

**JASPER COUNTY GLEANER**  
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**ANNOUNCEMENTS & CHANGES AT JCGS**

Dues for 2018 are now being accepted. With added expenses we are being forced to raise dues for the first time in eleven years. The new rates are \$15.00 single, \$20.00 family, and \$25.00 foreign. A membership form is available on page 19. Please be sure to tell us whether you want an electronic or paper copy of your Gleaner.

Reminder: Our “snail-mail” address has changed. Instead of our post office box, we are now receiving our mail at our library address:

Jasper Co. Genealogical Society  
115 N. 2<sup>nd</sup> Ave. East – Suite C  
Newton, IA 50208-3241

Please use this address when writing to us with research requests, dues payments, or anything else.

We also have a new email address: [jcgsgenealogy@gmail.com](mailto:jcgsgenealogy@gmail.com) (that first letter is a lower case “J”). Please update your records and use this address to contact us in the future. It is on our web page as well.

The JCGS board has been looking for a solution to our rising telephone costs. As we consider other options we may be forced to switch service providers. If that happens, we will make every effort to retain our current phone number, 641-792-1522. However, it may be necessary to have a temporary phone number for up to six weeks before the switchover is being completed. Our website (see below) will have the current info.

The Jasper County Board of Supervisors is currently considering several options for dealing with water inflow the basement and structural concerns at the County Annex building where our library is located (NOTE: our library is on first floor and has not been compromised). One *possible* course of action is to vacate the building, and relocate all the offices. We do not anticipate any change of address in the near future but, if it happens, our new address will be posted on our web address. So, before calling or visiting us, please consult the JCGS information page at <http://iagenweb.org/jasper/jcgs/> for the most up-to-date contact information.

## Families That Influenced the Development of Newton

Submitted by Rita Reinheimer

In a previous Gleaner we presented information about the Newton Historic Preservation Commission's historic First Avenue neighborhoods project. In this issue we will explore the history of these neighborhoods and some of the families who played significant roles in their development.

The two neighborhoods being considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places are located immediately to the east and west of Newton's downtown business district, much of which is already listed on the Register. The "First Avenue West Residential Historic District" lies between West 4<sup>th</sup> and West 8<sup>th</sup> Streets. The "First Avenue East Residential Historic District" is located between East 4<sup>th</sup> and East 7<sup>th</sup> Streets and includes the area known as "Cardinal Court."

First Avenue (originally called "Main Street") is the primary east-west road in the city of Newton. Despite the loss of a number of homes as the business district expanded, this street still retains some of the oldest, stateliest homes in town.

Cardinal Court, part of the proposed First Avenue East historic district, was officially platted in 1923. It was formed from parts of two large properties that, at the time, carried the street addresses of 527 and 611 First Avenue East. Cardinal Court most likely was developed by the Newton Realty Company or individuals connected with the company.

Organized in 1919 the Newton Realty Company's first board of directors (also, presumably, the principal stockholders) included several residents of the proposed historic 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue districts: **R(oy) S. Redman, vice-president, W(illiam) C. Bergman, A(ugust) H. Bergman, A(lbert) E. Hindorff**, and R(ober) W. Sayre, 517 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. E. Mr. Sayre was a banker who later served as mayor of Newton from 1926-1929.

While writing the history of the First Avenue neighborhoods, we found the names **Woodrow, Hindorff, Bergman, Jasper**, and **Redman** associated with multiple properties in the seven blocks of historic homes. Below is some information on these families.

### Woodrow/Hindorff

**Joseph M. Woodrow** (1840-1919) was the son of an English emigrant. After arriving in Newton around 1865 Mr. Woodrow worked at several jobs before eventually becoming a cashier at the Jasper County Savings Bank in 1880. By 1899 he was president of the bank, a position he held until his death. He and his wife, "Mollie" (nee Permelia Fluke), were the parents of seven children. Three of them later owned land on First Avenue.

By 1897 Woodrow was living at 436 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. W. In 1899 his family's home next door at #426 was built. Woodrow also owned a large amount of land two blocks directly to the west. In 1899 he divided a one block square area of that property into eight lots (four on 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. W. and four on S. 2<sup>nd</sup> Ave. W.) and platted this as "Woodrow's Addition to West Newton." He immediately gave or sold two of the lots on First Avenue to his two daughters, Eva (Mrs. A. C.) Keinath (now, #605) and Grace (Mrs. A. E.) Hindorff (#611), and later sold a third lot (#619) to his son, Frank Woodrow. The Keinaths lived on First Avenue very briefly, if at all, and will not be discussed further.

**Frank Woodrow**, (1865-1953), son of Joseph M. & Permelia, was the vice-president of the Jasper County Savings Bank during much of the time he and his family lived in the house at 619 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. W. He later served as mayor of Newton from 1934-39.

**Albert E. Hindorff**

Married to Joseph M. Woodrow's daughter, Grace (1874-1952), Al Hindorff (1870 – 1960) worked many years for his father-in-law at the Jasper County Savings Bank, retiring as V.P. of the bank in 1954. He was one of the first officers of the Business Men's Assn. (now, the Chamber of Commerce) and the Newton Rotary Club, an early supporter of the Community Chest (now, "United Way"), and an organizer/board member of the Newton Realty Company.

When J. M. Woodrow platted Block 1 of Woodrow's Addition in 1899, Al & Grace Hindorff were the first owners of the lot now known as 611 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. W. A few years later they built a new house on her parents' former property at 436 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. W., and they remained First Avenue residents until the 1950s.

**Bergman**

William Bergman & his wife Louisa (nee Phlamcamp), both immigrants from Germany, were parents of six sons and three daughters. The daughters were: Charlotte "Lottie" (Mrs. Fredrick) Schnathorst and Mrs. Bert Benjamin, both of whom were residing in Illinois in 1933, and **Conradena "Dena" (Mrs. F. L.) Maytag**, of Newton. F.L. Maytag was the founder of the Maytag Company.

