

HISTORY EDITION • SPRING 2026

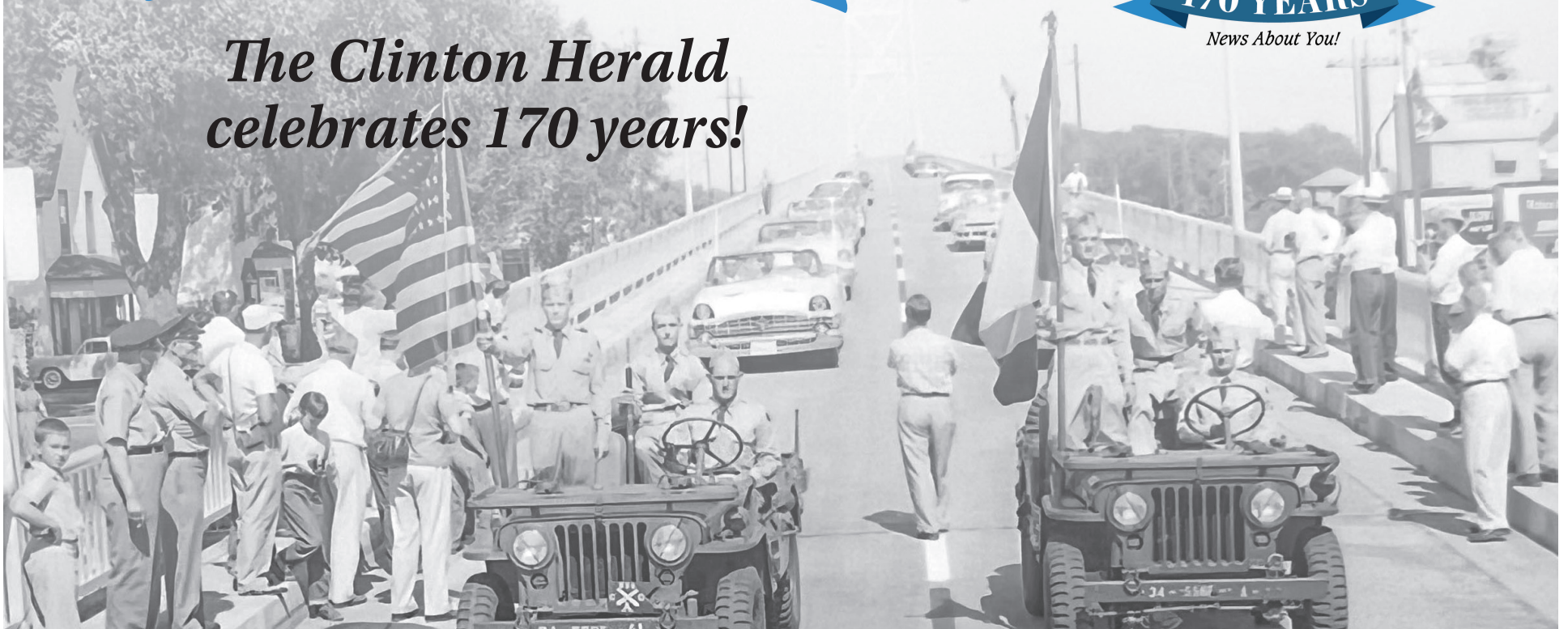
Clinton

MAGAZINE

We were there!

*The Clinton Herald
celebrates 170 years!*

CLINTON  HERALD
1856 **170 YEARS** 2026
News About You!



INSIDE:

**CLINTON HERALD HISTORY | CLINTON AREA TRIVIA
BUILDING CLINTON'S LEVEE | CONSTRUCTING THE GATEWAY BRIDGE**





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Clinton

MAGAZINE | HISTORY 2026

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THE CLINTON HERALD

The Advancement of the Interest of Clinton will Always be our First Object

The inaugural run of the Clinton Herald hit the streets on Dec. 18, 1856, when Charles E. Leonard printed the first edition on an old-fashioned hand press. The city had a population of around 1,200 people.

In that edition, readers were introduced to the mission of Clinton's first newspaper:

TO OUR READERS: Today we present to our patrons and subscribers the first number the "Clinton Herald."

It does not equal the "New York Journal of Commerce" in size, nor, perhaps, our other contemporary, the "Albion," in the neatness and beauty of its typographical appearance. Yet as it is our first born, and a very respectable bantling of itself — if we may be allowed to say so, in view of the difficulties we have encountered — we present it with all the pride of new paternity.

It is our intention to make the Clinton Herald one of the permanent institutions of our young and flourishing town. We hope it will become in progress of time as familiar as household words, in the shop, office and by the family circle; and we shall devote ourselves body and mind, from this time onward to accomplish this consummation so devoutly to be wished for. The advancement of the interest of Clinton will always be our first object. We shall endeavor to keep pace with the improvements about us, and shall duly chronicle them.

