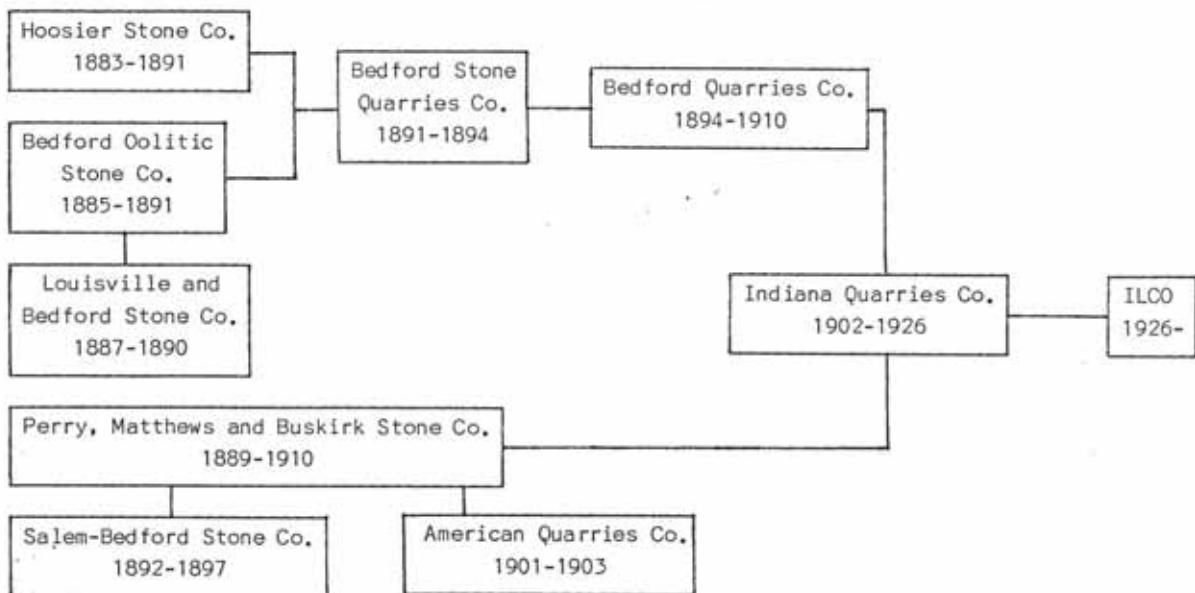


CHAPTER XV

INDIANA QUARRIES COMPANY



Of the twenty-four companies that merged in 1926 to form the mighty Indiana Limestone Company, the Indiana Quarries Company was probably the largest. During the period from 1922 to 1925 it was the largest producer of rough and sawed stone averaging 32% of all such stone in the district. It averaged only 9% of the planed and cut stone but the largest single producer of that variety for the period was only 14.7%.¹

The Indiana Quarries Company was organized in December, 1902, by John R. Walsh, Augustus E. Dickinson, and Charles Weinland. Mr. Weinland does not appear as the organizer of

¹Batchelor, p 263. For that four-year period Indiana Quarries Company ranked third, fifth, fourth, and fifth in the production of planed and cut stone.

²Lawrence County, Misc. Record 8, p 78.

any other stone companies. Augustus E. Dickinson was born in Chicago in 1869. At the age of sixteen he began work in the stone business selling Connecticut Brownstone and Kasota stone in the Chicago area. At age eighteen he bought an interest in the Ashland Brownstone quarry at Presque Isle in Lake Superior. He moved there and was employed in the sales and executive departments. He came to Bedford in 1897 as a salesman for the Bedford Quarries Company and by 1902 was the vice president and general manager of that company. Along with others in 1911 he bought the Consolidated Stone Company and in October, 1921, he helped organize the Imperial Stone Company. In April, 1926, he helped form the Indiana Limestone Company.³ John R. Walsh will be discussed shortly.

For the next eight years the Indiana Quarries Company maintained a low profile but in 1910 it acquired two of the largest companies in the district: the Bedford Quarries Company and the Perry, Matthews and Buskirk Stone Company.⁴ The former was the product of a complicated series of mergers while the latter had a simpler history.

The Perry, Matthews and Buskirk Stone Company was organized in February, 1889, (although it did not officially incorporate until July, 1893), by Henry F. Perry, Gilbert

³Guthrie, Thirty Three Years, pp 51-2; Quarries and Mills, I (May, 1929), p 12.

⁴Lawrence County, Deed Record 50, p 110 shows that the Indiana Quarries Company bought ninety-three acres of land in June, 1904, from the Bedford Quarries Company so it had some activity prior to 1910.

K. Perry, William N. Matthews, Frederick Matthews, Sarah E. Matthews and Philip K. Buskirk. It began operations in March of 1889 having bought 240 acres of land in the Buff Ridge region.⁵ The Buff Ridge region was the large area just north of Oolitic that comprised much of section 33 and was to be heavily quarried in the years to come. The old state highway 37 used to run through the middle of this and the P.M. & B. quarry was on the east side of the highway.

William N. Matthews (1844-1907), Frederick Matthews (b1859), and Peter T. Matthews were the sons of John Matthews who began the John Matthews and Sons Stone Company at Ellettsville in 1864. After the father died in 1883 it became the Matthews Brothers and in 1909 the Matthews Brothers Company. William N. Matthews helped organize the Brooks-Curtis Stone Company in March, 1902, the Standard Stone Company in December, 1892, the Climax Stone Company in May, 1895, and the Crescent Stone Company in May, 1900. Although he was not an organizer he was on the first board of directors of the Imperial Stone Company in 1905. Peter T. Matthews was killed in a dynamite explosion in April, 1884, and his widow Sarah participated with brothers Fred and William in starting the P.M. & B. Stone Company.⁶

⁵Stone, X (January, 1895), pp 112, 114; William Matthews is buried on the hill at Green Hill Cemetery at Bedford. His monument is the large obelisk.

⁶Quarries and Mills, I (May, 1929), pp 8-9; B. F. Bowen & Co., pp 616-7; Lawrence County, Misc. Record 5, p 416, 6, p 272, 9 pp 71, 88; Monroe County, Misc. Record 11, p 22.

The Perry brothers were born in Rockland, Maine, and came to Ellettsville, Indiana, in 1858. Gilbert K. came to Indiana via the gold fields of California and Henry F. after a period in medical school at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Along with Oscar Draper and James Steele they began a stone mill at Ellettsville in 1858. After the Civil War, in which both Perrys served, they started the Perry Brothers Stone Company at Ellettsville.⁷

Philip Kearney Buskirk (1860-1907) is the last of the founders of the P.M.&B. Stone Company to be considered. He was a prominent life-long resident of Bloomington with financial interests in a gold dredging company at Oroville, California and in the First National Bank of Bloomington of which he was president. He helped organize the Empire Stone Company in March, 1891, and the Mathers Stone Company in September, 1892.⁸

The P.M.&B. Stone Company bought the Salem-Bedford Stone Company in 1897 and along with it obtained its mill in the north of Bedford that was built in 1892. This mill was called the Salem Mill by all the successor companies to the P.M.&B. company.⁹ From 1898 until 1910 the Monon

⁷Quarries and Mills, I (May, 1929), pp 10,15.

⁸B. F. Bowen, & Co., pp 530-2; Monroe County, Misc. Record 3, pp 73, 191.

⁹Blatchley, p 459, lists the Salem-Bedford Quarry in the hands of the Salem-Bedford Stone Company from 1892 to 1897. Guthrie, Thirty Three Years, p 50, states that the

Railway owned a controlling interest in the P.M.&B. company and in the latter year it sold it to the Cleveland Stone Company.¹⁰ For many years starting in 1894 there was a lime-burning unit near the P.M.&B. quarry. It was operating as late as 1923 and parts of the kilns can still be seen at the site.¹¹

The American Quarries Company was organized in February, 1901, by George H. Worthington of Cleveland, Ohio, E. E. Worthington of Chicago, Illinois, E. A. Merritt of Cleveland, Z.(?) O. Worthington, and W. B. Whiting.¹² None of these men were involved in organizing any other companies. Land was bought at Stonington near Fishing Creek south of Lawrenceport and a mill was built about 1903. The company was owned by the Cleveland Stone Company. The mill ceased operation about 1914.¹³ Nothing remains of it.

P.M.&B. Quarry Company took over the Bedford-Salem [sic] Mill, quarry and real estate holdings shortly before the turn of the century. Since nothing else is heard about the Salem-Bedford Stone Company it is assumed that it was purchased in 1897. Blatchley, p 442, gives the 1892 date for the opening of the quarry and mill by the Salem-Bedford Company.

¹⁰Batchelor, p 95.

¹¹Blatchley, p 415, states that "Near the center of the P.M.&B. Quarry the Ohio and Western Lime and Cement Company have their kilns. This was formerly the Horseshoe Lime and Cement Company and was established in 1901." Batchelor, p 95, states that "In 1914 the Indiana Quarries Company operated a lime-burning unit at its P.M.&B. quarry with an output of about 225,000 bushels of Lime from 270,000 cubic feet of stone. This plant had been separately owned by the Ohio and Western Lime Company of Bedford from 1894 to 1914."

¹²Lawrence County, Misc. Record 7, p 290.

In December, 1913, the American Quarries Company sold all its Lawrence County property to the Perry, Matthews and Buskirk Stone Company for \$300,000.¹⁴

The Hoosier Stone Company was formed in October, 1883, by Thomas V. Thornton, William C. Winstandley, J. B. Winstandley, William L. Breyfogle, and Henry L. Thornton.¹⁵ Thomas V. Thornton and William Winstandley will be discussed in the chapter on the Imperial Stone Company. John B. Winstandley of Chicago was involved in only one other organization and that was the Bedford Stone Mill Company in August, 1895.¹⁶ Nothing is known about William L. Breyfogle and he was not involved in the formation of any other companies.

¹³Elmer G. Sulzer, Indiana's Abandoned Railroads, Part I-Abandoned Railroads of Bedford (Indianapolis, 1959), p 46.

¹⁴In the archives of the Indiana Limestone Company are the minutes for the board of directors meetings of the American Quarries Company from 1901 to 1926. After selling to the P.M.&B. company the board met annually and did nothing until the minutes finally end in January, 1926. The company therefore continued to exist on paper at least until the merger. On a sheet of paper headed "List of Old Companies" found in the archives of ILCO the American Quarries Company is listed as a subsidiary of the Indiana Quarries Company which was the company that took over the P.M.&B. company in 1910. On that same paper both the Bedford Quarries Company and the P.M.&B. company, the two taken over in 1910 by the Indiana Quarries Company, are still listed as subsidiaries of the Indiana Quarries Company at the time of the merger. They, too, must have continued a paper existence up until 1926. The Lawrence County Deed Record 48, p 438, gives the sale of the American Quarries Company property to the P.M.&B. company on December 18, 1903.

¹⁵Lawrence County, Misc. Record 3, p 249.

¹⁶Lawrence County, Misc. Record 6, p 294.

Neither was Henry L. Thornton about whom nothing is known except that he most likely was a brother to Edmund B. Thornton who is discussed in the chapter on the Imperial Stone Company.

This Hoosier Stone Company was the source for the names of the specific quarries that are called Hoosier and the Hoosier Mill. These Hoosier quarries were on the west side of old state highway 37 just north of Oolitic. Today the Hoosier-Joyner Mill of ILCO owes the first part of its name to the original Hoosier Stone Company. The Hoosier Mill was in place by 1895 but it is not known when it was built. The second part of the name comes from Nelson Joyner who had been vice president in charge of operations for Indiana Quarries Company and became vice president in charge of quarry operations for ILCO.¹⁷

The Bedford Oolitic Stone Company was organized in March, 1885, by James Hert, Francis M. Dugger, John Beaty, Joseph Dinkelspiel, Louis Dinkelspiel, Charles Kramer, Emerson Short, Isaac Crim, Michael J. Edgeworth, Adam Wyler, and Henry F. Neal.¹⁸ None of these people helped form any other stone companies except for Charles Kramer and possibly Francis M. Dugger. Kramer helped form the Louisville and Bedford Stone Company described next and there was an F.

¹⁷Stone, X (January, 1895), p 147, shows a picture of it; ILCO Brief History, p 13.

¹⁸Lawrence County, Misc. Record 3, p 281.

M. Dugger of Bloomfield who helped form the Indiana Steam Stone Works in February, 1885.¹⁹

The Bedford Oolitic Stone Company owned land near the Hoosier Stone Company in the Buff Ridge area. In 1890 the former company bought the Louisville and Bedford Stone Company which had been organized in May, 1887, by Earnest R. Burghard and Joseph H. Peter from Louisville and J. W. Cosner and Charles Kramer from Bedford. Burghard, Peter, and Cosner were involved in organizing no other companies and Kramer was just mentioned in connection with the Bedford Oolitic Stone Company.²⁰

In December, 1891, the Hoosier Stone Company and the Bedford Oolitic Stone Company merged to form the Bedford Stone Quarries Company. This new company built the Bedford

¹⁹ Monroe County, Misc. Record 3, p 546.

²⁰ Lawrence County, Misc. Record 3, p 395; Batchelor, p 52, states that "The newly organized Bedford Stone Quarries Company purchased the Hoosier Stone Company, the Bedford Oolitic Stone Company, and the Louisville and Bedford Stone Company." He says that it was the first merger of the Indiana stone field and cites as his source the Lawrence County Mortgage Record XV, p 491, and the Lawrence County Circuit Court, Civil Order Book V, Dockets 2236, p 337, and 2440, p 500. My reading of these does not support the conclusion that the Louisville and Bedford Stone Company was part of this merger. It is not mentioned in these sources. In addition, the General Index to Deeds, Grantee, H, lists property transferred from the Louisville and Bedford Stone Company to the Bedford Oolitic Stone Company on October 30, 1890. This leads me to conclude that the former company was bought by the latter one prior to the latter one merging with the Hoosier Stone Company to become the Bedford Stone Quarries Company. Of course, it is quite possible that the ultimate merger of the three companies was in mind all along.

Belt Railway from northwest of Oolitic to the Evansville and Richmond Railway at Bedford. The modern successor to the E. and R. is the Milwaukee. The Bedford Belt opened in May, 1893, and allowed access from the quarries and mills in the Oolitic area to markets served by the E. and R. which had been completed through Bedford in 1890. There had been criticism about the service that the Monon was providing the stone interests.²¹

In addition to building the Bedford Belt, the Bedford Stone Quarries Company introduced electricity around 1881 in order that its quarries and mills could run night shifts.²² But the depression that began in 1893 took its toll and there is evidence that in addition to the decline of prices during the economic down-turn there was an impatience on the part of stockholders for earnings to be paid as dividends rather than being reinvested in the company.²³ In the parlance of the modern era the company was ripe for take-over and in June, 1894, John R. Walsh, Charles D. Organ, Robert Ansley, and E. C. Ritsher bought the company and formed the Bedford Quarries Company which by the late 1890's was the largest company in the district.²⁴

All four organizers of the Bedford Quarries Company

²¹Batchelor, pp 36-7; Stone, X (January, 1895), pp 150, 153.

²²Batchelor, p 44.

²³Ibid., pp 49, 68.

²⁴Ibid., p 84.

were from Chicago and none, except for Walsh and his later involvement in the Indiana Quarries Company, were organizers of any other stone companies. It is interesting that according to the courthouse records these men contributed \$50 each except for Ritsher who put up \$599,850. He got 11,997 shares and the other men got one each.²⁵

John R. Walsh was a wealthy wheeler-dealer with many and varied financial interests in the middle west.²⁶ He loaned the Bedford Stone Quarries Company the money to build the Bedford Belt and when it failed to meet the notes given him that were secured with mortgage bonds he was able to take over the company.²⁷

In 1894 Walsh bought the Evansville and Richmond Railway which had fallen on hard times and renamed it the Southern Indiana Railway. He proceeded to invest heavily in expanding it to provide the stone industry in general and his stone industry in particular with another choice besides the Monon. It is not clear just how much of a problem the Monon Railway posed to the local stone men by virtue of its monopoly in the area. There is evidence that it had refused to put

²⁵Lawrence County, Misc. Record 6, p 191.

²⁶See Guthrie, Thirty Three Years, pp 181-184, for further details about the career of John R. Walsh.

²⁷Batchelor, p 66; Guthrie, Thirty Three Years, p 47, states that Walsh built the Bedford Belt Railway but he did not own the Bedford Stone Quarries Company when that company built it. Since he apparently did loan the money used by that company to build it and then took over the company when it failed to repay, there is room for confusion.

switches into quarry areas unless certain companies paid the costs.²⁸ There was certainly the potential for problems, however, because Monon Railway men controlled the Consolidated Stone Company after November, 1894, and their purchase of a controlling interest in the P.M.&B. Stone Company from 1898 to 1903 appeared to be a response to Walsh's Bedford Quarries Company and his railroad expansion. In 1908 Walsh's financial empire collapsed and on March 13, 1908, he was sentenced to the penitentiary for financial misdeeds and the Bedford Quarries Company was placed in the hands of a receiver.

One of the many legacies in the Bedford area of Walsh's tenure is the row of stone houses built along the old Bedford and Bloomington Road just north of Oolitic. He had inaugurated the practice of bringing prominent stone dealers on all-expenses-paid excursions to tour the Indiana quarries and he built the houses to accomodate them. Several of those visitors later moved their cut stone operations to Bedford.²⁹

Thus, as a result of the fall of Walsh, the Bedford Quarries Company was ripe for a take-over and in 1910 the Cleveland Stone Company, the largest firm in the Ohio Sandstone district, bought it and combined it with the Perry, Matthews and Buskirk Stone Company which it had purchased

²⁸Guthrie, Thirty Three Years, p 47.

²⁹Ibid., p 182; Batchelor, p 84.

in 1903, and the Indiana Quarries Company which it had somehow obtained. The new expanded Indiana Quarries Company became one of the largest if not the largest company in the district.³⁰

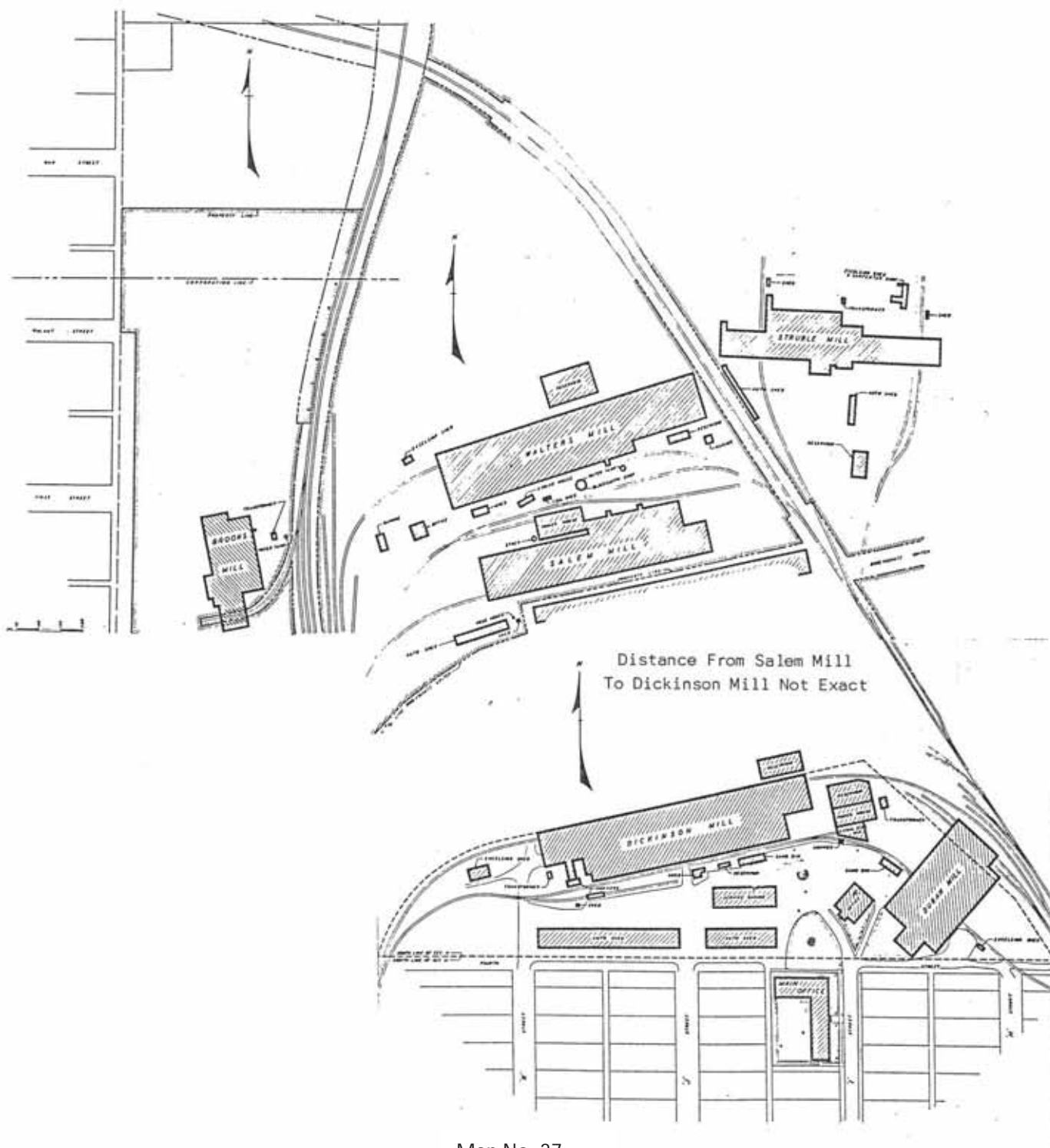
At the time of the merger in 1926 the Indiana Quarries Company had four mills. The Hoosier Mill has been discussed. The Oolitic Mill was built either by the Bedford Stone Quarries Company or the Bedford Quarries Company but regardless of who built it or when, by 1907 it was the largest mill in the state.³¹ It is on this site that the Hoosier-Joyner Mill of ILCO still operates. The Hoosier Mill is no longer there. Also, as already mentioned, the Indiana Quarries Company had the Salem Mill which it obtained through the acquisition of the P.M.&B. Stone Company. In 1907 it was the second largest mill in the state.³² The final mill was the one built by the Indiana Quarries Company just north of the Salem Mill in 1923. This mill became the Walters Mill of ILCO and was named after C. W. Walters who was president of the Indiana Quarries Company at the time of the merger. After that he was on the board of directors of ILCO and was chairman of the executive committee.³³

³⁰Batchelor, pp 160, 149.

³¹Blatchley, p 423.

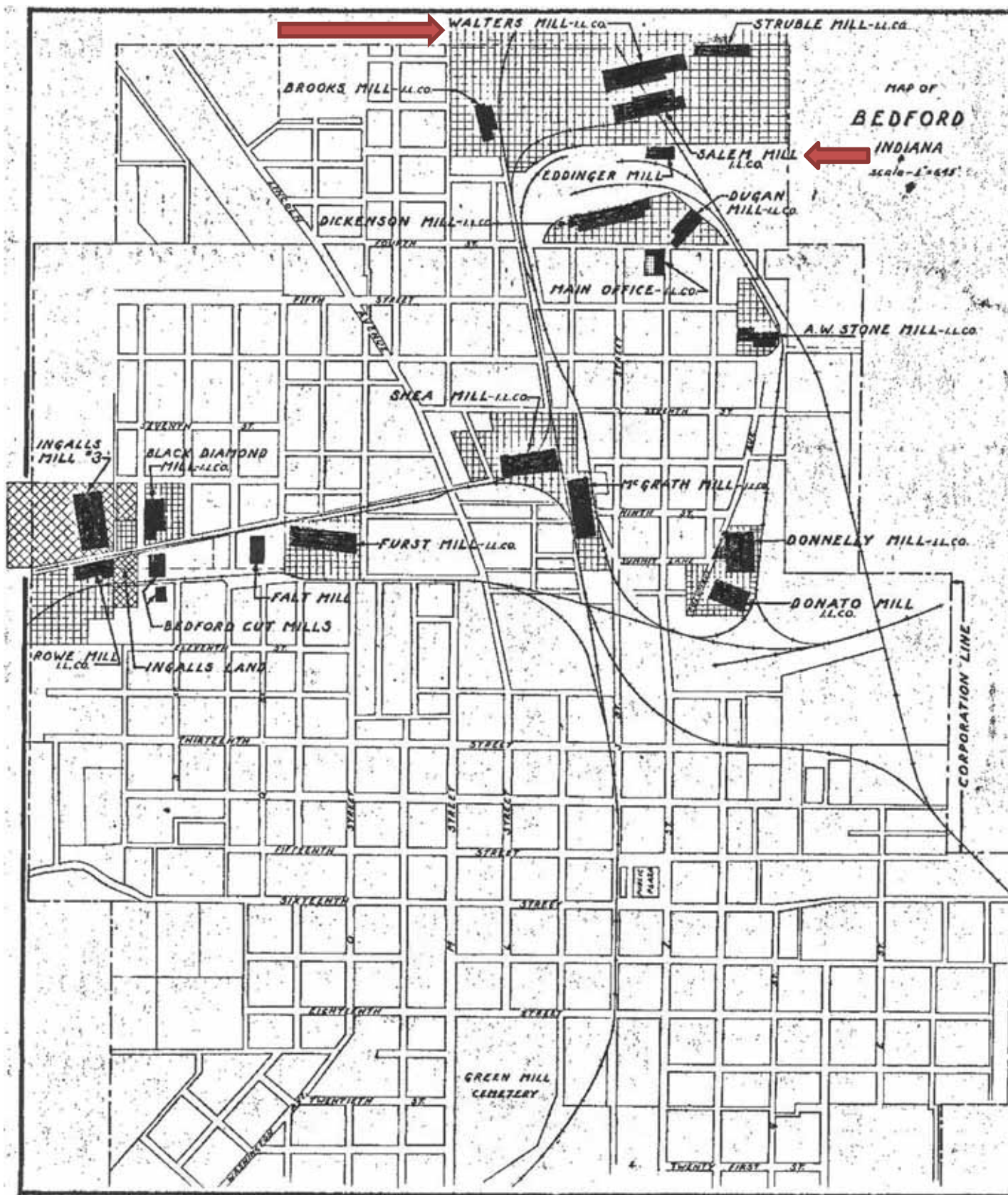
³²Ibid., p 450.

