



# NEWS 'N' NOTES

JONES COUNTY GEN. SOC.  
P.O. BOX 174 ANAMOSA, IA 52205 *March-April 2000*

## Mrs. George Pfeiffer.

Martha Byerly, the fourth child of Francis and Katharine Kramer Byerly, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, Jan. 23, 1822, and died at Anamosa, Iowa, July 4, 1911, aged 89 years, 6 months and 11 days.

She was married to William Benadom in Fairfield County, Ohio in 1842.

To this union were born ten children. Of the living are: Dr. J. W. of Denver, Colorado, James S. of Maquoketa, Iowa, Sarah A. Lacock of Denver, Colorado, W. O. of Anamosa, Iowa, L. A. of southwestern Iowa, Emma McFarling of North Dakota.

The deceased are Mrs. D. L. Beam, Joshua, who died when a child, Mrs. Mary Sweet, and John A.

There are living twenty-three grandchildren, thirty-nine great grandchildren and great, great grandchildren. Besides the children are two step children, Mr. James Carter and Frank Benadom of California.

In the spring of 1840, Mr. and Mrs. Benadom moved with team and covered wagon to Iowa. They arrived in Jones County in June, 1846 and settled on a farm near Newport, where they lived happily together until the death of Mr. Benadom, which occurred in April, 1878.

On Nov. 11, 1886, she was married to George Pfeiffer.

This union was also a happy one and they lived an ideal and contented life until 1909 when Mr. Pfeiffer died.

She loved her children and was willing to sacrifice her own comfort for their welfare. About three weeks ago she was stricken with paralysis at the home of her son, W. Benadom in Anamosa. She bore suffering patiently and made a gallant fight for life, but the tenderest of care from her children could not overcome the weight of almost a hundred years. Her eyes closed in sleep and the spirit passed beyond.

She was laid to rest in a beautiful quartered oak casket in a half-couch design, lined inside with a beautiful cream bosco silk, one of the best caskets that could be found.

The relatives take this method of thanking the friends for their many kindnesses.

and she was left without a companion. Since the death of Mr. Pfeiffer she has lived with her children and has received kind attention and care.

She was a believer in Christ and served the Master for nearly seventy years. She was a member of the Methodist church at the time of her death.

She was one of the old-fashioned mothers and wives that cared for her own family, and was a real helpmeet.

She was one of the real pioneers of this country. She had to spin the threads and weave the cloth that clothed herself and family. A neat house keeper, she regarded cleanliness as next to Godliness.

She loved the beautiful. She loved the flowers, and nothing pleased her more than a nice bouquet.

She loved to be with children and hear their innocent prattle, for there was nothing to her half so lovely and enchanting as the laugh of an innocent child.

She was a friend to suffering humanity and always did what she could to alleviate the condition of the sick by her presence and kind ministrations.

She was a kind and loving wife and always helped to make a happy home.

## Johnson-Cozart Wedding Tuesday

Tuesday morning, Aug. 29, 10:30 o'clock Fern Cozart and Randall Johnson, both of Wisconsin Dells, Wis., were united in marriage in the St. Paul's American Lutheran church; Rev. H. Buesing performing the double ring ceremony.

Preceding her first marriage Mrs. Fern Cozart was the Miss Fern Burwell, born near Olin Jones county, Iowa, and for time a resident of Anamosa.

Mr. Johnson has been employed for several years as an electric engineer and welder at the Badger Ordnance plant, near Merrima Wis.

Attendants were Earl Campbell and Miss Betty Burwell. Couple plans to be at home in Wisconsin Dells, Wis., after Sept. 1.

*4 July 1911  
Anamosa  
Cereba*

*30 Aug 1944  
Anamosa Journal*

## OBITUARIES

*Mar. 25 1978*

### Anna Houstmann

OLIN - Anna Friedericka Houstman, 83, died Monday, March 20, at Anamosa Community hospital.

Funeral services were held at Hayden funeral home, Olin, Thursday, March 24, with the Rev. Ralph Grote conducting the service. Interment was at the Olin cemetery.

Pallbearers were Tom Hamilton, Steven Robinson, Ralph Burge, Gilbert Jones, Cecil Fall and Harold Sweet.

Mrs. Houstman was born Oct. 14, 1894, daughter of John and Mary Cruise Krutzfeld. She was baptized at Lost Nation Lutheran church in 1894, and moved to this area at the age of six. She attended rural school near Olin.

On Nov. 26, 1919, she married Arthur Houstman at Olin. They have lived in Olin with the exception of 10 years when they lived on a farm east of Olin. She was a member of the Olin Lutheran church.

She is survived by her husband, Arthur; one son, Willard, Olin; two granddaughters and one grandson.

She was preceded in death by her parents, three sisters, and two brothers.

Martha Ann Scoles Warner was born in Flushing, Belmont county, Ohio, July 29, 1823, and died at Olin, Iowa, May 16, 1911, aged 87 years, 9 months and 17 days.

She was united in marriage to Horace W. Warner, December 31, 1846. After their marriage they lived in Ohio for twelve years, or until the spring of 1858, when they came to Iowa and settled on their farm a few miles south of Olin. After seven years of farm life they moved into Olin.