We shall record with eager interest the progress of all works of public improvement, begun and contemplated, which can render Clinton one of the strong cities of the west. We shall advocate every project which can assist the development of our unmeasurable resources, while we shall withhold our hand from all which may be started merely to subserve speculative purposes. The permanent and substantial and not fictitious advancement of our interests will be our constant aim.

But amidst our labors for the material advancement of our town, we shall not forget the higher and nobler duties of journalism to the social and moral well being of the community.

The cause of education and religion will ever find in our journal a warm and firm supporter. The elevating influences of both will produce among us a state of society that will render a residence in Clinton more desirable than elsewhere, to this who seek for themselves new homes in the west.

We shall ask no man, however, whether he be of one sect or another — of Paul or of Apollos — but shall content ourselves with the promotion of moral influence, let its source be what it may.

In politics we shall be governed by the like spirit of independence — Clinton's interest, and not those of party — will form the criterion of our action. "A good pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," is yet needed to place us in our true position before the world, and no matter of remote significance, however great and general it may be, shall deter us from the work immediately in hand.

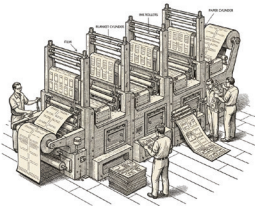
Having no axes of our own to grind, we shall see that none are ground to our detriment.

We have thus briefly stated the purpose of the Clinton Herald, and we now call upon the citizens of Clinton to assist us in the good work. We desire not only their material aid, but also the moral support to be derived from the consciousness that the community is with us.



CLINTON HERALD

HISTORICAL TIMELINE OF EVENTS



MAY 19, 1854

The Mirror newspaper is founded in Lyons by William Real and brothers as a Whig weekly.

1855

The Advocate, a Democratic paper is established in Lyons by A.P. Durbin.

DECEMBER 18, 1856

Charles E. Leonard distributes his new weekly newspaper, The Clinton Herald, for the first time. He printed 250 copies of the six-page edition on an old-fashioned hand press. He continued as owner until 1863 with his offices in the Masonic hall on First Street.

MAY 1857

The Herald moves to a new office "in the hotel block," so that Masons could occupy all of their hall. Six different buildings were used during the first 75 years.

FEBRUARY 20, 1858

Leonard and Merrill J. Hill announce partnership.

JUNE 12, 1858

The Leonard-Hill partnership ends.

AUGUST 1858

Publication suspended.

DECEMBER 4, 1858

H.B. Horton comes to the rescue and Vol. 3 begins with Horton as editor and partner.

NOVEMBER 22, 1862

The Herald suspends publication with the announcement that patronage of the paper by dealers has never been so limited." Merchandise shortages were evidently plaguing Clinton during the war period.

DECEMBER 5, 1863

Intermittent publishing resumed for a few months a new management took over, resuming regular issuance. The new owners were Howard McAllister and Hugh Leslie, two literature-minded young men who designed a nameplate and printed more short stories than news. Under a new nameplate in old English text, appeared the slogan "Devoted to Literature, Mutual Rights and General Intelligence"

SEPTEMBER 18, 1867

The Herald becomes a semi-weekly T. J. Fournoy, who had a third interest in the paper for several months, sold it in March 1868 to L.P.Allen, and Leslie sold out to McAllister. A daily was published for a few months that year, but it soon went to tri-weekly publication.

AUTUMN OF 1869

H.S. Hyatt buys the paper.

JUNE 6, 1870

Hyatt re-establishes a daily edition. The Herald has numbered its volumes since the time it became a daily newspaper.

1885

Frank Mahin gains sole control after the paper passes through several hands because the daily in addition to the weekly edition ruined Hyatt financially. Mahin incorporated the Clinton Herald Co. with a capital stock of \$15,000.

AUGUST 18, 1905

A notice under the masthead states, "A fire last night practically destroyed the Herald printing plant." The editor added that through the kindness of the Daily Advertiser's management, the Herald would continue to be printed in condensed form while a new building was being constructed.

NOVEMBER 15, 1905

The Clinton Herald moves into a new two-story brick building on Sixth Avenue South on. The building was directly across the street from the Daily advertiser By 1925, there were just three papers left in Clinton. The Advertiser had a circulation of 10,258, The Herald with the same publication schedule had 9,451 and the Merry War had 2,132 circulation.

1910

W.J. Young Co. acquired controlling interest of the newspaper. It operated as daily newspaper, always under the ownership of descendants of W.G.Young until 1986.

1923

Out of at least a dozen publications that had printed in Clinton only three survived by 1923 — The Herald, the Advertiser and the Merry War, which was a weekly published by Dan Winget, who was a close friend of Buffalo Bill Cody.

1926

The Herald building expanded.

