Build the Nation Securely With

Indiana Limestone

The Nation's Building Stone
DISTINCTIVE HOUSES OF INDIANA LIMESTONE

Showing some of the finest homes in America built of the Aristocrat of Building Materials

VOLUME 12 OF THE INDIANA LIMESTONE LIBRARY: SERIES B
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INTRODUCTORY

This booklet, Volume 12 of the Indiana Limestone Library, Series B, has been prepared to show some of the fine homes that have been built of Indiana Limestone, and is intended primarily for the home builder who is interested in the finer and more costly types of permanent home, whether it be a city, suburban or country house.

Examples of all types of fine houses are shown, from the richly ornamented all-stone houses like the handsome Vanderbilt houses on these pages, to the less ornate brick houses with reasonably simple trim of Indiana Limestone such as the Lamont residence shown on page 12; embracing examples nearly all of the customarily used styles of architecture, ranging from the very elaborate houses of the earlier periods to the somewhat plain modern examples.

The appropriate use of Indiana Limestone in residence construction, from economic as well as esthetic standpoints, is not confined to large or costly houses. There are grades of this fine natural stone and methods of using it that place this very superior building material at the disposal of those desiring a good substantial home at moderate cost.

Those who are interested in more moderate cost houses than are illustrated in this Volume, should send for our new folder of "Random Ashlar" houses, or for Volume 5 of the same series, which is described on page 47 of this booklet.
IN ANSWER to the quite natural query of anyone not familiar with this material, “What does the term Indiana Limestone designate?” it may be briefly stated that this refers to the handsome light colored building stone that is so extensively used in all parts of the United States and Canada, for fine houses and for all sorts of monumental buildings, including banks, churches, libraries, post offices, and government buildings, etc.

By reason of its use in so many of the finest structures during the past sixty years, Indiana Limestone, or Bedford Stone, as it was formerly called, has become universally famous as a building material throughout the entire country. It is now recognized as the most important of natural building materials and on account of its wide range of usage in all kinds of structures, from houses to the finest of monumental buildings, is justly termed “The Nation’s Building Stone.” Indiana Limestone is a natural stone, not a manufactured product. It is a fine, even-textured Oolitic, or non-crystalline, limestone of beautiful, soft color-tone, ranging in the various grades from a somewhat grayish buff, on through silver gray to a medium toned gray of slightly bluish cast.

The massive deposit forming the ledges in the hills of Southern Indiana, from which this fine, easily worked, yet durable and permanent stone is quarried, constitute one of the most wonderful and probably the most useful of building stone deposits in the world.

An interesting booklet, Volume I of the Indiana Limestone Library, which fully describes the stone, its characteristics, formation, color-tone, texture and structural qualities, will be sent free upon receipt of postal request.
FINE HOMES, by which is implied substantially built, permanent houses, in which the element of beauty has not been neglected, are of interest to all. Almost everyone looks forward to the building or acquiring of a home that will provide the necessary living accommodation, conveniences and comforts according to their particular tastes, a home that will, at least in a measure, express their individuality and social position—at once a practical and an esthetic purpose.

Some find this home in the apartment or other form of multi-dwelling, but by far the greater number are interested in the private residence as their permanent home.

Even those who may not be fortunate enough to build without financial limitation will undoubtedly find something of interest in homes of the wealthy, and learn something from the methods adopted by them in the planning and building of these houses, that will serve as an inspiration in the building of more humble abodes.

A great deal of comment has been written on the useless ostentation of the houses of the rich, but a survey of the really fine homes of America, a number of
Two mid-western homes showing a contrast between Italian and English styles
which are illustrated in this booklet, will show clearly that the trend is constantly away from any meaningless elaboration or purely show effects, to handsome, reasonably simple, although often rich effects.

The dignified and worth while houses of the cultured Englishman are frequently being taken as models for country houses, and the best types of French, Italian and English work, for city and suburban houses. These foreign styles are not being copied, however, but are being most intelligently adapted to American needs and conditions by our ablest architects. Transplanted palaces are out of favor.

No surer proof of the real progress of architecture in America and of the solid grounding of American culture, on which the very foundation of democracy is based, is to be found than in a study of the better recent domestic architecture of this country; especially where the owners have not been hampered by lack of financial resource, or the need of establishing only temporary living arrangements.