Mr. Warner died April 23, 1872. Six children were given unto them—Alva S., of Blue Rapids, Kansas; Franklin H., of Columbia, California; Mary Augusta, deceased; Amanda Viola Ellis, of Rhodes, Iowa; James Russell, of Raymond, California and Elizabeth Jane, deceased.

Mrs. Warner was the oldest daughter of Rev. John and Elizabeth Scoles. Her father was one of the grand old pioneer preachers of this part of Iowa. He helped to lay the foundation for Methodism and Christianity in eastern Iowa. The old church at this place was built under his ministry and we are told that he preached the first sermon in the old church. His daughter is the first one to be buried from the new church. Mrs. Warner, though feeble and unable to get out of doors, was much interested in the new church. She planned to see the church but never felt able for the task.

Mrs. Warner was converted when twelve years old under the ministry of Rev. Oliver Burgess, of North Ohio Conference, who received her into the Methodist church. She united with the Methodist Episcopal church of Olin, in the year 1858. She was a faithful christian and a faithful member of the church. When able she always attended church and the means of grace. Like Dorcas, of old she was never idle and her friends will be able to show many beautiful articles she made with her needle while with them. She was always cheerful and never appeared discouraged but always looked on the bright side of life. She was a sympathizing friend to those in trouble, and whenever able a helper in times of sickness and death. Her daughter, Mrs. Ellis was with her some two weeks prior to her death.

A faithful laborer—one who has born the burden long, and through the heat of the day has gone to her reward. Freed from toil and pain she now wears her crown. Her many friends are grateful for the life she lived and hope to meet her in glory land.

The funeral services were held in the M. E. church conducted by the Rev. J. J. Kidder, and the remains were interred in the Olin cemetery.

1913 OBITUARY

William H. Ellis was born in Jefferson county, New York, May 6, 1840, and died at his home in Iowa City, Iowa, September 9, 1913, age 73 years, 4 months and 3 days.

He was the son of Benjamin and Charlotte Ellis, and was the tenth son of a family of fourteen boys and one daughter.

With his parents he moved to Ogle county, Illinois, in August, 1849, and from there to Jones county, Iowa, in 1856. In 1860 he was a student in Cornell College.

Mr. Ellis enlisted as a private in Co. K, 24th Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry in August, 1862, and was discharged on account of disability in 1863.

In 1863 he went across the plains overland, and in 1872 he returned to Iowa.

Mr. Ellis was united in marriage with Kate M. Shields, at Anamosa, Iowa, December 8, 1871. To this union were born two children—Bertha Lonella, now Mrs. Elezzer McCormick, and Jason, who died in Burlington, Colorado, September 23, 1903. The wife and mother died August 26, 1876.

He was united in marriage with Mary Adeline Berry, June 25, 1877. To this union were born five children—Wilda, now Mrs. Edgar Glenn, of Olin, Iowa; Howard and Homer, both of Iowa City; Norma, now Mrs. J. B. Owen, of Kellerton, Iowa, and Marjorie, a member of the High School of Iowa City.

He united with the Church of the United Brethren in Christ at Olin, Iowa, February 1, 1885, and has remained a firm believer in God ever since. He presented to the church the clock that still hangs on the wall of the church.

He was a kind husband and loving father. He was of a liberal and charitable nature. He leaves to mourn his death his wife, six children, four brothers and many friends and neighbors.

The body of Mr. Ellis was brought to Olin place last Thursday, and the funeral was held in the U. B. church, conducted by the Rev. C. C. Hobson, last Thursday and the body was interred in the Antioch cemetery.

Obituary 1908

William Ellis, son of Jason Ellis of Mt. Vernon, Iowa, was born April 15, 1873, near Olin, Iowa, where he grew to manhood.

Six years ago he moved with his parents to Mount Vernon where he has since made his home. On the 6th day of February, 1908, Mr. Ellis was united in marriage with Mary T. Rose, of Mt. Vernon, and at the time of his death they were living on a farm four miles southwest of town.

Early in life William united with the M. E. church at Halo. He was industrious, honest and upright in the duties of life. He was an affectionate husband and brother, ever ready to be of service to others. He enjoyed companionship, and was well respected by neighbors and friends. His genial disposition made him many friends, and up to the last the principle interest was for the material welfare of his family.

On August 28, 1908, at the age of 35 years, 4 months and 13 days

he passed peacefully to his Maker, leaving to mourn his death a wife, an aged father and mother, three sisters; Mrs. Ada Stuart of Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Edna Comney, of Wyoming and Miss Mary Ellis of Mt. Vernon. Also two brothers, Rev. F. Ellis, pastor of the DeWitt M. E. church and Elmer Ellis, of Mt. Vernon, besides a large circle of relatives and friends.

The deceased was buried at Mt. Vernon, Sunday, August 29, the funeral service being conducted by Rev. Billingsley, pastor of the M. E. church at Mt. Vernon.

Olin Obituaries

Mr. Wilke Behrends of Bowen's Prairie, died last Monday, the 20th inst., aged nearly 77 years. The deceased died of asthma and other infirmities incident to old age. Mr. Behrends was born at Reppel, Germany, May 20, 1828. He followed a number of his children to America twelve or fifteen years ago. He came directly to Jones county and settled near the home of a son on Bowen's Prairie. The deceased was an honest man, whose habits had always been industrious. He is survived by his widow and the following children: John and G. Behrends of Pomeroy; Henry, Ben and Wilhelm Behrends of Bowen's Prairie; Mrs. Albert Heiken of Castle Grove; Mrs. Fritz Reuter of Bowen's Prairie, and Mrs. Henry Null of Wayne. The funeral services were conducted at the late residence of the deceased this forenoon by Rev. O Mardorf. The remains were buried in the Bowen's Prairie cemetery.

