NPS Form 10900 OMB No. 10240018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Matthews Stone Company Historic District

other names/site number Matthews and Sons Stone Company; Matthews Brothers Cut Stone Company; Bybee Stone Company, Inc.; Graymont; Matthews Mansion

2. Location

street & number 6293 North Matthews Drive and 6445 West Maple Grove Road not for publication: N/A

city or town Ellettsville vicinity: N/A

state Indiana code IN county Monroe code 105 zip code 47429

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national X statewide ___ local

Signature of certifying official Date

Indiana DNR - Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Matthews Stone Company Historic District | Monroe County, Indiana
Name of Property | County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

X	private
	public - Local
	public - State
	public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

	building(s)
X	district
	site
	structure
	object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	3	buildings
1		sites
6	3	structures
2	3	objects
14	9	**Total**

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/*business*
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/
manufacturing facility
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/*extractive facility*
COMMERCE/TRADE/*specialty store*
DOMESTIC/*single dwelling*

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/*business*
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/
manufacturing facility
DOMESTIC/*single dwelling*

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVAL/
Tudor Revival
LATE VICTORIAN
LATE VICTORIAN/Second Empire
NO STYLE

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: STONE/limestone
walls: STONE/limestone
METAL/steel
roof: METAL/steel
other: METAL/zinc
METAL/iron

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Matthews Stone Company, now operated as Bybee Stone Company, Inc., is situated on 45.82 acres in the northern part of Richland Township in Monroe County, Indiana.[1] For the purpose of creating the district boundary, this acreage was slightly reduced. The company is located a short distance north of downtown Ellettsville on the west side of North Matthews Drive (Mt. Tabor Road) where it intersects West Maple Grove Road. The somewhat rural setting consists of an intact and working group of buildings, structures, and objects used in or a product of, limestone production. On the east side of the intersection of West Maple Grove Road and North Matthews Drive is the Second Empire, Matthews Mansion, originally called Graymont, on 2.79 acres. Still used as a private home, the building is in excellent condition and maintains a high degree of integrity. Together the resources make up the Matthews Stone Company Historic District as outlined in the *Monroe County Interim Report: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures* (105-055-16001-16005).

Narrative Description

COMPANY RESOURCES SUMMARY

The portion of the Matthews Stone Company Historic District in Monroe County, Indiana, that encompasses the stone business includes four contributing buildings, five contributing structures and one contributing site. The contributing buildings include the 1908 Primary Mill Building, the 1920 Drafting Building, and the c.1931 Administration Building, all constructed in a nearly north-south line facing east toward Jack's Defeat Creek and the Monon Railroad. Also contributing is the 1874 Company Store Building, constructed near the northeast corner of the mill building but facing west to the railway. The company's land--drives and yards surrounding the mill buildings and the old Matthews Quarry, Lake Quarry and Scrabbling Yard areas--is a contributing site.

Contributing structures include a c.1955 pump house on the bank of Jack's Defeat Creek due east of the Drafting Building, a c.1935 pump house at the edge of West Maple Grove Road at the north property boundary, and a set of limestone railroad bridge abutments of unknown date on either bank of Jack's Defeat Creek. Two slurry ponds and their small pump house are in the northeast corner of the district and as a collective unit, is also a contributing structure. An additional contributing structure is the fence of large quarried blocks forming the western property boundaries.

The noncontributing resources include three objects, three structures, and two buildings. The noncontributing objects are so classified due to their more recent dates of completion and include the elaborate stone entrance gate on North Matthews Drive, the carved mailbox on West Maple Grove Road for the stone tool business, and the Bybee family memorial consisting of two large urns and a large birdbath at the top of the hill overlooking the old quarry and mill buildings. The noncontributing structures include a concrete block storage shed on the west side of the Primary Mill Building, a metal utilities shed on the east side of the Primary Mill Building, and a metal walk bridge connecting the mill site to the employee parking area. The noncontributing buildings include the 1988 Second Mill Building, and the all metal, tool and metal shop building on the east side of the site.

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[1] Note: The actual acreage as listed here is greater than the acreage for the nomination boundary.

COMPANY SETTING

The company site is partly cleared on the east with a gentle rise to a wooded area on the west. North Matthews Drive, originally known as Mt. Tabor Road, forms the eastern boundary to the point of its intersection with the Matthews Mansion property. The road then cuts through the district to its intersection with West Maple Grove Road. A row of large quarry blocks defines the property along both North Matthews Drive south of the main entrance, and along West Maple Grove Road west of the north entrance. A post and wire fence delineates the southern property boundary through an undeveloped field, where it eventually meets the fence of large limestone blocks that defines the southwest boundary. Tree cover and the increasing distance from Matthews Drive prevents visibility of much of the southern boundary fence row. The west boundary is also less visible due to tree cover but follows former quarry areas and is also defined by large limestone blocks. Jack's Defeat Creek flows north-northeast through the eastern part of the company site, originally crossed by the railroad on its north-northwest track. The company buildings and structures are primarily located in the northeast quadrant of the company site, while the former quarry sites are in the northwest, central, and south central quadrants.

Immediately east of the company site is part of the Cook, Inc. complex (previously Texas Quarries) and Matthews Mansion. West Maple Grove Road, with open fields and an increasing number of residences, is the immediate northern boundary. A mixture of woods, open fields and residences stretches to the west from the company site. To the south are some of Ellettsville's historic homes and the city utilities complex. Located more southeast is undeveloped land owned by Bybee Stone Company, Inc., but used only for truck parking and an annual Limestone Symposium sponsored by the company. Beyond is the former McNeely Stone Mill, now also used as part of Cook, Inc.

The main gravel driveway into the stone company bears north off North Matthews Drive, and parallels the creek. An elaborately carved limestone gate, completed in 2003 by Bybee company workers, marks the entrance. The central arch is flanked on either side by large Corinthian columns. A flat, gravel employee parking area is accessed from North Matthews Drive slightly to the east, immediately past North Matthews Drive Bridge, and is further bounded by the creek and the former railroad bed. A metal walk bridge crosses Jack's Defeat Creek in a northwest line to connect the parking area to the mill site.

Most visible from the walk bridge looking north up Jack's Defeat Creek, are the remains of limestone block, railroad bridge abutments on either side of the creek. Originally part of the Monon line but ultimately owned by CSX Railroad, the tracks were vacated in the early 1990s and the rails and bridge were removed soon thereafter. A ridge of waste stone marks the former rail bed between the creek and the road.

The main driveway leads to the Administration, Drafting and Mill Buildings, and originally also accommodated a rail spur owned and maintained by the company (e.g. See Figure 5). The drive follows the former railroad bed past the old Company Store Building and the Tool and Metal Shop. This entrance is used for all stone transport as the area around the mill building is open and creates a circular pattern. On its most direct route, the drive continues north along the former rail bed to a secondary entrance off West Maple Grove Road. This entrance is marked by a metal gate and signs directing specific traffic to the Tool and Metal Shop.

Overall the property rises progressively from east to west with the main driveway above the creek, the Administration, Drafting and Mill Buildings set into a slight rise, and an upper drive and loading area--formerly another railroad spur bed--rising slightly behind the buildings on the west side. The original Matthews Quarry

that later became the Scrabbling Yard is immediately adjacent to the west and south of the buildings and is surrounded by wooded spaces. Most of the original Matthews Quarry immediately west of the mill buildings has been filled, but it does contain a minimal amount of water. Further to the west-northwest is another, much larger, former quarry that is filled with water. Fittingly, it is called the Lake Quarry by Bybee Stone Company. A western fork of Jack's Defeat Creek leads into the Lake Quarry from the west and flows out of the lake to the north, finally flowing into Jack's Defeat Creek.

South-southwest of the higher section of the circular drive is a roadway leading to the highest levels of the district. The area consists of the southernmost portion of the former Matthews Quarry and Scrabbling Yard area that eventually became the location of Harding & Cogswell, Inc., founded as a limestone fabrication company in 1911.[2] No buildings remain in this section and it is now used for waste and fill dumping, and consists of unused wooded areas and a mowed memorial area overlooking the original Matthews Quarry and Mill Buildings. Two very large urns memorialize two of the Bybee sons, Dan and John, and hold their ashes. A large limestone birdbath is between the urns and a fence of large limestone blocks surrounds the grassy area. The now wooded land surrounding the waste and memorial areas were at one time more open, with the trees and grasses naturalizing what were actually piles of waste stone.

COMPANY RESOURCES

Contributing Buildings

Primary Mill Building (Photos 7 and 11)

The Primary Mill Building was constructed in 1908, with changes and additions in subsequent years, including an extension to the north constructed in 1990. The building's long rectangular plan is oriented north-south, stepping down on the east side which is unified and dominated by rows of steel-sash windows. The ground floor walls rise to second floor height and are constructed of broken range work limestone. The remainder of the exterior not filled with ribbons of window glass, is sheathed in painted corrugated metal to approximately three stories in total height. It is capped with a gabled roof of wood sheathing covered with metal.

Exterior - East facade (Photo 5)

A two story, half-span metal roof section extends east from the main building and runs over two-thirds the length of the main building. The foundation is constructed of limestone walls of broken range work, punctuated by limestone pillars and narrow walls extending to second floor height. Steel sash, thirty-six-light windows fill the remaining wall areas between the limestone pillars and walls of the extended section. A large garage bay surrounded by metal wall sheathing and with a metal door, is at the southeast end.

At the center point of the half-span section, running north and ending flush with its end, a single story, metal shed-roofed addition was constructed c.1925. The foundation is constructed of coursed limestone. Window openings were filled with limestone block at a later date. A garage bay is on the north end. A third addition was constructed in 1948 per a block at the southeast corner incised with the date. The north and south ends of the fourth addition are constructed of narrow coursed limestone, while concrete blocks form the east wall. Corner posts and wall support pillars of welded steel are mounted to concrete foundation pads. They are then riveted to steel beams that support the roof structure. Steel, multi-pane sash windows make up the upper wall

[2] Note: Two secondary sources give conflicting dates as to the year the company located operations on the Matthews property. A specific date could likely be ascertained by accessing the company's entire collection located in the manuscripts collections at the Indiana Historical Society Library, Indianapolis.

and the shed roof is corrugated metal. A fourth addition is a c.1990 two-part shed centered immediately adjacent to the 1948 addition. Large coursed stone makes up the southeast foundation wall, and poured concrete forms an extension of the wall to the north. The walls are painted corrugated metal. One section of the structure is oriented north-south, with the roof sloping to the north. The other section of the structure is oriented east-west, with the roof sloping to the east. The shed roofs are corrugated metal.

At the third floor level of the Primary Mill Building, between the roof of the two-story half-span section and the main building roof, the wall consists of steel sash, thirty-six-light windows. The row of windows terminates at over two-thirds the length of the building, which coincides with the northern terminations of the additions. The building's north end extension has a low foundation of poured concrete. The remainder of the wall to the roof cornice is sheathed in metal without fenestration.

Exterior - North facade
The foundation is poured concrete and barely visible. The remaining wall surface to the peak of the gable end is sheathed in metal. A large garage bay with a metal door to the northwest corner is the only fenestration.

Exterior - West facade
The foundation is a high wall of broken range work limestone block. The remaining wall surface to the roof cornice is sheathed in metal. A large garage bay with a metal door at the building's mid-point, and the exterior covers of three exhaust fans evenly spaced to the right of the bay are the only fenestration. Attached to the southern third of the building is a single story, shed roofed extension.[3] It is clad in metal with a metal roof. A pedimented garage bay with a metal door punctuates the structure at its mid-point.

Exterior - South facade (Photo 8; to left)
At the southeast corner, visible on the east side, a portion of the original coursed, rough cut limestone foundation wall is visible. From the west side there is no discernible foundation, with the entire facade from the ground to the peak of the gable sheathed in metal. The east half of the building abuts the wall of limestone on which the Drafting Building was constructed. Within the west half of the facade is the only fenestration, a large garage bay with a metal door.

Interior Plan and Construction (Photo 11)
The interior of the Primary Mill Building is open from north to south and from the floor to the roof ridge. The east side extensions to the building create an interior aisle punctuated by a few walls dividing the spaces. The main central interior is divided into stations or work areas primarily by the placement of equipment. The interior floor is unfinished, consisting of many years of limestone dust. The building is metal lath and plaster on steel framing. Paired I-beam posts cleated together to create pillars are placed perpendicular to the exterior walls to form bays along the sides of the building. All of the pillars are bolted onto raised concrete footers. There are twenty-six pillars on the east side and twenty-seven on the west. On the east side the paired beams are spaced fourteen inches apart while on the west side they are forty-six inches apart and have additional angled bridging welded between the I-beams. A Y-brace is riveted to either side of each interior post that in turn supports the overhead rail carrying the overhead travelers. The welded and riveted rails run the full length of the building. The exterior I-beam of each compound post extends to the roof and supports a gusseted and

[3] Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. [Ellettsville]: Sanborn Map Company [1929]. This section was used for the storage of excelsior, used at the time for packing finished limestone into rail shipping crates. The Company Store Building is also shown with this use.

riveted metal roof truss of W and vertical webbing much like a Howe truss system. The Primary Mill Building has four travelers, or overhead cranes, that transport the blocks of limestone through the building during the milling process. From the north end of the building where the raw stone is brought in, to the south end where the stone reaches its finished state, the travelers are rated for thirty, fifteen, seven and a half, and five tons respectively. Each is operated by electrical power and individually controlled by a crane operator traveling above the mill floor along with the crane. The fifteen-ton crane dates to 1927. The other three date to Matthews-era ownership but the original dates of purchase and installation are unknown.

Interior - East side detail

Along most of the east side the interior space is open through to the exterior walls of the east side extensions. However, the northern end where the building was extended to the north, the wall rises to third floor height without openings. Above the high limestone block foundation, insulating panels cover the wall behind the steel framing.

Twelve planers, all dating to the 1890s, line the east side of the main building along the supporting pillars. At the south end of the two-story east extension an open ceiling of vertical and horizontal I-beams is parallel to the floor at about first floor height, creating a clerestory above. Large vertical I-beams are riveted to the pillars of the main building and support the corrugated steel, half-span roof at second floor height. This area of the east side extension is used by the finish carvers to hang shop drawings.

The single story extension is divided into two sections. The southern half has an interior north-south concrete wall and concrete floor, and encloses the early forge and metal shop. It was originally used for forming and repairing tools for the limestone operations. However, much of the metal shop processes and equipment used there have become obsolete, and a new metal shop building is east of the mill building. The room is full of numerous tools and objects of unknown dates. Two large machines include a Baker Brothers drill press and a Kempsmit Vertical Maxmiller No. 2. The northern half of the extension is open through to the exterior wall. Single I-beam posts are bolted to low concrete footers and support the half-span roof and wall of second-story windows above. The posts form bays that house the mechanicals for the four gang saws. The saws, which date to the 1860s, begin the process of cutting the large blocks of stone to a more workable size. Above, the ceiling of vertical and horizontal I-beams follow the low pitch of the shed roof and support its corrugated steel sheathing.

Interior - North end detail

The wall rises to full gable height without interruption. Insulating panels cover the wall behind the steel framing. A large, centered garage bay is the only fenestration. To the northeast is a Park rip saw, installed in 1985, and a vertical lathe, installed in 1988. Five diamond saws sit near the center of the north half of the building and to the west side. One was installed in 1988, however, the other four date to the Matthews-era of mill ownership and are of unknown installation dates.