³³ILCO Brief History, pp 12, 13.



Map No. 37

The ILCO Salem Mill was built by the Salem-Bedford Stone Company. The Walters Mill was built by the Indiana Quarries Company. Both of these mills are now part of the plant of the Central Foundry Division of General Motors. The Brooks Mill was built by the Brooks Cut Stone Company. It has not survived. The Struble Mill was built by the Struble Cut Stone Company. It has not survived.



Map No. 38

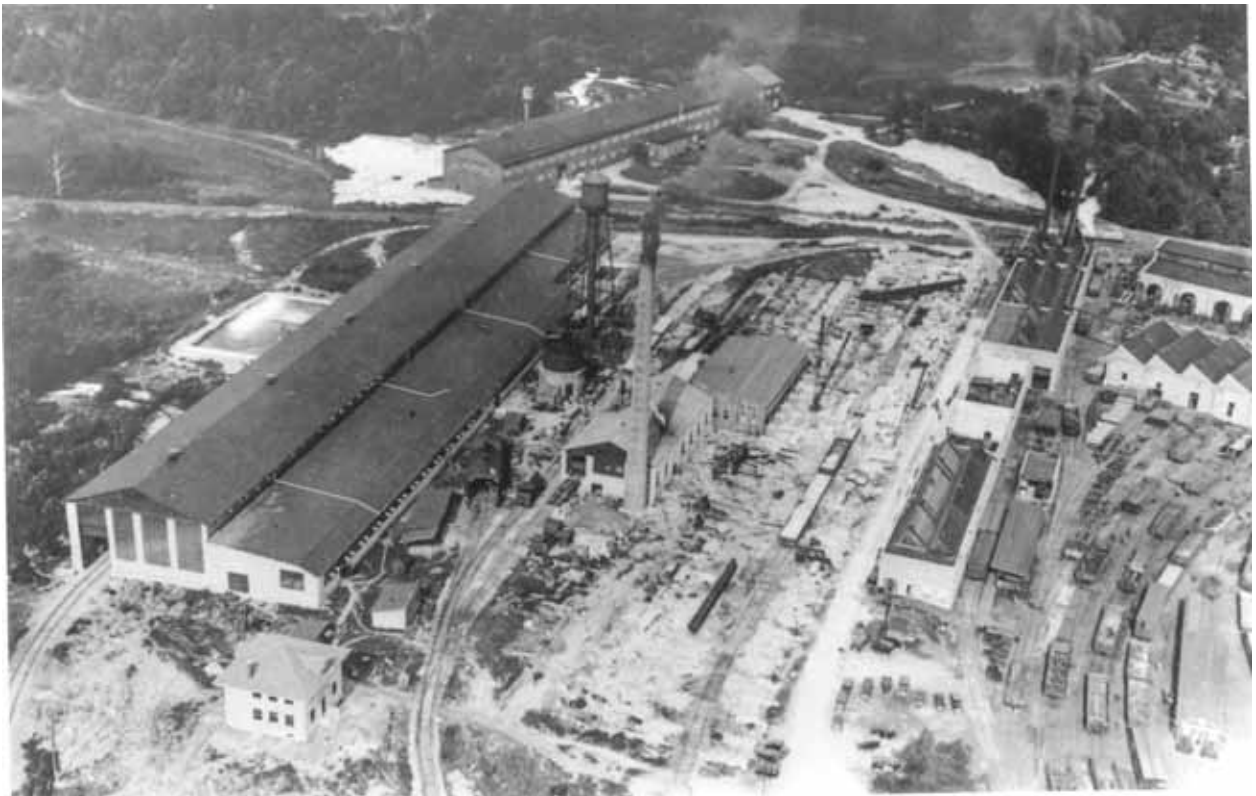


Fig. 60 This c1923 view shows the shops for the Southern Indiana Railroad on the right and the ILCO Walters Mill on the left. The Salem Mill had burned when this picture was taken. It had been in the vacant space between structures.

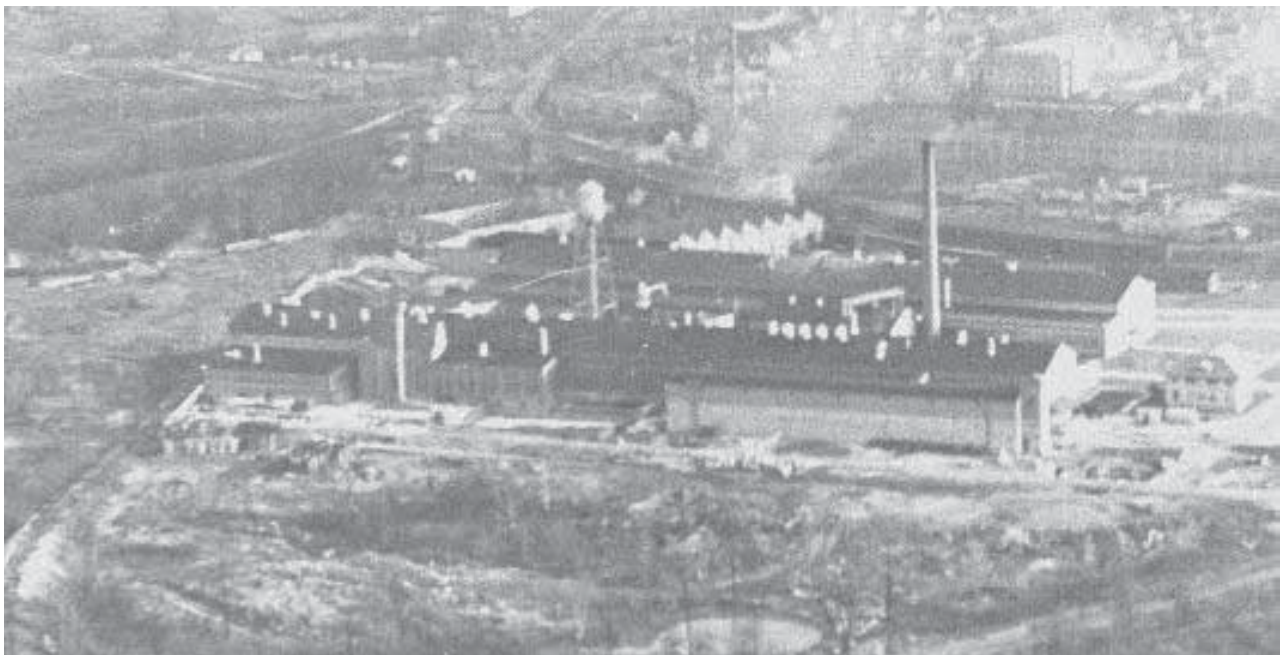


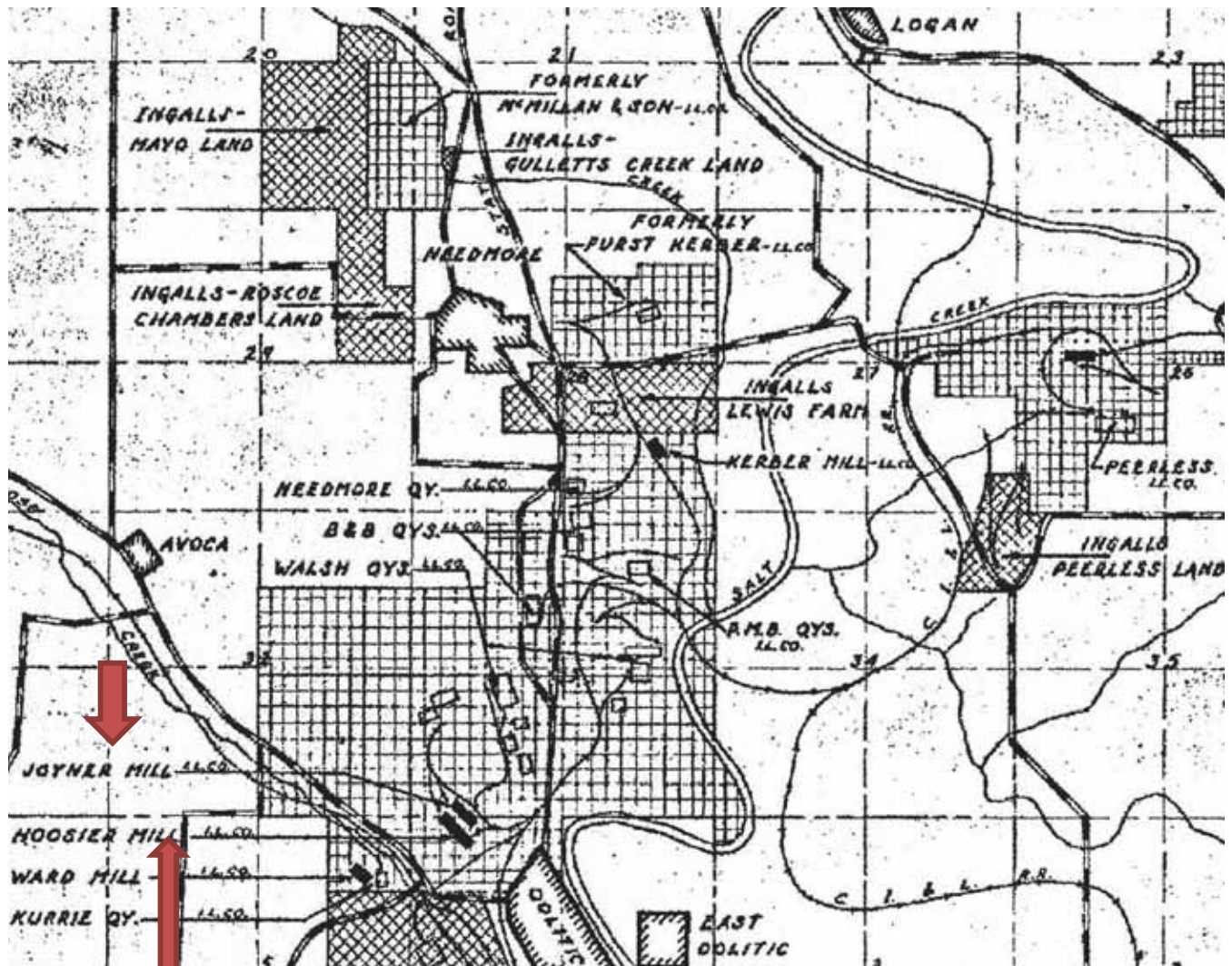
Fig. 61 This view looking slightly east of south shows the Walters Mill after it had become a part of the Central Foundry Division of General Motors. The old rebuilt Salem Mill building can be seen just on the other side of it.



Fig. 62 This is looking southeast probably during the 1970s. The Old Walters Mill building and to its right the old Salem Mill building can be seen .



Fig. 63 Here is a better view of those two old Mills, Walters and Salem, that continue to play a role in the huge Central Foundry Division of General Motors.



Map No.39



Fig. 64 to the left is not a mill but it was some type of building located close to the Hoosier Mill of ILCO. It is unique in my experience to have such a well built stone building associated with a quarry or mill close to the quarry. It is no longer there.



Fig. 65 In c1923 when this view was taken looking northwest, the mill was the Indiana Quarries Company Oolitic Mill. Originally it had been the Bedford Quarries Co. Oolitic Mill. It later became the Hoosier-Joyner Mill of ILCO.



Fig. 66 This view is looking almost due north and shows the Indiana Quarries Co. Oolitic Mill. At the very top middle can be seen the old Hoosier Mill and to its left the warehouse building seen on the previous page.



Fig. 67 This c1923 view is of the old Hoosier Mill of the Bedford Quarries Co. It was torn down and the second mill built alongside the Oolitic Mill to make the Hoosier-Joyner mill of ILCO.



Fig. 68 This nineteenth century picture shows the extraordinarily well built Hoosier Mill. It is no longer there.

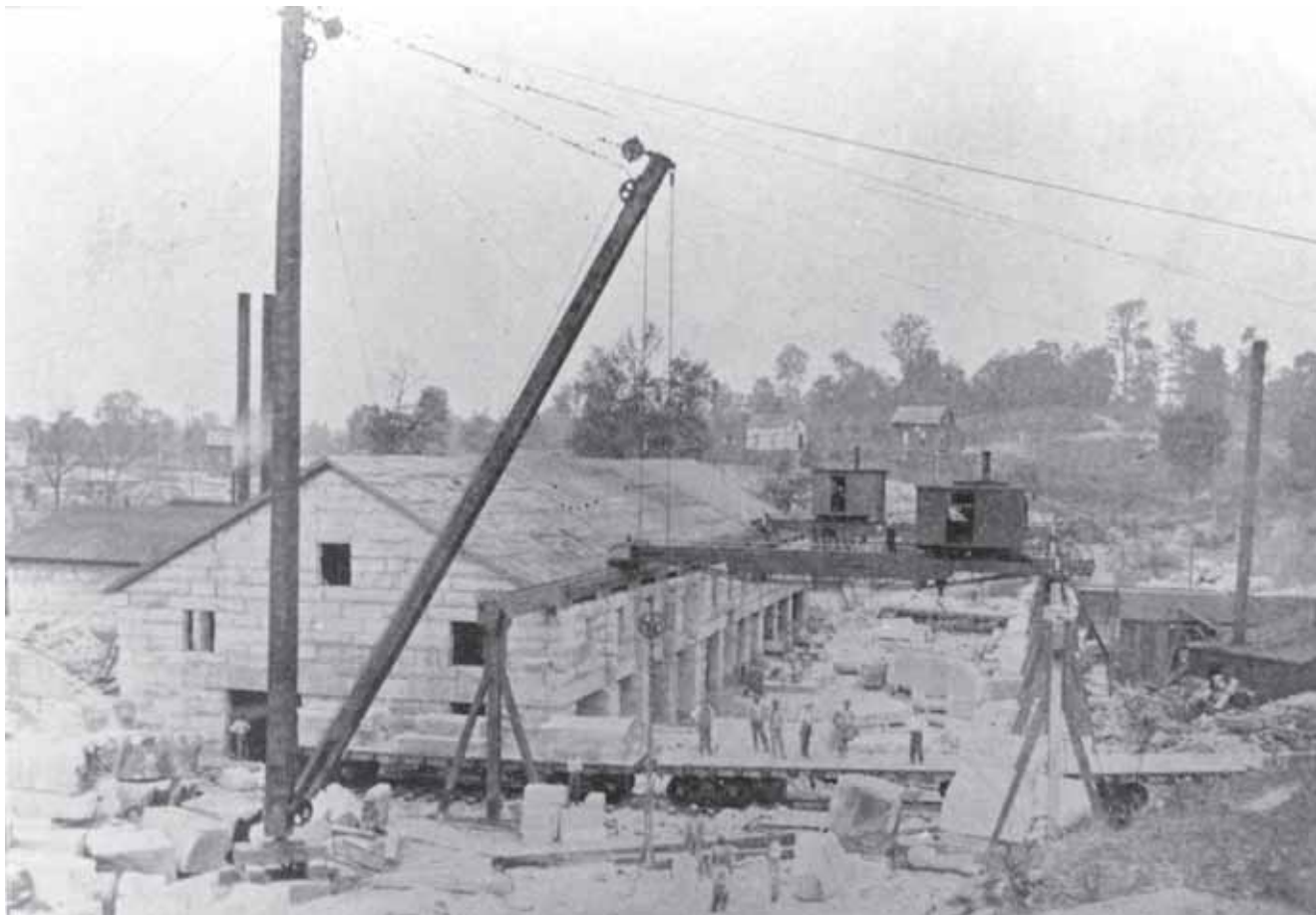


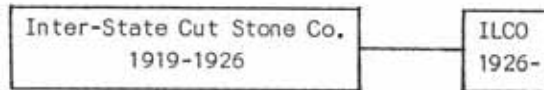
Fig. 69 This view of the Hoosier Mill of the Bedford Quarries Company was taken in the 1890s.



Fig. 70 This 1910 postcard view is labeled "Hoosier Mill Bedford, Ind." I believe this is misleading because I think it is actually the Bedford Quarries Company Oolitic Mill shown in Figs. 65 and 66, albeit in an earlier configuration.

CHAPTER XVI

INTER-STATE CUT STONE COMPANY



The Inter-State Cut Stone Company was established in February, 1919, by Maurice McGrath of Bedford and Edgar Watson and William E. Cloyes of Illinois.¹ Neither Watson nor Cloyes were involved in the formation of any other stone companies. McGrath had been involved in the organization of the Dugan Stone Company as an Indiana company in September, 1908. He had been the superintendent of the Dugan firm, and after it became a part of the Consolidated Stone Company he was made vice president under A. E. Dickinson.²

McGrath began the Inter-State Cut Stone Company in the Black Diamond Mill which had been built in 1906 by the Indiana Cut Stone Company.³ It was located to the northeast of the junction of Garvey Lane and T Street. He presumably leased the mill as it was ultimately owned by the W. McMillan and Son Company at the time of the merger.⁴

He built the McGrath Mill in 1924 along the east of the main line of the Monon. If 9th Street extended immediately west of J Street it would intersect the mill. About

¹Lawrence County, Misc. Record 13, p 211.

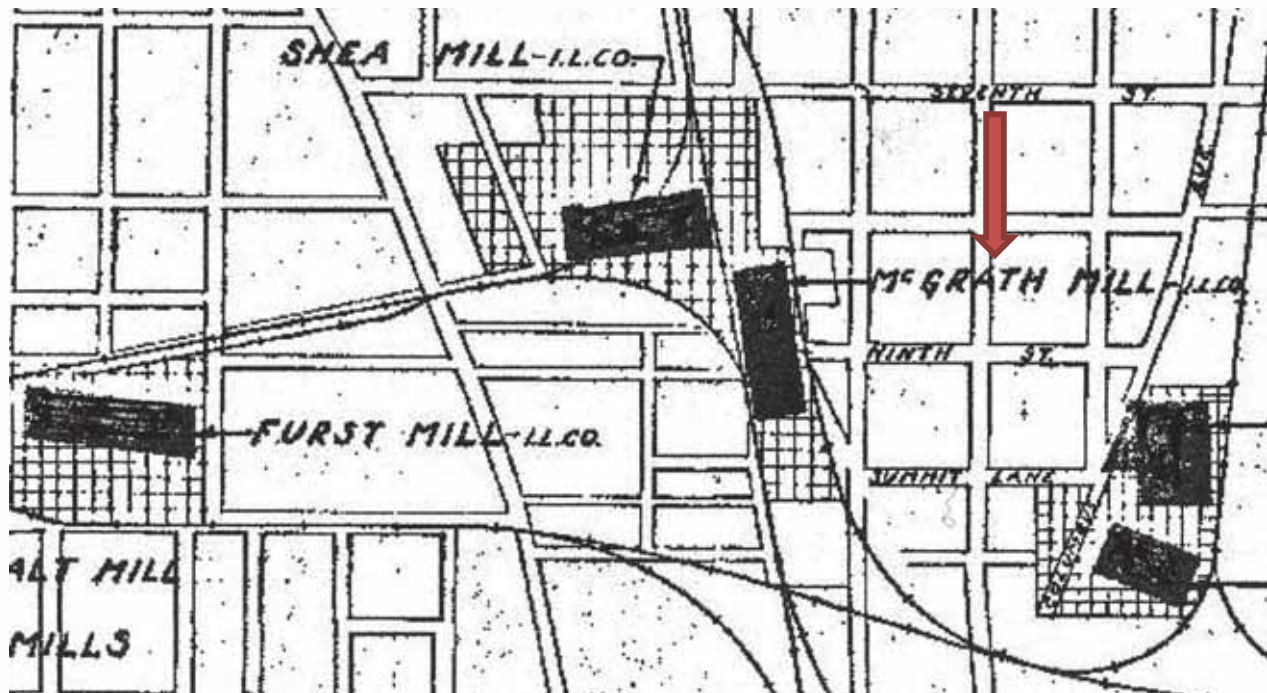
²Guthrie, Quarter Century, p 140.

³Blatchley, p 449.

⁴Lawrence County, Deed Record 85, p 171.

that same time he built a new office building directly south of the McGrath Mill. It is now the office of Indiana Steel and Engineering which uses the old McGrath Mill. The Black Diamond Mill has not survived.

After the merger Maurice McGrath became the vice president in charge of the cut stone department.⁵



Map No. 40

⁵ ILCO Brief History, p 13.



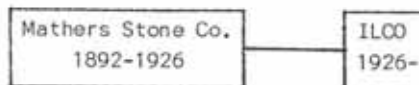
Fig. 71 This picture by the author in the late 1980s shows the old McGrath Mill no longer being used as a stone mill.



Fig. 72 This is another view by the author looking northwest at the same building as before in 2015.

CHAPTER XVII

MATHERS STONE COMPANY



The Mathers Stone Company was organized in September, 1892, by Nat U. Hill, Sr., Lawrence V. Buskirk, Newton E. Mathers, Philip K. Buskirk, and A. V. Harris.¹ Nathaniel Usher Hill, Sr., (1851-1908) was a prominent Bloomington lawyer, banker, and politician. He helped organized the Empire Stone Company in March, 1891.² Philip Buskirk is discussed in the chapter on the Indiana Quarries Company. Lawrence Van Buskirk (1867-1910) was Philip's brother. He was twice mayor of Bloomington, postmaster, president of the first national Bank, and treasurer of Indiana University. He helped organize the Empire Stone Company in March, 1881.³ A. V. Harris was not involved in the formation of any other stone companies. Newton E. Mathers, presumably the guiding force behind this firm, also helped organize the Wicks Stone Company in September, 1906.⁴

Although the company organized in 1892 it did not open its first quarry until 1895. In 1905 it built a mill a few yards southwest of the junction of Dillman and Fairfax Roads in Monroe County.⁵ After the merger this mill was called the Yates Mill of ILCO. It is no longer there.