The best architectural talent has been employed. The best material has been used and most of these houses designed during recent years, however large, have been built for real living comfort.
On this page two handsome city house fronts are illustrated, showing a contrast between a Gothic and a Renaissance classic treatment. See also the fronts on page 20 showing other Renaissance treatments.

Arthur Sacks Residence.
New York City
C. P. H. Gilbert, Architect

O. L. Domerich Residence.
New York City
Henry C. Pelton, Architect
Apart from their size and luxurious appointments, they are usually houses that the average American could live in comfortably. Generally speaking, the show houses have been built either by the "nouveaux riches," or by the very wealthy, for play-houses or summer homes for entertaining, not for the homes in which they live the greater portion of the year.

Stone and brick, or a combination of these two materials in some form, will generally be found as the facing of the walls of all permanent, better class houses of the present time, excepting in those southern parts of the country where the exotic tropical styles of architecture may favor the use of stucco. Even there, in the finer house, the trim and usually the entire facing of the walls can to decided advantage be built of limestone.

In the northeast, where the Colonial styles have long been favored, the more permanent or masonry types of Colonial house have come into more general use than formerly, and the walls of these houses are now being built of stone and brick in preference to frame, on account of the advantages in the way of permanent good appearance and consequent permanent high sale value, low cost of upkeep, lower insurance rates and the resultant ultimate economy of houses built in this manner.
The two houses on this page show an interesting comparison between the lighter French and the more severe and dignified North Italian Renaissance treatments.
In the larger cities, especially in the East, a light colored building stone, generally INDIANA LIMESTONE, has come to be recognized as the most suitable material for the handsome city house, and where brick is employed it is usually trimmed with this stone, as there is no other material that so readily affords a medium for the execution of the architectural detail of the trim.

There are very evident reasons for this extensive use of INDIANA LIMESTONE in fine homes. Cultured people do not adopt a material or mode of building to the extent that INDIANA LIMESTONE has been employed, for city, suburban and country houses, unless there are very good reasons for it.

The fact is, INDIANA LIMESTONE embodies all of those qualities which you will require for the exterior expression of your new home. These qualities are briefly outlined on the pages which follow.
This fine home and the house on the opposite page show a comparison between two somewhat similar mullioned window treatments of the design, one with brick and the other with stone wall facing.
There is no other building material that lends itself so readily to the execution of the most elaborate, or most delicate and refined architectural detail, and in which this detail can be executed to such an extent by machine-production methods, and at such moderate cost. There is, therefore, no other building material that is so economical to employ for giving expression to the character of the architect’s design.

This accounts largely for its extensive use as trim for walls faced with brick. Brick, however excellent a material for the facing of walls, does not give the architect a medium in which mouldings and cut or carved ornamented detail can be executed, and stone, usually Indiana Limestone, is quite naturally used for that purpose.

The color-tones of Indiana Limestone are such that they give just the right effect. This fine, natural stone may be employed either to contrast with or to blend most pleasingly with the shades of brick customarily used. With the lighter buff or gray brick shades it harmonizes beautifully, and with the red and brown or darker colored brick it gives a delightful contrast.

There is no other building material so rich and handsome in appearance, or which can be used so successfully for plain wall surfaces and look so well without an abundance of ornament. The beauty of color-tone and texture of this stone make unnecessary a great amount of elaboration in the treatment of the design.
Three very interesting examples of the all stone house with mullioned windows, two in the Early English style and the third of a later period style.
Almost any desired surface treatment or finish may be used.

There is no other material of light color-tone that fulfills the requirements of the house of Italian or Spanish type when translated into the permanent American home, built to withstand the rigors of the North American climate.

There is no other building material of moderate cost that is so permanent, or, more particularly, that will so permanently retain its original natural beauty and age so gracefully with the passing of time, or in which the salvage value in the way of re-use is so great. The permanent beauty of the exterior is assured.

With no other material can you obtain such a handsome effect, at such comparatively moderate cost, and with no other material can you assure the same permanence of this effect and consequent sale value. In addition to these advantages, there is the dignity and worth of the stone-faced house that gives to it a distinction and a sale or rental value often out of all proportion to any added cost for building the wall facing of Indiana Limestone.