Six sons of William and Louisa Bergman lived on First Avenue in the latter 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries:

**August H. "Gus" Bergman** (1872-1933) partnered with his brother, William, George Parsons & F. L. Maytag to form the Parsons Band Cutter and Self Feeder Company in 1892, later renamed The Maytag Co. He served many years as president of the One Minute Manufacturing Company (later, the One Minute Washer Company) and he also sat on the board of directors of a number of local companies. One of those boards was that of the aforementioned Newton Realty Company. Gus became president of the Newton National Bank in 1925, succeeding brother, William C. Bergman. He was elected a state senator in 1922 and 1926 and was a Republican candidate for governor in 1930, later withdrawing from the race.

From 1897-1901 Gus owned the property now known as 524 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. E. This appears to have been an investment property rather than his residence. He and his wife Madge (nee Stevens, 1882-1955) lived most of their married life at 629 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. E. in a lavish home designed by the architectural firm Proudfoot & Bird, that also designed the Jasper County Courthouse. Over the years the Bergmans also owned rental properties at 624, 710, and 712 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. W. The homes on these three properties were close to the Maytag Company and were usually rented to company employees.

**W(illiam) C. Bergman** (1865 - 1926)

William and his second wife, Jessie (Painter, 1869-1950) lived at 425 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. E. (non-extant) but owned much of the 400 block. He was president of the First National Bank for a number of years, and was associated with his brothers in a number of manufacturing companies in town. He served on the school board, numerous civic committees, and on the City Council for one term.

**Fred Bergman** (1866 - 1934 )

In 1909 Fred and his wife, Josephine (nee King, 1863 - 1936), built the stately brick home located at 429 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. W. They resided there the rest of their lives. His obituary referred to him as the “father of the washing machine industry in Newton.” because of his involvement in the Hawkeye Incubator Co., which began manufacturing washing machines in 1899 and the One Minute (Washer) Manufacturing Company. Along with his brother, William, he sold land in southwest Newton to the Newton Realty Company for development in 1920. The one-block square subdivision carries the legal name “Bergman Terrace.”

**Christopher Bergman** (1864 – 1949)

Also referred to as “Chris” and “Christ”, he retired from active farming and moved into Newton in 1913. He and his wife Emma (1868 - 1966) lived at 523 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. W. Chris appears to have been less involved in commercial business and civic affairs than some of his other brothers, continuing to own farmland even after he retired.

**Henry Bergman** (1856 - 1929)

Henry & “Lizzie”(nee Eliza Pickens, 1861-1954) Bergman lived at 321 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. West in the early 1900s. A few years later his home was moved, and businesses connected with the new automobile industry. were built where the house had stood. Henry was in the business of breeding and selling horses.

**Adolph Bergman** (1862 - 1926)

Adolph lived at 321 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. East during the first part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This home was demolished in the 1950s or ‘60s to make room for a Standard Oil station. Although residing in town, he was in the business of farming and stockbreeding.

**Jasper/Redman**

**Charles H. “C. H.” Jasper, Sr.** (ca. 1836 - 1911) emigrated from Germany to Ohio and then in 1856 to Newton. Both of his wives, Henrietta (Dieppe/Deppe, ca. 1841-1870) and Caroline Achtemeier (ca. 1850 - 1916) were also from Prussia/Germany. From 1868-1873 Jasper was the senior partner in the Jasper, Schelp & Co. store in downtown Newton. In 1873 the store became known as the Jasper & Wendt Dry Goods & Groceries store, located at 120 N 2<sup>nd</sup> Ave W. Jasper sold out to Wendt in 1883.

He purchased the Miller and Hough lumber business in 1885, renaming it the Jasper Lumber Company. This business retained the distinction of being the largest lumberyard in the city for many years.

C. H. Jasper bought the property at 527 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. E. in 1868 and raised his family there. He had three children with ties to other homes in the historic First Avenue districts: Lillian Jasper Redman, Charles H. Jasper, Jr., and Frederick Jasper.

**Lillian Jasper** (1880 – 1967) married **Roy Redman** (1875-1926). Roy was manager of the Jasper County Telephone Company and later the secretary and general manager of the American Gas Construction Company. Following her parents’ deaths (Charles in 1911, Caroline in 1916), Lillian and Roy Redman became the owners of her childhood home. It was this land that in the early 1920s became the west half of Cardinal Court.

By 1923 when the official plat of Cardinal Court was filed, the Jasper/Redman property had been subdivided into five lots. The Redmans retained the Jaspers’ house and the

northern two lots (Lots #1 and #3). The remaining three lots became #5, #7, and #9 Cardinal Court. The property adjoining the Redmans' land on the east (#611 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. E.) was also divided into five even-numbered lots, becoming the east half of Cardinal Court.

For a time Roy Redman also owned the house at 510 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. E., that was most likely used as a rental.

**Charles H. Jasper, Jr.** (1864 – 1937) and his wife, Lulu (Parsons), owned the home now known as #5 Cardinal Court in the 1920s. Lulu died in 1929; by 1936 Charles had remarried and moved out of Cardinal Court. He worked at the Jasper Lumber Company with his father and his brothers.

**Fred W. Jasper** (1875 - 1952) married Hettie McCord (1874-1956), and they lived first in a home in the 300 block of 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. W. (non-extant, replaced by a commercial building). By 1912 they had relocated to a new home at 415 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. W. where they remained until 1937. The house was moved one lot to the west (now, 421 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. W.) in 1988 to accommodate the construction of the Newton City Hall and Police Station.

Fred Jasper served as president of the Jasper Lumber Company from the retirement of his father in 1906 until shortly before his death in 1952. During this time he was one of the organizers of the Newton Home Savings & Loan Assn. and served as its treasurer for thirty years. Additionally he served on the boards of directors of the Newton Public Library, the Chamber of Commerce and the Newton Country Club.

Hettie Jasper was an artist and a member of D.A.R. Her father, Milton McCord (1845-1929), and younger sister, Stella, moved across the street from the Jaspers, at 500 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. W., in the mid-1920s. Stella McCord remained in that home until her death in 1967.