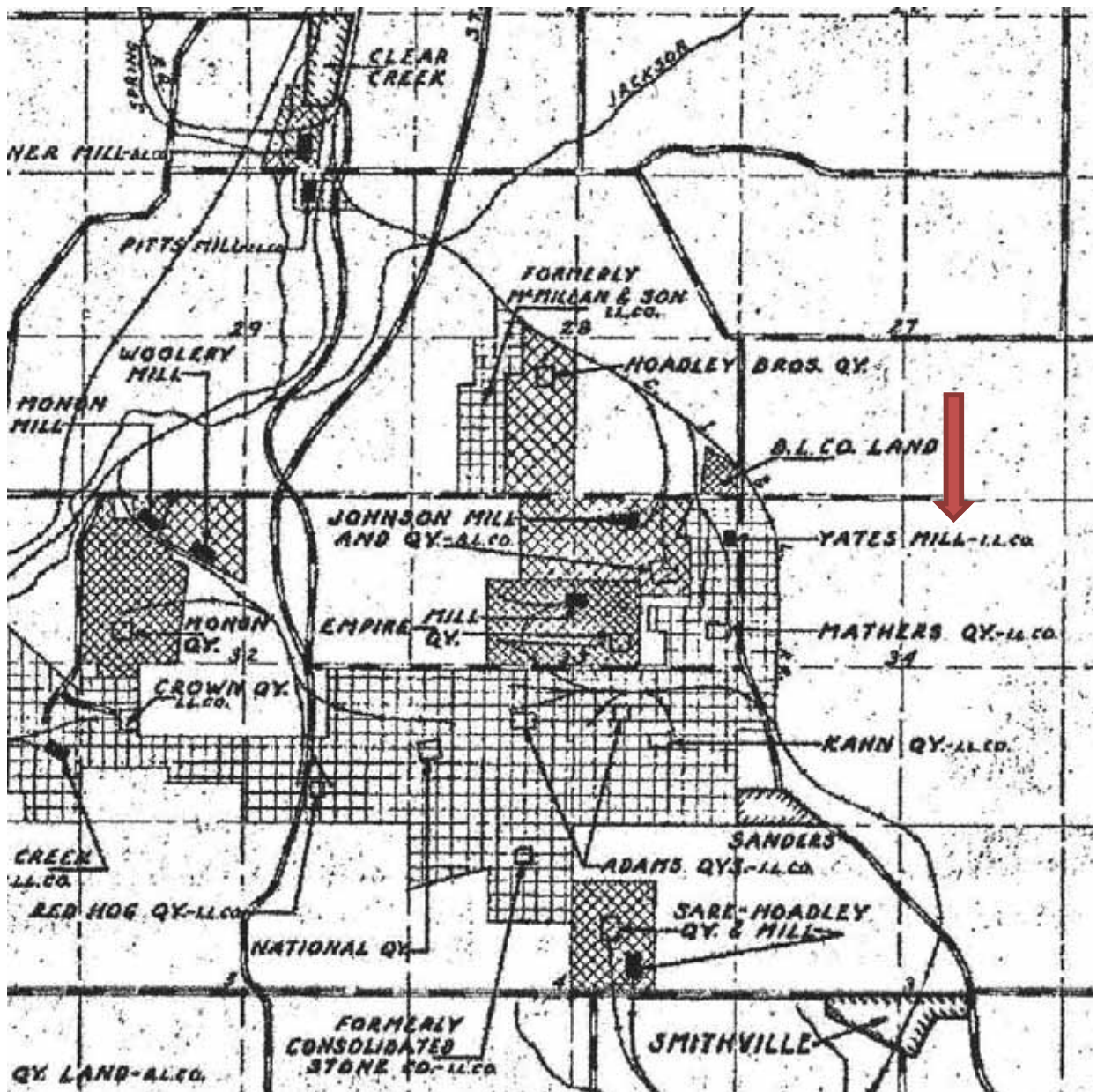
¹ Monroe County, Misc. Record 3, p 191.

² B. F. Bowen & Co., pp 461-2; Monroe County, Misc. Record, 3, p 73.

³ B. F. Bowen & Co., pp 672-3; Monroe County, Misc. Record 3, p 73.

⁴ Monroe County, Misc. Record 5, p 484.

⁵ Blatchley, p 392.



Map No. 41

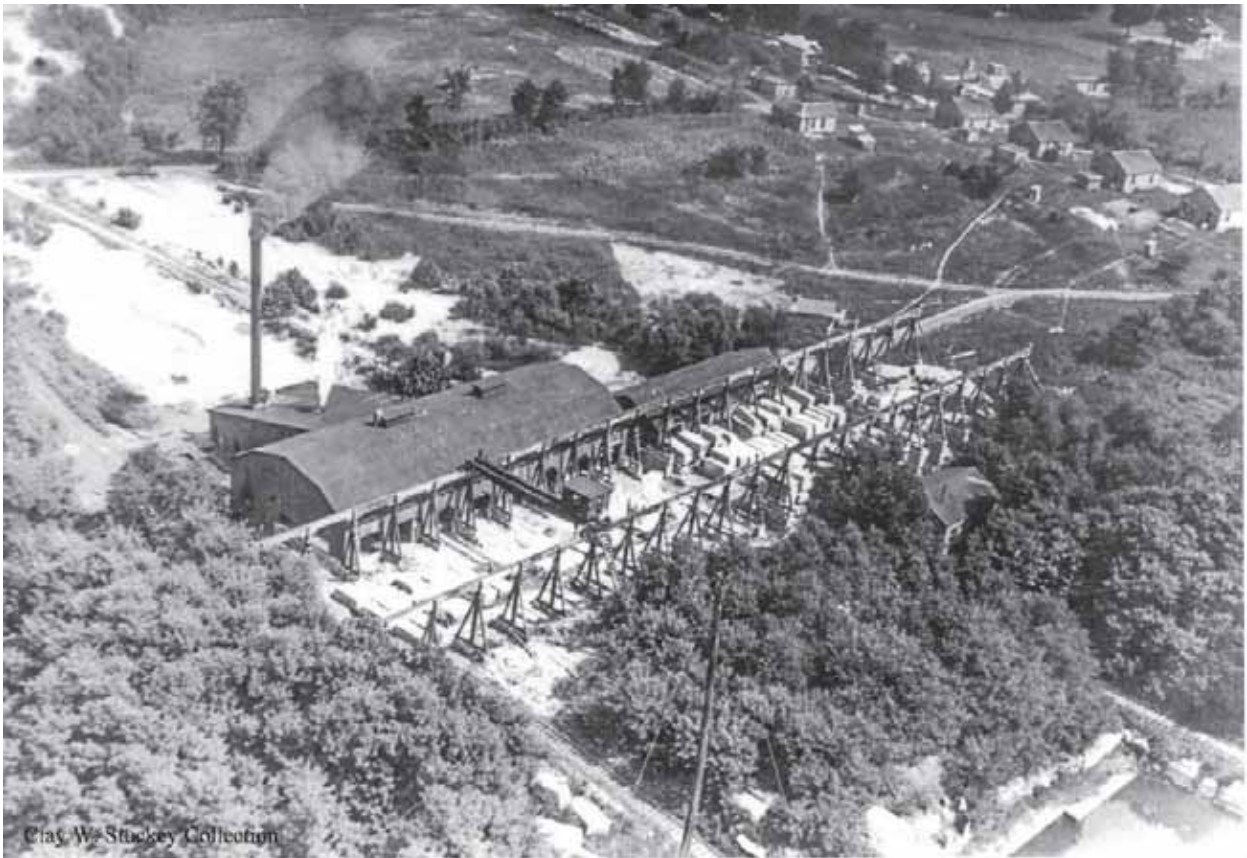
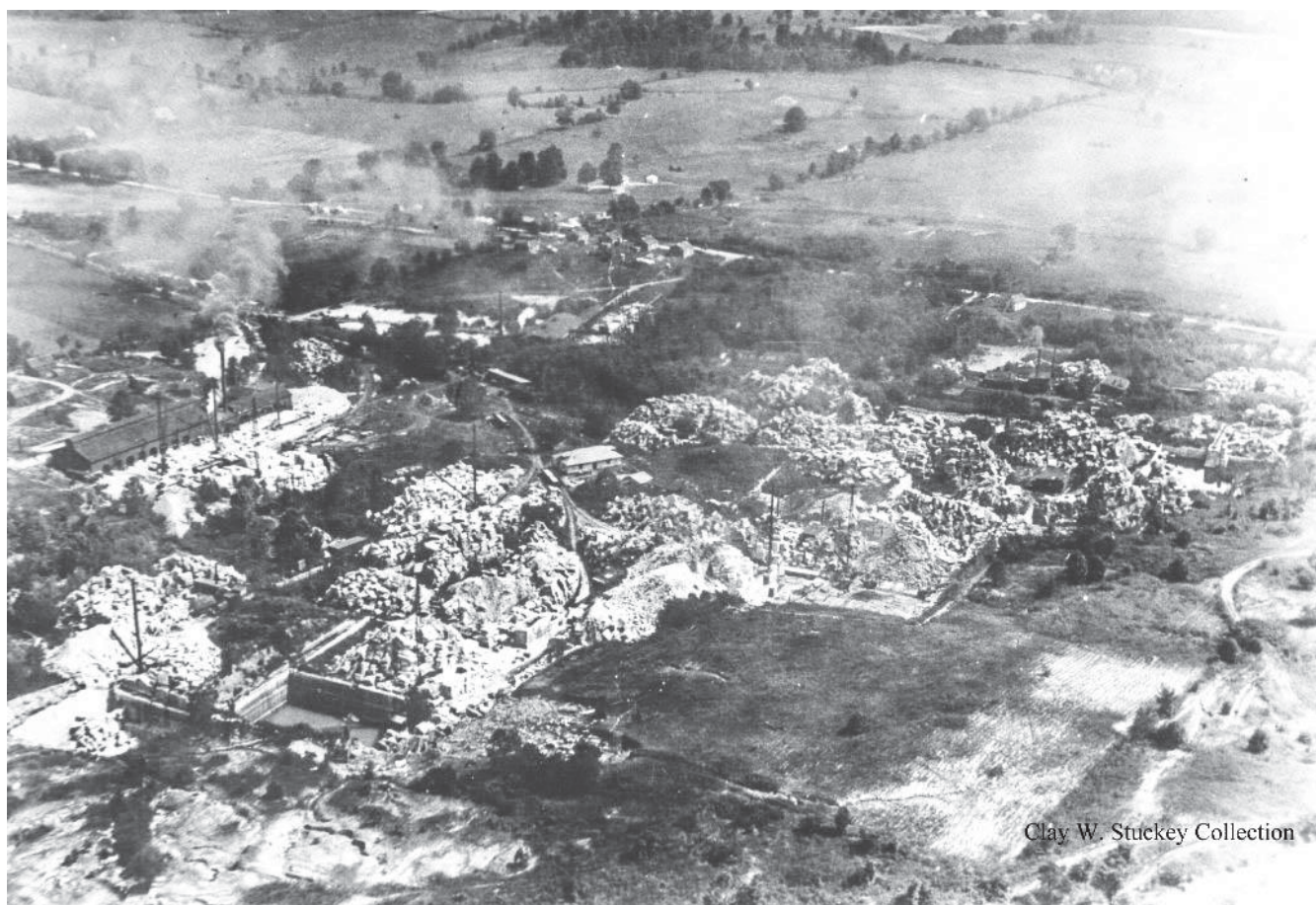


Fig. 73 This is looking northeast at the old Mathers Stone Co. Mill which became the ILCO Yates Mill. The road diagonally along the far upper right corner is the Fairfax Road in Bloomington.



Fig. 74 This c1923 view is looking southwest at the Mathers Stone Co. Mill (later ILCO Yates Mill) on the left and the Chicago and Bloomington Stone Company Mill (later the Johnson Mill of the Bloomington Limestone Company) on the right.

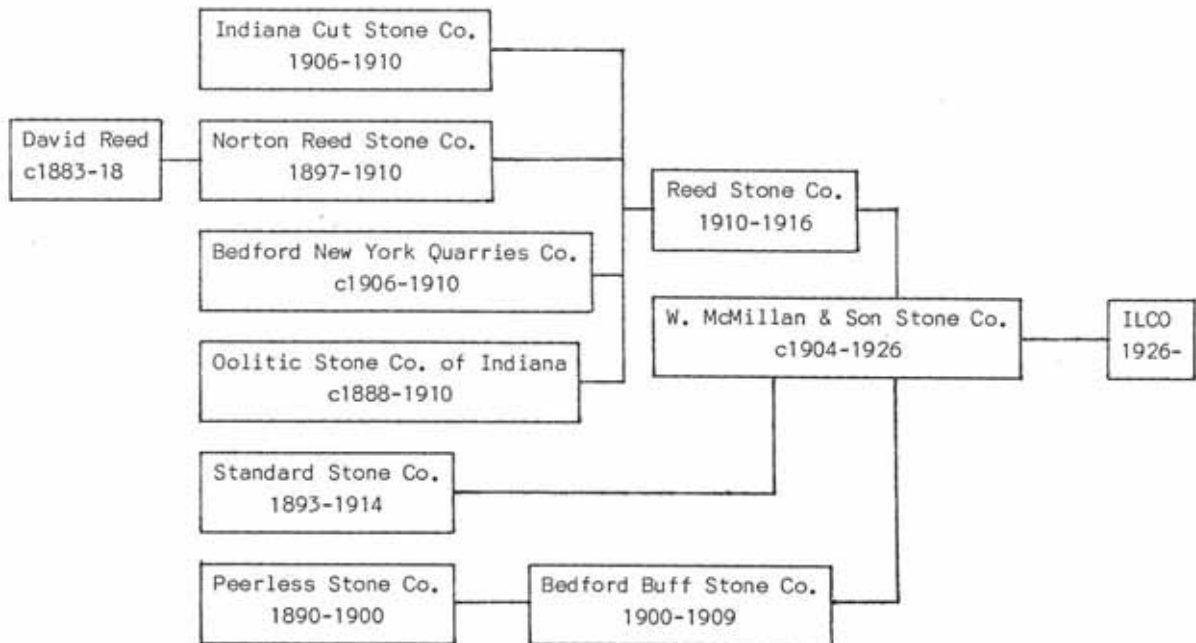


Clay W. Stuckey Collection

Fig. 75 This view is looking northeast and shows the Johnson Mill on the left and to its right and slightly above is the Yates Mill of ILCO. The latter can just barely be seen. Fairfax Road runs across the top of the picture.

CHAPTER XVIII

W. McMILLAN AND SON STONE COMPANY



The first mention of the W. McMillan and Son Stone Company was the notice that in 1904, as a company with headquarters in Chicago, it built a mill near the Crown Stone Company quarry that was the largest mill in the northern end of the stone belt.¹ After the merger this became the Clear Creek Mill of ILCO and was located in Monroe County about midway between Dillman and Ketchum Roads and about two thousand feet east of the Monon tracks.

The W. McMillan and Son Company made a major acquisition in 1916 when it bought the Reed Stone Company which was

¹Blatchley, p 405; Monroe County, Misc Record 6, p 44 states that the mill was built in 1904. In all courthouse records where there is a name of the president of the company it is given as William McMillan. We do not know, however, whether that was the father or the son.

in the hands of a receiver.² The formation of the Reed Stone Company is described as follows:

In 1910 the Reed Stone Company was incorporated and absorbed the interests of the Indiana Cut Stone Company (Bedford Mill), the Norton-Reed Stone Company (Oolitic Mill), the New York Bedford Quarries Company (Sanders quarry), and the Oolitic Stone Company of Indiana (Sanders quarry). These companies had already been owned by a closely associated group of stockholders who then found it desirable to raise additional capital. In 1916 the Reed Stone Company went into receivership and was purchased by the W. McMillan Stone Company. The McMillan Company has also acquired the Standard Stone Company (quarry) in 1914, and from 1910 to 1914 had had an important financial interest in the Crescent Stone Company.³

The Reed Stone Company was organized in March, 1910, by William S. Holcombe, Richard Roberts, Louis Roberts, William E. Powers, and Albert Dunihue.⁴ William S. Holcombe and Richard Roberts were involved in organizing the Goodall Cut Stone Company in April, 1906.⁵ Albert Dunihue helped form the Bedford Quarry and Mill Company in May, 1923.⁶ William E. Powers helped form the Reed Powers Cut Stone Company in July, 1922.⁷ Louis Roberts does not appear in the formation of any other company.

²Batchelor, pp 153, 155. He states on one page that the acquisition was made in 1919 and on the other that it occurred on January 11, 1916. The specific date sounds more authoritative.

³Ibid., p 149.

⁴Lawrence County, Misc. Record 10, p 250.

⁵Ibid., 9, p 152.

⁶Ibid., 15, p 289.

⁷Ibid., 15, p 324.

The Indiana Cut Stone Company had been organized in 1906 by Frederick D. Norton and Clinton S. Norton and it built a mill that year in Bedford along T Street just across from the large Ingalls Mill No. 3 that was later built.⁸ This mill was called the Black Diamond Mill and retained that name after McMillan became part of ILCO. There is confusion here because in 1919 Maurice McGrath organized the Inter-State Cut Stone Company in the Black Diamond Mill.⁹ Presumably he leased the mill from McMillan because the latter firm owned it at the time of the merger in 1926.¹⁰ It is no longer there.

The Norton Reed Stone Company was organized in February, 1897, by Frederick D. Norton, Clinton S. Norton, and Robert Reed.¹¹ The Nortons have been discussed in the chapter on the Consolidated Stone Company. Robert Reed helped form the Bedford Quarry Company in August, 1890.¹²

The Norton Reed Stone Company was somehow the eventual owner of the mill that David Reed built at Reed Station back in 1883.¹³ After the merger this mill became known as the Ward Mill of ILCO. It is no longer there.

⁸Blatchley, p 449; Guthrie, Thirty Three Years, p 52.

⁹Guthrie, Quarter Century, p 140.

¹⁰Lawrence County, Deed Record 85, p 171.

¹¹Lawrence County, Misc. Record 6, p 463.

¹²Monroe County, Misc. Record, 3, p 26.

¹³Lawrence County, Misc. Record 6, p 463; Guthrie, Quarter Century, p 134.

The previously quoted passage from Batchelor indicated that the New York Bedford Quarries Company had a quarry at Sanders but I can not find any. It did have a quarry at Peerless or at least I assume that the Bedford and New York Quarries Company at Peerless is the same as the New York Bedford Quarries Company discussed by Blatchely. All we know is that this company opened its quarry in 1906.¹⁴

The Oolitic Stone Company of Indiana had been the first company to work the Sanders district having opened a quarry in 1888. In 1890 David Reed obtained control of the quarry and in 1894 he opened another and in 1895 he built a mill.¹⁵ It has been written that David Reed was working heavily to provide stone at that time for the construction of the Chicago Auditorium. In January, 1891, there was organized the company with the unusual name Auditorium Bedford Stone Company.¹⁶ It would be interesting to know if there was a connection. The mill that David Reed built at Sanders in 1895 was located about midway between the Smithville and Dillman Roads and also about midway between the Fairfax Road and the old Highway 37. It was used by ILCO as a power house and was torn down by them.

¹⁴Blatchley, p 410.

¹⁵Ibid., pp 386-7.

¹⁶Ibid.; Lawrence County, Misc. Record 4, p 402. No Reed was mentioned as an organizer of the Auditorium Company.

The Standard Stone Company was organized in December, 1892, by Erastus B. Dobbins, Cassius M. Dobbins, Alva B. Tressler, Philip A. Dunihue, William N. Matthews, David Torphy, Jr., John Torphy, and William J. Clark.¹⁷ Matthews has been discussed in the chapter on the Indiana Quarries Company. Tressler, Dunihue, David Torphy, Jr., Clark, and the Dobbinses do not appear as organizers of any other stone companies. John Torphy helped form the Runyan Stone Company in April, 1910, and a J. L. Torphy of Bloomington helped form the Hoosier Limestone Corporation in July, 1932.¹⁸ Nothing else is known about the Standard Stone Company except that McMillan acquired it in 1914.¹⁹

The Peerless Stone Company was organized in April, 1890, by William Winstandley, Lycurgus Dalton, and James O. Finke.²⁰ Winstandley is discussed in the chapter on the Imperial Stone Company. Neither Dalton nor Finke appear associated with starting any other stone companies.

The Peerless Stone Company was taken over by the Bedford Buff Stone Company in 1900. The following describes the event:

¹⁷ Lawrence County, Misc. Record 5, p 416.

¹⁸ Monroe County, Misc. Record 6, p 178, 15, p 360.

¹⁹ Stone, X (January, 1895), p 137; Batchelor, p 149.

²⁰ Lawrence County, Misc. Record 4, p 234.

The company [Bedford Buff Stone Company] up to 1900 was known as the Peerless Stone Company, and at that time transferred to the McMillan interests operating mills in the Belt district and in Chicago...In April, 1907, a new six-gang saw and one planer mill was added.²¹

The above is in error about the date for the acquisition of Bedford Buff Stone Company by McMillan. That occurred in June, 1909.²² Also not clear is what or where those "operating mills in the belt district" were. The mill built in 1907 was the mill located about thirty-eight hundred feet east of the Monon tracks at Peerless and about eight hundred feet south of Salt Creek. After the merger that mill became the Fanning Mill of ILCO and was torn down about 1946.

The Bedford Buff Stone Company had been organized in January, 1900, by Frederick D. Norton, Joseph R. Voris, and Harry M. Voris.²³ Norton is discussed in the chapter on the Consolidated Stone Company. Joseph R. Voris (1866-1916) was the son of Col. Archibald C. Voris. He was educated at Hanover, Northwestern, and Harvard and succeeded his father in 1911 as president of the Citizens National Bank. He helped organize the Citizens Trust Company of Bedford.²⁴ He does not appear as an organizer of any other stone companies. Neither does Harry M. Voris about whom nothing

²¹Blatchley, pp 407-8.

²²Lawrence County, Deed Record 57, p 453.

²³Lawrence County, Misc. Record 7, p 193.

²⁴B. F. Bowen & Co., pp 476-7.

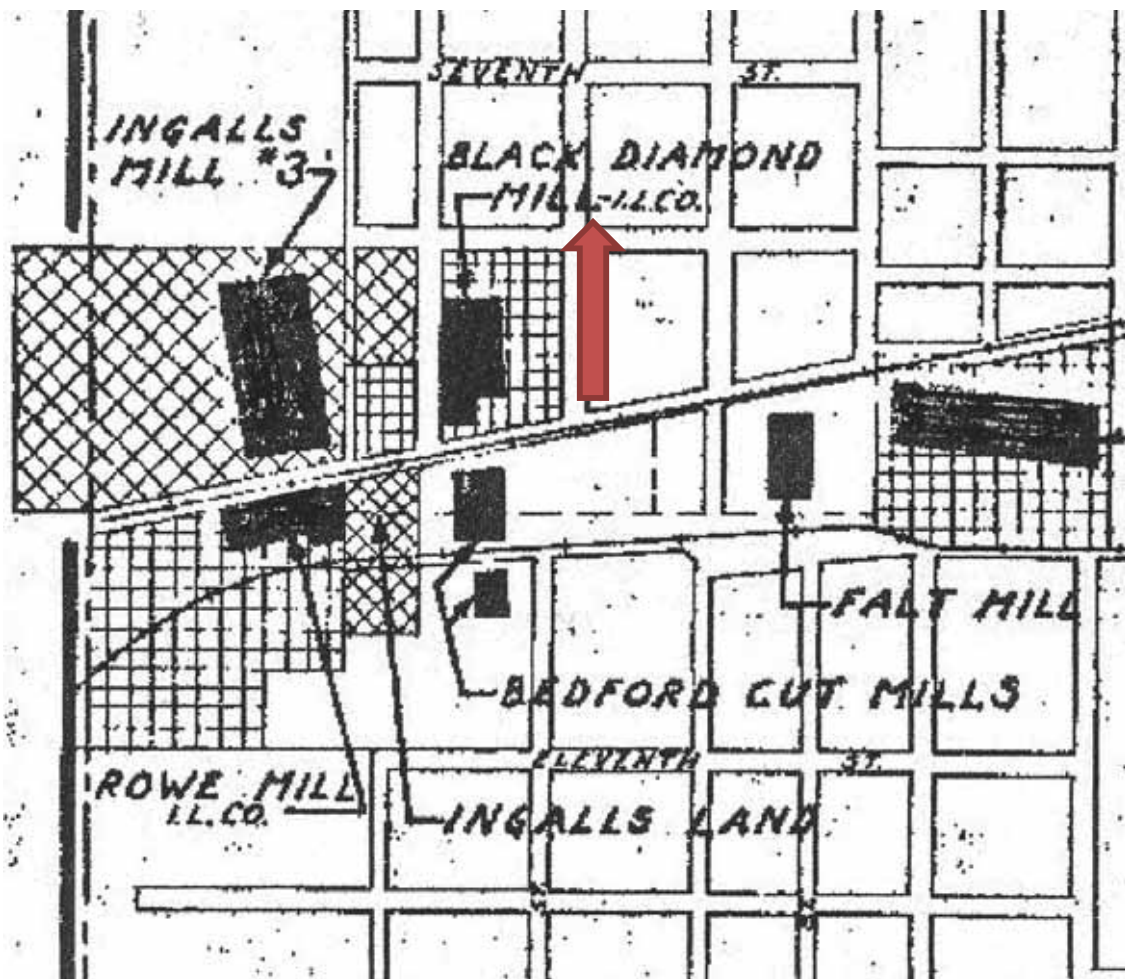
is known except that he definitely was not a brother of Joseph.

