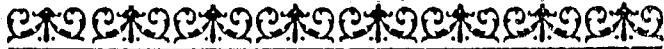




NEWS 'N' NOTES

JONES COUNTY GEN. SOC.
P.O. BOX 174 ANAMOSA, IA 52205 July-August 2000



Woman's Missionary Society

Presbyterian Church

Wyoming, Iowa

1930-1931

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Program Committee

Mrs. Alex Adams Mrs. C. E. Wherry

PROGRAM

April 2, 1930

Hostess Miss Lyda Wherry
Topic Negro in America
Committee—
Mrs. C. E. Wherry, Mrs. Alex Adams

May 7

Hostess Mrs. Robt. Alden
Topic Latin America
Committee—
Mrs. A. G. Alden, Mrs. Tom Broderson

June 4

Hostess Mrs. Roy Bender
Topic West Indies
Committee—
Mrs. J. S. Parr, Mrs. H. H. Brooks

July 2

Hostess Mrs. Janet Robertson
Topic Review of the Year
Committee—
Mrs. R. H. White, Mrs. H. H. Roberts



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page*

STONE CITY

This the story of the most accurately named town in America, Stone City. It was stone that lured settlers to Stone City, stone which brought them wealth and stone which, because of their dependence on it, later brought them poverty. It is also the story of Stone City's founder, John A. Green.

John Aloysius Green was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, on Dec. 10, 1844. He came to America with his parents in 1852, and attended school in Boston. He worked as a stone cutter in Joliet, Ill., in 1867, and went to Wyoming and out stone for Union Pacific bridges. On March 17, 1868, he came to Jones County, Iowa, and found the land a "vast wilderness" of heavy timber, but yielding to the woodman's saw. Much wood was being cut for railroad ties, and for fuel as there is no coal in this part of Iowa.

In 1875, he married Ellen Kane of Joliet, Ill., and took her to Stone City. Green was employed for several months in the limestone quarry of Henry Dearborn. In 1869 he opened Champion Quarry #1, located at the center of the Stratified Stone Basin, on the Wapsipinicon River. The limestone proved exceedingly good, and Green wrote to Dr. S. O. Matson at Viola, Iowa, that "Stone City" has water power sites and is destined to be a large city in the near future in connection with the vast quarry business, a manufacturing city of magnificent proportions, it being well suited for that purpose.

Before Green had come to Stone City, a Mr. Haggard had opened a small quarry on the top of the hill on the west end of the Stratified Stone Basin about 1852. The stone was hauled by wagon to Mt. Vernon, Iowa, and used for the construction of buildings at Cornell College, all of which are in perfect condition today. "This speaks well for Stone City stone as stone was then in abundance at the foot of Mt. Vernon hills" The quarrying business grew when stone could be shipped by railroad. The first extensive use of the stone had been made by the United States Army in constructing military roads while Iowa was still a territory. Some of the old bridge piers built under the direction of Military engineers are still standing.

After the first use of the railroad for shipping, in 1859, Stone City stone, instead of supplying only a very restricted local trade, was reaching a wide market in eight states, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska and Missouri. But the Stone City quarries gave no indication of their true possibilities until Green came. He was the first in the United States to employ hydraulic power for stripping quarries and was also the first "to load large holes with with several hundred pounds of black powder, to shake the hills and loosen thousands of ~~thousands~~ tons of stone at one blast." "The hydraulic process first used at Champion Quarry has lowered the price of removing a given number of cubic yards of earth to 1/5 of what it was by former methods. Hydraulic stripping has been adopted by all large quarries." Green also brought in "the equipment of quarries including a steam plant used as a pumping station to supply water under pressure for the hydraulic apparatus, derricks, horse power hoists, and circular rubbing beds for dressing stone. His Champion Quarry #1 furnished crushed stone, riprap, rubble, bridge stone, flagging, and all grades of dimension stone. It employed 400-460 laborers and machinists, and stone cutters.