### **Other First Avenue family connections:**

**Ramer/Bock** John P. Ramer (1832-1923) and his wife, Susan (nee Stern, 1845-1930), were both German immigrants. John was a farmer and owner of the Ramer Block on the Newton Square (now occupied by Forbes Office Solutions). In 1904 the Ramers moved into a newly built home at 524 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. E. They lived here until their deaths.

In 1910 the Ramers' daughter Mary (1875-1948) and her husband, Conrad Bock (1875-1950), purchased the house at 518 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. E., next door to her parents. Conrad was the proprietor of C. W. Bock & Co., a men's clothing store, on the Newton Square. The Bocks' two sons, Conrad and Frederick, operated the business after their father retired.

### **Manning/Wells/Deutsch**

Of Irish backgrounds, Richard Manning (1844 – 1926) and his wife, Anna (nee Caffrey), moved into the house at 514 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. W. between 1910 -1916 and remained here until their deaths. Their daughter, Mary Manning Wells, and her daughters lived here for a time in the 1920s; Mary also owned the adjacent property at #518.

In the 1950s Mary inherited her parents' home and lived here until her death. Then the property passed to her daughter, Hortense Wells Deutsch. She lived here until 2002.

### ***Morris/McFarland/Jack***

Harry (1866-1948) and Amy (Jack) Morris (1871-1950) resided at 517 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. W. from approximately 1900 until their deaths. Amy's sister, Edith Jack, and their mother, Rachel Jack, also resided in the house. Harry worked for his brother-in-law, Charles McFarland's store until he purchased the business in 1910 and renamed it the Morris Dry Goods Store. Edith Jack (1874-1966) had her millinery business in the back of this store.

Charles McFarland's wife, Anne, was the sister of Harry Morris. Anne was a widow in 1918, when she moved into the home at 513 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. W., next door to her brother's family. When she died in 1939, she left the property to Harry's children, Mabel and Albert. Mabel Morris continued to live in her parents' home (#517) following their deaths.

### ***Griebeling/Weseman/Korf***

Marie Griebeling (619 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. W.) and Louis Weseman (420 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. W.), a farmer and livestock dealer, were cousins of the six Bergman brothers. Marie's husband, Charles Griebeling (1862 - 1930), son of a German emigrant, operated the hardware business established by his father. He was also active on the school board and other community organizations. Marie was a resident of First Avenue West from 1923 to the late 1940s.

Edna Korf, (622 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. W.) was also a cousin of Marie Griebeling.

### ***Sally/Berkenbosch***

Willard & Elizabeth Sally purchased the house at 706 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. W. in 1952 and lived there for the rest of their lives. Their son, Willard, Jr., now resides in the family home. In the late 1950s the Sally's daughter Joanna and her husband, Howard Berkenbosch, bought a house at 605 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. W., living there for more than fifty years. Elizabeth Sally was the sister of Jennie Woodrow, wife of Joseph M. Woodrow's grandson, Myron.

To view these houses today, you can visit <http://maps.googlecom> or another site if you prefer.

## **Bibliography**

Franzen, Phyllis. "The Newton Homes." in Jasper Co. Writers, Inc. *Heritage Tour of Jasper County* (1980).

Hurto, Larry Ray, comp. and ed. *A History of Newton, Iowa*. Dallas, TX: Curtis Media Corporation, 1992.

Jasper Co., IA, Deed Record & Transfer Books. County Recorder's & Auditor's offices in Courthouse, Newton, IA

Jordan, Lawrence, compiler. Partial History of Joseph Merritt Woodrow & Half Brother John R. Woodrow. Report to Etola Thielmann, then-owner of 426 1st Ave. W. (2000).

*Newton Daily News*. various dates.

Newton Historic Preservation Commission members. Iowa Site Inventory forms for various homes along First Avenue (2017) and businesses in the Newton business district (2012).

Newton Realty Company Articles of Incorporation: found in Record Book 301, p. 121-124, located in Recorder's Office, Jasper Co. Courthouse, Newton, IA.

## **New Books on the Library Shelves**

The following books have added to our shelves since May:

### **Jasper County:**

Alumni Monroe High School 1879-1991

Alumni PCM (Prairie City-Monroe) High School 1992-2008

Jasper Co. Various Records (compiled from books, censuses, county records)

Monroe High School annuals: 1964, 1967, 1970-1973

Newton High School Scrapbook, Class of 1953: First Class to Graduation from Newton High School

Newtonia 2002 (Newton High School Yearbook)

Prairie Citizens – Some Facts About Some Prairie City Families

### **Other Iowa materials:**

Iowa – The American Guide Series

Marshall Co., IA Marriages 1850-1867

Newspaper Collection of the State Historical Society of Iowa

Pictorial History of the Town of Seymour (IA) from 1800-1950

Iowa (settlement of the state, pioneer life, etc.)

Years of Valor 1835-1865

### **Other states:**

Some Virginia Marriages 1700-1799

West Virginia – Mercer Co. - 1840 federal census and 1838 land tax list

### **Family histories:**

Long Family Research

Sheeler, Isaiah & Harriet in Iowa

The Tiffanys of Clear Creek

Woody Family from North Carolina to Iowa, Vols. 1 & 2

### **General information:**

The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy

## Jasper County News in Colorado Newspapers

by Sue Cochran

I searched the Colorado Historic Newspapers Collection online for some Jasper County-related items. You have access to these newspapers on the web at

[www.coloradohistoricnewspapers.org](http://www.coloradohistoricnewspapers.org).

*Fort Collins Standard*, Wed 1 Apr 1874

“The Patrons of Husbandry” by Mrs. Pauline Swalm tells the story of a new farm organization known as the Grange. In 1868, a Grange was organized at Itasca, MN, the first official chapter. It was quickly followed by a Grange at Newton, Jasper County, IA and another at Waukon in Allamakee County, IA. It’s an extensive article explaining the beliefs and current platform of the organization.

