



June is Limestone Month. For information,  
resources, and events visit [limestonemonth.com](http://limestonemonth.com)

---

Produced in partnership with the Indiana Geological  
& Water Survey and Visit Bloomington - September 2019



[IGWS.INDIANA.EDU](http://IGWS.INDIANA.EDU)

[VISITBLOOMINGTON.COM](http://VISITBLOOMINGTON.COM)

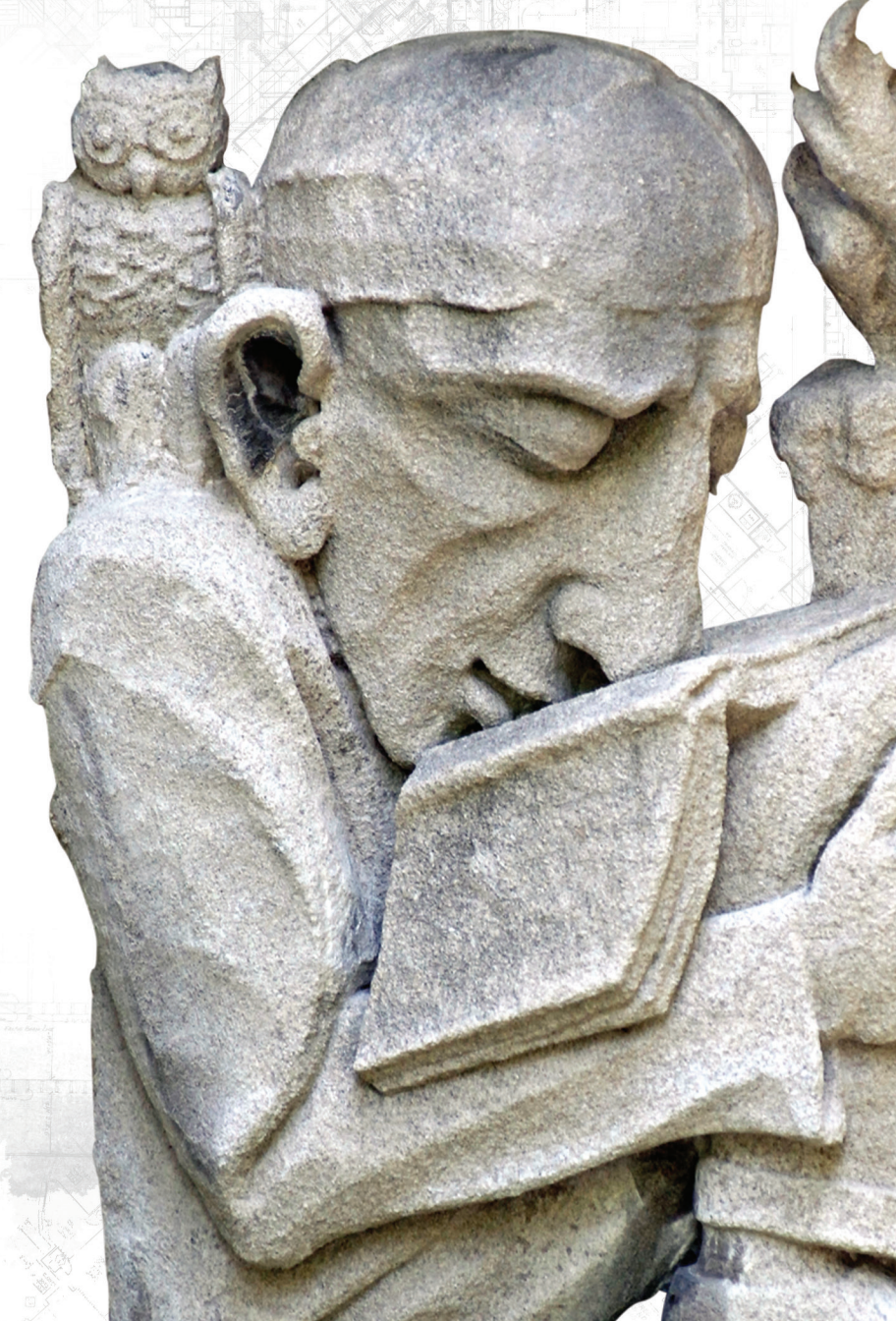


# FOLLOW THE LIMESTONE

A WALKING TOUR OF  
INDIANA UNIVERSITY

BRIAN D. KEITH  
INDIANA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY







W

elcome to the campus of Indiana University. This self-guided walking tour will guide you through some of the more architecturally significant buildings on campus. Recognized as one of the five most beautiful collegiate campuses in the country by Thomas A. Gaines' book *The Campus as a Work of Art*, the IU campus offers a beautiful setting for an afternoon stroll. We hope you enjoy learning more about the university and its many beautiful structures.

