#### NPS Form 10-900 United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018

562861

# 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.

1. Name of Property		<b>RECEIVED 22</b>
Historic name: Marion PCC & St. Louis Railroad Depot		1111 0 4 0010
Other names/site number:		JUL 2 4 2018
Name of related multiple property listing:		NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PI
<u>N/A</u>		NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing	5	
2. Location		
Street & number: 1002 S. Washington Street		
City or town: Marion State: IN County: Grant		
Not For Publication: Vicinity:		
3. State/Federal Agency Certification		
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preserva	ation Act, as amended,	
I hereby certify that this <u>x</u> nomination <u>request</u> for determined	ination of eligibility me	eets
the documentation standards for registering properties in the Na		
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements s	set forth in 36 CFR Par	t 60.
In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the N		a. I
recommend that this property be considered significant at the fo	llowing	
level(s) of significance:		
nationalstatewidelocal		
Applicable National Register Criteria:		
$\underline{X}A$ $\underline{B}$ $\underline{x}C$ $\underline{D}$		
		N
ACCIONTIN	CREZ	
the Charle Preservision	SERVICES 7.10	9.Z018
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date	
Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Arch	naeology	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the	e National Register crit	teria.
Signature of commenting official:	Date	
Title : State or	· Federal agency/bure	911
State of	reactal agency/bure	au

1

or Tribal Government

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

Marion PCC & St. Louis Railroad Depot Name of Property Grant County, IN County and State

# 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ventered in the National Register
- \_\_\_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register
- \_\_\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register

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\_\_\_\_ removed from the National Register

\_\_\_ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

5. Classification

# **Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.) Private:

Public - Local

Public - State

Public - Federal

#### **Category of Property**

(Check only one box.)

Building(s)	x	
District		
Site		
Structure		
Object		

01-4-2018

Date of Action

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# Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously lis	sted resources in the count)	
Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
	2	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
0	0	atmiaturas
<u>0</u>	<u>U</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	1	objects
<u>v</u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register <u>0</u>

6. Function or Use Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.) TRANSPORTATION: rail-related

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.) VACANT/NOT IN USE

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## 7. Description

### **Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.) LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation:STONE: Limestonewalls:BRICK

roof: other: <u>ASPHALT</u> <u>WOOD</u>

# **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

# **Summary Paragraph**

The Marion PCC & St. Louis Railroad Depot is an attractive stone and brick building dating to the railroad era's heyday when fine passenger depots were being constructed as a symbol of the railroad's prestige and of community pride. The building is situated on a prominent triangular lot and faces an intersection with active rail lines behind the building. The building features a hipped roof and porch and was constructed in 1895 with features of the Romanesque Revival and Queen Anne styles: heavy masonry walls, wide, massive arches, eave modillions, and half-timbering and fish scale shingles in its lower cross gables.

**Narrative Description** 

Grant County, IN County and State

The Marion PCC & St. Louis Railroad Depot is located on the southwest corner of South Washington and West 10<sup>th</sup> Street on a triangular lot bordered on the southwest by the railroad. Most of the area to the south and west is residential in nature while some commercial uses line Washington Street and extend north and east. The depot building faces northeast toward the intersection of the two roads but is set back to the railroad tracks with an ample paved area in front of the building. Concrete curbs define most of the paved area against the building and form a perimeter to a walkway around the building. The walkway is concrete overlaid on brick pavers, which have been exposed in some locations around the building (photo 0006). Pavers are also located on the northwest corner of the site and concrete curbing extends between the building and the railroad bed (photo 0001). This should not be confused with the brick-paved street on the north side of the lot. Because of the shaping of the lot for railroad passenger use, and the areas of brick pavers, the lot is considered a contributing site. A tall metal pole with guy-wires that support an arm extension is in the northwest corner of the lot. It appears to be unrelated to the rail uses of the property. It is considered a non-contributing object (left side of photo 0002).

# Building Exterior (photos 0001-0006)

The building is forty-five degrees off the cardinal points of the compass, so the facades will be described as front, which is the northeast, back, which is the southwest, and the northwest and southeast sides of the building. The one-story building footprint is a simple rectangular box with a projecting baggage room off its northwest side and a large porch off its southeast side. The building's foundation is composed of rough limestone, approximately five courses are exposed on the back façade. A base composed of seven courses of dressed limestone, painted brown, is at the bottom of the building's walls. The middle five courses are heavily rusticated and the top course has a panel with a lightly pebbled finish. The top course forms a sill course for the building's windows. Tan-colored bricks compose the wall above the base. The corners of the building feature brick with rounded outside corners with a chamfered top edge on the first course of brick. The top five courses of brick project and are painted black.