The many beautiful houses illustrated in this booklet will demonstrate that point of value more conclusively than any words that might be written.
A fine example of the very elaborate city house in the French Baroque style

Compare with the simpler but equally handsome example on opposite page
White painted shingles or clapboards may have a certain charm, but in order to retain that charm they must be kept white, and that means continual repainting at considerable yearly cost. Furthermore, it means the periodic disturbance or partial destruction of the vines and shrubbery planted around the house, causing damage that it may take years of growth to repair. Then, at best, paint has a glaring effect, whereas the gray or buff-white of limestone has that soft richness of effect that can never be attained by any other material.

Architects are always pleased to design for the use of this material because it gives them a freer hand in the detailing of the work, assures them the accurate reproduction of their design in a beautiful, light-colored material; in truth, a material that can really be depended upon to Magnify the beauty of their creative work, for Indiana Limestone is recognized as The Aristocrat of Building Materials.
COMPARE these simpler modern types of stone houses with the very elaborate example on the opposite page.
INDIANA LIMESTONE is not a costly material. The fact that it is used for so many fine homes and for so many handsome monumental buildings and churches, very often gives an erroneous impression as to its cost. In answering this, it is only necessary to point out that this stone is to an equal extent used in commercial structures where carefully weighed costs and financial returns are the determining factors. Even more conclusive proof of this may be found in the fact that INDIANA LIMESTONE is so extensively used by speculative builders for sills, steps and other items of purely structural trim in the walls of low-cost houses, flats and apartment buildings, where structural worth and economy are the only consideration.

One thing which operates to keep INDIANA LIMESTONE so moderate in price is the facility with which it can be worked by machinery, sawn, planed, turned and carved. As a result of this it has become something that no other building stone could possibly become—a real national standard building material. It is justly termed “The Nation’s Building Stone.”
The two house fronts on this page show two distinctly different Italian Renaissance treatments. Compare with fronts shown on pages 8 and 33, as well as with the palatial Italian style suburban home on the opposite page and the less formal treatment on page 9.
On the question of structural value, it seems unnecessary to dwell, as the very extensive use of Indiana Limestone in all classes of monumental buildings, banks, churches and government buildings, fully answers that point.

Indiana Limestone embodies all of the desirable structural characteristics that make it the most suitable material to use for the exterior of fine homes.

There is no other ornamental building material that has such widespread use in building construction. The natural conclusion must be that, in order to give such universal satisfaction, it must possess unusual merit structurally, as well as from esthetic and economic standpoints.

Just as this stone is used for the trim of walls faced with brick, so also is it used for the trim of walls built or faced with local field or ledge stone. Quite often, the lower-cost grades of Indiana Limestone such as the “Variegated,” “Old Gethir,” or “Rustic,” can be used for the entire facing of the walls in lieu of local stone without any increase in cost, as local stone, while cheap at the quarry, often costs more in the finished building on account of the labor required to cut, trim and shape it to the sizes desired, whereas Indiana Limestone can be sawed to the thickness, heights and lengths required, with little or no hand work involved in the production of plain wall facings.
THE VARIED USES OF INDIANA LIMESTONE ON PRIVATE ESTATES

The appropriate use of Indiana Limestone for domestic work, residences, etc., is not confined to any one specific purpose, such as the building or facing of walls. It is a most excellent material for all sorts of sculptured work, both exterior and interior. Terraces, Balustrades, Pergolas, Garden Buildings, and Garden Furniture or Sculpture, including Fountains, are very frequently executed in this material with handsome results. There is no other building stone so well adapted for these purposes.
There are so many ways of using Indiana Limestone to advantage, the prospective home builder should never fail to give consideration to this, the most readily obtainable natural stone.

The most imposing houses of Europe, whether they are the small rural cottages of England or France, with their homely charm, or the grand Manor House or Chateau, are very largely built or trimmed with stone, quite generally Limestone. It is this material that has made possible the execution of the designs that have given to those old world buildings their distinction, architectural character and charm.

Without this medium of expression, much of the effect would have been lost, nor has the hand of age had the same mellowing effect where other materials were used.

