



NEWS 'N' NOTES

JONES COUNTY GEN. SOC.
P.O. BOX 174 ANAMOSA, IA 52205

JAN - FEB 1998

OBITUARY

Emma Elnora McLeary, daughter of William and Alice McLeary was born near Anamosa, November 20, 1868 and died at Martelle, Iowa, March 22, 1919, at the age of 50 years, 4 months. She was married December 25, 1886 to Elmer Elsworth Vernon who preceded to the better land April 17, 1904.

Five children were born to this union—Alice Florence Kohl of Oxford Junction, Eve Rosemond Dumont, John G. Vernon, Glenn Vernon and Edgar A. Vernon all of Martelle. These with 7 grandchildren and one half-brother James McCleary of Galra, Ill., survive.

She was a devoted mother sparing no effort to serve those she loved, a kind neighbor and a loyal friend, all through her life she gave evidence of her sterling character. She met her many unusual trials of life with patience.

In 1916 she united with the M. E. church of Martelle continuing a member until her death. She was also a member of the Pythian Sisters and the Royal Neighbors of America

She will be missed but we who know "Tis only a little way" to that land where sorrow and suffering are no more, where she awaits us.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Bailey and were held at the Forest Chapel Monday afternoon and interment made in the Forest Cemetery.

Married.

A very quiet wedding ceremony took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Tarbox in this city, at two o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday of this week, at which time Mr. William S. Elver of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Miss Helen G. Curtright of Olin, Iowa, were joined in wedlock. The groom is at present a recruiting officer in the United States army, stationed at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Formerly his home was at Minneapolis, where he was in the employ of the International Harvester Co. The happy bride is a granddaughter of Mr. Edgar Tarbox, our widely known auctioneer. Armistice Day, 1919, will be long remembered by the happy couple, as their nuptial day, and the weather man was particularly kind to them, as the day was all that could be desired. The ceremony was performed by Squire Lewis.

Obituary. 1908.

Lewis Westpfahl was born in Mackleburg, Germany, September 24, 1879, and died at his home in Denver, Colorado, May 1, 1908, aged 28 years, 7 months and 6 days.

When but about three years old he came with his parents to the United States, and has been a resident of this country ever since. The larger part of his life he spent at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Westpfahl at Olin and vicinity. He graduated from German school April 4, 1897, and remained at home until the 21 day of February, 1903, when he went to Waterloo. From there he went to St. Paul. There he met and was married to Mrs. Ange Herich. After remaining at St. Paul for about a year and a half, he with his wife went to Denver, Colorado, where he resided until the time of his death.

He became a member of the German church at this place under the labors of Rev. J. Moehl, and remained true to the faith until death called him away. He leaves to mourn his departure, a father and mother, two brothers and two sisters.

Shortly after going to Denver he joined the American Missionary Society, of Denver, and soon became one of its most active and highly respected members.

OBITUARY.

Charles William Breed, son of Amos and Eliza Breed, was born in Chenango county, New York, Oct. 3, 1837. Removed to Iowa in 1851, locating in Jones county and resided in this vicinity until the time of his death. He had four half brothers and sisters, and nine own brothers and sisters. Those who survive him are L. H. Breed, Norfolk, Neb.; Mrs. James Chapin, Perry, Iowa; John R. Breed, Anamosa, Iowa.

He was married to Rachel A. Porter November 24, 1859. There were four children, one infant dying in 1862; Matthew P. Breed died September 18, 1897; M. Breed, who lives in Des Moines, and Mrs. F. E. Ormsby, of Cedar Rapids. There are six grandchildren and three great grandchildren.

He united with the Church of Christ at Fairview in 1864, in a meeting held by J. W. Ingram and J. N. Smith. He was one of the charter members of the Christian church at Martelle, and for 40 years held the office of deacon.

His health began to give way about one year ago, gradually failing. He was confined to his bed ten days and on July 5, 1909, passed away at his residence in Martelle, Iowa.

Services were held at the residence on July 7, conducted by Rev. Post. The Masonic Lodge, of which he was a member, had the concluding services at the grave.

*6:10 Daniel
510 S.N. + Deborah*

Deborah Voorhies was born in Olin, Iowa, October 7, 1880, and departed this life July 9, 1918, aged 37 years, 9 months and 2 days. 1918

The youngest of a family of seven children, he was the first called to answer the final summons.

He grew to manhood in this vicinity and engaged in the ordinary pursuits of life until the year 1906, when he went to South Dakota, spending five years in that state. Returning to Iowa in 1911, he made his home with his brother Will and family at Marion. He was of a retiring nature and therefore cared nothing for public life in any form, preferring the quietness of home and associations of loved ones.

For several years his health had been steadily failing and for some two or three years he had been in invalid. He bore his afflictions bravely, never complaining, but always responding cheerfully to any inquiry as to his health.

Thus he passed from life, and thus he has proven the realities of the great

A MOTHER CALLED

1921

Mary Jane Massingham was born near Wheeling, West Virginia, August 6, 1849, and died at her home in Olin, Wednesday, June 8, 1921, aged 71 years, 10 months and 9 days.

She was one of a family of ten children born to Robert and Margaret Massingham. She came with her parents to Iowa in 1860, and here was united in marriage with Louis Starry, October 27, 1867. Three sons were born to this union—Wilbert, of Olin; Lemuel, deceased and L. E., of Milford, Iowa.

For many years Mr. and Mrs. Starry lived on a farm, and moved to Olin in 1899, where they lived in happy companionship until last July, when the husband and father was called home.

She united with the Christian church of Olin, and attended when her health would permit. For years she has been afflicted with rheumatism, and the past year was confined to her home.

She was a good woman, an affectionate and faithful wife, a loving mother and a kind neighbor.

Besides her two sons, she leaves four grandchildren, one great grandchild, three sisters, three brothers and numerous other relatives and friends to mourn her death.

