



A Walking Tour of Building Stone and Architecture on the Bloomington Campus of Indiana University

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Dedication

This guide is dedicated to John B. Patton (1915-1988) whose passion, knowledge, and work on building stone and historic preservation, and love of Indiana University are a constant inspiration to those who attempt to follow him.

A word about architectural style

Architectural style is a visual concept. It is the cumulative effect of all the components that make up a structure – its roof line, the window and doorway treatments, its exterior material and surface texture, the type of ornamentation or lack of it. Style names are commonly taken from historic times and places when they were first used or were most prominent. For example, Second Empire style comes from the French Second Empire of Napoleon III and Art Deco from the 1920s and 30s. Some styles are revived from the past, and then given a new twist. This can even happen several times. No better example is the fascination for the elements of the Gothic style typified by the great cathedrals in Europe, which originated in France in the twelfth century. The Gothic Revival style in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries spread from England to the United States. This was followed by High Victorian Gothic, which modified into what became known as Collegiate Gothic during the time that many colleges and universities were built in the United States in the first half of the twentieth century.

Defining the architectural style of a building is merely a way of attempting to define the vision of the architect responsible for designing the building. It may rest on only a few key features incorporated into the building or the whole building may distinctively reflect a single style. Features from several styles may also be present. Finally, some buildings seem to actively resist attempts at being classified as being any particular style, but rather are a reflection to their architect's own unique vision. The end product will also be a function or compromise incorporating such factors as the wishes or needs of the owners of the building, its function, and its setting including the structures around it.

At Indiana University Bloomington, the styles incorporated into the buildings on campus reflect the more than 100 years bridging across the three centuries during which they were designed and built. The architectural style was also influenced by the commitment to using on virtually all buildings a locally available limestone known in the industry as “Indiana Limestone” or “Bedford Limestone”, although the geologic name is Salem Limestone. Seeing how different architects have chosen to use this durable material over time adds to the fascination of looking at building on the campus.

A word about the Salem Limestone

The Salem Limestone has been quarried in the Bloomington area (Monroe County) and to the immediate south (Lawrence County) since at least 1827. The outcrop belt where the mining district is located runs roughly diagonally from north-northwest to the south-southeast through the two counties. Farther to the northwest, the Salem is covered by glacial deposits and to the southeast, it becomes thinner and of lower quality for dimension stone. In the mining district, it is a relatively uniform, medium-grained, gray to tan (referred to as “buff” in the industry) limestone that forms massive thick beds. It is classed as a “freestone,” meaning that its massive and uniform character allows it to be sawed or carved in any direction. The thick beds also mean that large pieces such as columns can be formed from it. It has been used on many famous buildings in the United States including the Pentagon, the National Cathedral, the Empire State Building, and the Biltmore mansion.

Guidelines for most architectural styles used at Indiana University Bloomington

These are only general guidelines of features associated with particular styles, often subject to interpretation by individual architects.

Italianate

- low roof
- round headed windows
- corner quoins (stone or brick accents at corners)
- overhanging eaves
- entrance towers

High Victorian Gothic

- polychrome or bichrome coloration (stone with brick or colored bricks)
- juxtaposition of different facing materials
- moldings and ornamentation that are heavy rather than delicate
- gothic arches

Jacobean

- rectangular windows
- steep-sided triangular gables
- tall chimneys
- round-arched doorways
- strapwork ornamentation (flat scroll work resembling leather straps)

Romanesque (Richardson Romanesque or Romanesque Revival)

- rounded arches over windows and doors
- overall horizontal and massive appearance
- rough texture (rock face)
- contrasting colors and textures
- deep window reveals
- towers

Second Empire

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

Collegiate Gothic (Gothic Revival)

- pointed arches
- towers
- crenelation (battlement)
- steep gabled roof
- oriel (bay) windows

Art Deco

- streamlined
- use of stepped forms and rounded corners
- parallel lines or zigzags and other geometric forms
- stylized flower motifs
- linear often vertical accents