1928

W.J. Young Co., owner of The Herald, purchases The Advertiser.

1958

The Herald building is remodeled. The size almost doubled.

1968

The Herald installs an offset press — a Goss Urbanite nicknamed "Big Red" — and initiates a "cold type" process. This photo-processing system ended the "hot type" era when molten led was cast by Linotype machines to produce solid lines of type and 40-pound semi-circular metal plates were cast for the press.

DECEMBER 11, 1985

Robert E. Evans, President of the Clinton Herald Co., announced a tentative agreement in principle for the sale of the newspaper to Donrey Media Group of Fort Smith, Ark.

JANUARY 14, 1986

The sale to Donrey Media Group becomes final.

JULY 1998

Donrey sells the Clinton Herald and 27 other newspapers to Community Newspaper Holdings Inc.



NOTEABLE COVERS:
EXTRA! THE CLINTON HERALD EXTRA!

VOL. LXXVI CLINTON, IOWA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1945

PEACE!

NOW THEY PAY

DRAFT TO BE CUT 30,000 PER MONTH

Truman Says Reduction From 85,000 to 55,000 to Be Limited to Largest Age Groups

Clinton a Bedlam of Joy When Victory News Comes

ALL MANPOWER CONTROLS ARE LIFTED-WMC

Truman Announces Japanese Accepts Surrender Terms

General MacArthur Will Accept Japanese Surrender—Emperor Hirohito Placates Captivates On Terms Laid Down by Big Three Conference at Potsdam—V-J Day Proclamation When Japs Sign Terms—President Says Selective Service in Civil Draft Indications by 30,000 Monthly

PLANT WORKERS GIVEN ONE DAY V-J VACATION

TRUMAN ORDERS WAR STOPPED

2-DAY HOLIDAY FOR WORKERS

The Key Men In The Drive To Tokyo

APPOINTED SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER

HIROHITO TO TELL PEOPLE

CHIEF WESTWIND

CLINTON HERALD BUILDING
1931 VS. TODAY



EXTRA THE CLINTON HERALD EXTRA

VOLUME EIGHTY-FOUR CLINTON, IOWA, SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 1953—10 PAGES NO. 69

FIGHTING IRISH STATE CHAMPS

Here Are St. Mary's Players Who Brought Home Iowa Basketball Title

Rips Ottumwa To Shreds In Registering Spectacular 61-44 State Finals Victory

Cheer Leaders of St. Mary's and Clinton Join Forces for Game

River Kings Take Third Place In State Meet

Ploen Outstanding Player

Roland Stopped in Tracks, 66-37, As Clinton Shows Old-Time Form

Galetich Didn't Sit Back



CLINTON HERALD PAST PRINTING TOOLS:

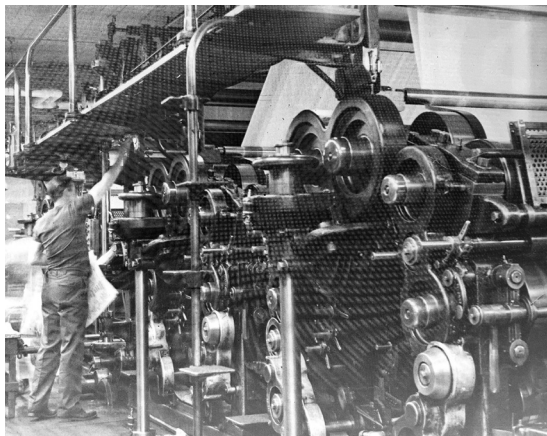
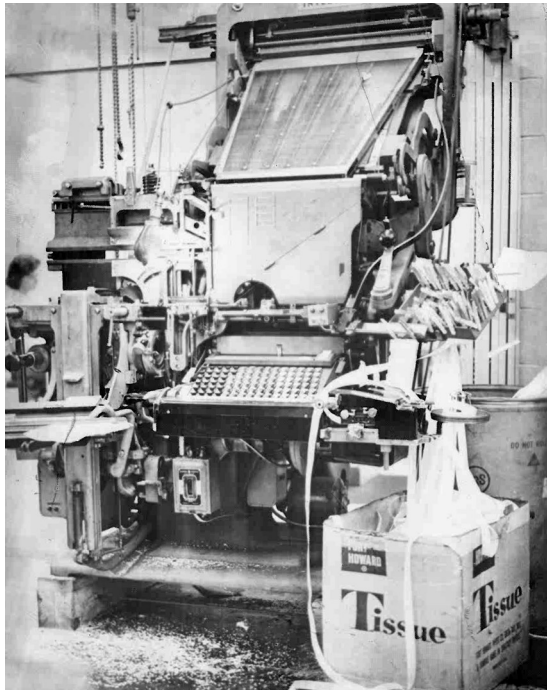
One of the biggest technological shifts in the history of The Clinton Herald came in 1968 when the newspaper spent more than a half million dollars to convert from its letterpress process to the modern offset printing, which is still used by the newspaper industry today, albeit with further computerized advancements.