The building's windows and entries have segmental arches composed of three courses of header brick. The building's windows and many of its entries are covered with wood or have been filled with concrete block c. 1960-1990. Many of the windows that have been covered with wood have large-diameter round wood molding that trims the window opening. Long wood modillions carved with a quarter-sunburst pattern support the wide-overhanging eaves. The soffits are covered with beaded boards and the building has wood fascia. The building has a hipped roof and lower cross gables; the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The cross gable walls feature half-timber framing and are covered with wood fish scale shingles.

The front façade (photos 0001 and 0006) features two large full-round arched entries that flank a wide segmental-arched window opening west of center on the façade. The entries are composed of a door opening and transom area and side-lites that rest on top of the stone base. Wood pilasters with simple carved bases and capitals flank the door openings and also rest on the stone

Name of Property

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base. The doorway, transom and side-lites are covered with wood except in the west entry which features a metal door with window. The large, full-round arches framing the entries are composed of four courses of rowlocks trimmed with a top course of rusticated headers. The arches rest on five courses of rusticated brick that form plinth blocks. The wide segmental-arched window is raised above the stone sill course by thirteen courses of brick and has a stone sill. It is covered with wood. The thirteen courses of brick form a recessed panel between the window and base. A very wide window opening with a simple lintel of brick is in the east half of the front façade. It was created from joining two segmental-arched windows together and the removal of brick between those windows, c. 1960. The arches are extant above the current opening which is covered with wood.

A cross gable is centered in the roof between the entries. Its sawn fascia features slight curves at the bottom of the rake. The gable wall is covered with fish scale shingles and has two small square window openings, now also covered with shingles. The top of the gable wall is jettied forward and supported by three tall scroll corbels that flank the windows below. The wall is divided into small squares by half-timbering.

The back façade (photo 0003) features entries similar to those on the front façade on each end of the façade, with full-round arched openings and rusticated brick trim. The west entry is covered with wood, however the historic multi-panel wood door and transom are partially exposed. The east entry was enlarged at the bottom to the full-width of the arch, however the entire opening has been filled with block and brick to the underside of the arch. The upper corners of the c. 1960 square opening impinged on the original arch, damaging courses of headers in the arch. Two segmental-arched window openings are west of the east entry. They are filled with block. A three-sided bay with cutaway sides is east of the west entry. It features narrow windows with segmental arches in each of its walls. Two of the windows are covered with wood; the middle window's top sash is exposed and features small square panes of glass that enframe one large pane. Some of the small panes are amber-colored art glass. The bay has a hipped roof.

The top of the back façade features several courses of common brick at the top of the wall. This area was once covered by a large porch roof that extended toward the railroad tracks as a covering for a platform off the back of the building. Rafter pockets filled with concrete show the location of the porch ceiling. A few courses of wood siding enclose the attic area that was opened when the porch roof was removed. The roof once covered the three-sided bay, so the hipped roof is not original to the building. This removal occurred c. 1960. A lower cross gable is centered over the east entry. The gable wall is covered with fish scale shingles and has two small square window openings, now covered with wood. The top of the gable wall is extended forward and supported by three tall modillions that flank the windows below. The wall was divided into small squares by half-timbering, per ghost markings on the extant wood sheathing. A small shed roof on the west end of the building provides a porch on its west side. The steeply-pitched section of roof is supported on its outside corner by a square wood post.

The northwest façade features a wide, projecting baggage room centered on the façade (photo 0002). The baggage room has a hipped roof and features two segmental-arched window openings in its northwest wall. A tall entry centered on its southwest wall features a metal door

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Name of Property County and State and transom; the transom is covered with wood (left side of photo 0005). A window opening is centered on the room's northeast wall. Flanking the baggage room, on the main building, are narrow window openings (right side of photo 0005).