Interior - West side detail

The limestone block foundations rises to over first floor height. The remainder of the wall is covered with insulating panels behind the steel framing, which covers the original multi-pane steel sash windows. At the northern third of the building a large garage bay punctuates the foundation wall, a connector with the new mill building. A second, larger garage bay is centered and accesses the exterior. A third large garage bay is within the southern third of the building and also accesses the exterior. Five evenly-spaced exhaust fans, two at first floor level and three at second floor height, also punctuate the southern third of the wall. A radial, or circle,

planer used to create curved pieces, along with a variety of saws, is the west side. The radial planer dates to 1897.

Interior - South end detail

The limestone block foundation rises to first floor height. The remainder of the wall is covered with insulating panels behind the steel framing, which covers the original multi-pane steel sash windows. A large garage bay punctuates the southwest corner and two exhaust fans are at first floor height to the east of it. Two lathes are in the central floor area near the south end of the building. Their installation dates to Matthews-era ownership. The craftsmen who do the finish carving at the south end of the building worked with tools powered by compressed air.

Drafting Building (Photo 3)

Following a 1919 fire that destroyed the earlier office building, the Drafting Building was designed by Bloomington architect, John L. Nichols, and constructed in 1920 abutting a rise in the land.[4] The building is oriented to the east immediately south of and on a line with the Primary Mill Building. The design reflects a traditional, functional commercial style with a corniced parapet wall on its north, east and south facades behind which is a roof that slopes to the west. The building is of limestone block, bearing wall construction with a rectangular floor plan. The blocks are coursed range work of varying sizes and coloration, and are considered "seconds" by modern day standards with minor imperfections that add to the variety in their texture and color. The window sill corners are curved throughout. Most of the originally steel, multi-paned sash windows were replaced in 1987 with aluminum or vinyl units that replicate the original light pattern.

Exterior - East Facade

The east facade, which faces Jack's Defeat Creek and the former Monon Railroad bed, is the building's primary facade. A narrow walkway at ground level is flush to the side of the building and runs the entire length of the facade. Placed on the walkway are limestone benches as well as a two-handled urn inscribed with the Bybee name. Fenestration is symmetrical. At first floor level three large, sixteen-light windows consume the northeast quadrant of the facade; a transomed, wood panel doorway is centered; and a single large window is at the southeast corner. Seven equally spaced, large windows of sixteen lights each define the second floor level. Three smaller, centrally-placed eight-light windows above the second floor windows add additional light for the high-ceilinged drafting room inside. The parapet has a central section that steps up with the date "1920" incised in a block of stone. A spandrel band laid in a rat-trap-like pattern is above the single piece window and door headers, and is also seen in the parapet coursing. The east-oriented connector between the Drafting Building and Primary Mill Building is discussed following.

Exterior - North facade

Although facing the Primary Mill Building, this facade was originally designed with fenestration for light, air and access. A doorway from the second floor level led out to an open portico and limestone steps descended to ground level on the east side. However, by 1932, the entrance and stairway was enclosed with a shed roof and corrugated steel-wall constructed unit to allow weather-proof access between the buildings. A steel, multi-paned sash window dominated both east and west sides of the connector. The west window remains intact, however, the east window was removed during expansion of the enclosure to the east. A plain metal human-scaled door provides access from the parking area into a metal wall-constructed extension with a flat roof. A

[4] "A New Office for Matthews Stone Company," *Bloomington (IN) Daily Telephone,* February 14, 1920, page 4.

portion of the limestone stairway end wall and landing remains visible to the exterior. From the east side an original multi-pane metal window is visible near the northeast corner. Visible from the west side are five original openings, the two western most having replacement metal windows, and the three eastern most being covered with metal sheathing.

Exterior - West facade (Photo 8)

With the rise in grade, the lower floor of the building is not visible from this facade. The rough bedrock of the slope into which the building was constructed is exposed. A wall of natural and block limestone supports the bank of land on this side, extending southward into a large stone outcrop. Five large, sixteen-light, symmetrically-placed windows dominate the north two-thirds of the west facade wall at second floor level. Due to the westward slope of the roof, the eave meets the window headers. A coursed limestone block chimney with decorative cap in the northeast roof corner is most visible from the west facade.

Exterior - South facade

Originally exposed, by 1932, the south facade was nearly hidden from view by the close proximity of the Administration Building constructed to the south. However, visible within the exterior stairway on the east side is a pair of windows. The southeast window is replacement sash while the southwest window is original steel sash. Seen from the west side at second floor level is another pair of window openings. The southwest window is replacement sash while the southeast opening has been covered with metal sheathing. A remnant carving, likely from a cathedral commission, rests against the building at the southwest corner.

Interior

The interior has undergone changes over the years and retains minimal historic fabric. The 1977 fire and subsequent remodel undoubtedly brought about many of the interior changes. However, the general layout remains the same. The ground floor houses offices of the design team, while the second floor retains the large east and west drafting rooms separated by a central hallway that winds through the building in an S pattern. Various offices and smaller work rooms are also off the hallway.

Administration Building

The Administration Building was constructed c.1931 abutting a rise in the land immediately to the south of the Drafting Building and oriented to the east.[5] It reflects the Tudor Revival style with parapeted side gable ends oriented north-south and a steeply pitched roof sheathed in a faux slate shingle. A capped, limestone chimney is at the peak and slightly off center to the north. The building is of limestone block, bearing wall construction with a rectangular floor plan. The blocks are coursed range work of varying sizes and coloration, and are considered "seconds" by modern day standards with minor imperfections that add to the variety in their texture and color. The limestone blocks are laid in a distinct, modified English cross bond pattern capped by limestone cornices. The window sill corners are curved throughout. Most of the originally steel, multi-paned sash windows were replaced in 1987 with aluminum or vinyl units that replicate the original light pattern.

[5] Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. [Ellettsville]: Sanborn Map Company [1929]. This map provides the only concrete evidence to date that the office building was not fully constructed prior to 1930. The first floor of the current building was constructed as part of the auto garage built in 1920. Neither the Ellettsville Farm Journal for 1929 through 1932, nor the Indiana Architectural Record through 1931, announces construction of the office. However, the March 10, 1932, obituary for Fred Matthews in *The Ellettsville Farm*, refers to "large stone office quarters...recently enlarged."

Exterior - East facade (Photo 2)
The east facade, which faces Jack's Defeat Creek and the former Monon Railroad bed, is the building's primary facade. A wide walkway at ground level is flush to the building and runs its length to meet with that of the Drafting Building. Placed on the walkway are limestone benches, one of which is inscribed as a memorial to J. Daniel Bybee. The first floor facade is punctuated by two large nine-light windows and two doorways. Each opening has a single piece lintel. The door and window pair near the northeast corner aligns with openings above and displays a transomed wood-panel doorway. The window and door near the southeast corner do not align with other openings, likely due to their later insertion into what were at one time two open parking bays. The remainder of each of these two larger openings has been infilled with limestone block, matching the configuration of the surrounding older stone. A limestone carving of the Bybee company logo, the capital of a Corinthian column, is symmetrically inserted in an earlier small window opening. The first and second floors are differentiated by a narrow belt course. Six symmetrically placed, twelve-light windows dominate the second floor level of the east facade. Two carved stone cartouches, located between the windows, display the profiles of John Matthews and his company successor, one of his sons, Frederick Matthews. Between them and centered on the building, a block is incised "Founded 1862."

A two-bay open garage, the remainder of what was originally six bays later reduced to four, extends from the south end of the building. The original limestone block exterior walls and metal shed roof remain, however, the original limestone support pillar was replaced with a narrow iron support post c.1931.

Visible from the east facade on the north end of the building is a decorative limestone wall placed at ground level flush with the walkway. Decorated with a variety of carving techniques and a squared cap, it draws attention to a recessed exterior stairway ascending to the second floor level. At the top of the stairs a doorway accesses a short, limestone hallway constructed as part of the Administration Building to connect it with the Drafting Building. It originally provided exterior access into the buildings, however, this stairway and entrance is no longer utilized.

Exterior - North facade
The facade was constructed with little fenestration. Visible from the east side a single, multi-pane metal sash window overlooks the stairwell. It has four different patterns of clear glass. A two-light window with horizontal muntin is in the gable. Visible from the west side is a large, single horizontal light, metal-framed window.

Exterior - West facade (Photo 9)
With the rise in grade, the lower floor is not visible from this facade and thus the building reads as a single story building. A mortared limestone walkway, shaded by two sizable evergreen trees, leads from southwest to northeast to a recessed, shed-roof entrance at grade that serves to connect the Administration and Drafting Buildings. Two pilaster capitals are placed as yard ornament on either side of the air handling unit, and a carved limestone bench is under the trees. Fenestration is balanced but not completely symmetrical. A pair of narrow eight-light windows is at the southwest corner and a pair of larger twelve-light windows is at the northwest corner. Two small, four-light windows at the location of restrooms inside the building are slightly offset to the south from center, however, they are at equal height to the other windows. Each window has a single piece lintel.

Exterior - South facade (Photos 1 and 9)
At the lower grade of the first floor the facade view is that of the end wall of the garage bays. A large Maple tree is adjacent to the garage bay to the south. Only the second floor of the building is visible. Fenestration is

balanced but not symmetrical with a pair of narrow eight-light windows to the east and a pair of larger twelve-light windows to the west. A two-light window with horizontal muntin is in the gable.

Interior

The interior of the building has undergone changes over the years and retains minimal historic fabric. The 1977 fire and subsequent remodel undoubtedly brought about many of the interior changes. Several walls were added in the 1980s to create offices, and the ceilings were lowered. The public entrance on the first floor opens into an office. A stairway along the east wall reaches a landing where it then ascends west to a central hallway. To the south off the hallway, an office is on the east side and restrooms and the attic stairway are on the west side, an office is at the end of the hallway to the southwest, and a meeting room is at the southeast end. To the north, the hallway accesses another office on the left and the technological equipment room on the right before it joins with the Drafting Building. Inside the technological equipment room a perforated limestone window remains in its original location overlooking the exterior stair connector between the Administration and Drafting Buildings. A patterned, colored-glass window is on the exterior. Within the attic level, an original "safe" remains. Instead of the standard metal insert, it consists of a small room with sixteen inch-thick limestone walls.

Company Store Building (Photo 6)

The Matthews Stone Company Store Building was constructed in 1874 and reflects influences from the Italianate and Renaissance Revival styles. The store operations ceased c.1900 and the building was used as office space until the late 1920s, when it became solely storage space. It is constructed of large, dressed limestone blocks with a front gable entrance. To the rear is a stepped-down gabled addition.

Exterior - West facade

Original storefront windows have been filled with limestone blocks, and the entry door replaced with hinged metal. Carved bulls-eye inset panels are below each window. An entablature with a moulded cornice tops the corner pilasters of quoins and chamfered, square Tuscan pilasters that flank the doorway. The quoin, bulls-eye and panel details were somewhat stylistically repeated in the decorative features of the Matthews Mansion five years later. The decorative facade is inscribed with "A.D. 1874" in the gable above a centered, single light window. The corrugated metal roof has a stepped parapet wall at the facade with a central arch, similar to a "Flemish" gable.[6] The parapet is capped with a wide limestone cornice.

Exterior - North and South facades

Both the north and south facades are dominated by its wall of large limestone blocks and corrugated roof above, and is otherwise without ornament. A three light, horizontal sash window is near the east end of the main building on both the north and south facades. A single light window is centered on both the north and south sides of the addition.

Exterior - East facade

The wall is constructed of large limestone blocks to the gable peak. A human-sized door opening is centered at ground level, and a single light window is in the gable.

[6] *Monroe County Interim Report: Indiana Sites and Structures.* 1988. Bloomington: Bloomington Restorations, Inc. p. 22.

Contributing Structures

Pump House Number One (Photo 4)

Adjacent to and within the west bank of Jack's Defeat Creek immediately north of the metal walk bridge, is the largest of three pump houses on the site.[7] Despite evidence of an earlier pump house at this location, the current visible construction materials date it to c.1955. The foundation is poured concrete below ground level to the water. Rusticated, broken range work limestone constitutes the structure above ground level, combined with corrugated metal sheathing. The shed roof is corrugated metal.

Pump House Number Two (Photo 10)

A second pump house of less than six feet in height is at the edge of West Maple Grove Road near the western branch of Jack's Defeat Creek. It dates to c.1935. The foundation is poured concrete with smooth, coursed limestone above. A single piece lintel is above the east-facing, steel rimmed, plywood door. The shed roof is wood frame covered with corrugated metal.

Ponds

Southeast of the Company Store Building are the slurry ponds, side-by-side ponds that are essential to site operations in supplying clean water to the gang saws for the stone cutting, and in removing the muddy water that results. The ponds have remained at the current location since at least the 1970s, as they were in place at the time the Bybees purchased the property. However, they do change somewhat in shape and size over time through use. Centered between the ponds is a small, metal pump house which transfers the clean water and slurry.

Railroad Bridge Abutments

Due east of the Primary Mill Building and north of the employee parking area, the remains of limestone block, railroad bridge abutments are within the banks on either side of Jack's Defeat Creek. The installation date is unknown and the abutments are no longer in service due to removal of the rail line. The structures that remain are constructed of varying size blocks, many quite large, laid without mortar into the creek banks.

Limestone Block Fence

The western boundary fence for the property is comprised of large quarried blocks of stone laid single file along the perimeter. Over time some sections have been removed due to changes in adjacent land ownership, utility installation, or use of the land by the company. Due to the size of the property, only the sections along Matthews Drive and West Maple Grove Road, are readily visible. Along the west side of Matthews Drive, beginning inside the entrance gate, a section one block high runs south to a small pull-off. A less structured, high pile of stone then lines the perimeter for a distance before evolving into a defined fence stacked several blocks high which terminates at the property's southeast corner. The fence is no longer visible from the road when it then evolves to a low, single height, single file block along the majority of the remaining boundary concluding along West Maple Grove Road. The majority of the fence dates to the Matthews-era of property ownership, with amendments and changes occurring since the Bybees purchased the site.

[7] Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. [Ellettsville]: Sanborn Map Company [1929]. A structure appears at this location prior to 1930, which may or may not be the current structure.

Contributing Site Elements

Matthews Quarry and Scrabbling Yard (Photo 7)

The original Matthews Quarry is west of the mill buildings and former rail spur location that encircled the building site and is now a gravel drive. At ground level a boundary of smoothly cut stone defines the rectangular quarry area. A portion immediately west of the mill buildings has been filled but contains a minimal amount of water. Rough cut, exposed limestone rises above the area, particularly to the south, and the former quarry is surrounded by wooded land to the north, west and south. As quarrying expanded south over time, the early quarry area became the company's first Scrabbling Yard.

South of the original Matthews Quarry a roadway leads to the highest levels of the district. The area consists of the southernmost portion of the former Matthews Quarry and Scrabbling Yard, utilized as the company expanded. When the quarrying prospects were exhausted, in 1915 it became the location of Harding & Cogswell, Inc. Stone Mill. Level areas along the western edge give rise to the natural hill of exposed cut stone. Above, wooded property extends to the western property boundaries. The southern and eastern edges of the former quarrying area consist of waste and fill from the milling operation.

Lake Quarry

West-northwest of the original Matthews Quarry is another, much larger, former quarry. Originally called Smith Quarry, the name Lake Quarry was bestowed by Bybee Stone Company after the company ceased quarrying there and the site was filled with water. This quarry site makes up much of the company's northwest acreage and forms part of the property boundary. A western fork of Jack's Defeat Creek leads into the Lake Quarry from the west and flows out of the lake to the north, finally flowing into Jack's Defeat Creek. Large blocks of waste stone are scattered along the water's edge and jut out of the water near the creek inflow.