23 Feb 1905

Monticello Express

T. W. Sheridan, the up-to-date breeder and shipper of Poland China hogs, made two shipments this week, one male hog for \$50 to James E. Square, of Wyoming, Illinois, and a gilt for \$30 to O. J. Cullumber, of Wellman, Iowa. Mr. Sheridan has fine stock and he has no trouble selling, and he usually sells to the large breeders.

SEEDS—Go to James Armstrong & Son for your clover and timothy seeds. This firm has gained the reputation of handling the best and cleanest seeds sold in Cascade. A nice lot of strictly home grown medium red clover raised by James Dolphin. Buy now before the raise. C. T. DRIGGINS, Manager

10 April 1876 13  
Cascade Pioneer

Lewis Welsh died at his home, four miles west of Monticello, last Monday, the 26th inst., at the advanced age of 81 years. Mr. Welsh was born in Quebec, Canada, January, 9, 1828. His boyhood days were spent in Canada and New York. When a young man his family removed to Dubuque county, Iowa, where he was married at Holy Cross, July 10, 1860, to Miss Katherine McQuillin. Eight years later Mr. Welsh came into this county with his family, and located on the farm in Castle Grove township, which continued to be his home until death. He is survived by his widow and five children, viz: Mrs. J. H. Schilling, of Waterloo; Sister M. Rosalia, a sister of mercy, of Elma, Iowa, Frank, Michael and Anna, living on the homestead with the widow. He is also survived by a brother, John W., of Fulton, New York, and two sisters, Mrs. Michael Owens, of Hammond, Indiana, and Mrs. Turner of Grettinger, Iowa. The funeral services were conducted at the Church of Immaculate Conception, by Father M. S. Murphy, yesterday morning, and the remains were laid to rest in the Argand Cemetery. The funeral was largely attended by the friends of the deceased and his family. Mr. Welsh was an honest, industrious man, thoroughly devoted to his wife and children. He loved his home and the members of his family who made it a pleasant spot for him. He was a member of the Catholic church, and died in its triumphant faith, fortified by the comfort and hope of its last rites. Mr. Welsh lived a useful life, and left a good influence. His last illness, which covered a period of several months, was painful and disturbing but he bore his afflictions with patience and resignation. He will long be mourned by his family and missed by his neighbors and friends.

Monticello Express

29 April 1909

# Ford, Fisher, Crockwell, Booth, Shaw Real Founders

Though it is difficult to arbitrarily select a certain number of men as the founders of Anamosa, there are five which may truly be said to have been the pioneers in the establishment of the town. They are Gideon H. Ford, Joseph Fisher, Edmund Booth, C. L. D. Crockwell and Colonel W. T. Shaw.

### Gideon H. Ford

Gideon H. Ford was born in Pembroke, Massachusetts on January 23, 1811. He came to Buffalo Forks in October of 1838 and bought the claims of several Maine people. Mr. Ford was the first blacksmith; he built the first saw mill, and the first tavern which was the place where the Indian maiden, Anamosa, paid the visit that eventually gave rise to the petition which resulted in naming the town after her. Mr. Ford married Hannah Booth Wood a widow of Colonel David Wood and sister of Edmund Booth and to them was born a girl, Maria, the first child to be born in Anamosa. The second baby was a boy which they named Harlan. The family moved to Webster City in 1870 and Maria married Mr. Fisher there, and they had one son. In 1905, Harlan H. Ford was living in Murray, Iowa.

### Joseph Fisher

Joseph Fisher, came to Anamosa in 1842 and built the stone grist mill on the Buffalo in 1853. The stone was hauled by ox teams from a quarry opened for that purpose. The mill ranked from the start, as one of the finest examples of architectural skill of the early days. Mr. Fisher's building was not confined to the erection of the mill, but he also put up Fisher House in cooperation with his son, Israel. Fisher House is now the well known Gillen House on West Main street and North Garnavillo. Mr. Fisher had a marked organizational ability and sense of future values in many of his undertakings.

Eight different additions and sub-divisions added to the town are listed under his name. The son, Israel, married Annette Crane, one of the daughters of the pioneer, Roswell Crane. Colonel William T. Shaw, first mayor of Anamosa, married a sister of Mrs. Fisher, Helen A. Crane, which is one of the reasons why these two founders names are frequently linked.

### C. L. D. Crockwell

Less is known of C. L. D. Crockwell than of the other founders. It is now known when he was born or just exactly when he came to Anamosa. He was a druggist in the store built on the south end of West Main street together with Dr. Clark Joslin. One of the first owners of the Anamosa Eureka, he gave it his name by shouting "Eureka", which meant "I have found it." He and his wife had five children. The family moved away in 1862, and rumor has it that Mr. Crockwell went west and became a Mormon.

It is said of Mr. Crockwell that he was a "land agent, part owner of the Eureka, editorial writer frequently, and an all-round boomer for the little town."