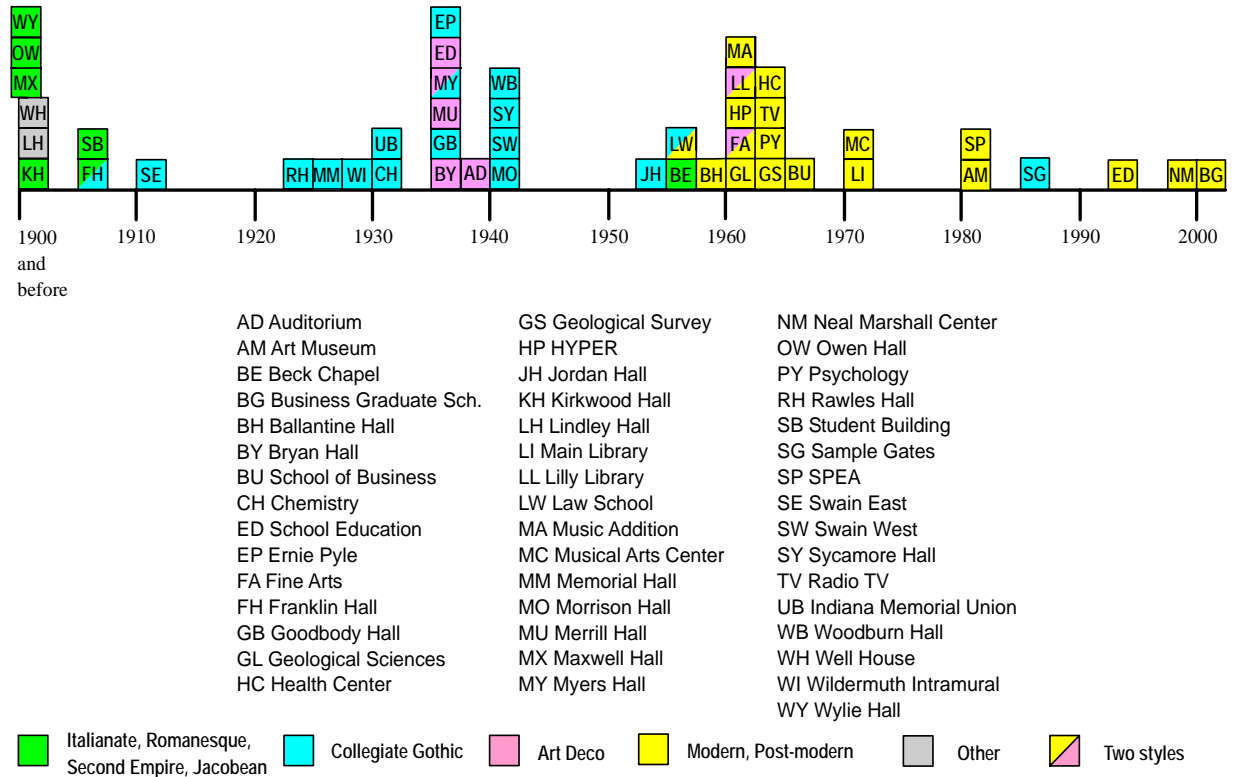
Modern (Post-Modern)

- lack of ornamentation
- simple shapes
- plain, smooth walls

The distribution of these styles in both time and space on campus can be seen by comparing the color-coded timeline in the next section with the color map at the back of the guide.

Timeline for Indiana University Bloomington academic construction

Several interesting trends can be seen from this timeline as expressed on campus. There is the evolution in architectural style from the prevailing styles of the late nineteenth century through



Collegiate Gothic in the first half of the twentieth century to a more modern style in the second half of the twentieth century. Art Deco was used to a limited extent in a few buildings in the middle of the century. Some of the Modern style buildings completed after the 1960s, such as the Main Library and the Business Graduate School, have added interesting uses of texture and design on the exterior that set them apart from the more unadorned Modern buildings that preceded them. These styles also reflected architectural trends in the United States as a whole, although the steel and glass International style dominating many of the large cities in the second half of the twentieth century is not in evidence the Bloomington campus of Indiana University. This was probably a function of both cost and the university's commitment to using the locally available limestone.

Other historical trends in the world outside of Indiana University can also be seen in the growth pattern of the campus. There were large gaps in construction during and immediately following the two world wars as resources were consumed by those events. The greatest period of construction coincides with the presidency at Indiana University of Herman B Wells (1938-62). President Wells had a long-term growth plan for the university and was very successful at obtaining the funding to support his vision. The approximate 10-year span from the mid-1950s to mid-1960s was also a time of increased faculty recruitment to keep up with increasing enrollments at colleges and universities occurring all across the country and not just at Indiana University. Construction since the mid-1960s reflects the growth of specific areas or schools such as public and environmental affairs, business, and the arts rather than any general expansion

of the university. The color map on the back of the guide is also color-coded by architectural style. You can see how the clustering of buildings by style is related to the growth and expansion of the campus.

Buildings on the self-guided walking tour of inner campus (refer to the campus map)

Several of the buildings on the tour are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, thanks in large part to the efforts of John Patton. They are also the oldest buildings, dating from when the university moved to its present location in 1884. They are, in their order on the tour: Franklin Hall, Student Building, Maxwell Hall, Owen Hall, Wylie Hall, Kirkwood Hall, and Lindley Hall.



Sample Gates

The clear Gothic style of the Sample Gates with its pointed arches and buttresses make an attractive and appropriate entry to the IU campus; they replaced a driveway and were built in 1987. From 1961 to 1970, several architectural studies were prepared of traditional and modern styles for the Kirkwood entrance. The final design is based on several elements from these studies. This design also started the development of the low “dry laid” limestone walls that can be seen around campus.



