

# THE UBIQUITOUS HOADLEYS

## A LEGACY IN LIMESTONE



BY

CLAY W. STUCKEY

# **The Ubiquitous Hoadleys**

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## **Introduction**

The casual reader of Indiana Limestone history can be forgiven for becoming confused by the Hoadley family and its role in the growth of the industry. After encountering the J. Hoadley and Sons Stone Company, the Hoadley Stone Company, the B. G. Hoadley Quarries Company, The Hoadley Brothers, Inc., and the Sare-Hoadley Stone Company, he might exclaim in bewilderment, “How many Hoadleys were there?” Recently I wrote, “Sometimes it seems that behind every grout pile there lurks a Hoadley.”<sup>1</sup> Many years earlier I wrote in reference to the first Hoadley who worked in limestone, that “Mr. Hoadley’s influence on the stone business was more from the children he begat than from the company he began.”<sup>2</sup> It is that Hoadley and his descendents who were involved in limestone quarrying and milling that is the subject of this paper. It will not rise to the level of either biography or genealogy but is intended as a score-card for those who want to keep straight the important contributions that this family made to the growth of the limestone industry here in Indiana. Generally the daughters and wives will not be mentioned unless they married stone men, and only Hoadleys who were directly involved in the stone business will be discussed. My apologies to the distaff side.

## **Beginnings**

John Hoadley was born in England in 1828.<sup>3</sup> He was the son of William Hoadley (1786-1848) and Elizabeth Hopwood (1792-1855) who had one other son, William, Jr. (1825-1909), and three daughters about whom no more will be said. The family made two trips to the United States. The first was in 1842 but they returned to England in 1846. During this first stay John and his brother William were “apprenticed to a machine shop owner...” which continued their training in machine work that had begun in England. When the family returned to England, they started a factory in Leeds to machine make buckets. They had learned that process in the United States. The business didn’t prosper and the family returned to America in 1848. Their father

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<sup>1</sup> Clay W. Stuckey, “John Matthews and Sons: Pioneer Stonemen” (unpublished manuscript, 2013), p. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Clay W. Stuckey, “Origins of the Indiana Limestone Company” (unpublished manuscript, 1990), p. 39. Hereafter this work will be referenced as “Stuckey: “Origins.”

<sup>3</sup> David Hoadley, “Hoadley History: England to Stinesville & Gosport, 1842-1916” (Unpublished manuscript, undated), available at the Monroe County History Center, Bloomington, Indiana. Unless otherwise cited, all information about the early years of the family is from this source. It will be often cited hereafter as David Hoadley History. In an Email correspondence with David Hoadley he has corrected the (1788-1856) dates for Elizabeth to those above. Since he made the family tree on which I based the earlier dates, I trust his new findings which he based on the website familysearch.org.

William died in Zanesville, Ohio that same year after contracting ship fever on the journey here. Their mother, Elizabeth, died in New Albany, Indiana, in 1856. The brothers built steam engines while in New Albany and it was there in 1856 that John married Mary Elizabeth York (1838-1891) and in the same year moved to Mt. Tabor in Monroe County, Indiana.

Both John and his brother William were involved in the grist and saw milling business at Mt. Tabor and presumably William ran the business while John served in the Civil War. In 1875 John moved the family to Stinesville, Indiana, and brother William stayed in Mt. Tabor. In 1876 they “divided their property, John taking the saw mill and William keeping the grist mill.” In 1878, William bought the saw mill from John. John bought land in Stinesville and a flour mill which he ran until 1881. At some point William also moved there. Around 1875 John started producing tombstones and monuments and in about 1880 he and his sons expanded the business into cut stone and carvings.<sup>4</sup> William was superintendent of the stone mill until at some time between 1880 and 1887 he moved his family to Gosport, Indiana. There William bought a monument shop and continued in that line. He no longer was involved in any quarry or cut building stone work and therefore drops out of our history.<sup>5</sup>

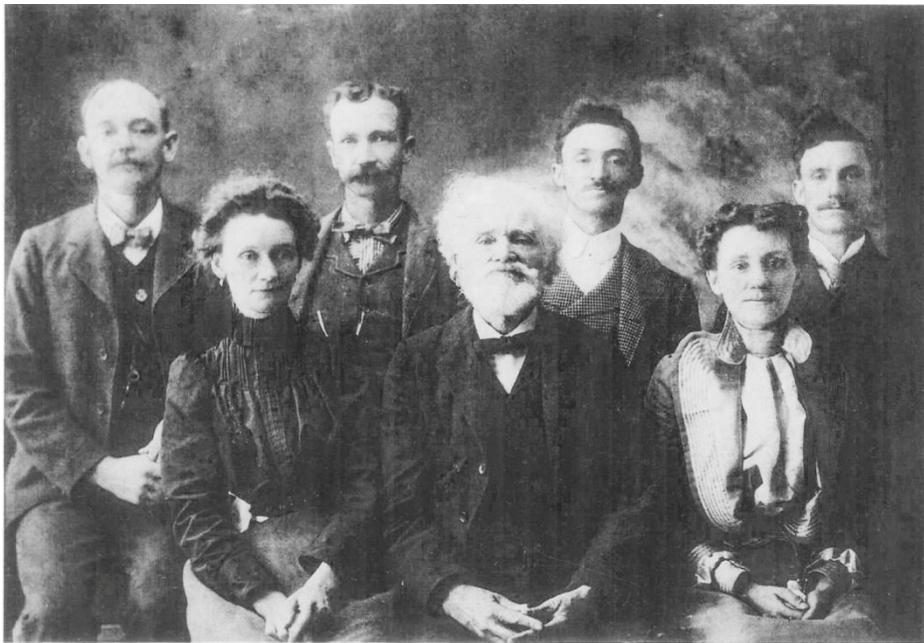
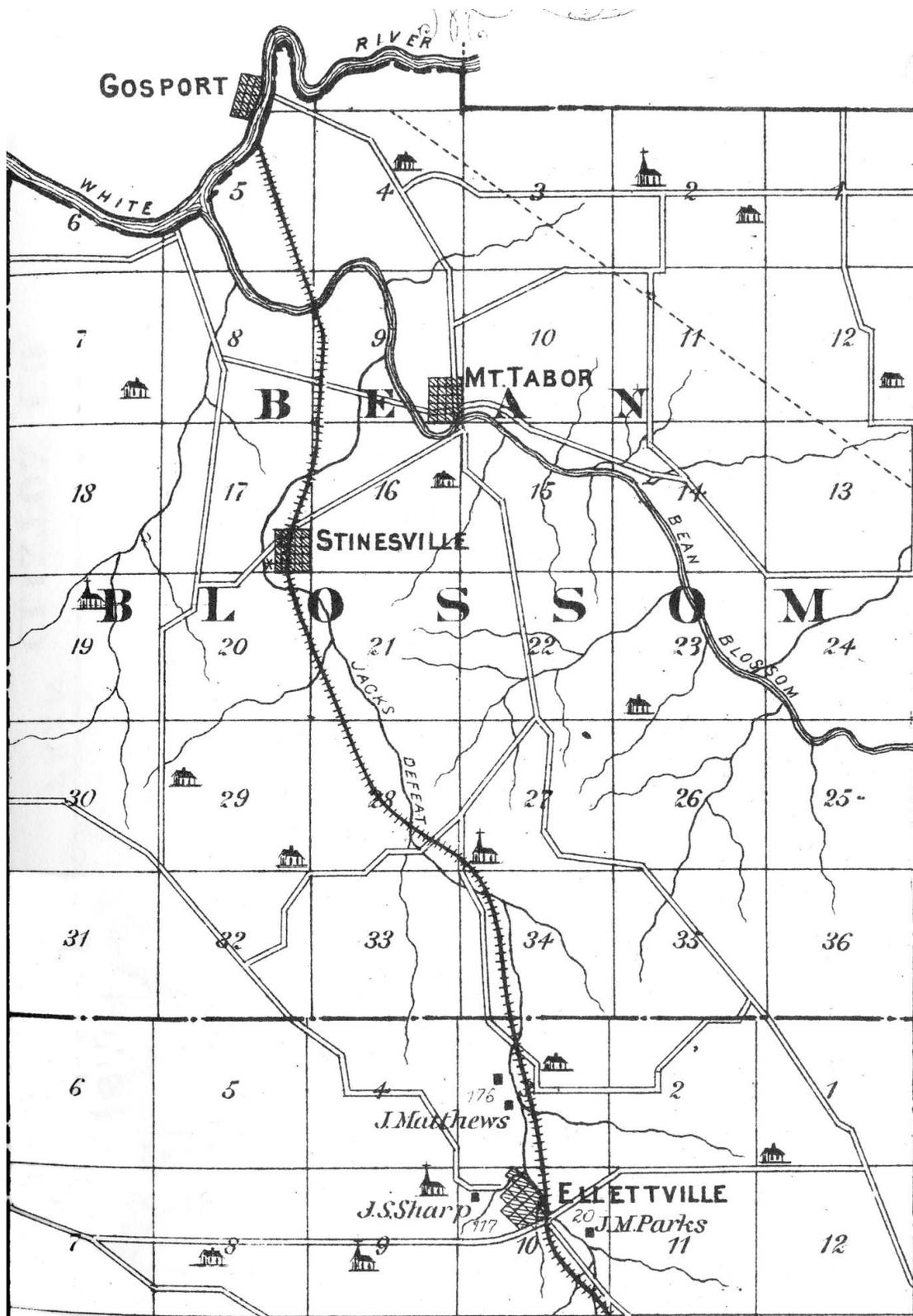


Fig. 1 This picture is from David Hoadley’s “Hoadley History,” Attachment 4.1. From left to right are Albert T, Minnie May, Elmer E., John Hoadley, John W., Jr. Rose Elizabeth, and Bird Grange. Sources vary in using Bird or Bert for the first name of Bert Grange Hoadley. I suggested in an Email contact with David Hoadley that his name was Bert but pronounced “Bird” and for that reason the spelling was often the latter. He agrees. In this work his name will be Bert. His nephew Albert T. Hoadley refers to him as Burt in his history. See note below.

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<sup>4</sup> Alfred T. Hoadley, “History Indiana Limestone” (unpublished manuscript, undated). This very rough manuscript has had a circuitous history having first been given to John Patton with the request that he make it suitable for publishing. Patton found it not suitable and in 1989 it was permanently given to Bill McDonald who was head of the Indiana Limestone Institute with the same request. The same result followed, and Bill gave it to me to use as a reference in my research. It will hereafter be referenced as Alfred T. Hoadley, Manuscript. On page 9 of that work, he writes, “John W. Hoadley, Sr. is said to have opened a quarry in Big Creek in 1876...” on page 3 of *Quarries and Mills*, May, 1930, there is an article “John Hoadley, Sr., Pioneer in Stone Industry.” It states that “In 1875, Mr. Hoadley moved to Stinesville and engaged in the stone business.” The 1880 date for expanding into cut stone and carvings comes from David Hoadley, David Hoadley p. 7.

<sup>5</sup> David Hoadley, “Hoadley History, Part II: The Gosport Hoadleys, p. 1.



Map No.1 This is the northwest corner of Monroe County as shown in the *Maps of Indiana Counties in 1876*, reprinted from *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Indiana*, published by Baskin, Forster & Company, Chicago, 1876. Modern publication is by Indiana Historical Society in 1968.