Non-Contributing Buildings

Second Mill Building (Photo 7)

The Second Mill Building, added in 1988 immediately adjacent on the west to the Primary Mill Building, is about half the length of the original mill building. It is steel-framed with metal exterior sheathing and a poured concrete floor. A single story, shed-roofed addition is on the west side. The building houses two travelers, one rated for seven and a half tons and the other for five tons. Because the building is used primarily for production work, as well as for some carving, the space is dominated by a surface machine and circular saws that cut stone to length and width, and a router that cuts out the holes that will allow stone to be adhered to the side of a building. While the new mill building contributes to the overall functions of the operating stone business, it is not considered a contributing resource due to its recent construction.

Tool and Metal Shop Building

The shop building is located southeast of the Company Store Building between the store and the ponds, and faces west-southwest. It was erected in 2000 following a fire that destroyed a previous tool shop building constructed by the Bybees. The building is constructed of metal on a poured concrete slab with a front gabled, corrugated metal roof. The west facade has a two light window near the northwest corner and a human-scaled door and metal garage bay at the southwest corner. The north facade has a single, two-light window at the northwest corner and a garage bay at the northeast corner. A shed roofed addition is centered between them and extends to the north. The east facade has a centered, two light window in the main building and a human-scaled door in the addition. The south facade has a centered, two light window and a human-scaled, metal

entry door at the southeast corner. Although essential to site operations, the building is considered noncontributing due to its recent construction.

Non-Contributing Structures

Concrete Block Storage Shed Number One

The shed is located west of the Primary Mill Building and faces east. It is constructed of three concrete block walls, is fully open on the fourth side, and has a half-span, corrugated metal roof.
Although essential to site operations, the shed is considered noncontributing due to its recent and temporary form of construction.

Metal Utilities Shed (Photo 5; center)

The shed is located to the north of the garage bay at the southeast corner of the Primary Mill Building. It houses electrical utilities for the mill. The shed has a poured concrete pad foundation, is sheathed in metal and has a corrugated metal, half-span roof sloping east.

Metal Walk Bridge (Photo 5)

A metal walk bridge spans Jack's Defeat Creek to provide access from the employee parking area to the mill site. It was installed since ownership of the company by the Bybee Family and is considered noncontributing due to its recent vintage.

Non-Contributing Objects

The noncontributing objects are so classified due to their more recent dates of completion and include the elaborate stone entrance gate on North Matthews Drive (2003), the carved mailbox on West Maple Grove Road for the stone tool business (c.1990), and the Bybee family memorial (2005) consisting of two large urns and a large birdbath at the top of the hill overlooking the original Matthews Quarry and mill buildings.

MATTHEWS MANSION RESOURCES SUMMARY

The portion of the Matthews Stone Company Historic District in Monroe County, Indiana, which includes the Matthews home includes one contributing building, one contributing structure, and two contributing objects. These include the 1880 Second Empire house; a dry stack stone wall with an iron and limestone entry gate, and a carved-limestone three post-section of post and rail fence, both along portions of West Maple Grove Road; and a limestone corner fence post along Matthews Drive, all of which also date to c.1880. The 1990s garage building just east of the house is the only noncontributing resource.

MATTHEWS MANSION SETTING

The house is sited toward the east boundary of the property on a tree-dotted, primarily flat lawn at the northeast intersection of Matthews Drive (Mt. Tabor Road) and West Maple Grove Road. A tributary to Jack's Defeat Creek forms the south property boundary with the complex of Cook, Inc. immediately south and southeast. A limestone fence post, still retaining part of a metal rod, is near the intersection of the creek with Matthews Drive. Minimal Traditional ranch homes periodically line West Maple Grove Road on the north side, while the Bybee Stone Company buildings and operations are west across Matthews Drive and Jack's Defeat Creek.

The house sits on a man-made knoll, its primary facade facing west toward the limestone company. To the south, west and north the ground flattens immediately beyond the knoll. To the east the ground is leveled to the top of the knoll, permitting a relatively flat driveway off West Maple Grove Road. At the northwest corner of

the driveway stands the section of limestone rail fence whose posts are carved to resemble logs (Photo 15). A poured concrete walk encircles the house from the base of each entry stair. Closest to the northwest stair is the limestone and iron gate within the the dry stack wall which leads to West Maple Grove Road (Photo 17). The driveway is poured concrete and leads to the noncontributing garage, sited where a stable or other early structure had been originally (Photo 13). On the south side, hidden under a garden, is the original cistern with pipes leading from the southeast gutter downspout.

MATTHEWS MANSION DESCRIPTION

The Matthews home most closely reflects the Second Empire style, however, it also borrows elements from the Beaux Arts style. The house consists of one and a half floors above grade and a below grade basement level. It is constructed of very large limestone blocks laid without mortar. Each facade displays varying style elements, however, most of the windows can be grouped by their characteristics. Ten of the eleven second floor windows are one over one, wood sash in projecting dormers. Their segmented arch, metal pediments are capped with zinc and decorated with rosettes, chamfered pilasters and finials. Twelve of the fourteen first floor windows are one over one, round arch wood sash. The archivolts are stilted, shouldered and heavily molded limestone topped with applied keystones. The house is capped with a characteristic flat-sided mansard roof and displays a central pavilion on the west facade. Zinc-lined box gutters encircle the cornice, and large zinc modillions are below it. Gray hexagonal slate covers the angled portions of the roof, with a lighter tone of upper and lower banding and a repeating large flower design through the center section. The top, flat portion of the roof is copper, unfortunately covered with tar sometime in the 1970s or 1980s. The original elaborate iron railing lines the edge of the top roof section, however, some original pieces are missing due to previous vandalism. There are two double-flue, capped chimneys, one of which retains the original decorative limestone skin consisting of dentils and incised panels.

Exterior - West facade (Photos 12 and 18)

The west facade, which faces the open lawn and the limestone mill, is the grandest and most elaborately decorated. It is dominated by a central pavilion and full-width veranda. Fenestration is symmetrical.

At ground level is a piazza-like formal entrance below grade opening into the basement. Four rusticated piers support the center and corners of the veranda above, while two smooth, chamfered piers are between them. Inappropriate early attempts to improve stability of the veranda resulted in added pillars of limestone and concrete blocks. Paired, rectangular, one over one wood sash windows are in the center of the smooth, recessed wall, with a smooth, undecorated pilaster dividing them. A wide, paneled, double half-light door is on either side of the paired window. A single, rectangular, one over one window is on the opposing side of each door. All of the openings have plain, squared stone surrounds. A poured concrete patio extends from beneath the veranda out to the reach of the west descending stairs that access the veranda above. This is a more recent alteration that filled in what was originally a walkway extending west from each basement door, crossed by a walk that reached from the base of each stair. Grass originally filled the areas in between the walkways.

An uncovered limestone veranda with iron balustrade stretches across the full width of the west facade above the basement entrances. It is accessed on either end by heavy limestone block stairs that ascend toward the east to the upper yard level. The stairs have squared side walls capped with upside-down consoles. The design matches that of the east entrance but is of a much grander scale. Wide stairs with end brackets on the risers ascend from ground level to each end of the veranda. Inappropriate early repairs were made to the stairwells with concrete blocks.

The exterior wall of the primary floor is rusticated with horizontal banding of raked joints routed into the stone. Centered in the facade and within the central pavilion, is a pair of half light, wood French doors with a single rounded arch transom. The doors were recreated in the 1990s to match the badly damaged originals. The wood storm doors were also created and installed at that time. On either side of the doorway are two, one over one, round arch wood sash windows with molded archivolt. The keystones above each window are outwardly layered and have a carved flower. The archivolt around the doorway matches that of the windows, however the molding and keystone are larger and the carved flower is more highly detailed (Photo 20). Rusticated pilasters flank the doorway and are repeated as pairs at each corner. Within the dado of the pilasters and beneath each of the windows is a hollow, rectangular molded panel. Between the corner pilasters is a tall, round-arched niche with narrow raised hoods and large keystones with flowers carved in relief (Photo 21). A carved rondel is above each niche.

Above the doorway is a narrow balcony supported by two sets of large consoles (Photo 19). The end of each console is decorated with the carving of a child's face. The side of each console is also decorated, with morning glories carved in relief on the outer sides and grape vines on the insides. Two sets of smaller consoles are on the north and south sides, decorated in relief with a leaf design. Beneath the balcony the ceiling has molded panels and a central rosette. The balcony balustrade features two styles of turned baluster, one columnar and the other urn-shaped (Photo 22). Access to the balcony is at second floor level through a round arch window capped with a metal broken pediment. A rondel is within the tympanum and modillions are beneath the pediment soffit. The window is flanked by incised limestone pilasters decorated with hollow rectangular molded blocks. The keystone is a layered carving also capped by a hollow block. The incised limestone extends to each side to form supporting walls, and each are capped with scroll work consoles made of zinc and set on end. An oculus encircled with a keystone-ornamented metal frame is above the pediment and modillions line the roof cornice above. On either side of the central pavilion is a rectangular, one over one, wood sash window in a projecting dormer.

Exterior - South facade (Photo 16)
The south facade faces the side yard and creek. Although the embellishment is much like that of the west and north facades, it is slightly more subdued. The exterior wall is rusticated with horizontal banding of raked joints routed into the stone. Rusticated corner pilasters and a centered pilaster help to define the interior spaces. Fenestration is symmetrical. The southeast basement window is at grade with a fixed, two light sash and metal bars. The southwest basement window is one over one wood sash partly below grade within a deep window well. Both have plain surrounds with large headers. The string courses are dimensional, forming molded sills for each first floor window and the surbase for each pilaster. Within the dado of the pilasters is a hollow, rectangular molded panel. The four first floor windows are one over one, round arch wood sash. The keystones above each window have a simple, hammered, recessed panel. Two rectangular, one over one, wood sash windows in projecting dormers are at second floor level.

Exterior - East facade (Photo 14)
The east facade, considered the rear, is the least decorative with no carvings or embellishments in comparison to the other three facades. The exterior limestone is coursed and smooth, with only one block expanding the width between each opening and totaling only eight blocks in height from ground level. A lower string course, running directly beneath the first floor windows, and the slightly projecting double water table, form a dado and define the first floor and basement levels. A stringcourse at the floor height of the second floor forms the caps

for rusticated corner pilasters. Fenestration is symmetrical. Two fixed-light basement windows are at ground level. They have plain lintels and large headers, and are secured by metal bars. A large hollowed out limestone catch basin is at the bottom of the downspout at the northeast corner. The two rectangular, one over one, wood sash windows on the first floor have smooth, squared surrounds. The inside edges are chamfered and the headers are large blocks of stone. The entrance is reached by limestone steps flanked by squared side walls capped with large blocks resembling an upside-down console. The raised stone entrance surround is similar to those of the windows. The single, five panel, solid wood door has a transom and sidelights. The wood storm door was added in the 1990s. Three rectangular, one over one, wood sash windows in projecting dormers are at second floor level.

Exterior - North facade

The north facade, which faces West Maple Grove Road, displays a slight increase in decorative treatment from that of the south facade. The exterior wall is rusticated with horizontal banding of raked joints routed into the stone. Rusticated corner pilasters and a centered pilaster help to define the interior spaces. Fenestration is symmetrical. The northeast basement window is at grade with a fixed, two light sash and metal bars. The northwest basement window is one over one wood sash partly below grade within a deep window well. Both have plain surrounds with large headers. Within the dado of the pilasters and beneath each of the four first floor windows is a hollow, rectangular molded panel. The windows are one over one, round arch wood sash. The keystones above each window are outwardly layered. Two rectangular, one over one, wood sash windows in projecting dormers are at second floor level.

Interior

Interior Plan

The layout of the first and second floors is symmetrical. Each has a central hall and stairwell dividing four rooms. The basement plan is similar, with four rooms divided by load bearing walls and a central stair ascending into the southwest room.

Interior Detail - First floor

The floors, while wood, are a four inch oak replacement for the missing and badly damaged original wood. The highly carved baseboards are nine and a half inches high with periodic corner blocks. The walls and ceilings are plaster and the ceilings are twelve feet high. All window and door openings are eleven feet high. Five-panel, solid wood doors are throughout the first floor. Wide, squared, carved molding surrounds each opening with a transom above each door. The transom glass has been replaced with plywood. Etched glass panels called "flash glass" originally filled the transoms, but only four remain in the house and are in storage. The ruby glass windows would have graced the first floor. Each rectangular window is inset into the wall nine inches. Wood paneling covers the deep jambs while a two foot, thirty-one-inch high wood panel is below each window. Molding matching those of the doorways surrounds each window.

The French doors at the west entrance (Photo 24) open into a wide hall which extends to the east entrance (Photo 23). Plaster roses crown the interior arch of the west entrance. The elaborate crown molding is broken above the door by a rectangular keystone in the wall. The key is mirrored in the archivolt. Wide crown molding with a deep cavetto in the center is throughout the hallway.

A formal room immediately flanks the hall on either side to the north and south. Each of the formal rooms has a fireplace with a coal-burning insert, however, only the surround in the southwest room is original. It is iron with slate panels and a slate mantel. The piece in the northwest room was purchased to resemble the remaining

original. Each room wide crown molding with a deep cavetto in the center and a highly decorative plaster ceiling medallion (See Photos 25 and 26).

The northeast and southeast rooms are dimensionally slightly smaller than the west rooms. They are without crown molding and were originally heated by wood stoves. The southeast room has been remodeled into a more contemporary kitchen. Part of the northeast room was repurposed to accommodate a bathroom.

The single five-panel door of the east entrance, with its transom and sidelights, has a highly molded and paneled surround with a rectangular keystone (Photo 23).

A single, bracketed staircase with a paneled spandrel leads to the second floor (Photo 24). While the original black walnut wall string remains, the treads, balustrade and newel post were all missing or badly damaged and required replication and re-creation.

Interior Detail - Second floor

The floors, while wood, are a four inch oak replacement for the missing and badly damaged original wood. The elaborately milled baseboards are nine and a half inches high with periodic corner blocks. The walls and ceilings are plaster. Although the ceilings were originally twelve feet high, previous alterations lowered them to around eleven feet high. All window and door openings are eleven feet high. Four-panel, solid wood doors are throughout the second floor. Wide, squared, carved molding surrounds each opening with a transom above each door. The transom glass has been replaced with plywood. Etched glass panels called "flash glass" originally filled the transoms, but only four remain in the house and are in storage. The cobalt glass windows would have graced the second floor.

Following the symmetry of the first floor, there are two bedrooms off either north-south side of the hallway. A large window, inset with a lower wood panel, is at each end of the hallway. The central pavilion balcony is accessed through the west end window, and the roundel window above is accessed by a small panel in the west hallway ceiling. Each bedroom has a closet with a five panel wood door with ceramic knobs. However, the northeast room was altered to accommodate a bathroom, which has its own entry door off the hall. The rectangular window in each bedroom is inset, but without the lower wood panel. A distinctive design element is the rectangular keystone detail within the inset immediately above the sash.

Interior Detail - Basement

A wood door leads from the first floor hallway to the limestone block basement stairs, placed directly beneath the upper floor run. Two larger formal rooms make up the west half, while two smaller unfinished rooms constitute the east half. The unpainted doors, which lead directly out to the piazza, are accompanied by unpainted, molded architraves, horizontal bead board wainscoting, and high baseboards. A fireplace is in each room and the windows are inset just over a foot in depth. Unfortunately, all woodwork in the northwest room required recreation. Likewise, the wood window shutters are a recent addition. The unfinished rooms consist of poured concrete floors and rubble block walls with a low rubble block ledge along the east wall for increased stability. The spaces accommodate the mechanicals and storage.