Limestone has been quarried in the Monroe County area since at least 1827. The architectural styles seen on the IU campus reflect more than 100 years bridging three centuries and were profoundly influenced by a commitment to using locally available limestone, geologically known as Salem Limestone, on all but a few buildings. This locally quarried, high-quality stone is a relatively uniform, medium-grained, gray to tan (referred to as "buff" in the industry) stone that can be sawn or carved in any direction. It has been used on many famous buildings throughout the United States including the Pentagon, the National Cathedral, the Empire State Building and the Biltmore mansion.

Architectural style is a visual concept. It is the cumulative effect of all the features of a structure - roof line, window and doorway treatments, type of or lack of ornamentation, exterior material and surface texture. Style names are commonly taken from historic times and places when the style was first used or most prominent. Some styles are revived from the past and given a new twist. No better example is the fascination for the Gothic style seen in the great cathedrals in Europe. Gothic style originated in France in the twelfth century. The Gothic Revival style in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries spread from England to the United States and was followed by High Victorian Gothic, which modified into what is now known as Collegiate Gothic in the first half of the twentieth century, a time when many colleges and universities were built, including the earliest structures here at Indiana University.



## 1. Sample Gates (1987)

In the design and planning stages of the entryway, IU officials considered many options from traditional and modern styles. The Gothic style of the Sample Gates, with pointed arches and buttresses, makes an appropriately beautiful entry to the IU campus.



## 2. Bryan Hall (1936)

To the immediate south of the Sample Gates, Bryan Hall was named for the tenth president of the university. It was originally called the Administration Building. Art Deco style is evidenced in the strong vertical lines, the lettering style of *ADMINISTRATION* over the west entrance and the stylized owl high on the north side. Bryan Hall was one of the first buildings constructed with Depression era Federal Works Agency funds. Also of note is the spectacular fossiliferous red limestone on the walls of the second floor south office suite.



## 3. Franklin Hall (1908)

Franklin Hall originally housed the university library. It has elements of both Collegiate Gothic (the window treatments in the central and southwest wings) and Jacobean (chimneys and gable ends with flat ornamentation) styles. Later additions to the east (1927) and north (1955) sides of the building are similar to the earlier part, but simpler. The southwest gable features the IU seal, and there is a quotation over the entryway, *A GOOD BOOK IS THE PRECIOUS LIFEBLOOD OF A MASTER SPIRIT*, from John Milton. The attic of the west wing was used by artist-in-residence T.C. Steele as a studio in the early 1900s.



#### 4. Student Building (1905)

The Student Building was originally intended for female students, whose numbers had steadily increased during the early 1900s. The Romanesque Revival style is evident from the use of round arches over the main windows, the clock tower and the ornamental dormers in the central section. Note the interesting juxtaposition of rectangular shapes enclosing the round elements, and the use of both rough and smooth surface textures. A fire in the attic in December 1990 completely destroyed the central clock tower. The tower was rebuilt using the original drawings, complete with a new set of bells.