Starting roughly in 1875 John Hoadley was in the stone business to stay and if there is any single thread running through his progression from the milling of grain and wood to stone, it would be his love of machinery dating back to his apprenticeship in a machine shop. In Stinesville he began what became the J. Hoadley and Sons Cut Stone Works and later the J. Hoadley and Sons Quarries and Mills. Certainly Stinesville was the place to do it. Back in 1827 along the east bank of Jack's Defeat Creek just south of Stinesville, Richard Gilbert opened the first limestone quarry in the district. It was a primitive affair. Stone was blasted out of the high bank above with black powder, and from among chunks of stone tumbling to the creek bank below, suitable pieces were carted off to the mill for squaring up. In those earliest of times the stone was most used for bridge abutments and building foundations. Soon that would change.

The actual site of that first Gilbert quarry was finally located by F. G. Summitt, and the following pictures show some of the drill holes still in the bank high above.

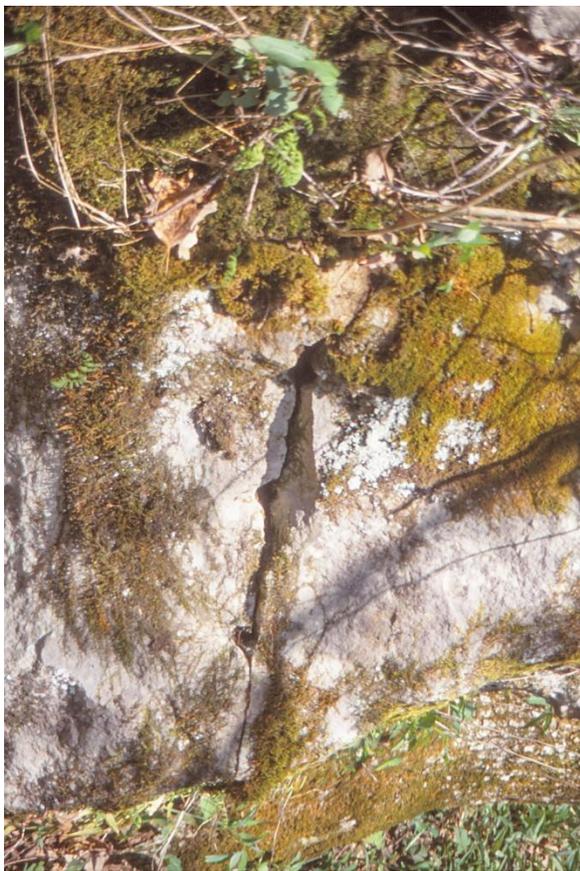
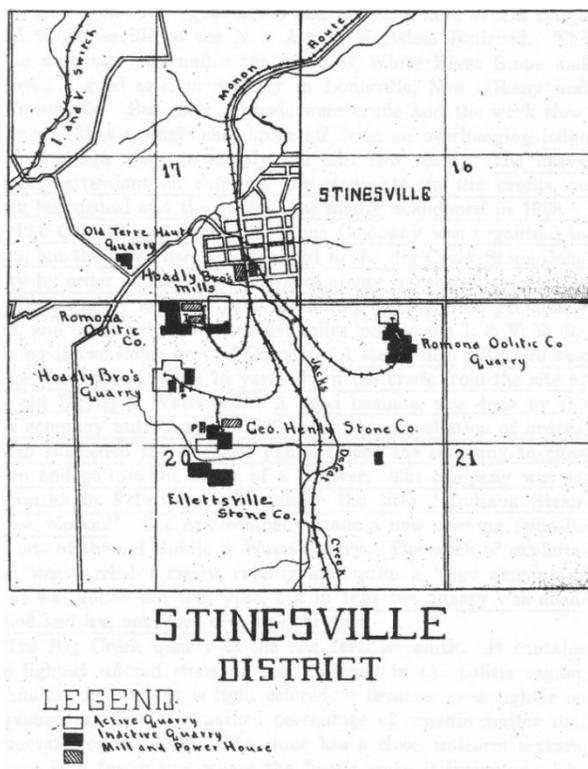


Fig. 2 These pictures were taken by the author in 1989 on the bluff high above the east bank of Jack's Defeat Creek at Stinesville at the site of the first limestone quarry operation in the district. The limestone district in Indiana consists of the counties of Monroe and Lawrence and a small portion of Owen. It was begun by Richard Gilbert in 1827, and the pictures show drill holes either awaiting black powder charges or wedges for splitting. Both were used to loosen the stone from its bed in order for it to tumble down the bluff.

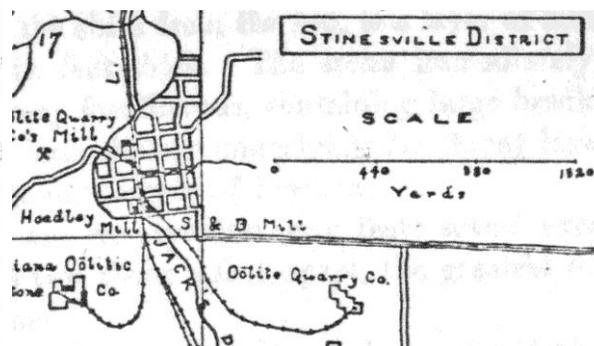


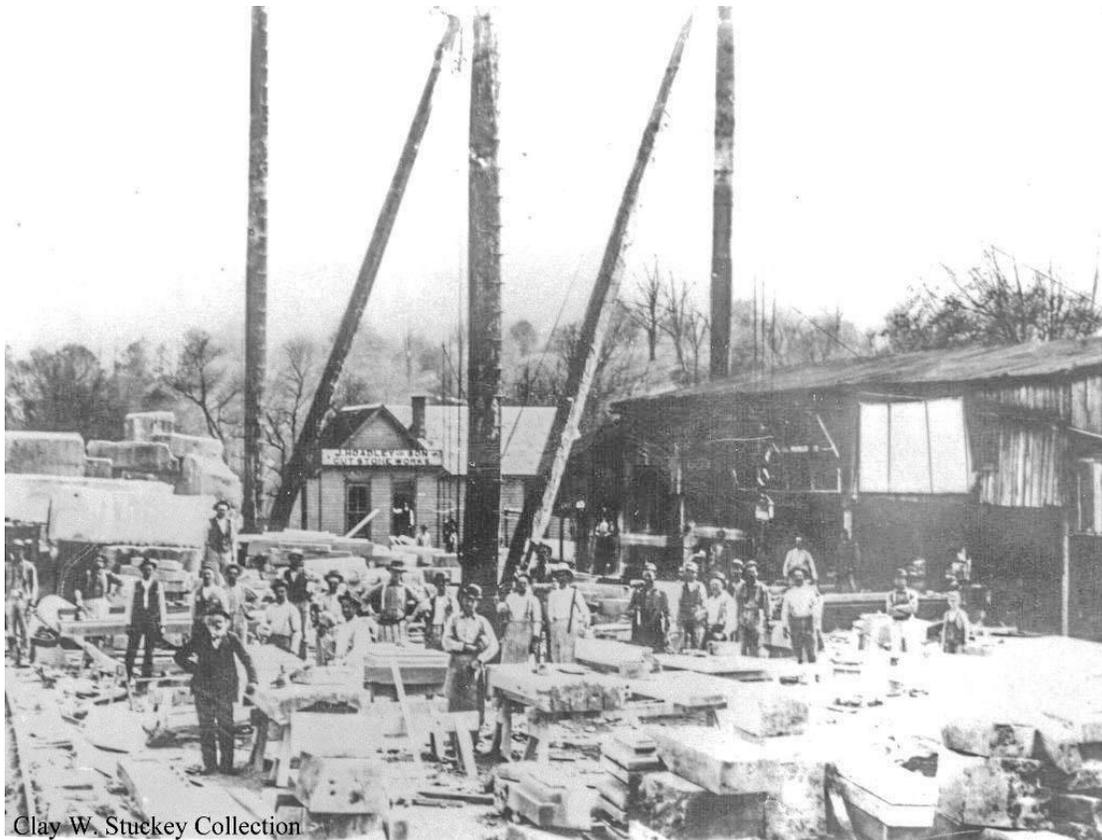
Fig. 3 I obtained this picture from John Patton at the Indiana Geological Survey. My copy was unidentified but in his work on the Hoadleys, David Hoadley identifies it as “Old Hoadley Mill’ photo, estimate 1880 or later.”



Map No.2 This is from page 364 of *Indiana Oolitic Limestone Industry in 1907* by Raymond S. Blatchley. The two mills of the Hoadley company can be seen straddling the railroad running through Stinesville. Note the label “Hoadley Bro’s Mills.”

Map No. 3 The map below is from p. 357, *The Bedford Oolitic Limestone of Indiana* by T. C. Hopkins and C. E. Siebenthal, Indianapolis, 18967, 21<sup>st</sup> Annual Report; of the Department of Geology and Natural Resources, W. S. Blatchley, State Geologist. Interestingly, other than the name on the map, Hoadley is not mentioned in the text.





Clay W. Stuckey Collection

Fig. 4 This undated picture from the Monroe County Museum shows the “J. Hoadley and Sons Cut Stone Works.” This would be one of the mills in Stinesville. John Hoadley is the bearded fellow to the left.

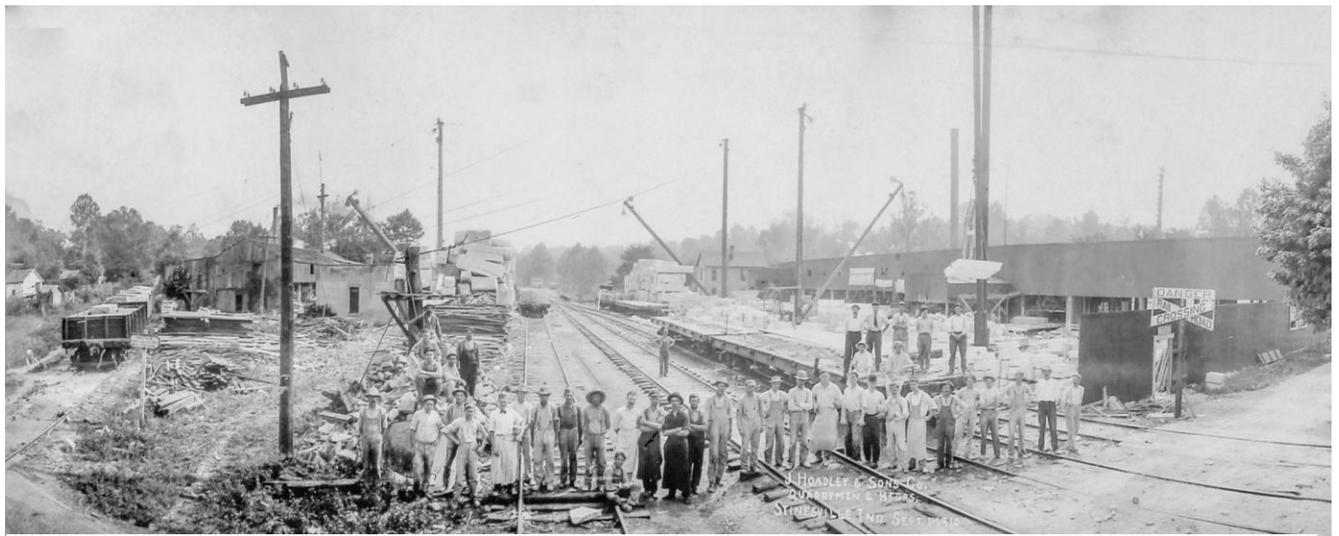


Fig. 5 This picture from Ron Marquardt shows the two mills in Stinesville straddling the railroad tracks. The view is looking south. The Albert T. Hoadley Manuscript on p. 18 describes the mill on the west side as the cut stone and turning mill and on the east side as the gang saw mill.