Bryan Hall (BH)

To the immediate south of Sample Gates, Bryan Hall was named for the tenth president of the university. It was originally called the Administration Building, denoting its function throughout its history. It was completed in 1936 in the Art Deco style as evidenced in strong modernistic vertical lines, the lettering style of “ADMINISTRATION” over the west entrance, and the carved stylized owl high on the north side. It is also noteworthy because it was one of the first buildings constructed using Works Progress Administration (WPA) funds. Also of note is the spectacular fossiliferous red limestone on the walls of the south office suite on the second floor.



Law School (LW)

South of Bryan Hall is the Law School building completed in 1956 in a combination of Modern and Collegiate Gothic styles. The latter is particularly evident in the castle tower and its battlement on top over the west entry. A 1982 addition, with similar detailing, provided new space for the law library.



Franklin Hall (FH)

Franklin Hall was completed in 1908 as the university library, and it currently houses various student services. It has elements of both Collegiate Gothic (note the window treatments in the central and southwest wings) and Jacobean (chimneys and gable ends with flat ornamentation) styles. Later additions to the east and north sides of the building are

similar to the earlier part, although simpler in style. Features of note on the building are the IU seal on the southwest gable and the quotation over the entry, “A good book is the precious lifeblood of a master spirit” from John Milton. The attic of the south wing was used by T.C. Steele as a studio in the early 1900s when he was an “artist in residence.” In 1968, a fire completely gutted this wing where the library reading room was located. The library materials were removed to the new Main Library and the building was called “Student Services” before being renamed in honor of Joseph Franklin.

Student Building (SB)

Completed in 1905 and opened in 1906, the Student Building was originally intended for women students, whose numbers on campus had been steadily increasing. It has elements of the Romanesque Revival style, as indicated by the abundant use of round arches over the main windows. The rounded arch is also carried to the clock tower and the ornamental dormers in the central section. The building has an interesting juxtaposition of rectangular



shapes enclosing the round elements as well, as both rough and smooth surface textures. Seed money from John D. Rockefeller was used to raise funds to pay for construction, and the grandfather of author Kurt Vonnegut was a partner in the Indianapolis architectural firm of Vonnegut and Bohn who designed the building. During renovation of the building, a fire broke out in the attic in December, 1990, completely destroying the central clock tower. The tower was completely demolished and rebuilt using the original drawings and a new set of bells were installed. The project was still completed on schedule. The fire-damaged bells are currently stored on campus. Also during the renovation, an indoor swimming pool on the northeast corner was converted to office space.



Maxwell Hall (MX)

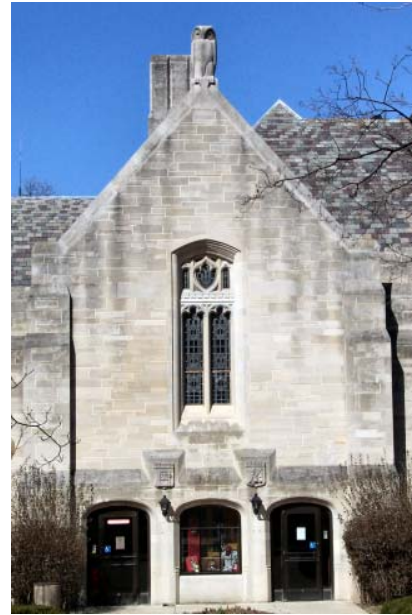
Directly to the east of the Student Building, Maxwell Hall was completed in 1890. The wing on the north side that faces the Union Building was actually built in 1908. The two buildings were separate until 1913 when a two-story connecting section was added, creating the east-facing courtyard. Maxwell was originally the university library until Franklin Hall was built. It

has also housed the law school and had a variety of functions through its history. Its Romanesque Revival style is clearly evident in the overall massive appearance with its strong horizontal lines owing to alternating rock-face (rough texture) and smooth-face limestone courses, arches, and cavernous entry. This style is often called Richardson Romanesque after the famous nineteenth century architect Henry Hobson Richardson. Many institutional buildings across the United States – courthouses, jails, and libraries – were built in this style in the late 1800s. Noteworthy features of Maxwell include the carved leaf motif over the arches (including a serpent head over the entry), along the eaves, and in two bands around the building. There are also columns with carved caps and ornamentation on the gables. Of special note are the batlike creatures perched atop the two east gables. Contrary to public perception, they are technically not gargoyles or grotesques, which were designed in Gothic buildings to channel or divert water, but simply ornamentation. The two west gables have a curious ball-like feature with a leaf motif.



Indiana Memorial Union (UB)

Billed as the largest student union building in the world, the Indiana Memorial Union is one of the more impressive buildings on campus with its large size and Collegiate Gothic Architecture. It was completed in 1932 with additions in 1939, 1946, and 1960. The south entrance in the west tower has a high pointed arch decorated with carvings, including the seal of the university. Above the bookstore entrance facing Owen Hall is a high Gothic window and a large stylized owl perched on top of the gable. Other Gothic features are scattered around this large building. Inside the tower entrance, the flooring is red and gray slate. The steps on the north side leading down to the Jordan River are light gray granite.