Many of the fine effects of these venerable old homes can readily be obtained in buildings suited to modern requirements, by combining a facing of the rough sawed "Rustic" or "Old Gothic" varieties of Indiana Limestone for the field of the walls, with the cut trim of the "Variegated" or other regular grades of this stone.

Any competent architect will know how to produce these effects and work up the design, using these grades in an economic, yet attractive way, based upon the information that is constantly being distributed to the architectural profession by the Architects' Service Bureau of this Company.

New methods of fabricating the product are constantly being developed, and complete information regarding these new modes of use transmitted promptly to architects.
(formerly) CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS RESIDENCE, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

HOWARD SHAW, ARCHITECT

Now Head Office of Indianapolis Life Insurance Co.

(MRS. J. B. HENDERSON) EMBASSY-RESIDENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GEORGE OAKLEY TOTTEN, JR., ARCHITECT

Now occupied by the Spanish Embassy
A handsome example of an unusual Gothic treatment

The regular grades of Indiana Lime-
stone, from which fine houses like those
illustrated in this booklet are generally
built, embrace only the range of color-tone
and texture that falls within the limits of
the particular grade under the classification
adopted. The “Old Gothic” grade on the
other hand, includes the widest range of
variations in color-tone and texture pro-
duced by our quarries, with only a com-
paratively small percentage of the very
fine even-textured stone.

The “Rustic” variety is the somewhat
course-textured stone, having an interest-
ing shelly formation with more or less crystal-
line matter intermixed. It is excellent
for sawed-finish wall facing but rather dif-
cult to machine and cut, and therefore
is seldom recommended for moulded and
carved work. For that reason, when the
“Rustic” or “Old Gothic” grades are used
for the walls it is often advisable to use
one of the finer grades for all of the mould-
ed and cut work comprising the trim.

The “Variegated” stone includes both
color-tones, and considerable variation in
texture but not as wide a range in texture
as the “Rustic” and “Old Gothic.”

See page 39 for a description of these grades
A handsome example of the simple treatment of Limestone house with plain wall and well proportioned window openings.
Two examples of distinctive Indiana Limestone house fronts on narrow lots

Where the more formal and costly forms of Cut Stone house are not desired, or where the limits of cost do not appear to permit the use of much Cut Stone, there is always the expedient of using rough-sawed "Old Gothic," "Rustic" or Variegated stone, which can be employed as simple masonry.

The prospective home builder, who is interested more particularly in the modest house, or in the large country house built in the simplest manner, should send for a copy of the portfolio of house designs, Volume 5 of the Indiana Limestone Library, which illustrates moderate-size houses built of this rough-sawed material.

For more detailed information regarding the structural characteristics, texture and color-tone of the stone and the machine methods by which it is quarried and worked, send for Volume 1 of the Indiana Limestone Library, which contains a full description of the product.

Samples of the stone will be cheerfully furnished to architects, or to intending builders where necessary to illustrate the color-tone, texture and finishes.
A page of beautiful Indiana Limestone Mantels
INDIANA LIMESTONE INTERIORS

The advantage of the beautifully soft, light color-tones and texture of INDANA LIMESTONE as a decorative material for vestibules, halls and other interiors in the fine home, should not be overlooked, and especially its use for mantels in rooms that are panelled with oak, walnut, or other dark wood, as well as for rooms finished in plaster after the Italian or Spanish styles. There is hardly any type or style of home for which a well designed INDANA LIMESTONE mantel is not appropriate for some room.

When used for interior work, the entire walls may be faced with stone, or it may be used as a high wainscot, the same as marble, or it may be used only as trim around the door and window openings with either wood panelling or rough plaster-finished walls. Examples of its use in various ways for residence interiors are shown on this page and on pages 3 and 30.

Several typical INDANA LIMESTONE Mantels are shown on page 28. There is nothing more real and homelike in the way of a fireplace than one which has a beautifully carved mantel facing of Limestone and a lining of brick, with the hearth either of stone slabs or of brick.