Fig. 6 This wonderful picture scanned by Ron Marquardt is owned by Mary and Ron Baldwin and measures 12 by 48 inches. The writing on the picture states that it was taken in September, 1910. The following page has the same picture split in half so that it can be seen in greater detail.





Fig. 7 above and Fig. 8 below are sections of the previous picture.



As we can see by the pictures, Hoadley was successful in the stone business and as his mill grew in size, we shouldn't forget that he owned and operated a quarry as well. This was not routine in the limestone business. Some owners were exclusively quarrymen, some operated cut stone mills only. Others, such as Hoadley, did both. David Hoadley (p. 8) describes the two mills as follows: "By 1910, on the south end of town [Stinesville], there was a twelve gang saw mill on the east side of the railroad track ('gang saw...series of stone cutting blades'); and a larger 'cut stone and turning mill' on the west side, where the Hoadley mill 'turned' out columns for buildings. This was a Hoadley specialty and was sometimes done under contract for other stone companies, which were unable to do their own." In fact Hoadley was one of the first men in the district to perform cut stone work. Prior to this, stone men quarried the stone, squared up the blocks and sent them by rail to the construction site, where men cut the stone to fit. His sons had acquired experience as cutters by doing this work on the location where the buildings were being built.

A part of the *Report of State Geologist*, "The Indiana Oolitic Limestone Industry in 1907" by Raymond S. Blatchley reports on pages 371-2 the following:

About a quarter of a mile northwest of the quarry of the George Henly Stone Company and on the same switch, is the Hoadley quarry. It was opened up in April, 1905, and has proven to be an excellent quarry, which, under proper management, has proven profitable. There are about 20 acres of workable stone land, the development of which, however, is handicapped by a heavy stripping. The average dirt stripping is about nine feet, with ten feet of very uneven weathered stone which is a waste. About 15 feet down is a large, irregular crowfoot seam, which ruins the stone for two or three feet in width along it. There are but few vertical seams and these extended only a few feet down in the top stone. So far three ledges have been worked, the first being ten feet, the second 12 feet and the third 10 feet, making 32 feet of good marketable stone of the characteristic Stinesville body, possessing rather close and very evenly distributed grain. The color is very uniform and of a light buff. Three Sullivan channelers are being operated and 35 men find continuous employment. About three cars of rough blocks are sent out each day from the quarry to the Hoadley mill at Stinesville and neighboring mills, when the latter have a certain specified color and quality in their orders for sawed and cut stone.

The Hoadley Company's mills on the southern edge of Stinesville and adjoining the Monon tracks on both Sides, are very well equipped and do an extensive business. The mills in 1896, the date of the last report on oolitic stone, were small and little more than the ordinary stone cutters' yard with but several gang saws. They have since grown to fully equipped mill, suitable for producing all kinds of intricate and fine work, both in sawed or planed and cut stone. The west mill is the larger and more fully equipped, having three gang saws, four lathes of varying sizes, three planers and one header. In addition there is one seven-foot circular diamond saw of the Anderson pattern, cutting about ten inches per minute at high speed. The black diamonds in the saw are changed about once a year at a cost of about \$800. Lathe work is made a specialty, the company claiming to have one of the largest lathes in the stone belt.

The cutters' yard is extensive, having furnished in recent years a good many artistic orders, to which this stone seems eminently adapted. About 55 men are employed at the mills and an average of about five cars, or about 2,000 cubic feet, of cut stone are shipped each week. New York is the chief shipping point.

The last mill, which was several years ago the old S. and B. mill, is equipped with five gang saws, and supplies only sawed stone, shipping about five cars per week. Electric lighting is installed at both mills.

The preceding indicates that while the Hoadley and Sons Company had been in business since the 1870s, it really didn't expand significantly until about the turn of the century. The S. and B. mill mentioned in the quote and listed on Map. 3 presumably is the Stinesville and Bloomington Company. That company sold out to the Stinesville Stone Company in 1895, and at some point its mill on the east side of the tracks in Stinesville was purchased by Hoadley.

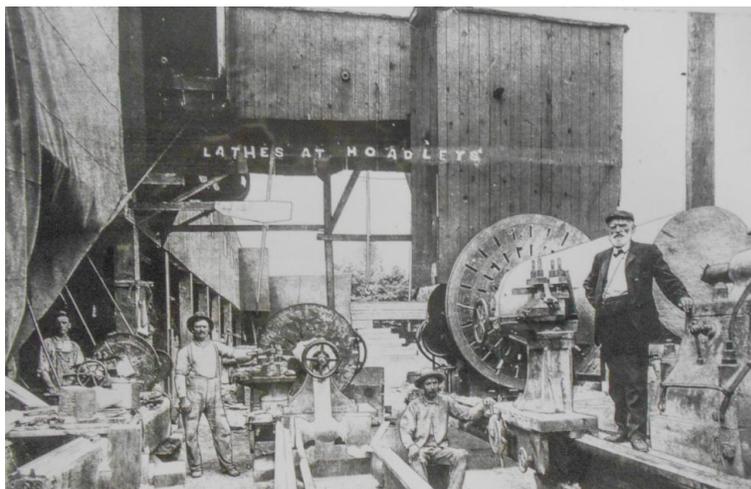
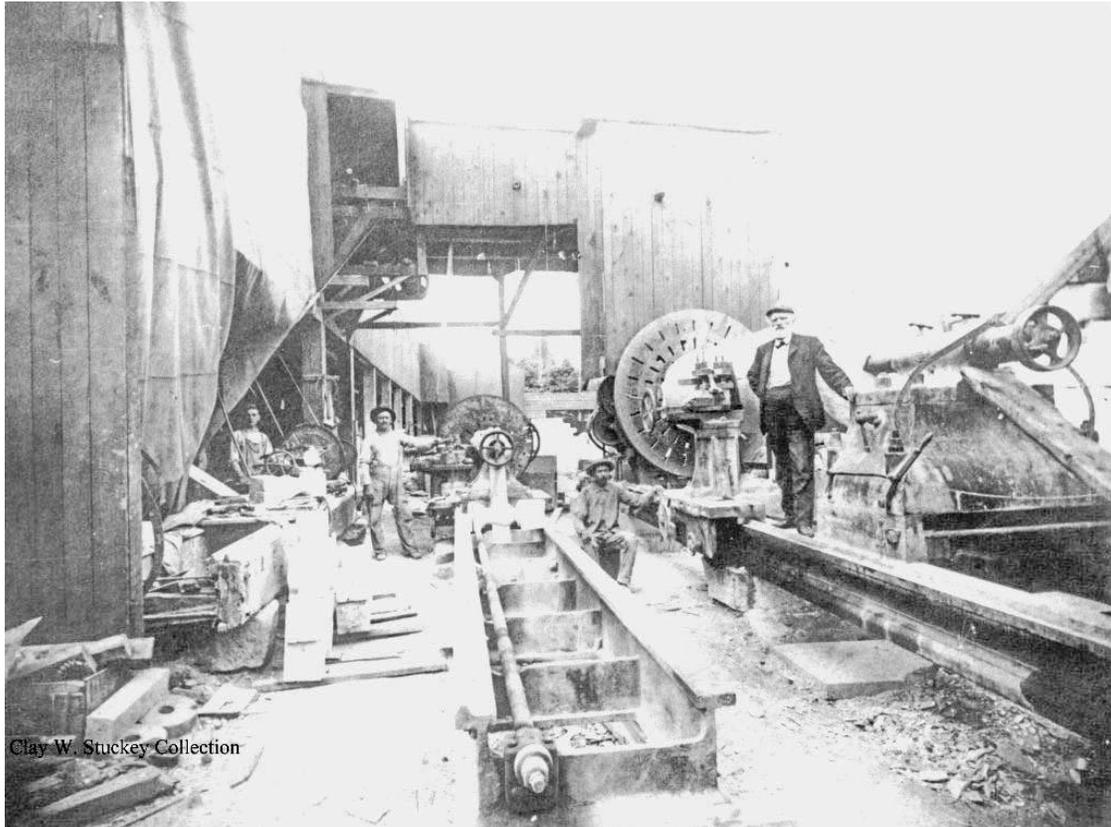


Fig. 9 This picture from the Monroe County Museum, shows John Hoadley standing on one of the lathes. These machines were used for turning columns for buildings and was an area of stonework in which the Hoadley mill specialized.

Fig 10 This is Attachment 25 from David Hoadley's work and is the same picture but shows some things better. Note the stone column on the lathe behind Mr. Hoadley. Fig. 9 shows the rest of the lathe.



Fig. 11 This photo from John Tucker illustrates the before and after condition of a block of stone as it first comes from the quarry and the scabbling mill that removes most bulk stone. The lathe at the mill takes that and turns the column into its final form. This lathe was in the Consolidated Stone Co. Dark Hollow Mill.

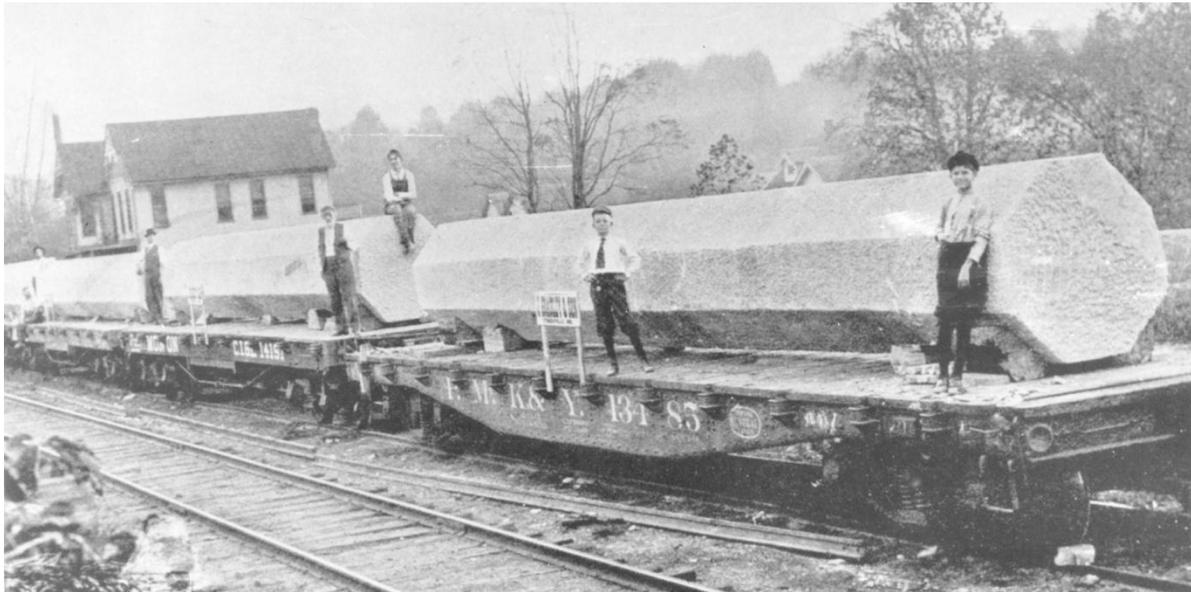


Fig. 12 This picture is from an advertising booklet from the Indiana Limestone Company showing rough blocks that are destined in 1910 or 11 to become columns in the court house in Lebanon, Indiana. These are the rough hewn columns having arrived at Stinesville awaiting their turn to be turned and rounded on the lathes. Since the Hoadley company later became part of Indiana Limestone Co., the picture of the columns became deposited in its archives.