With his newly-made fortune, the once poor Irish marble cutter built a fabulous stone mansion on the highest hill overlooking the town. It's full-length windows with ^{hand} made wooden shutters inside, seven marble fireplaces, each carved from marble from different regions in Italy, ornately decorated ceilings, running water, copper-lined bathtubs, and steam heat with warming oven inside the dining room radiators made the mansion the talk of the countryside. Orange trees grew in the glass walled conservatory; deer, alligators and many strange tropical pets were kept on the 1000-acre estate. To supply running water, a big underground stone reservoir was built, with a stone tower above the ground, a wooden tank above that, topped by a windmill whose main spar was a 60-foot Douglas fir tree brought from the west coast.

Ellen and John Green had 10 children - Mary, Anna, Joseph, Ellen and James (twins) Leo, Rose Agnes, Robert and Josephine. The Green's were noted for their hospitality and soon the mansion could not accommodate the large family and their guests.

In the year of the Columbian World's Fair, 1893, during the depression, Green had a three story stone opera house and hotel built. Columbia Hall, as he called it, was constructed of a half million tons of stone and was built, both to give his quarry work and to house the overflow of guests. Green hired the Cox brothers of New Orleans to sit on top of the Dearborn Quarry and paint all they could see of Stone City; the painting they made was used as the stage curtain in Columbia Hall. He brought in New York musical troupe for the grand opening and later many famous entertainers, including Jenny Lind and General Tom Thumb, appeared on it's stage. Columbia Hall also included a bank, business offices, and (at opposite ends of the building) a church and saloon. Many other buildings were added to the village, the store, school, mill, many private homes, and a permanent church—all made of limestone, of course.

The stone found at Stone City is a delimitate limestone; that is stone in which there is an abundance of magnesium. This stone, similar to that found in the part of the Italian Alps known as the Domanites, is unlike most limestone in that it is very hard and contains no fossils. Because the stone is evenly bedded it comes out in blocks, and is easily worked and hardens to a very durable quality.

John Green was not the only man attracted to the high stone bluffs overlooking the Wapsipinicon River; Henry Dearborn and James Lister also had dreams of turning Stone City into a large quarrying and Manufacturing Center.

Dearborn was born in Grafton, New Hampshire and came to Jones County in 1858. He opened a quarry on the North bank of the river, this is now the Weber Quarry, and shipped 27,432 cars of stone. In 1873, when Green officially named the town Stone City, a post office was opened, with Dearborn as the first postmaster. He also was the proprietor of the general store in Stone City.

James Lister grew up in Scotland and was a practicing architect. He came to Jones County in 1866 and was appointed foreman in charge of building the State penitentiary at Anamosa, three miles away. He served as a member of the school board for two terms, and built several large stone farm houses, now occupied

by his sons.

Thus it is to be seen that these three ~~men~~ men from Ireland, Yankeeeland and Scotland, respectively, consciously or unconsciously, forced a little democratic community of original opportunity where their thorough knowledge and appreciation of natural resources, their keen vision and sense of values of the riches at their feet, together with their ingeniousness and skills of hand, helped them to work mightily and accomplish greatly to the benefit of themselves and their fellowmen.

Crouse, Shaw and Weaver opened a quarry adjacent to the first quarry in 1866 and shipped 4000 cars of Stone City stone before selling the quarry to the State of Iowa in 1872. The quarry was worked by convicts from the penitentiary at Anamosa the state shipped the stone for its own and the public's use for two years. Then the legislature passed a resolution preventing the state from entering the market against free labor.

In 1853 Dawson & Hess opened the quarry known as Gold Hill. In 1883 they sold to F.S. Brown & Co. who from this quarry and the adjacent Mammoth Quarry shipped 11,983 cars. The State of Iowa abandoned its quarry and the Wapsipinicon River and purchased one on the Buffalo River at Anamosa from which it erected its own buildings and supplied state institutions. In one year the State quarry shipped 15,000 cars. Crouse, Shaw & Weaver bought the Crow Creek Quarry and shipped 4000 cars until it was abandoned in 1877, named it Johnellen, and wrote "It bids fair to turn out millions of carloads, it being the highest face in stratification and embraces several hundred acres. Green also opened quarries in Wagonja, Minn., and Shuston, Mo., at this time. He owned a mason's material and supply yard at Cedar Rapids, known as the Iowa Stone Co., and a sand pump on the Cedar River. In the business of ^{dredging} ~~dredging~~ sand for building purposes, an industry which has reached enormous proportions, he was a pioneer.