Owen Hall (OW)

One of the two initial buildings (along with Wylie Hall) on the relocated campus, Owen Hall was completed in 1885. The architect also designed Wylie Hall. It is 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 plus the use of contrasting limestone above the windows, at corners of the arches, and in bands around the building reflect High Victorian Gothic style.



Of particular note is the carved bas-relief on the west side near the roof. The building was named for the four Owen brothers (sons of Robert Owen) of New Harmony, Indiana, three of whom made notable contributions to Indiana. David Dale Owen was the first State Geologist for Indiana and for several other midwestern states. Richard Owen was a prominent faculty member of the university, teaching a wide range of subjects including geology. Robert was a state and national politician and a trustee of the university. The third story was added to provide space for the medical science program in 1911. The north wall was opened up with new windows and skylights were provided in the third floor addition to assist the medical students in their anatomy



studies.

Wylie Hall (WY)

Wylie Hall was also completed in 1885 along with Owen Hall. 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 plainer in design than Owen while still retaining features of

both Italianate and High Victorian Gothic styles. Until the brick was cleaned of soot and grime in the 1980s, no one was aware of the colored bands of black and red brick that surround the building.

Kirkwood Hall (KH)

Kirkwood Hall was completed in 1895, five years after Maxwell. It shares many Romanesque features with Maxwell including alternating rough and smooth limestone courses, rounded arches, and an overall massive appearance. Also like Maxwell, there is a lot of carved ornamentation over the doorway around the windows, and on the gables and the tower. In addition, however, it also has Second Empire elements including the large entry tower with the mansard roof and pilasters. Note the fine lines that are chisled into the facing stone. This was done as a decorative feature that is best observed from about 10 feet away. Many of the older buildings in Bloomington have this same fine decoration on the foundations.





Lindley Hall (LH)

South of Kirkwood sits Lindley Hall, completed in 1903 as the original home of the Biology Department. It resembles Kirkwood in overall plan and in use of rough rock-face limestone. On closer inspection, however, it clearly has a much simpler design with unadorned windows and entry. The only ornamentation are the smooth pilasters between the upper story windows and the seemingly randomly placed projecting

window sills. These projecting sills were apparently used for growing plants. Another unique feature of the building is the single course of greenish-gray soft limestone below the first story windows; this type of limestone is not seen in any other building on campus.

Swain Hall East (SE)

Swain Hall East, originally called the Biology Building, was completed in 1910. Like Lindley, it does not have a discernable style (although the roof line and entry is suggestive of Gothic) and is the only other building on campus having projecting window sills, used for plants as on Lindley. Unlike Lindley, Swain East has some linear ornamentation along the roof line and around the windows.



Swain Hall West (SW)

Swain Hall West was completed in 1940 as Swain Hall in Collegiate Gothic style as evidenced by the window treatments, square rosettes, and a carved fleur-de-lis over the main entrance. In 1957, the Biology Building



and Swain Hall were joined by an addition, and renamed Swain East and West. The one-story part of Swain West with large doors on the north side facing the Law School was the site of the original cyclotron on campus. Here, research was done for the Manhattan Project.

Rawles Hall (RH)

Just east of Swain East is Rawles Hall, completed in 1923 in the Collegiate Gothic style with arched doorways and some arched windows, rosettes, medieval shields, and the IU seal. The limestone is laid in broken rather than a regular ashlar pattern as shown by the diagonal cuts to many of the stones.



Myers Hall (MY)

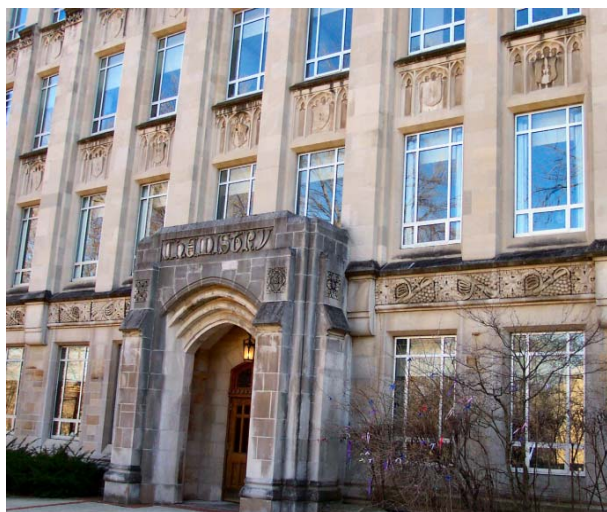
Completed in 1937 for the Department of Medicine, Myers Hall has elements of both Art Deco and Collegiate Gothic styles. The overall design is a streamlined Gothic similar to the Law School, but with Art Deco ornamentation. The south entry features carved limestone frieze depicting an anatomist, a pharmacologist, and a physiologist. It is the work of Bedford, Indiana stone carver Harry Thomas Easton. To the east of the entry is a stylized owl carved in relief as well as faces carved between the second story windows.