The southeast façade features a cross gable and a full-width porch with a shed roof (photo 0004). The porch floor is composed of brick pavers. The steeply-pitched porch roof is supported by three turned posts with pairs of flat, scroll-shaped brackets at the top of the posts. Exposed, scroll-shaped rafter tails without the sunburst pattern support the eaves of the porch roof. The porch ceiling is covered with beaded boards and the triangular-shaped wall that encloses the sides of the porch roof is covered with fish scale shingles. Wood corbels support the bottom of the wall enclosure against the brick wall of the building. A tall entry is located on the south end of the façade and features a wood door with a full window and transom; the transom area is filled with block. A window opening is on the north end of the façade; it is also filled with block. The cross gable wall features curvilinear half-timber framing. The top of the gable wall is extended forward and supported by a tall modillion. The wall is also covered with fish scale shingles.

# Interior (photos 0007-0014)

In its existing condition, the interior of the building is arranged in three primary rooms: a large central hall, a ticket room facing southwest, and a baggage room on the northwest end of the building. Originally, the large central hall was divided into two areas by a pair of toilet rooms near the center of the building opposite the ticket room, with a hallway extending between the ticket room and toilet rooms. The area that was once the ticket and toilets rooms is defined by a lower ceiling, however the walls enclosing the toilet rooms were removed.

The large central hall had four large arched exterior entryways with two leading to the front (northeast) and two leading to the railroad (southwest) sides of the building (see extant entryway in photo 0010). These have been either partially or fully enclosed with block or framing (see exterior description). The wood floors have been covered by layers of linoleum and other non-historic materials. The entire perimeter of the hall is covered with a tall wainscot composed of beaded-boards topped by a molding and recessed panel design (seen best in photo 0007). A narrow band of wood molding tops the panel design and extends up and around window and door casings. The hall has plaster walls and a high ceiling with a wide plaster cove around its perimeter which also outlines the ticket room and former toilet room area (see photos 0007-0008). A thin band of wood molding is at the base of the plaster cove. Remodeling campaigns removed most of the historic doors, many of the windows and interior wood casings. A non-historic wood staircase was built for access to a loft constructed over rooms in the southeast corner of the hall. All of the non-historic walls, drop ceilings and staircase were removed.

The main feature of the central hall is a brick fireplace in the southeast wall (photo 0007). The fireplace was centered on the hallway that lead between the ticket room and toilet rooms so it appears off-centered on the southeast wall. The fireplace is composed of light-brown colored brick with rounded outside corners and around the hearth. The hearth opening features a tall jack arch composed of narrow gauged brick. Square terra cotta tiles with a molded design are in the lower wall of the fireplace on each side of the hearth. The mantel and its corbels were removed to build a wall in front of the fireplace by previous owners. Three courses of cream-colored

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Name of Property County and State glazed brick are above the mantle area. The fireplace features a tapered design composed of stepped coursing above the glazed brick. Three additional courses of glazed brick top the fireplace at the base of its chimney.

The ticket room features cutaway corners on its northeast wall which mirrors the three-sided bay on the room's southwest wall that extends toward the railroad (photos 0008-0009). The cove design of the ceiling and the cutaway corners form a prow-like detail over the cutaway walls (see photo 0008). The northeast wall features a wide ticket window area that has been extended to the floor for a doorway. The pulley system for a drop ticket door is extant inside the wall in the opening above. A historic doorway is in the cutaway corner facing east and in the wall facing northwest into the central hall. The doors are missing. It appears from markings in the ceiling above the toilet rooms that they also had cutaway corners on their southwest wall to mirror the northeast wall of the ticket room.

The baggage room has exposed brick walls and concrete floor (photos 0011-0013). The room features a large arched exterior entryway facing southwest (the railroad-photo 0011), and a large opening for baggage doors into the central hall of the depot (photo 0013). A doorway is also located in the southeast corner of the room that also led into the central hall. A large metal safe on wheels is located in this room (right side of photo 0012). The building also features a basement and small attic area which for the most part remain inaccessible. The basement was used for mechanical equipment.

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### 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.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
  - B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
  - 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.

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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.)

- 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

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Marion PCC & St. Louis Railroad Depot Name of Property Grant County, IN County and State

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.) <u>ARCHITECTURE</u> <u>TRANSPORTATION</u>

**Period of Significance** 1895-1956

**Significant Dates** 

**Significant Person (last name, first name)** (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

**Cultural Affiliation** 

Architect/Builder (last name, first name) <u>I. N. Drury & Kidder</u>

# **Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance begins in 1895 when construction was completed on the depot and ends in 1956 when the line was sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad. This was about the time passenger service ended.