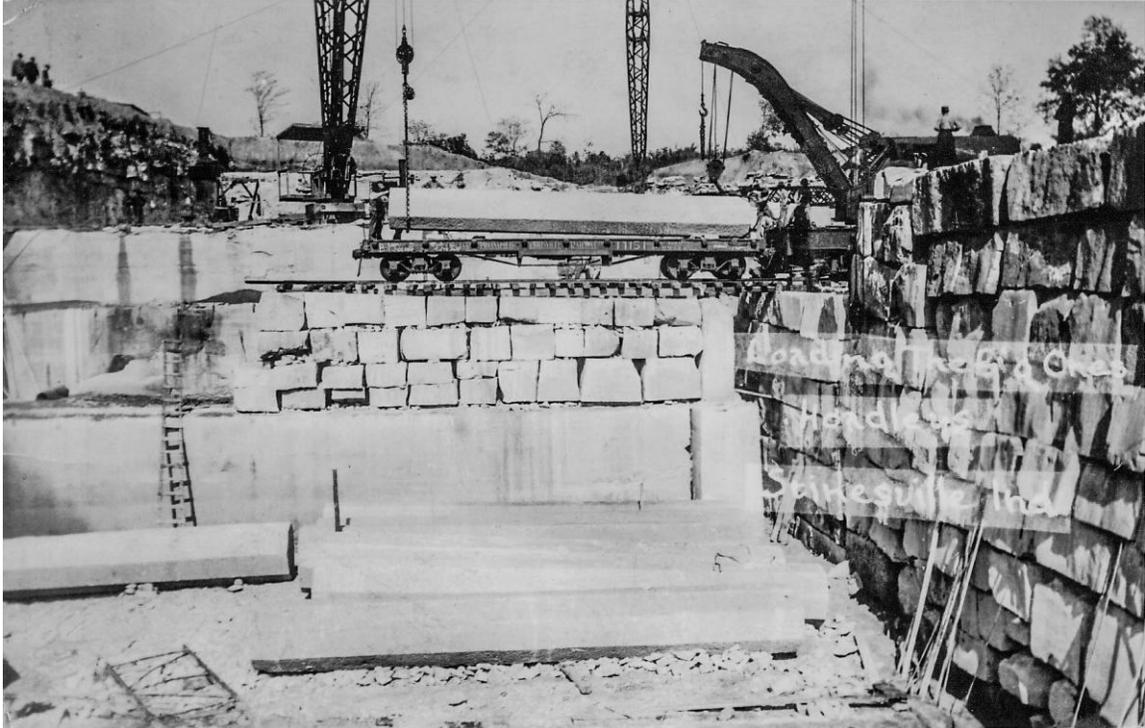


Fig. 13 This wonderful photograph is courtesy of Ron Marquardt and probably shows the same rough columns as shown before when they were at the quarry site. It is interesting because it shows that at this early date (1910-11) the Hoadley company had to use a railroad crane to develop the required lift. It is not know whether normal quarry derricks that strong were not yet available in the industry, or simply that J. Hoadley and Sons didn't have one or didn't have two close enough together.



Photo courtesy of Indiana Geological Survey

Fig. 14 The caption for this picture from David Hoadley's History states that the column is 37 feet long and 4 feet and 4 inches in diameter and weighs more than 50 tons.



Fig. 15 The caption for this picture in David Hoadley's History reads, "Finished interior of the new West Mill (top) [picture not shown here] –and under construction in 1915 [picture shown here]. It was this new mill that was to burn less than a year later.

Fig. 16 The picture was supplied by David Hoadley and shows a younger John Hoadley.

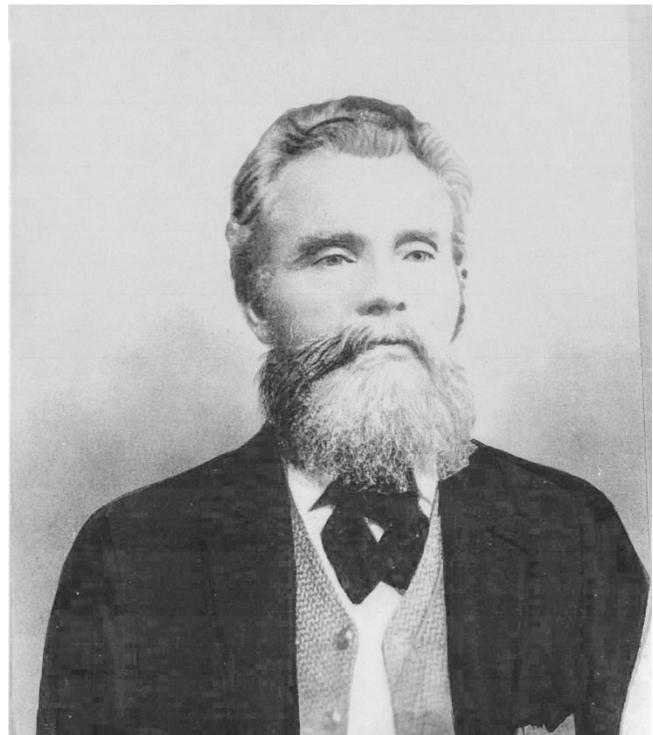




Fig. 17 These two photographs by the author show the courthouse at Lebanon, Indiana, in Boone County. Fig 18 to the right shows the two larger columns better. The rough columns are on railroad cars in Figures 12-14.

We know little about John Hoadley’s personality but one source said he was “very capable, a keen manager of business, with well defined ideals of commercial honesty and reliability...He was a benevolent employer and even built houses for his workers to live in and paid them wages, when it was too cold to operate the quarries and mills, so they’d be there on the job when the temperature went up. He was a cigar smoking, beer-drinking, card-playing Methodist, when they weren’t supposed to indulge...He had a good tenor voice, could read music readily, played the fiddle and organ and ‘taught the rudiments of music to his children.’”<sup>6</sup>

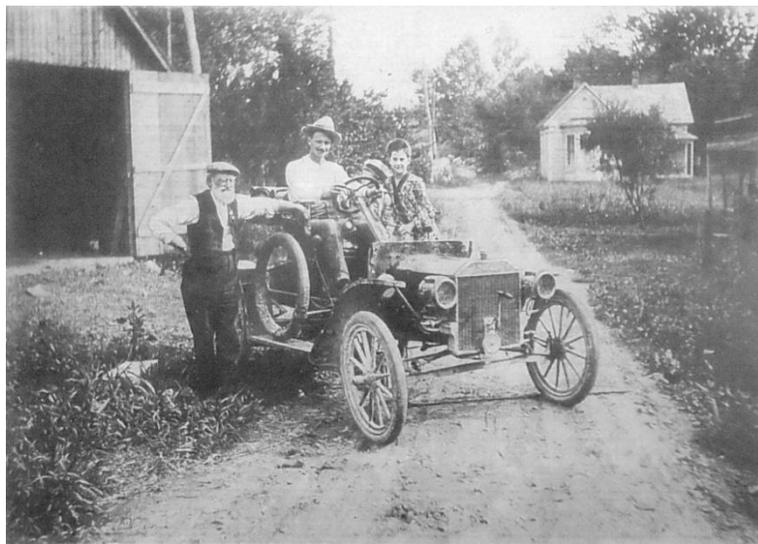


Fig. 19 This picture from David Hoadley’s *Hoadley History*, p. 11, shows John Hoadley, with his son Bert behind the wheel. Hoadley was the first person in Stinesville to have a gasoline powered automobile.

<sup>6</sup> David Hoadley, *History*, p. 11.

About 1890 the name of the business officially became J. Hoadley and Sons and Albert (1860-1912) was the superintendent. The father and founder of the business retired in 1911 and died in 1918. Son Albert died in 1912. That left his brother Bert (1875-1937) in charge. The Hoadley and Sons Company had done well in Stinesville and by 1915 their facility had recently expanded to include both a covered mill and a covered tramway.<sup>7</sup> The following picture has nothing to do with the Hoadley holdings but is a representative limestone mill of the era. Often the tramways were outside and the milling equipment was alongside the vertical tracks for the tramway in an enclosed mill. The picture shows such a mill. Unfortunately, in January, 1916, the newly built covered cut stone mill on the west side of the tracks burned. Bert had earlier moved to Bloomington and after the fire he made the decision to move the company there and build a

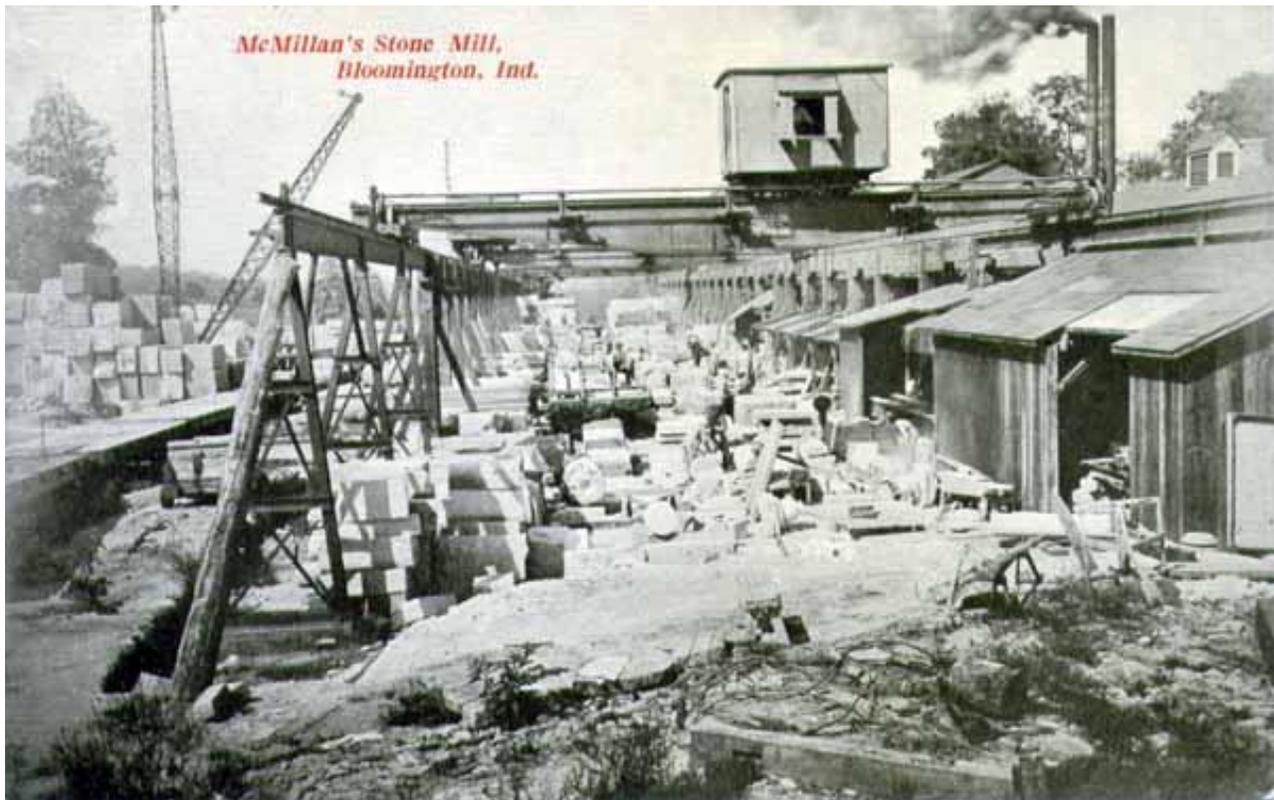


Fig. 20 This early McMillan Stone Co. Mill in Bloomington shows a tramway with the enclosed mill alongside to the right. The picture is from the Monroe County History Center.

new mill. For a year or so while building the new facility south of Grimes Lane and to the east of the McDoel Monon railroad yards, the Black Diamond Mill in Bedford was leased to complete previously contracted stone work. In 1926 the J. Hoadley and Sons Stone Co. became one of the twenty-four companies to merge and become the mighty Indiana Limestone Co. (ILCO). But before that, the J. Hoadley and Sons new mill furnished the stone for the Tribune Tower in

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<sup>7</sup> Alfred T. Hoadley, Manuscript, p. 22. In footnote 27.2 on page 23 he cites the *Bloomington Telephone* for 1/21/1916 for the date of the fire.