Matthews Stone Company Historic District
Name of Property

Monroe County, Indiana
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

[X] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

[X] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

[X] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

[ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

[ ] B removed from its original location.

[ ] C a birthplace or grave.

[ ] D a cemetery.

[ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

[ ] F a commemorative property.

[ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY
COMMERCE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1862-1962
1862-1883

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Matthews, Jonathan

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Nichols, John L.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1862 when Matthews Brothers Cut Stone Company, eventually shortened to Matthews Brothers Stone Company, began operations under its founder, John Matthews. The period ends fifty years prior to the date of this nomination because the company was a significant provider until its demise in 1977. The Bybee family resumed operations in 1979 and the site continues to be important in the limestone industry.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Matthews Stone Company quarry, mill and headquarters on about 45 acres, is one of the few remaining historical collections of 19th-and early-20th century buildings and structures associated with the limestone industry in Monroe County, Indiana. The nearby former home of the Matthews family on about 2 ½ acres, is an outstanding and rare example of Second Empire architecture in Monroe County. These buildings survive with a high degree of integrity and together with the former quarry site and mill yard, provide an uncommon resource representing the limestone industry in Indiana.

Matthews and Sons Stone Company was established by John Matthews [original English spelling was Mathews] in 1862. He was one of the industry's earliest and most successful leaders, and his company was operated by the family through the 1970s. The site meets National Register Criterion A under the areas of Industry and Commerce for its significant contributions to the development and continued success of the Indiana limestone industry. The site meets National Register Criterion B under Industry and Commerce for its close association with John Matthews, referred to in recent decades as the "father of Indiana limestone."[8] The district meets National Register Criterion C under Architecture for the Italianate/ Renaissance Revival style Company Store Building, the Second Empire style home of the Matthews family, and the Tudor Revival style Administration Building.[9] It also meets Criterion C under Architecture for its association with Bloomington architect, John L. Nichols, who designed the Drafting Building.[10] Overall the district is significant at the state level for its pioneering and continued contributions to the state's limestone industry, one of Indiana's most significant industries. Among the company buildings, one is and important work of local architect, John L. Nichols.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERION A

The Matthews Stone Company Historic District in Monroe County, Indiana, meets Criterion A for Industry and Commerce. The quarry, mill and headquarters, originally on a 25-acre purchase that grew to just over 47 acres, has been only slightly reduced in more recent years. However, all original parcels remain in the Bybee family and two are still used for daily operations--one 40.82-acre parcel and an adjacent 5 acre parcel. The company was established by John Matthews, one of the industry's earliest and most successful leaders, and is one of the few remaining historical collections of buildings associated with the limestone industry in Monroe County, Indiana, one of the state's three primary counties within the "building stone district." A similar complex is the former Woolery Stone Company mill and headquarters (National Register of Historic Places, 2002),

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[8] *The Ellettsville Story, 1837-1987.* Ellettsville Sesquicentennial Association. p. 116.

[9] It has been suggested only in the *Monroe County Interim Report: Indiana Historic Site and Structures,* and not through other accounts or oral history, that Alfred Grindle may have been the architect for this building. However, to date no verification of this has been found.

[10] "A New Office for Matthews Stone Company," *Bloomington (IN) Daily Telephone*, February 14, 1920, page 4.

established in 1910 and closed in 1995.[11] However, the Matthews complex began operations at the site between 1862 and 1864 and continues operating today, now as Bybee Stone Company, making it the oldest continuing limestone operation in the county.

THE INDIANA LIMESTONE INDUSTRY IN MONROE COUNTY

Limestone is found in various forms around the world, each having its own characteristics. The premier building-quality limestone of southern Indiana is known in geological terms as oolitic stone and is called Salem limestone.[12] It has rounded particles, hence the term "oolitic," and has few impurities, making it superior in durability, workability and appearance. Laying above the Salem deposit is the lesser quality St. Louis limestone and below it the lesser quality Harrodsburg limestone. While these limestones might experience some use, they are typically considered waste. The entire deposit begins west-northwest of Indianapolis in Montgomery County and stretches south through Monroe, Lawrence and Harrison Counties to the Ohio River. However, the greatest concentration of the deposit occurs in the "stone belt" or "building stone district," the 30 mile stretch of Owen, Monroe and Lawrence Counties.

Before the days of formal limestone quarrying, loose stones were collected for minimal uses like bridge piers, window sills and grave markers. Then in 1827, Richard Gilbert began operating the first known quarry in Indiana, 3/4 of a mile south of present-day Stinesville. While generally utilizing a nearby stream to naturally expose the stone, use of hand-powered star drills and black powder completed the job of breaking free the large blocks. However, the hand labor and early wood derricks used to lift the stone limited block size to 80 cubic feet or less. Transportation overland by ox-cart to building sites further limited use and demand for the stone. So it was typically used locally much as it had been--for chimneys, bridge pilings and monument bases.

With the coming of the railroad to the area during the 1850s, use of Salem limestone began to expand. The New Albany and Salem Railroad (later part of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, or "Monon" line) arrived in Bedford in early 1853, in Bloomington in late 1853, and in Ellettsvile in early 1854. Between 1855 and 1857, the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (later the Baltimore and Ohio) intersected the Monon at Mitchell. And finally the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad (later a division of the Pennsylvania line) crossed the Monon at Gosport in 1870. By this time several new quarries had also opened. In Monroe County, the quarries of Edward M. Watts and William Biddle, and James S. Williams were near Stinesville. And near Ellettsville, operations were owned by John Matthews, John Kostenbader, the Perry Brothers, and Sharp and Highet. Other limestone operations in the district included five in the Bedford area, one in Salem, and two in Spencer.

Catastrophic fires in Chicago (1871) and Boston (1872) further contributed to the growth of Indiana's limestone industry. It was observed that the buildings constructed of limestone withstood the fires better than those built of other materials. So as building codes and city ordinances pushed for increased fire resistance and improved structural performance, the demand for Indiana limestone grew. This also came at a time when an increasing population meant an increase in commercial and public buildings, most of which were built, all or in part, of stone. Limestone's favorable color and fine workability also fit nicely with the designs created by architects nationwide. Then with the opening of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, the world was

[11] Steelwater, Eliza. "Woolery Stone Company, Monroe County, Indiana," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2002.

[12] McDonald, Bill, *A Short History of Indiana Limestone.* Bedford, IN: Lawrence County Tourism Commission, 1995.1-14. This section of four paragraphs is based on this book and Batchelor, Joseph A., *An Economic History of the Indiana Oolitic Limestone Industry* (Bloomington, IN: School of Business, Indiana University,1944) 2-12, 15, and 24-25.

introduced to the Beaux Arts style of architecture. It became favored for use in constructing public and civic buildings and relied heavily on limestone. All of these factors worked together to launch the limestone industry into what would become its heyday during the late-19th and early 20th centuries. From the 1860s to the 1890s, the building stone district grew from fewer than twelve quarries to over fifty.[13]

MATTHEWS AND SONS STONE COMPANY

As the railroad advanced further north into Indiana, the limestone industry displayed more promise and attracted stone workers to the district. John Matthews was one of them. After the arrival of the New Albany and Salem Railroad to Monroe County (1853-1854), Pennsylvanians Edward M. Watts and William M. Biddle opened their Biddle and Watts Mill in 1855 just 3/4 of a mile west of Stinesville along Big Creek.[14] When John Matthews arrived in Bean Blossom Township to work at the new mill it is likely he worked beside James Highet, a stone cutter from Scotland, and quarryman, George Watson, as both were also residing with their families in the township. It is also likely that it was here Matthews first introduced local stone workers to the use of the hand crosscut saw in removing blocks from the quarry, a method he learned while working on the Houses of Parliament in England.

In 1862, Matthews started his own stone company on land he subsequently purchased just north of Ellettsville in neighboring Richland Township. After carefully surveying the regional area, he found a 25-acre site crossed by three important transportation routes--Jack's Defeat Creek, Mount Tabor Road and the railroad--with a bed of fine limestone just beneath the ground's surface. As his sons--Alfred, Peter, William, James and Frederick--were coming of age and following in their father's footsteps, the business was named Matthews and Sons Stone Company. After beginning with a small quarry operation of rough cut stone, the company soon expanded to include a steam powered, four gang mill to cut the large quarried blocks. It was only the second such mill in the state, and the first four gang (e.g. See Figure 1).[15] The mill was expanded to eight gang saws in 1870.[16] He then added a scrabbling yard, an area where rough blocks were given a more uniform, rectangular shape by trimming irregular or waste areas prior to shipment. Although the work was performed by hand, the savings in freight charges outweighed the labor expenses. Then in 1875, Matthews purchased the first Wardwell channeling machine in Monroe County. Like a small locomotive, the machine with its gang of chisels traveled back and forth on a portable track on the quarry floor.[17] All of these improvements and innovations allowed the company to provide stone from the quarry to the building site from one location, an immediate improvement in production efficiency from earlier or competing operations. In fact, Matthews was one of the few who profited in the business prior to the mid-1870's increase in demand for limestone.[18]

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[13] Brubaker, Cynthia. "Courthouse Square, Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1990.

[14] *History of Lawrence and Monroe Counties, Indiana: Their People, Industries and Institutions.* Indianapolis, IN: B.F. Bowen & Co. 1914.

[15] Batchelor, 13.

[16] "An early History of Bloomington and Monroe County-Part III: The Stone Quarries," *Bloomington (IN) Courier.* March 30, 1876, page 1.

[17] Batchelor, 39

[18] Ibid., 15

As with most of those in Indiana's limestone industry at the time, the building of government and college buildings around the state proved substantial as projects, while also promoting the use of limestone to a wider market. By the early 1880s, Matthews and Sons Stone Company could boast their involvement in the construction of numerous prominent structures in Indiana and Illinois, including the Indiana State House, Indianapolis; Clinton County Court House, Frankfort; Kosciusko County Court House, Warsaw; Marion County Court House, Indianapolis; Illinois State House, Springfield, IL; Custom House and Post Office, Evansville; Knox County Court House, Vincennes; Dearborn County Court House, Lawrenceburg; Posey County Court House, Mt. Vernon; Bartholomew County Court House, Columbus; Johnson County Court House, Franklin; Lawrence County Court House, Bedford; and buildings for Asbury University, Greencastle; and Wabash College, Crawfordsville.[19]

Expositions also served to promote limestone as a beautiful, artistic building material. Undoubtedly, one of John Matthews' proudest moments was receipt of an Award of Merit for the company's submission to the 1876 International Exhibition in Philadelphia. The piece was a large, elaborately carved anchor.

By 1875, the Matthews and Sons Stone Company site consisted of a quarry, and store and mill buildings. The original quarry was closed c.1900 but was reoccupied by the A.E. Matthews Cut Stone Company in 1903, possibly overseen by Alfred Matthews.[20] The original mill building burned in 1909 and was replaced by the current building in 1910 (e.g. See Figure 3), with new office and drafting buildings added at later dates. By 1876, Matthews and Sons was also the proprietor of the Ellettsville Steam Stone Works, with son, Peter T. Matthews, as senior proprietor.

The limestone-constructed company store was erected in 1874 and still stands, making it the oldest extant building on the mill site. It is the only building identified within the Monroe County Interim Report as having housed a company store, and remains the only company store building associated with any of the county's limestone companies. George McHenry served as its first manager, and George Houston as its second, with several of the Matthews grandsons finding their first employment there as well. Operated as a full general store, it served not only company employees but the local community. Groceries, cloth and other necessities were delivered by rail, but local farm goods could be bartered for other goods, the local items then being sold in the store.[21] The store closed c.1900 and the building was used as an office into the 1920s, at which time it began use under its current role, that of storage.[22]

The Matthews family resided near the quarry and mill, with the homes of their quarry workers dotting the hillsides around them. Then in 1876, John Matthews purchased an additional 4 acres east of the intersection of West Maple Grove and Mt. Tabor Roads for the location of a new, grand home overlooking the mill. It was constructed between 1879-1880, entirely of limestone in the Second Empire style (e.g. See Figure 6). Contemporary history maintains the house was designed by architect Jean-Louis Charles Garnier, most noted

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[19] Matthews Family and Matthews Bros. Stone Co. Materials, Scrapbook by Fred Barrett. 1932-1990. Monroe County History Center, Genealogy Library and Museum Collections. [The scrapbook contains numerous newspaper articles, company ads, photographs and associated sources. This list is from a company advertising piece.]

[20] *History of Lawrence and Monroe Counties, Indiana: Their People, Industries and Institutions.* Indianapolis, IN: B.F. Bowen & Co., 1914.

[21] Ibid.

[22] Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. [Ellettsville] Sanborn Map Company. 1902, 1910, 1929.

for designing the Opera House in Paris, France.[23] Originally known as "Graymont" and later commonly called the Matthews Mansion, the home is a surviving rare example of its style in the county. Notable are the carvings of children's faces which line the cornice, for years suggested to be either those of some of the Matthew's children in their younger years, or possibly those that had died in childhood.

John Matthews died in May of 1883. His widow, Mary Ann, lived in the stone mansion until her death in October of 1894. The family ceased occupancy of the house in the early 1900s, and in 1921 it was sold to Cora F. Perry, who operated Perry Stone Company from the site. The house sat vacant for quite some time during the mid-twentieth century and suffered greatly from both vandalism and neglect. Later owners undertook some renovations and modifications. The current owner purchased the property in 1990 and began the bulk of restoration and renovation work that would preserve the property to its present state.

MATTHEWS BROTHERS CUT STONE COMPANY

With the death of their father, the Matthews sons succeeded him and the company was renamed Matthews Brothers Cut Stone Company. Tragically in 1884, Peter T. Matthews was killed in an explosion that occurred when the summer kitchen of the early Matthews home caught fire. William N. Matthews then moved on to manage the Perry, Matthews and Buskirk Quarry in Bedford, Indiana. So when the company was incorporated in 1909, Frederick Matthews was appointed president, his son-in-law Gladstone H. (Dick) Barrett as vice president and general manager, Jonathan Matthews' oldest son Albert E. Matthews as secretary, and one of the elder Matthews' nephews, Irvin S. Matthews, as treasurer. Another son, The Rev. James L. Matthews, held stock in the company but followed a calling to the church.[24] During this era most limestone businesses were financed by investors and Matthews Company was no different.[25] One of these investors was the Showers family, proprietors of the Showers Brothers Furniture Factory, one of whom, Edward Showers, was another of Frederick Matthews' sons-in-law.

The years under Frederick Matthews' direction were some of the company's more profitable and prominent. Likewise, Fred himself was a prominent local citizen of his era. In addition to his stone company work, he was elected auditor of Monroe County in 1896, served as a member of the court house building commission, was a member of the fraternal orders of Masons and Elks, served as director of the People's State Bank, the First National Bank, and the Citizens Loan and Trust Company, and as president of Empire Stone Company. Fred

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[23] Peat, Wilbur. *Indiana Houses of the Nineteenth Century.* (Indianapolis, IN: Indiana Historical Society) 1962. The Matthews house is featured on page 132 and illustrated on page 160. Although somewhat dated in its approach, the publication is still considered an authoritative list of Indiana's finest high-style house of the 1800s. The author makes no reference to an architect for the home. All secondary documents reporting the involvement of Charles Garnier in designing the house date to the second half of the 20th century, and none give primary reference to the information. To date no primary or substantial secondary sources have been found to corroborate that Garnier, nor any other architect, designed the house. Interestingly, as noted in an article by Penelope Mathiesen in the June 2003, Monroe County Historical Society newsletter, Frank Worley, a prominent Ellettsville banker from whom Matthews purchased the house land in 1876, constructed an even larger and more elaborate Second Empire home that same year. The Worley mansion was designed by architect, Joseph Marshall of Indianapolis. It was demolished in 1940. Granted that Matthews collaborated with a number of architects of courthouses and other buildings, it seems more likely that one of them provided the plans for his home. However, the house remains unattributed.