The funeral was held at her late home in town last Saturday forenoon conducted by Rev. C. C. Dillavou, and the body was laid away to rest beside her husband in the Olin Cemetery.

Obituary of J. F. Mann.

J. Fred Mann, a former resident of Castle Grove township, died at Mercy hospital in Cedar Rapids, Wednesday evening, September 24, 1924, at eight o'clock. He had submitted to an operation for an ulcer of the stomach and appendicitis last week Monday, and it seemed the operation was successful, but pneumonia followed, which disease caused his death. He had been in failing health for the past six years.

The deceased was born in Troy Mills, Iowa, April 23, 1875. He was the third son of Joshua and Fanny Mann. His father died February 27, 1924. Mr. Mann was married to Miss Mary Brown, April 7, 1897. There were five children born to this union, one of whom died in infancy. The others are as follows: Harold, Marion and Wilbur Mann, and Mrs. Myrtle Pillard. In addition to his widow and children, he is also survived by his aged mother who lives in Marion, and three brothers, Ruben of Marion; Charles of Ochehden, South Dakota, and Clarence of Addison, California.

The funeral services were held last Friday morning in the Pingrey chapel in Marion, at eleven o'clock, and at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon at the Penial Presbyterian church of Castle Grove township. The services were conducted by Rev. Harry Kræmers of Cedar Rapids, pastor of the Castle Grove church. The pall bearers were six of Harold Mann's fraternity brothers. Burial was had in Prairie Hill cemetery in Castle Grove. Mr. and Mrs. Mann and family removed to Prairieburg in 1920.

MARY ANN BROWN MANN

Mary Ann Brown Mann, daughter of Micheal and Mary Brown, was born April 12, 1865 in Castle Grove, Iowa, and passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Paul Pillard, Sunday evening, May 28, 1939, after an illness of nearly two months duration. She was 74 years, 1 month and 16 days old at the time of her death.

When a young girl she united with the Methodist church at Anamosa. She was an active worker and always willing and ready to help where needed until her health failed her.

On April 10, 1897 she was united in marriage to Fred Mann. They made their home near Central City for a short time. Then moved to Nebraska, returning to Iowa in 1912 to care for her aged mother. They resided on a farm near Prairieburg until the death of her husband in 1924. Since then she has made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Paul Pillard of Coggon.

Mrs. Mann is survived by the following children, Mrs. Paul Pillard of Coggon, Marion of Ryan and Wilbur of Central City. One son, Harold and a daughter, preceded her in death. She also leaves nine grandchildren, one sister, Mrs. Margaret Bickerstaff of Chicago, Ill., and one brother, Phillip Brown of Marion, Iowa.

Thus comes to a close a long, useful and unselfish life, devoted to home and children and dedicated to good works. From the church temporal she has gone to the church triumphant lovingly remembered by the members of her family and held in high respect by the community in general.

Funeral services were held at the Presbyterian church Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock with the Rev. P. A. Minneke in charge. Burial was made in the Sackett Grove cemetery.

Early Fairview Pioneer Dead

1940

Cicero Percival Aldrich, 93, one of Jones county's oldest citizens and the last surviving pioneer resident of Fairview, died at 10 p. m. Tuesday. Funeral services are to be held at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon at the Fairview church, with the Rev. L. C. Smith officiating. Interment will be in Wilcox cemetery.

Born in Ohio, he came west to Wisconsin and in 1868 moved to Iowa, spending his first night in Fairview on New Year's eve of that year. He worked for some time for Senator Green in the stone quarries at Stone City but most of his life was spent as a farmer in Fairview.

Mr. Aldrich liked to recall the days when the old military road saw heavy traffic in farm wagons on the way to Dubuque with grain for market, and when stage coaches made daily trips.

At that time Fairview was a much more thriving city than Anamosa, with two hotels and many stores and houses. He watched the decline of his native village with genuine sadness.

Surviving is his daughter, Mrs. George Cusher, with whom he lived, five grandchildren and ten great-grandchildren.

Margaret M. Keswick Denver teacher, 78

1995

Margaret M. Keswick of Denver, died Aug. 20. She was 78.

A private service was held.

She was born Oct. 18, 1916, in Monticello, Iowa. On June 19, 1940, she married William Gordon Keswick.

Mrs. Keswick taught English and American literature.

She was a Children's Hospital volunteer and member of PEO. She was a deaconess of the Presbyterian Church.

She is survived by a daughter, Mary Keswick Schaefer, Denver; two sons, William Jr., Pennsylvania, and Bruce, Ohio; and six grandchildren.

DENVER POST
Mon. 4 Sept. 1995

Contributions may be made to the Hospice of Metro Denver Care Center, 3399 S. Eagle St., Aurora, 80014-5003.

THE DENVER POST

Monday, September 4, 1995

Eureka is oldest continuous business, but not first paper

The Anamosa Eureka, first published in August 1856, and in business continuously since that date 120 years ago, is probably the oldest business in Jones county still in existence.

The Eureka was started 10 years after Iowa became a state in 1846, and 183 years after the first Europeans are known to have trod in Iowa -- Joliet and Marquette in 1673.

But the history of Jones county in those first 160 years is sketchy at best, and the first permanent settlers didn't arrive in Jones county until 1836. The county itself wasn't organized until 1838, the same year the first settlement was made in the Anamosa area.

But the Eureka was an influence in pioneer days - in Anamosa and Jones county's formative years. It started as a weekly broadsheet newspaper, and continues as that. It started as a publication to carry news and editorial comment as well as advertising, and continues in that mold. Editors have come and gone; the Eureka has continued . . . once a week, every Thursday, for 120 years.