There was a shift in the focus of its activity in 1919 because the McMillan Company moved its general office from Chicago to Bedford and in October of that year it organized as an Indiana company as W. McMillan and Son.²⁵

The W. McMillan and Son company certainly brought to the merger the newest mill. It was built during 1926 and is still used by ILCO. It is located on the west side of old Highway 37 between Bedford and Oolitic. It was known as the McMillan Mill of ILCO and would have been the Mill No. 5 of McMillan had there been no merger. It is still a mill of the Indiana Limestone Company.

Note: In 2016 the ILCO McMillan Mill was no longer a limestone mill.

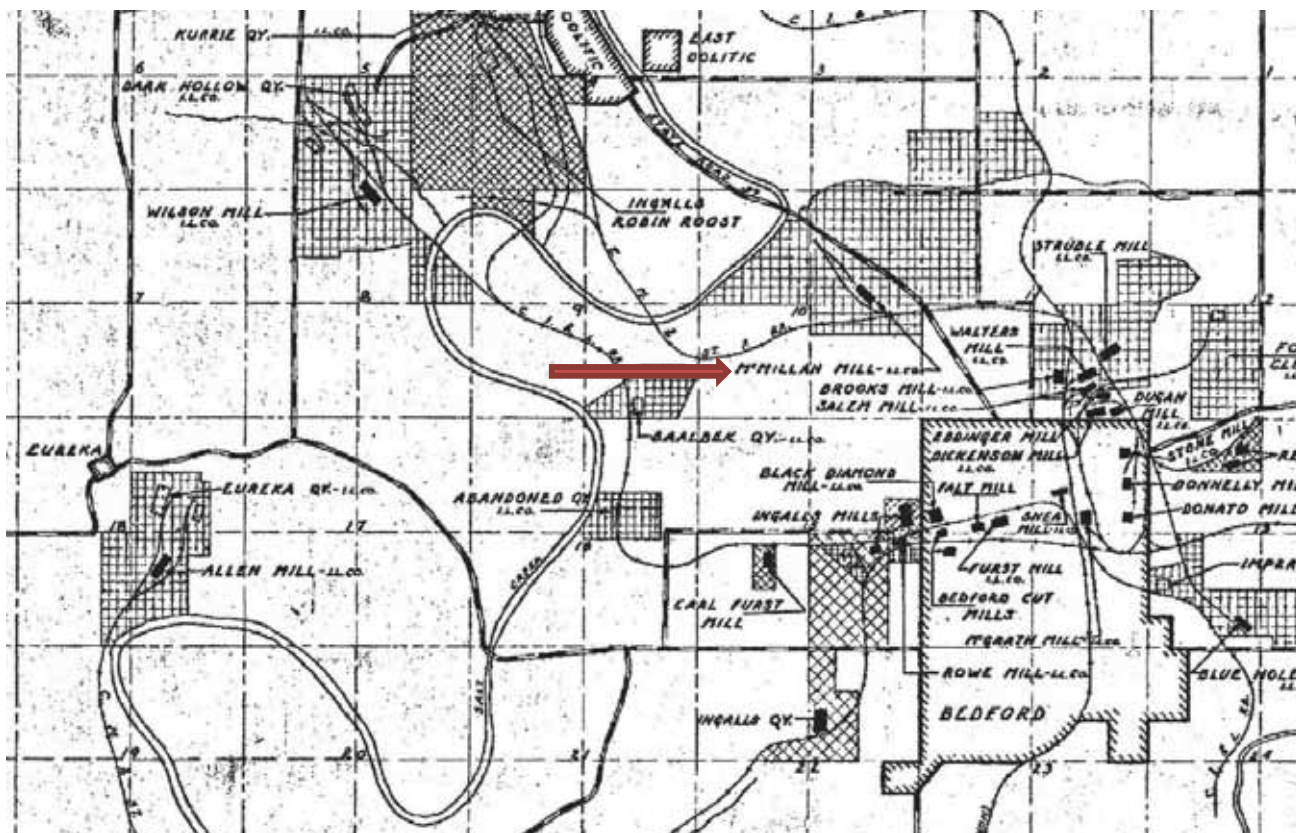
²⁵Guthrie, Quarter Century, p 127; Lawrence County, Misc. Record 13, p 370.



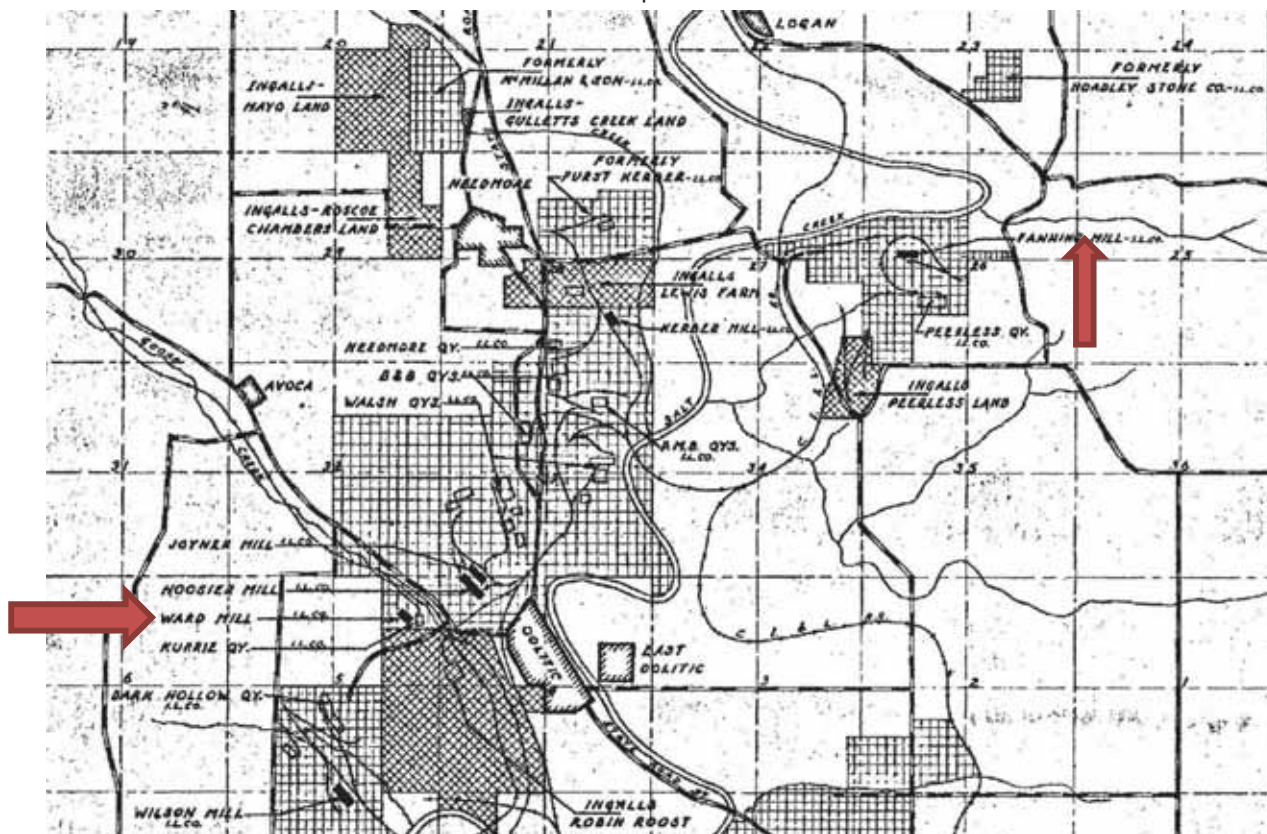
Map No. 42



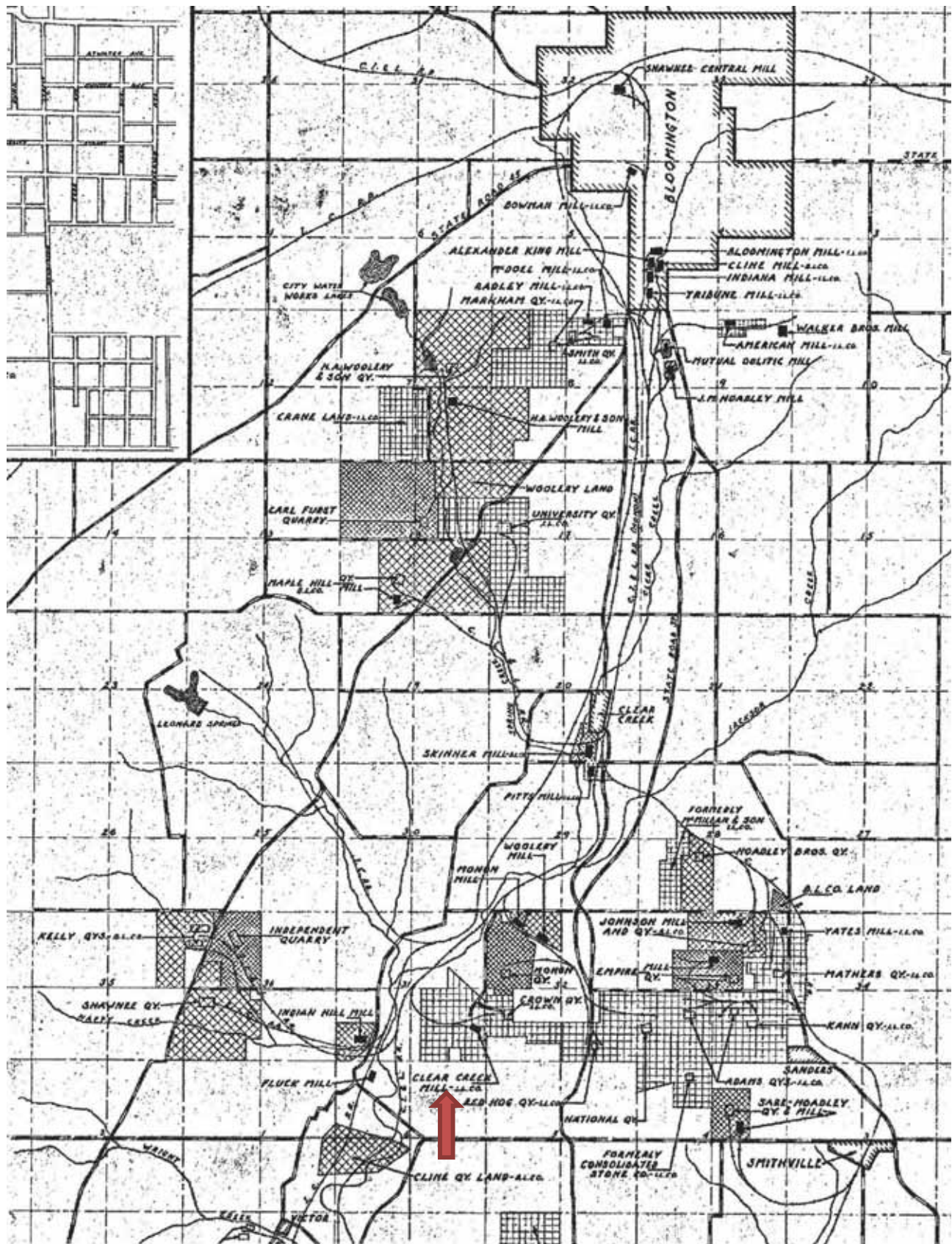
Fig. 76 The mill on the left is the Black Diamond Mill. The mill on the right is the Bedford Cut Stone Company Mill A.



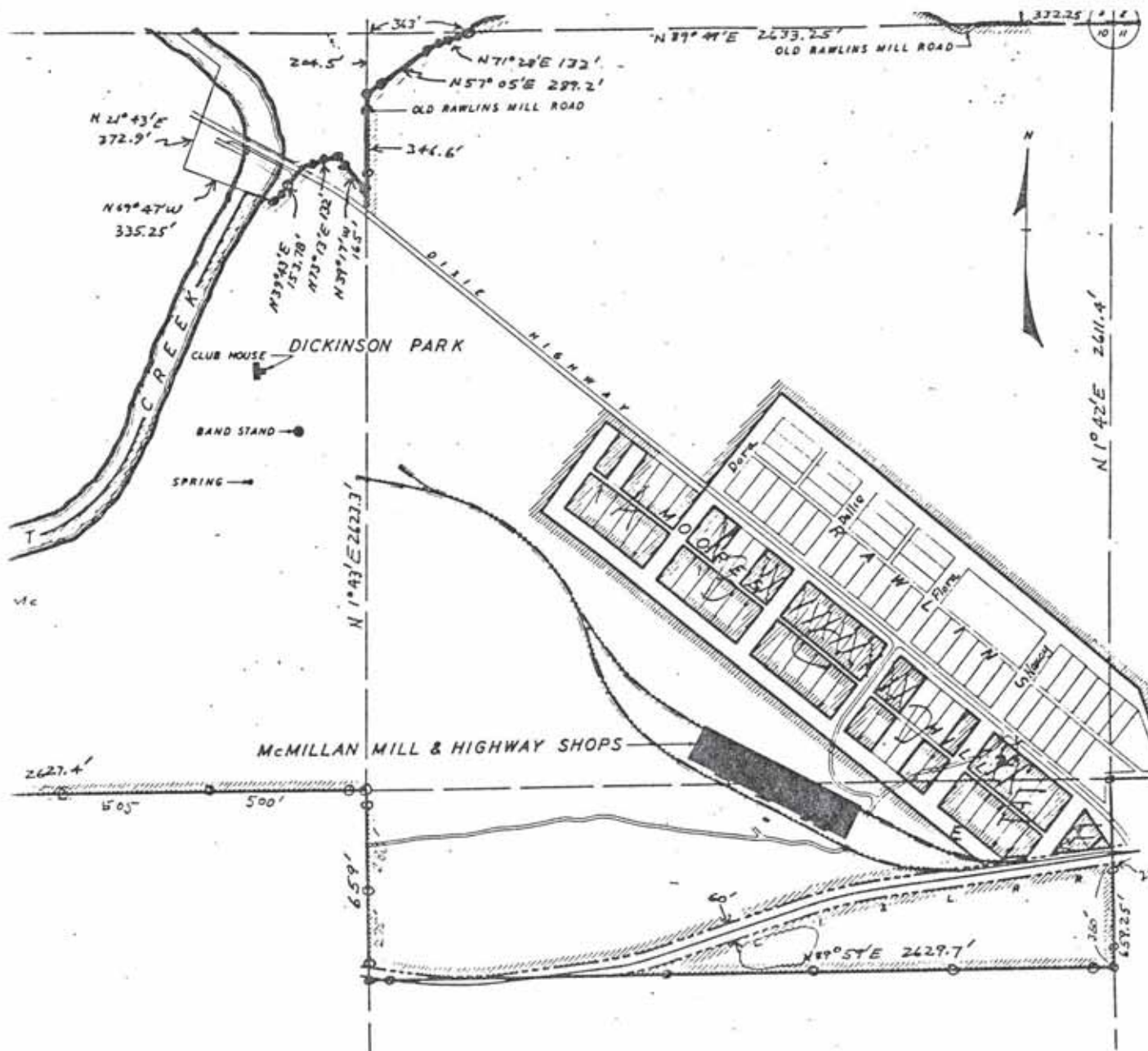
Map No. 43



Map No. 44



Map No. 45



Map No. 46

The ILCO McMillan Mill was built in 1926 between Bedford and Oolitic by the W. McMillan and Son Stone Company.

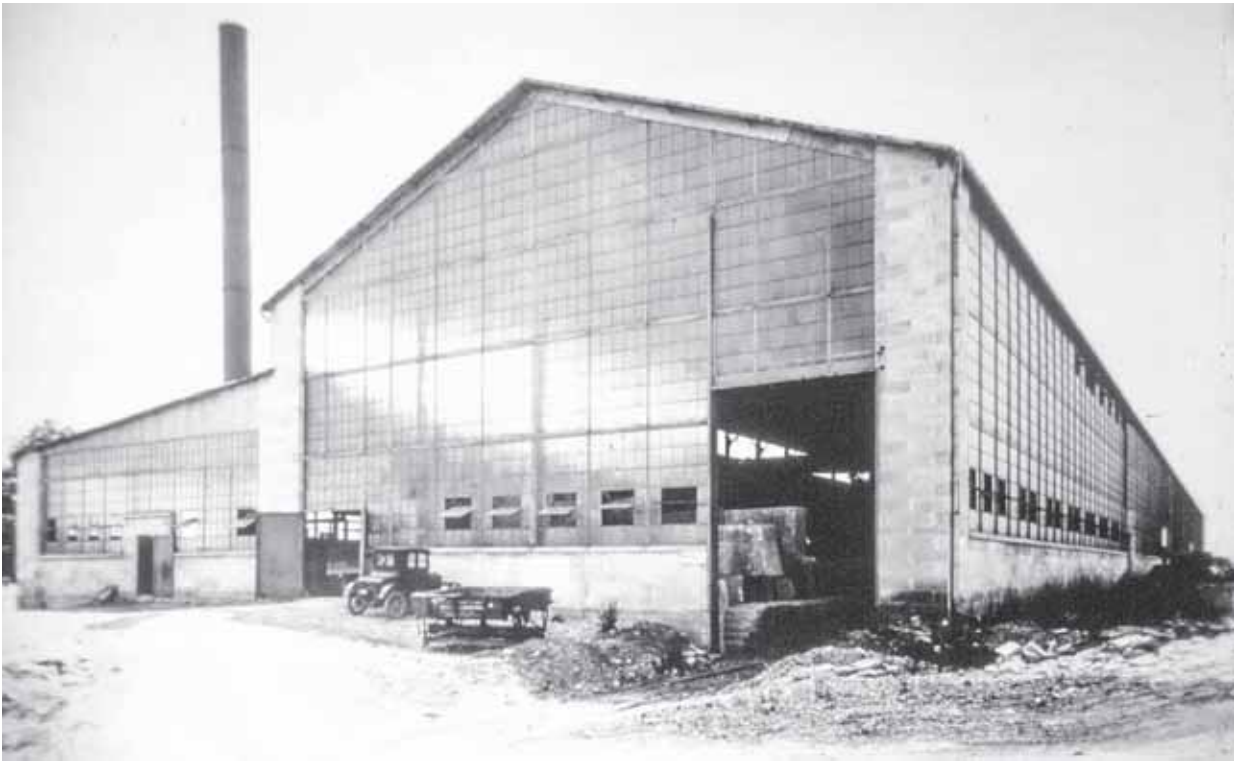


Fig. 77 This is the ILCO McMillan mill. Built in 1926 this was the newest mill brought to the merger.



Fig. 78 This modern view (probably in the 1970s) shows it still being used as a stone mill. Nowadays (2016) the building is being used but not as a stone mill.

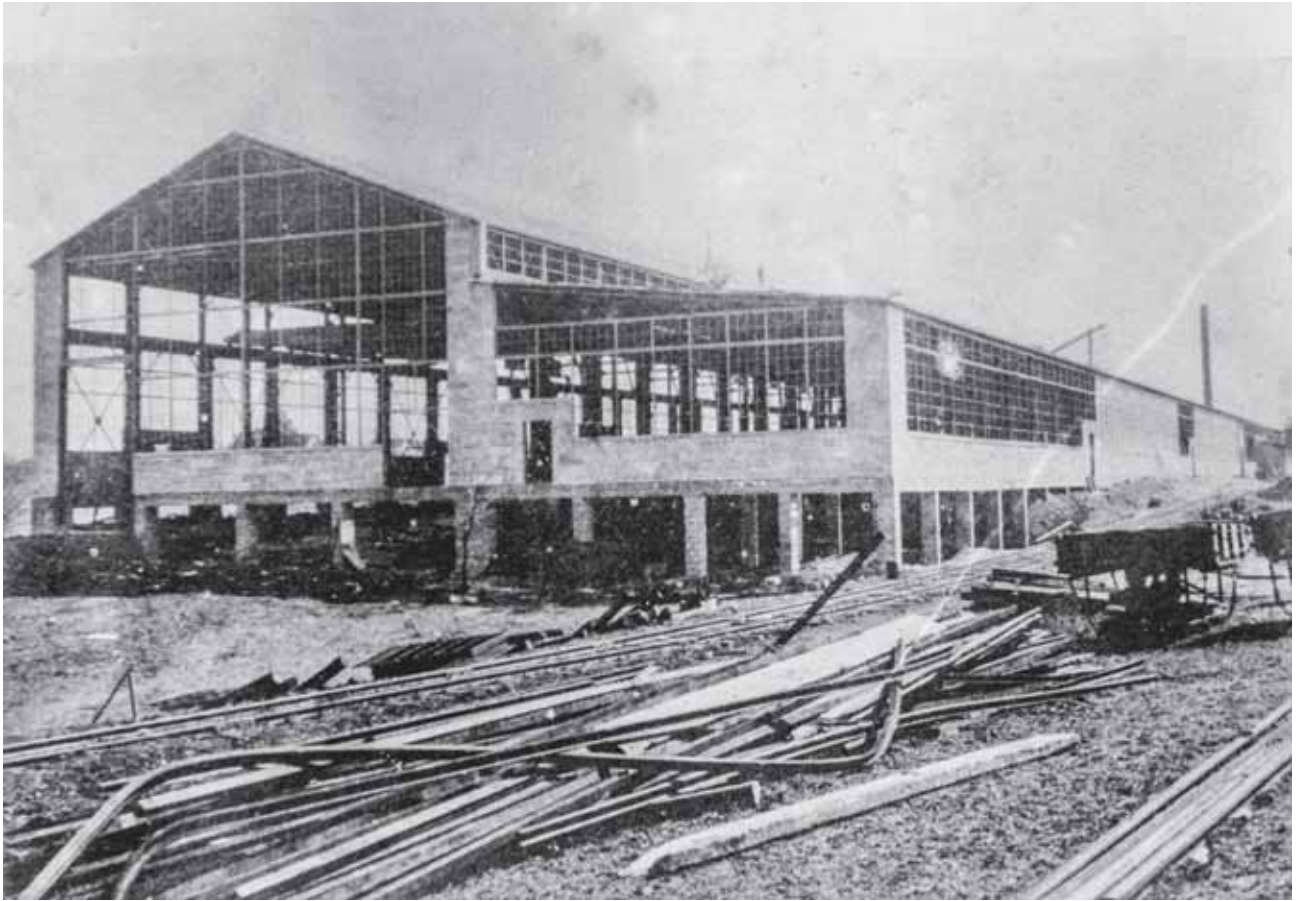
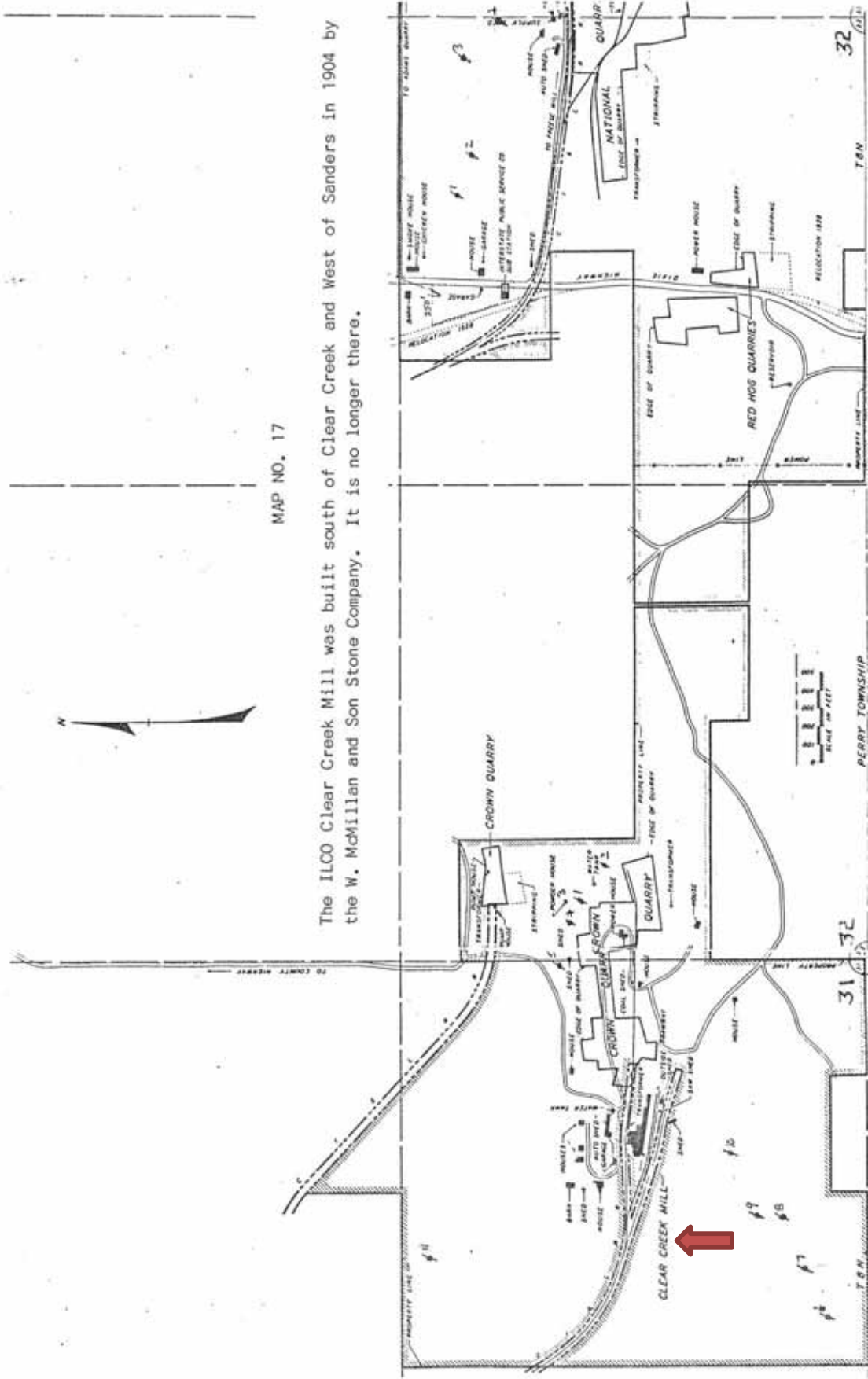


Fig. 79 This picture was in *Stone* magazine for April, 1926, and shows the progress of construction of what the article called the McMillan & Son Stone Company Mill No. 5. It would become shortly the ILCO McMillan Mill.