An entrance hall finished in Limestone will always impart a dignified atmosphere to the house. The color-tone is cheerful and forms an excellent background for rich hangings and dark colorful furnishings. With such a neutral-toned background, almost any color-scheme or style of decoration and furnishing is suitable. Such interior stonework may be quite simple in detail, consisting of a plain wall of stone....
HOME OF CHILEAN LEGATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS INCLUDED

It is of course impossible to illustrate in this volume anything like a large proportion of the many fine homes that have been built of INDIANA LIMESTONE. In the desire to show examples of all of the various types of design, a great many fine houses that we would like to have illustrated, had to be eliminated.

As a supplement to this booklet, we have prepared a list of fine homes built or trimmed with INDIANA LIMESTONE, and their owners. This we feel can justly be referred to as the Indiana Limestone Social Register.

A Sun Room with Indiana Limestone Walls.

FLOOR PLAN ARRANGEMENTS

Floor plans have not been included in this volume. It is felt certain that anyone building a home of this character will quite naturally consult an architect and require their home to be planned especially for their requirements and be designed to fit the particular lot or site on which it is to be built.

The planning and building of fine houses will always involve problems requiring the services of a very capable architect. Those who are interested in the plan arrangements for smaller houses, should send for Volumes 5 and 27. See notes on page 47.
Ashlar with a plain base and moulded cap or cornice, all of the carved decoration being concentrated upon a mantel, a wall-fountain, mullioned window, or stairway, forming the principal feature or focal point in the architectural scheme of the particular room.

**Indiana Limestone** interiors are noted for their simple elegance, their unostentatious richness of effect, and as a background of light neutral tone, that will give the effect of spaciousness to even a comparatively small room, vestibule or hall.

**Having read** the foregoing outline of the adaptability and merit of **Indiana Limestone** for fine houses, the reader should consult the list of homes built of this material, which are arranged alphabetically under a geographical index, in the **Indiana Limestone Social Register**, a supplement to this volume.

We would suggest an examination of some of the fine homes that are found in this list.

Your decision to build of **Indiana Limestone**, we believe, will then be automatic and will result in permanent satisfaction, as
EDSEL FORD RESIDENCE, DETROIT, MICH

C. W. KOTCHEER RESIDENCE. DETROIT, MICH.

Two city houses of reasonably simple design, showing the use
of plain ashlar facing with wide wood cornice treatments

LOUIS KAMPER, ARCHITECT
there is no better, more beautiful or lasting, or more economical material to use for the exterior of fine houses.

EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES

The organization and equipment of the Indiana Limestone Company altho very efficient is constantly being improved. New and improved labor-saving machinery is continually being installed. This Company’s facilities for prompt and efficient service and low-cost production are unequalled by any other quarry industry in America or abroad.

A regular shipment of well over 100 car-

loads per day can be readily handled during the building season.

Indiana Limestone is not a local product but has country-wide distribution; it constitutes about 35% of all building stone and over 65% of all finished building stone used throughout the United States. Stocks are carried by the Cut Stone trade in all large cities and many of the smaller towns.

Ample stocks of both regular and special grades are maintained at the quarries, and the home builder placing a contract with this company, may rest assured that the erection of his house will be as free from delay on that score as it is possible to have it.
LARZ ANDERSON RESIDENCE WASHINGTON, D. C.

LITTLE & BROWNE, ARCHITECTS

Fine example of the large city house with the main floor placed on second story level

E. C. GALE RESIDENCE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

ERNEST KENNEDY, ARCHITECT

A good example of the semi-suburban Indiana Limestone home
SERVICE BUREAU

The Indiana Limestone Company maintains a Service Bureau for the use of Architects, Contractors and others interested in building. A department of this Bureau is devoted to the handling of Home Builders’ problems. Address P. O. Box 401, Bedford, Indiana.

If any apparent difficulty should arise in connection with the use or proposed use of this material, or if any further information on any subject pertaining to Indiana Limestone and its use for residence work is desired, a communication addressed to the Home Builders’ Branch of the Service Bureau will be appreciated.

If we can be of any direct assistance to you, by answering your questions regarding the use of the different grades, various finishes, or proper methods of construction, thus helping you to solve your building problem, or by supplying further copies of any other literature, please consider that we are at your command.

Indiana Limestone Company
Bedford, Indiana
This remarkable ledge of limestone is from 40 to over 70 feet in depth in various sections of the deposit, all of reasonably fine, close grained stone of fairly uniform texture, thoroughly sound and possessing every desirable structural quality. There is no appreciable stratification, the stone having a remarkably uniform strength in all directions.