Chicago, Illinois. Designed by Mead Howells and Raymond Hood, it was started in 1923 and completed in 1925. For that reason, after the merger, the mill was called the ILCO Tribune Mill.



Fig. 21 The Black Diamond Mill in Bedford is the mill to the left. To the right is the Bedford Cut Stone Company Mill A. In the far right is a corner of the Bedford Cut Stone Company Mill B. It was razed sometime between 1929 and 1935 and was located on the east side of T Street just north of John Williams Boulevard.



Fig. 22 This Merle Edington picture shows the new mill of the Hoadley and Sons Stone Co. in Bloomington. Known as the Tribune Mill it was located alongside to the east of the McDoel railroad yards and to the south of Grimes Lane. The view is looking northwest.

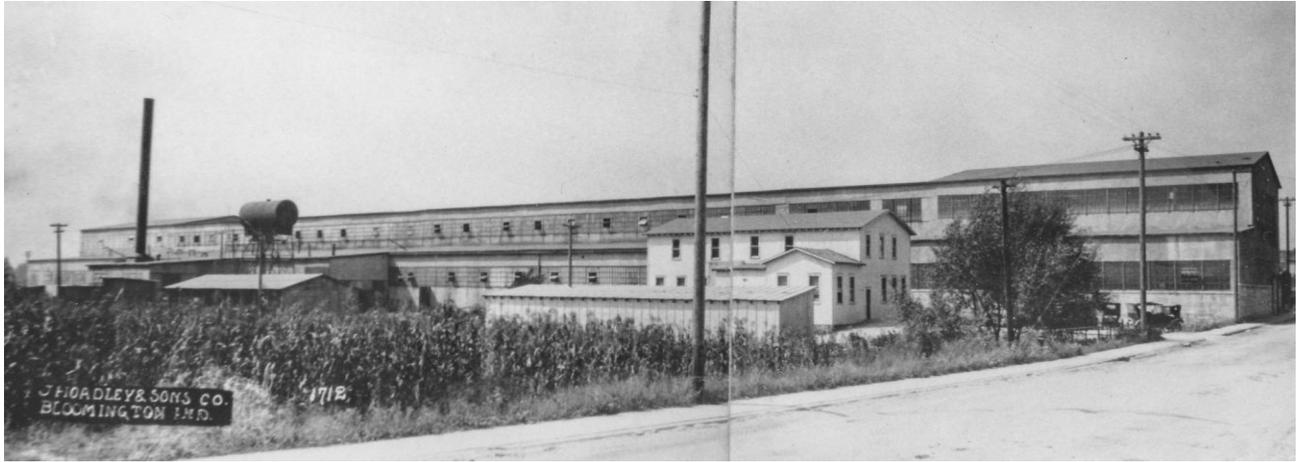


Fig. 23 This John Tucker picture is looking southwest at the Tribune Mill of the J. Hoadley and Sons Stone Company. Grimes Lane is the street in the lower right.



Figs. 24 and 25 are of the Tribune Tower in Chicago. The stone for this building came from the J. Hoadley and Sons Stone Mill in Bloomington. The pictures were provided by John Tucker.

It isn't known just how involved, if any, son John W. Hoadley<sup>8</sup> (1873-1932) was in managing his father and brothers' stone company, but in 1902 he left Stinesville and started a stone mill in Champaign, Illinois. After a short time he sold out and returned to Stinesville. In 1906 he, along with his brother Elmer Ellsworth Hoadley (1863-1906) and Minter Cline, started

<sup>8</sup> The father was John Hoadley and his son was John W. Hoadley. In this work "John W." always refers to the son. Sources sometimes refer to the father and son as Sr. and Jr.

the Hoadley Stone Co.<sup>9</sup> (Don't get these companies confused!) Elmer died that same year and I'll tell more about Cline later. A mill was built in Bloomington on the east side of the Monon railroad tracks and just north of Grimes lane. (The Tribune Mill was to be built just south of it.) It was the Hoadley Stone Co. Mill A.



Fig. 26 The Tribune Mill is in the left foreground. Walnut Street is running along the right side and Grimes Lane cuts across the picture. The Hoadley Stone Co. Mill A (built in 1906) is across the street to the north of the Tribune Mill.

John's company was also part of the merger in 1926 when it became the ILCO Hoadley Mill and later the ILCO Indiana Mill.<sup>10</sup> The Hoadley Stone Co. also bought another mill located between First and Dodds Streets. It ran east and west with the west end alongside the railroad tracks. It can be seen in Fig. 26 by comparing it with Figs. 27 and 28. It had been built in 1906 by the Bloomington Cut Stone Co. and was purchased by the Hoadley Stone Co. in 1914 or 1915 and was called the Hoadley Stone Co. Mill B. After the merger it became the ILCO Bloomington

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<sup>9</sup> Albert T. Hoadley Manuscript, p. 23 states that John had "left Stinesville in 1902 to start a stone mill in Champaign, Illinois. However, he was not happy away from his large family, so he sold out and appears on the J. Hoadley and Sons payroll at times in 1905." See p. 72 for additional stockholders by the early 1920s.

<sup>10</sup> Presumably the name was changed by ILCO when John W. Hoadley reentered the stone business and became a competitor to ILCO.

Mill. Immediately after the purchase John W. Hoadley doubled its size. Business must have been pretty good. Nothing remains from any of the aforementioned mills.<sup>11</sup>



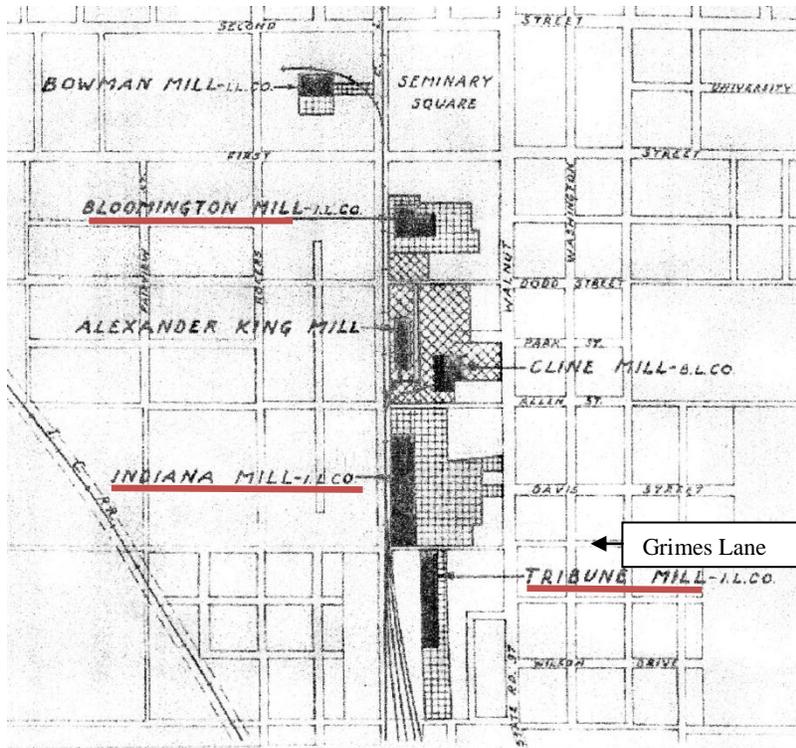
Fig. 27 on top shows the Hoadley Stone Co. Mill B. We are looking northeast. Fig. 28 on the bottom shows the same mill as seen looking south. Both pictures are from John Patton.

Until 1920,<sup>12</sup> the Hoadley Stone Co. owned no quarry land so it had to purchase all its block stone from others. This illustrates a facet of the limestone business that was present at the beginning and continues to this day. Some companies are exclusively cut stone companies and some only quarry the stone. Other companies do both. The Hoadley Mill A purportedly had eight travelers.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>11</sup> All the information about these specific mills can be found in the author's "Gazetteer of Limestone Mills of Owen, Monroe, and Lawrence Counties to 1950, unpublished manuscript, 1989.

<sup>12</sup> See page 72.

<sup>13</sup> Albert T. Hoadley, Manuscript. p. 23. Eight travelers seems to this author a little much. I could be wrong.

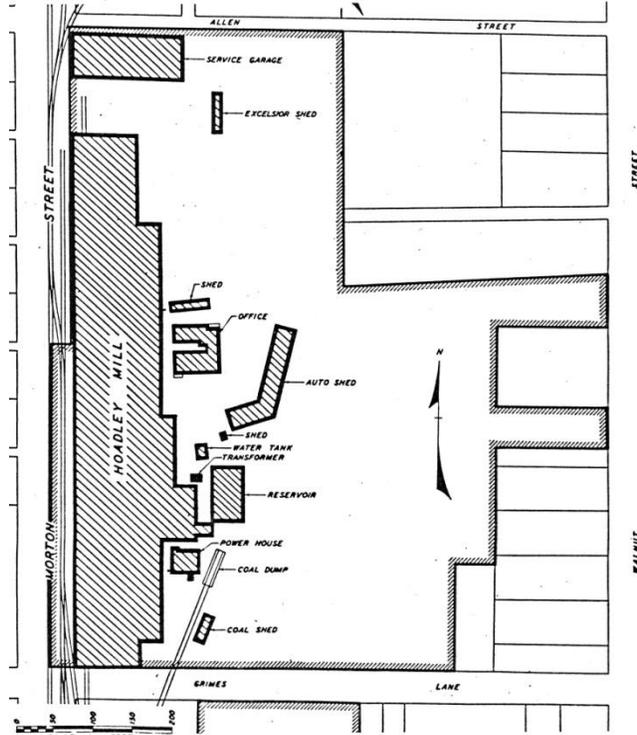
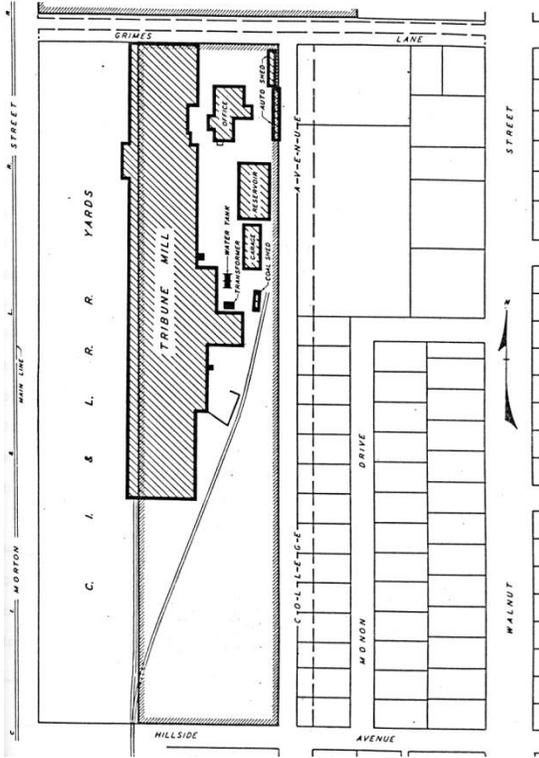


Map No. 4 This is from a “Map of Indiana Oolitic Limestone District Monroe County-Lawrence County Indiana Prepared by The Building Stone Association of Indiana Incorporated Bloomington Indiana 1931”

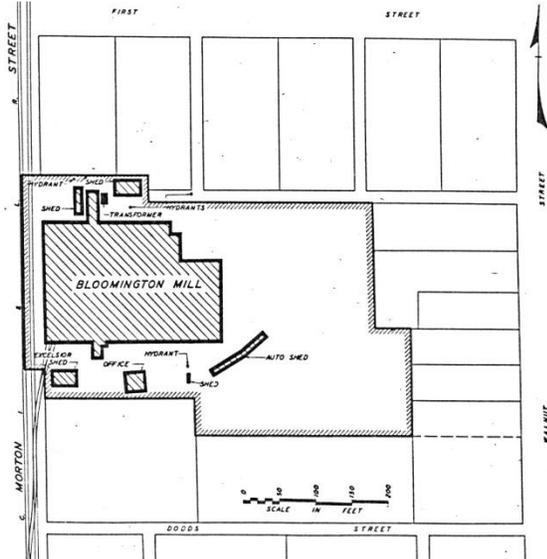
Of course by that time, the merger had occurred and the Bloomington Mill was the old Hoadley Stone Co. Mill B, the Indiana Mill was the old Hoadley Stone Co. Mill A, and the Tribune Mill was the old J. Hoadley and Sons Mill. Former Hoadley holdings are underlined in red.