MAP NO. 17

The ILCO Clear Creek Mill was built south of Clear Creek and West of Sanders in 1904 by the W. McMillan and Son Stone Company. It is no longer there.



Fig. 80 The postcard image is of the McMillan Mill which became the Clear Creek Mill of ILCO.



Fig. 81 The following pictures show what remained in the late 1980s at the site for the old McMillan Bloomington Mill. It was later the Clear Creek Mill of ILCO. These ruins are the exception to what one usually finds in the woods at an old mill site. The picture is by the author.



Fig. 82 Here are more ruins of McMillan Mill in the 1980s.



Fig. 83 Here are still more ruins.



Fig. 84 Equipment used to be anchored with these iron rods.



Fig. 85 Whatever this stone wheel was, it was rather substantial in size. After the picture I smoked my 6 and one-quarter inch scale.



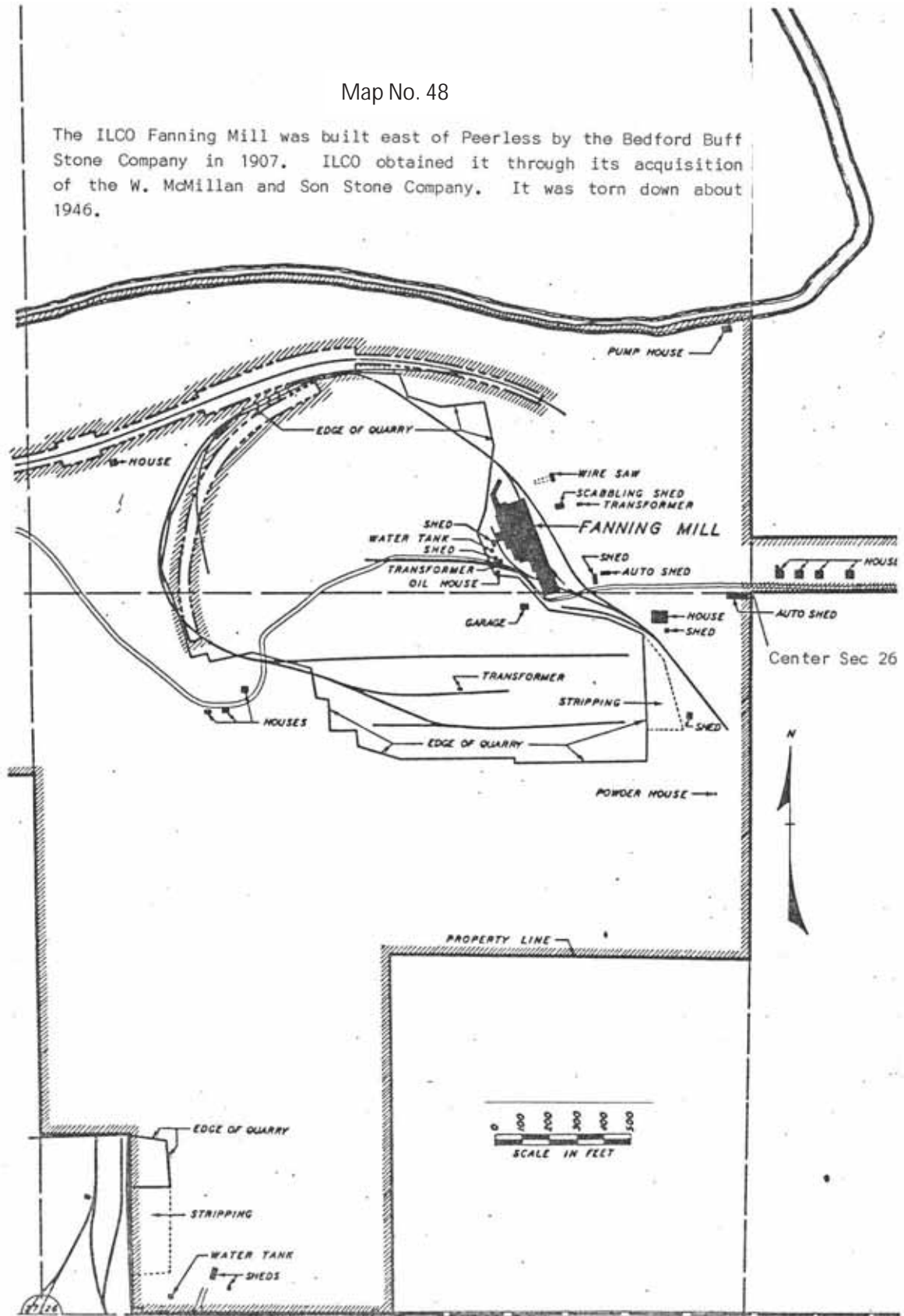
Fig. 86 This is looking slightly northwest at the McMillan Reed Station Mill.



Fig. 87 This is another view of the McMillan Mill at Reed Station.

Map No. 48

The ILCO Fanning Mill was built east of Peerless by the Bedford Buff Stone Company in 1907. ILCO obtained it through its acquisition of the W. McMillan and Son Stone Company. It was torn down about 1946.



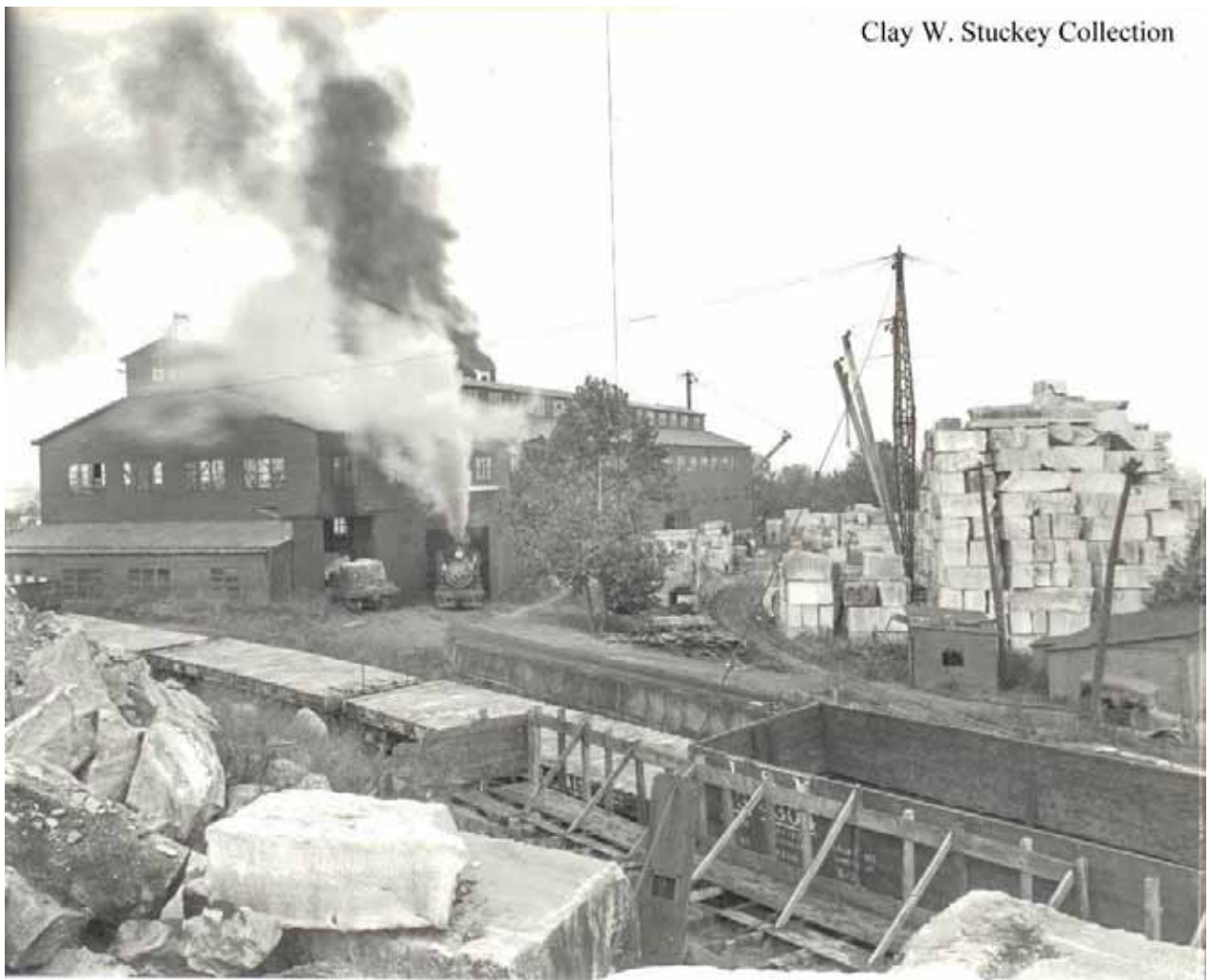


Fig. 88 This is the old McMillan Mill at Peerless that became the ILCO Fanning Mill. Esthetically, in the author's opinion, this is the prettiest stone mill picture of the lot.



Fig. 89 In the late 1980s this picture by the author is as close to capturing the same view of the earlier picture as could be had. The camera is obviously closer in the 1980s.



Fig. 90 The c1923 view is looking almost due east at the McMillan Mill at Peerless.

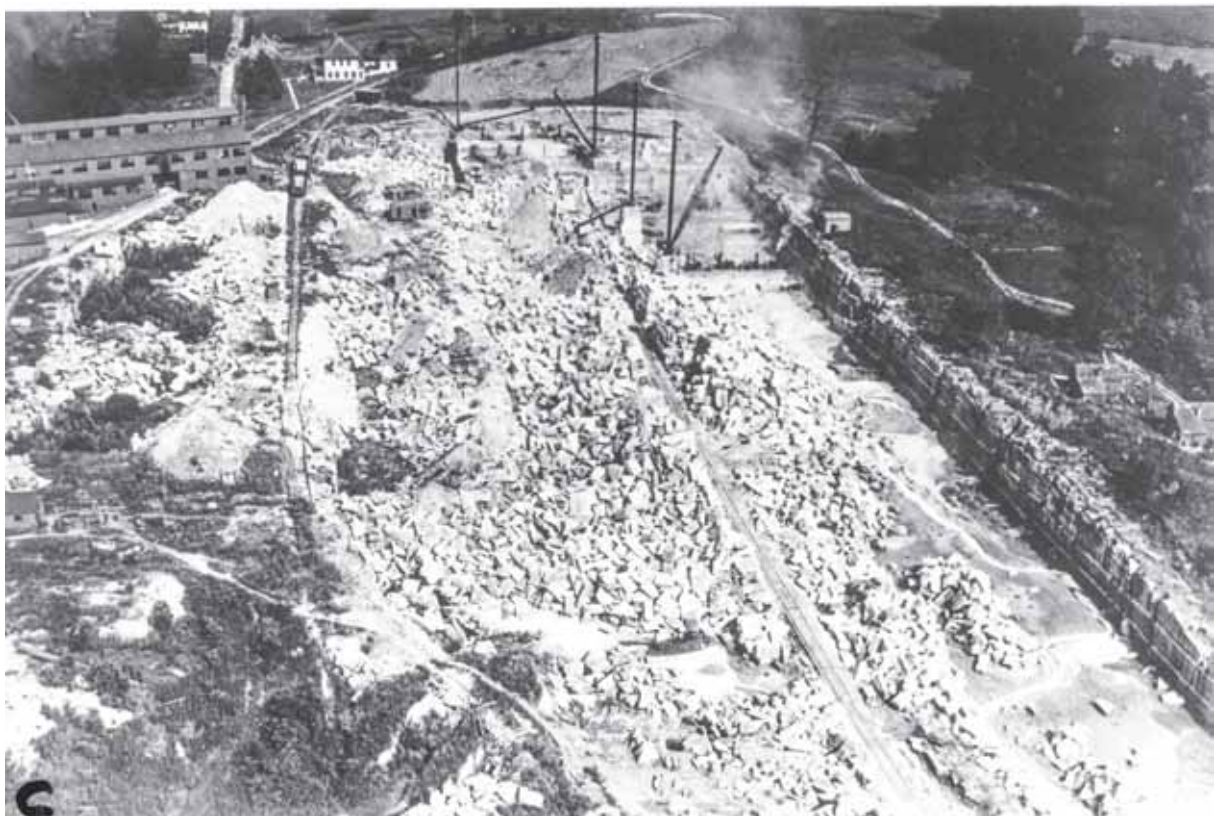


Fig. 91 This picture is almost but not quite the same as the previous one.



Fig. 92 This is looking slightly southeast at the McMillan Peerless Mill that was later the Fanning Mill of ILCO.

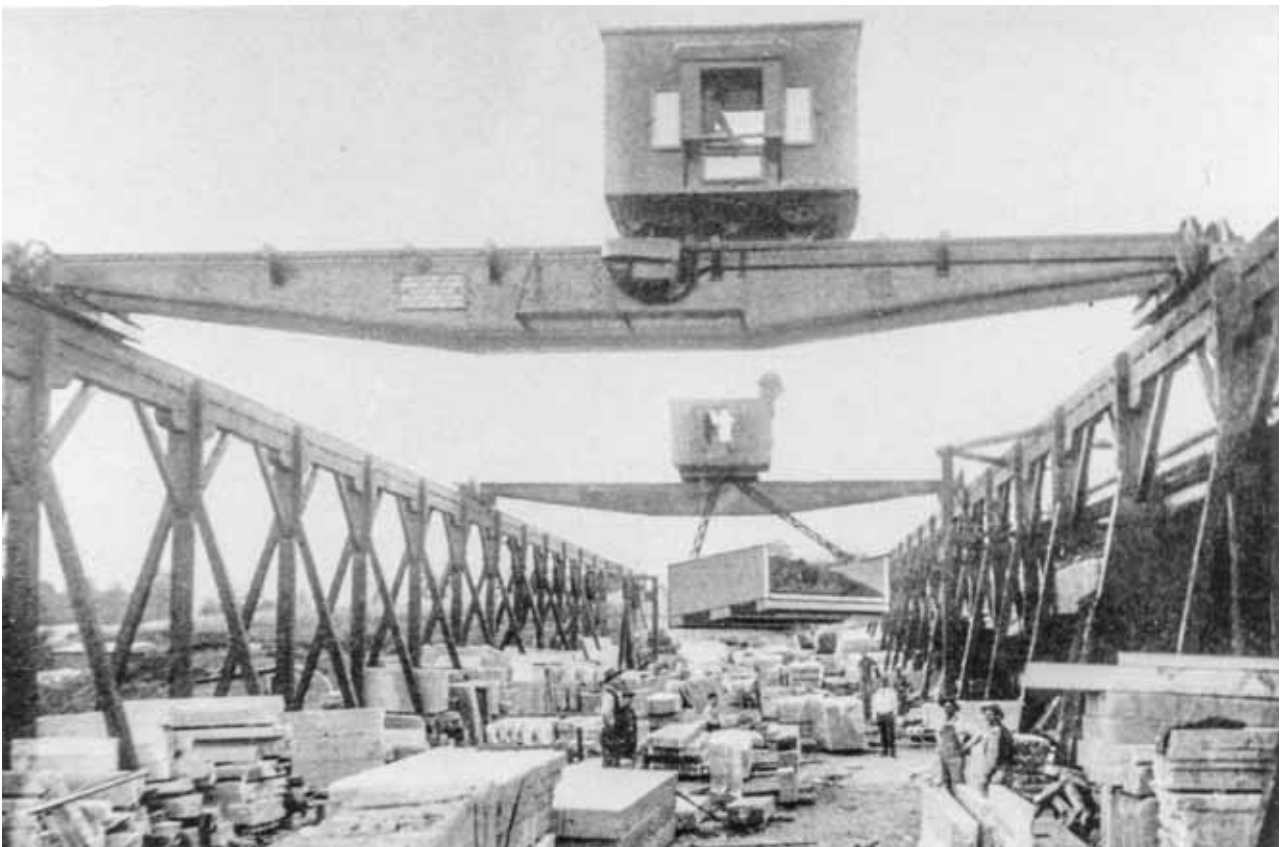


Fig. 93 This is labeled "Wm. McMillan & Son, Bedford, Indiana, using two twenty-five ton two-motor Bedford Electric Traveling Cranes." It isn't clear just which McMillan mill this would have been.



Fig. 94 This view is looking roughly south at the McMillan Mill at Peerless or ILCO Fanning Mill

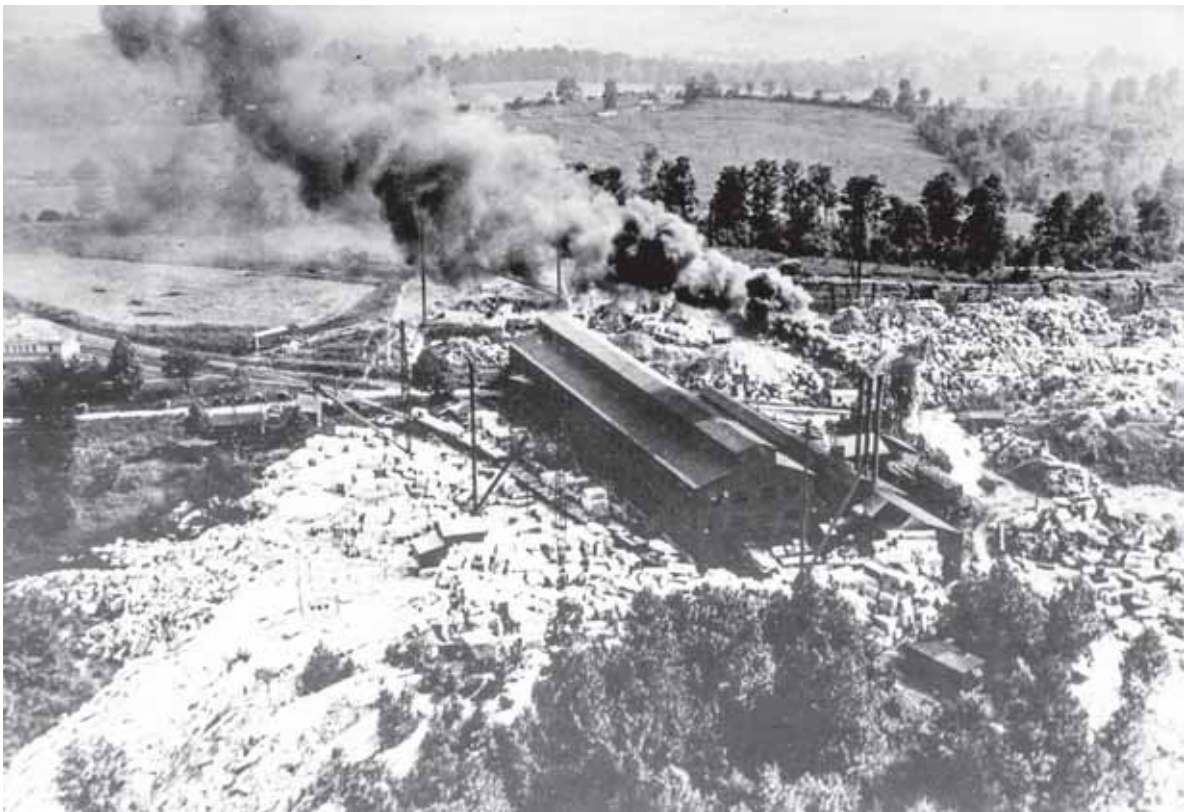


Fig. 95 Here is more of the Fanning Mill.



Fig. 96 Photographers seemed to like the Fanning Mill. Here in this lovely quarry scene the mill can be seen in the upper left.

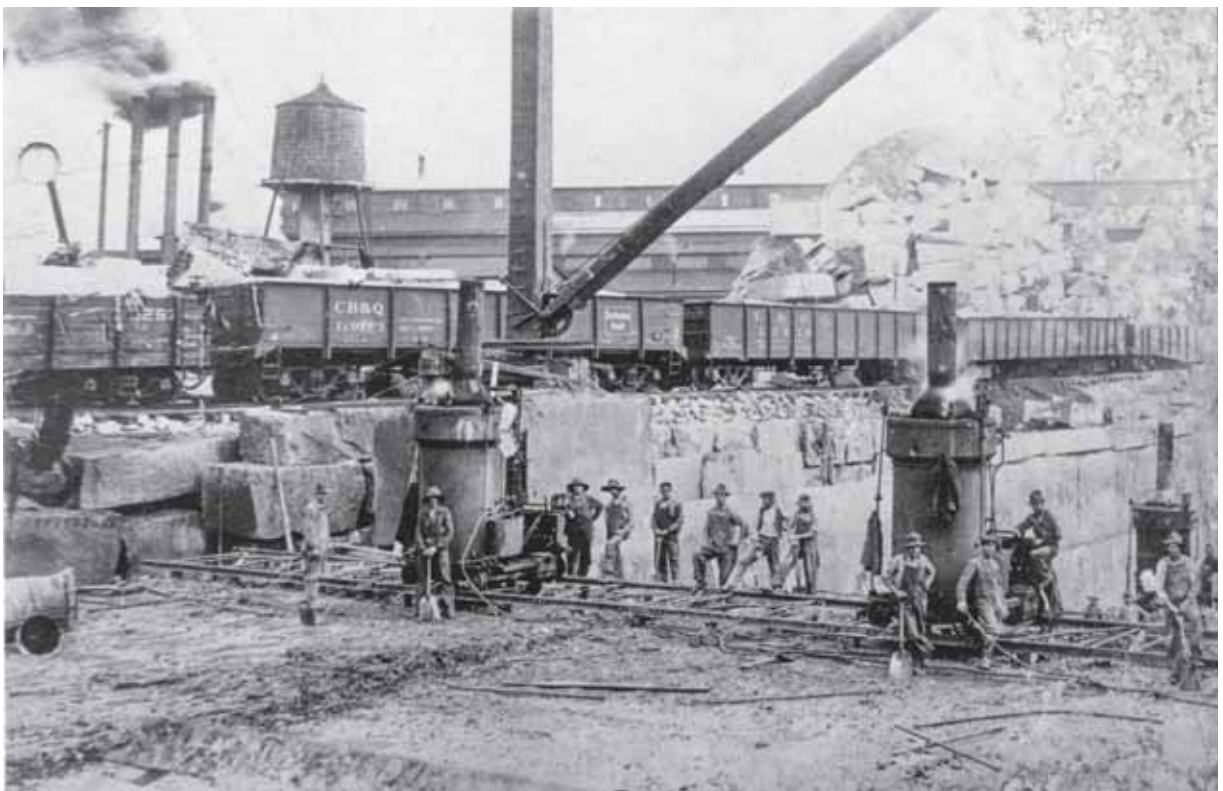
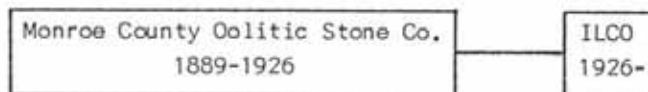


Fig. 97 Here the Fanning Mill is back drop to two steam channeling machines.