Green's dream of seeing Stone City as a well-known and wealthy quarrying City had come true. In 1895 the population was 600, mainly quarry workers and their families. Green wrote that "all the quarries have been opened for railroad transpotrtations. The total number of carloads shipped out is 156,229; at an average evaluation of \$20.00 per car, this amounts to \$3,124,580.00

In 1896 he wrote the the Stone City "draws more money from other states than any town in Iowa." Describing the stone, Green said; "It is in the finest of buildings in Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, namely; The Boston Block, Washborn Building, Sidel Building, Congregational Church, and Great Arch Double Track Viaduct in Minneapolis; in Iowa it has been used for the Arsenal, Guard House, and Barracks at Rock Island, Blind Asylum at Vinton, the Sabula Keithsburg and Fort Madison railroad bridges, and the Lyons, Clinton and Muscatine highway bridges, and the insane asylum at Norfolk, Nebraska. The Iowa Hospital for insane at Independence is built of this stone, and the columns under the Rotunda in the State Capital where strength is required".

Always a Democrat, Green next entered politics. His first office was that of township trustee in 1873. When the 24th General Assembly convened at Des Moines on January 11, 1892, Green was the Senator representing Jones County and Cedar County, and also at the 25th assembly in 1894. In 1904 he was the unsuccessful candidate for Congress in the 5th District

In his History of Jones County, Corbit describes Stone City at its peak "A prosperous community which has added great wealth to the state and Jones county, built on the business inaugurated by Green. He bestowed its name upon the place that will stand as a monument to his foresight and industry."

But in 1900, the "prosperous community" met a sudden death when Portland cement was introduced. The quarries were all closed and for twenty years Stone City was practically deserted. Green turned to stock farming and raising sheep, goats, horses and cattle. Green had always been a generous supporter of church and hospital work; now was forced to sell his estate. A Cedar Rapids business man, Frank C. Nissen, bought the 200 acres which included the Green mansion, Columbia Hall, the huge three story stock barn and other buildings. The mansion and grounds were used by Campfire girls and Boy Scouts for several years.

Grant Wood used the mansion as headquarters for his art colony in 1932. The artists lived in painted ice wagons on the lawns and sketched the surrounding countryside. The little valley was made famous by Grant Woods painting "Stone City" in 1930

Today (1968) Stone City is a typical, nearly-deserted ghost town of the 46 people who live there now, a few commute to Cedar Rapids or Anamosa, and the rest live on old age pensions. Columbia Hall was sold to the J.F. Hasbel Co. of Cedar Rapids and torn down for the stone in it. Today an R.E.A. booster stands where Jenny Lind once sang.

Report of Bowen Prairie School.

As shown from the semi-monthly examination and daily department:

	*	†
Arneset, T.		100
Carter, R.	88 2	99 9
Huntton, W. J.	97 5	99 9
Hickman, C.	98 7	99 9
Cook, L.		100
Huntton, E.	94 7	99 9
Huntton, M.	A	A
Hickman, J.	95 2	99 6
Hickman, M.		100
Palmer, M.	98 4	99 9
Palmer, A.	93 2	99 8
Sullivan, A.	87 7	100
Sullivan, W.	80	100
Sullivan, G.		100
Buol, S.	A	A
Moore, J.	77 8	93 7
Palmer, C.	91 2	99 9
Palmer, W.		100
Sullivan, E.	73 7	100
Sullivan, B.		100
Wallie, M.	A	A

* Average standing } DENNIS SULLIVAN.
† Department. } Teacher.

Cascade Pioneer
Jan 28, 1881

PERSONAL NOTES FROM MORLEY.

Dancing Party at Samuel Weaver's Spring Baths.

MORLEY, March 7.—B. L. Stingley and G. O. Lindly made a business trip to (il)l Friday.

Otis McMurrin is doing a good lively business these days.

Wm. Hollingsworth and wife called on friends at Fairview Sunday.

Mrs. John Wursbacher is slowly improving in health.

Peter Pavin is very ill with dropsy. Mrs. J. R. Pease is reported much better.

Elmer Wells and wife were calling on friends in Morley Sunday.