*Aspen Daily Chronicle*, Thu 30 Jan 1890 & Mon 3 Feb 1890

Iowa Supreme Court finds in favor of a group of shippers in Jasper County, Iowa, who filed suit against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, claiming the rail company played favorites and charged the Jasper County shippers more than other customers.

*Herald Democrat* of Leadville, Tue 14 Feb 1893

**“Naughty Nephew”** “Alleged Attempt to Blackmail the Discoverer of Creede”

Young man said to be Floyd Harvey of Iowa arrived in Pueblo under the assumed name of A.L. Abbott of Aspen. He talked around that he was in Pueblo to blackmail Nicholas Creede, demanding money to keep silent about a killing in Jasper County, IA, some twenty years ago. Harvey/Abbott claimed that his uncle killed a man who threatened to foreclose a mortgage on the Harvey family’s farm. [Editor’s note: We heard for years that William Harvey of Monroe had killed a man, possibly in a disagreement over the affections of a woman, and had escaped to Colorado, where he changed his name to Nicholas Creede and discovered so much silver they named the town of Creede after him. This news item appears to confirm parts of that story while questioning others.] Creede confirmed that he had recently received several letters alluding to an incident at “Dunreath, Jasper County, IA”, but had failed to identify the writer. Harvey/Abbott, son of the postmaster at Leon, IA, boarded a train headed back to Iowa, but apparently committed suicide by poison while crossing Kansas.

*Julesburg Advocate*, Thu 23 Feb 1899

“Another Prominent Citizen Called Home”, an obit for William A. Slusser, born at Nevada, IA 12 June 1866 and died 22 Feb 1899 at Julesburg, Sedgwick County, CO. Attended high school at Monroe, IA and taught school in Jasper County. To Julesburg in 1887; married Tillie Fischer 5 Feb 1891. Children Edna and Charlie. Methodist; IOOF; county assessor; sheriff; town council; school board.

*Akron Weekly Pioneer Press*, Fri 20 Oct 1899

George Kling, Republican nominee for county clerk; native of Germany, born 19 Dec 1848. To US April 1866, making shoes in St. Louis. Returned to Germany in 1870 and brought his parents to St. Louis, but soon moved to Jasper County, IA, where they bought a farm. Married 1879 Katherine W. Offer. Lived Hickman, NE for a time before moving to Colorado.



*Plaindealer (Ouray, Colorado)*, Fri 9 Jun 1911

Joshua Chipps, pioneer farmer, aged 82, of Jasper County, IA, is touring the West with relatives Mr. & Mrs. Oscar McCauley. Visited his nephew J.F. Knous in Ouray. Plan an extended stay in Long Beach, CA.

*Fort Collins Weekly Courier*, Fri 1 Mar 1912

"Golden Wedding", Rev. and Mrs. J.B. Scarbrough celebrated 50 years at home of their daughter, Mrs. C.B. Hertzog. John Breckenridge Scarbrough wed 24 Feb 1862 in Amity, OH, to Kate Elma Swails, a descendant of the Cosner family of Virginia. J.B. was born in Brownsville, PA. Moved in 1875 to Sigourney, IA, later to Monroe, Jasper County, IA. Children: Mrs. Hertzog, Blanche Youngblood of Ohio, Paul Scarbrough of Belmond, IA, and Pearl Gaston who died 28 Feb. 1895. Came to Fort Collins September 1910.

*Brandon Bell (Kiowa County)*, Fri 13 Feb 1914

John Lovitt, born 11 Dec 1835 in Whitley County, KY. Moved to Jasper County, IA, in 1867; to Rush County, KS, in 1880; to Cheyenne County, CO, in May 1912. Married Emmarine Adkins 28 July 1861. Eight of nine children survive: Charles, John, Staten of McCracken, KS; William of Sedgwick, KS; Maggie Farley of Crescent, OK; Jennie Ware, Mary Prior, Edward Prior of Colorado. Burial at McCracken, KS.

*Wray Rattler (Yuma County)*, Thu 25 Feb 1915

"Death Claims the Rattler's Foreman", Philip E. Smith, printer & foreman for the paper, died in Denver following surgery. Born 16 Jan 1881, in Jasper County, IA, and died 21 Feb 1915. Edited papers at Murray and Creston in Iowa. Wed Ella/Etta? Pearl Hastings at Creston 27 Sep 1903. Two children: Dwight and Lolita. To Colorado 1907; to Wray 1913. Mother Mrs. J.W. Smith was there at the death; brothers D.V. Smith of Denver, S.R. Smith of Loveland, CO. Services to be at Creston, IA.

*Range Ledger (Hugo, Lincoln County)*, Sat 6 July 1918

Lucinda Gilbert Weaver born 22 Nov 1848 in Carter County, KY, died 3 July 1918 at Bovina, CO. Moved aged 17 to Jasper County, IA, with parents. Wed Ephraim S. Weaver at Prairie City 2 Sep 1868. Seven children: James died at Bovina several years ago; Clara Johnson of Hugo; Samuel G. (Bert) of Brush; Lyman G. of Newton, IA; George W. of Hugo; Ella of Bovina; Lucinda Settles of Colorado Springs. Brothers: Robert Gilbert of Viola Center, IA; Frank Gilbert of Coon Rapids, IA; sister Amy Weaver of Coon Rapids. Buried at Bovina beside her husband who died over twenty years ago.

*Routt County Republican (Hayden, Routt County)* Fri 10 Oct 1919

USDA item about Farm Bureau mentions Jasper County.

Obit from the *Colfax Tribune*, 5 May 1921, reprinted in *Fort Collins Courier* on 9 May 1921. Margaret Groom Adams, 1872 – 1921, buried at Mitchelville. Lines are scrambled & out of order, but she had lived at Ft. Collins for several years.