### Edmund Booth

Edmund Booth, born in Chicopee, Massachusetts, August 24, 1810, came west in the summer of 1839 and joined the group of 18 men and two girls at the Walworth cabin. That first winter he helped in the erection of a barn and a mill, and the next year married Mary Ann Walworth and took to farming. They had four children but one girl died when little more than a year old. The eldest son was Thomas E., the daughter, Harriet, and the youngest, Frank. Edmund Booth is remembered for his fine character, great intelligence, cultured personality and likability. He was an early editor of the Anamosa Eureka which under the management of him and his son, Thomas, became one of the best papers in Iowa.

### Colonel Shaw

Colonel William T. Shaw, the last of the five founders, was a native of Steuben, Maine where he was born in 1822. After several years of teaching in Harrodsburg, Kentucky and several more in California where he hunted for gold, he came to Anamosa in 1852. After another trip to California he returned again to Anamosa and

made it his home. He built the Dubuque and Southwestern railroad to Anamosa, was a member of the Shaw, Schoonover and company banking firm, distinguished himself in the Civil war, served in the state legislature and was the first mayor when Anamosa was incorporated as a town March 19, 1856. He had three wives, his first being Helen A. Crane, second Rhetta Harmon, and last, Mrs. Elizabeth Harmon of Kalamazoo, Michigan. Though a gruff, rather silent man, modest about his exploits, and possessing a violent temper, his memory is clothed with the kindest of thoughts, for his numerous charitable deeds and fine influences. One man seeing his picture on exhibit during the week of the Centennial, displays remarked, "He was the man who made Anamosa."

Anamosa Journal  
Oct 19 1939

## Rodney Remington Dies On Sunday, Oct. 18 At Hospital in Iowa City

Rodney Remington, Anamosa, died unexpectedly early Sunday morning, Oct. 18, at an Iowa City hospital where he had been a patient since Friday. Funeral services will be held Wednesday, Oct. 21, at 2 p.m., at Methodist church. Rev. J. Ellis Webb and Rev. Robert Day, Alburnett, will officiate.

He was the son of Rodney and Ida Starkweather Remington.

Survivors include his wife, Ruth; three sisters, Mrs. Katie Leeper, Mrs. Minnie Larson and Mrs. Meda Newhard, all of Anamosa; three brothers, Frank Remington and Harry Remington, both of Anamosa; and Fred Remington, Center Point.

## Delevan Pioneer Home Missioner

What a great restraining and elevating influence had home missionaries in early Iowa. The Reverend George E. Delevan, one of the first to come, is a typical example of the burning courage and fine spirit which drove these early ministers onward.

Enjoying a comfortable parsonage and a good salary in the East, the Reverend Delevan read of the great needs of new communities for ministers and leadership in the rapidly growing state of Iowa. A graduate of Yale college and Lane Theological Seminary, he had a desire to serve the settlers in the west and determined that therein lay his work. During the spring months of 1856, he and his wife and children moved to Maquoketa where they remained almost a year and a half. In the fall of 1857 they moved to Wyoming, Jones county where six or seven members had organized a Presbyterian church.

A pioneer writing of that time says in his records, "The financial crisis of 1857 found the people struggling under an incubus of debt incurred in time of comparative prosperity. The stringency of the money market, the low price of all kinds of agricultural products, put an embargo upon most contemplated improvements. A railroad, the "Air Line," had been projected and graded but the iron track was never laid, and as hope died out people became discouraged."

### Little Cash Received

During this time, the Reverend Delevan worked for a salary of which actual cash comprised very little. The people paid their subscriptions in wood and produce of various kinds, and the Home Missionary society gave some assistance. Through one winter, the minister received only \$5 in cash, he remained optimistic and went on to build for the future saying, "I want to build on no other man's foundation." His outlook was that of a prophet, and his vision made him willing to endure all hardship.

Every effort was made to elevate the moral tone of the community. A library association was formed and quite a number of valuable volumes were collected and circulated. During the summer of 1860, the building of a brick church was begun and the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

### Storm Wrecks Walls

The minister was untiring in his efforts to build the church. He wrote, begged and worked. The walls rose, and were left by the masons one Saturday evening ready for the roof. On Sunday afternoon a tornado swept through the town and threw the walls to the ground. Cherished homes were blasted. The few members, and their financial weakness made the idea of rebuilding seem hopeless. Standing on one corner of the ruins the minister, with uplifted hand said, "With God's assistance these walls shall be rebuilt. Brethren we will arise and build."

The work of soliciting subscriptions began again. Remote parts of the county were visited, the sympathies of men and women abroad were enlisted. Workmen were employed, and the wall rose in place, and when the building was enclosed, work was suspended for the winter. Though the people were satisfied with their labor, and planned to finish the church in the spring with their beloved minister to preach to them, their hopes were not realized.

Reverend Delevan's work had been too strenuous and the struggle too long, for the minister's health broke under the strain, though he continued to preach from a chair when he was no longer able to stand. A short time after Lincoln became president, when the aged minister was much concerned over the war clouds gathering over the United States, he passed away.

With the temporary pulpit and seats arranged in the new church the first service was held there, the funeral for the dearly beloved

minister. He is buried in the cemetery at Wyoming. An Iowa author, after writing of toils, sacrifices and heroisms, says --- "If it is meet to lay the laurel wreath upon the veteran's grave, should that of the old pioneer minister be forgotten?"