PHOTOS: Top-Right: This is one of The Herald's Linotype machines used prior to the newspaper's switch to offset printing. The Linotype was used to produce strips of raised letter words using molten metal. These strips would then be assembled on a page-size plate for letterpress printing.

Middle-Left: This view of The Herald's new offset press, nicknamed Big Red, is the first process color photograph ever published in this newspaper (on Tuesday, March 19, 1968). Around the press control panel are Herald executives who led the conversion to offset printing. They are, from left, L.J. "Mike" Mills, pressroom foreman; John J. Dermody, business manager; Ralph E. Long, circulation director; George Richards, composing room foreman; Robert E. Evans, president and publisher; D. A. Lundgren, advertising director; and Everett A. Streit, editor and assistant to the publisher. (Color photo by Hank Wohlwend)

Middle-Right: A pressman works adjusts the Clinton Herald's new offset press in 1968.

Bottom: Clinton Herald production workers assembling hot lead prior to the 1968 switch to offset printing.



NOTEABLE COVERS:

Men Open Gate to Universe



**Moon Walk
Awesome;
Head Home**



**'That's One Small Step for Man,
One Giant Leap for Mankind'**



Hostages released; Reagan takes oath

**Iran crisis
ends after
444 days**



**'Era of
national
unity'**

**Iowans happy
ordeal ends**



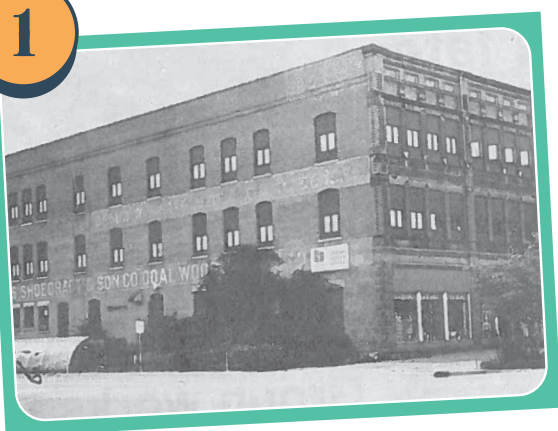
**Reagan address
'Era of
national
unity'**

**inside
the
HERALD**

**Mail meeting
fosters discord not unity**

CLINTON HISTORY TRIVIA!

1



How did Simon Shoecraft, who became principal of Clinton's first public school — Old Brown, in 1862 after graduating from Cornell College make his fortune?

Answer: Four years after taking the Clinton job, the native New Yorker opened a new business dealing in coal, wood, salt, cement and building materials at the Southwest corner of 5th Avenue South and First Street. It was so successful that in 1887 he constructed the four-story Shoecraft building adjoining the Lamb Block, which he leased to the D.E. Armstrong hardware company. Fire

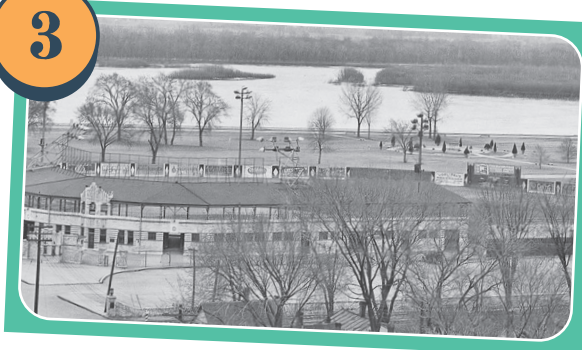
2

Where did German immigrant, weaver, and house painter Herbert Martinsen get the seeds he used to make the condiment for the Clinton Mustard Co, which he founded in the early 1870s?

Answer: Martinsen gathered wild mustard seeds in the fields of the then-tiny city. He ground them on a horse-rotated grindstone in a barn near his home, which was at 931 N. 1st St. In the beginning, customers went to the bad and bought the mustard in bulk brining their own containers.



3

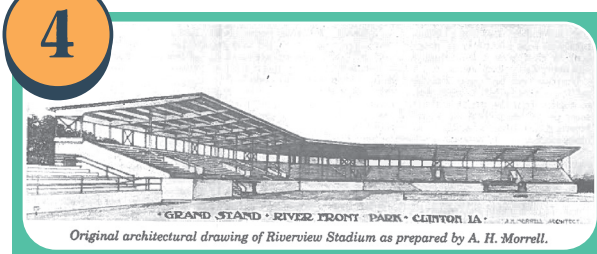


When was the first baseball game played at the brand-new Riverview Stadium in Clinton?

Answer: The Clinton Owls defeated Bloomington 3-2 in Three-Eve League Play on May 9, 1937, in the stadium constructed as a Works Progress Administration project. Ground was first broken for construction of the stadium in November 1935. Dedication ceremonies for it were held May 6, 1937.