## Historic Events for the Genealogist Which of these affected you or your ancestors?

Continued from May, 2017 Gleaner

Nov. 19, 1660	John Bunyan is imprisoned for unauthorized preaching in Bedford, England
Nov. 21, 1877	Thomas Edison announces his first great invention, the phonograph
Dec. 1, 1891	James Naismith invents the game of basketball at the YMCA Training School (now Springfield College) in Massachusetts, using half-bushel peach baskets as goals
Dec. 5, 1933	Prohibition ends
Dec. 16, 1811	Devastating earthquake, magnitude 7.5, rocks New Madrid, Missouri; others follow for days and months
Jan. 9, 1776	Thomas Paine anonymously publishes <i>Common Sense</i> , advocating American independence from Britain
Jan. 24, 1848	Sutter's Mill discovery starts the California gold rush
Jan. 31, 1696	British government executes Guy Fawkes in London for trying to blow up the Houses of Parliament and kill King James the First.
Feb. 9, 1950	Joseph McCarthy alleges communists in U.S. State Department
Feb. 20, 1792	George Washington signs legislation creating the U. S. Postal Service (known as the Postal Services Act)
Feb. 23, 1836	Siege of the Alamo begins in Texas, lasting until March 6
Mar. 11, 1918	Influenza epidemic begins in Kansas, affecting 50,000 soldiers at Camp Funston, KS, alone
Mar. 13, 1865	Confederacy approves use of black soldiers
Mar. 16, 1802	Thomas Jefferson signs the Military Peace Establishment Act, creating the military academy at West Point.
Mar. 18, 1925	Worst tornado in U.S. history (aka The "Tri-State Tornado") strikes eastern Missouri, southern Illinois, and southern Indiana, killing 695 and injuring another 13,000.
April 6, 1830	Joseph Smith establishes the Mormon Church
April 10, 1933	Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt creates the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) to provide jobs during the Depression
April 14, 1775	In Philadelphia, Quaker abolitionist Anthony Benezet establishes America's first anti-slavery society, named "The Society for the Relief of Free Negroes Unlawfully Held in Bondage."

## **County List Of Abandoned Postoffices Is A Long One Many Four-corners Provided Place to Leave Mail In Early Days**

Source: *Newton Daily News*; October 09, 1935, page 8

Adamsonville, in the western part of Buena Vista township, had a postoffice from 1877 to 1878.

Baxter of 1873 was located one mile southwest of the present town. When the present town was established in 1883 the postoffice was moved.

Bush was listed as a post office town in 1859 and it is thought it was located near the present Metz station.

Carr was a post office town from 1851 to 1855. It later became Vandalia.

Clyde, a village in the central part of section 11, Clear Creek township, had a post office from 1859 to 1903.

Dairy Grove, in the east section 34 of Elk Creek township had a post office in 1867.

Dawson in section 15, Independence township, existed from 1858 to 1859. It was succeeded by Independence Center.

Dixie is now Turner.

Draper, a former mining camp in the east section 34 of Fairview township, four miles east of Monroe was a post office town of 1881 to 1887.

Elk Creek, in the north central part of Elk Creek township had a post office in 1853.

Elliott is now Prairie City. It was platted in 1856 the name survived a year.

Farmersville was platted in 1876 on the ground east and adjacent to the location of the present hamlet of Metz. It had a post office for a brief time and was changed to Metz in 1878.

Goddard was a station on the former Newton and Northwestern railroad in Sherman township.

Greencastle, a town in the northern part of Poweshiek township was platted in 1855 and prospered in its day. It had a post office from 1857 to 1900.

Horn in section 23 Malaka township was a post office town from 1869 to 1889.

Independence Center, near the center of Independence township, the successor of Dawson and the predecessor of Baxter was a post office town in 1871.

Jasper City, the name first given to the town of Kellogg. It was platted in 1865 and the name changed to Kimball in 1873.

Kimball, the name of the post office of Jasper City from 1866 to 1869, when the name was changed to Kellogg.

Monroe City, was located midway between the towns of Monroe and Prairie City, partly in Des Moines and partly in Fairview townships. It was platted in 1847, the intentions were to make it the capital of the state.

Morristown was listed as a post office town in 1855 and thought to have been in vicinity of Oswalt.

Newton City, the original name of the present city of Newton, was platted in 1846, the name changed to Newton in 1847.

North Skunk River was a post office town located in section 4, Richland township from 1855 to 1859. It was near the river, of the same name.

Oswalt, a station on the former Colfax and Northern railroad, in section 33, Poweshiek township was a post office town from 1889 to 1893.

Palmyra was on the maps of 1856 and 1862. It was located in the northern part of Independence township.

Parkersburg of 1851 to 1859 was located in the north central part of Mound Prairie township and near the South Skunk river.

Pleasant View, a post office town of 1859 was located in section 36 Kellogg township.

Prairiebelle was a town of 1900 to 1903 in section 2 Washington township.

Quincy, a name given to the town which was later to become Vandalia.

Rushville, was village platted in 1857 in the northeast corner of section 9, Kellogg township.

Seevers was a coal mining town three miles southeast of Colfax with a post office from 1903 to 1914.

Sugar Creek was in the southeastern part of Richmond township from 1862 to 1871.

Tool's Point, was the name first given to the present town of Monroe. It was platted in 1850 as Tool's Point, but was changed to Monroe a year or two later.

Turner, was a former station on the C.R.I. & P. Railway in Rock Creek township.

Vandalia was a village in the southwest portion of section 20, Des Moines township. It was laid out in 1853 and was prosperous until the 1860's; it was a post office town from 1857 to 1903.

Vowells was the name first given the abandoned town of Farmersville.

Warren Grove was listed as a post office in Jasper county from 1869 to 1871 but is not found on the maps of the period.

Williamsville was a post office town in 1869 and thought to have been in the neighborhood of Woodville.

Woodville was a station on the Des Moines Valley in the western part of Washington township from 1869 to 1879.

Wittensburg, four miles north of Newton was platted in 1856 and the Wittensburg Manual Labour college was established there.

## Old Times in Jasper County

Submitted by Diana Wagner

The following are extracts from the February 9, 1887 issue of the Newton Journal relating some of the past County Commissioner meetings.

