

Thomas Dowler Murphy

ISSN 0003-4827

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Recommended Citation

"Thomas Dowler Murphy." *The Annals of Iowa* 16 (1929), 552-553.

Available at: <https://doi.org/10.17077/0003-4827.5271>

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what was said to be the greatest plant in that industry in Iowa. Mr. Bealer was interested in many business enterprises in and about Cedar Rapids, contributing his talent, energy and means to the development of the city. He was elected a director of the Independent School District of Cedar Rapids in 1898, and greatly assisted in his six years' membership in building and remodeling the school buildings of the district. He was a member of the building committee of Mercy Hospital at the time of its construction. He was elected representative in 1901 and was re-elected, serving in the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first general assemblies. He was the author of the act that provided for the erection of monuments and tablets in the Vicksburg National Military Park to mark the positions of Iowa troops in the siege of Vicksburg. He was commander of the Department of Iowa, Grand Army of the Republic, for the year 1918-19. His last public activity was as a member of the commission for the erection of the magnificent Memorial Building on the Island at Cedar Rapids, but he was called by death the evening before the final dedication.

THOMAS DOWLER MURPHY was born on a farm near Monroe, Iowa, July 10, 1866, and died in Red Oak September 15, 1928. His parents were Hugh M. and Caroline (Dowler) Murphy. The son attended school in the country, Monroe High School, and Simpson College, Indianola, being graduated from the latter in 1888. He then became a partner with Edmund B. Osborne in publishing the *Red Oak Independent*, a Republican paper, established the year before. They also soon began, in a small way, to manufacture and sell calendars, designating that department of their work the Hawkeye Art Company. This business grew and in 1891 they incorporated it as the Osborne & Murphy Company. In 1895 Mr. Murphy sold his interest in the calendar business to Mr. Osborne and agreed not to engage in the calendar business for at least five years, but became sole owner of the *Independent*. He then purchased the *Red Oak Express*, a Republican paper, combined the two and continued it under the name of the latter, and for a few years devoted his time to newspaper work. In 1899 Mr. Osborne removed his calendar plant to Newark, New Jersey. In 1900 Mr. Murphy was joined by William Cochrane and they organized the Thomas D. Murphy Company, manufacturers of calendars, with Mr. Murphy as president and Mr. Cochrane as secretary and sales manager. In the course of years good management and economy caused it to become one of the greatest concerns in the production of art calendars in America. Mr. Murphy retained the chief ownership of his newspaper, having organized the Express Publishing Company, of which he was president. However, he gave only directing care to that property after 1900. In his later years he was vice president of the Red Oak National Bank, and a director in the Red Oak Trust and Savings Bank. In recent years he traveled a great deal, partly to gather rare art specimens for their calendar

work. His love and talent for writing led to the publication of several books—*British Highways and Byways*, 1908; *In Unfamiliar England, Highways*, 1914; *On Sunset Highways*, 1915; *Oregon, the Picturesque*, 1917; *New England Highways and Byways*, 1924; and *Seven Wonders* 1910; *Three Wonderlands of the American West*, 1912; *On Old World of the American West*, 1926.

WILLIAM GRONEWEG was born in Lemforde, Province of Hanover, Germany, July 24, 1838, and died in Council Bluffs, Iowa, August 4, 1928. His parents were William H. and Caroline (Behning) Groneweg. After leaving school he served five years as an apprentice in mercantile business. In 1859 he made the journey to America alone. After stopping for a time with a brother in Cincinnati, Ohio, and later with another brother in St. Joseph, Missouri, he located in Council Bluffs in 1861. Here he borrowed money and engaged in the retail grocery business. In 1864 he was joined by L. Kirscht in a partnership, and the following winter he took an ox train load of provisions overland to Denver, Colorado. In 1878 he withdrew from the retail business and joined with John Schoetgen in the wholesale grocery business. They later incorporated, Mr. Groneweg becoming president of the corporation, and continuing as the active head until a few days before his death, the corporation in the meantime achieving marked success. Mr. Groneweg was active in public life, was a member of the County Board of Supervisors from 1869 to 1871, was city treasurer from 1872 to 1876, and was the Democratic candidate for auditor of state in 1876, but lost to Buren R. Sherman. He was a member of the local school board, and in 1886 was elected mayor of Council Bluffs, serving two years. In 1887 he was elected senator and was re-elected in 1891, serving in the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth general assemblies. He was a very useful man in his city in many other ways, and was held in high esteem.

SIMON CASADY was born in a home on the site of the present Central State Bank, 314 Fifth Street, Des Moines, Iowa, June 16, 1852, and died in Des Moines, March 25, 1928. His parents were Phineas McCray and Augusta (Grimmel) Casady. P. M. Casady located in Fort Des Moines, June 11, 1846, three months and one day after the evacuation of the fort by the United States troops, and when the population was less than one hundred. He became one of the leaders of his city and state. Simon attended the public schools of Des Moines and after finishing the course in the high school entered the State University of Iowa, where he completed the work of the sophomore year. Then in 1871 he began his career as a banker by being a messenger in the old National State Bank. In 1875 he helped his father and others organize the Des Moines Bank which, in 1883, became the Des Moines Savings Bank, with Simon Casady vice president. Later this bank consolidated with the Iowa Na-

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