Not first newspaper

The Eureka, however, was not the first newspaper in Anamosa. The first weekly in Anamosa was called the Anamosa News and Jones County Advocate. It was published by William Haddock; the first edition coming out in February, 1852. For \$300 he purchased a press and type in Wisconsin, and printed his paper until 1856 when he sold it to Nathan G. Sales.

Sales was a radical and roused the entire community with his editorials. People were angered by his opinionated outbursts and there was talk of starting a rival newspaper in town.

The News, in the beginning, was an independent paper in political views. When Sales took over, the paper became slanted for the Democrats.

The Bulletin

Sales hired a man named Brooks, from Clarion, to help edit the paper. At that time the name of the paper was changed to 'The Bulletin.'

Brooks became more of a liability than an asset for the paper, turning many people against himself and the 'Bulletin' because of a foul mouth.

The Democrats, outraged at being associated with a man so versed in profanity, exercised a good deal of pressure on Sales and he sold out to Joseph Mann, a county judge at that time.

The Gazette

Mann renamed the paper the 'Gazette' retaining its Democratic leanings until he sold out to C.L. Hayes in 1858.

About the time Mann purchased the 'Bulletin', the Republicans fostered the growth of another newspaper for the small community of Anamosa.

In 1856 part-time newspapermen J.E. Lovejoy, Scotch Grove township, and C.L. D. Crockwell, druggist and land investor in Anamosa, teamed together to start a rival to the 'Gazette.'

Lovejoy was a one-time printer turned farmer and had contemplated selling his farm to raise money for a rival paper. Crockwell, who had diverse interests, added newspapering to the list.

The men formed a partnership with Lovejoy taking over active editing of the weekly and Crockwell handled the financial side of the new venture.

The Eureka

Machinery and type were brought from Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1856, and in August of that year the first edition of 'The Eureka' went to press.

Crockwell christened the 'Eureka' with its unusual title. It is reported he was delighted

with oddities which led to his selection of the name.

After three issues, Lovejoy had experienced more hardships than he had anticipated in publishing the paper. Long hours of work and illness in his family combined to force him to relinquish his interest to Crockwell. Crockwell, already involved in the druggist profession, also found the 'Eureka' a hard taskmaster.

Consequently he asked Edmund Booth to contribute articles and help in editing the paper. In 1858, the paper was owned by Crockwell and Booth, and that same year Matt Parrott entered the firm.

Gazette Sold

In the mean time the 'Gazette' was also undergoing a publishing change. In 1858 C.L. Hayes purchased it from Mann and continued to run it until the paper folded, in Anamosa, in December, 1859.

There was no love lost between the 'Eureka' and the 'Gazette.' Editorial policy seemed to dictate that they attack each other with all the gusto of the political spirit during the time.

When Booth came into partnership with Crockwell and Parrott the paper began piping the sediments of anti-slavery, pro-national banking and even sparked some early life into the women's rights movement of the 19th century.

The war of words between the 'Eureka' and the 'Gazette', with Booth the underlying force at the Eureka and Hays at the helm on the Gazette, lasted only a short time, however.

Gazette folds

In 1859, after the Republicans had made an unexpected good showing in the elections, Hayes found the atmosphere around Anamosa somewhat unhealthy for a paper that spouted the Democratic philosophy.

In December of that year Hayes folded the 'Gazette' in Anamosa and moved to Delhi. The Dec. 23 issue of the 'Eureka' eulogized the 'Gazette' in the following words:

"The Gazette had long been afflicted with consumption, but the defeat of the Democracy in the county in October gave the finishing blow and laid it out dead as Douglas (Stephen).

"Next week the defunct body will be removed to Delhi, Delaware county, there to be embalmed and preserved by the newly elected Democratic county officers of that ilk. Its owner, Mr. Hayes, will accompany it as pall-bearer and sole mourner."

Only newspaper

The Eureka was now the only paper in Anamosa and remained so until 1872.

The paper owes much of its longevity, principles, policies and leadership in the community to the Booth family. Edmund Booth took sole ownership on Dec. 12, 1862, after working on the paper for four years. Crockwell remained in Anamosa involved in other business pursuits; Parrott moved to Waterloo and organized the Parrott printing and binding business.

Booth's son, Thomas Eyre Booth, became a partner in the business in 1867. The paper was under the guidance of these two men from 1858 to January, 1911 -- a period of nearly 63 years.

Edmund Booth was one of the pioneers of Jones county, who came to what is now Anamosa in 1838. Then a few scattered cabins comprised the town.

He turned his education and talents into producing a fine weekly, despite being handicapped by deafness and loss of sight from one eye as a result of contracting spotted fever as a youth.

No Anamosa

There was no Anamosa when Booth rode here on a horse from Dubuque. He came down the old military road which was then in the process of construction and continued past the present site of Anamosa, stopping above the forks of the Buffalo.

He found the Walworth family starting to raise the first mill in the vicinity and helped them finish it. In 1840 he married Mary Ann Walworth and built a home, the first frame house on the land which is now Anamosa.

Before working for the Eureka 18 years later, Booth was a pioneer farmer and spent more than four years in California as part of the gold rush. He returned to Anamosa and acted as a county and state official while continuing

to live the local history of which he was to write.

Booth's daughter, Mrs. Harriet Emma Booth LeClere, wrote, "I realize father had come into his own; he had found the work for which he was naturally fitted.

Lived in and for the Eureka

"From the time of the purchase, until infirmity of old age in 1895 made it necessary to lay aside all work, he lived in and for the Eureka. I believe that he was never happier than when working the power press 'till the midnight hour."

Under Edmund Booth's editorship, the paper was a vigorous one, expressing views regarding both local and national affairs. He was intensely hostile to slavery and more than once was called a "black abolitionist" by the Democrats and members of the disappearing Whig party.

During the Civil war, he upheld the Union despite angry attacks by secessionists.

Mrs. LeClere wrote, "How well I remember father during the Civil war days.