[24] Matthews Scrapbook. [This information was from *The Ellettsville Journal*, December 26, 1962.]

[25] Batchelor, 50-51.

was also one of the primary promoters of the Griffy Creek venture that created Griffy Lake and gave Bloomington an improved water supply.

In 1908 the company stopped quarrying and the following year, they constructed the current mill building after the original burned.[26] Then around 1919 the office building burned, unfortunately causing the loss of the International Exposition piece when the roof collapsed. Recovery was quick, however, with a new building designed by Bloomington architect, John L. Nichols, constructed in 1920 (e.g. See Figure 4). It was used for all office and drafting business into the 1930s, when a second building was constructed for the offices and the first building became solely used for drafting.

Frederick Matthews died in 1932, and for a time the company was run by his son-in-law and the company's former vice president and general manager, Gladstone H. Barrett. In 1946, Barrett's sons--Frederick Matthews' grandsons--Fred and Howard Barrett, took over the company with Fred carrying the lead role. Despite growing up around the family limestone business, Fred had first gone into the insurance business and was then in the RCA purchasing department when he was tapped for the stone company.[27] However, Fred successfully led the company through its later years and oversaw some of its most significant projects. Among the long list was the four year project, from 1954-1958, for the fabrications and carvings for the Cathedral of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Baltimore, Maryland. Then in 1962, the Matthews Company received the contract for the fabrications and carvings for the National Cathedral in Washington, DC, a project the company retained until 1977 when a fire destroyed the Drafting Building. This setback amidst an industry-wide decline in limestone orders, coupled with Fred Barrett's own declining years, prompted him to seek retirement. However, when a new company leader could not be found, Matthews Stone Company ceased operations after 115 years of operation.

BYBEE STONE COMPANY

In 1979, Wilbur and (Mary) Jean Bybee purchased all the land, buildings, machinery and equipment of the Matthews Company and incorporated the business as Bybee Stone Company. The immediate tasks at hand were to rebuild the fire-damaged drafting building, and to tackle serious neglect of the machinery, including the original gang saws which are still in operation. Following tradition, a group of investors made up of family members, friends and business associates helped get the company financially off the ground. But by 1989, the company was fully family-owned and remains so to this day.[28]

Wilbur Bybee was no stranger to the limestone industry despite growing up in Texas. His father, Hal, was Professor and Chairman of the Department of Geology at the University of Texas. And his mother, Ruth, was the daughter of Henry A. Woolery, who founded the H.A. Woolery and Son (later Woolery and Sons) Stone Company in 1910 (National Register of Historic Places, 2002). So the family often traveled to southern Indiana and Wilbur spent considerable time with his grandfather at the limestone mill. During his college years, Wilbur

[26] From 1913-1974, the former Matthews quarry site and later the scrabbling yard, was the location for Harding & Cogswell Co. When Bybee purchased the Matthews property, the former quarry became known as Smith Quarry, named for Woolery Stone Company's retired mill superintendent, Bean Smith.

[27] Matthews Scrapbook

[28] *Captions*, Bybee Stone Co. Newsletter, August 1989 - August 1991; Laura Bybee, editor. The section about the Bybee era is largely based on these newsletters located at the company office. Information was also supplied by Mary Beth Haas, Vice President, CFO, Bybee Stone Company, Inc. and through the company's website.

worked summers as a merchant mariner. But in the late 1940s he began working his way through the family stone business. At the time he bought the Matthews mill, Wilbur was the salesman and estimator for Woolery Stone Company. Three of his sons, George, John A. and James "Dan" Daniel, had also entered into the Woolery company. A fourth son, William, joined Bybee Stone Company in 1984 following time as an oil ship captain.

In addition to his sons, other skilled limestone workers followed Wilbur to his new company. Some left Woolery Company to work for Bybee, while others had previously worked for Matthews Company or had even retired from the business. Both John Baugh, the retired mill superintendent for Matthews Company, and Bean Smith, the retired mill superintendent for Woolery Company, were brought in early to consult. And Clarence "Dick" Hayes, who first apprenticed in 1927, returned to stone carving after eighteen years of retirement once Wilbur convinced him he needed to pass along his skills and knowledge to the younger generation.

For the first ten years of operation, Bybee Stone Company resumed quarrying at the original Matthews quarry, then known as Smith Quarry, and at the Ramona Quarry in Spencer. However, as the overall industry experienced a decline due to changes in architectural trends, the company narrowed its focus to carving and intricate stone cutting and found its niche. Bybee also began embracing new technologies, such as the use of Auto Computer Aided Drafting or "Auto CAD" in its design work. The University of Illinois Biotech Laboratory in Urbana was the first project in which the new system was used. The company also diversified by putting its own welding and machine shop to use producing stone cutting tools purchased industry-wide. Over the years the mill building has also been expanded and the equipment upgraded, although many of the old machines continue in use. This has been particularly crucial to the restoration of many limestone buildings around the country, as it permits the replication of older finishes not possible with newer equipment. Thus Bybee Stone Company maintains another industry niche.

Wilbur Bybee retired in 1993 and his son, James Daniel "Dan" Bybee took over as president. But Wilbur remained active in the company for many years. Wilbur died in December 2001, and his wife, Jean, preceded him in death in 1989. Sadly, Dan died in 2000, and another son, John Andrew Bybee, died in 2005. For his years of quality service to the limestone industry, the Building Stone Institute established the James Daniel Bybee Prize, awarded to individual architects whose body of work is noted for its design and use of stone. Recipients include Malcolm Holzman, FAIA; M. Paul Friedberg, FASLA; Ceasar Pelli, FAIA; Lawrence Halprin, FASLA; and Henry N. Cobb, FAIA. Today the company is overseen by sons William "Will," who took over as president after Dan's death, and George, who is vice-president.

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERION B

The Matthews Stone Company Historic District in Monroe County, Indiana, meets Criterion B for its association with John Matthews. This site is rare in that it combines both the business location and primary residence most closely associated with Matthews. He began working in Monroe County's fledgling limestone industry in 1856,[29] and introduced innovations learned in his native England. It is commonly established that Matthews began his stone business in Monroe County in 1862. The following year they opened a small quarry to supply

[29] Monroe County Tax Duplicates. 1856-1864. [John Matthews appears as paying taxes in Bean Blossom Township beginning in 1856, but not on land. Tax payments for land don't appear until 1864.]

rough stone at the present location, and by 1866 erected a mill due to the great demand.[30] Over the years Matthews initiated further industry innovations that allowed his business to thrive and grow while others failed. His long-lasting mark on the state's limestone industry has, in recent decades, given him the name, "father of Indiana limestone." As early as 1876, he was referred to as "a pioneer in the stone business of our own state."[31] And in a 1922 interview with his son and successor, Frederick Matthews, published in Bloomington's *The Evening World*, the limestone company was referred to as "the pioneer plant of the oolitic district." Matthew's descendants continued the family business into the late 1970s.

JOHN MATTHEWS AS INDUSTRY INNOVATOR

Indiana's limestone industry was still in its infancy and very localized when John Matthews arrived in Monroe County in the early 1850s. With his years of experience in England's stone industry, Matthews quickly introduced innovations to his co-workers in Indiana, the first of which being the use of the hand crosscut saw to cut blocks of stone, a faster and more efficient method than hand chiseling.

Once Matthews acquired his own land and opened a quarry (the nominated site), purposefully sited next to both a creek and new rail lines, he became known for embracing industry innovations. He constructed a steam powered, four gang mill to cut the large quarried blocks, which was only the second such mill in the state, and the first four gang. Matthews was then one of the first to add a scrabbling yard, an area where rough blocks were given a more uniform, rectangular shape by trimming irregular or waste areas prior to shipment. Although the work was performed by hand, the savings in freight charges outweighed the labor expenses. Then in 1875, Matthews purchased the first Wardwell channeling machine in Monroe County. Like a small locomotive, the machine with its gang of chisels traveled back and forth on a portable track on the quarry floor. All of these innovations advanced John Matthews' company ahead of his competitors in being able to supply stone directly from the quarry to the job site, and made his company profitable when others where not. Although other companies would be established and also become industry leaders in later years, John Matthews has been labeled as the "father" of the Indiana limestone industry and his company was called the industry's "pioneer" as early as 1876.

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERION C

The Matthews Stone Company Historic District in Monroe County, Indiana, meets Criterion C for Architecture. The mill site maintains two higher-style buildings, the 1874 Italianate/Renaissance Revival style Company Store Building and the c.1931 Tudor Revival Administration Building. East of the mill, across Jack's Defeat Creek and Mt. Tabor Road, is the Second Empire home of John Matthews and his family built in 1880. The buildings are significant at the local level as the only known extant examples of their architectural styles as applied in Monroe County. Likewise, as a business the Matthews and Sons Stone Company, through its evolution into Matthews Brothers Stone Company and later followed by Bybee Stone Company, has made their own significant contributions to national works of architecture and art through their quarried, milled and carved

[30] Ibid. 1861- 1878. and "The Stone Quarries," *Bloomington (IN) Courier.* March 30, 1876, Page 1. Many prevailing reports from mid-20th Century company accounts, a surviving heir, and secondary periodicals state the business was established in 1862 near Stinesville in Bean Blossom Township. Other accounts, including a newspaper interview with one of his sons, indicates the business began 'in 1862, about one mile north of Ellettsville" in Richland Township. However, John Matthews does not appear as a land owner until 1864, at that point in Richland Township at the present location.

[31] Ibid, *Bloomington (IN) Courier.*

limestone from the 1860s to the present day. The district also meets Criterion C for Architecture because it includes a significant work of Bloomington architect, John L. Nichols.

MATTHEWS AND SONS STONE COMPANY BUILDINGS

The 1874 Italianate/Renaissance Revival style Company Store Building is the oldest building in the district and is the only known architectural example of its kind in Monroe County. It is a front gabled building of one-part block construction featuring a decorative facade. An arched parapet is capped with a wide limestone cornice, and a moulded frieze tops the corner pilasters of quoins and square Tuscan pilasters that flank the doorway. Carved bulls-eye inset panels are below each window. The building has been altered--windows of the entry elevation have been filled with limestone block and the door covered with a sheet of metal. However, original elements may remain behind these coverings. Despite these alterations combined with years of neglect, the building maintains good integrity.

The c.1931 Tudor Revival Administration Building reflects an unusual use of the style in that it is not a home, and is thus the only known architectural example of its kind for commercial use in Monroe County. The characteristic elements of the style exhibited are the steeply pitched roof, originally covered with slate, parapeted gable ends, and patterned block work of the exterior walls. Additional stylistic details include the the capped, limestone chimney, prominent limestone cornices, and the two carved stone cartouches. In the Monroe County Interim Report it was compared to the 1927 Tudor Revival home of Irvin S. Matthews (grandson of John Matthews) in Bloomington's Vinegar Hill Historic District that was designed by Bloomington architect, Alfred Grindle.[32] Sometime during the late 1970s or early 1980s, two garage bays on the east side were enclosed and incorporated into office space. Also during the 1980s and 1990s, the roof was replaced with a faux slate shingle and the windows were replaced with historically compatible aluminum sash. However, the building retains good integrity as compared to historic photographs taken soon after its construction.[33]

The 1880 Second Empire home built for the Matthews family, originally called Graymont and now known as the Matthews Mansion, is the only known home of its style surviving in Monroe County outside the city of Bloomington. Characteristic features of the Second Empire style most notably exhibited include a symmetrical, rectangular plan topped by a slate shingle, mansard roof, and a central pavilion with an oculus and highly decorated portico which dominates the west elevation. Additional stylistic elements include cresting along the roof, segmented arch windows with decorative architraves or hoods, and rusticated pilasters and wall surfaces. The Al Hayes House in Bloomington (105-55-66026) within the Prospect Hill Historic District (National Register of Historic Places, 1991), also referred to as "The Tinker's Mansion," is the only Second Empire style home in the city. But while it exhibits the characteristic mansard roof, square plan, and segmented arch windows with decorative hoods, it is a much smaller, less elaborate example of the style than is found in the Matthews Mansion.

The exterior of the Matthews house remains virtually unaltered since its construction and thus retains a high degree of integrity. During the 1990s, as part of restoration by the current owner, the west elevation french doors were recreated to match the originals, and compatible wood screen doors were added to both the west

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[32] *Monroe County Interim Report: Indiana Historic Site and Structures.* (Bloomington: Bloomington Restorations, Inc.) 1989. page 21. Note: The similarities of style, time period and family association have led to speculation that Grindle designed the administration building, but no primary documentation has been found to date to corroborate this.

[33] Ibid., 22.

and east doors. Sometime prior to current ownership concrete and stone blocks were added to repair or shore up the west veranda and stairs, and have not yet been removed through proper restoration. But these changes don't significantly detract from the home's overall integrity. The interior also retains the basic elements of the original plan and original decorative details. It has been updated to include bathrooms on the first and second floors and a modern kitchen, and missing details have been recreated by the current owner, but no significant changes have otherwise been undertaken.

JOHN L. NICHOLS, ARCHITECT

John Lincoln Nichols is known as Bloomington, Indiana's, first architect. He was born in the town in 1859, the eldest of six children of Hiram Jackson 'Jack' Nichols and Rebecca Nichols (nee Rogers). His father, a construction contractor, built the original two buildings of Indiana University, Wylie and Owen Halls, when the campus relocated to its present location. Locally, John worked as a carpenter and builder in his youth and also ran a millwork and architectural details shop. He then spent about ten years in the western states, primarily in Denver, Colorado, working for F.E. Edbrooke & Company, Architects, as a draftsman and engineer. There he 'had charge of the Heating, Ventilating and Construction Department' for nearly seven years. Nichols also worked for a time in San Francisco for Pissis and Moore on The Emporium, and as supervising architect on at least one other project.

Nichols returned to Bloomington in August 1895 and established his practice as John L. Nichols, Architect. His son, Bridge, later joined him and the business was renamed, Nichols & Son. However, Bridge died in 1911. For a time Nichols established a partnership with his brother, Leo Morton Nichols, as Nichols & Nichols. But the venture dissolved in 1915 and Nichols resumed his business as J.L. Nichols, Architect.

In 1902, Nichols published his own catalog of home designs entitled, *Nichols' Album of Artistic Dwellings.* The publication includes the design for his own home which he had constructed in 1900 on North College Avenue in Bloomington. At least five other homes featured in the catalog can be identified as still standing in the city, with another eighteen known to have been constructed but that have since been demolished. Likewise, the City of Bloomington Interim Report (2004), attributes fifteen residential and seven institutional and commercial buildings to Nichols. And numerous attributions to Nichols have been found in national construction industry and other contemporaneous publications.

Nichols died in 1929. His home was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1984 as the J.L. Nichols House and Studio.[34]

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

THE JOHN MATTHEWS FAMILY

John H. Matthews was born in 1806 in Hurstpierpoint, County of Sussex, England.[35] In 1826, he married Bridget Downs and they had two children, Alfred E. and Catherine Sophia. From an early age Matthews apprenticed in the stone industry and by 1835, he had arrived in London to take part in the rebuilding of the

[34] Note: The information pertaining to John L. Nichols is an abridged version of the documentation and writing conducted by William Coulter on November 6, 2010, and submitted to the Bloomington Historic Preservation Commission.