## JONES PIONEER DIED IN OREGON

### Geo. Inglis Death Reported Aug. 29

WYOMING — Word was received in Wyoming Tuesday of the death of Dr. George Inglis, 89, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. E. Rhinehart, Oswego, Ore. Funeral service was held Thursday, Aug. 31, with burial at Truesdale, Ore.

He is survived by two daughters, and one son: Mrs. Rhinehart and Mrs. Ellsworth Raker, both of Oswego, and Ward Inglis, Staten, Ore.; a sister, Mrs. J. W. Waite, Wyoming, and a brother, Dan Inglis, Cambridge, Ia.

### Pioneer Family

Dr. Inglis was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Inglis, one of the pioneer families who settled in the Hale community, but who attended church services and the children the school in Wyoming. For many years he was a practicing physician in Monticello.

He moved to Oswego several years ago.

## Spoo Rites Monday At Baldwin Church

Funeral service for Joseph J. Spoo, 77, were held Monday at the Catholic church, Baldwin. Mr. Spoo died Thursday.

He was preceded in death by his wife in 1929. Three children survive, Joseph, jr., Lillian and Zelma, all of near Monmouth.

McNamara Funeral home was in charge of the service.

Anamasa Journal

30 Aug 1944

Possibly this will be your introduction to a historic building material called white bronze. My own came on Memorial Day, 1974, at the Magnolia, Iowa cemetery. While laying flowers at my grandparents' grave, I looked a slight distance to the west and saw a marker that seemed to be a small, four-foot high version of the Washington Monument, with an unusual and distinctive color. Curious, I walked over and saw that it was not stone, but metal of some kind without rust. Soon thereafter I observed a large 30-foot high Civil War memorial in the city square at Mason City. The monument appeared to be of the same material, joined at the corners. The upper and lower parts were bolted together in the middle.

By 1977, I had observed throughout Iowa a number of what I came to know as white bronze monuments. I subsequently learned why there was a color resemblance between the white bronze monuments and my mother's old blue-gray zinc canning jar lids; white bronze itself is actually zinc (sometimes zinc alloy), not bronze.

Zinc, thought of as false silver by the ancient Greeks, has had a variety of uses. Its function for buildings has largely been for the purposes of ornamentation and galvanized roofing. Zinc was also used in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century for cemetery monuments and as memorial statues in public places. Customers could order these statues and monuments from catalogs and local agents. Many still look new because they are protected by the grayish-white layer of zinc carbonate that has formed on the surface; hence, the term, white bronze. The zinc itself was refined by processes designed to remove impurities from the zinc which usually appeared with the metal as it was mined.

Various foundries and companies--some of them in Iowa--specialized in monuments of this kind. Three companies existed in Des Moines from about 1884 to about 1910 when the white bronze trend was most popular. They seem to be related because their incorporators and directors involved some of the same people. It is not clear as to whether they were separate, competing companies. The Western White Bronze Company began in 1884 and in subsequent years the White Bronze Company and the White Bronze Monument Company appeared in city directories. They were probably subsidiaries or licensees of the larger Monumental Bronze Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut, where some of the nation's largest white bronze operations occurred.

These Des Moines firms advertised throughout Iowa in city directories and the Iowa State Gazetteer and Business Directory. The Western White Bronze Company showcased its impressive S.C. Bever Monument in Oak Hill Cemetery in Cedar Rapids. This company also participated in the 1892 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. A promotional pamphlet provided descriptions of the processing techniques for white bronze and discussed the advantages of white bronze over granite, marble and antique bronze (an alloy). "It is even more enduring, does not grow dark, and is less costly." On the soldiers' monument erected in white bronze at Mason City, Iowa, there are 4,000 raised letters, and these letters will be perfectly legible for thousands of years, should the world stand so long.

Evidence of white bronze's popularity exists all over Iowa. The Western White Bronze Company employed agents throughout Iowa who sold white bronze markers and memorials. Agents in LeMars, Muscatine, Decorah, Anamosa, Dubuque, and Cedar Rapids, among others, worked to persuade the public that white bronze was the best material from which to build their soldier and war monuments. Some of these agents represented the Western White Bronze Company of Des Moines. In 1884 the Iowa General Assembly passed a law allowing counties ~~that~~ their discretion to create a tax not exceeding \$3,000 for the erection of a soldiers monument on which would be engraved all deceased soldiers in the county. The results of ~~these~~ company efforts and public incentives are found in cemeteries and in public squares across Iowa.

A prominent white bronze memorial was erected by Governor J.G. Newbold of Mount Pleasant for his family. In an ad he was quoted as saying his monument "Will Last For All Time." At Templeton, Iowa, a priest sold white bronze monuments, including small 20-inch crosses. A soldiers monument was erected in Mason City and dedicated on Memorial Day, 1884. It was a product of the Detroit Bronze Company. At least three other white bronze Civil War memorials were erected in Iowa (between 40 and 50 were erected in the United States according to a Monumental Bronze Company pamphlet) --Union Cemetery, Humboldt; the courthouse at Eldora; the courthouse at Decorah. All are about 30 feet tall, with 99-inch square bases and have large removable tablets at the four sides large enough for a person to enter. They were all made by the Western White Bronze Company.