Above the windows is a carved quotation

from Hippocrates. On the north side of the central tower, the Art Deco theme is carried in the ornamentation as well.





Chemistry (CH)

When Chemistry was completed in 1931 in Collegiate Gothic style, its ornamentation also reflected its function. Ornamental shields sporting the symbols of the elements as well as some alchemy symbols go around the original part of the building as does a band with a carved grapes and leaves motif. On the north side rectangular pilasters with carved capitals extend up to the fourth story. A seven-story, rather austere addition was added in 1964.

A badly needed third addition was completed in 1988. This addition has new stone detailing on the south and east sides that continued the Collegiate Gothic style of the original building ornamented with shields carved with chemical symbols. An open courtyard surrounding a tree was incorporated into the design. This tree was saved at the request of Herman B Wells.



Other buildings of interest on campus

Art Museum (AM) Completed in 1981 and designed by I.M. Pei in his unique style. Its distinctive design of three interlocking triangles was intended to draw visitors into the space. The exterior has concrete in a style that resembles unadorned limestone panels.

Auditorium (AD) Completed in 1941 in Art Deco style with funding from the Federal Works Agency Project. Over the vertical front windows and in the recess area over the entry are carved shields. There are also carved figures (one male and one female) in classical form to either side of the recess. In the lobby and stairways is a black marble with ghosts of fossils. The lobby contains murals created by Thomas Hart Benton for the Indiana Pavilion at the 1933 World's Fair in New York City. The murals were taken down and stored until the Auditorium was constructed. They were restored when the building was renovated in 1998. The original mural was too large to entirely fit inside the Auditorium lobby, so two of the panels are located in Woodburn Hall.

Ballantine Hall (BH) Completed in 1958 in Modern unadorned style. The only ornamentation is a bas-relief on the west side with the carved 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 floors).

Beck Chapel (BE) Completed in 1957 in a modified Tudor style, the chapel is non-denominational and the adjoining cemetery dates to pioneer days. Several of the headstones in the cemetery are made of limestone. The largest stone near the northwest corner of the cemetery is inscribed with the page location of the deed as recorded in the Monroe County Courthouse.

Bryan House (BX) This brick and wood home to the President of Indiana University on the Bloomington Campus was designed in the Colonial Revival Style and completed in 1924. Named after Indiana University President William Lowe Bryan (1902-1937), it was occupied by him until his death in 1955. The Indiana University Administration Building and Bryan Park are also named after him. The house has many of the features of Colonial Revival including a temple-like entrance with columns, gable roof with dormers, rectangular floor plan and symmetrical facade, multi-pane, double hung windows with shutters, and simple, classical details.

Ernie Pyle Hall (EP) The original building was constructed in 1937 as the Stores and Services Building. The original central heating plant for campus was just to the south of the building with the coal pile where the Union Building’s parking lot is now located. After construction of the Services Building and the new Central Heating Plant in 1952 on North Walnut Grove Avenue, the building was remodeled with an addition for the School of Journalism. It was dedicated in 1954 to the memory of Indiana native and Pulitzer-Prize-winning wartime journalist Ernest Taylor Pyle, Ernie Pyle Hall houses the School of Journalism. It was designed in an unadorned Collegiate Gothic style with indentations along the roof line resembling a battlement, rectangular verticals between the window groupings that resemble buttresses, and deep recesses around the windows. There are some small carvings above the windows over the entry.

Geological Survey/Geological Sciences (GS/GL) The Geological Sciences wing was completed in 1962 and the Geological Survey in 1963 in unadorned Modern style with large smooth panels of Salem Limestone. Appropriately, this is the only building on campus to have eight different types of stone used on its exterior and interior. It is also the only building on campus for which the specific names and sources of all the stones are known. Both main entries are framed with red granite and have steps made of gray granite, both quarried in Minnesota. Both entrances have paving stones that are bluestone from New York. The Geological Sciences lobby facing stone is polished fossiliferous limestone from Missouri. This is the same stone that is used in the Psychology, HPER, and Radio-TV lobbies that were built around the same time. The lobby north wall is green marble (serpentine) from Italy. The window sills of the wing are polished marble from Tennessee. The lobby of the Geological Survey is spectacular dark gray fossiliferous marble from Belgium. The window sills in this wing are the same polished limestone as in the Geological Sciences lobby.