Fig. 29 below is from David Hoadley Manuscript and shows Albert on the left and his father John on the right and possibly Erskine Hoadley, a Gosport Cousin, who was the bookkeeper for the Stinesville mill from about 1910 or 1911.





Map No. 5 to the left shows the ILCO Tribune Mill which was the old J. Hoadley and Sons Bloomington Mill. Map No. 6 on the right above is the old Hoadley Stone Co. Mill A. This map labels it ILCO Hoadley Mill while Map No. 4 labels it ILCO Bloomington Mill. Thus the two names are used in the text. These two and Map No. 7 are from "Property Survey of the Quarry and Mill Properties of the Indiana Limestone Company Bedford Indiana in Lawrence and Monroe Counties 1928 1929" and were located in the archives of the Indiana Limestone Co.



Map No. 7 Shows the ILCO Bloomington Mill. This was the old Hoadley Stone Co. Mill B.

In about 1922 the Hoadley Stone Co. bought the Hunter Valley Stone Co. and began to have access to quarry land.<sup>14</sup> At least that would be the case if there had been no other quarry purchases before then. According to the Albert T. Hoadley Manuscript (p. 49) the stockholders of the Hunter Valley Stone Co. were “the same as Hoadley Stone Co.; namely, John W. Hoadley, J. Mason Hoadley, William B. Hoadley, Albert T. Hoadley, Minter Cline and Kenneth Cline.” More on these names later. This is further evidence that there was no mutual ownership of the John Hoadley and Sons Co. and the Hoadley Stone Co. The Hunter Valley Stone Co. was one of those which joined the merger in 1926 to form the Indiana Limestone Co. That latter company had a small mill at Hunter Valley which became the Wicks Mill of ILCO.<sup>15</sup>

Yet another stone business associated with John W. Hoadley is the Sare-Hoadley Stone Company. It was formed in 1927 and built a mill on the north side of Smithville Road. The mill building was removed in the 1950s and utilized to expand the mill of the new Woolery Stone Company.<sup>16</sup> John was the President and General Manager, Thomas J. Sare was the Vice President, and Albert T. Hoadley the Secretary and Treasurer. Albert was a son of John.

The urn mentioned below in note 14 has one further item listed in the firms that John W. Hoadley was “Founder Builder & Operator.” That is the inscription reading “Hoadley Bros. Inc. 1926-.” The Albert T. Hoadley Manuscript (pp. 146-7) relates that “...in 1927...my father, my brother and myself organized Hoadley Bros., Inc, [sic] and bought the land, and opened a quarry that produced block stone until 1975.” The brother presumably was J. Mason Hoadley.

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<sup>14</sup> Outside of the old Monroe County Library (Now the Monroe County History Center) there is a gigantic limestone urn on which is carved information about John W. Hoadley. It says “Founder Builder & Operator” and then lists companies and dates. For the Hunter Valley Stone Co. the dates are listed 1923-1926. This is misleading because the Hunter Valley Stone Co. was organized in 1895 and the Monroe County Misc. Record 3, p. 517 does not list a Hoadley among the organizers. The Albert T. Hoadley Manuscript recognizes this and does not mention a Hoadley in its founding. However, it states that John W. Hoadley bought the company in 1922. It is hardly correct, therefore, to list John W. Hoadley as the “Founder” of the Hunter Valley Stone Co.

<sup>15</sup> Hunter Valley is a large quarry field northwest of Bloomington. The cloverleaf at the intersection of Interstate 69 and State Highway 46 was built in that quarry field. See Figure 33.

<sup>16</sup> John Rogers interview.

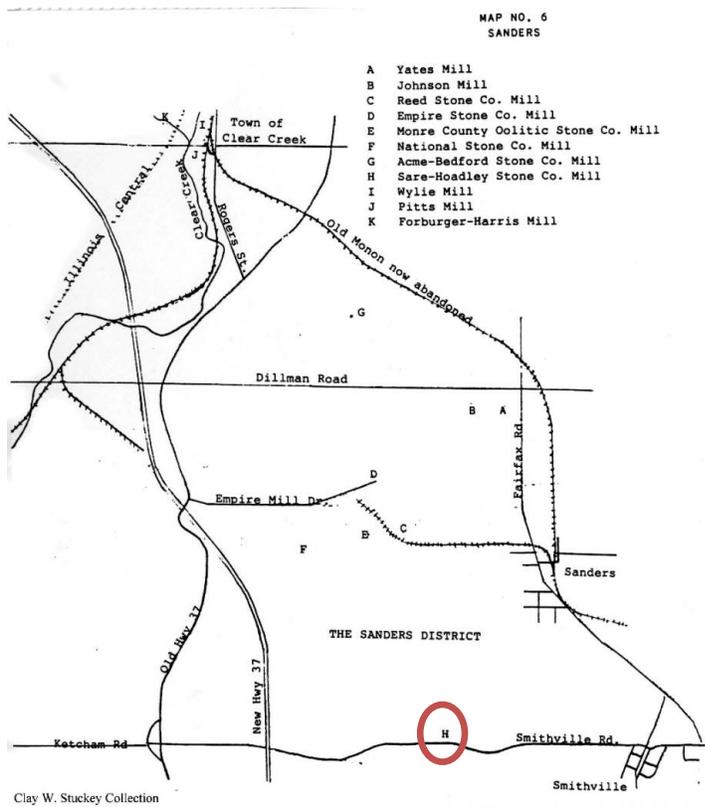


Fig. 30 above is looking slightly southeast at the Sare-Hoadley Stone Co. Mill. It was located on the north side of Smithville Road as is shown on Map No. 8 to the left. It is circled in red. The map is by the author. Fig. 31 below is a 2016 picture by the author of the business that is on the site of the old mill.

Fig 31 The lower picture by the author shows the modern (2016) business that is built on the same spot as the Sare-Hoadley Mill. The view is looking north.



Note: I have not walked the railroad grade to determine just where the spur to the Sare-Hoadley Mill came off the main line.



Fig. 32 This photograph of the B. G. Hoadley Mill is courtesy of the late Albert T. Hoadley. It was taken around 1940 and is looking roughly southeast. State highway 46 is in the upper left.

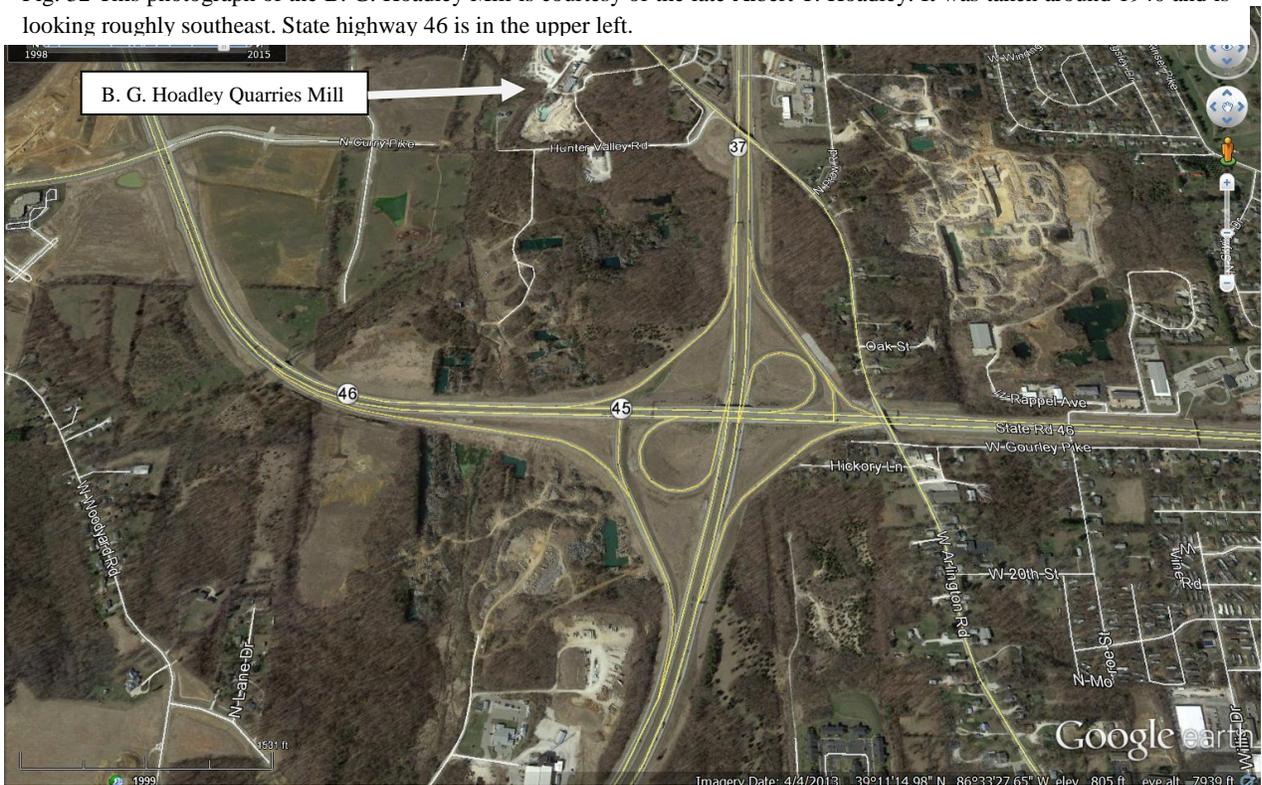


Fig. 33 This 1999 Google Earth image shows the Hunter Valley stone region in Monroe County. The quarries can be seen above and below Highway 46 just to the left of the cloverleaf. The B. G. Hoadley Quarries, Inc. Mill is in the far upper middle. In 2016 State Highway 37 is in the process of becoming Interstate 69.



Fig 34 This picture by the author looking west in the 1980s, shows the B. G. Hoadley Mill.



Fig. 35 This Albert T. Hoadley picture taken about 1940 is looking southeast and the quarries of the B. G. Hoadley Quarries Co. Gourley road is shown running diagonally across the picture.