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This company also produced the tallest white bronze cemetery monument that I have seen in Iowa--that of Horace N. Brown. It is found along Highway 151 near Springville. The 30-foot figure of "Faith" sits atop one of the largest solid granite monuments in the United States at the National Monument to the forefathers in Plymouth, Massachusetts. "Faith" is a prototype figure for the Statue of Liberty.

Several cemeteries in western Iowa contain more than one white bronze monument. They include several at Magnolia, Missouri Valley, St. John Cemetery south of Missouri Valley, Fairview in Council Bluffs, Hazel Dell at Crescent. A monument at Neola has inscribed on its four sides the entire Civil War record of the deceased, a remarkable account of their many battles. Throughout the rest of the state, there are many more: 10 in Iowa City and Red Oak; over 20 in Eldora and Independence; and over 30 in Mason City.

How have these monuments lasted their first 80 or 90 years? Like virtually any other structure, they need continued maintenance and repair. Lettering seems to hold perfectly as its manufacturers had claimed. Aside from vandalism, another problem seems to be in the foundations of the monuments. The taller monuments tend to list, sag and buckle because of the inherent weakness of zinc. A good example is the large Wesley Redhead monument at the Woodland Cemetery in Des Moines. It is settling at the plinth, and will eventually topple unless preventive measures are taken.

To the donors of the Iowa Civil War memorials, the memory of a past only two decades distant was a vivid one. In large part, our ancestors erected these memorials for us. I hope we do not permit their memorials to disappear by default.

By John L. Brown

(Copy given to Jones County Genealogical Society June 1986) by Marjorie Peet Lacock  
Anamosa, Iowa

#### Death of Mrs. Richard Dawson.

Mary Ann Dawson, the wife of Richard Dawson, a former resident of Monticello, died at her home in Cedar Rapids at 1 o'clock a.m. April 1. She passed peacefully away without a warning of her very serious condition. She had been troubled with neuritis in the shoulder, and her husband had arranged a hot compress, and left her sleeping peacefully at 11:30 o'clock. At 1 o'clock he discovered that she was dead. Heart trouble is supposed to have been the immediate cause of death. Her brother, William Beatty, died about two months ago, and while she grieved over his death, and was at the time unable to accompany the funeral party to Monticello, yet it was not believed that her condition was so serious as to immediately endanger her life.

The funeral services were held at the Beatty undertaking parlor in Cedar Rapids at 3:30 p.m., Monday, April 4. They were conducted by the Rev. P. W. Jacobson, assisted by Dr. W. Evans, and Rev. George Korteling. The body was brought to Monticello by the husband, Richard Dawson, the son, William Dawson, and the latter's wife, last Tuesday forenoon and interment was made in Oakwood cemetery. Short services at the grave were conducted by Rev. Leonard Duckett.

Mrs. Dawson, whose maiden name was Mary Ann Beatty, was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Beatty, and was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 9, 1850. She came with her parents to Iowa when a child, and they settled upon a farm south of Cascade, and removed shortly thereafter to Bowen's Prairie where they lived for many years. Miss Beatty was married to Richard Dawson, a resident of the Farm Creek region near Cascade, in June, 1874. They lived upon the Farm Creek farm until their removal to Monticello about 30 years ago. They resided at Monticello for a period of about twelve years; thence they removed to Cedar Rapids, which was their home for a period of about eight years.

The decedent is survived by her husband, Richard Dawson, and one son, William Dawson, both residents of Cedar Rapids; also one sister, Belle Beatty. Mrs. Dawson was a woman of many desirable traits of character. She was sociable and therefore had many friends wherever she lived. She was a faithful wife and an attentive mother. In her early life, before her marriage, Mrs. Dawson was a school teacher, and taught in the rural schools of Jones county. She had an excellent reputation as a school teacher, which was along the line of her standing in every community where she lived. She was a member of the Presbyterian church.

7 April 1927  
Monticello Express 17

# Stone City Quarries Shipped Stone All Over America

## GEOLOGIST TELLS OF ROCK FORMATIONS AT BEAUTY SPOT

A few weeks ago when Christian Science Monitor magazine came to several Anamosa homes, the recipients were surprised and delighted to discover that the picture adorning the entire cover was that of Stone City from a painting by Grant Wood. The knowledge that this great cosmopolitan journal has subscribers in nearly every country on the globe, brings to mind Shakespeare's "How far a little candle throws its beams." The fame of Grant Wood, the artist, a country boy born near Anamosa, has carried some of the character and charm of picturesque Stone City around the world and back home again to the native heath.

Stone City, on the Wapsipinicon river about three miles west of Anamosa, was so named in 1873 when a post office was established there. Henry Dearborn, J. A. Green, James Lister and their families, some of whom are still living there, are without question the most prominent owners and leaders in the development of this intrinsically romantic and valuable section of Iowa's "hill country."

Henry Dearborn was a native of Grafton, New Hampshire, who married Martha Franklin in 1854. She was born in Manchester, England. In 1868 they came to Jones county and in 1859, Mr. Dearborn opened a stone quarry on the Buffalo. From this he built the residence on South Garnavillo and furnished stone for other buildings in Anamosa. In 1869, he opened the quarry known as the "Stone City Quarry" for years operated by H. Dearborn and Sons.