The upper illustration shows a view in a large quarry, where both steam and double electric channeling machines are used, and shows clearly the channel cuts that have been made preparatory to splitting these huge blocks of stone from the quarry ledge.

The lower view shows the "cut" of stone after it has been turned over on its side, being split up into blocks for transport to the cutting plants.

THE QUARRYING OF INDIANA LIMESTONE

These illustrations show typical views in two of the larger quarries which produce the now famous INDIANA OOLITIC LIMESTONE, formerly called Bedford Stone. The stone, it will be noted, is not quarried by blasting, but is cut in huge blocks from the solid ledge by machinery. No explosives are used, excepting for the removal of the over-burden or waste top rock where it occurs on top of the Oolitic stone ledge.

The building stone, which is not very hard as it occurs in the ledge, is then quarried by what is known as the channeling process. Channel cuts are made in the solid ledge from 4 to 6 feet apart and from 8 to 12 or even 14 feet in depth. These cuts may be of any length from 20 to 100 feet or more, according to the length that it may be desired to quarry at a single operation. The size of these huge blocks of stone can be gained by a comparison with the men in quarry hole.

Indiana Limestone is obtained only in two counties of the State of Indiana; yet in these two counties it lies in an enormous deposit extending over a large area.

Some idea of the magnitude of the Indiana Limestone Quarries is given in these two views.
THE MILLING OR CUTTING PROCESSES

MACHINERY is also used throughout for the sawing, planing, turning and for many of the cutting operations employed in converting these huge rough blocks of stone into the beautiful cut and carved material for fine houses.

This Company's operations constitute one of the most highly developed and important quarry industries in the world, the stone being shipped from its central location in the southern part of Indiana, to the cutting plants for work in all sections of the country.

The whole production process is carried on by machinery and is more like modern large-scale manufacturing than ordinary quarrying.

The production of this material for building stone totals millions of cubic feet each year. Its use has grown both on account of the low cost machine production methods employed and the volume output, as well as structural merit, to the extent that it now constitutes well over 35% of all the building stone, including Granite, Limestone, Sandstone, and exterior Marble used throughout the United States.

There is no other quarry industry in which machine production is so highly developed.
FIVE distinctive homes, examples of Indiana Limestone trim with brick walls, are shown on this page and on pages 3, 4 and 12.

CHARLES SCHWEIPPE
RESIDENCE,
LAKE FOREST, ILL.
FREDERICK W. PERKINS,
ARCHITECT

STARR MILLER
RESIDENCE,
NEW YORK CITY
CARRERE & HASTINGS,
ARCHITECTS
IN ADDITION to the regular grades of INDIANA LIMESTONE that are most suitable for cut stone work in fine houses, there are several other grades which are especially suited for the rougher and less formal masonry treatments, and which in place of local stone, may be combined with the usual cut limestone trim.

Rustic [Buff or Gray]. This is the darker toned, coarser grained stone, having an interesting, more or less open, texture, with a varying amount of crystalline calcite intermixed. This grade is very desirable for residence work, being specially suited for use with rough-sawed finish. Being more difficult to machine it is not usually recommended for elaborate cut work.

Variegated. This is the stone obtained from blocks which are produced in quarries along the lines where the buff color joins the gray color. Such material when cut up for building purposes will produce pieces of both color-tones and a certain percentage have the two colors on the one piece. This is a desirable grade of material for trim as well as for residence walls. The supply of this grade is somewhat limited, but can generally be obtained from short-length blocks in any reasonable quantity.

"Old Gothic." This grade of stone is unselected as to color and texture, and embraces the Gray, Buff and Variegated stone, which although varying in texture from fine to coarse will generally be of fairly coarse texture, some pieces containing shelly formations, white or crystalline streaks and tight crown-foot, etc., that do not affect the structural soundness of the stone. It is the grade embracing the widest range of variation in color-tone and texture, and is the grade specifically recommended for all forms of rough-sawed masonry field work; Range Work, Random Ashlar, etc.

Short-Length Stock. This is a low-cost material often available for sawed ashlar facing and is recommended as an alternate to the "Old Gothic" for rough-sawed Random Ashlar field work.

