed him the leader of it. Simpson's house remained a preaching point until the Walnut Fork Class began to worship in the schoolhouse in town.

The first Methodist church in Olin -- also the first

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church in town -- was a white, frame building with a tall steeple. This church, which faced south, was completed in 1868 while Rev. L. Winsett was pastor. The present building, erected on the same spot at a cost of \$12,000, was built under the leadership of Rev. J. J. Kidder. A local newspaper described it as the "Elegant New Methodist Episcopal Church." More than 500 people attended the dedication services on May 7, 1911.

At that time, there were three major branches of American Methodism: the Methodist Episcopal Church; the Methodist Protestant Church; and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. These three churches united in 1939 to form The Methodist Church, which in turn united with the Evangelical United Brethren Church in 1968 to form The United Methodist Church. Thus, the Walnut Fork Class, which began in Isaac Simpson's house in 1840, had become the Olin United Methodist Church.

The church has had four parsonages. The first one, purchased in 1875 for \$850, was lost because of inability to complete payment for it. In 1880, a house was bought and moved onto the lot north of the church. Seventeen years later, a new parsonage was built; and it served until 1959, when it was torn down. Under the leadership of Rev. John R. Schlosser, the present parsonage was built at a cost of \$23,500. It was dedicated on May 7, 1961, the fiftieth anniversary of the dedication of the present church building.

Carrying on the Wesleyan tradition, the Olin United Methodist Church has proclaimed grace and freedom since 1840. John Wesley's list of "Christian essentials" included three doctrines: original sin, justification by grace through faith,

and sanctification. By original sin, he meant a rebellious turning away from God, which broke the personal relationship that existed between God and humankind. Neither human effort nor human merit could restore the broken divine-human relationship.

Justification by grace through faith was a central motif in Wesley's thought. "The plain scriptural notion of justification," he said, "is pardon, the forgiveness of sin." In other words, God graciously pardons or forgives us and restores the personal relationship with God.

Perfect or entire sanctification, the most distinctive aspect of Wesley's theology, means that one lives in an unbroken relationship with God. To love God with all one's heart (inward holiness) and to love one's neighbor as oneself (outward holiness) is to live in that relationship.

Itinerant ministers of the Olin United Methodist Church have preached the gracious love and forgiveness of God and have mediated the same through the administration of the sacraments. Members, with their living faith, have placed upon the altar gifts which help to free their neighbors from physical and spiritual bondage. Notable among these faithful members are Clarence and Margaret Brickley, who established a trust fund for the church. It is being used to provide Christian education in Olin, to feed hungry people around the world, to support missions and other benevolent works, to provide scholarships at United Methodist colleges, and to improve our church building and parsonage.

Rev. Edward R. Peterson
Rev. Edward R. Peterson

January 1984

George Snyder Had First "Advertiser"

How many residents of Anamosa remember the first copy of the advertising sheet called the "Holiday Visitor" issued by George F. Snyder in December of 1888?

This publication, Vol. 1, No. 1, consisted of four tabloid-size pages, chiefly advertising, with a one column story called "Willie's Christmas Eve" on the front. A single column on each of the other pages was given over to the continuation of the story or to bits of humor.

Among the merchants who advertised were F. S. Dunklee and company, Mrs. L. E. Tucker with her millinery shop and Mrs. H. Finnigan with hers. H. B. Burritt had a harness shop, Mrs. Winslow a store, and Foley and Gavin a grocery store. Huggins and Griffith sold wagons and agricultural implements. Pierce and Feehan were proprietors of a cafe which they advertised alongside the announcement concerning Gordon's Dry Goods Bazaar. Instead of a five and ten cent store, Bright and Hackett gave notice of a "Cheap Store." E. J. Wood had holiday novelties as well as men's furnishings. The third millinery store in town was Mrs. B. C. Sheridan's although Jennie Mead's millinery store was the oldest.

Books were for sale at C. E. McCarn's and dry goods at the commercial block belonging to Mrs. M. P. Conway. Men's, women's and children's shoes were sold by H. Wauzbacher and a competitor in the same line of stock was A. N. Denison, who declared on his ad that "We won't be undersold."

Christmas Suggestions

Suggestions for Christmas gifts as offered by these merchants were as varied as the colors in a rainbow. Their ads all had one similarity, in that their goods were offered at bargain prices and cost was more often stressed than quality. As one of the millinery shop keepers declared, "Quick sales and small profits" is our motto.

A keeper of a harness shop said that he intended to be on deck with good stocks and bed rock prices. A grocery store invited customers to "Call in and get a chew of their fine cut and plug tobacco. If you smoke, don't forget that you will find a genuine nickle cigar, and if that is too high we will give you five for a dime."

On the list for appropriate Christmas presents a general merchandise store announced that there were "Presents for all! From the infant to the grandfather." A millinery advertised "Lots of pretty things for Christmas presents. Rugs, bead trimming, dress buttons, yarns, corsets, etc., at lowest prices. No trouble to show goods."