### Green Goes to Stone City

John A. Green was born December 13, 1843, in Ireland; in 1862 he went to Massachusetts; and in 1868 to Stone City. He married Ellen Kane, a native of New Jersey, in 1875. Mr. Green was employed a few months in the Dearborn quarries. In 1869, he opened his own Champion quarry and eventually became the reigning influence of the flourishing little "city" of stone, populated by 200 quarrymen and skilled stone cutters and their families.

On a high hill to the south of the village, he built a mansion of stone which became widely known for the gracious and generous hospitality Mr. and Mrs. Green and their children dispensed to their many friends and acquaintances. In recent years this home was the headquarters of the famous art colony headed by Grant Wood. It has brought Stone City into prominence again.

In Columbian World's fair year, 1893, while a depression was gripping the country, Mr. Green erected the three story building named Columbia hall to give his quarry men employment. He was also an active and generous financial support in the organization and building of Mercy hospital, Anamosa.

James Lister, a native of Scotland, grew to manhood and gained his architectural skill there. He came to Iowa in 1856, to Jones county in 1866. He was appointed foreman in charge of building the state penitentiary at Anamosa when it was commenced and he retained that position several years. He married Jane Perry, a native of England in 1864. He served as member of the school board several terms. Two of the sons, Thomas and Arthur, carry on the large farm homes, and Arthur, in the steps of his father, is now serving on the school board.

### Three Accomplish Much

Thus it is to be seen that the three sons from Yankeeland, Ireland and Scotland, consciously or unconsciously, formed a little democratic community of original opportunity where their thorough

knowledge and appreciation of natural resources, their keen vision and sense of values of the riches at their feet, together with their ingeniousness and skills of hand, helped them to work mightily and accomplish greatly to the benefit of themselves and their fellow men.

In this connection here are big questions awaiting solution by our sociologists and economists: Why are not these quarries of stone second only to marble and granite in content and texture and declared inexhaustible, not used today for our permanent and beautiful buildings? Why are there no cutters of stone and hewers of wood with the creative skills of the pioneers? Why are the ranks of unskilled laborers on relief, on the increase, and the white collar jobs augmented by thousands from our high schools and colleges every year?

The following letter, written by

J. A. Green to Prof. Samuel Calvin, state geologist, was given to T. E. Booth. It is now the property of Mr. Booth's daughter, Mabel Booth Brewer (Mrs. W. F.) of Boseman, Montana. It is loaned to the Eureka for use in this connection.

Stone City, Iowa  
Nov. 30, 1895

Prof. Samuel Calvin,  
State Geologist,  
Iowa City, Iowa

Dear Sirs:

Stone City Quarries were so named after the establishment of a Post Office here in September 1873. Previous to that time they were known as the Anamosa Quarries, as they are yet called in some sections and by people not knowing the location. The nearest quarry to Anamosa on the Wapsipinicon river is three miles; while that, or those on the Buffalo river are one and seven-eighths miles.



The first stone used for these jobs was by the Army in territorial times, in the construction of bridges on the highways, which stand as monuments of the perfection of this stone, it being as perfect as the day it was taken from its natural bed, wearing as well as granite possibly could.

The first stone shipped abroad to Dubuque and Cedar Falls by rail in 1859, by David Graham, who opened the first quarry here, on the center of section 5-84-4, which is still in operation. It was successively owned and operated by D. Graham, Haines & Lewis, M. Hisey, and John Ronan, the present operator. From the beginning to the present time, 28,134 cars have been shipped, of which John Ronan shipped, from 1881 to the present time, 23,134 cars.

About 1852, Mr. Haggard quarried from the top of the hill on the extreme west end of the Stratified Stone Basin, stone which was hauled by wagon to Cornell college, at Mt. Vernon, which was then being built. All the trimming for that building which is perfect today, was hauled over the then uninhabited prairies, there being no railroads here in those days. This speaks well for this stone. A stone was then found in abundance at the foot of the hills where Mt. Vernon now stands. The hill from which these stones were taken was afterwards sold to Dr. S. G. Matson and called Mt. Hope, and was owned and managed by Dr. S. G. Matson, then by James and Ross, and afterwards by James & Ronan who shipped 5000 carloads of stone. This quarry has not been worked for many years and is at this writing dormant.

#### Crouse, Shaw Open Quarry

Next to enter the field were Crouse, Shaw and Weaver, who opened a quarry adjacent to the first one opened. They commenced operation in 1866 and continued until 1872, when they sold to the state of Iowa, and it was then worked by the convicts from Anamosa, the penitentiary having just been established there. Crouse, Shaw and Weaver shipped from their quarry in the years 1866 and 1872 inclusive, about 4000 cars.

The state shipped for its own use and that of the public, as it sold stone for two years, when the legislature passed a resolution preventing the state from entering in the market against free labor, from 1872 to the time they abandoned it in 1878, about 5000 cars. This quarry was afterwards sold to J. A. Green, who operated it on a small scale, to fill the deficiency of Champion Quarry (No. 1.). He has shipped from here about 5000 cars.