Being in the Auditor's office the other day when Mr. Brown was hunting up old records, we got hold of that containing the first meeting of the Commissioners, and thinking it would be of interest to our subscribers, we concluded to give some of them. From the first meeting, we take the following:

“Territory of Iowa, Jasper County:

At a special term of the Board of the County Commissioners in and for the county of Jasper in the Territory of Iowa, begun and holden on the fourteenth day of April, A.D. 1846. President, John B. Sparks, Joab Bennett and Manly Gifford, Commissioners of said county. John H. Franklin, Clerk of the Board of Commissioners, and David Edmundson, Sheriff of said county.

Ordered that the eagle side of a ten cent piece or dime of the coin of the United States be and the same is hereby adopted as the temporary seal of the Board of County Commissioners of the county of Jasper aforesaid, until a proper seal may be provided for the use of said Board.

On the eleventh of May the following orders were made:

Ordered that there be a precinct laid off in the southwest corner of this county to be called the Des Moines precinct. Said precinct to contain all the territory west of the Indian boundary line, and all south of the Territorial road leading from Oskaloosa to Fort Des Moines, within said Jasper county.

Ordered that Fairview precinct be bounded on the northeast by Skunk River, on the south by the County line, and on the southwest by Des Moines precinct, and on the west by said county line to said Skunk River.

Ordered that Elk Creek precinct be bounded as follows:

Beginning at the northwest corner of said county running south to Skunk River and down said Skunk River to the south line of said county, thence east to range line dividing seventeen and eighteen, thence north to north boundary of said county, thence west to place of beginning.

Ordered that Linn Grove precinct be bounded as follows:

That said precinct shall contain all the portion of Territory in said county east of range line between seventeen and eighteen.

Ordered that the following named persons act as judges of election in the various precincts in said Jasper county for Fairview precinct: Adam Tool, Newton Wright and John Frost; for Elk Creek precinct, Moses Lacey, Thomas J. Adamson and Nathan Williams, for Linn Grove precinct, Rufus Williams, M. L. Mathews and Blakely Shoemaker, and for Des Moines precinct, Moses Ray, James Guthrie and Adam Micheal.”

On the 7<sup>th</sup> of July, 1846, the following were the first grand jury drawn:

“Ordered that the following named persons be and they are hereby selected by said Board as Grand Jurors in and for the county of Jasper to serve as such Grand Jurors at the regular term of the district Court in and for said county, to be holden in October next, to-wit: John J. Mudgett, Newton Writhe, John B. Frost, Wm. Hylands, Daniel Mosier, Adam Tool, Robert Warren, Westley Stalling, Wm. T. Mayfield, Johnson Latimore, Jonathan Swan, Mclin Ruthledge, Rufus Williams, Martin Adkins, Samuel Driver,

Even Adamson, Wm. Springer, Ballinger Aydelott, Thomas J. Adamson, Joseph Kintz, Charles Hamlin; John Thorp, Joseph Slaughter.”

On August 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup>, the following sale of lots were made:

Lot No. 1, in block No. 20, sold to John R. Sparks	\$37.00
Lot No. 3, in block No. 20, sold to John Wilson	30.00
Lot No. 4, in block No. 21, sold to Joab Bennett	20.00
Lot No. 2, in block No. 21, sold to John N. Kinsman	14.00
Lot No. 4, in block No. 15, sold to C. H. Hamlin	20.00
Lot No. 3, in block No. 15, sold to William Hanshaw	27.00
Lot No. 4, in block No. 22, sold to T. J. Adamson	10.50
Lot No. 5, in block No. 14, sold to T. J. Adamson	7.00
Lot No. 7, in block No. 9, sold to Nathan Williams	31.00
Lot No. 5, in block No. 9, sold to William Edmundson	32.00
Lot No. 1, in block No. 16, sold to Manly Gifford	31.00
Lot No. 7, in block No. 16, sold to Alvin Adkins	31.50
Lot No. 8, in block No. 9, sold to Joab Bennett	26.00
Lot No. 7, in block No. 16, sold to James Pearson	13.62
Lot No. 6, in block No. 15, sold to Wm. Hanshaw	20.00
Out lot No. 1, sold to T. J. Adamson	5.00
Out lot No. 14, sold to T. J. Adamson	10.00
Out lot No. 21, sold to T. J. Adamson	31.25
Out lot No. 23, sold to T. J. Adamson	7.00
Out lot No. 25, sold to T. J. Adamson	7.25
Lot No. 1, Block 21, J. N. Kinsman	8.00
Lot No. 8, Block 16, Joab Bennett	25.00

(The lots sold at this sale and the one in April, were those on or abutting the public square. Lot 1, Block 20, being the corner now occupied by Jos. McCalmont's Clothing Store. – ED.)

On Feb. 1, 1847, the following order was made:

Ordered by the Board that there be a Court House built after the following plan, viz: Said house to be a frame one story and a half high, eighteen feet wide and twenty-four long, with seven twelve light windows below and one door, and four nine light windows and one twelve light window and one door above, to be finished off in good workmanlike order. The building of said house shall be let on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of March of the year above mentioned, to the lowest bidder. Further particulars to be made known on the day of said sale.

The same is to be built in the town of Newton City, in Jasper county, Iowa Territory, the seat of justice of said county.

In April 1847, the following out lots were sold:

One lot sold to Manly Gifford	75cts
One lot sold to John R. Sparks	75cts
One lot sold to Nathan Williams	75cts
One lot sold to John Franklin	1.00
Lot No. 3, block No. 20, J. Wilson	
“ 4, “ 21, Joab Bennett	
“ 3, “ 15, Wm. Hanshaw	
“ 4, “ 22, T. J. Adamson	
“ 5, “ 14, do	

“ 5, “ 9, W. Edmondson  
 “ 7, “ 16, Alvin Adkins  
 “ 9, “ 16, Jas. Pearson  
 “ 6, “ 15, Wm. Hanshaw  
 “ 2, “ 16, D. Edmondson  
 “ 7, “ 15, Jas. Edgar

Out lots Nos. 1, 14, 21, 22 and 25, to Thos. Adamson, 74 cts each.