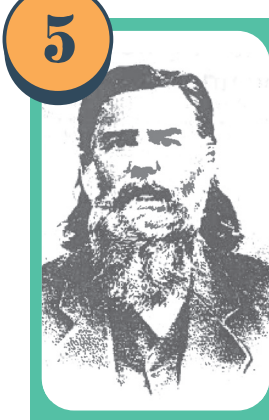
4



Among the materials used in the original construction of Clinton's Riverview Stadium between 1935 and 1937, 68 tons of structural steel was required for the roof and supports, 104,500 square feet of lumber for the roof and building forms, and nine train car loads of cinder blocks and bricks for exterior walls and trim. How much paint was used in that original construction?

Answer: Four tons of paint

5



J.D. Borne, Clinton County's first postmaster and sheriff, has the distinction of performing the first known what in the county?

Answer: Before the first formally educated physician opened a practice in Clinton County in 1841, Bourne is credited with performing the first surgical operation in the county, repairing a severe knee gash. It is also recorded that he removed a rusty fish gig from the hand of a man which had become infected and extracted a bean from the nose of a child.

6



James Francis Keefe served as a Clinton firefighter for 39 years and was chief from 1919 until his death in 1924. He and his brother, Jerry, were considered the fastest runners on the CFD's famous A.H. Smith running team. What did the team accomplish in 1883 and 1887?

Answer: The A.H. Smith running team won state championships in 1883 and 1887. In this days, running teams staged contests in which they pulled hose carts, hand engine and letter hook and ladder wagons.

7

Clinton High School graduate Lulu Merle Johnson majored in history at college and accomplished what first-time feat?



Answer: Johnson was the first black woman to receive a master's and doctor or philosophy degree at the University of Iowa or any other state school.



8



Grand Mound got its name after the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska railroad selected it as a depot site. H. W. Williams, who owned 80 acres involved, had the community platted with the new name. What name did it replace?

Answer: Sand Mound, probably because of a nearby glacial terminal moraine, Herald history columnist Everett A. Streit wrote in his April 20, 1994, article

9

Up until 1858 when the tracks of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska railroad pushed into what would become Grand Mound, Orange Township had only a handful of settlers. The earliest settlers to arrive in 1837 were the Nathaniel Barber, M.A. Harrington and Robert Calder families. The Barbers' log cabin served what purpose by 1848?

Answer: The cabin was enlarged and by 1848 was serving as an inn for emigrants headed west. It was not unusual to have as many as 50 wagons traverse the area in a single day.

10

Parties, receptions and luncheons given in the Gay Nineties by the city's lumber barons were elegant affairs reflecting the great wealth of their hosts. Generally regarded as one of the poshest parties in Clinton's social history was the one hosted by Mr. And Mrs. Artemus Lamb to celebrate their 20th wedding anniversary and to formally introduce their daughter, Emma, to society. How many invitations were extended?

Answer: 400 invitations were extended with 350 being accepted.

11

Clinton was home to 13 of these makers by 1897 opened in 1869. What did they make?

Answer: Cigars. The first Clinton city directory published in 1869 lists one cigar maker — Gottlob and Miller at 71 2nd St. The J.W.H Gathe cigar factory at 201 S. 6th was one of the city's largest and busiest during the early 1880s.

12

In 1905, C.L. Passmore of Clinton invented and began manufacturing the SO-E-Z dustpan. It was made of metal folded into a triangular pocket, but what was the big novelty or the gem?

Answer: It had a long wooden handle which eliminated the necessity for stooping to use it.

13



In 1910, construction of the of the world's largest railroad roundhouse was completed by the Chicago and North Western railroad in marshaling yards on the south end of Fulton, Ill. The area was designated as the East Clinton yards. The roundhouse was 438 feet in diameter, centered with an electrically operated 60-track turntable and stalls for 58 locomotives. What happened to it?

Answer: In 1931, a decision was made to center all North Western repair and service facilities in the newly constructed shops in Clinton. The East Clinton facilities were phased out. The giant roundhouse and other buildings were razed.

14

A decade after the Boy Scout movement was launched in England by Lord Baden-Powell, two troops were organized in Clinton. Which churches sponsored the troops?

Answer: It was in 1917 that both Troop 1, sponsored by Sacred Heath Catholic Church and Troop 2, sponsored by Zion Lutheran Church, received their charters.

15

Schick General Hospital, which was constructed in 1942 in Clinton and grew to a complex of 95 buildings before closing in 1946, was named after Lt. William R. Schick, the first medical officer to be killed in action in World War II. How did he die?



Answer: A flight surgeon with the 38th Division Reconnaissance Squad, he was passenger on a B-17 heading to the Philippines with a stopover in Hawaii. The plane was shot down in the Dec. 7, 1941, surprise Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. He survived the landing, but was fatally shot by strafing fire on the ground.