"It seemed sometimes that his whole being was afire. His indignation and anger against those who were opposing or plotting against the government was strong and deep.

Pen spared no one

"His pen spared no one. He hated a 'copperhead' (what could be considered analogous with the Vietnam war protestors of recent history) with all his might, and they hated him. He could not be bluffed or intimidated. Mother shared father's feeling. But when threatening letters came to him, she was much worried. Father enjoyed them.

"After receiving these warnings, when he met a Democrat or 'copperhead' on the street, he would pull our one such letter, read it to the man, and laugh. His audiences couldn't 'talk back,' so father had it all his own way."

When the war ended, the Eureka once again gained prominence, business and readers. About that time the Eureka modernized, switching from a Washington hand press to a Hoe power press. It was the first power press in this part of the state and caused the paper to change

from seven columns to eight.

Thomas Booth

Actually Thomas Booth had entered the paper much earlier than 1867, as many newspaper offspring do. He worked first as a "devil" and was a member of the staff from the late 1850's until Jan. 1, 1911, with the exception of two years at Kimball academy, Meriden, N.H.

His "devil" apprenticeship was served under Matt Parrott. Speaking of Parrott, he wrote:

"I entered the office as the presiding genius of the roller department, while Mr. Parrott pounded out the ribs of the Washington hand press in getting out an issue of about 400 papers . . . afterwards he was editor and proprietor of the Waterloo Reporter, state senator for eight years and lieutenant governor for two years."

Thomas became composing room foreman, job printer and local manager in 1863. In October, 1867, when he acquired half interest in the Eureka, his father stopped all active, heavy work and concentrated on writing.

Journal begins

Five years later the father-son team gained new competition in the community with the introduction of the Anamosa Journal in 1872.

The Journal, Democratic in political philosophy, got off to a bad start under the editorship of A.L. Smith. Smith came from Wyoming (Iowa) where he started the Wyoming Journal in 1870.

The Journal struggled along under Smith until Jan. 1, 1874, when P.D. Swigart purchased the paper. J.M. Swigart, a brother of P.D.'s bought half interest a week later and the paper continued under this management until June 29, 1874, when C.H. Monger purchased a half-interest. J.A. Monger purchased a half interest a month later. The Swigart brothers then entered a wholesale paper business in Chicago, a firm bearing their name continuing business into the late 1930's. J.A. Monger was editor for a year and then sold out to C.H.

Under the direction of Charles Monger, the paper showed rapid improvement editorially and mechanically, and so continued until Monger's death in 1900.

The editorial duties fell to Shubel Monger in 1896 when his father retired. Shubel carried on the fine editorial policies of his father until he sold the paper to E.R. Moore in 1904.

Doubles Circulation

E.R. Moore, who was criticized as lacking experience in the newspaper trade, almost doubled the circulation of the Journal to 2,000 by 1910. Under his management the Journal became the first paper in the county to be printed entirely at home.

He and Thomas Booth, still editor of the Eureka, engaged in exchanges of opinions on local, state and national issues until Booth sold out to George

Bye and Louis Gardner on Jan. 1, 1911.

During his more than 50 years of influence while publishing the Eureka, T.E. Booth always printed what was considered a good newspaper with best interests of the community at heart.

It was editorially strong, not "wishy-washy" in its opinions. The Eureka, in its way, struck for the rights of the people in the community.

High praise

Upon his retirement, T.E. Booth elicited high praise and favorable comments from several fellow editors in the area, even Moore. Moore, as it could be assumed from later writings, apparently had greater respect for Booth than he did for the Booth's predecessor, Louis Gardner.

Moore wrote of Booth:

"When Mr. Booth was running the Republican Eureka, the Democratic Journal fought every inch of the ground with all the vigor of which it was possessed; but those differences no longer exist, and our columns are more than ready to yield him the tributes of the fraternity which his 53 years in the service have called forth."

"We cannot help but respect the consistency of the coterie now running the Eureka, who, having forced Mr. Booth to sell rather than be starved out by the starting of another Republican paper in so small a field, now decline to participate in praising him and his service, and in expressing regret at his retirement."

Moore then went on to run the comments by editors of other area newspapers on T.E. Booth.

Over 50 years

The Mt. Vernon Hawkeye wrote: Mr. Booth is a splendid man and his exceptional career of over a half century is one continuous line of creditable, useful service."

The Jones County Times wrote: "The retirement of Mr. Booth is a source of regret to the publishers of this county who found him an honorable competitor and a genial and sympathetic member of the

craft. He was fair and honest in dealings with his patrons, and knew more of his subscribers than any other publisher in this section of the state."

The Monticello Express wrote: "Editor T.E. Booth, who retired from the Anamosa Eureka last Monday, is eminently worth of the complimentary notices he has been given by the Press of the state. They are complimentary to a high degree, but as his neighbor we can support them with the corroboration that comes with long and close association."

Able, clean paper

The Oxford Junction Mirror wrote: "The rumor that T.E. Booth would cease to be editor of the Anamosa Eureka with the coming new year proved only too true. Mr. Booth has been connected with the paper since 1858, and knows the newspaper world of Iowa as few others can. He has always conducted an able and clean paper fit to enter any home, and there is every reason to believe that many homes will be sorry to lose his personality in the home paper, as he no doubt is to part with what has been so large a part of his life."

The Hopkinton Leader wrote: "The newspaper fraternity regrets the retirement of T.E. Booth, who for more than 50 years has been with the Anamosa Eureka. The Eureka has in its time been a mighty influence in Jones county."

The Wyoming Journal wrote: "For nearly 53 years the retiring editor has been connected with this well-known and popular county paper. Beginning as an apprentice in the office as a mere lad in 1858, then as typesetter, then as foreman, then as partner and later as sole proprietor, his progress in journalism has been real, and, in it all, money alone was not his goal."