July 5, 1847, Judge Edmondson presented the following bill:

BILL No. 1. – David Edmondson presents his bill, which was allowed as follows, (viz:) for school fund Commissioner:

To 2 blank books at 50 cts	\$1.00
To 1 quire of paper	.25
To 1 bottle ink	.25
To 2 doz. Quills	.12 ½
To 8 township plats at 75 cts	6.00
To 5 days in going to procure same	5.00
To expense on trip	<u>1.85</u>
	\$14.47 ½

Ordered by the Board that there be a tax levied of four mills on the dollar for county purpose, and half a mill on the dollar for school purposes, from the assessor’s books.”

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### Household Hints

Taken from the *Winchester (IN) Journal*, 16 June - July 7, 1870

**Washing Colored Fabrics** – Before washing any colored fabrics, says the Scientific American, it is recommended to soak them for some time in water, to every gallon of which is added a spoonful of ox gall. A teacup of lye in a pail of water is said to improve the color of black goods when it is necessary to wash them. A strong, clean tea of common hay will preserve the color of French linens. Vinegar in the rinsing water for pink or green will brighten those colors, and soda answers the same end for both purple and blue.

**Nose Bleeding** – Bleeding from the nose is always regarded as an unwelcome event, yet, in the opinion of Dr. Hall, it is always beneficial, preventing headache or more serious illnesses, and sometimes arresting apoplexy and sudden death. Therefore, it should not be immediately arrested. When the nose threatens to bleed excessively, it can sometimes be arrested by putting the feet in hot water, or by applying a mustard plaster between the shoulders.

**Peach Leaves**, bruised, it is said, are specific for wounds made by nails in man or beast or any fresh cat. Lockjaw is prevented by bandaging the leaves on twice a day.

The bark of hickory, placed wherever red ants abound, will very soon cause them to disappear. We know that common lard on a plate set where the places are infested as soon as they come in contact with the lard they stick and die. (sic)

## Early Medical Services in Colfax

In 1875, chemical analysis identified the healing properties of water from the Colfax area mineral springs. During the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, Colfax enjoyed a booming mineral springs/sanitarium/health hotel industry, drawing people from across the country. As a result, the town probably had a larger-than-normal percentage of health care professionals and drug stores compared to most cities of its size. We present here a sample of professionals found in Colfax and the surrounding areas between 1870-1930.

### Doctors

Of the early doctors in the Colfax area, the longest-tenured and best-known physicians were **Dr. Lewis C. S. Turner**, physician and surgeon, and his wife, **Dr. Alice B. S(ams) Turner**. They served patients in Colfax from 1882 until their deaths in 1915. The Turners owned the Victoria Sanatorium in 1903-04. From 1905-1911, Dr. Alice operated "Dr. Turner's Sanatorium (sic) and Rest Home" in Colfax (also known as the Colfax Rest Home and Water Cure).

At least four other doctors owned a sanitarium or mineral springs hotel in Colfax: **Abner Fry** was living in Fairview Twp., near Monroe, between 1870-1880. In 1883 he opened the Fry Hotel in Colfax, which advertised mineral baths. Referred to as a "magnetic healer" by the Colfax Historical Society's book, "Spring City...", he was in Colfax through at least 1900. The Fry Hotel was sold ca. 1904.

**Dr. Joseph R. Ryan** was mentioned in Colfax newspapers between 1868-1908. In 1884-'85 he opened the Hotel Ryan in downtown Colfax. His hotel featured mineral water from the Magnetic Rock Spring in Colfax. By 1901 it was the Hotel Centropolis. In 1915 the building was purchased by **Dr. Royal G. Anspach**, who operated the upper stories as the Colfax Sanitarium (aka the "San-Hotel"). After it closed Dr. Anspach served the citizens of Colfax in private practice. He died in 1962.

**Dr. John Bayard Sherbon** and his wife, **Dr. Florence (Brown) Sherbon**, acquired the Victoria Sanatorium from the Drs. Turner in 1904. They apparently operated it for less than ten years. Dr. Florence was still living in Colfax and "divorced" at the time of the 1915 state census. In that same census Dr. John's name appeared in O'Brien Co., in northwest Iowa; he was listed as "married." In 1920 and 1930 he was found in Montgomery Co. PA, with a wife and a child. Funeral home records from Colfax revealed that Dr. Florence had later removed from Iowa to Kansas, where she became a professor of childcare in Lawrence (presumably, at the University of Kansas).

Other physicians found in the Colfax area between 1870 and 1900 included: **J. M. Woodward** (1870), and **Sydenham F. "S. F." Miller** (1880-1900). **Drs. B. F. Sanders** (1880-1885), **A. E. Snow** (1885), **W. R. Trotter** (1885), **Napoleon Bonapart "N. B." Gearhart** (1895-1900), and **Wm. Cass Duncan** (1900) were all Colfax residents. **William W. Hawk** was located in the Greencastle/Mingo area, 1880-1885. He was living in Colfax by 1895, and in the 1900 federal census he listed his occupation as "legislator & physician" at Colfax. **Dr. George Wesley Jones** was mentioned in newspapers between 1890-1899. He listed his occupation as a "druggist & physician" in the 1895 state census. Dr. Jones died in 1906, at age 55.

Several area doctors mentioned in early 1900s newspaper advertisements, censuses, and/or city directory listings appeared to have been in the Colfax area only a few years.



That list included: **Charles Reeves** (1900), **Wm. Goodrich** (1900), **Edwin Holland** (1900), **Denver Colorado "D. C." Garner** (at Mingo in 1910, 1915), and **Otto J. Yelt** (1915). Although not mentioned in the newspapers, **Ninna T. Weston**, age 36, was listed as a physician/surgeon in the 1900 census for Colfax.

The name of **Dr. Frank E. Boyd** appeared in newspapers from 1904-1948. In the 1940 census for Colfax, the 71-year-old Boyd listed his occupation as "banker & medical doctor in private practice."