The cafe offered a fancy cream mixed candy at 15 cents per pound, a fancy cream mixed candy at 20 cents a pound, a fancy soft cream mixed at 25 cents a pound, and a French soft cream mixed at 40 cents a pound. In addition, there were fine fruit never brought to the city before, winter Nellis pears, Malaga grapes and "Such mammoth sized figs as were never seen west of the Mississippi river until we got them."

Other hints included manicate sets, picture frames, shaving sets, albums, bronzes, broom holders, perfumery, stamped linen tidies, splashers, tray covers and doilies.

The advertising sheet just described was brought into the Eureka office by Mrs. L. R. Bunce, a sister of the publisher, George F. Snyder.

Nationally famous for his work in obstetrics is Dr. Fred L. Adair, a native of Anamosa, and son of the old Dr. Lyman J. Adair who practiced medicine here from 1870 until his death. His mother was the former, Sarah J. Porter.

He is a member of the medical staff at the Lying In hospital at Chicago at the present time. He had charge of, from the medical side, the production of the 1938 motion picture, "The Birth of a Baby."

As a boy, Dr. Adair attended the local schools and graduated from the Anamosa high school about 1895. He went to Minneapolis and became a graduate of the University of Minnesota. For several years after his college course of study, he remained in Minneapolis to practice.

Though his residence and headquarters are now in Chicago, he travels over the entire United States to make speeches and deliver addresses. Not long ago, a daily paper carried news of a talk he gave in Atlanta, Georgia. Within the last few years, Dr. Adair has become very concerned with the study of cancer, its cause and cure and is devoting considerable time to research and experiment in that field.

Dubuque Visitor Was First Iowa Newspaper

With a Smith hand press and sufficient materials and type to conduct a newspaper, and a mechanic, the first newspaper, the Du Buque Visitor, made its appearance in Iowa on May 11, 1836.

John King of Dubuque was the publisher. He came to Iowa in 1834, and satisfied that the village was bound to become important, went back to Cincinnati and purchased his printing equipment. He also brought a printer from Chillicothe, a young man named William Cary Jones, and foreman and chief type setter, Andrew Keesecker, who came from Galena.

The hand press used by this paper has an interesting history. It printed the Iowa News in 1838, in 1841, the Miners' Express. In 1842 it was sold and moved to Grant county, Wisconsin. In 1849 it was shipped by steamboat to St. Paul, landing there on April 19. Ten days later it issued the first number of the Minneosta Pioneer, the first newspaper established in that territory. After service in other frontier towns, in 1867 this press was used to print the Sauk Center Herald.

Catholic School

Written by

Annie Conneey Corcoran

When the Catholic congregation outgrew the little brick church on the hill at the point of High Street and moved to the stone one, which was burned a year ago, they concluded to have a parochial school in the outgrown brick structure.

The first teacher employed was Mr. W. M. Welch, who several years later organized the W. M. Welch supply company which changed to the Metropolitan. The second teacher was a Miss Daly from Dubuque. She was succeeded by Miss Powers who afterward became a Dominican nun, Sister Mary Adrian of Sinsinawa, Wis.

The second parochial school venture was by a community of Franciscan nuns who came here from Kentucky about the year 1870. In addition to their day school they had large classes in music and painting. After three or four years they removed to a larger field of service in Clinton, Iowa.

NEW SERVICE
The list of services offered at the

library continues to grow. This new service will benefit those searching for family history. The file information on families prepared by Rudolph Priepe has been sorted and put into family-name folders by Anna Nordman.

It was a time consuming job, but will be a big aid to researchers. Each file is labeled and contains Priepe's notes and any other correspondence he had on that family. Anna also prepared a File Listing of all the names. The file is in the staff office.

This information file compliments the information file organized by year from the *Clarksville Star* listing the births, marriages and obituaries. Anna and Arthur prepared this file which begins with 1873 and is complete through 1994. The Nordmans plan to continue to update this file.

Much appreciation is expressed to the Nordmans for their research, not only from the library, but those who come searching for information. People are totally amazed that a small town library could have such a goldmine of resources available.

**THANK YOU, ANNA AND
ARTHUR!**

The photographs also given by the Priepe family have been sorted by the staff and are also available to researchers.

CLARKSVILLE, IOWA

**JONES COUNTY
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 174
ANAMOSA, IA 52205**



M.H.S.

Class of Nineteen Hundred Eighteen

Monticello High School

Commencement Exercises

on Wednesday evening, May twenty-ninth

Opera House

Eightthirty o'clock

CLASS ROLL

ELSA MATILDA BEHREND
BERTHA BLASSING
WILBUR R. CARTANO
VERENA d'AUTREMONT
FRANEY PAULINE GUYAN
CLARENCE L. HAYDEN
IRVING R. HINTZ
PAUL JOSEPH KEHOE
EMMA VIVIAN LAUDE
HAROLD F. MANN
FLORENCE SAMPSON

ALBERT E. SCHNEIDER
CLARENCE SCHNEIDER
LEONA MONETTE SPRAGG
ADA F. STADTMULLER
MARGARET ELIZABETH STOTT
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