3 April 1904

Anamosa Curcha

Shanon's catarrh remedy. A marvellous cure for catarrh, diphtheria, canker mouth, and headache. With each bottle there is a nasal injector for the more successful treatment of the complaint, without extra charge. Price 50 cts. 8-cm Sold by Livermore & Co

N. J. LEYTEM, Auctioneer, will cry sales on short notice and at reasonable rates

Why Spend Your Money

for ready-made clothing when you can go to Martin Gollobitz and get genuine French Cassimere, Broadcloth, Doeskin, Beaver and Superb Twists, for less money than you will pay at the clothing stores. I will guarantee to secure better goods, better fits, for less money than any clothing house in town. Come and see me. I have also a fine assortment of neckties and notions all cheap for cash. 24-1f M. GOLLOBITZ.

F.S. BANGHART will sell his entire stock of Clothing and Furniture Goods at greatly reduced figures, for the next 60 days for Cash! in order to make room for a large stock of Spring and Summer CLOTHING!

J. J. Streusser, the Artist

is prepared to make all kinds of pictures in the best-class manner, and at reasonable rates. He will make 4 tin types, 1/2 size, for 50c. Life-sized pictures made on short notices. All his photographs are nicely retouched. He wishes to say that "standing pictures are no old-fashioned" but are of the latest, and has the only gallery in town in which they are made. All work warranted to give satisfaction. He has a good assortment of picture frames, which will be sold at a reasonable low price. 24 6.

Cascade Pioneer
Jan 28 1881

Anamosa Curcha

Style Show Program.

Charles Hutton Died Monday

**He Had Been A Patient At
Oakdale Sanitarium For
Past Three Years.**

(By Mrs. T. J. Lane)

Charles Hutton, 49, passed away Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock at the Oakdale sanitarium. He had been in failing health for the past three years and had lived his entire life in Cascade with the exception of the four years that he had spent working in the Monticello creamery. He resigned on account of a tubercular affliction. His body was taken to the home of his son Howard in East Cascade, Monday evening.

Mr. Hutton was the son of Thomas and Ellen Hutton. He was born at Cascade, April 9, 1884. He was married to Nellie F. Hunter of Cascade, April 25, 1906, at the Methodist church in Cascade. Six children were born to this union. Two sons, Howard of Cascade and Oliver of Monticello, and three daughters, Mrs. D. Lindemeir (Viola) of Maquoketa, Grace of Monticello, and Iva of Cascade, survive. One son, Wesley, died June 18, 1928. Mrs. Hutton died November 25, 1930.

Besides his children, Mr. Hutton is survived by his father, and two sisters, Mrs. Ida Tobin of Cascade, and Mrs. R. W. Baker of Prairieburg. Another brother, Joseph, preceded him in death.

Funeral services were held at 2 o'clock Wednesday, from the Community church in Cascade, with the Rev. Charles Rabenberg in charge of the services. Burial was made in the Cascade protestant cemetery.

Minuet, danced by Ruth Lambert and Ellen Yossi Elkhorn.

Dresses of long ago, (Mrs. Hodgson playing).

Mrs. Farwell's dress (Mrs. Templeton's grandmother) 1848.

Mrs. Proctor's dress (Mrs. Wilkens' mother) 1862.

Mrs. Carpenter's dress (Mrs. Coughlin's mother) 1867.

Children's dresses loaned by Mrs. Wilkens, 1867.

Mrs. George's dress (Mrs. Fraser's mother) 1876

Mrs. J. W. Daxsee's dress (C. A. Daxsee's mother) 1880.

Mrs. Noble's dress, 1881.

Mrs. Eden's dress (Mrs. Balster's mother) 1887.

Mrs. George's party dress (Mrs. Fraser's mother) 1888.

Mrs. Joseph Meyer's dress, 1892

Mrs. George Wilkens' dress, 1894.

Mrs. L. Cooper's dress, 1895

Mrs. Eby's dress, 1897.

Mrs. Iverson's dress, 1898.

Mrs. Balster's dress, 1899.

Vocal solo, Earl Holtz.

Dresses Since 1900.

Mrs. Van Buren, 1908.

Mrs. McNeill, 1909.

Mrs. Merle Cass, 1909.

Mrs. Perrine, 1912.

Mrs. C. G. Thomas, 1916.

Mrs. C. A. McLaughlin, 1916.