[35] "John Matthews and His Descendants," compiled by Hope Miller Matthews (Mrs. W. Carey). Evanston, IL. 1969 and 1970. This entire section is based on this source. The family name in England was found with various spellings: Mathew, Matthew, and Matthews; the 1836 marriage records of John and Mary Ann show them signing as Mathews.

Houses of Parliament, which had burned the year before. But by the time of Matthews' travels he had been widowed. So his son, Alfred, traveled with him to the city, likely beginning his own stone industry apprenticeship.

In 1836, Matthews married Mary Ann Drake, a daughter of stone mason, Thomas Drake. By the time of the 1841 census, the Matthews and their growing family were living in Lambeth, County of Surrey. Over the years the couple had twelve children, three of whom died in infancy.

John Matthews sailed to the United States from Liverpool, England, in 1849, arriving in New Orleans, Louisiana, in July. His wife and children arrived the following year. Matthews' search for a suitable place to practice his trade then took the family to Louisville, Kentucky; Cincinnati, Ohio; Marble Hill near Madison, Indiana; and finally, in 1855, to Stinesville, Indiana, area about ten miles north of Ellettsville. The 1860 census reflects the following entries for the Matthews family: John, 54, stone cutter born in England; Mary A., 44, born in England; Peter, 19, born in England; Frances, 17, born in England; William, 15, born in England; Ann, 14, born in England; Jane, 13, born in England; James, 9, born in Ohio; Susan, 7, born in Indiana; Phebe, female, 4, born in Indiana; Frederick, 1, born in Indiana.[36] Although both of Matthews' first children may have originally sailed from England, only Alfred remained in the United States. And by the time the family arrived in Monroe County, he was no longer living under his father's roof. Alfred also apparently never married nor had children.

Before his untimely death in 1884, Peter Thomas Matthews had three daughters and four sons. His youngest son, Charles E. Matthews, was an expert draftsman who worked for the family stone business from 1916 until 1938. He was married to Velma Parks, daughter of James Parks, one of Richland Township's earliest settlers and a leader in the founding of Monroe County, who also served as a state representative.

John Matthews' son, William Norbert Matthews, had three daughters and six sons, three of whom worked in the family business. Irvin S. Matthews first served as treasurer when the company incorporated in 1909 as Matthews Brothers Cut Stone Company, and built a stately home in the Vinegar Hill Historic District (National Register of Historic Places, 2005.) His brother Francis E. (Frank) Matthews managed Empire Stone Company which was owned by the Matthews family. And their brother W. Carey Matthews moved to Chicago in 1916 to represent Empire Stone Company as part of the Indiana Limestone Quarries conglomerate.

John Matthews' youngest son, Frederick, who ultimately took over operation of the stone company after his father's death, had three daughters. It was Edith E. Matthews who married Gladstone Howard Barrett in 1910, the company's eventual vice-president under his father-in-law. And it was their son, Frederick Barrett, who served as the last president of Matthews Stone Company.

PROJECTS OF MATTHEWS STONE COMPANY

By the early 1880s, under the direction of company founder, John Matthews, the Matthews and Sons Stone Company had made significant contributions to the architecture of Indiana. Projects included the Indiana State House, nine county courthouses, the Custom House and Post Office in Evansville, and buildings for Asbury University in Greencastle and Wabash College in Crawfordsville. The company also completed work on the Illinois State House in Springfield.

Overseen by the next two generations of management the company found its niche in the specialization of fabricated and carved stone and evolved into the Matthews Brothers Cut Stone Company. During the early

[36] Monroe County, Indiana, Census, 1860.

half of the twentieth century the demand for limestone for architectural projects increased, and the company's contributions to the built environment followed. Mid-century company advertisements listed Matthews Company's successful projects across the country, and one such piece covered from the 1920s through the late 1950s. In Indiana, these projects included the Scottish Rite Cathedral in Indianapolis, the Indiana University Medical and Memorial Union buildings in Bloomington, and Purdue University's Residence Halls H-2 and H-3 in West Lafayette. Projects during this time in Chicago, Illinois, included the Elks National Memorial Headquarters Building, Wesley Memorial Hospital, and the University of Chicago's Research Institute Building. Matthews Company also completed work on the State Office Building in Springfield, Illinois. Additional projects in the Midwest included St. Gabriels Parish in St. Louis, Missouri, and the University of Wisconsin's Memorial Library in Madison; in Minnesota, the Sacred Heart Church in St. Paul, and the high school building in Hibbing; in Ohio the New Tomlinson Hall at the Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland, Central Christian Church in Youngstown, and Wittenburg College's Chapel and Library in Springfield. Work was also completed in the southern states including the Memorial Auditorium in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and the County Hospital in Anderson, South Carolina; the Tennessee State School for the Blind in Donelson, and the First Lutheran Church in Nashville; West Virginia University's Physics and School of Music buildings in Morgantown; the Post Dispatch Building in Houston, Texas; the Blount County Court House in Oneonta, Alabama; and a building for Western Electric Company in Arlington, Virginia. Some projects even extended far west and north including St. Michael's Hospital in Grand Forks, North Dakota, St. Patrick's Catholic Church in Butte, Montana, and the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) building in Calgary, Alberta, Canada. But outside the immediate area, the Mid-Atlantic and Northeastern states seemed to carry the largest number of contracts. Projects in these states included the United States Soldiers and Sailors Home in Washington, DC; in Delaware, the University of Delaware Chemistry Building in Newark, and St. Andrews School in Middletown; the Yale Graduate School Building in New Haven, Connecticut; in New Jersey, Princeton University's Chapel and Robert E. Speer Library in Princeton, and the State Office Building and the Administration Hospital, both in Newark; Manufacturers National Bank in Lewiston, Maine; and the Cathedral of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Baltimore, Maryland. Several projects were completed in Massachusetts including the Charles Hayden Memorial Library at M.I.T. in Cambridge, the home office for American Mutual Liability Insurance Company in Wakefield, and the Federal Reserve Bank and the New England Telephone and Telegraph buildings, both in Boston, as well as Boston University's Chapel and Music, Liberal Arts and Administration Building. The State of New York also contracted for its share of Indiana limestone from Matthews Company including Cornell University's Anabel Taylor and Statler Halls in Ithaca, Cardinal Spellman Auditorium in Tarrytown, the Municipal Auditorium in Buffalo, and the New York Central Railroad Passenger Station in Syracuse. Pennsylvania tops the list with the largest number of listed projects during the 1920-1960 period which included the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) building in Easton, Mellon Presbyterian Church in East Liberty, the State Office Building in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania State College's Mineral Industries and Mechanical Engineering buildings in State College, Pittsburgh University's Heinz Memorial Chapel and the Buhl Planetarium and Institute of Popular Science also in Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia's Two and Three Penn Center Plazas and the Philadelphia Inquirer Company building.

Within more recent memories, one of the Matthews Company's most prominent and seemingly proud projects is the above mentioned 1954-58 fabrications and carvings for the Cathedral of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Baltimore, Maryland. The project was featured in numerous company advertisements and was also featured in the Winter 1959-1960 edition of *National Sculpture Review* magazine. Master stone carver,

Harold "Dugan" Elgar was the primary carver during the duration of the project. One of his sculptures features prominently in downtown Bloomington at the Elks Lodge, No. 446 (*City of Bloomington: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory,* 105-055-90040; eligible, National Register of Historic Places). Likewise, the 1951 Federal Reserve Building in Boston, Massachusetts, featured the sculpting work of master stone carvers Domenick Mazzulo and Joseph Anthony. Their carvings and personal histories feature prominently in the history of the Vinegar Hill Historic District in Bloomington, Indiana (National Register of Historic Places, 2005).

A project also undertaken during the company's management by the third generation of Matthews was work on the National Cathedral in Washington, DC. Started in 1962, the project continued until the company ceased operations in 1977. The year 1962 also marked the beginning of Matthews Company's second century of business. Numerous advertisements to that affect were produced by the company, the August 1962 edition of *Indiana Business and Industry* ran a feature article, local newspaper articles featured the achievement, and local organizations gave various forms of recognition. Although the limestone industry experienced a decline in orders during the earlier years of the latter half of the twentieth century, Matthews Stone Company as it had locally become known, continued to make contributions to the nation's architectural heritage. Some of these projects included the Indiana Bell Telephone Building in Indianapolis; the Krannert Graduate School Building at Purdue University; the First Church of Christ Scientist in Boston designed by I.M. Pei; the entrance to the Music Library at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri; and in Pennsylvania, the Health and Welfare Building in Harrisburg; and the elaborate entrance to Christ Methodist Church in Bethel Park.

LATER YEARS OF MATTHEWS BROTHERS CUT STONE COMPANY

In 1962, the Matthews Company, and ultimately its successor, Bybee Stone, began one of their more well-known projects, a twenty-year involvement in the building of the National Cathedral in Washington, DC. Limestone was quarried by Independent Limestone Company in Bedford, Indiana, and shipped to Matthews Company to be sawed, planed, cut, and carved.[37] That same year Matthews Stone Company began marking the beginning of their second century through advertisements, periodical features and local celebrations.

Changes in architectural designs during the 1960s and 1970s brought about an industry-wide decline in cut stone orders. However, during this later period of Mid-Century Modern, International and Brutalist style architectural trends, the Matthews Company continued to supply stone for a considerable list of prominent clients. Some of these included the Indiana Bell Telephone Building in Indianapolis and the Krannert Graduate School Building at Purdue University; the First Church of Christ Scientist in Boston designed by I.M. Pei; the Modernist entrance to the Music Library at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri; and in Pennsylvania the Health and Welfare Building in Harrisburg, and the elaborately carved entrance to Christ Methodist Church in Bethel Park.

But for the Matthews Company the industry decline in stone orders was amplified by a fire that destroyed the interior of the drafting building in 1977. The stress of these setbacks in his later years prompted Fred Barrett to seek retirement. But when a successor to lead Matthews Stone Company could not be found, the plant went dormant and ended a 115-year old family business.

PROJECTS OF BYBEE STONE COMPANY

Since its founding in the late 1970s, Bybee Stone Company has also made significant contributions to the nation's architectural heritage, including the field of preservation through its restoration projects. Some major

[37] Ibid.

projects to its credit include restoration of the Iowa State Capital in Des Moines; the Southwestern Bell Building in St. Louis, Missouri, and five buildings at Washington University also in that city; the Arlington National Cemetery Visitors Center, Pennsylvania Plaza, the Gannett Building, and restoration of the United States Capitol, all in Washington, D.C.; the Seattle Arts Museum and Chicago's Millennium Park; Princeton University's Economics and Center of International Studies Building, Butler College building and Whitman College building; the guardhouse at West Point called "Thayer Gate"; Duke University's Divinity School in Durham, North Carolina; five buildings at the University of Denver; Our Lady of the Angels Monastary in Hanceville, Alabama; restoration of Vintner's Guild Hall in London, England; and completion of the National Cathedral in 1990. One of their most recent significant projects was restoration of the Pentagon following the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form)

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Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. [Ellettsville]: Sanborn Map Company, 1902.

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Stuckey, Clay W., *Gazetteer of Limestone Mills of Owen, Monroe and Lawrence Counties to 1950* (1989). Photocopy, Monroe County Public Library.

The Ellettsville Story, 1837-1987. Ellettsville Sesquicentennial Association.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

_X_ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been Requested)
____ previously listed in the National Register
____ previously determined eligible by the National Register
____ designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____

Primary location of additional data:

____ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
_X_ Other
Name of repository: Monroe County History Center

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): __ 105-055-16001-16005

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 45.61
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	532264	4344075	3	16	532476	4343495
2	16	532864	4344059	4	16	532264	4343706

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The discontiguous boundaries of the Matthews Stone Company Historic District are shown as the heavy line on the enclosed site map.

The boundaries for the section containing the house resources is as follows: Beginning at a point which is 2,043.17 feet North 89 degrees 16 minutes 40 seconds West of (Basis of Bearings) and 130.00 feet South 01 degrees 16 minutes 55 seconds East of the Northeast corner of the Southeast quarter of said Section 3; thence continuing South 01 degrees 16 minutes 55 seconds East, 25.16 feet to a point in the center of the creek; thence along the creek the following 5 courses and distances; South 59 degrees 15 minutes 35 seconds West, 153.95 feet; South 58 degrees 17 minutes 45 seconds

West, 117.77 feet; South 60 degrees 05 minutes 00 seconds West, 87.69 feet; South 68 degrees 23 minutes 22 seconds West, 59.47 feet; North 74 degrees 20 minutes 47 seconds West; 95.81 feet to a point in Mt. Tabor Road; thence along Mt. Tabor Road the following 3 courses and distances; North 23 degrees 04 minutes 00 seconds East, 50.69 feet; North 08 degrees 44 minutes 05 seconds East, 65.00 feet; North 00 degrees 27 minutes 50 seconds East, 100.00 feet; thence leaving said road South 89 degrees 16 minutes 40 seconds East, 425.00 feet to the point of beginning.[38]

The boundaries for the section containing the company resources is as follows: Beginning at a rebar on the south side of West Maple Grove Road at the Northeast corner of the Southwest quarter, Section 3 of Township Nine North, Range Two West; thence South 00 degrees 18 minutes 30 seconds East approximately 640 feet along the East line of said Southwest quarter to the north side of North Matthews Drive/Mt. Tabor Road; thence south/southwest along the north side of said road approximately 1660 feet to a spike; thence West along a fence line 218.69 feet to a fence post; thence North 12 degrees 37 minutes 55 seconds East along a fence line 317.51 feet to a fence post; thence North 65 degrees 35 minutes 20 seconds West along a fence line 72.25 feet to a fence post; thence North 14 degrees 31 minutes 30 seconds East along a fence line 62.19 feet to a fence post; thence North 68 degrees 44 minutes 40 seconds West along a fence line 58.37 feet to a fence post; thence North 12 degrees 52 minutes 20 seconds East along a fence line 181.21 feet to a fence post; thence South 85 degrees 12 minutes 45 seconds East along a fence line 53.38 feet to a fence post; thence North 14 degrees 51 minutes 35 seconds East along a fence line 172.31 feet to a stone fence and to the South line of the said Northeast quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section 3; thence North 87 degrees 28 minutes 45 seconds West along said fence and said South line 467.29 feet to a stone fence and the Southwest corner of said quarter quarter section; thence North 00 degrees 01 minutes 10 seconds West along said fence and along the West line of said quarter quarter section approximately 1331 feet to the south side of West Maple Grove Road at the Northwest corner of said quarter quarter section; thence South 87 degrees 18 minutes 15 seconds East along the south side of West Maple Grove Road along the North line of said quarter quarter section 1322.32 feet to the point of beginning.[39]

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary meets National Park Service criteria for a discontiguous boundary: It consists of two intrinsically linked areas that relate the story of the Matthews Stone Company and its founder. The boundary encompassing the house site includes two parcels, one containing the house and the other which is the last remaining undeveloped associated lawn, preserving the open vista between the house and the stone company. The boundary encompassing the company resources generally follows the boundary of land owned and still used by Bybee Stone Company, Inc. and represents the majority of land previously owned and utilized by Matthews Stone Company. The east boundary at the northeast corner follows the original quarter section line rather than extending east to the creek or road. The area between the division line and the creek contains only portions of the ponds, which fluctuate in size and shape, and is otherwise an unused and undeveloped portion of land. Ownership of this portion has been unclear for many years and remains so, further complicating inclusion of an otherwise less significant section of land. Where the division line meets North Matthews Drive, the eastern boundary follows the north/northwest edge of the road south to the southeastern-most tip of the Bybee Company property. The triangular portion of land owned by Bybee Stone Company on the east side of North Matthews Drive is not included in the district as it is undeveloped and without contributing resources or historically known use. Along the southern edge the boundary turns west and then north to include the former Matthews scrabbling yard and Harding & Cogswell Co. location, which is still used by Bybee Stone Company for its operations. The land immediately to the west, or what could be considered the southwest quadrant, although once part of the stone companies, is not included in the district as it is no longer owned by Bybee Stone and is otherwise unused and without contributing resources. The northwestern boundary stretches west to include the former quarry areas and the large limestone block fence. However, the small rectangular area that includes the creek-in flow into the quarry is not included in the district as it has no contributing significance. The north boundary naturally follows the south side of West Maple Grove Road along the North line of quarter quarter section.