We shall now return to Bert Grange Hoadley who moved the J. Hoadley and Sons Company to Bloomington and built what later became known as the Tribune Mill. After the merger in 1926 he retired but, being a Hoadley, there was stone dust in his veins, so in 1927 he founded the B. G. Hoadley Quarries Company, Inc.<sup>17</sup>The *Bloomington Star* on April 6, 1928, reported that “B. G. Hoadley Qys Co, directors B. G. Hoadley, John A. Hoadley, and Kenneth Cline, bought 22 Acres on Stoutes Creek hill to open a modern gang saw mill.”<sup>18</sup> The company continues to this day. It would be interesting to know if in the merger agreements of those companies forming ILCO there was a non-competition clause.

And so, in various amounts of completeness, I have dealt with the stone interests of the first two generations of Hoadleys. It is confusing and to sum up their involvement, the following outline may help clarify things.

John Hoadley (Father of the following)-Begins the J. Hoadley and Sons Stone Co.

Bert Grange Hoadley

Takes over the management of the J. Hoadley and Sons Co. when Albert dies in 1912 and moves the company to Bloomington after the Stinesville mill burns in 1916

Starts the B. G. Quarries Company

John W. Hoadley (often referred to with a “Jr.”

Starts and briefly runs a stone mill in Champaign, Illinois

Starts the Hoadley Stone Co.

Buys the Hunter Valley Stone Co.

Starts the Sare-Hoadley Stone Co.

Starts Hoadley Brothers, Inc.

Albert Hoadley

Manages the J. Hoadley and Sons Stone Co. until his death in 1912

Elmer Ellsworth Hoadley

Involved with the J. Hoadley and Sons Stone Co. but commits suicide in 1906

Shareholder along with Minter Cline and John W. Hoadley in starting the Hoadley Stone Co.

Before we begin to deal with the third generation, we must first bring a lady into our discussion. Minnie (1866-1939) was the youngest of the second generation of Hoadleys. She had married Minter Cline (1864-1931), who had been employed by her father John Hoadley in the mill of the J. Hoadley and Sons Company. When John W. Hoadley began the Hoadley Stone Co. in 1906, Cline owned a one-fourth interest in the business.

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<sup>17</sup> This is from the obituary of Bert Hoadley and comes from a newspaper clipping dated September 16, 1937, found in the Monroe County History Center.

<sup>18</sup> Albert T. Hoadley, Manuscript p. 58.

Minnie and Minter had a son named Kenneth, who had been a minor stockholder in the Hoadley Stone Co. Elmer Ellsworth Hoadley and his second wife Stella, had a son Ellsworth. He and Kenneth Cline incorporated the Hoadley-Cline Stone Co. in September, 1926. They built a new mill between Walnut Street and the Fagan Stone Co. Mill. Their mill was directly behind their office, which was along Walnut Street. Sometime after December, 1927, the Hoadley-Cline Stone Co., along with others, merged to become the Bloomington Limestone Co. The office for that firm is shown in Fig. 28, but it is not known whether this was the old office of the Hoadley-Cline Co. or merely on the same spot. Ellsworth Hoadley had sold out his interest in the Hoadley-Cline Company a few months before its sale to the Bloomington Limestone Co. He moved to Columbus, Ohio, where he built a stone mill, which he operated until his death.<sup>19</sup>



Clay W. Stuckey Collection.  
Fig. 36 This picture is courtesy of the late Albert T. Hoadley and shows Walnut Street running across the top and Dodds Street is across the bottom left corner. The large Fagan Mill is in the foreground. Right of Center is the Cline Mill of the Bloomington Limestone Co., and between it and Walnut Street are two buildings joined with a walkway. They are the office and drafting room of the Bloomington Limestone Co., and presumably one or the other or both had been the office for the Hoadley-Cline Limestone Co. The picture is looking slightly southeast and was taken about 1940.

<sup>19</sup> All the information about Minter Cline and his involvement in the stone business comes from the Albert T. Hoadley Manuscript, pp. 135-6.



Fig. 37 This is looking west at the office of the Bloomington Limestone Co. There are actually two buildings joined by a walkway that cannot be seen. One or the other or both presumably had been the office for the Hoadley-Cline Stone Co. The mill for that company became the Cline mill of the Bloomington Limestone Co. and can be seen behind the office building.



Fig. 38 This picture, looking west, was taken by the author in 2015. The two limestone office buildings are still there and are connected by the same walkway, but the grey building on the left prevents us from seeing the southern building.

Of all the Hoadley family stone mills, only the B. G. Hoadley Quarries Co. Mill has survived as a functioning mill. The J. M. Hoadley Mill (to be discussed next) has survived as a building but not as a mill. This office building is still present, although it has nothing to do with the stone business.

John W. Hoadley had a son John Mason Hoadley (1895-1975), who in 1930 built the J. M. Hoadley, Inc. Mill. Presumably he had formed the company not long before. That building is still there but has not been involved in the stone business since 1969.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>20</sup> Clay W. Stuckey, *Gazetteer*, p. 28 and *Quarries and Mills*, Vol. 2, No. 1, July, 1930, "Modern Mill of J. M. Hoadley, Inc." p. 4.



Fig. 39 This is the mill for J.M. Hoadley, Inc. that was built in 1930. This picture is looking northwest and was provided by Joe Elliott.

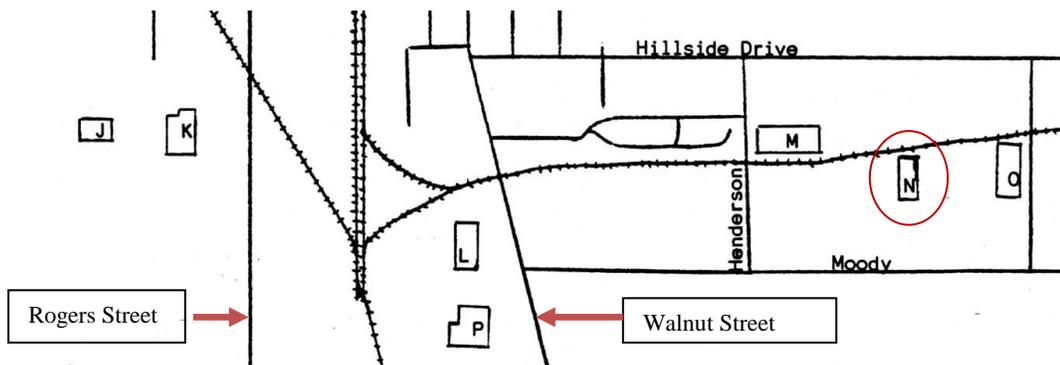


Fig. 40 This 2015 picture by the author shows almost the same view of the mill as the previous one. It obviously is no longer a stone mill.



Fig. 41 This is another picture from Joe Elliott that shows the J. M. Hoadley, Inc. mill being built in 1930. The structural steel was provided by the Bedford Foundry and Machine Co. This view is looking southeast.

Another son of John W. Hoadley (in addition to J. Mason and Albert T. that we have mentioned) was William B. Hoadley, who became a state senator. He also was the superintendent of the Walker Brothers Cut Stone plant.<sup>21</sup>



Map No. 9 This map by the author shows the mill of J. M. Hoadley at P, the Walker Brothers Cut Stone Mill at N.

<sup>21</sup> *Quarries and Mills*, Vol 1, No. 3, Sept., 1929, "Senator Hoadley Believes in Quarries and Mills," p. 31.

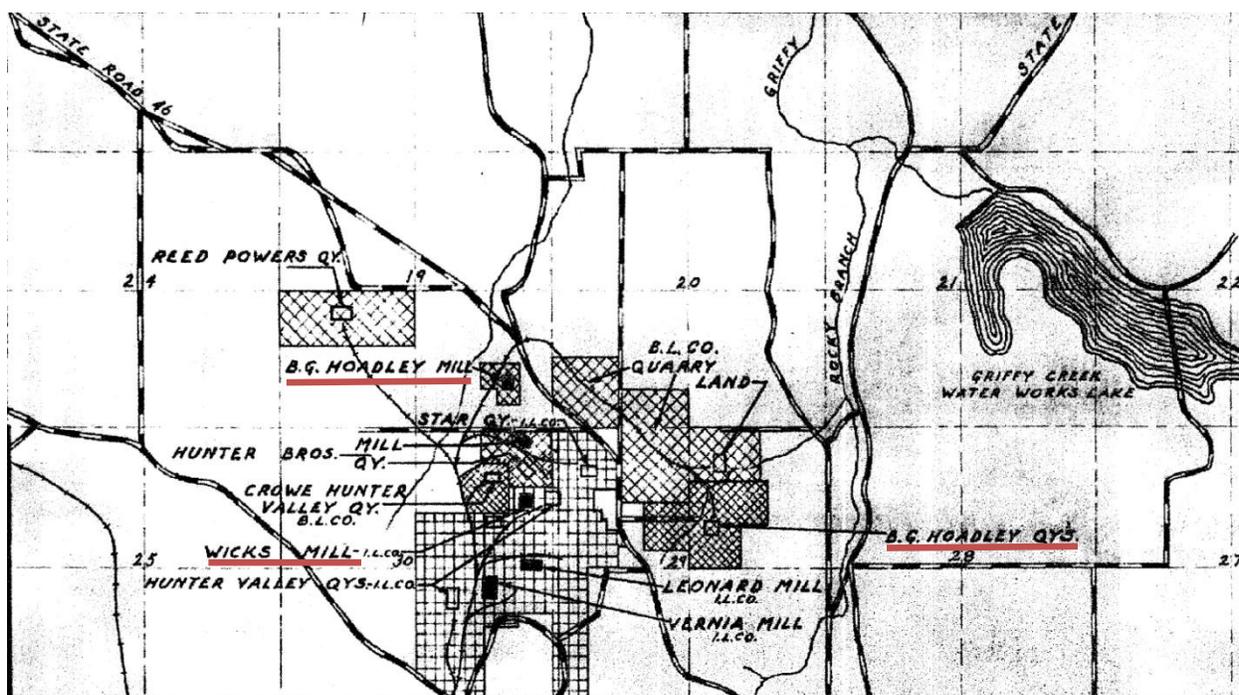


Fig. 42 This picture is courtesy of the late Albert T. Hoadley and was taken about 1940. It is looking east at the Walker Brothers Mill in the center and the Midland Stone Co. at the top. The ILCO American Mill would have been just off camera to the left.

The following maps are from the same one credited in Map No. 4. The Stinesville area is not shown here because no Hoadley name is on the map. That is not surprising since the map was made in 1931, long after the Hoadleys had left Stinesville. At that time their quarry land there would be owned by ILCO. The Hoadley holdings are underlined in red. These maps represent but a slice in time and are not to be thought of as complete. One important fact conveyed by these maps is the relative position of the Hoadleys (all of them) in the Indiana Limestone business. They were always major players and they played in a really big game! The roster of players comprising owners, companies, quarries, and mills was huge.

Another important third generation Hoadley was Albert T. Hoadley (1903-1998), a son of John W. Hoadley. He has been mentioned several times herein and his manuscript history of the limestone business has been very helpful in writing this little treatise on the Hoadleys. At his death he was the president and owner of the Hoadley-Sare Quarry and Mill.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>22</sup> *The Herald-Times*, June 2, 1998, p. A2. The stone literature swings back and forth between referring to the company as Sare-Hoadley or Hoadley-Sare. It was usually in the former form and that is the way *Quarries and Mills* normally wrote it. In Albert's obituary the paper may be forgiven for making it Hoadley-Sare.