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# **Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

N/A

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Marion PCC & St. Louis Railroad Depot, 1895, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A under the area of transportation. The building is a good example of a railroad passenger depot from the height of the railroad era. It has features that clearly identify its association with railroad transportation of the late 1800s and remains in its original location adjacent to an active rail line. The depot is also eligible under criterion C under the area of architecture. The building has features of the Romanesque Revival and Queen Anne styles in its masonry construction and wood details of its eaves and cross gable walls. The Marion PCC & St. Louis Depot is the oldest of the two intact rail passenger depots in Marion.

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

# ARCHITECTURE

The Marion PCC & St. Louis Railroad Depot has a blend of two styles popular during the period it was constructed. The architect used a combination of features of both the Romanesque Revival and Queen Anne styles to create an appealing, small-scaled passenger depot at the height of the railroad era. While the first floor walls and openings read fairly clearly the Romanesque style, the porch, eaves and cross gable treatments are more clearly identified with the Queen Anne style. Existing interior features also demonstrate dual styles with tall wood wainscot paneling, glazed brick and extant fireplace.

The Romanesque Revival style was made popular by architect Henry H. Richardson, particularly on public buildings located along the east coast. The style often used large rusticated stone blocks for its wall construction, large rounded arches, and a sculptural appearance to the overall massing of the building. Railroads, expanding on their popular use for passenger travel in the late 1800s, commonly used the style for their passenger depots. Richardson himself designed depots that helped set the trend. His depot designs for the Boston and Albany Railroad during the 1880s were widely emulated. The Queen Anne style was popular between 1880 and 1910; it was named and popularized by a group of 19<sup>th</sup> century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw. Half-timbering and patterned brickwork found in the Queen Anne style in the United States most closely follow the work of Shaw and his colleagues in England. The pre-cut designs and architectural details were made available by the increased use of railroads that transported the products to growing towns. Romanesque and Queen Anne styles could be easily blended

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Name of Property County and State because of their common use of hipped roofs and cross gables, as is the case with the Marion depot.

The depot's rusticated stone base and wide, full-round arches that spring from rusticated brick plinths are the building's most notable features related to the style (photo 0006). The arches, which frame the entries, are trimmed with rusticated brick and composed of several courses of rowlocks. The building's windows are set on sill courses and have tall segmental arches. The building's masonry has added detail in the pebble finish on its sill course and rounded corners on the brick courses at the corners of the building. Though the feature was removed, an octagonal tower was once located on the back façade and gave the impression of a continuation of the three-sided bay, through the platform roof which is also no longer extant (photo 0003). This feature, along with the building's hipped roof and cross gables, is also commonly found in both Romanesque and Queen Anne designs.

While the Romanesque style portrayed heavy massing, Queen Anne features such as spindlework and other pre-cut wood details, often gave the impression of lace-like airiness to buildings. The pre-cut wood details on the depot include the turned porch posts on the southeast façade and unusual modillions that support the building's wide-overhanging eaves (photo 0004). The modillions have a quarter sunburst pattern carved into their sides. A clear nod to the Queen Anne style is the treatment to the building's cross gable walls. The walls are covered with fish scale shingles, half-timbering, and have their triangular top extended forward and supported by tall modillions (photos 0003-0004). The cross gables on the front and back facades featured small square windows that are now covered with wood. While many of the first floor windows have been covered or removed, one sash is visible in the three-sided bay on the back façade. It has a top sash configuration consistent with Queen Anne design and features a large center pane surrounded by small square panes around its perimeter (see interior photo 0009).

Unfortunately, during remodel campaigns that converted the building into a convenience store in the 1960s-1980s, the interior suffered some loss of integrity, however, several of the building's most important interior features remain intact. The brick fireplace which provided some opulence to the large central waiting hall, is typically Romanesque with its brick pattern of rounded corners and narrow voussoirs-like jack arch (photo 0007). Its position, centered with the hallway between the toilet rooms and ticket room, demonstrates the formality the railroad hoped to convey to passengers. This is also true of the high ceilings with very broad cove detail and the craftsmanship of the wood wainscot. While the toilet rooms, which defined the central hall into two primary waiting areas were removed, they can be recreated based on the markings in the ceiling above the area. Extant remnants of window sashes and doors permit the recreation of appropriate entryways and windows.

# TRANSPORTATION

The Marion PCC & St. Louis Railroad Depot is a good example of the response burgeoning railroad companies made to small cities for growing passenger travel on railroads. The depot was constructed at the height of the passenger industry as a demonstration of the railroad's

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Name of Property County and State commitment to the City of Marion for exceptional, modern facilities. The construction of the depot was followed closely by the city's business community who spoke out about the need for the building as part of the general economic wellbeing of Marion.