The Olin Recorder wrote: "It was with a feeling of much regret that we read the announcement in the Anamosa Eureka last week that with the closing of the year, 1910, T.E. Booth, the venerable editor of that paper would retire."

Gardner raked by Journal

Moore was instantly on Gardner's case. He lashed out at the new partner of the Eureka for deceiving the public. His point being that Gardner, then serving as Jones county auditor, had hired a girl to take care of the auditor's duties while Gardner spent most of his time at the Eureka office. Gardner, it should be pointed out, was pulling down an annual salary of \$1,400 while auditor and had hired a secretary at a salary of about \$30 a month to work in the office.

Gardner, in turn, attacked Moore for his stand, or lack of a stand on the prohibition issue.

In one issue Gardner devoted almost the entire copy hole on the front page to a letter received from a small-time distiller of corn liquor who repudiated Moore's stand in favor of prohibition.

Moore, in one column in one issue, gave space to four articles pointing out Gardner's double employment.

Cash buys Journal

This feud continued until 1914 when Moore, appointed U.S. marshal during the Woodrow Wilson administration, turned the paper over to M.W. Moore for editing. A year later the paper was sold to Charles J. Cash, an Anamosa attorney.

Gardner and Bye remained partners on the Eureka until 1926. Prior to forming their partnership, Bye had been a foreman at the Eureka for 12 years and Gardner had worked an equal amount of time in the office of the Monticello Express.

Aside from dodging and exchanging blows with Moore in the early years of their partnership on the Eureka, Gardner and Bye became actively involved in many civic projects.

Both worked hard on promoting the building of a new Anamosa school, however, success did not come immediately.

The project was voted down three times, but the partners stuck tenaciously to the task. Finally the school house construction was okayed by Anamosa citizens and the building which now serves as the junior high school was the result.

World war I

When World war I came, however, partisan politics were cast aside as both the Journal, under the new Cash family, and the Eureka, printed many war articles in an attempt to keep the residents posted on the United States' role in the conflict.

The Cash family had a long association with the Journal, continuing until they sold it to Thomas Powell, jr. in 1938. When C.J. Cash purchased the Journal it was being printed on the second floor of the building now occupied by Lazio's Shoe store.

The paper was originally printed in the basement of the Shaw block, where the Ben Franklin store now stands.

From the Shaw block, the paper was moved to second floor office space in the Keefe building, where the bank is now. The paper was printed there until about the turn of the century.

A move was then made to the second floor above what is now Lazio's and in 1926 the offices were moved back to

building. Cash purchased that building in 1926 and in 1929 the first floor space was remodeled and the offices were moved downstairs.

New equipment

Under Cash's ownership, the paper improved mechanically with installation of a \$5,500 Linotype and a Babcock newspaper press. Additions helped the Journal to keep abreast of the fast paced breakthroughs in the field.

He was Democratic party standard bearer and served as a delegate to state and national conventions. At one time he was a candidate for state supreme court justice.

In December, 1930, the paper switched from seven columns of type to eight, and at about the same time the editorial columns were increased to column and a half size. This mechanical change was made several months before Cash's son, C.J. Cash, jr., took over as managing editor.

Son takes over

Charles Cash, jr., took over the reigns of the Journal in July, 1932, to give his father more time to devote to his law practice. Young Charles had grown up in the print shop during the 18 years his family had owned and published the paper. He had worked in various capacities on the weekly from high school days, with the exception of two years of college at Notre Dame university.

His father continued to direct the editorial side and wrote most of them himself. When young Cash took over full publishing responsibilities he was only 27 years old. He was not adverse to clashing occasionally with the Eureka.

Niles buys Eureka

In the meantime, the Eureka had changed hands and was under the direction of Clifford Niles.

Niles purchased Louis Gardner's interest in the paper in 1926. For nine years Niles and George Bye worked together and then in September 1935 Niles assumed full ownership of the Eureka.

Altogether, Bye had been associated with the paper 37

Niles had been writing the editorials for the paper for several years prior to full ownership, but left daily management to others. Starting with the September 1935 issue, Stanton Taylor, Bloomfield, became general manager.

All home print

New machinery was installed at that time and larger paper was published. The Eureka became all hometown printed, eight pages with all community news in eight columns of type, in place of four pages of local news in seven columns and an equal amount of boiler plate. (Boiler plate refers to newsprint used already printed on one side with national news. The local editor printed on the other side of the sheet.)

Several months after Taylor took over as general manager, he left the paper to move to the southwest for health reasons.

In mid-January, 1936, he turned over management to Hal Schlitz. Schlitz came here from Waverly where he had worked as advertising manager and did some news reporting for the Bremer County Independent and the Waverly Democrat.

Moves to North Ford

Soon after his arrival, the Eureka moved to new quarters on North Ford street from upstairs over the present Ford and Main lounge.

Schlitz left the Eureka in 1937 and he was replaced by H.C. McConaughy in September 1937. McConaughy remained with the Eureka for three years.

Back at the Journal, C.J. Cash, jr., relinquished active participation in the Journal and took over the postmaster job in Anamosa in 1936. Cash still lives in Anamosa and is now retired.

Cont.

Claire Mills assumed the editing duties of the Journal then and continued in that role until the paper was sold in 1939 to settle the senior Cash's estate after he died in 1938.

Tom Powell buys Journal

On Aug. 1, 1939, the Journal was sold to Tom Powell, jr., Dick and Charles Westerfield. The three West Union men

Union and bought the Anamosa paper in a move to expand their interests to a growing community. Later Westerfields bought out Powell's West Union interest and Powell, in turn, bought out their interest in Anamosa.

Since Powell's political interests were more toward the Republican side of the fence, the longtime Democratic organization was changed to an independent status.

Competition between Powell and Eureka Editor Cliff Niles grew razor keen in the years prior to World war II as both weeklies fought for dominant status in the community and county. In addition to the Eureka, Niles was owner of the theater in town and a couple farms in the surrounding area.