Hope School of Fine Arts (FA) Completed in 1962 as the third Art Deco-faced building around

the fountain, it uses very different vertical elements than the Auditorium and Lilly Library. The rest of the building is Modern. Red fossiliferous marble and travertine are used in the south lobby that faces the fountain. The east-facing entry has a very striking pinkish beige marble with floating green and brown fragments.

Jordan Hall (JH) Completed in 1954 as the home of Biology, Jordan Hall's style is unadorned Collegiate Gothic except for the south side where the main entrance has a pointed arch with gothic windows above. Just below the roof line over the entry is a carving showing a microscope and chemical equipment. At the southeast corner above the ground-level green house and near the roof line is a carving of an open book with "VERITAS" (truth) printed across it. A three-story atrium of aluminum and glass was added to the northwest corner of the building and completed in 1984. The addition enclosed the original courtyard as new library space. If you enter the library, you can still see the old window openings on the walls. There are several display cases of preserved animals as well the original paintings of the "Birds of Indiana" by Zimmerman.

Kelley School of Business (BU) Completed in 1966 in Modern style, both the east and south lobbies have banded white marble with streaks of dark gray to reddish brown with occasional green and red brecciated layers. In 2002 the Graduate and Executive Education Center was opened. Constructed in Modern style, the exterior has both smooth and rock face textures and Salem Limestone is used extensively in the first level lobby area. It is connected to the original business building via an enclosed limestone-clad arch over Fee Lane with large IU seals carved on each side over the street.

Lilly Library (LL) Completed in 1960 in Modern style with an Art Deco style front with elements that mirror those used on the Auditorium. The lobby walls are banded green and white marble. A veined, dark green marble is used around the interior doorways, for the floor tiles, and on the stairs.

Main Library (LI) Completed in 1970, this building pioneered the use of epoxy to bond limestone panels to the concrete shell. The panels are textured and possibly resemble piles of books, although another theory is that the architect noticed the strata of the bedrock that has been exposed in the highway cuts or along streams in southern Indiana and decided to replicate this in the panels. In the open study area of the main floor, travertine has been used on the walls and pillars. The building is featured in the classic movie "Breaking Away."

Memorial Hall (MM) Completed in 1925 in Collegiate Gothic style with turrets over the arched entry, an ornate IU seal, and carving of a sleeping student, owl, and a faculty member ringing a bell. A brass seal in entry floor honors women in military service. A precautionary quotation for students from Sir Walter Scott is carved in stone by the entry doors and reads "Evil spirits cannot enter an inhabited house unless invited." It was built as the first women's dormitory on campus. Memorial forms the south side of a tranquil quadrangle along with Sycamore, Morrison, and Goodbody Halls (see map). All are in the same style, but the other three have little in the way of ornamentation. On top of the gable over the west entry to Goodbody, however, there is a curious carved creature resembling a duck wearing a mortarboard on its head.

Merrill Hall (MU) was completed in 1935 in Art Deco style for the School of Music. Features include vertical elements below windows and on the doors, a geometric patterned band around the building, several musical symbols, and the names of famous classical composers carved over the windows. Two unusual features of this building are the completion date carved in Roman numerals on the southwest corner and the architect's name (Robert Frost Daggett) carved on the southeast corner. There is polished travertine on the walls and floor of the main entry lobby. In 1960, the distinctive round Music Annex, was added onto the north side of the building. The inside of the entry connecting the two buildings has a spectacular polished green marble (serpentine) on the walls.

Musical Arts Center (MC) This Modern style building was completed in 1971 using a combination of concrete, glass, and limestone. The use of limestone is confined to rectangular panels on the upper level projections of the structure. It was designed to be the performance space for IU music and dance programs. The building is designed in Brutalism, a term applied to the architectural style of exposed rough concrete (béton brut, or "raw concrete") and large modernist block forms, which flourished in the 1960s and 1970s. It was derived from the architecture of Le Corbusier. The interior has expressions of Op Art and Pop Art. The bright colors of stairwells on the north and south ends of the building along with the custom woven carpet provide movement within the lobby. The metallic paint and the large graphics above the restrooms, the hanging fabric banner, the interior of the opera house and the Alexander Calder sculpture in the east lawn all pay homage to an art and architecture movement that died out almost as soon as the building was completed. From a technical standpoint, only about a third of the building is used for the lobby and house, with the remainder dedicated to rehearsal space, shops and stage for the performing arts. The stage has three large "wagons" that are pulled with cables onto the stage. This unique feature allows one opera performance to be held while construction is being done on the scenery of the next opera performance. The wagons can also be withdrawn so that the stage can be set for orchestra use almost overnight.

Neal-Marshall Black Culture Center/Theatre Building (NM) Completed in 2001 and attached to the east side of the Auditorium, its vertical elements of glass and limestone along with the use of ashlar style in addition to limestone panels aid in the transition from the Auditorium. The east entry exterior and multistory lobby floor are covered with white-veined greenstone. Also of note is the optical illusion in the nature of the carved lettering on the building when seen from a distance.

