orm No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

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I	NVENTORY	NOMINATION	FORM DA	TE ENTERED AU	6 3 1 1978	
	SEE I	NSTRUCTIONS IN HOW T TYPE ALL ENTRIES (S	
1	NAME					
	HISTORIC	A. Green Estate				
	AND/OR COMMON	A. Green Estate		·		
	Green-N	issen Estate				
	LOCATION					
	STREET & NUMBER		Cherry Office	:		
	-Stone Ci	ty (Comme	A	NOT FOR PUBLICATION		
	CITY, TOWN	v		CONGRESSIONAL DIST	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	
	Anamosa STATE		VICINITY OF CODE	COUNTY	CODE	
	Iowa		CODE	Jones	CODE	
_	CLASSIFIC	A TT ON		Julies		
	CLASSIFIC	AIIUN				
	CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	SENT USE	
	DISTRICT	PUBLIC		AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM	
	X.BUILDING(S)	_XPRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK	
,	X STRUCTURE	ВОТН	X.WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	X_PRIVATE RESIDENCE	
	SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT		
	OBJECT	IN PROCESS	XYES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC	
		BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	_TRANSPORTATION	
			NO	MILITARY	OTHER:	
	OWNED OF	PROPERTY				
	OWNER OF	IROIERII				
	NAME					
		P. Nissen		·		
	STREET & NUMBER					
	CITY TOWN	ottage Grove SE		STATE		
	Cedar	Danida '	VICINITY OF			
-				Iowa 52403		
į	LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR	IPIIUN			
	COURTHOUSE,					
	REGISTRY OF DEEDS, E	Jones Cou	nty Courthouse			
	STREET & NUMBER					
	CITY TOWN		·	07475		
	CITY, TOWN			STATE		
		mosa	ALC CLIPTING	Iowa		
6	REPRESEN	TATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS			
	TITLE					
	DATE			<u></u>		
			FEDERAL	_STATE _COUNTY _LOCA	L	
	DEPOSITORY FOR					
	SURVEY RECORDS					
	CITY, TOWN			STATE		



CONDITION

CHECK ONE
__UNALTERED

CHECK ONE

__EXCELLENT __GOOD

__FAIR

__DETERIORATED

X_RUINS
__UNEXPOSED

__ALTERED

_XORIGINAL SITE
__MOVED DATE_____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The John A. Green Estate at Stone City includes eight buildings and structures, all built of the limestone which came from Green's own Champion Quarries here. They consist of the ruins of the main house, several domestic and agricultural outbuildings, and the remains of several buildings associated with Green's quarry business. They are located on and around one of the hills (with the house at the top) which overlook Stone City -- once a town of 1500 people, but for many years nearly abandoned, except for some small-scale quarrying operations.

The mansion was built in 1882, and gutted by fire in 1963. In its intact form, it combined several stylistic features, and the striking use of both rock-faced ashlar and finely-dressed stone. The plan is reminiscent of the Italian palazzo, two stories with a center hall, and originally a high, hipped roof. Detail is high Victorian in the use of stone and (now gone) the front pavilion with high pointed roof which once contained a roof dormer of stone. The side bay is suggestive of Gothic, with its parapet gable. Of particular note are the fine stonework of the segmentally-arched keystone window hoods; the stone cornices; the Corinthian pilasters and columns, of indeterminate order, which rest on massive stone bases of medieval influence; and the use of the stringcourse as an integral part of the overall design.

Two nearby structures (carriage house and ice house) are constructed of stone laid so that pointed ends project sharply from the wall surface. The carriage house (1882) measures 12.9' x 20.6', with a slanted roof covered with rolled asphalt. There is a wide carriage entrance and a single window in the east wall, two windows at the south, one facing north. The ice house (1882) is somewhat larger (27.8' x 15.8'), with an asphalt-shingle gable roof into which a skylight was cut by artist Grant Wood in 1932. An interesting feature is the high eastern doorway, with quoining of very large, rock-faced stone. East and west elevations each have an oculus window in the gable end. North and south facades each have four small ventilating openings near ground level.

Also near the house is the stone base of a water tower (1899) which originally had a windmill on the top (the wooden tank is still extant). It is 28' high, of rock-faced random ashlar, very slightly oval in plan, and slightly flared at the top. The door and window openings have massive sills and lintels, and the latter have wide stone surrounds. A low stone annex at one side housed a gasoline engine, to power the pump.

The barn is a striking, three-story structure, erected on a bed of natural limestone, 50' wide, 120' long, with 30' walls. The hipped roof is 40' at the peak. It is suggestively medieval, with wide, round-arched entrances at each end, and five tapered buttresses on each side, the end buttresses being integral parts of the end walls. Each side bay contains a door flanked by narrow window openings. The east end has three floors of windows (some with glass, some louvred). The interior roof framing is wood, and the loft is supported by massive wood piers.

See continuation sheet

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John A. Green Estate, Stone City, Jones County, Iowa

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The "Champion Quarrie's" (sic) depot and the remains of two other structures (office and blacksmith shop) associated with Green's quarrying business are located to the north and east of the barn. The depot is a small, one-story rectangular structure, with a slightly sloping flat roof, constructed of rock-faced random ashlar. The other two structures are also of stone, but only the walls remain.

PERIOD

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	\GRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	XARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	X ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
<u>X</u> 1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
_X1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1880's-1920; 1932, 1933

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

John A. Green

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Green Estate at Stone City is significant in terms of architecture and art.