CHAPTER IX

MONROE COUNTY OOLITIC STONE COMPANY



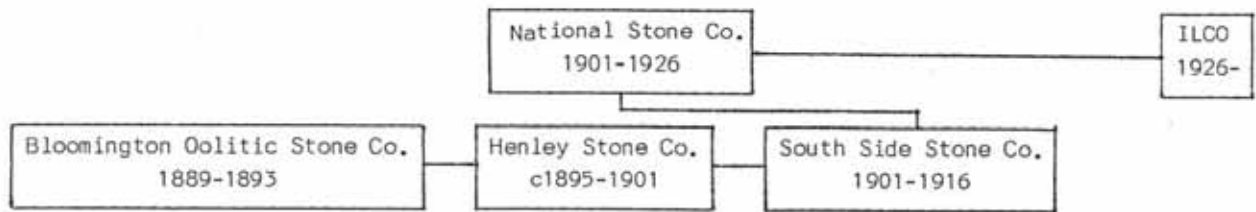
The Monroe County Oolitic Stone Company was organized in November, 1890, by B. F. Adams, Sr., Napoleon B. Rogers, John B. Crafton, Edward F. Hall, and Benjamin F. Adams, Jr.¹ None of these men appear associated with the organization of any other companies. Soon after its formation it opened the Adams quarry and built a mill just west of the Reed oolitic quarry.² This was in the area almost due west of the town of Sanders and about midway between Fairfax Road and the old Highway 37. After the merger the mill was soon razed by ILCO.

¹Monroe County, Misc. Record 2, p 550.

²Blatchley, p 389.

CHAPTER XX

NATIONAL STONE COMPANY



The Bloomington Oolitic Stone Company was organized in August, 1889, by Robert Marshall, William H. East, John W. Shoemaker, Wyatt W. Wicks, and the firm of Collins and Karsell.¹ Wicks is discussed in the chapter on the Hunter Valley Stone Company. Robert Marshall helped form the Bloomington Quarries Company in April, 1903.² S. W. Collins and James Karsell were partners in the grocery business in Bloomington and together they started the first roller process mill in Monroe County. They helped organize the National Stone Company and the South Side Stone Company.³ East and Shoemaker were not involved in forming any other stone companies.

The Bloomington Oolitic Stone Company was in receivership in 1893 and the quarry property was bought by the Henley Stone Company which built a mill on the site. This mill was on the north side of 2nd Street and about one-half block west of Rogers Street in Bloomington. While no record could be found for the organization of this Henley Stone Company,

¹Monroe County, Misc. Record 2, p 544. Marshall and East put up most of the money.

²Ibid., 4, p 476.

³Ibid., 4, p 292; B. F. Bowen & Co., pp 648-649.

it should not be confused with the George Henley Stone Company discussed in the Chapter on the United Indiana Stone Company.⁴

In 1901 the Henley Stone Company was taken over by the South Side Stone Company. Nothing is known about the organization of this company except that it was new in 1901.⁵

The National Stone Company was organized in September, 1901, by James Karsell, S. W. Collins, Simeon C. Freese, Samuel C. Dodds, and William P. Rogers.⁶ Collins and Karsell were discussed in this chapter. William P. Rogers was discussed in the chapter on the Hunter Valley Stone Company. Simeon C. Freese was later involved in organizing the Bloomington Limestone Company in March, 1927.⁷ Dodds does not appear to have organized any other companies.

The National Stone Company owned land in the Sanders district and in 1903 and again in 1904 it built a mill.⁸ These two mills were located about sixteen hundred feet east of the old Highway 37 and on a line even with the north edge of Sanders. This company bought the South Side Stone Company in 1916.⁹

⁴Batchelor, p 68; Blatchley, p 384.

⁵Blatchley, p 384.

⁶Monroe County, Misc., Record 4, p 292.

⁷Ibid., 11, p 189.

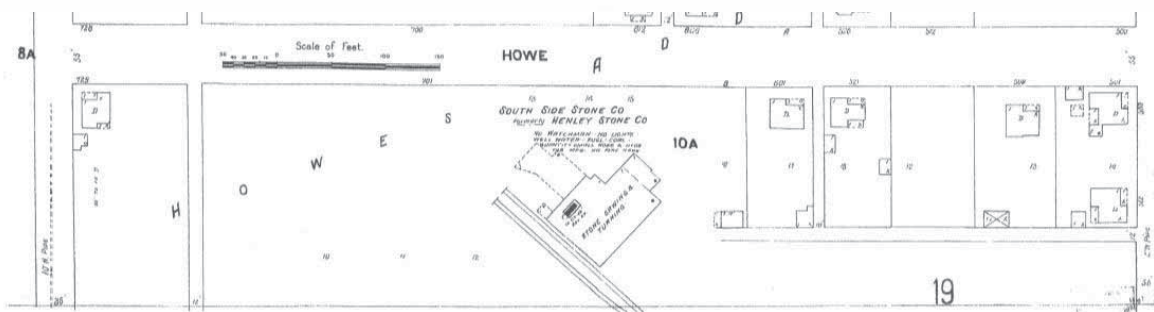
⁸Blatchley, pp 401-2.

⁹Batchelor, p 150.

The National Stone Company brought to the merger quarry land and at least one of its two mills. It is not known when one of them was torn down but by 1929 only one was left. It was known as the Freese Mill of ILCO and is no longer there. The old mill on 2nd Street in Bloomington was gone prior to the merger.



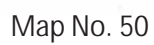
Fig. 98 This old postcard is labeled "South Side Stone Co., BLOOMINGTON, Ind.



Map No. 49

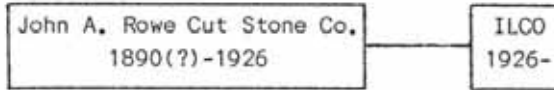
This is from Sheet No. 19 of the 1907 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Bloomington. Howe Street is along the top and West 2nd Street along the bottom. Rogers Street is along the right side.

The ILCO Freese Mill was built in 1903 or 1904 by the National Stone Company. The ILCO Yates Mill was built in 1905 by the Mathers Stone Company. Neither of these mills has survived. The Freese Mill and the railroad spur to the right on the map are almost due west of Sanders in Monroe County.



CHAPTER XXI

JOHN A. ROWE CUT STONE COMPANY



The question mark in the above flow chart is indicative of a slight over simplification. John A. Rowe came to Bedford in 1890 and established with Ferdinand Cross the Cross and Rowe Stone Works on the northwest corner of what later became 14th and J Streets. He was in the business of carving monuments and had nothing to do with building stone. He supplied fifteen monuments for the Chickamauga Battlefield Historical Site, for example. Had the nature of his business not at some point changed into that of producing building stone, he would not appear in this work.¹

Change he did, however, and by 1898 he had moved his mill to a spot west of town just south of Garvey Lane and about one-half of a block west of T Street. The Ingalls Mill No. 3 was built directly to the north across Garvey Lane from the Rowe Mill.²

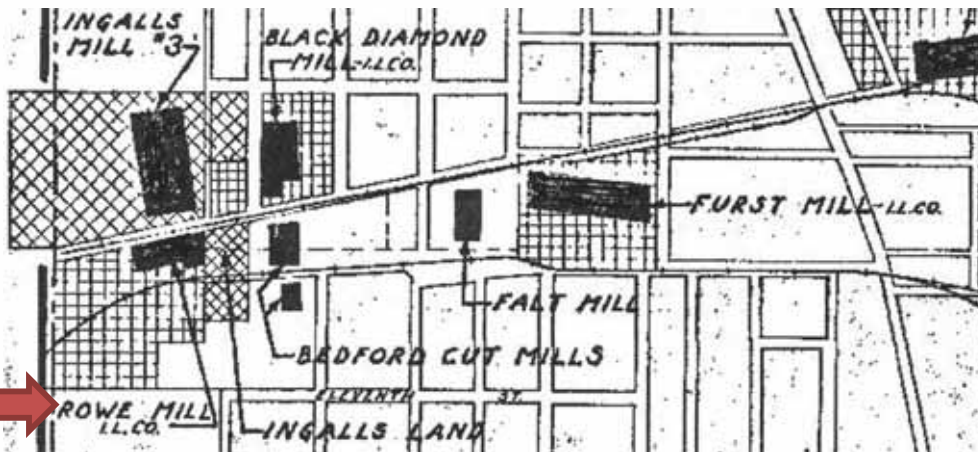
The new mill was called the John A. Rowe Rustic Monument Works but he had presumably added building stone to his operation because his new facility was substantially larger

¹Guthrie, Thirty Three Years, p 49; Sanborn Map, 1892, No. 3. At that time it would have been the northwest corner of Locust and Railroad Streets.

²Sanborn Map, 1898, No. 9.

than the earlier one and included a traveling crane. His association with Ferdinand Cross was at an end and Cross had established his own monumental works.³

The mill continued to grow and by 1904 it was the John A. Rowe Cut Stone Works and in 1910 it was incorporated as the John A. Rowe Cut Stone Company. Along with Rowe, Winton W. Hanner and John M. Owens are listed as incorporators.⁴ After the merger the mill was known as the Rowe Mill of ILCO and now (1990) it is used by the Arnolite Corporation for purposes other than milling stone.

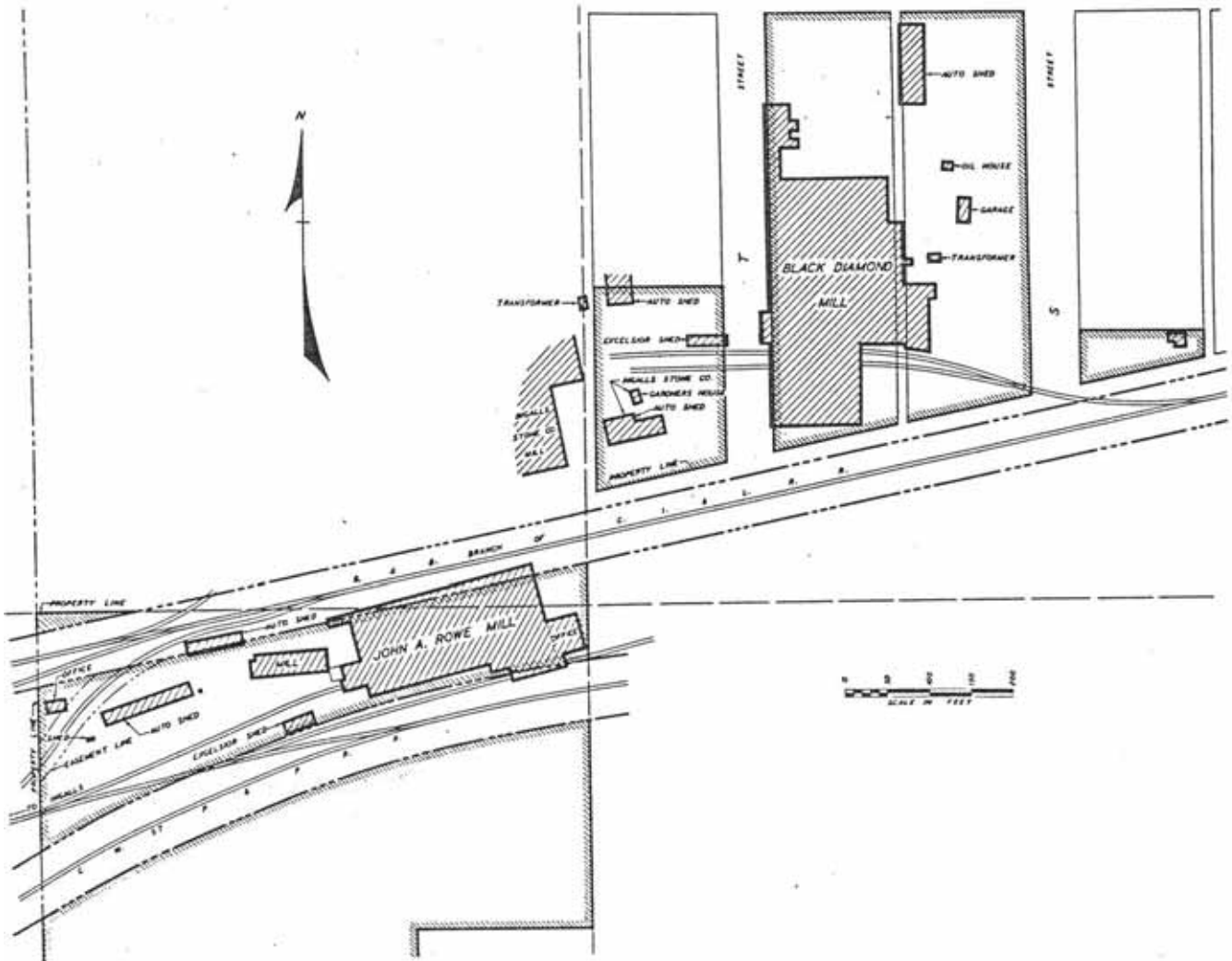


Map No. 51

³ Ibid.

⁴ Sanborn Map, 1904, No. 9; Lawrence County, Misc. Record 10, p 194; Blatchley, p 448, states that the mill was established in 1900. He was writing in 1907 and ought to know but the presence of the mill on earlier maps is clear. Possibly it was about 1900 that the mill began to produce significant amounts of cut stone rather than ornamental stone, but from the maps I conclude that this date was somewhat earlier and Blatchley is simply mistaken.

On the southwestern corner of the circle on top of the hill at Green Hill Cemetery is one of the largest and loveliest monuments. It is that of Winton W. Hanner.



Map No.52

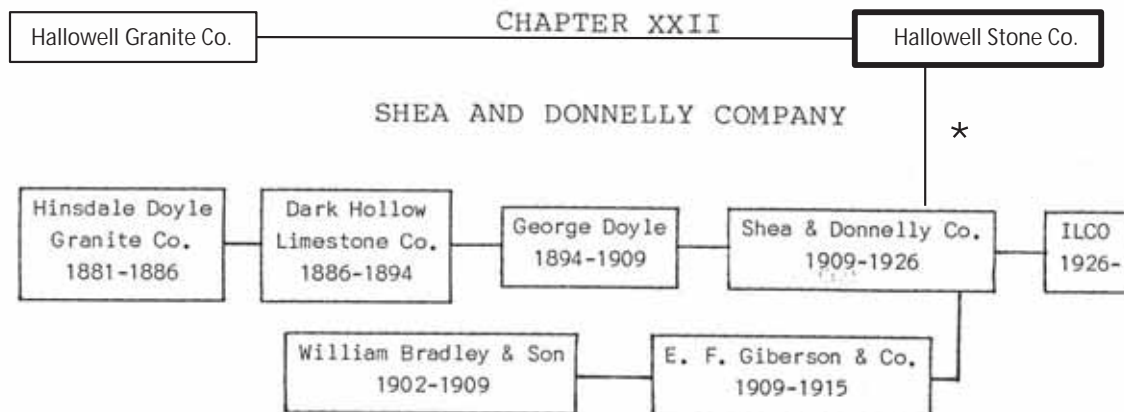
The ILCO John A. Rowe Mill was built in Bedford about 1898. It has survived but is no longer used as a stone mill. The Black Diamond Mill was built by the Indiana Cut Stone Company in 1906. ILCO acquired it through the McMillan company. It is no longer there.



Fig. 99 The large mill on the left is the Ingalls Stone Company Mill No. 3. Above it is the John A. Rowe Cut Stone Company Mill. To the right of that in the upper right is the McClaren Mill of the Ingalls Stone Company. The building in the middle right is the Ingalls Stone Company office building.



Fig 100 The mill building for the John A. Rowe Cut Stone Company has survived but in 2015 this picture by the author shows it is no longer a stone mill.



The history of the Shea and Donnelly Company revealed by the secondary sources is far different from that shown in the primary sources. The flow chart above follows the records in the court house as closely as possible.

The Hinsdale Doyle Granite Company was a New York company and the Doyle associated with that firm was the same George Doyle that appears as the owner from 1894 to 1909. One early source states that the Hallowell Quarry at Dark Hollow was opened in 1878 by the Hinsdale Doyle Granite Company and in 1882 came into the possession of the Hallowell Stone Company.¹ The primary sources make no mention of the Hallowell Stone company in this context and clearly show that the Dark Hollow Limestone Company bought the Dark Hollow property and its mill property in Bedford from the Hinsdale Doyle Granite Company in 1886.²

¹Hopkins and Siebenthal, p 384.

²Lawrence County, Deed Record 13, p 174, shows the Hinsdale Doyle Granite Company obtaining the Bedford mill property in August, 1881. Deed Record 19, p 105, shows the Hinsdale Doyle Granite Company selling to Joseph R. Bordwell and George Doyle the Bedford mill land and the Dark Hollow quarry land. Deed Record 19, p 167, shows the above two men plus Hannah C. Bordwell selling the same property to the Dark Hollow Limestone Company in August, 1886.

In 1894 the Dark Hollow Limestone Company sold all its holdings to George Doyle who owned them until his death in 1909. In October, 1909, Cornelius J. Shea and Bartholomew J. Donnelly, both of Massachusetts, bought the mill and land from the estate of George Doyle.³

The mill that Shea and Donnelly bought was built quite early, probably in 1881. It was located about four hundred feet south of 7th Street and was oriented in an east-west direction with its east end adjacent to the main line Monon tracks. This mill became known as the Shea & Donnelly Mill A.⁴

The Shea & Donnelly Mill B came to the firm as part of a merger. William Bradley & Son of New York built a mill in 1892 on the east side of H Street opposite where Summit Lane ends.⁵ This company sold out to E. F. Giberson & Company in 1909 and the latter company merged with Shea & Donnelly in 1915.⁶ Edward F. Giberson had bought quarry land near Eureka in 1910 so the newly formed company, called

³Lawrence County, Probate Order Book 8, p 571; Deed Record 59, p 1.

⁴Guthrie, Thirty Three Years, p 45, states it was built in 1880. While some of the land at the mill site was first purchased in August, 1880, other parcels were obtained in January, 1881, and somewhat later. I am guessing that the mill was built or started in 1881. I am also quibbling.

⁵Blatchley, p 449.

⁶Lawrence County, Misc. Record 10, p 33, gives the articles of incorporation of E. F. Giberson & Co. in April, 1909; Misc. Record 12, p 22, gives the merger of Shea and Donnelly Co. and E. F. Giberson and Co. in April, 1915; The Bedford Weekly Mail, May 7, 1915, p 5, also relates the merger.

Shea, Donnelly and Giberson Company, had two mills in Bedford and quarry land at Dark Hollow and Eureka.⁷ After Giberson died in 1917 the company reverted to its old name, Shea & Donnelly Company.

The E. F. Giberson and Company had been organized by Edward F. Giberson, Samuel Marshall, and Thomas J. Brooks. Brooks is discussed in the chapter on the Consolidated Stone Company. Neither Marshall nor Giberson was involved in organizing any other stone company.

At some time two small mills were built at the quarry at Eureka. After the merger one became the Allen Mill and the other a machine shop. The Mill A became the Shea Mill and Mill B became the Donnelly Mill. None of these mills has survived.

This brief history has hardly touched upon an explanation of the confusing nature of the secondary sources. The following supplies a hint of the problem and is taken from an article about the Hallowell Stone Company that appeared in Stone magazine in January, 1895:

This quarry [Hallowell Quarry] was opened originally about 1878...and in 1882 it came into the possession of the "Hinsdale-Doyle Granite Co.," and has since been known as the Hallowell Granite Co., and the Hallowell Stone Co., these names being used because of their popularity with the trade...Some years ago...the Hallo-

⁷Lawrence County, Deed Record 59, pp 277, 365.

well Company erected a stone saw and planing mill... The business of the quarry and mill of this company is at present being managed by Mr. John R. Doyle, the nephew of Mr. Geo. Doyle of New York who virtually owns all the stock of the company.⁸

I could find only one reference in the records of the courthouse to the Hallowell Stone Company.⁹ Blatchley, writing in 1907, states that the Hallowell Stone Company was then dissolved.¹⁰ As if this were not confusing enough, I could find no reference in any secondary source to the Dark Hollow Limestone Company. (This is not to be confused with the entirely separate Dark Hollow Stone Company which was a precursor of the Consolidated Stone Company.)

It would appear that George Doyle was involved in all the activities of the companies from the opening of the quarry at Dark Hollow until his death in 1909. For more discussion of George Doyle see the chapter on the George Doyle Stone Company.

Among the many jobs for which the companies in this chapter furnished stone were the Cotton Exchange Building in New Orleans, the Chicago City Hall, the Merchant's National Bank in New York, and the Vanderbilt home at Asheville, North Carolina known as Biltmore.¹¹

⁸Stone, X (January, 1895), pp 118, 121; The labels used on the Sanborn Maps for the mill that became Shea & Donnelly Mill A are as follows: 1886 and 1892, Hollowell [sic] Granite Co.; 1898, Hollowell [sic] Stone Co.

⁹Lawrence County, Misc. Record 7, p 28.

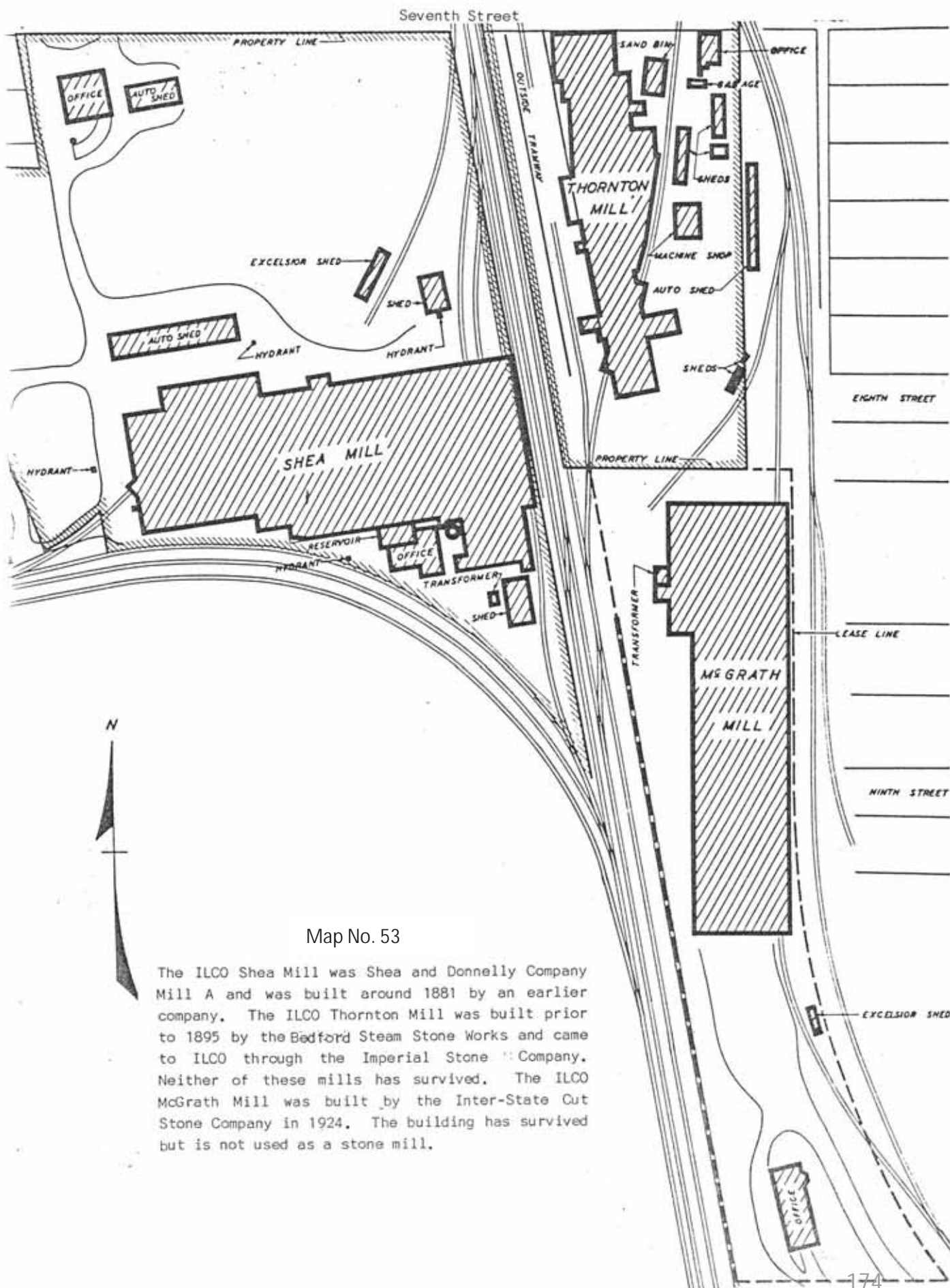
¹⁰Blatchley, p 411.