Stone under this designation may be obtained in several grades, excepting the finest grained buff and gray, and, as produced, gives quite a range of texture.

Altho produced only from the so-called short length, or irregular shaped quarry blocks, it is usually obtainable in any quantity desired.

This material as furnished is somewhat similar to the "Variegated" stone. It will generally show as wide a range in texture and color-tone but not as great a variation as the "Old Gothic" grade, as it will include a larger percentage of stone, the texture of which would be classified as standard, and less of the distinctive texture stone. It is often the most economical material to use for rough wall facing.
Two large suburban houses of somewhat similar type. Both are good examples of the conservative adaption of the classical style.
WILLIAM H. NOLL RESIDENCE, Fort Wayne, Ind.
C. R. Weatherhogg, Architect

L. C. HANNA RESIDENCE, Cleveland, Ohio
WALKER & GILLETTÉ, Architects

AN ITALIAN style house with plain walls of smooth finish stone, giving an effect somewhat like stucco, in the more permanent Limestone faced wall construction.

B. SIEGEL RESIDENCE, Detroit, Mich.
ALBERT KAHN, Architect
BENJAMIN ALLEN RESIDENCE, Winnetka, Ill.
MARSHALL & FOX, Architects

B. L. BEHR RESIDENCE, Chicago, Ill.
GEORGE W. MAHER, Architect

HERMAN UHLEIN RESIDENCE, Milwaukee, Wis.
KIRCHHOFF & ROSE, Architects
WATSON P. DAVIDSON
RESIDENCE,
St. Paul, Minn.

THOMAS G. HOLYOKE,
Architect

GEORGE BLUMENTHAL
RESIDENCE,
New York City

TROWBRIDGE & LIVINGSTON,
Architects
HORACE TRUMBAUER, Architect

J. B. SCHLOTMAN RESIDENCE, Grosse Pointe, Mich.
ALBERT H. SPAHR, Architect
An example of Indiana Limestone trim with sandstone wall facing

B. F. JONES RESIDENCE, Swickley, Pa.
HISS & WEEKES, Architects
Two views of this very large house are shown
A VERY handsome, moderately large city house designed in the Italian style. This house shows a good balance between ornamental work and plain wall surface and for that reason is considered an example of excellent stone house design.

HOW TO OBTAIN INDIANA LIMESTONE

INDIANA LIMESTONE is regularly shipped by this company in both the rough and finished state to all parts of the United States and Canada. It is supplied to home builders both direct and through the cut stone trade; by that we mean the cutting plants, or cut stone yards that are located in all large cities and in many of the smaller towns.

Millions of cubic feet of it are used each year, and there is not a State in the Union which has not a multitude of buildings, public and private, great and small, built of this fine natural stone.

While this company operates a number of large cutting plants in the INDIANA LIMESTONE district, only a comparatively small volume of residence work is handled by these plants. Most of the cut stone for houses is furnished by the cut stone plants located in the cities where the houses are being built. On account of the regular demand for this material there is never any delay awaiting the quarrying operations, as stocks of it are always carried by the local stone yards already referred to.

The Indiana Limestone Company will at all times be pleased to put prospective users in touch with the local concerns who can promptly serve their requirements.

This Company is always glad to co-operate with intending builders, in every way possible and will answer any questions and give advice as to the practicability of INDIANA LIMESTONE for any particular purpose, and furnish specifications and information regarding its proper and economical use.
A Fine example of the large city house designed in the formal French style, particularly interesting also on account of triangular shape of the site, considered to be one of the best examples of that type of stone house design.

Other Literature of Interest to Prospective Home Builders

In addition to this booklet, Volume 12 of the Indiana Limestone Library, there are several other booklets in that same series, which are of interest to intending home builders and may be obtained as follows:

Volume 1. A booklet describing the stone, the production processes and uses, giving specific information regarding the grades, color-tone, texture and structural characteristics.

Folder F3. Moderate-Cost Random Ashlar Homes

Volume 27 (new edition). A booklet illustrating a series of prize designs for moderate size houses faced in the usual manner with cut stone of the various regular and special grades of Indiana Limestone. Will be mailed upon receipt of 10c in stamps.

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