Grant County was crisscrossed by several railroads and all but one ran through Marion, the county seat. The first railroad attempted in the county was in 1856 by the Cincinnati, New Castle & Michigan Railroad. Grading had been completed and private donations raised, but the line was abandoned. The Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, also known as the Panhandle Route, was completed through the county in 1867. The first train came through Marion on October 19 of that year. Two important national markets were opened to the manufacturers of Marion by virtue of the railroad: Chicago and Cincinnati. The county contributed \$25,000 to the construction of the line. The Marion depot was exactly 157.3 miles from both Chicago and Columbus, Ohio.

Two other railroads were complete through the county within about six years of each other. The Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan Railroad, also called the "Big Four" was completed in 1875 and crossed the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad on Marion's southeast side. The Narrow Gauge Railroad extended between Toledo and St. Louis and was completed in 1881. The road was supported by a tax through the townships it served but eventually the line was abandoned. By the late 1880s the Clover Leaf Railroad was constructed through Marion and at the end of the 1890s, the C & O Railroad was finished through Marion. The discovery of natural gas in Grant County in 1887 boosted the manufacturing and industrial role the county and city played to a larger scale, and the railroads permitted the network of markets needed for Marion to become an economic boom town during the last decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Before the PCC & St. Louis passenger depot was built, the railroad offered passenger and freight service out of the same wood-framed building located at on the southeast corner of McClure and 14<sup>th</sup> Streets in the industrial area of the city. This was at the junction of the PCC & St. Louis, Toledo & St. Louis and the Big Four railroads. All of the railroads offered freight service, typically at a separate facility than the passenger depot. The decision to build a few blocks northwest at Washington and 10<sup>th</sup> Streets removed passenger service from the industrial area of the city and the junction of the various railroads. The PCC & St. Louis Railroad was the first of the network of railroads that served Marion to construct modern passenger facilities in 1895. Prior to that time, the structures were fairly simple wood frame buildings. Calls by business and civic communities to construct a "union station" as a common facility to handle all of the city's passenger rail traffic were abandoned with the construction of the PCC & St. Louis Railroad, which later came under the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, due to the investment by the railroad. Between 1895 and 1912, the three other railroads constructed new passenger stations in town.

As the PCC & St. Louis Railroad began upgrading its passenger facilities along the line, Marion found itself in competition with Anderson, Indiana for the completion of their new depot. Building materials, such as stone, brick, timber, etc. had been delivered to the new site by rail in 1893 and the stone foundation had been laid in place by June of that year. By July, though, work had stopped on the depot and in August, the contractors, I. N. Drury of Kidder & Beetle of

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Richmond, loaded the materials back onto train cars and moved to Anderson for the construction of an identical passenger depot. The donor for the ground in Anderson had stipulated that the new depot was to be constructed before winter of 1893, so in an effort to comply, the railroad company stopped work in Marion and changed their focus to Anderson. The foundation in Marion was left in its completed state and covered. Construction was not continued in Marion until at least late summer of 1894, the depot was completed in 1895. In June 1894, the Commercial Club of Marion adopted a resolution that was forwarded to the city council to urge the city to pressure the railroad into completing its depot. They impressed that the then-current passenger facilities were inadequate, unsightly and not in keeping with the growth and prosperity of Marion.

An article that appeared in the *Marion Chronicle Weekly* in June 1893 provides design information about the building. It was classified as "cottage design" with pressed brick and oolitic limestone to the height of three feet on the outside walls. Two entries on the front led to a main waiting room 27' x 30'. Men's and women's toilet rooms and a ticket room on the south side of the building, the three-sided bay, were included. The baggage room was to be 15' x 16'. The interior was to be finished with hard pine and beaded wainscoting. The building was to have a slate roof and tower extending up from the ticket office that would be finished with "fancy" shingles. Records indicate construction resumed on the building and it was completed by 1895; it appears on the 1896 Sanborn map of Marion. The freight house and a mechanics shop for the railroad remained near the former location.