Niles sold the paper for \$1 a year or sent it free to many subscribers in the hopes his theatre's advertising would bring them into town in the heyday of moving picture going.

Powell retaliated with stepped-up news coverage and pictures to attract readers and advertising to gain community prestige.

Powell-Niles competition

It was a case of wealthy, longtime resident competing with a younger and more energetic, but less affluent foe. Powell had graduated from Coe college with a degree in journalism, then earned graduate degrees in journalism and political science from the Iowa State university, Ames.

At Coe in Cedar Rapids, he had edited the Cosmos to national honors and worked writing sports and features for the Gazette.

While Powell and the Westerfields owned the West Union paper between 1937 and 1939, they received first in general excellence and service to agriculture from the Iowa Press Association.

The Journal editor continued his efforts along this line and improved the weekly throughout its pages.

Just a year after taking over the paper, he began winning state and national awards.

Leaves for service

Powell volunteered for the navy in 1943 and left the paper in the hands of his wife and News Editor A. Joe Kelly, who later bought the Richland newspaper. They carried the load until Powell returned from the South Pacific in 1944.

At the Eureka, Niles continued to hammer out powerful editorials, winning national recognition in October 1941 for Republican editorials, and the fact that it had opened a couple columns to the Democratic viewpoint.

As the war approached, Niles tirelessly editorialized on behalf of the Red Cross and his country. During the long war years the Eureka's service news column was nearly always a prominent part of the front page. His ever-present editorials became a fixture under an "Editorial Comment" head on the left side of page 1. He started writing front page editorials weekly on Sept. 3, 1942.

Eureka buys Olin paper

On June 19, 1941, Niles bought out the Olin Recorder, a small weekly newspaper owned by Preston Conant in the town of Olin. The paper was continued as a page under the Recorder heading in the Eureka with a correspondent and office in Olin.

Even though the war necessitated rationing of food, gas and tires, Niles continued to sponsor independent sports teams and cover them in his paper along with famed exploits of Anamosa's nationally-known football team.

After the war, the Eureka soon got back to normal printing practices and im-

proved its equipment with an automatic flat-bed, web-fed Model A-B Duplex press which allowed much faster runs than the previous hand-fed model. This press was used until 1970.

More papers and more thorough coverage of the area evolved in the post-war era. No longer could the Eureka be called an Anamosa newspaper, as it covered events in surrounding towns.

Niles was growing older and his son, Charles, decided he did not want to continue working on the paper. So Cliff sold out the rival Anamosa Journal, on Feb. 1, 1952.

Eureka, Journal combined

Powell merged the two newspapers into a "twin-weekly" operation in the old Eureka plant on North Ford street. The Journal was switched from a Thursday publication to Monday and reverted to its old Democratic outlook, which the weekly had followed for 25 years prior to 1938.

Niles continued to write his widely read "Editorial Comment" column on the front page of the Eureka. He devoted the remainder of his time to his theater business and farm management.

In addition to his penetrating GOP editorials, Clifford received wide acclaim for his nature column. He loved the birds and had a glass bird feeding station which intruded into his study and gave him excellent opportunity to observe the feathered creatures. He continued writing his columns until shortly before his death in February 1955.

The Eureka progressed as sister to the Journal. From 1952 through the present, both the Eureka and Journal

continue to champion local and county interests.

Buys OM, Wyoming papers

On July 31, 1952, Powell purchased the Oxford Mirror and the Wyoming Journal.

Prior to this purchase, the Oxford Mirror had been under the editorship of R.E. Hill since 1926; he also published the Wyoming Journal in 1934. Both were printed at Oxford Junction. The Lost Nation Press was also published there for a time.

Each out-of-town paper - The Oxford Mirror, Wyoming Journal and the Olin Recorder - continued to have a page in either the Eureka or Journal under their respective headings during Powell's management of the twin weeklies and to the present day.

Master editor-publisher

Powell continued to win state and national awards with the Journal and Eureka, and in 1957 he was named a Sigma Delta Chi Fellow. Sigma Delta Chi is the national journalistic society.

In 1965 he received the top honor of his fellow newspaper publishers in Iowa - the master editor-publisher award of the Iowa Press Association. The association annually honors two or three of

the top editors and or publishers in the state.

In late 1962 the Journal-Eureka moved into a newly built addition to the former newspapers office and shop. In turn, the old shop was remodeled, and the former office was later remodeled and rented - currently it houses a beauty shop.

Helped journalists

Powell was long known for the encouragement and assistance he gave young journalists. For several years he hosted a week-long apprenticeship in Anamosa for undergraduate students in the University of Iowa school of journalism.

Many people who worked for Powell moved on to other newspaper positions; several to newspaper ownership.

Powell, along with a former employee, Keith Hawk, acquired the Knoxville Express and Journal. Powell retains part ownership in that operation.

One of those added to the Journal-Eureka staff in the 1960's was Powell's son, Tom Powell, III. Mr. and Mrs. Powell later also sold their son a part interest in the publications.

Powell sells newspapers

July 1, 1968, the Powells sold the Journal and Eureka to

James D. Turnbull of Marengo, who with his associates, Don Magdefrau of Belle Plaine and James A. Mayer, then also of Marengo, formed a new corporation, Anamosa Newspapers, Inc., with Mayer as editor-publisher. Mayer moved to Anamosa in late June 1968 to take over management of the newspapers.

The publication date of the Journal was switched to Tuesdays with the Eureka remaining on Thursday. A free-circulation publication which had been started by Powell, The Jones County Shopper, was continued by the new corporation for about a year until suspended in early 1969.

In October 1970, the Journal and Eureka switched to the offset lithographic printing process with press work first done at Maquoketa, and later at Belle Plaine. During the following year, the Linotypes were phased out as typesetters for the newspaper and electronic, and later photographic typesetters were installed.