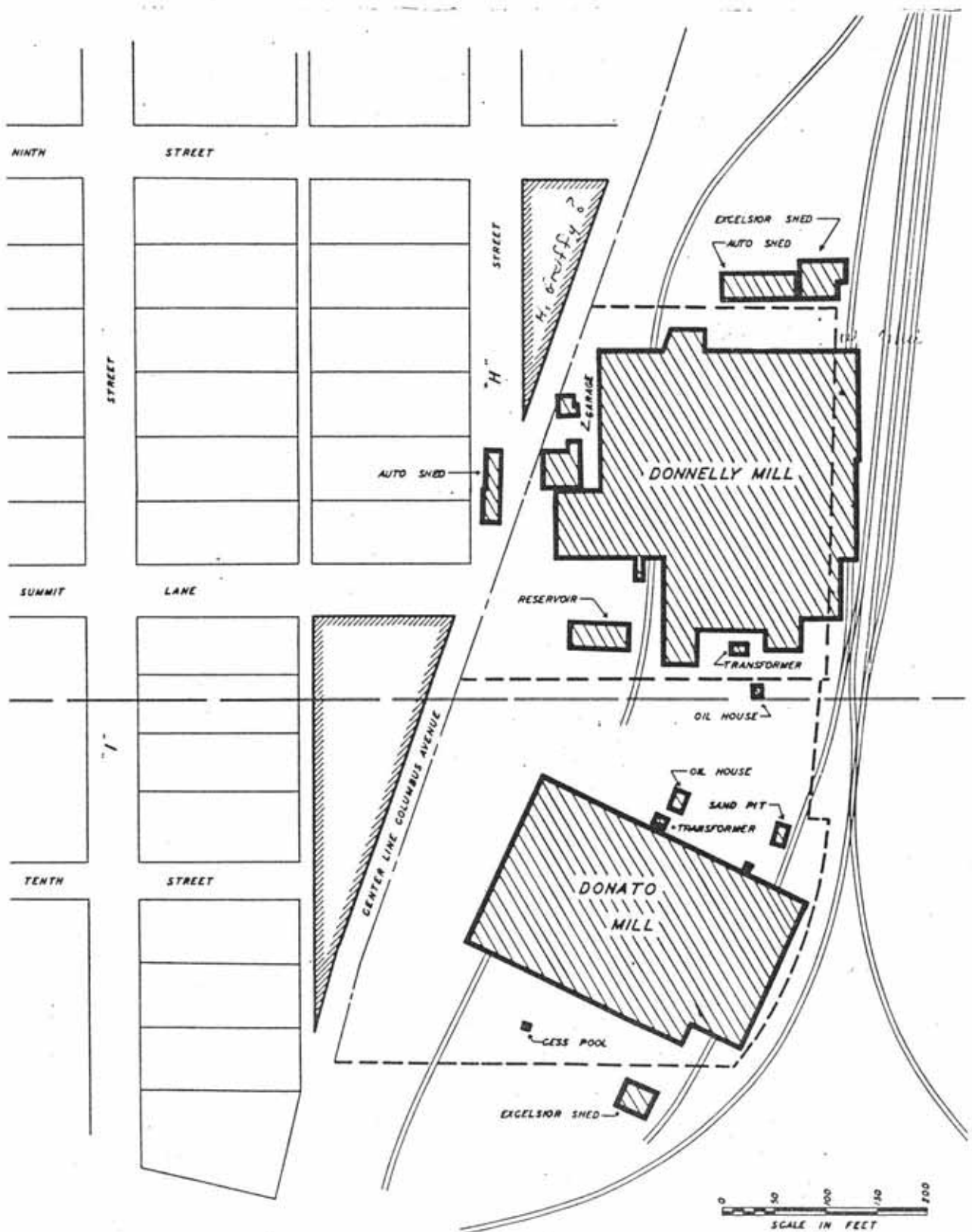
¹¹Guthrie, Thirty Three Years, p 45.

For the years of 1922 through 1925, the Shea & Donnelly Company furnished 14.68%, 14.62%, 13.5%, and 13.91%, respectively, of the planed and cut stone produced in the district. For these years it was in first place for three years and in second place for the other. In rough and sawed stone it was ranked third twice and fourth twice.¹²

* On further reflection in 2016 I believe that somehow the Shea & Donnelly Company acquired the assets of the Hallowell Stone Company. I don't know if this was directly or through another company that acquired them before it was in turn acquired by Shea & Donnelly. The Hallowell Mill became She & Donnelly Mill A. The predecessor company for Hallowell was the Hallowell Granite Co.

¹²Batchelor, p 263.





Map No. 54

The ILCO Donnelly Mill is the old Shea and Donnelly Company Mill B and was originally built in 1892 by William Bradley and Son. The ILCO Donato (later Purdue) Mill was built by the C. D. Donato Cut Stone Company in 1923. Neither mill has survived.

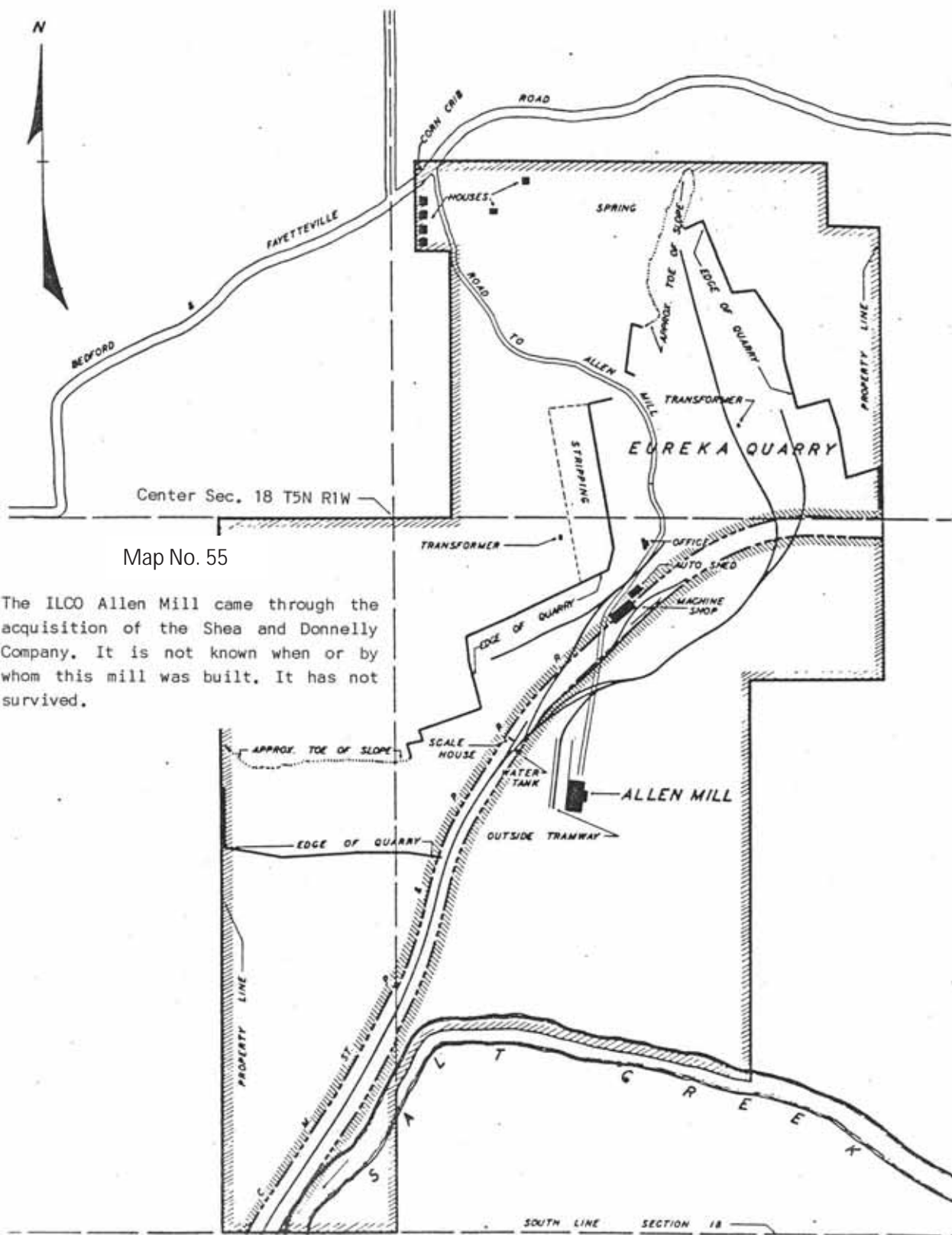




Fig. 101 This is the Hallowell Stone Co. Mill which became the Shea & Donnelly Stone Co. Mill A which later became the ILCO Shea Mill.

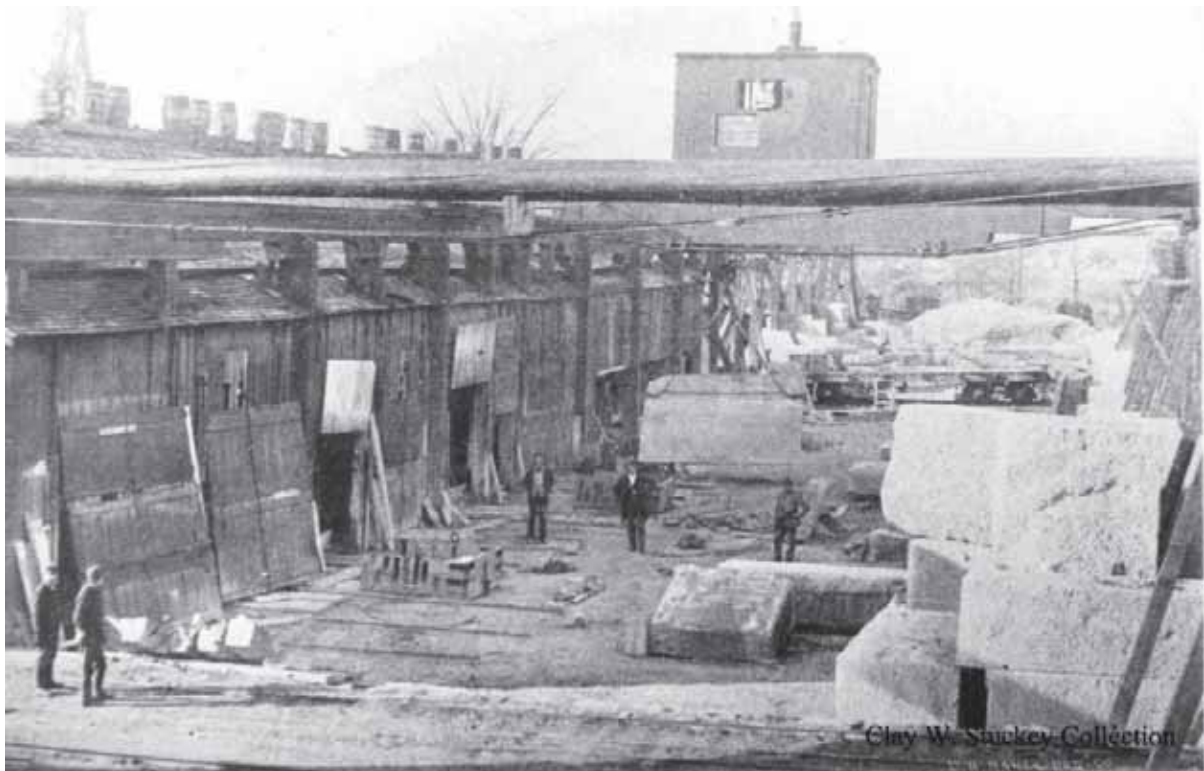
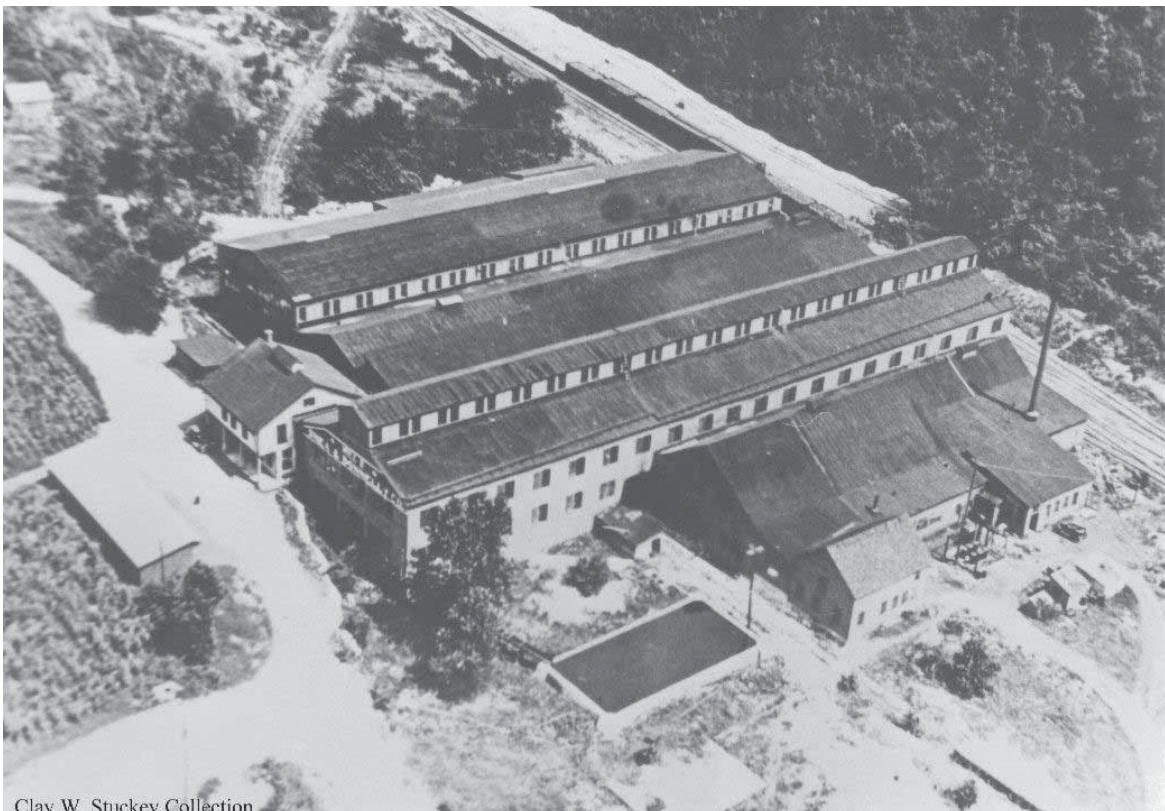


Fig. 102 This is the Hallowell Stone Co. Mill which became the Shea & Donnelly Stone Co. Mill A which later became the ILCO Shea Mill.



Fig. 103 The Shea & Donnelly Stone Company Mill A is the mill in the middle of the picture. Obviously the mill has been considerable enlarged. Just left and above is a vacant lot where the company office building would be built. That building is now Stone City Products . Both mills here are gone today as is the railroad roundhouse.



Clay W. Stuckey Collection

Fig. 104 This is the Shea & Donnelly Stone Company Mill B at about 9th and H Street in Bedford.



Fig. 105 This is another view of Shea & Donnelly Mill B.



Fig. 106 This is the Shea & Donnelly Mill and stacking yard at Eureka or Giberson. It became the Allen Mill of ILCO.



Fig. 107 This the is Shea & Donnelly Quarry at Eureka or Giberson.



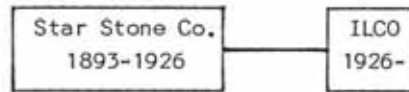
Fig. 108 This is the Shea & Donnelly Mill and stacking yard at Eureka or Giberson. It became the Allen Mill of ILCO.



Fig. 109 The caption on the picture reads, "Shea & Donnelly Company, Bedford, Indiana, using a thirty-ton two-motor Span Bedford Electric Traveling Crane." Of course it is not clear just which Shea & Donnelly Mill this is.

CHAPTER XXIII

STAR STONE COMPANY



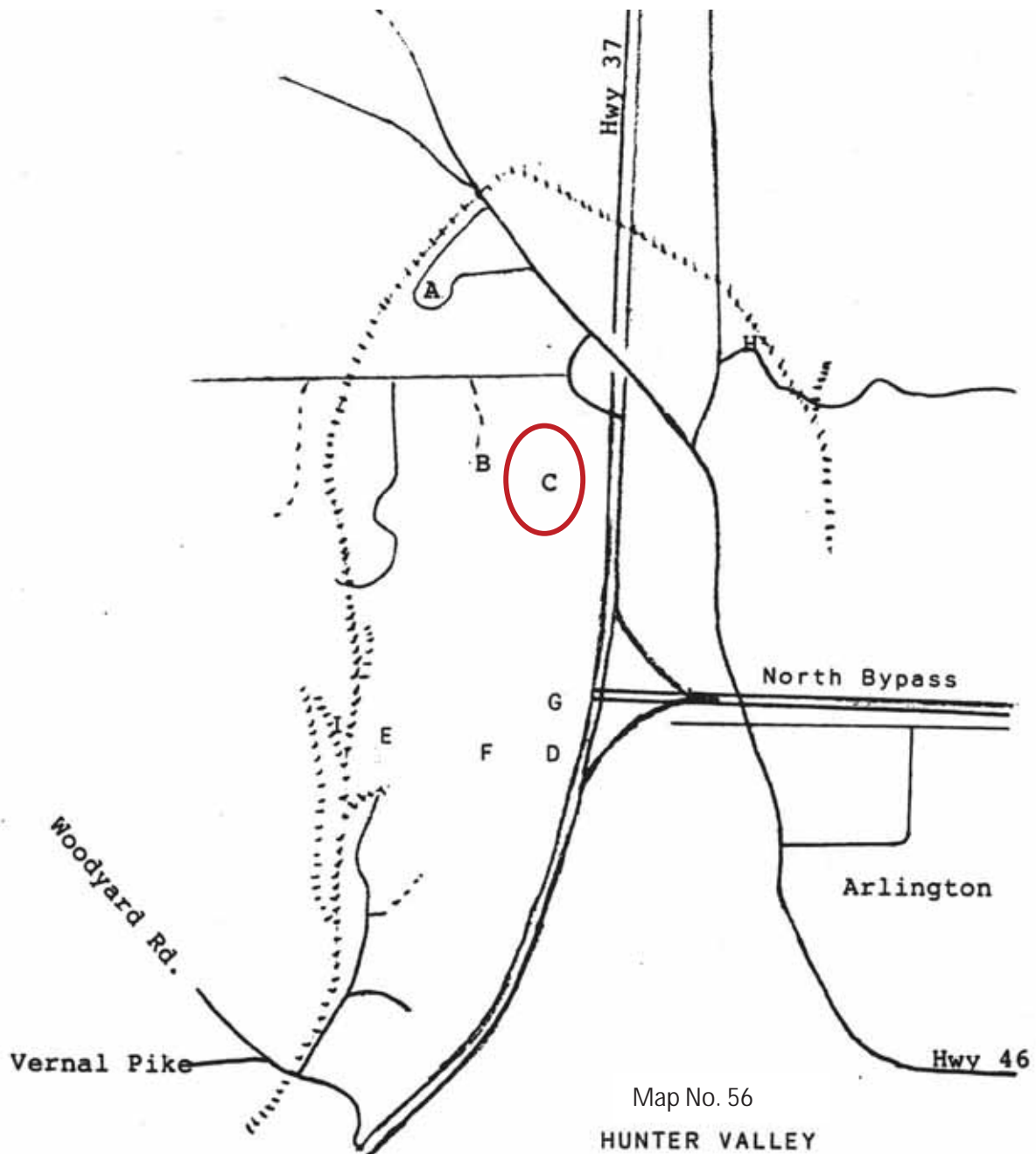
The Star Stone Company was organized in March, 1893, by Wyatt W. Wicks, L. S. Field, H. Henley, W. A. Gabr(?), Charles Ross, James D. Showers, and William Showers. Each man put up \$15,000 except for Wicks who provided \$27,500.¹ Wicks, Gabr, and the Showers brothers have been dealt with in the chapter on the Hunter Valley Stone Company. Henry Henley is discussed in the chapter on the United Indiana Stone Company. L. S. Field is probably the same man as the S. S. Field who helped form the Morton C. Hunter Stone Company in January, 1890.² Mr. Ross does not appear as an organizer of any other company.

The Star Stone Company opened a quarry at Hunter Valley in Bloomington in 1895 and sometime between 1907 and 1913 it built a mill.³ It is not clear if this mill was still there at the time of the merger. It was present in 1923 and if it was there in 1926 it was soon razed.

¹Monroe County, Misc. Record 3, p 247.

²Ibid., 2, p 570. It is hard to know which initial is correct.

³Blatchley, pp 382-3.



Map No. 56

HUNTER VALLEY

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| A | B. G. Hoadley Quarries Co. Mill |
| B | Hunter Brothers Stone Co. Mill |
| C | Star Stone Co. Mill |
| D | Crescent Stone Co. Mill |
| E | Vernia Mill of ILCO |
| F | Leonard Mill of ILCO |
| G | Wicks Mill of ILCO |
| H | Reed Stone Co. Mill |
| I | Consolidated Mill No. 2 |



Fig. 110 The Star Stone Co. Mill is in the upper right. The view is looking east.



Map No. 57

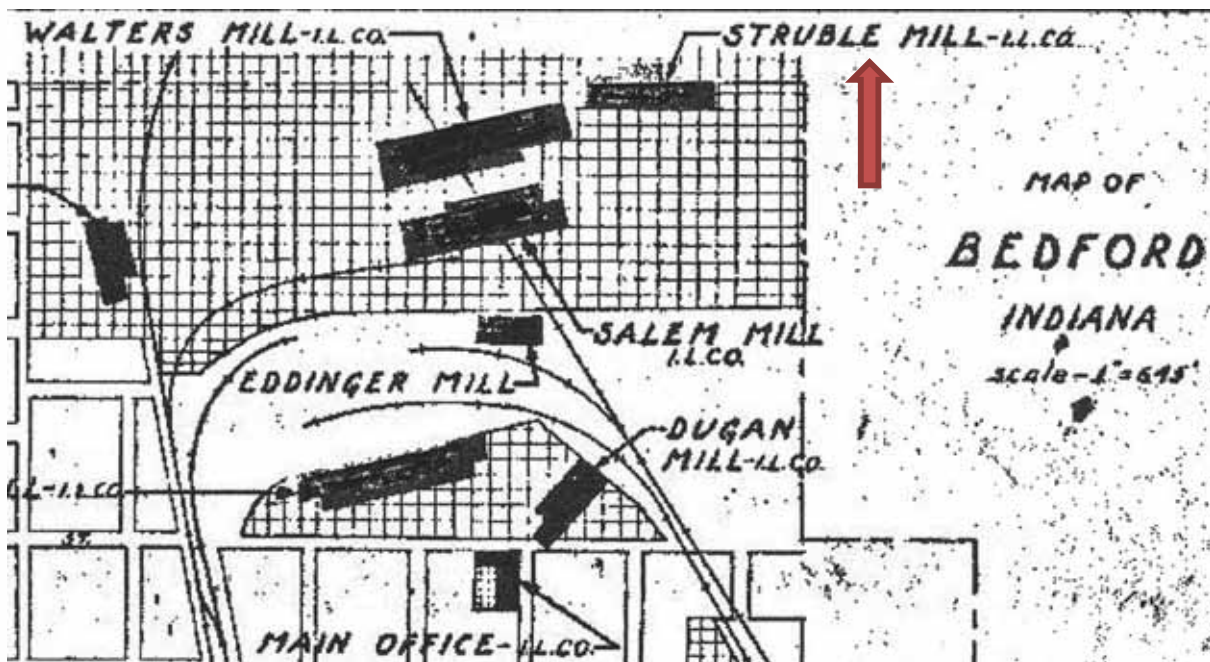
CHAPTER XXIV

HENRY STRUBLE CUT STONE COMPANY

Henry Struble Cut Stone Co.
1906-1926

ILCO
1926-

The Henry Struble Cut Stone Company was organized in August, 1906, by Henry Struble, Otto Hunsch, and John Mawer.¹ None of these men were involved in the organization of any other stone companies. In 1906 a mill was started.² It was located slightly to the northeast of the Salem and Walters mills and to the east of the Bedford Belt Railway tracks. The mill was called the Struble Mill of ILCO after the merger and burned in March, 1939.³



Map No. 58

¹Lawrence County, Misc. Record 9, p 205, shows clearly that the name was the Henry Struble Cut Stone Company. The list of companies given in old Indiana Limestone records often gives it as the Struble Cut Stone Company.