The PCC & St. Louis Railroad constructed a new brick freight house at 520 Lincoln Boulevard in 1902; it replaced the old frame combination freight house and passenger depot. The building is no longer extant. Very similar in construction is the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad at the corner of 4<sup>th</sup> and McClure Streets in Marion. The brick and stone building was built in 1900 and has full-round arches and a three-sided bay like those of the PCC & St. Louis Depot. This depot and the PCC & St. Louis are the only extant steam/diesel railroad depots in Marion. The Anderson depot that the railroad constructed before Marion's was razed after a fire during the early 1970s.

The PCC & St. Louis Railroad merged with the Vandalia Railroad in 1916, and the railroad was then leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1921. The Pennsylvania Railroad merged the line with the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington Railroad in 1956. This was about the time passenger service ended on the railroad. The building was later sold to a private commercial business, a convenience store known as the Triangle Stop-N-Go, taking its name from the shape of the lot.

*Concerning the builder*. During the mid-1880s, Isaac N. Drury was a bridge builder and contractor living in Richmond, Indiana. Peter Kidder & Edward Beetle were partners in another large firm of contractors, carpenters and builders living in Richmond who likely collaborated with Drury on the depot project.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

<u>Historic Sites and Structures of Grant County, Indiana</u>. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1993.

History of Grant County, Indiana. Chicago: Brant & Fuller, 1886.

Longest, David. Railroad Depots of Northern Indiana. Chicago: Acadia Publishing, 2007.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee. <u>A Field Guide to American Houses</u>. Second edition. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2015.

"No Station this Year". Marion Chronicle Weekly 18 August 1893. Page 1

"Our New Depot". Marion Chronicle Weekly 30 June 1893. Page 1

*Richmond & Wayne County, Indiana Directory.* Lafayette: Kramer Publishing & Advertising Co., 1885-1886.

Sanborn Insurance Maps for Marion, IN: 1893, 1896

"We Want that Depot". Marion Chronicle Weekly 8 June 1894. Page 1

Whitson, Rolland Lewis, <u>Centennial History of Grant County, Indiana 1812-1912</u>. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1914.

"Work on New Depot Stopped". Marion Chronicle Weekly 14 July 1893. Page 1

#### **Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Property

# **Primary location of additional data:**

- \_\_\_\_\_ State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- \_\_\_\_ Federal agency
- Local government
- \_\_\_\_ University
- Other
  - Name of repository:

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 053-384-37299

**10. Geographical Data** 

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

Use the UTM system

# **UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or	x NAD 1983	
1. Zone: 16	Easting: 613466	Northing: 4489845
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

# Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of West 10<sup>th</sup> Street and South Washington Street, face south and continue in a line with the west edge of the curb on Washington Street approximately 180' to the southwest property boundary of the site with the railroad right-of-way. Then turn northwest and follow the southwest property boundary of the site approximately 250' to the south curb of West 10th Street. Turn east and follow the south edge of 10<sup>th</sup> Street approximately 180' to the west edge of Washington Street, or the place of beginning.

Grant County, IN County and State

Grant County, IN County and State

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The triangular site defined by the boundaries is the site historically associated with the depot and include all pavement and curbing as well as the building and its porches and sidewalks that were built as part of the depot construction by the railroad.

# **11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: <u>Kurt West Garner</u> organization: <u>K. W. Garner Consulting/Indiana State Museum & Historic Sites</u> street & number: <u>12954 6<sup>th</sup> Road</u> city or town: <u>Plymouth</u> state: <u>Indiana</u> zip code: <u>46563</u> e-mail: <u>kwgarner@kwgarner.com</u> telephone: <u>574-936-0613</u> date: <u>September 20, 2016</u>

# **Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

# Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Grant County, IN County and State

Photo Log			
Name of Property:	Marion PCC & St. Louis Railroad Depot		
City or Vicinity:	Marion		
County: Grant	State: Indiana		
Photographer: Kurt Wes	t Garner		
Date Photographed: Sep	tember 19, 2016		
	bh(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of h toward front façade from side street.		
1 of 14.			
Name of Property:	Marion PCC & St. Louis Railroad Depot		
City or Vicinity:	Marion		
County: Grant	State: Indiana		
Photographer: Kurt Wes	t Garner		
Date Photographed: Sep	tember 19, 2016		
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east toward building from railroad.			
2 of 14.			
Name of Property:	Marion PCC & St. Louis Railroad Depot		
City or Vicinity:	Marion		
County: Grant	State: Indiana		
County: Grant Photographer: Kurt Wes			

Grant County, IN County and State

 Name of Property
 County and State

 Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:
 Looking northeast at back (southwest/railroad) façade.