Dec. 31, 1975, Anamosa Newspapers, Inc., was merged with Marengo Publishing Corp., but management and operation of the Journal and Eureka continued with Turnbull as majority stockholder and president of the corporation and Mayer as corporation secretary and Journal-Eureka editor-publisher.

Newspapers endure

Although the ownership of the Eureka and the Journal has changed through the years, the newspapers have continued—the Eureka since August 1856 and the Journal since 1872—to serve the community, with news and advertising, and with editorial leadership.

While each owner brought his own personality to the newspapers, the newspapers and their histories and traditions also influenced the editors. The combinations of forces had a strong positive effect on Anamosa and the surrounding rural areas... for 120 years.

Newspaper datelines in Anamosa

- 1852, Anamosa News and Jones County Advocate started in February; later name changed to Bulletin, and still later, renamed the Gazette.
 - 1856, Eureka started in August by C.L.D. Crockwell and J.E. Lovejoy.
 - 1859, Gazette discontinued in December.
 - 1872, Journal founded by A.L. Smith in March.
 - 1941, Eureka under Cliff Niles buys out Olin Recorder from Preston Conant June 19.
 - 1952, Niles sells Eureka to Journal owner, Tom Powell, jr., on Feb. 1, and the two newspapers became twin weeklies.
 - 1952, Eureka-Journal buys Oxford Mirror and Wyoming Journal from R.E. Hill on July 31.
-

Newspaper datelines in Jones county

- 1852 to 1859 - Anamosa News and Jones County Advocate, later named Bulletin, and later renamed the Gazette.
- 1856 to present - Anamosa Eureka
- 1865 to present - Monticello Express
- 1870 to 1872 - Wyoming Journal *
- 1872 to present - Anamosa Journal
- 1872 to 1880 - Monticello Liberal
- 1872 for one year - Another Wyoming Journal *
- 1873 to 1952 - Wyoming News, later renamed The Journal in 1875 *
- 1874 to about 1876 - Olin Times
- 1877 to 1879 - Die Freie Press, a German language newspaper
- 1879 to 1952 - Oxford Mirror
- 1880 to 1941 - Olin Recorder
- 1883 to 1929 - Jones County Times of Monticello; merged with Express in 1929
- 1895 to ? - Onslow Visitor
- 1895 to 1895 - Center Junction Call and Center Junction Visitor; each lasted for only a few issues
- 1973 to present - Midland Times

*There is a question whether the three Wyoming Journals really succeed each other. Each had a different owner, and there were gaps between publications.

Wyoming Journal spans 82 years--1870 to 1952

The Wyoming Journal was one of the early newspapers in Jones county, but started with a spurt several different times.

According to the History of Jones County, 1879 edition, A.L. Smith started the Wyoming Journal December 1870 and continued it to March 1872 when he moved to Anamosa to begin the Anamosa Journal.

Soon thereafter, in 1872, the Rev. E. Skinner started another newspaper and called it the Wyoming Journal, also. It lasted only a little over a year.

On Nov. 19, 1873, G.W. Hunt, who was publishing the Monticello Liberal, began publica-

tion of the Wyoming News. For a while, according to the 1910 History of Jones County, the newspaper also was called the Times. Hunt ran the newspaper for a year or so, then it closed.

Hunt was also involved in publishing a German language newspaper -- see article about the Monticello newspapers.

After Hunt closed down the newspapers, P.D. Swigart bought the shop and equipment in 1875 and again started a newspaper, renaming it the Wyoming Journal.

In 1880, W.I. Chamberlain and Professor Ely (the latter the principal of schools)

succeeded Swigart. Ely sold his interest to Chamberlain within a few months.

The Wyoming Journal continued in Wyoming, under a series of editors until 1934 when R.E. Hill, publisher of the Oxford Mirror, took over, continuing the Mirror from his operation in Oxford Junction.

On July 31, 1952 Hill sold both the Mirror and the Journal to the Anamosa Journal and each became a page in the Journal -- an arrangement that still continues.

Copies of the Journal to 1889, with some exceptions, are on file at the Wyoming library.

Midland Times only new paper in 80 years

Only one weekly newspaper has been started in Jones county in the 20th century -- the Midland Times, a tabloid size offset weekly published in Wyoming. The newspaper takes its title from the Midland school district, an area which it serves.

The Times was started by Mr. and Mrs. Larry Frahm on Feb. 23, 1973 and they continued publication until selling the business to Linda Bendix on June 1, 1976, who is the newest editor-publisher in Jones county.

Olin Recorder lived from 1880 to 1941

F.W. Arlan started the Olin Times, the first newspaper in the community, on July 19, 1874. In about two years it was suspended.

On June 23, 1880, C.H. Monger started the Olin Recorder, which he later sold to A.J. Burke and B.H. Miller. A few months later Miller retired and Burke became the sole editor.

On June 28, 1892, fire broke out in Olin and the Recorder office was destroyed by flames. A month later, Burke got a new press and resumed publication.

March 19, 1896, two brothers, A.A. and J.L. Cole purchased the newspaper. On Feb. 28, 1907, J.L. Cole retired while his brother continued the publications.

Walt Carstens, who now lives in Lisbon and works at Crescent Printing, Wyoming, purchased the Recorder in about 1923, and operated it until the depression when he sold it to a man named Hanson from Mechanicsville.

Later Preston Conant owned and operated the Recorder, and it was Conant who sold it to Clifford Niles of the Anamosa Eureka on June 19, 1941. The Olin Recorder then became a page in the Eureka -- an arrangement which continues.

Few copies of old Olin Recorders seem to be left . . . the pages reproduced in this historical issue were loaned to us by Mrs. Howard Cruise of Olin, Olin librarian.