Psychology (PY) Completed in 1963 in Modern style, the west entrance faces the Geological Survey and is framed in the same red granite. The lobby has the polished limestone displaying many prominent fossils that is used in several other buildings on campus. An addition to the north side was completed in 2002, with vertical style elements and both rock face and smooth face textures to blend with the Graduate and Executive Education Center of the Business School.

Radio-Television Center (TV) The original building was completed in 1963 housing the university radio (WFIU) and television (WTIU) studios and transmitters. The exterior is Modern style ashlar with windows similar to those on the east side of the adjacent Fine Arts building and Psychology on Tenth Street. The south entry lobby has the same fossiliferous limestone that is

used in the lobbies of HPER, Psychology, and Geological Sciences. The north courtyard between Fine Arts and Radio-TV was enclosed in 1990 with a space frame addition. A major three-story contemporary addition to consolidate classrooms and offices for Telecommunications was completed in 1998. It was designed using vertical elements of limestone and glass to provide a finished appearance to what was the blank concrete block wall of the studio scene shop. The atrium on the north elevation now provides a suitable backdrop to the Arboretum, the former site of the 10th Street Football Stadium made famous in "Breaking Away." The ticket booths, end towers and massive iron fence are all that remain of the stadium which was demolished after the Little 500 race in 1980.

Rose Well House (WH) Although an open pavilion rather than a building, the Rose Well House is certainly a well-known landmark on campus. It was completed in 1908, preserving the Gothic archways that had been salvaged from the "Old College Building" located at the university's seminary site that had burned down. This was combined with a Spanish tile roof and tiffany-style glass inserts. It was constructed over the remains of a cistern that had provided water for the campus. An early photograph shows a hand-cranked pump with a single tin cup for everyone to use. When the building was disassembled for restoration in 1998-99, the cistern was filled in.

School of Public and Environmental Affairs (SP) Completed in 1982, its style makes it a unique building on campus. The cantilevered overhangs, plantings, and overall strong sense of horizontality are reminiscent of the Prairie School style as exemplified by Frank Lloyd Wright.

Simon Music Library and Recital Center (M) Originally completed in 1937 for the School of Education and laboratory school (University School), it was extensively remodeled during the period 1992-1995 for an expansion of the music program when Education moved to its new building on east Seventh Street. The style is somewhat functional with touches of Art Deco consistent with other campus buildings built in the 1930s. There is a stylistic band around the stoops for the two main entries on the east side. This pattern was duplicated in the new McKinney Fountain that was built in front as part of the renovation. Above the left entry on the east side the Indiana State seal is carved and over the right entry is the IU seal. Carved to either side of the south entry are quotations, one from Caleb Mills, prominent Indiana educator in the 1800s, "Teachers must inspire as well as instruct" and the other taken from the Ordinance of 1787 passed by the Congress during the Confederation Period "Education shall forever be encouraged."

University Health Center (HC) The University Health Center was completed in 1965 in an unadorned Modern Style similar to the Geology/Geological Survey Building. In contrast to the plain exterior, the impressive two-story entry lobby is paneled in a distinctive pinkish beige marble from Sicily. White fossil corals can be seen in the marble. Originally called the "Student Health Center", the building was initially used as a hospital for IU Students, but in the 1980's it was gradually remodeled to accommodate an out-patient and preventive health facility for students, faculty and staff. It was remodeled in 2004 with new exterior windows and doors and

an updated glass and metal handrail system in the lobby.

W.W. Wright Education Building (ED) Completed in 1992 in modern style, it has smooth limestone panels and modern styled turrets that are offset in the lower two stories by intervening thin courses of rock face limestone that give the building horizontal feel. Between the rock face courses are courses of alternating square and recessed rectangular panels. The square panels each have a single circular indent in the center.

Wildermuth Intramural Center (WI) Completed in 1928 in Collegiate Gothic style with arches and ornamentation around west entries, and crenelation along roof line, it bears some overall similarity to Swain East with the rock-face finish laid in ashlar style and the window treatment. The addition for the School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation (HPER) was added in Modern style in 1961. The HPER lobby is finished with the same polished fossiliferous limestone that is used in Psychology and Geological Sciences, which were completed in the two subsequent years. There is an appropriate Latin motto above the west entrance of HPER “IN CORPORE SAND MENS SANA” (A sound mind in a sound body.)

Woodburn Hall (WB) Completed in 1940 in unadorned Collegiate Gothic style. West wing has elements resembling a cathedral. Woodburn was the first part of Herman B Well’s plans for expansion of the campus beyond the “Old Crescent” area.