Map No. 10 This is the stone district known as Hunter Valley and lies northwest of Bloomington between that city and Ellettsville. This should be compared with Fig. No. 33. The cloverleaf for the junction of Highway 46 and Highway 37 (soon to be I 69) is located in Hunter Valley and the construction of that road required the filling in of several quarries.

Finally, there is a reference to John A. Hoadley, the son of Bert Grange Hoadley, who was “prominent in the organization of the company.”<sup>23</sup> The company being referred to was the B. G. Hoadley Quarries Co. That is all we know of him but he represents many Hoadleys that I may have left out who have had some relationship to the limestone industry.

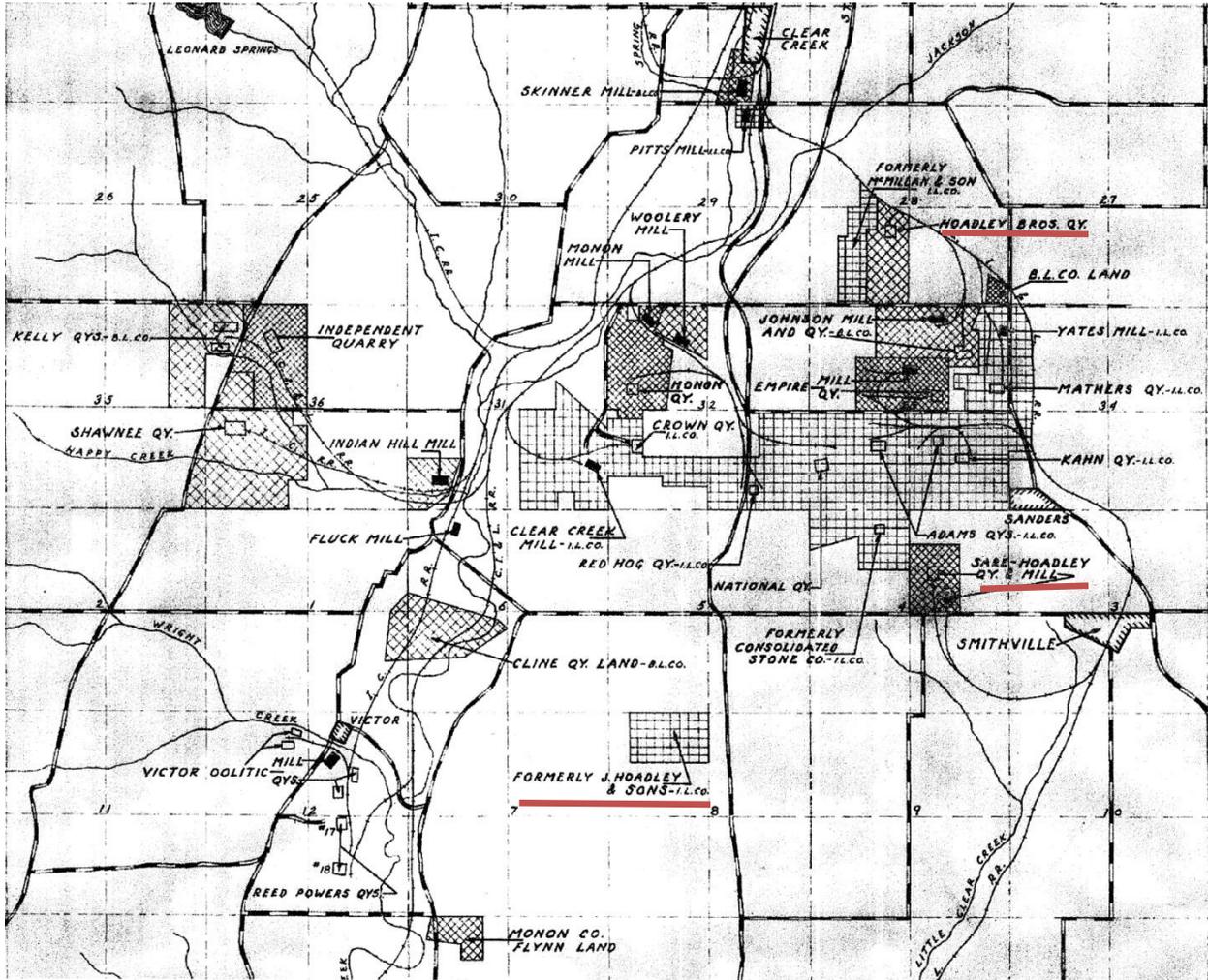
And that, gentle reader, completes this cursory history of Hoadley involvement in the Indiana Limestone business. There is no doubt that additional third, fourth, and fifth generations of that family played a role, and I am negligent in leaving them out. Yet every historian, even amateurs like me, know there is a time to call a halt and write it up. There may be a revised edition later as more information is gained, but for now the job is done. My goal was to clarify in my own mind (and for others) just which Hoadley did what. I am satisfied that I have done that. And, as always in my works, I have given context to pictures that float around collections devoid of significance or identity.

Two families have had remarkably significant influence on the history of the Indiana Limestone business. They were the Matthews and the Hoadleys. I have dealt with the Matthews in another work.<sup>24</sup> The two families went about their legacy in two distinct ways. The Matthews

<sup>23</sup> *Quarries and Mills*, “Prominent Quarries of the Indiana Limestone District,” Vol. 2, No. 10, Nov., 1931, p. 4.

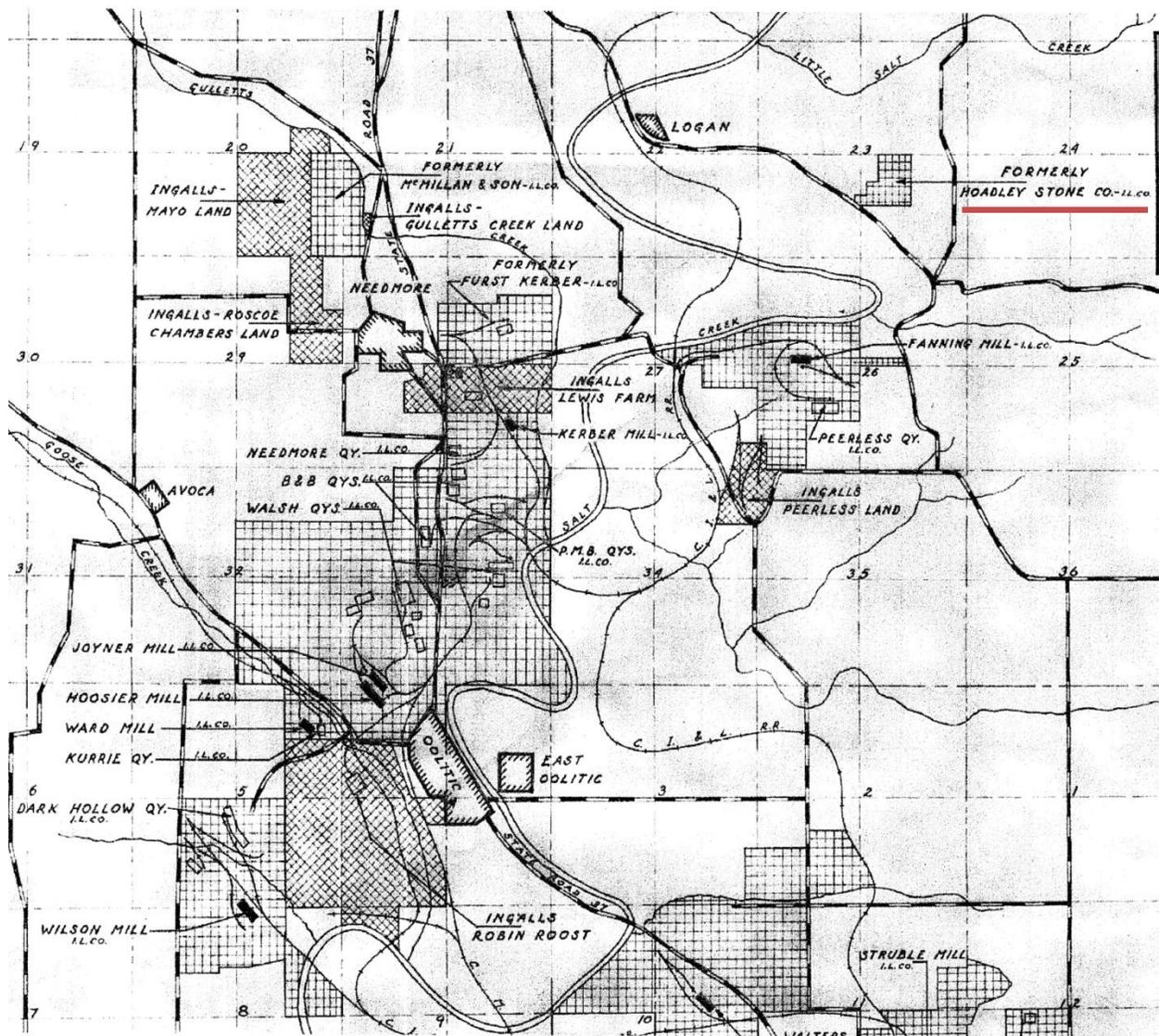
<sup>24</sup> Clay W. Stuckey, “John Matthews and Sons: Pioneer Stonemen,” Unpublished manuscript, 2013.

were responsible for the longest continuing stone business in the district.<sup>25</sup> Beginning in 1862, their company lasted until bought by Wilbur Bybee in 1979. Mr. Bybee's company continues to this day. There had only been one down year in the history of the company, and that was just prior to its selling. All the descendants of the original founder worked for that one company. The



Map No. 11 This area is usually referred to as the Sanders or Clear Creek District.

<sup>25</sup> Although it was the same business, the name changed from John Matthews and Sons Stone Company to the Matthews Brothers Stone Company.



Map No. 12 This area north of Bedford is the Oolitic District.

Hoadleys were different. Members of their early generations started rival companies, and later generations worked for Hoadley companies and other stone businesses. It would be interesting to know to what extent the sibling rivalry between John W. Hoadley and his brothers carried on in the marketplace. Sources alluded to it but never explained in detail or gave examples.<sup>26</sup> The claim to fame for the founder of the clan, John Hoadley, was that he was one of the first in the district to begin a cut stone mill and expand stone work beyond the monumental (which his brother William continued) to the structural. Thus, after John Hoadley, stone increasingly left the mill and arrived at a construction site cut to fit and ready to be set in the building.<sup>27</sup>

<sup>26</sup> David Hoadley, Manuscript, "Hoadley History: England to Stinesville & Gosport, 1842-1916, p. 13 merely refers to it. Albert T. Hoadley does so too. Neither is specific.

<sup>27</sup> Forgive me for inserting here an unanswered question that has always intrigued me. "Why do we LAY brick and SET stone?" Inquiring minds want to know.

Previously it had been cut to fit on site. Like the Matthews, there is nothing that Hoadley did that wouldn't have been done by someone else, but that is true of innovation in general. The point is that they didn't wait for somebody else to do it. They did it themselves and they get the credit. The Indiana limestone business owes a debt of gratitude to both families for their contributions.



Fig. 43 This picture by the author shows the grave of the John Hoadley family in Gosport, Indiana.

## **Acknowledgements**

I especially want to express my appreciation to David Hoadley for his help in supplying information and photographs and being kind enough to read the manuscript. Of course any errors are mine, but he was helpful in keeping them to a minimum. His binder of Hoadley Family History in the Monroe County History Center was extremely helpful and without it this paper would have been much more difficult to write. The folks at that museum, as always, have been very helpful and cooperative. As in all of my works about the stone industry, I am eternally grateful to Pete Pedigo who many years ago scanned my collection of photographs and supplied me with the 1931 map of the limestone district.