#### 5. Maxwell Hall (1890)

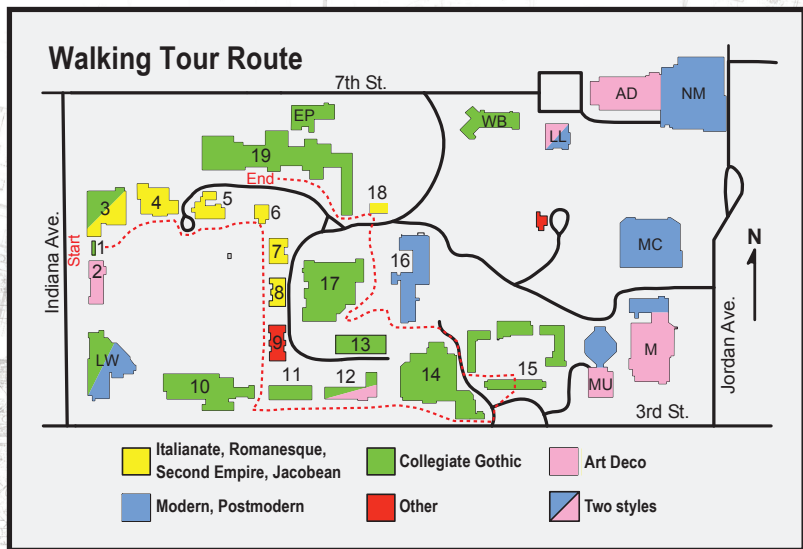
Maxwell Hall was the university library until Franklin Hall was built 18 years later. It also once housed the law school. The Romanesque Revival style is evident in its overall massive appearance with strong horizontal lines owing to alternating rock-face (rough texture) and sawed and tooled limestone courses, arches and a cavernous entry. Noteworthy features include the carved leaf motif over the arches (including a serpent head left of the entry), along the eaves and in two bands around the building and columns with carved caps and ornamentation on the gables. Of special note are the bat-like creatures perched atop the two east gables. The two west gables have a ball-and-leaf motif.





## 6. Owen Hall and 7. Wylie Hall (1885)

The same architect designed both Owen and Wylie Halls, two of the first buildings on the present-day campus, which had relocated from the original campus on Second Street, in a combination of Italianate and High Victorian Gothic styles. The low roof, entrance tower, flattened arches and cornice are all features of the Italianate style, whereas the polychrome brick and the use of contrasting limestone reflect High Victorian Gothic style. The third story of Owen was added in 1911 to provide space for the medical science program. Originally, Wylie had an entry tower like Owen, but the building was gutted by a fire in 1900 and the tower was not rebuilt; however, an additional floor was added at that time. The resulting building is less ornate, though it retains features of both Italianate and High Victorian Gothic styles.



## 8. Kirkwood Hall (1895)

Kirkwood Hall was finished five years after Maxwell Hall and shares many of its Romanesque features, including alternating rock-face and smooth limestone courses, rounded arches and a massive appearance. A great deal of carved work adorns the building over doorways, around windows and on the gables and tower. In addition, Kirkwood Hall has Second Empire elements, including a large entry tower with mansard roof and pilasters. See the fine lines (drove work) chiseled into the facing stone.



## 9. Lindley Hall (1903)

Originally home to the Biology Department, Lindley Hall resembles Kirkwood Hall in overall plan and the use of rock-face limestone. On closer inspection, it has a much simpler design (note the unadorned windows and entry). The only ornaments are the smooth pilasters between the upper story windows and the seemingly randomly placed projecting window sills, apparently used for growing plants. Another unique feature is the single course of greenish-gray soft limestone below the first story windows; this limestone is not seen in any other building on campus.



## 10. Swain Hall East (1910) and Swain Hall West (1940)

Swain Hall East was originally called the Biology Building. Like Lindley Hall, it does not have a discernible style but does have some Gothic elements and is the only other building on campus having projecting window sills for plants. Unlike Lindley, Swain East is ornamented with linear elements on the roof line and around the windows. Swain Hall West is in the Collegiate Gothic style featuring window treatments, square rosettes and a carved fleur-de-lis over the main entrance. In 1957, the two buildings were joined and renamed. The one-story part of Swain West with large doors (facing the Law School) was the site of the original cyclotron on campus.





## 11. Rawles Hall (1923)

Just east of Swain East is Rawles Hall, a Collegiate Gothic style building with arched doorways and some arched windows, rosettes, medieval shields and the IU seal. The limestone is laid in a broken rather than a regular ashlar pattern, as shown by diagonal cuts to many of the stones.



## 12. Myers Hall (1937)

Built for the Department of Medicine, Myers Hall has elements of Art Deco and Collegiate Gothic styles. The overall design is a streamlined Gothic, similar to the Law School, but with Art Deco ornaments. The south entry features a carved limestone frieze depicting an anatomist, a pharmacologist and a physiologist, the work of Bedford stone carver Harry Thomas Easton. To the right, note the stylized owl and the faces peering out from between the second story windows and the quotation from Hippocrates. The north side of the central tower displays Art Deco elements.