16

In 1923, Bessie Steadman's political platform included. "If I could save just one or two young people from drinking and smoking I would feel I had accomplished something." She went on to accomplish what in Calamus that year?

Answer: Steadman was elected the first woman mayor in the nation.

17



Born in Clinton in 1911, this man became a field commander of a guerilla army that fought the Japanese forces that captured the Phillipines in World War II. Who was this World War II colonel?

Answer: Russel Volckmann.

18

Hundreds of Clinton area school children and adults flocked to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul depot on June 4, 1904, to see what?



Answer: The Liberty Bell that was en route to St. Louis for exhibition at the World's Fair. The bell was mounted on a flat car with a wooden railing and decked in red, white and blue bunting. The bell itself — with the crack plainly visible, was hung from a wooden yoke.

19

The ground breaking ceremony for a new church building for St. Boniface Catholic Church was on March 19, 1908. Because the area was swampy, how many wagon loads of sand and gravel had to be brought in for fill before construction could get underway?

Answer: 1,500 wagon loads

20

Much of the south side of Clinton was leveled on May 22, 1879. The entire destroyed area was bounded by 10th and 12th Avenues South and Beaver Slough and 3rd Street. A number of homes, the C. Lamb and Son lumber mill lumber yard and office and the offices of the W.J. Young Co. lumber mill were destroyed by what?

Answer: Fire that began in the Lamb mill

FROM THE ARCHIVES:

CLIPPING FROM THE JULY 4, 1942, CLINTON HERALD

Clintonian Is Aerial Photographer



Aerial photography is playing a vital role in World War II and Ed. Seller of Clinton, son of Robert E. Seller, 115 South Third street, is one of the three Clintonians in this particular branch of service. Jack Boyle and Merle Van Sant, pictured elsewhere in this edition, are the other aerial photographers from Clinton.

In this photo he is shown attired for flying and Wash., with the 302nd air base squadron and is a private, first class, in the air corps.

In this photo he is shown attired for flying and holding one of the elaborate aerial cameras now being used. In the background is a photographic mosaic made by Seller.

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The Felix Adler Children's Discovery Center is a 501(c)(3) non-profit children's museum. Your support is meaningful!

Chl Mag26

Levee Dedicated *in 1981*

Within less than 10 months of the 1965 flood disaster, Clinton filed an application for a federally-sponsored flood control project. Congress promptly approved it and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers was assigned the task of designing and supervising construction of an eight-mile long levee, six pumping stations, 23 gate wells, 17,320 feet of sewer line, major structures at the inlet and outlet of Joyce's Slough, raising Riverview Drive, elevating the Showboat, landscaping and beautification.

The initial cost estimate was \$19,210,000 for the federal government's share; \$2,710,000 for the city's. Inflation, refinements and additions eventually brought the final cost to the feds up to \$26,400,000. To that was added Clinton's share of close to \$3,000,000, which included a \$2,500,000 bond issue.

A symbolic ground breaking ceremony in Riverview Park on July 16, 1974, marked the beginning of the actual work which was not to be completed for seven years.

Formal dedication of the completed project was held June 6, 1981. On that occasion, one of the speakers declared: "By coming to terms with nature, you have chosen for Clinton a destiny which your children and grandchildren with thank you for."

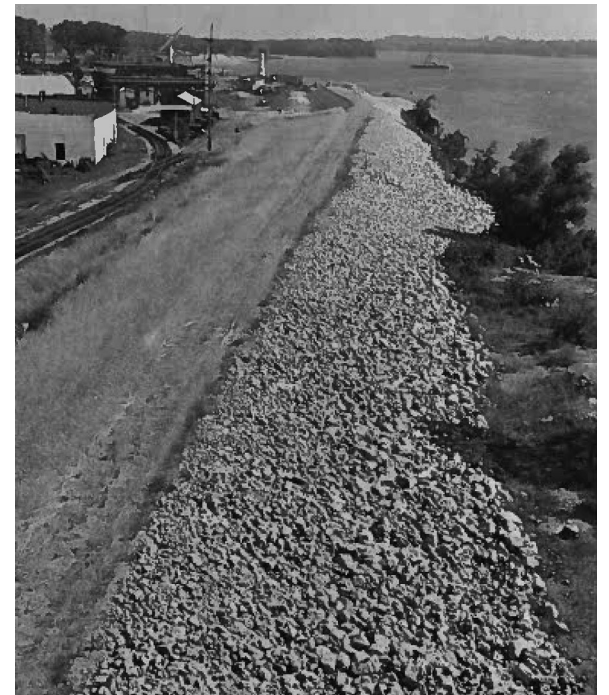
The same sentiments can apply to Fulton, Ill., which also opted for a levy. As a special election in late 1965, our neighbours across the river voted to create a flood control district and a hefty bond issue was approved. The completed Fulton project was dedicated on June 22, 1984.