In 1866, the same year which Crouse, Shaw & Weaver opened

their quarry, which is in the extreme east of the Stratified Stone Basin, Parsons and Webb opened what they called Crow Creek quarry, it being on the center of section 6 on the Jones and Linn county line, and in the same hill as the Mt. Hope quarries. They continued to do business under the above name for two years, when J. B. Webb bought out Parsons and ran it in his own name until 1877, since which time it has not been worked. There being no data at hand, the shipments from this quarry are estimated at about 4000 cars.

In the spring of 1869 H. Dearborn commenced business on the N. E. one fourth of section 6-84-4, on the north bank of the Wapsipinicon. He is still in business, operating under the name H. Dearborn & Sons, in the place where he first commenced and from where he has shipped a total of 27,432 cars.

#### Champion Quarries Begun

In the year 1869, J. A. Green opened the Champion quarries (No. 1) on the south side of the Wapsipinicon river, and about the center of the stratified stone basin which has proved to be exceedingly good. From here he shipped 47,618 cars. In addition to this J. A. Green opened a quarry, in 1887, on the Buffalo river, one and seven-eighths miles north of Anamosa, on the C. & N. W. railway form which he has shipped some 7,000 carloads. This quarry he calls Johnellen. It bids fair to turn out millions of carloads, it being the highest face in this stratification and embraces several hundred acres.

The next quarry to be opened at Stone City is the one known as Cold Hill, which was opened in 1888 by Dawson & Hess and afterwards bought and operated by F. S. Brown & Co. in 1887, they having commenced business on July 7th of that year. From this quarry and another face adjacent, which F. S. Brown & Co. opened and named Mammoth quarry, were shipped a total of 14,000 cars, of which F. S. Brown & Co. shipped 11,983 cars.

In 1884 the state of Iowa abandoned its quarry on the Wapsipinicon and purchased one on the Buffalo river near Anamosa, which it still operates, and from which it is erecting its own buildings and supplying state institutions. It must have shipped from 1884 to 1895 inclusive, some 15,000 carloads.

In the spring of 1894, James Lawrence opened a leased quarry on the Buffalo, adjoining the state quarry, from which he has shipped about 50 cars, in the two years he has been in business.

These are all quarries opened for railroad transportation, and we find the total number of cars shipped to be about 156,229, at an average valuation of \$20 per car, which is very low, amounts to \$3,124,580.

#### Eight States Use Stone

This stone has been spread over eight states, namely: Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. It is in the finest bridges and buildings in those states, namely: The Boston Block, a seven story building, 56x120 feet, all stone; Washburn building; Sidel building; Congregational church; and the Great Arch double track viaduct across the Mississippi river, below the Falls of St. Anthony; all the above in Minneapolis. Besides these there are in Iowa, the Sabula, Keethsburg, and Ft. Madison railroad bridges; the Lyons, Clinton and Muscatine Highway bridges. In Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois the C. B. & Northern railway and the Chicago & North Western bridges on their entire lines; and those of the Illinois Central railroad in Iowa and Illinois. The entire systems of the C. M. & St. Paul and the C. & N. W. railways, as well as the C. R.

I. & P., the C. B. & Q. the B. C. R. & N., virtually, all the roads in the northwest have used it to their entire satisfaction. The Iowa Hospital for Insane at Independence is built of this stone, also the columns under the rotunda in the state capital where strength is required, and the Blind Asylum at Vinton. Two of the large shops at the Rock Island Arsenal, the guard house and barracks, and also six officers quarters. At least eight thousand cars of stone have been shipped there from here. The Insane Asylum at Norfolk, Nebr., is also built of this stone.

Yours sincerely

J. A. GREEN

**FUNERAL SERVICES**  
**FOR A. M. TAYLOR**

1926

FUNERAL SERVICES FOR A. M.  
TAYLOR CONDUCTED LAST  
FRIDAY AFTERNOON AT  
METHODIST CHURCH

The funeral services for A. M. Taylor were held last Friday afternoon at the local Methodist church, conducted by the Rev. George Self, assisted by the Rev. H. T. Miller and the Rev. James Ballz. The Rev. Ballz gave the sermon. Interment was made in the local cemetery.

The following obituary was read during the service by the Rev. George W. Self:

"Alfred Marion Taylor, son of Tarpley and Lydia Secrist Taylor, was born March 22, 1847, in Jackson township, Jones county, Iowa. He closed his earthly life suddenly in Olin, Iowa, September 28, 1926. His age therefore, was 79 years, 6 months and 6 days.

"He was married May 9, 1868 to Barbara A. Miller. He is survived by his widow; one daughter, Gertrude M. Norton, and two sons, L. W. of Maquoketa, Iowa, and H. W. of Olin, also by six grandchildren. One child preceded him in death in its infancy.

"The Taylor family of which the deceased was a member, came from the same parent stock as that of President Zachary Taylor.

"Father Taylor was the last member of a family of 11 children, one of the old pioneer families in this section of Iowa. He has always lived in Jones county, following the life of a farmer, until 7 years ago, when he retired. Since that time, Olin has been his home.

"Father Taylor will be remembered as a good man. His life as a citizen was above reproach. By temperament he was always active and industrious, quiet and unassuming in all his contacts with his fellowmen. He was a man of firm convictions of honesty and integrity in all his business relations.

*Olin obituaries*

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

NON-PROFIT  
ORGANIZATION

LaVerta Langenberg  
21692 20th St  
Lisbon, IA 52253