Newspaper references were also made to **Dr. William E. Anspach** from 1916-1931. He practiced at a Sanitarium for all or part of that time. **Dr. S(elden) E. Lyke** was living and, presumably, practicing in Colfax at the time of the 1920 & 1930 censuses.

**Dr. Dayse T. Wilcox**, a female chiropractor, was treating patients in her Colfax home as early as 1912. Born in 1873, she appears to have retired from practice by 1940.

**Dr. Jeptha C. "J. C." Corselius**, born in 1837, was mentioned in Colfax newspapers between 1894-1912. Censuses placed him in Galesburg (Elk Creek Twp.) thirty miles southeast of Colfax in 1870-1880, as a patient (not a practitioner) in the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant in 1900, and living in Colfax in 1905. He was associated with the Colfax Gold & Cocoa Institute in 1892.

### Nurses

**Mrs. Helen Ingham** was the only person identified as a nurse in the newspapers before 1900. After the turn of the century, nurses mentioned in the newspapers included: **Miss Margaret Hager**, **Ruth Jacobson**, **Mrs. Stella Logsdon**, **Susan Myers**, **Lilly Ogan** and **Jane Willis**. Surely there were countless others of whom no mention was made. **Asanath** Ross listed her occupation as "nurse" in the 1900 census for Colfax. **Bridget Lattin** was identified as a nurse on Colfax census 1900, as was **Anna Becker**.

### Dentists

Dental health was also important in the area. **Dr. Frank G. Blake** appeared in the 1895-1925 censuses for Colfax, **Walter P. Cain** was practicing in Colfax between 1905-1924. Sometime between 1900 and 1930 **Drs. Ralph K. Baker**, **Donald V. Dow**, and **John Marion** were providing patient care. **Dr. Olaf Serene Fatland**, better known as "Ole", served several generations of Colfax patients after returning from World War 1 service until his death in 1951.

### Drug Stores / Pharmacies

A number of the following businesses or pharmacists were found in the Colfax area prior to 1900. **Dr. J. R. Ryan**, before the opening of the Ryan Hotel, advertised the J. R. Ryan Drug Store between 1867-1899. Colfax newspapers made reference to **A. T. Reeder** Drugs, **S. K. Bye** Drugs, the Spring City Drug Store/Pharmacy, Gem City Drugs, **N. G. Bliss** Drug, **Geo. Dixon & Co.**, **J. E. Graff & Co.**, and **(Eugene) Tabler's** Drug-Palace Pharmacy (ca.1900).

**(Henry) Fellows** Drug Store was also in operation before 1900. Cashing in on the burgeoning mineral water trade in Colfax, Fellows and two partners drilled a new well in Colfax and established the **Colfax Mineral Water Co.** that sold carbonated and flavored mineral water. He listed his occupation in the 1900 Colfax census as "bottler of mineral water." In the 1905 census, he once again listed his occupation as a druggist in 1905.

[In competition with Fellows, **Dr. D. C. Fry** was head of the **Fry Bottling Works**, bottlers of Colfax mineral water products, 1901-1904. Advertised as a natural remedy for rheumatism, constipation and stomach trouble, among other things, "Fry's Pure Colfax" mineral water came in nine flavors or carbonated only.]

**W. I. Haskitt, M. P. Douds, and Frank Marquis**, were associated with pharmacies in the 1880s and/or '90s, but it is not known whether they were owners or employees. **Henry Thiley**, age 69, was listed as a druggist in the 1900 census for Colfax. That same year **Hugh C. Boyd**, 21, and **William E. Blakeslee**, 22 were listed as pharmacists.

**A. J. Spohr** operated The Corner Drug in the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. **F. A. Marquis Drug, N. T. Weston Drug, and Boyd's Drug Store** began advertising between 1901-1903. Of these stores, Weston appears to have been in business the longest, until at least 1917. "Dr. Weston's Drug Store #2" ran at least one ad in 1905.

**(Carroll) Mulcahy Drug, aka C. D. Mulcahy & Co., Slocum Drug, F.E. Hill & Co., M & M Drug, and Dad Miller's Drug** were referenced between 1911-1920. The 1920s brought **Ted Hill Drug, W. A. Kennedy Drug, J. W. Laws (Rexall) Drug Store**, and we saw references to **L. W. Downer Drugs and Phelp's (sic) Drug Store** in the 1930s.

The name that stands out in the history of Colfax's pharmacy business is "**Weirick**." This name has been known and trusted in Colfax through four generations, for over a century. In 1886, at least one reference was found for "Fellows & Weirick", and in 1892 it was "Weirick & Fellows Drug Store." From 1893-1899 the "**H(arry) A. Weirick Drug Store**" was in business, and from 1897-1911 folks were also trading at "**C. J. Weirick Drug**" (operated independently by Harry's brother, Charles). References to "Weirick Drug" were found from 1906-1928; then in 1917 the "Weirick and Son" pharmacy (Harry and son, George S.) was mentioned. **Dr. Harry A. Weirick** was listed as a pharmacy owner in the 1920 census. After his father's death **George S. Weirick** continued the business as "Weirick Pharmacy." His son, **George T. Weirick**, assumed ownership in the 1960s, and operated the business as "Weirick & Patterson Pharmacy." **Brenda Weirick**, daughter of George T., came into the business in the early 1980s. She sold the store in 2016, at which time the Weirick pharmacy dynasty ended.

By the mid-1930s the mineral springs industry in Colfax had almost died out, after the American Medical Assn. and the Food & Drug Administration challenged the health benefits of minerals in water. To this day, Colfax retains some of the buildings and its proud heritage associated with being an early leader in the field of restorative health care.

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## Jasper County Gleaner

The JASPER COUNTY GLEANER is published twice per year by the Jasper County Genealogical Society. Membership in the Society runs January through December. Dues are \$15 for individuals, \$20.00 for a family, and \$25.00 foreign.

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The telephone number for the Society is (641) 792-1522.

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