Mrs. Russell Phillips, 1922.

Mrs. A. B. Grimes, 1923.

Mrs. Glen Stevenson, 1932.

Vocal solo, Mary Elaine Burrichter.
Virginia reel—Ada Egger, Clark Matthiessen, Katherine Ferring, Bob Phelps, Shirley Hoag, Bob Spooner, Virginia Meier, Tom Eden, Georgia Mae Orcutt, Clarence Seedorf, Jean Anne Liddy, Elmer Starks.

Trombone solo, Gerald Schoon.

Song—Rebecca Grimes, Elizabeth Lee Byerly, Jack Stuhler, Bobby Husman.

Children's styles, by Stuhler's, Schultz and Ricklefs. Stringed sextet playing).

Solo, Beth Wallis.

House dresses and sport clothes. Courtesy Ricklefs Dry Goods Store, Beery's Dry Goods Store, Schuultz Bros. Co.

Millinery. Courtesy Devlin Millinery, and Lanigan Millinery.

Flute solo, Roy Ricklefs.

Hair coiffure—Mrs. Stewart, Anna Valanta, Mrs. Bond, Clara Zimmerman, Velma Schneider.

Finale.

Exciting News
It's Here !!

Kohl (Cole) Family

Learn about our families history

A new book "Kohl (Cole) Family History" written by Sue (Kohl) Soulliard is now available. This book is based on the decedents of George Kohl, the German imigrant who settled in Cumru township, Berks Co. Pa. in the 1700's. Many of these families remained in Pennsylvania, while others moved west into Iowa, Illinois, Kansas and other mid west states.

This 288 page hardbound book, based on the early Kohl (Cole) families, includes stories, maps, tavern petitions, taufscheins, genealogies and over 100 photographs. Rare photographs include: Simon Kohl born 1792, David Kohl born 1787, Joseph V.W. Kohl born 1811, Heinrich B. Kohl born 1815, Richard Kohl born 1823, David Kohl Jr. b. 1815, Amos Kohl b. 1831 George W. Kohl b. 1813, Susanna Kohl Zimmerman b. 1818, Simon D. Kohl b. 1827, Solomon Kohl b. 1825, William Kohl b. 1816, Solomon Cole b. 1855. Others include: Harry Benjamin Cole, Nelson Kohl, Thomas Kohl, Urias Kohl, Jacob Kohl, John Kohl and many many others.

A section on "Related Families" include: Sheeler, Roth, Soulliard, Messners, and other families. There are also pages for you to continue your own family. The every-name index includes such names as Fitterling, Griffith, Hoffert, and Moore.

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Send Check or Money Order to: Sue (Kohl) Soulliard, Attn: Research Desk, P.O. Box 148, Narvon, Pa. 17555

August 6

Hostess ----- Mrs. R. H. White
Topic ----- The Oriental in America
Committee-----

Mrs. A. W. Peck, Mrs. Henry Griswold
Special Summer Offering. Picnic Supper

September 3

Hostess ----- Mrs. H. H. Brooks
Topic ----- Outlook for the Year
Committee-----

Mrs. Ed Hernon, Mrs. Robertson

October 1

Hostess ----- Mrs. Henry Griswold
Topic ----- Alaska
Committee----- Mrs. Boquest, Mrs. Beckwith

November 5

Hostess ----- Mrs. C. E. Wherry
Topic ----- Siam
Committee----- Mrs. Stoffle, Mrs. Roberts

December 3

Hostess ----- Mrs. Stephensen
Topic ----- Mormon Fields
Committee----- Mrs. Broderson, Mrs. Parr

January 7, 1931

Hostess ----- Mrs. W. J. Beckwith
Topic ----- China
Committee-----

Mrs. Stephensen, Mrs. Harrington
Election of Officers.

February 4

Praise Service at Memorial Hall
Leader ----- Miss Lyda Wherry
Topic ----- Indians
Committee-----

Mrs. Bender, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Boquest,
Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. Robt. Alden.

March 4

Hostess ----- Mrs. Jas. Inglis
Topic ----- Japan
Committee----- Mrs. A. G. Alden, Mrs. Hernon

Dedicated to our departed sisters

Mrs. Campbell

Mrs. Nicholas

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

NON-PROFIT
ORGANIZATION