## 13. Simon Hall - Multidisciplinary Science Building (2007)

Simon Hall is located between Myers Hall and Chemistry. Its style and exterior detail are very similar to Myers Hall in what is referred to as the Art Modern version of Collegiate Gothic and allows this very high-tech building to blend in with the historic part of campus.





## Architectural Styles on the IU Campus

**Italianate** – features include a low roof, round-headed windows, corner quoins (stone or brick accents at corners), overhanging eaves and entrance towers

**High Victorian Gothic** – features include polychrome or bichrome coloration (stone with brick or colored bricks), juxtaposition of different facing materials, moldings and ornamentation that are heavy rather than delicate and gothic arches

**Jacobean** – features include rectangular windows, steep-sided triangular gables, tall chimneys, round-arched doorways and strap work ornamentation (flat scroll work resembling leather straps)

**Romanesque (Richardson Romanesque or Romanesque Revival)** – features include rounded arches over windows and doors, overall horizontal and massive appearance, rough texture (rock face), contrasting colors and textures, deep window reveals and towers

**Second Empire** – features include mansard roof and dormers, prominent projecting (pavilion) and receding structures, pediments (wide, low-pitched gable in classical style), balustrades (rail with vase-shaped supports) and windows flanked by columns and pilasters (a vertical resembling a half-column)

**Collegiate Gothic (Gothic Revival)** – features include pointed arches, towers, crenellation (battlement), steep gabled roof and oriel (bay) windows

**Art Deco** – features include streamlined style, use of stepped forms and rounded corners, parallel lines or zigzags and other geometric forms, stylized motifs and linear, often vertical accents

**Modern (Postmodern)** – features include a lack of ornamentation, simple shapes and plain, smooth walls



## 14. Jordan Hall (1954)

The home of the Biology Department, Jordan's style is unadorned Collegiate Gothic with a pointed arch and gothic windows above the main entrance. Just below the roof line over the entry is a carving of a microscope and chemical equipment. At the southeast corner above the greenhouse and near the roof line is a carving of an open book and the motto *VERITAS* (truth). A three-story atrium of aluminum and glass was added in 1984.



## 15. Memorial Hall (1925)

The first women's dormitory on campus is Collegiate Gothic style with turrets over the arched entry, an ornate IU seal and a carving of a sleeping student, owl and a professor calling to him. A brass seal in the entry floor honors women in military service. A precautionary quotation from Sir Walter Scott near the entry doors reads *Evil spirits cannot enter an inhabited house unless invited*. Memorial forms the south side of a tranquil quadrangle with Sycamore, Morrison and Goodbody Halls, of the same style but with little ornamentation. On top of the gable over the west entry to Goodbody lives a curious creature resembling a duck wearing a mortarboard.



## 16. Ballantine Hall (1958)

In unadorned Modern style, Ballantine is ornamented only by a bas-relief on the west side with the Latin inscription *VERITAS FILIA TEMPORIS* (Truth is the daughter of time). The lobbies of the lower floors contain banded white and green marble (ground floor), gray-red-green marble (first floor) and travertine (second and third floor).



## 17. Chemistry (1931)

The Chemistry Building's ornamentation reflects its function. Shields sporting elemental and alchemical symbols ring the original part of the Collegiate Gothic style building as does a band with a grapes-and-leaves motif. On the north side, rectangular pilasters extend up to the fourth story. A seven-story, rather austere addition was added in 1964. A 1987 addition retains many design elements of the original building including the formula for the key ingredient for Crest toothpaste.



## 18. Beck Chapel (1957)

This modified Tudor-style chapel is nondenominational and is often used for weddings. The adjoining cemetery dates to the early 1800s and is not owned by IU. Several of the headstones in the cemetery are made of limestone. The largest stone near the northwest corner is inscribed with the page location of the deed as recorded in the Monroe County Courthouse.



## 19. Indiana Memorial Union (1932)

The largest student union building in the world under a single roof, the IMU is one of the most impressive buildings on campus. Built in 1932 in Collegiate Gothic style, additions were made in 1939, 1946 and 1960. Look for the university seal, located in a high pointed arch at the south entrance in the west tower. Above the bookstore entrance there is a high Gothic window and large stylized owl on top of the gable. Other features are scattered throughout the building.