Resources

Indiana University Buildings

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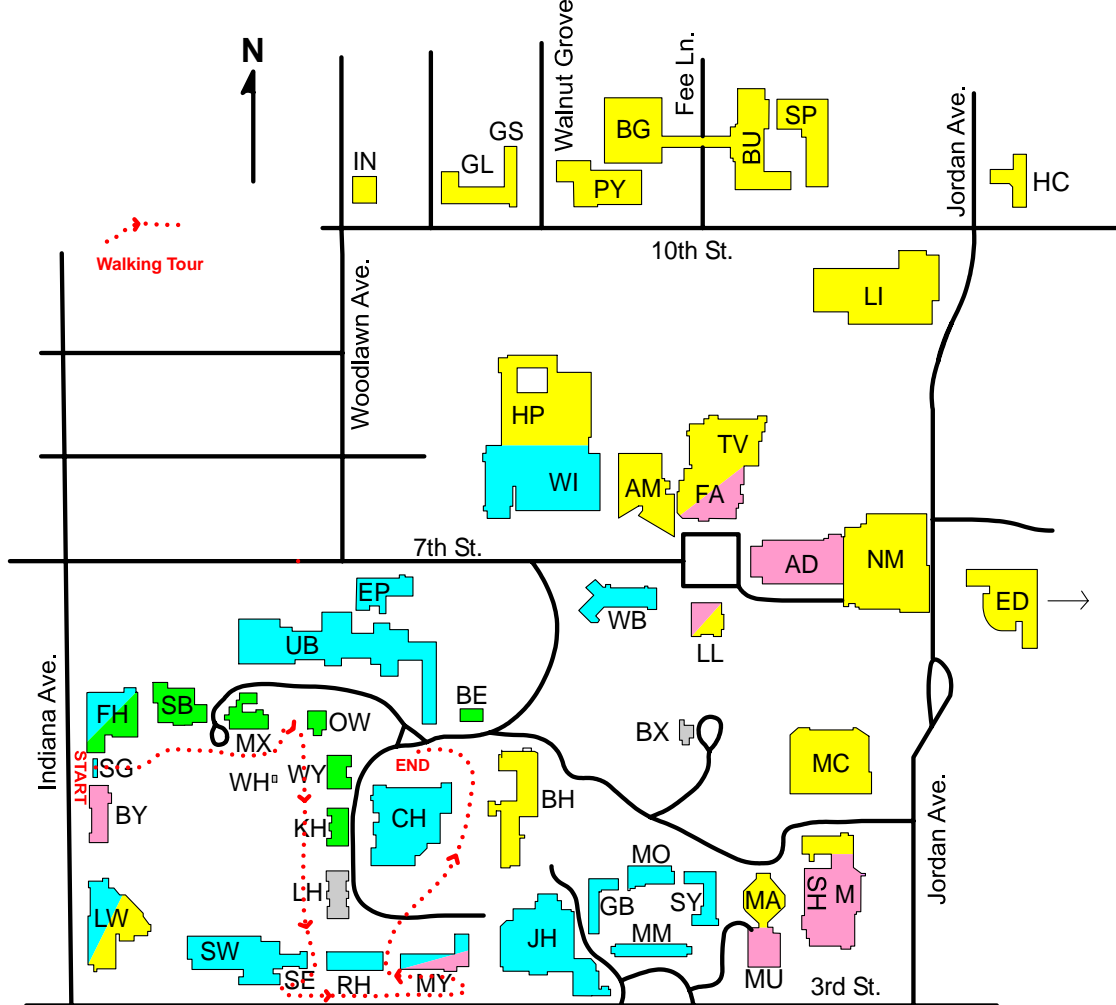
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Map of Academic and Administrative Buildings at IUB



■ Italianate, Romanesque, Second Empire, Jacobean
 ■ Collegiate Gothic
 ■ Art Deco
 ■ Modern, Post-modern
 ■ Other
 ■ Two styles

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| AD Auditorium | HP HYPER | NM Neal Marshall Center |
| AM Art Museum | IN Infomatics | OW Owen Hall |
| BE Beck Chapel | JH Jordan Hall | PY Psychology |
| BG Business Graduate Sch. | KH Kirkwood Hall | RH Rawles Hall |
| BH Ballantine Hall | LH Lindley Hall | SB Student Building |
| BY Bryan Hall | LI Main Library | SG Sample Gates |
| BX Bryan House | LL Lilly Library | SP SPEA |
| BU School of Business | LW Law School | SE Swain East |
| CH Chemistry | M Simon Mus. Lib/Recital | SW Swain West |
| ED School Education | MA Music Addition | SY Sycamore Hall |
| EP Ernie Pyle | MM Memorial Hall | TV Radio TV |
| FA Fine Arts | MO Morrison Hall | UB Indiana Memorial Union |
| FH Franklin Hall | MU Merrill Hall | WB Woodburn Hall |
| GB Goodbody Hall | MX Maxwell Hall | WI Wildermuth Intramural |
| GL Geological Sciences | MY Myers Hall | WH Well House |
| GS Geological Survey | | WY Wylie Hall |
| HC Health Center | | |