[38] Legal description for the house land obtained from a 1999 survey completed for the owner by George S. Ridgeway, Surveyor.

[39] Dimensions for the company land utilized a 1988 land title survey map completed for Bybee Stone Company, Inc. by Kevin B. Potter, Surveyor.

Matthews Stone Company Historic District | Monroe County, Indiana
Name of Property | County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Danielle Bachant-Bell, historic preservation consultant
organization Lord & Bach Consulting date Jan 16, 2012
street & number 605 West Allen Street telephone 812-336-6141
city or town Bloomington state IN zip code 47403
e-mail lordandbach@gmail.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Matthews Stone Company Historic District
City or Vicinity: Ellettsville
County: Monroe **State:** Indiana
Photographer: Danielle Bachant-Bell
Date Photographed: January 5, 2012
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Southeast end, row of company buildings, Administration Building closest to camera followed by Drafting Building and then Mill Building; photographer facing northwest
1 of __27_.

Name of Property: Matthews Stone Company Historic District
City or Vicinity: Ellettsville
County: Monroe **State:** Indiana
Photographer: Danielle Bachant-Bell
Date Photographed: January 5, 2012
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Facades of Administration and Drafting Buildings following rehabilitation; photographer facing west/northwest
2 of _27__.

Name of Property: Matthews Stone Company Historic District
City or Vicinity: Ellettsville
County: Monroe **State:** Indiana
Photographer: Danielle Bachant-Bell
Date Photographed: January 5, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Facades of Drafting Building and Administration Building following rehabilitation; photographer facing west/southwest

3 of _27__.

Name of Property: Matthews Stone Company Historic District
City or Vicinity: Ellettsville
County: Monroe **State:** Indiana
Photographer: Danielle Bachant-Bell
Date Photographed: November 1, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Southwest corner of pump house at Jack's Defeat Creek and metal walk bridge; photographer facing northeast

4 of _27__.

Name of Property: Matthews Stone Company Historic District
City or Vicinity: Ellettsville
County: Monroe **State:** Indiana
Photographer: Danielle Bachant-Bell
Date Photographed: November 1, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: East facade of Mill Building from southeast corner to northeast corner, metal walk bridge from employee parking lot in foreground; photographer facing northwest

5 of _27__.

Name of Property: Matthews Stone Company Historic District
City or Vicinity: Ellettsville
County: Monroe **State:** Indiana
Photographer: Danielle Bachant-Bell
Date Photographed: November 1, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Southwest corner facade, company store building; photographer facing northeast

6 of _27__.

Name of Property: Matthews Stone Company Historic District
City or Vicinity: Ellettsville
County: Monroe **State:** Indiana
Photographer: Danielle Bachant-Bell
Date Photographed: November 1, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: West facade of Second Mill Building and northwest yard; photographer facing northeast

7 of _27__.

Name of Property: Matthews Stone Company Historic District
City or Vicinity: Ellettsville
County: Monroe **State:** Indiana
Photographer: Danielle Bachant-Bell

Date Photographed: November 1, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: West facade (rear) of Drafting building, south end of mill building to left; photographer facing northeast

8 of _27__.

Name of Property: Matthews Stone Company Historic District

City or Vicinity: Ellettsville

County: Monroe **State:** Indiana

Photographer: Danielle Bachant-Bell

Date Photographed: November 1, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Southwest corner of rear facade of Administration building, pilaster capitals on lawn visible; photographer facing northeast

9 of _27__.

Name of Property: Matthews Stone Company Historic District

City or Vicinity: Ellettsville

County: Monroe **State:** Indiana

Photographer: Danielle Bachant-Bell

Date Photographed: November 1, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Pump house along north boundary adjacent to West Maple Grove Road; photographer facing west

10 of _27__.

Name of Property: Matthews Stone Company Historic District

City or Vicinity: Ellettsville

County: Monroe **State:** Indiana

Photographer: Danielle Bachant-Bell

Date Photographed: November 16, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Interior of mill from south to north; photographer facing north

11 of _27__.

Name of Property: Matthews Stone Company Historic District

City or Vicinity: Ellettsville

County: Monroe **State:** Indiana

Photographer: Danielle Bachant-Bell

Date Photographed: November 1, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Matthews Mansion from Matthews Drive, garage building (NC) at rear of house visible; photographer facing east

12 of _27__.

Name of Property: Matthews Stone Company Historic District

City or Vicinity: Ellettsville

County: Monroe **State:** Indiana

Photographer: Danielle Bachant-Bell

Date Photographed: April 25, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Northeast corner of property showing northeast corners of Matthews Mansion and garage building; photographer facing southwest

13 of _27__.

Name of Property: Matthews Stone Company Historic District
City or Vicinity: Ellettsville
County: Monroe **State:** Indiana
Photographer: Danielle Bachant-Bell
Date Photographed: November 28, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: East facade (rear), Matthews Mansion; photographer facing west

14 of _27__.

Name of Property: Matthews Stone Company Historic District
City or Vicinity: Ellettsville
County: Monroe **State:** Indiana
Photographer: Danielle Bachant-Bell
Date Photographed: November 28, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Tree trunk design, stone, rail fence remnant, NW corner of driveway along West Maple Grove Road, Matthews Mansion; photographer facing northwest

15 of __27_.

Name of Property: Matthews Stone Company Historic District
City or Vicinity: Ellettsville
County: Monroe **State:** Indiana
Photographer: Danielle Bachant-Bell
Date Photographed: November 1, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: South facade, Matthews Mansion; photographer facing north

16 of _27__.

Name of Property: Matthews Stone Company Historic District
City or Vicinity: Ellettsville
County: Monroe **State:** Indiana
Photographer: Danielle Bachant-Bell
Date Photographed: November 28, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Dry stack stone wall and iron gate, along West Maple Grove Road; photographer facing south

17 of _27__.

Name of Property: Matthews Stone Company Historic District
City or Vicinity: Ellettsville
County: Monroe **State:** Indiana
Photographer: Danielle Bachant-Bell

Date Photographed: November 28, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: West facade, Matthews Mansion; photographer facing east

18 of _27__.

Name of Property: Matthews Stone Company Historic District

City or Vicinity: Ellettsville

County: Monroe **State:** Indiana

Photographer: Danielle Bachant-Bell

Date Photographed: November 28, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Carving detail, second floor balcony corbels, outside exposure, Matthews Mansion; photographer facing south

19 of __27_.

Name of Property: Matthews Stone Company Historic District

City or Vicinity: Ellettsville

County: Monroe **State:** Indiana

Photographer: Danielle Bachant-Bell

Date Photographed: November 28, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Keystone detail, west entrance door, primary floor, Matthews Mansion; photographer facing east

20 of _27__.

Name of Property: Matthews Stone Company Historic District

City or Vicinity: Ellettsville

County: Monroe **State:** Indiana

Photographer: Danielle Bachant-Bell

Date Photographed: November 28, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Wall niche, NW corner of west facade, Matthews Mansion; photographer facing southeast

21 of _27__.

Name of Property: Matthews Stone Company Historic District

City or Vicinity: Ellettsville

County: Monroe **State:** Indiana

Photographer: Danielle Bachant-Bell

Date Photographed: November 28, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Detail, west facade pavilion, Matthews Mansion; photographer facing east

22 of __27_.

Name of Property: Matthews Stone Company Historic District

City or Vicinity: Ellettsville

County: Monroe **State:** Indiana

Photographer: Danielle Bachant-Bell

Date Photographed: November 28, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Primary floor interior entrance hall, view of east door, Matthews Mansion; photographer facing east

23 of _27__.

Name of Property: Matthews Stone Company Historic District

City or Vicinity: Ellettsville

County: Monroe **State:** Indiana

Photographer: Danielle Bachant-Bell

Date Photographed: November 28, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Primary floor interior entrance hall, view of west doors, Matthews Mansion; photographer facing west

24 of _27__.

Name of Property: Matthews Stone Company Historic District

City or Vicinity: Ellettsville

County: Monroe **State:** Indiana

Photographer: Danielle Bachant-Bell

Date Photographed: November 28, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of northwest formal room, primary floor, Matthews Mansion; photographer facing northeast

25 of _27__.

Name of Property: Matthews Stone Company Historic District

City or Vicinity: Ellettsville

County: Monroe **State:** Indiana

Photographer: Danielle Bachant-Bell

Date Photographed: November 28, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Detail of interior door, southwest formal room,primary floor, Matthews Mansion; photographer facing northwest

26 of _27__.

Name of Property: Matthews Stone Company Historic District

City or Vicinity: Ellettsville

County: Monroe **State:** Indiana

Photographer: Danielle Bachant-Bell

Date Photographed: November 28, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of second floor hallway from east end at top of stairway, Matthews Mansion; photographer facing west

27 of _27__.

Matthews Stone Company Historic District | Monroe County, Indiana
Name of Property | County and State

Property Owner:
(complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name Bybee Stone Company, Inc.
street & number P.O. Box 968 telephone 812-876-2215
city or town Bloomington state IN zip code 47402

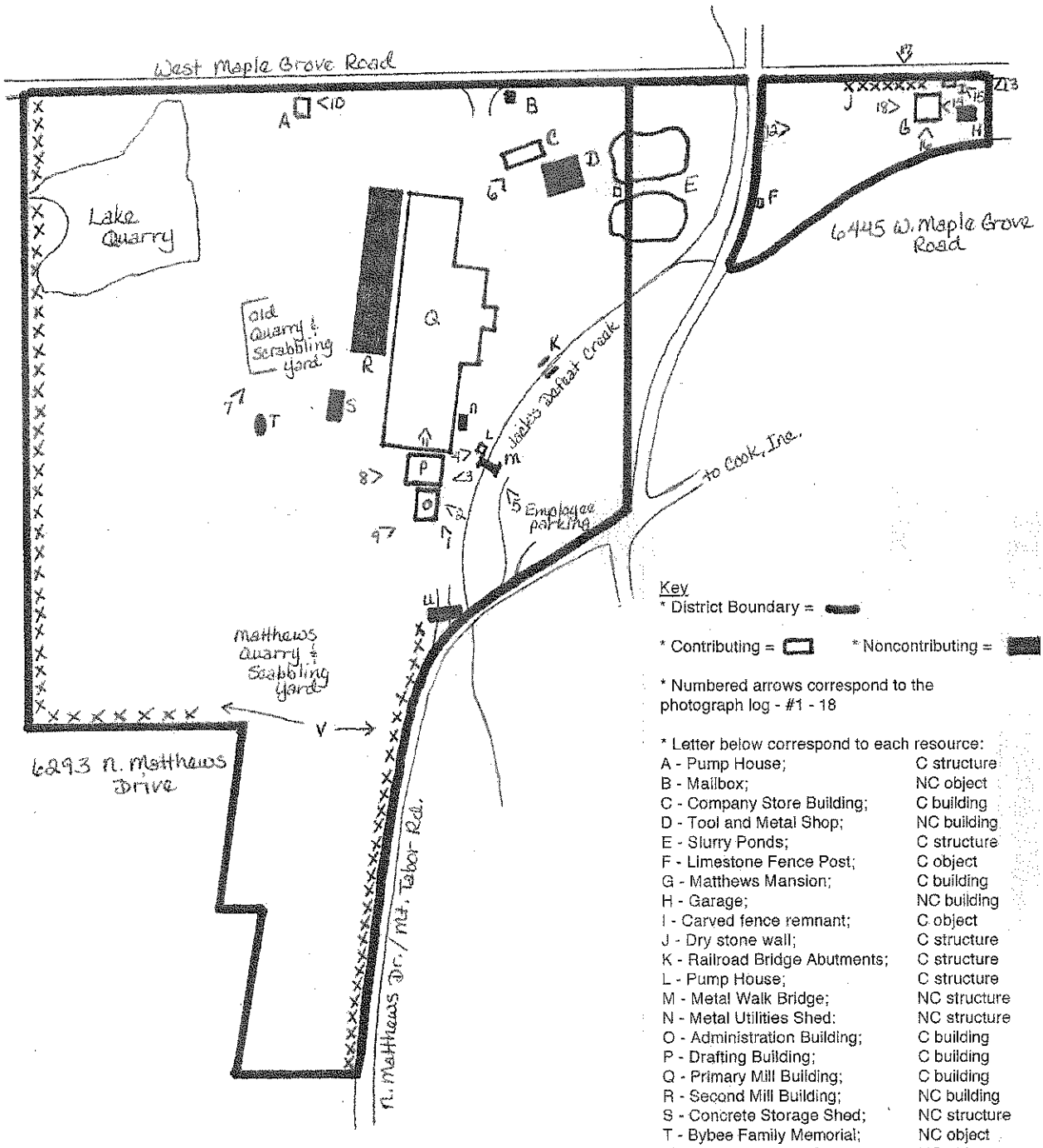
name Bybee Real Estate Partnership
street & number P.O. Box 968 telephone 812-876-2215
city or town Bloomington state IN zip code 47402

name Nancy Jonas
street & number 6445 West Maple Grove Road telephone 812-876-6764
city or town Ellettsville state IN zip code 47429

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Matthews Stone Company
Historic District
Monroe County, Ellettsville, Indiana

Site Map



Key
* District Boundary =
* Contributing = * Noncontributing =

* Numbered arrows correspond to the photograph log - #1 - 18

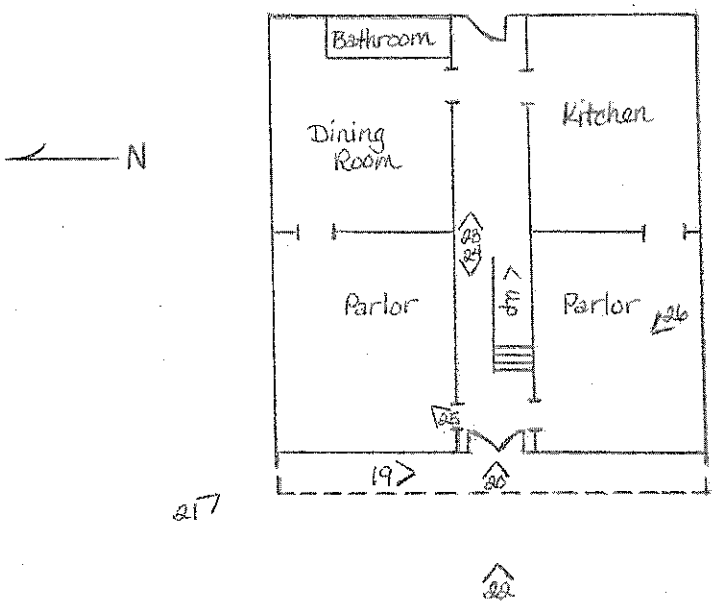
* Letter below correspond to each resource:

A - Pump House;	C structure
B - Mailbox;	NC object
C - Company Store Building;	C building
D - Tool and Metal Shop;	NC building
E - Slurry Ponds;	C structure
F - Limestone Fence Post;	C object
G - Matthews Mansion;	C building
H - Garage;	NC building
I - Carved fence remnant;	C object
J - Dry stone wall;	C structure
K - Railroad Bridge Abutments;	C structure
L - Pump House;	C structure
M - Metal Walk Bridge;	NC structure
N - Metal Utilities Shed:	NC structure
O - Administration Building;	C building
P - Drafting Building;	C building
Q - Primary Mill Building;	C building
R - Second Mill Building;	NC building
S - Concrete Storage Shed;	NC structure
T - Bybee Family Memorial;	NC object
U - Stone Entrance Gate;	NC object
V - Stone Block Fence;	C structure

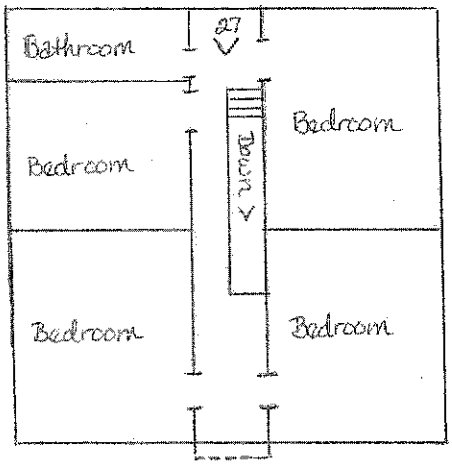
Matthews Stone Company
Historic District
Monroe County, Ellettsville, Indiana

Floor Plan
Matthews Mansion
6445 W. Maple Grove Road

Numbered arrows correspond to the photograph log - #19-27



First floor



Second floor

Index of Figures

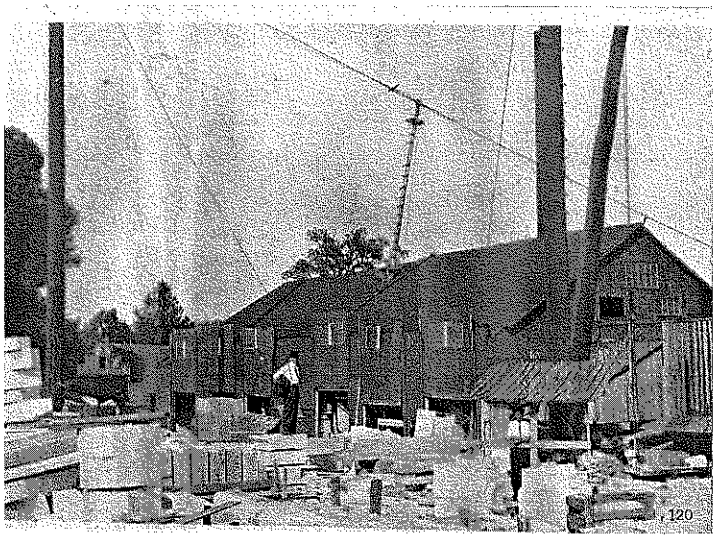


Figure 1
Image Description: Matthews & Sons Stone Company, early gang saw mill, company store building visible in background.
Date: c.1885
Location of Original: From the Collections of the Monroe County Historical Society.

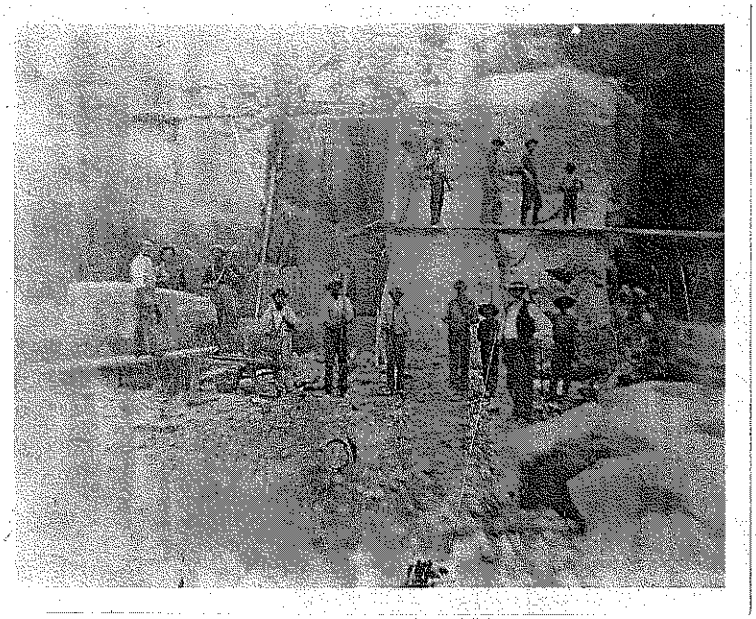


Figure 2
Image Description: John Matthews (foreground, wearing vest) and his oldest son, Peter, (far left) at their quarry with quarrymen.
Date: c.1870
Location of Original: From the Collections of the Monroe County Historical Society.

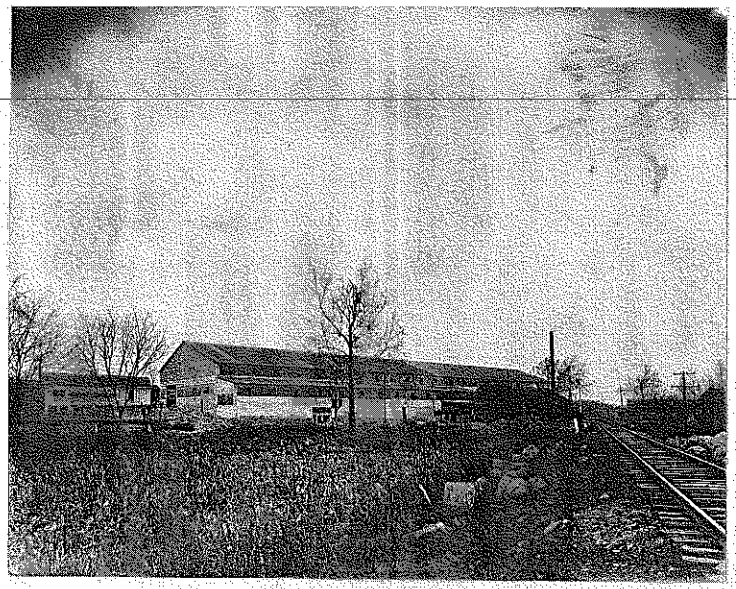


Figure 3
Image Description: The mill building shortly after its construction; the old office and drafting building is visible to the left; the company store building is visible along the rail line to the right.
Date: c.1909
Location of Original: From the Collections of the Monroe County Historical Society.

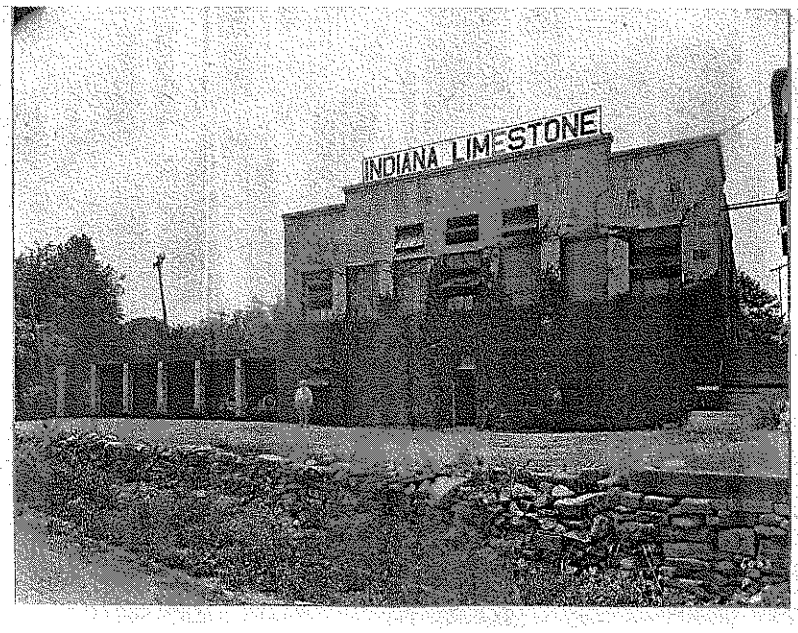


Figure 4
Image Description: Drafting building shown well after construction, but prior to construction of Administration building above garage bays; tracks for rail spur still visible but not used; likely Fred Matthews pictured,
Date: c.1930
Location of original: From the Collections of the Monroe County Historical Society.

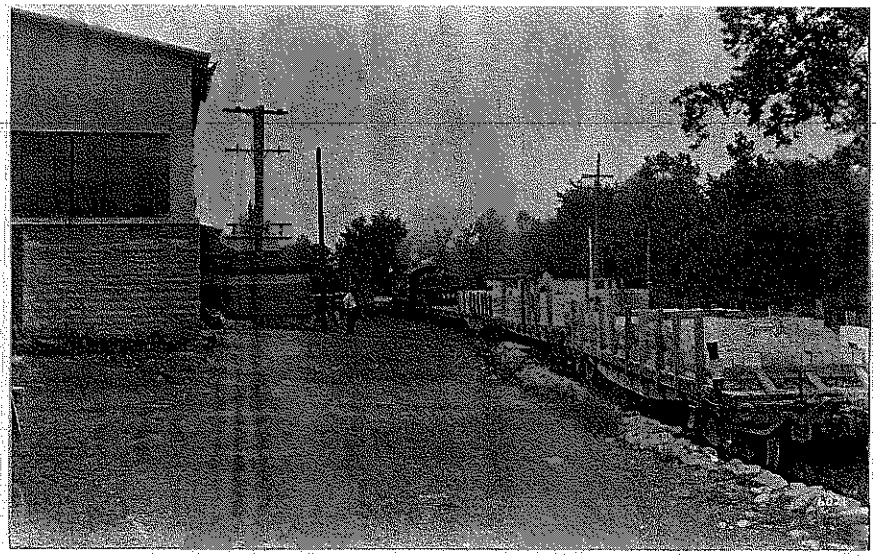


Figure 5
Image Description: Limestone being transported by rail spur, immediately east of the mill building; likely Fred Matthews near automobile,
Date: c.1915
Location of Original: From the Collections of the Monroe County Historical Society.

Figure 6
Image Description: Graymont (Matthews Mansion) shortly after construction, as the iron railings are not yet installed; on the porch to the far right is John Matthews, the other man seated is likely Peter Matthews, William Matthews is likely the man standing; the woman on the porch on the far left is likely Mary Matthews, and the other women are likely daughters or daughters-in-law; the women on the upper balcony are maids.
Date: c.1880
Location of original: From the Collections of the Monroe County Historical Society.

Figure 7
Image Description: John and Mary Ann Matthews
Date: unknown
Location of Original: From the Collections of the Monroe County Historical Society.

Figure 8
Image Description: Matthews family photograph taken sometime after the death of patriarch, John Matthews; his widow, Mary Ann, is seen in black seated; her son, William, is seated to her left, and her son, Frederick, is seated two more to the left; her son, James, is likely immediately to her right; an outbuilding is visible east of the house
Date: unknown
Location of original: From the Collections of the Monroe County Historical Society.

Matthews Stone Company H.D., Monroe Co., IN #0001

Matthews Stone Company H.D., Monroe Co., IN #0004

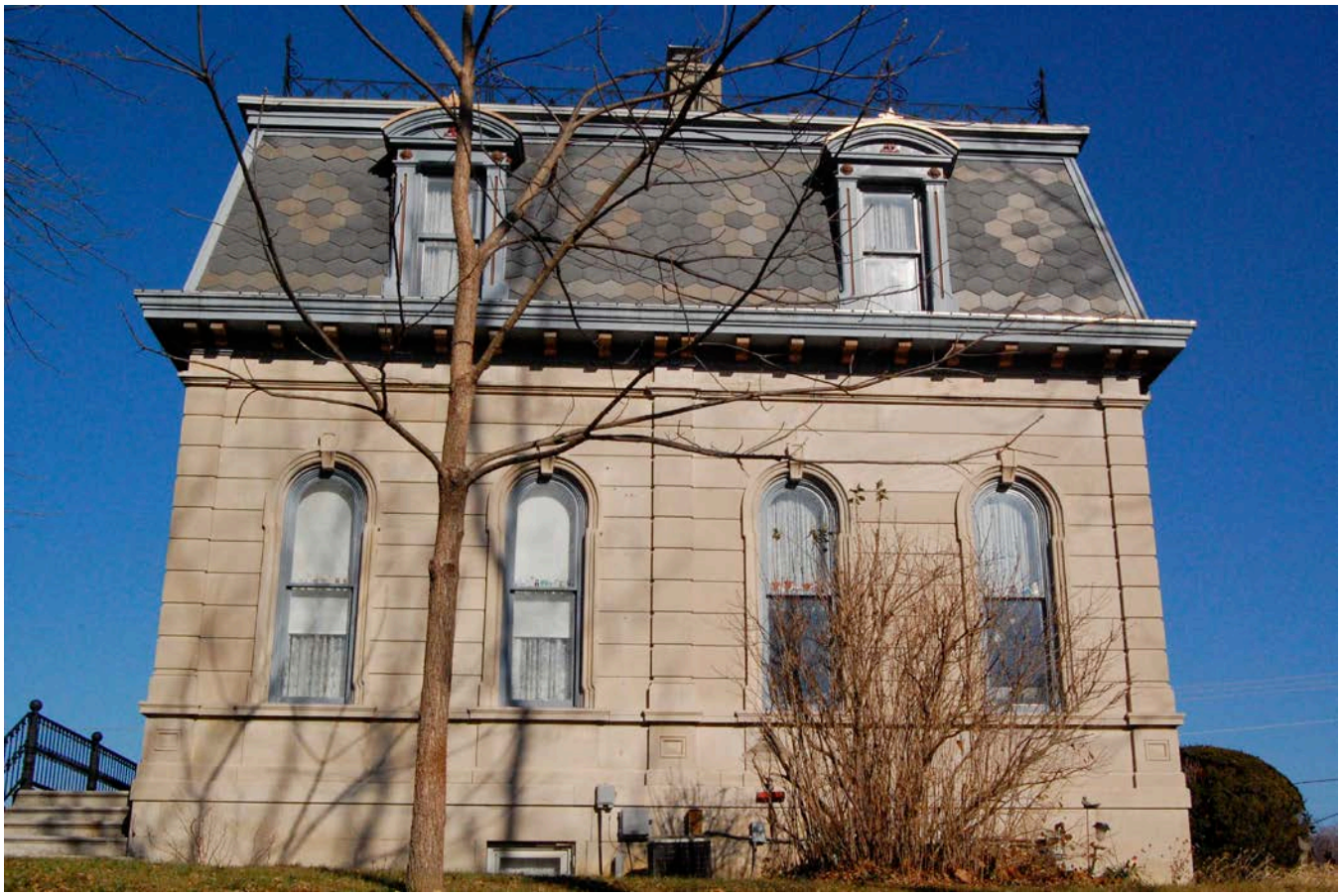
Matthews Stone Company H.D., Monroe Co., IN #0005

Matthews Stone Company H.D., Monroe Co., IN #0006

Matthews Stone Company H.D., Monroe Co., IN #0007

Matthews Stone Company H.D., Monroe Co., IN #0011

Matthews Stone Company H.D., Monroe Co., IN #0012



Matthews Stone Company H.D., Monroe Co., IN #0013