3 of 14.

Name of Prop	perty:	Marion PCC & St. Louis Railroad Depot
City or Vicini	ity:	Marion
County: G	rant	State: Indiana
Photographer	:: Kurt West	Garner
Date Photogra	aphed: Septe	ember 19, 2016
-	01	n(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of toward front façade and side porch.
4 of 14.		
Name of Prop	perty:	Marion PCC & St. Louis Railroad Depot
City or Vicini	ity:	Marion
County: G	rant	State: Indiana
Photographer	:: Kurt West	Garner
Date Photogra	aphed: Septe	ember 19, 2016
-		n(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of east at porch off baggage room.
5 of 14.		
Name of Prop	perty:	Marion PCC & St. Louis Railroad Depot
City or Vicini	ity:	Marion
County: G	rant	State: Indiana
Photographer	:: Kurt West	Garner
Date Photogra	aphed: Septo	ember 19, 2016

Grant County, IN County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast along front façade at entries.

6 of 14.

Name of Property: Ma	rion PCC & St. Louis Railroad Depot
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City or Vicinity: Marion

County: Grant State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: September 19, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast toward fireplace in central hall.

7 of 14.

Name of Property: Marion PCC & St. Louis Railroad Depot

City or Vicinity: Marion

County: Grant State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: September 19, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest toward ticket room from former toilet room area.

8 of 14.

Name of Property: Marion PCC & St. Louis Railroad Depot

City or Vicinity: Marion

County: Grant State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Marion PCC & St. Louis Railroad Depot Name of Property Date Photographed: September 19, 2016 Grant County, IN County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest in ticket room toward outside bay.

9 of 14.

Name of Property: Marion PCC & St. Louis Railroad Depot

City or Vicinity: Marion

County: Grant State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: September 19, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest in north half of central hall.

10 of 14.

Name of Property: Marion PCC & St. Louis Railroad Depot

City or Vicinity: Marion

County: Grant State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: September 19, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west in baggage room.

11 of 14.

Name of Property: Marion PCC & St. Louis Railroad Depot

City or Vicinity: Marion

County: Grant State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Grant County, IN County and State

Date Photographed: September 19, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north in baggage room.

12 of 14.

Name of Property:	Marion PCC & St. Louis Railroad Depot
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City or Vicinity: Marion

County: Grant State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: September 19, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast toward central hall from baggage room.

13 of 14.

Name of Property: Marion PCC & St. Louis Railroad Depot

City or Vicinity: Marion

County: Grant State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: September 19, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest toward baggage room in central hall

14 of 14.

**Estimated Burden Statement**: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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.

**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.).

































#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

#### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Nomination			
Property Name:	Marion PCC & St. Louis Railroad	Depot		
Multiple Name:				
State & County:	INDIANA, Grant			
Date Rece 7/24/201			e of 45th Day: Date of Weekly List: 9/7/2018	
Reference number:	SG100002861			
Nominator:	State			
Reason For Review			<i>N</i> .	
<b>X</b> Accept	Return Return	eject9/4/2018	Date	
Abstract/Summary Comments:	Locally important hub of rail trans of the PennCentral line	sportation, with some imp	portance as a standardized design	
Recommendation/ Criteria	Accept A & C			
Reviewer Jim Ga	abbert	Discipline H	listorian	
Telephone (202)3	ephone (202)354-2275 Date			
DOCUMENTATION	I: see attached comments : No	see attached SLR :	No	

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

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Eric Holcomb, Governor Cameron F. Clark, Director

Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739 Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.IN.gov • www.IN.gov/dnr/historic

July 19, 2018

Ms. Joy Beasley Keeper of the National Register National Register of Historic Places Mail Stop 7228 1849 C St, NW Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: Marion P.C.C. & St. Louis Railroad Depot, Grant County, Indiana

Dear Ms. Beasley,

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Marion P.C.C. & St. Louis Railroad Depot, Grant County, Indiana. The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board reviewed the application and voted to recommend its approval to the National Register of Historic Places.

The enclosed disc contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Marion P.C.C. & St. Louis Railroad Depot, Grant County, Indiana to the National Register of Historic Places.

Please address any questions you or your staff may have about this nomination to my National Register staff members, Paul Diebold or Holly Tate.

Sincerely,

Comm 7 Clac

Cameron F. Clark State Historic Preservation Officer

CFC:PCD:pcd

enclosure: nomination package



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