Davenport also had an opportunity in the 1980s to build a flood control system, but the folks down there sniffed they would rather have an aesthetic view of the river than protection.

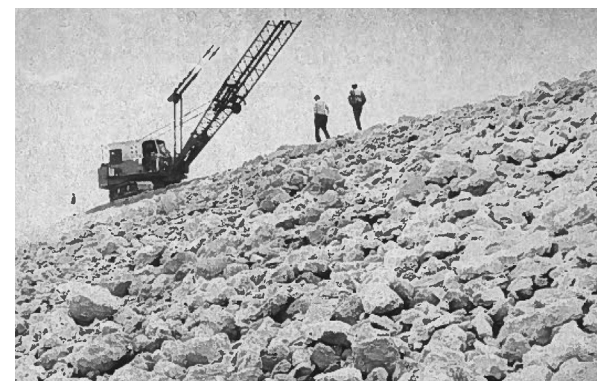
— Everett A. Streit



A crane drops rocks on the riverside of the new levee in 1977.



A view of the newly built up levee south of Riverview Park in 1977.





PHOTOS: Top-Left: In July 1977, Clinton Herald photographer Jerry Dahl captured images of Clinton's Mississippi River levee as it was under construction. The caption for the photo used on page 1 of the July 26, edition states: "Like a massive silent guard, the new levee is taking shape along the Clinton riverfront and this view from the Gateway Bridge shows how it will protect the heart of the business district."

Top-Right: Ripped up by bulldozers and, in some places covered with sand pumped from the Mississippi River, upper portions of Riverview Park temporarily surrendered their beauty.

Left: A reinforced concrete bulkhead structure has been built at the lower end of Joyce Slough. An opening will accommodate boats that harbor in the slough. During flood periods the opening will be closed. The structure also includes a pumping station for the slough.

Bottom-Left: A view of the construction overlooking the Mississippi River.



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Fred R. White (with Iowa Gov. Leo Hoegh, left, and Lt. Gov. J. W. Chapman of Illinois), former chief engineer for Iowa Highway Commission, cuts ribbon to officially open the new Gateway bridge on Saturday, June 30, 1956.

Building The Gateway

New \$6.8 million bridge opens on June 30, 1956

Page 1 of the June 29, 1956, Clinton Herald was entirely taken up by a photo of the new Gateway Bridge. "The largest construction project in the history of Clinton" was finished and opening ceremonies for the span connecting Illinois and Iowa was coming up the next day.

The bridge cost \$6,800,000 and the transition from blueprints to concrete and steel required almost two years, the Herald reported.

The project involved more than 450,000 hours of labor, 4,710 tons of steel and 30,000 cubic yards of concrete.

The over all length of the bridge is 9,600 feet, or almost two miles, which includes the approaches on both the Iowa and Illinois side. From abutment to abutment the steel main bridge measures 4,150 feet.

The center span is 644 feet long, suspended from two huge cables which themselves are eight inches in diameter and 1,400 feet long. The cables run from the tower tops

down into reinforced concrete anchorages founded on solid rock.

They have a combined weight of 360,000 pounds and are constructed of 19 separate strands of special steel wire, compressed and wrapped.

The two towers, which support the cables, reach 175 feet above from the normal river level. They are about 103 feet about the roadway.

The roadway is 72 feet above normal river level and 50.7 feet above the highest record river stage by that point in history, which was set at 23.2 in 1826.

The largest approach girders are eight feet in depth and are fashioned of special steel.

Official starting date of the bridge construction was Sept. 21, 1954. However, considerable preliminary work had been done prior including borings and exploration of the river bed. In fact, some of this work had been done as early as 1947.

During the construction job, as many as

175 men were employed on a single given day.

Modjeski and Masters, consulting engineers, of Harrisburg, Pa., not only designed the bridge but also constructed it.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

Earthwork - John P. Abramson Construction Co.

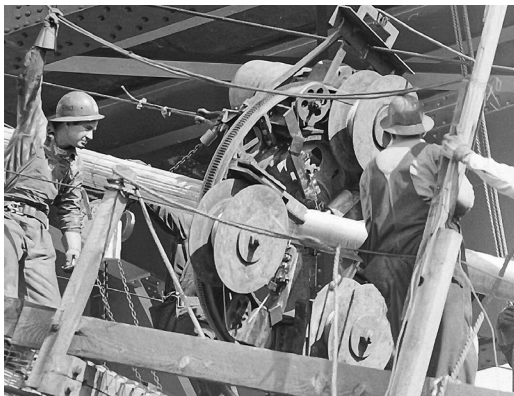
Substructure - McCarthy Improvement Co, Davenport, Iowa

Superstructure - Allied Structural Steel Co., Clinton division.