²Blatchley, p 450.

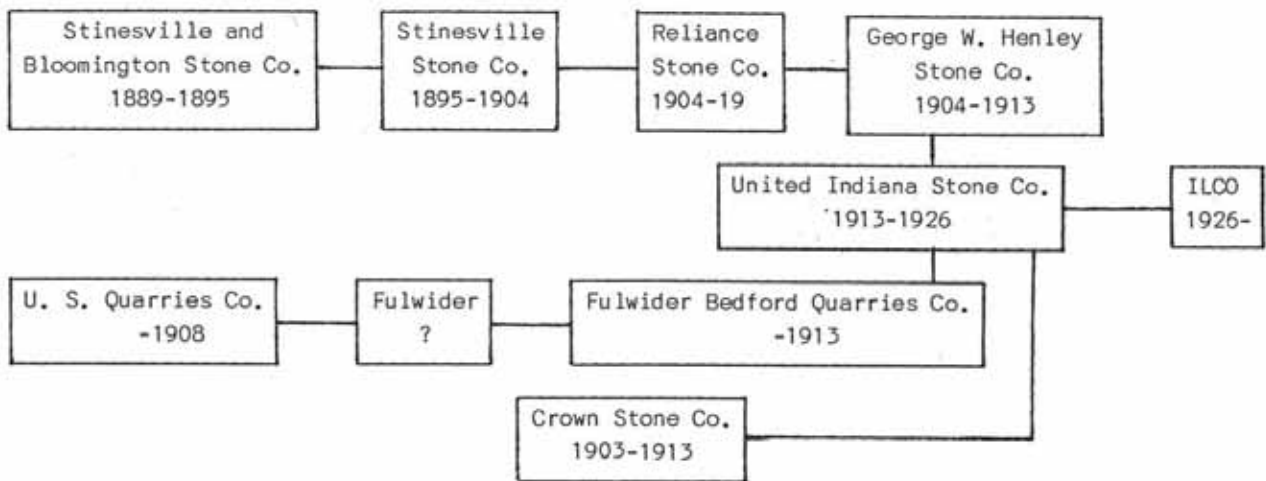
³Guthrie, Quarter Century, p 23.



Fig. 111 The Henry Struble Cut Stone Company Mill. The view is looking east.

CHAPTER XXV

UNITED INDIANA STONE COMPANY



The gaps and question marks in the flow chart above indicate a less than fully understood history of the United Indiana Stone Company. We do know that in 1913 it "...took over the George W. Henley Stone Company (quarry and mill), the Fulwider Bedford Quarries Company (quarry), and the quarry land of the Crown Stone Company."¹

The history of the George W. Henley Stone Company is also best given as a quote from Blatchley:

The quarry of the George Henly [sic] Stone Company is about a quarter of a mile west of the mills of the Romona Oolitic Stone Company. The quarry was opened in 1889 by the Stinesville and Bloomington Stone Company and sold to the Stinesville Stone Company in 1895, and operated by them until 1904, when it became known as the Reliance Stone Company, operated under the control of the George Henly [sic] Stone Company.²

¹Batchelor, p 150.

²Blatchley, p 370.

Three members of the Henley family were extensively engaged in the stone business in Monroe County. Henry Henley (1826-1912) was the father. He was originally from Orange County and was involved in organizing the Stinesville and Bloomington Stone Company in March, 1889, the Star Stone Company in March, 1893, the Hunter Valley Stone Company in January, 1895, the Crown Stone Company in February, 1903, the George W. Henley Stone Company in July, 1904, and the Reliance Stone Company in August, 1904.³

Henry Henley had two sons. Joseph E. Henley is dealt with in the chapter on the Consolidated Stone Company. George W. Henley (b1859) was the other son and he was involved in organizing the George W. Henley Stone Company in July, 1904, the Reliance Stone Company in August, 1904, and the Monon Stone Company in July, 1926.⁴

Aside from all three Henleys, the other organizers of the George W. Henley Stone Company were W. S. Bowman and John Mack Reeves. Reeves was involved in organizing the Carmichael, Reeves and Wicks Stone Company in January, 1900, and the Matthews Stone Company in March, 1904.⁵ Bowman was not involved in organizing any other stone company.

³Monroe County, Misc. Record 2, p 535, 3 pp 247, 517, 4, p 415, 5, pp 179, 187.

⁴Ibid., 5, pp 179, 187, 11, p 54.

⁵Lawrence County, Misc. Record 7, p 181, 8 p 261.

The Stinesville and Bloomington Stone Company had been organized in March, 1889, by Wyatt W. Wicks, Henry Henley, J. S. Williams, and John H. Louden.⁶ Wicks and Henley have been dealt with (Wicks in the chapter on the Hunter Valley Stone Company). John H. Louden (d1911) was a Bloomington attorney. He helped organize the Indiana Steam Stone Works in February, 1895, the Monarch Stone Company in January, 1902, and the Reliance Stone Company in August, 1904.⁷ James S. Williams was an organizer of the Chicago & Stinesville Stone & Marble Company in February, 1887, the Indiana Steam Stone Works in February, 1895, and the Reliance Stone Company in August, 1904.⁸

We know nothing about the Stinesville Stone Company except for the previously quoted material. The Reliance Stone Company that followed it was organized in August, 1904, by James S. Williams, Henry Henley, Joseph Henley, John H. Huntington, Louis N. Williams, George W. Henley, John H. Louden, George D. Thornton, and William M. Louden. Theodore J. Louden was on the board of directors but was not an organizer.⁹ Joseph Henley is dealt with in the chapter

⁶Monroe County, Misc. Record 2, p 535.

⁷B. F. Bowen & Co., p 728; Monroe County, Misc. Record 3, p 546, 4, p 344, 5, p 187.

⁸Monroe County, Misc. Record 2, p 381, 3, p 546, 5, p 187.

⁹Ibid., 5, p 187.

on the Consolidated Stone Company. Henry and George Henley, James Williams and John Louden are all dealt with in this chapter. George D. Thornton and John Huntington are discussed in the chapter on the Clear Creek Quarries Company. Louis Williams was not involved in organizing any other company.

William (b1873) and Theodore (b1867) were brothers and John J. Louden was their father. Theodore was a Bloomington attorney and he was involved in organizing the Indiana Steam Stone Works in February, 1895, the Monarch Stone Company in January, 1902, and the Fairfax Stone Company in March, 1932.¹⁰ William Louden was also an attorney. The Reliance Stone Company was the only other company in which he was involved as an organizer.

The sequence in the flow chart that leads from the U.S. Quarries Company through Fulwider and to the Fulwider Bedford Quarries Company is based entirely on a table in Batchelor which simply states that on February 15, 1908, the U. S. Quarries Company was "sold to Fulwider (later worked by Fulwider-Bedford Quarries Co.)"¹¹

The last company on the flow chart is the Crown Stone Company which was organized in February, 1903, by Henry Henley, Rev. C. Smith, and P. A. Jaring.¹² Henry Henley is

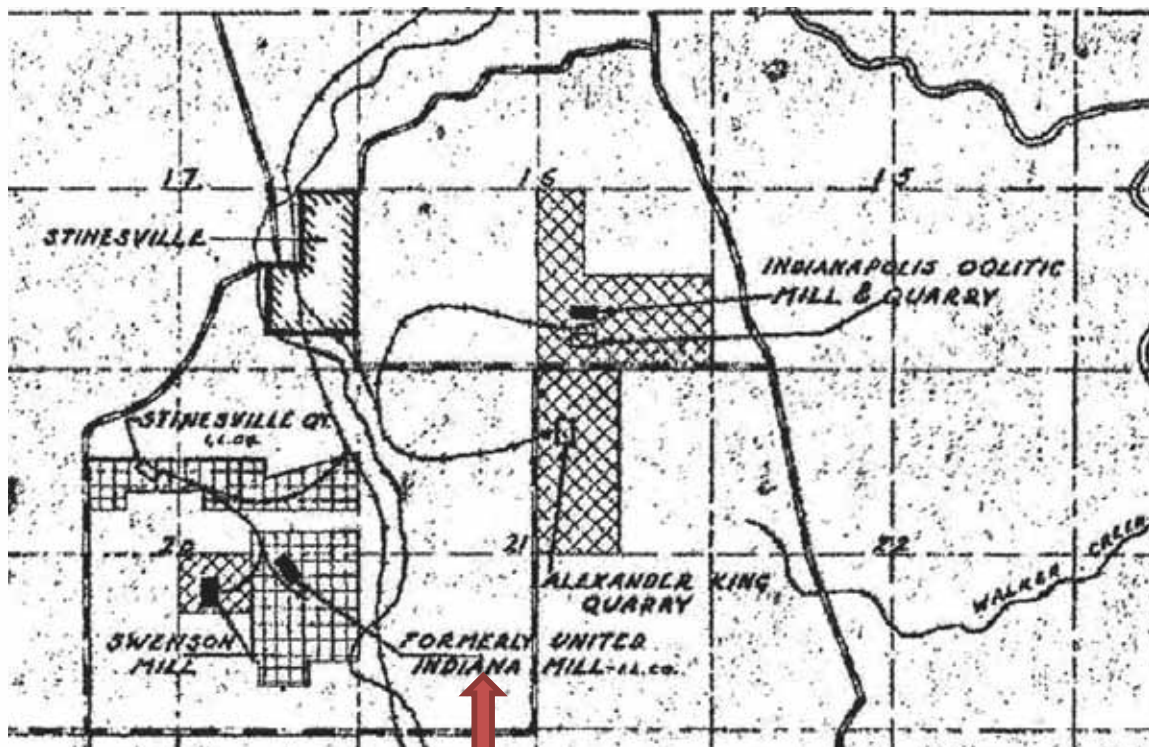
¹⁰ Monroe County, Misc. Record 3, p 546, 4, p 344, 15, p 288.

¹¹ Batchelor, p 155.

¹² Monroe County, Misc. Record 4, p 415.

dealt with in this chapter and neither Smith nor Jaring were involved in any other organizing attempts.

In 1904 a mill was built by the George W. Henley Stone Company and it was known colloquially as the Pluckout Mill.¹³ After the merger it was the United Indiana Mill of ILCO. It is no longer there.



Map No. 59

¹³Blatchley, p 371; Stuckey, p 8.



Clay W. Stuckey Collection

Fig. 112 The George H. Manley Stone Mill at Stinesville. It was none locally as the Pluckout Mill and became the United Indiana Mill of ILCO.

Some Company Offices



Fig. 113 This is the office building for the Indiana Limestone Company that was built in 1926-27. Granger and Bollenbacher were the architects.



Fig. 114 As shown before, this is the office building for the Furst-Kerber Stone Co. and was located just south of its Mill No. 1 on O Street.



Fig. 115 This was the office building for the Inter-State Cut Stone Company.



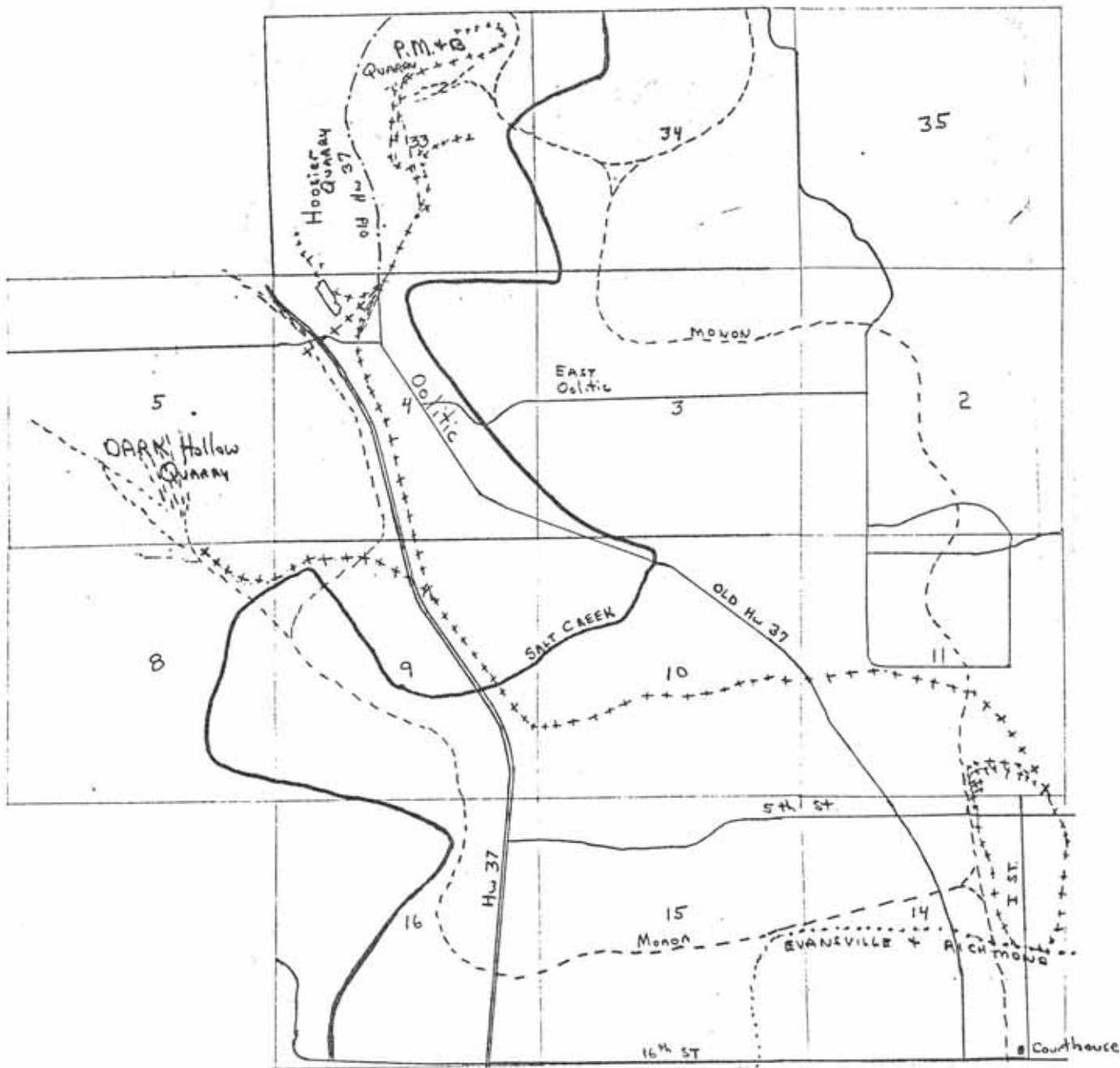
Fig. 116 This is the old office building today as the office for Indiana Steel and Engineering.



Fig. 117 Here is the office building for the Shea & Donnelly Stone Company.



Fig. 118 Here is the office building recycled and now Stone City Products.

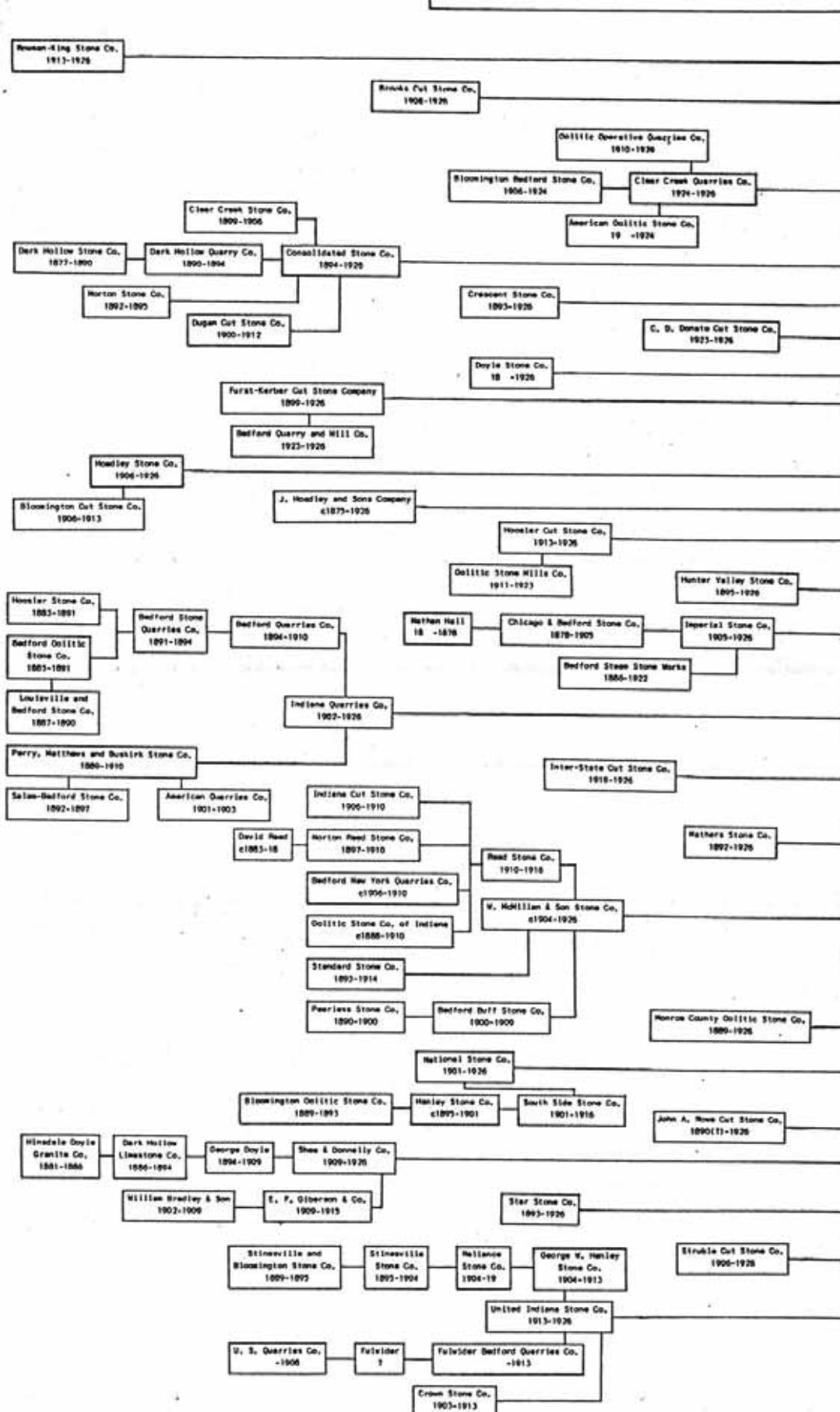


Map No. 60

The area above is to the north and northwest of Bedford and shows the railroads that served the Dark Hollow and Oolitic quarry areas. The numbers indicate the sections. All these railroads are now gone except for the Evansville and Richmond (now the Milwaukee) tracks at the bottom right in sections 14 and 15 and the main line of the old Monon which winds through sections 34, 3, 2, 11, and 14. They are indicated as follows: Monon — — Bedford Belt + + + Evansville and Richmond and the old state Highway 37 north of Oolitic that is no longer there because of quarrying is indicated by - - - - -.

APPENDIX A

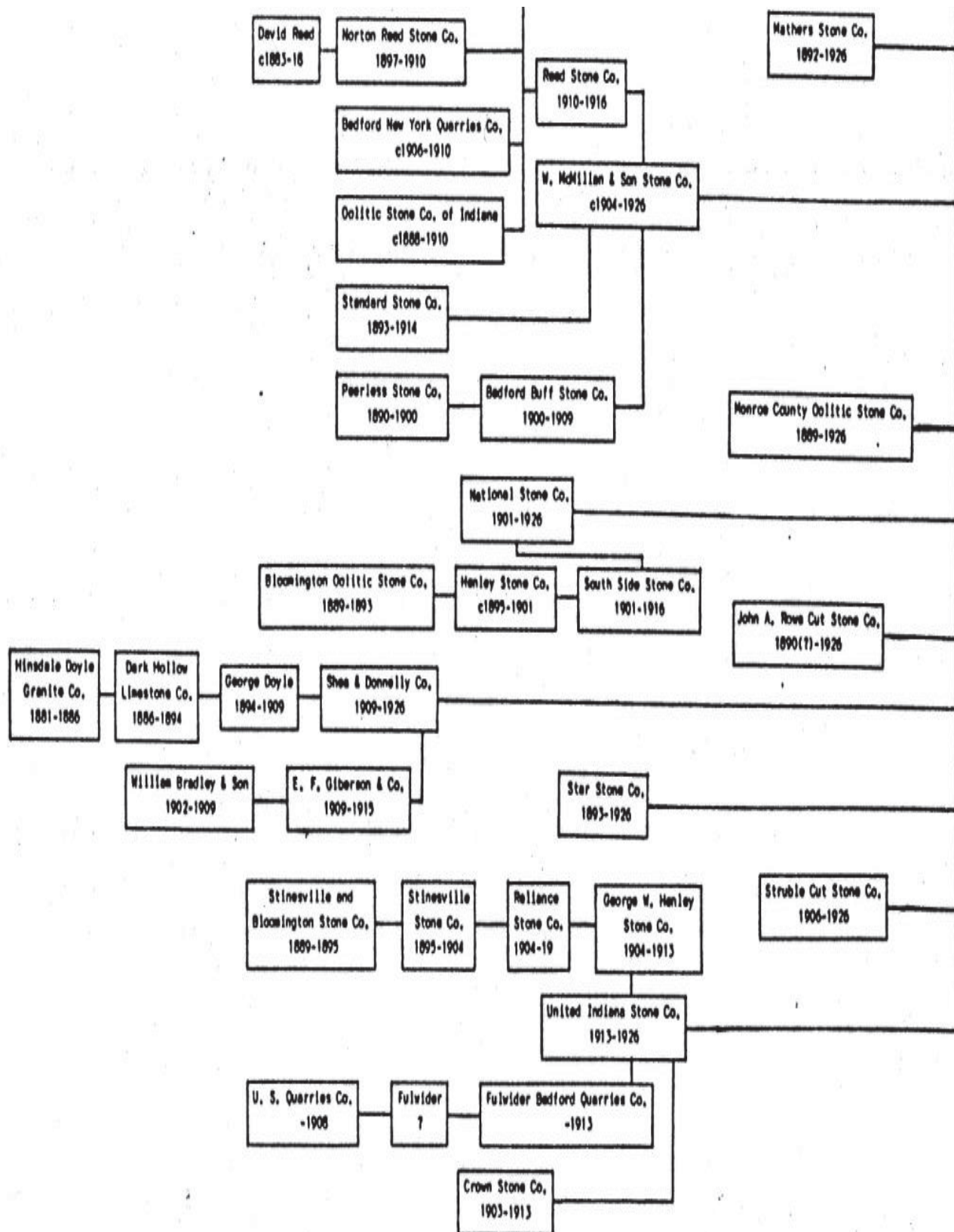
THE ORIGINS OF THE INDIANA LIMESTONE COMPANY



THE ORIGINS OF THE INDIANA LIMESTONE COMPANY



Appendix A Continued



APPENDIX B

The following are the twenty-four companies which merged in 1926 to form the Indiana Limestone Company:¹

Bowman-King Stone Company
Brooks Cut Stone Company
Clear Creek Quarries Company
The Consolidated Stone Company
Crescent Stone Company
C. D. Donato Cut Stone Company
Doyle Stone Company
The Furst-Kerber Cut Stone Company
Hoadley Stone Company
J. Hoadley & Sons Co., Inc.
Hoosier Cut Stone Company
Hunter Valley Stone Company
Imperial Stone Company
Indiana Quarries Company
Inter-State Cut Stone Company
Mathers Stone Company
The W. McMillan & Son Stone Company
The Monroe County Oolitic Stone Company
National Stone Company
John A. Rowe Cut Stone Company
Shea & Donnelly Company
Star Stone Company
Struble Cut Stone Company
United Indiana Stone Company

¹From a loose-leaf undated booklet of the Indiana Limestone Company. In this work I have disregarded whether or not "The" appears in the legal name of the company or whether "and" or "&" was used in the title. Presumably the above list is more accurate in that regard although it definitely was the Henry Struble Cut Stone Company. Likewise I have paid no attention to the use of "Inc."

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General Index Deeds Grantee H, K

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Mortgage Record XV

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1898 No. 2

1904 No. 9

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List of Old Companies, An undated list of all companies that were involved in the merger in 1926. It was found in the archives of the Indiana Limestone Company.

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| | | | |
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| Fig. 4 | LCM | Fig. 86-87 | Eddie Evans |
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| Fig. 69 | <i>Stone</i> | | |
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Note: *Stone* was a magazine. It was NOT entitled *Stone Magazine*.

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