Oxford Mirror started in 1879; last issue in 1952

The Oxford Mirror was founded in Oxford Junction in October 1879 by George F. Crouch and published weekly on Thursdays.

Ownership changed hands several times, but reverted to Crouch. The office was totally destroyed in a fire in 1889. F.S. Fox was operating the newspaper at that time, but after the fire Crouch again assumed ownership.

According to an article in the Oxford Junction Centennial book, "Other owners and editors included Chas. Seaton,

Frank Kenney, H.A. Owen, Art Butler and R.E. Hill. J. Marley Hall, the "Elderly Printer" was editor for Hill for a few years.

The last Oxford Mirror was dated Thursday, July 31, 1952, and the lead article on column one of the front page said:

"Announcement is made today of the sale of the subscription lists, mailing rights, goodwill, etc., of the Oxford Mirror and the Wyoming Journal to Mr. Thos. Powell, editor and one of the publishers of the Anamosa

Eureka and Journal. The ever-increasing costs of publication, together with the inability to hire experienced and skilled printers, is given as the reason."

The article noted that Hill had piloted the Mirror since 1926 and the Wyoming Journal since 1934. For a couple years the Lost Nation Press was also under Hill.

Old copies of the Mirror were presented by Mrs. Hill to the Wriege Memorial library in Oxford Junction.

Mrs. Emile Koranda, Oxford Junction librarian, says the library had the old copies from 1879 through July 1952 microfilmed with funds earned at the centennial. The library has the microfilm, and a reader, plus the library also has the old copies stored away.

The copies are in poor shape, but people wishing to look at the old issues on the microfilm readers may visit the library during regular hours.

Blanchard, Doxsee, Jones dominate Express history

Four newspapers have been published in Monticello, including a short-lived German language editor. The oldest is the Monticello Express, still in publication.

The second was the Jones County Times which was merged with the Express in 1929 and the third, started in 1872 but lived less than 10 years. The fourth was the German paper.

The Express published issue No. 1 July 10, 1865 with O.D. Crane as editor. Eight months later, Feb. 15, 1866, he sold the Express to James Davidson who sold it to J.H. Scott and Ed Howard Aug. 8, 1867. Two months later, Howard sold his interest to Scott.

G.W. Hunt, who was to be associated with several newspapers in Jones county, purchased the Express April 4, 1868.

Starts Liberal

Hunt sold to John Blanchard March 4, 1872; and Hunt went on to start the Monticello Liberal on Sept. 19, 1872. The Liberal died about seven or eight years later.

Hunt started Die Freie Presse, a German language newspaper from the Liberal office on Dec. 20, 1877, but it lasted only two years. Hunt also published the Wyoming News from Nov. 19, 1873 for about a year before selling to P.D. Swigart.

In 1883 the Jones County Times - sometimes called the Monticello Times - was started by Isaac W. Baldwin

who was editor of the Cascade Pioneer. In August of the same year he sold the Monticello newspaper he owned to L.T. Alexander, who in early 1889 sold to G.W. Bishop. A year later, March 10, 1900, he sold to Swigart Bros., and Sears who one year later, March 1, 1901, sold to J.T. Lanigan.

Merged with Express

Lanigan edited the newspaper until 1916 when he sold to Everett J. Maloney who in turn sold to Tom J. White in 1925. White sold to the Express and the Times was merged with the Express Jan. 19, 1929.

Meanwhile back at the Express, Blanchard, who had bought the Express from Hunt in 1872, continued operation until selling to J.W. Doxsee and M.W. Herrick, lawyers, Dec. 3, 1883. Doxsee bought out his partner's share in 1888. In 1915, Doxsee's son, Charles joined the firm as editor, a position he held until his death in 1948. Charles Doxsee's son, Wilbur, ran the newspaper from 1948 to 1954.

For six years, from 1953 to 1959, the Express was a semi-weekly; the rest of its life it has been a weekly.

Jones buys Express

Nov. 1, 1954, H.M. (Johnny) Jones, Reeves Hall, W. Earl Hall and Leon Barnes formed a corporation to buy the Express from Doxsee. Jones

later bought out the interests of his partners.

On Jan. 1, 1974, three Express staff members, Betty Wagner, Ken Moats and Bob Goodyear purchased the Express from Jones and formed a new corporation, which continues publication of the Express.

Monticello Express January 16 1908

Mrs. Mary Ann Boots died at Morley at 5 o'clock on January 8th. She was born in St. Lawrence Co., N.Y. and was 83 years of age. Her aged companion is in a very poor state of health.

Reasearching the following surnames -- KOPPENHAVER, PORTER, IRELAND, ROSECRANS, RALPH, JAMES, FOARDE, FOLEY. Terry Koppenhaver 1671 HWY 67 Clinton IA 52732

Anyone with information on Solomon Shaffer please contact Rose Fields RT 3 Box 79 Concordia MO 64020.

THE DENVER POST

Thursday, January 2, 1997

**Carlin Irish Cleaver
Flight attendant, 57**

Carlin Irish Cleaver of Denver, a flight attendant, died Dec. 26 in Englewood. She was 57.

Services were Monday at Horan & McConaty Family Chapel. There was cremation.

She was born Oct. 12, 1939, in Monticello, Iowa. Carlin attended Lincoln High School in Des Moines, Iowa, and the University of Iowa. In March 1993, she married Ros "Dolphin" Cleaver in Ogallala, Neb.

She was a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles No. 4019.

She is survived by her husband; a son, Wesley Sellens, Denver; two daughters, Beth Berry and Cari Sellens, both of Denver; a stepson, Brook Cleaver, Denver; a stepdaughter, Kelly McGee, Denver; her father, Frank Irish, Missoula, Mont.; a sister, Marnee Toth, Indianapolis; and two grandchildren.

Contributions may be made to American Cancer Society, 2255 S. Oneida St., Denver 80224.

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

**NON-PROFIT
ORGANIZATION**