Approach Roadway paving - Central Engineering Co, Davenport

Buildings and Toll houses, Ringland-Johnson Construction of Clinton
Electric wiring - Aldridge Electric of Lake Forest Illinois

Illinois Approach overpasses - McCarthy Improvement Co



Clinton Herald archives: A work crew sometime between 1954 and 1956 operates a massive machine to combine the 19 separate strands of special steel wire that are compressed to create the cables that run from The Gateway Bridge towers down to reinforced concrete anchorages founded on solid rock on both sides of the bridge.



Construction sometime between 1954 and 1956.



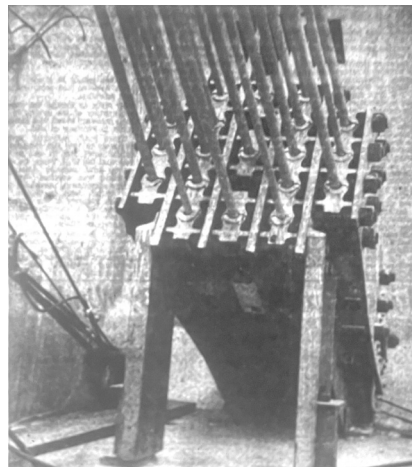
A crew constructs of a pier form for the Gateway Bridge.



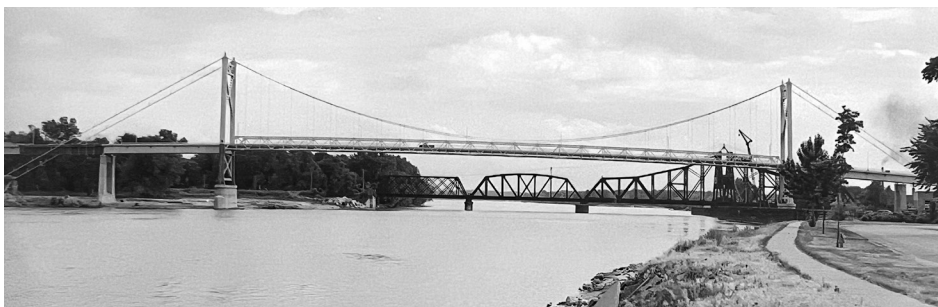
A reinforced concrete anchorage, at left, is ready for the cables that will be stretched across The Gateway Bridge's two towers in this Clinton Herald photo from between 1954 and 1956.



The east cable tower of the new Gateway Bridge has doors complete with hinges fitted into its hollows columns. Workers used the doors to enter and "buck" rivets. The doors are permanent fixtures and will allow maintenance work inside the columns should the need arise in future years. Published June 29, 1956.



19 strands of cable pictured at where they tie into the anchor pier of the new Gateway Bridge. Higher on the span the cables are brought together with ring clamps from which the vertical supports are anchored. These carry the weight of the road bed. There are four such anchors, two on each side of the river.



GATEWAY BRIDGE TIMELINE

April 5, 1945 — Organizational meeting of the newly authorized City of Clinton Bridge Commission. The five original members were Mark N. Morris, a retailer; Fred G. Hansen, operator of a book bindery; J.J. Burke, an insurance man; Milton Peaco, a railroad machinist; and Dr. T.B. Charlton, an eye specialist.

June 18, 1953 — Congress gives the City of Clinton Bridge Commission the authority it needed to construct the new Gateway Bridge.

Sept. 21, 1954 — Official starting date of the Gateway Bridge construction

June 30, 1956 — The bridge opens with a ceremony.



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CLINTON HERALD
1856 **170 YEARS** 2026
News About You!



For 170 years, The Clinton Herald has been more than just a source of news; it has been the heartbeat and the memory of our community. Since our first edition rolled off a hand-press in 1856, we have stood as a constant witness to the tides of time—from the dawn of the industrial age and the trials of the Civil War to

the technological revolutions of the modern day.

We have chronicled your triumphs, shared in your losses, and captured the small, everyday moments that weave the fabric of Clinton's identity. Celebrating seventeen decades of storytelling is a monumental achievement

that belongs to all of us. As we look back on the historical milestones and local legends that have filled our pages, we remain deeply honored to be the voice that connects our past to our future, ensuring that the story of Clinton continues to be told for generations to come.

Celebrating our 170th Anniversary!

To reach 170 years is a historic milestone that belongs to the community as much as it does to this newspaper. This isn't just our anniversary—it's a celebration of the community that has supported us for seventeen decades.

Keep an eye out as we have planned special promotions, giveaways, events, historical highlights *and more*, all year long!

This November, we will be hosting a special event to showcase our newspaper and all the accomplishments that have shaped us into who we are today. Thank you for letting us be the voice of Clinton since the very beginning. Cheers to the history we've made together and the stories yet to come!