Both individually and together, the various buildings are very fine examples of high-quality stone masonry. In each are found features which, together, represent a broad spectrum of applications and uses. Rubble, rock-faced and dressed stone are found, as well as the unusual use of flat slabs with projecting points. Application runs from the strictly functional of foundations and walls, to well-shaped voussoirs and the fine detail of window ornament, cornice work, and columns on the main house.

During the summers of 1932 and 1933, John Green's estate (then as now owned by the Nissen family of Cedar Rapids) was the site of an art colony, established by artist Grant Wood. Wood and several colleagues leased 10 acres (which included the mansion and most of the outbuildings) for a 6-week summer course (with credit through Coe College in Cedar Rapids) which included drawing painting, lithography, and sculpture. Students and faculty (among the latter were Wood, Marvin Cone, Adrian Dornbush, Arnold Pyle, and Florence Sprague) lived in the mansion, or camped out in ice wagons brought to Stone City and gaily painted by the artists. Wood himself remodelled the old ice house as a studio, and Dornbush created a small apartment in the water tower loft. Among the many visitors who came for the Sunday "openhouses" was John Steuart Curry, who, like Grant Wood, included farms among his art subjects. No particular school of art was promulgated at the Stone City Art Colony-but it was founded on Grant Wood's philosophy that "art that loses contact with the people is lost." As a principal spokesman for "regionalism", which included both artists and writers during the 1920's and 1930's, Wood was concerned with the trend toward "cultural Nationalism", which in economics and politics, as well as in art and literature, denied the value and vitality of America's geographical, social, and cultural pluralism. His colony at Stone City, though shortlived, was an attempt to establish, within a special setting and among like-minded people, the psychological climate which would bring appreciation to both artists and vistors of the value of working with "the things they knew best": in this case, the land and people of the midwest.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

9 MAJOR BIB	LIOGRAPHI	ICAL REFE	RENCES		
rown, Hazel E.	Grant Wood	and Marvin	Cone. Ames:	Iowa State U	niversity Pre
arwood, Darrell ermann, Patrici published Mas reen, John A. "	a B. Stone ter's Thesi	Architectures, Universionent of Sto	e of Stone (ty of Iowa,	City and Waub 1966. etter to Dr.	eck, Iowa. Un
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STATE r		CODE	COUNTY		CODE
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Division of STREET & NUMBER	of Historic P	reservation,	Iowa	TELEPHONE	
26 East M	Market Street				
city or town Iowa City	7			STATE Iowa 52240	
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Due to financial difficulties, and to Grant Wood's increasing preoccupation with his teaching position at the University of Iowa and
his work with the Public Works of Art Project, the Stone Ctiy art
colony did not open after the first two, highly successful, summers.
Green's mansion, however, sheltered the arts in subsequent years, as
a summer home for Paul Engle, novelist, poet, teacher, and founder of
the International Writers' Workshop at the University of Iowa. In
1963, sparks from one of the mansion's seven fireplaces set a fire
which gutted the house. Until 1976, the Green Mansion was one of
Iowa's most picturesque ruins. During the past year, work has begun
on restoration and rebuilding of the mansion and outbuildings, with
the intent of creating both living space and a setting for education,
the arts and culture.

John A. Green (1844-1920) was one of three men whose massive quarrying operations along the Wapsipinicon River created Stone City and supplied much of the midwest with building stone for more than thirty years. Green, born in Ireland, came to the US in 1852. From 1860-70, he worked in Boston, Joliet, Ill., and Wyoming as a stonecutter and letterer for monument works, the Rock Island arsenal, and the Union Pacific Railroad. Green came to Stone City in 1868, and worked in the Dearborn quarries before opening his own quarry (Champion #1) in 1869.

The extension of the Chicago, Northwestern & Pacific Railroad to Stone City in the late 1870's allowed extensive expansion of the quarries. Two quarries had been extablished by 1855, 4, including Green's first during the following decade. In the 1880's, five more were opened, and one more in 1894. Green's own holdings included two "Champion Quarries", one of the Buffalo River, an old state-run quarry on the Wapsipinicon, and quarries in Minnesota and Missouri.

Green appears to have been an innovative as well as a large-scale operator. In 1876 he installed a "rubber" to produce, on-site, polished blocks of stone. He is also believed to have been an early user of hydraulic power for stripping quarries, and of black powder for blasting.

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Green's estate, with its monumental structures, was both the typical display of the Gilded Age self-made man, and an excellent advertisement for his business. However, he was to enjoy prosperity, and his fine house, for only about 20 years. About 1900, the growing national preference of builders for concrete and comment eclipsed the limestone industry at Stone City: the quarries, including Green's closed, and he was forced to sell his estate and extensive agricultural lands.

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Verbal Boundary Description (supercedes description on 10-300):

NE4SW4 except commencing at a point 140' south and 30' west of the center of Section 6; thence south 70'; thence west 135'; thence north 70'; thence east 135' to point of beginning; the SW4SW4; that part of the NW4SW4 lying south and east of the railroad right-of-way across said 40 acre tract; that part of Lot 5 lying south and east of the railroad right-of-way across said lot, excepting from the above Lots 1 and 2 of Power Place as shown by plat of survey of record in Irregular Plat Book One, p. 82, described as follows: Commencing 38' north of the center of Section 6; thence west 400'; thence south 150'; thence west 250'; thence north 333'; thence east 650'; thence south 183' to point of beginning; except SW4SW4 and that part of the NW4SW4 lying south and east of the right-of-way of the railroad; all of said premeses being in Section 6, T84N R4W of the 5th P.M. subject to public highway.

Acreage: approx. 35.88 acres





