OMP MO. 1000 4000 EXP. 12/31/84

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form





1983

Type all citates	compicte appi	104510 00						
1. Nam	е							
historic	Illinois Central Railroad Freight Depot							
and/or common	The Depot							
2. Loca	tion							
street & number	301 N. Morton Street				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	N,	/A not for pu	ıblication
city, town	Bloomingto	N/A_v	icinity of	-congressional-district-				
state	Indiana	code	018	county	Monroe		cod	e 105
3. Clas	sificatio	n						
Category district X building(s) structure site object	Ownership public _X_ private both Public Acquisit in process being consid		Accessib X yes: r	cupied in progress le	Present Use agricultu commere educatio entertair governm industria military	re cial onal oment nent	religio	e residence ous tific portation
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Indiana	a Historic Sit	es			perty been deteri		igible?	yes X no
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depository for su	rvey records	Indian	a Depart	ment of N	atural Resour	^ces		
city, town	•	Indian	apolis			state	Indiana	

7. Description

Condition ——excellent(八) —— deteriorated ——ruins —— unexposed	Check one unaltered altered	Check oneX original site moved dateN/A	
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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Illinois Central Railroad Freight Depot, constructed in 1906, is located on Morton Street between 7th and 8th Streets in Bloomington, Indiana. The building has no particular architectural style but rather is an example of the purely functional industrial architecture of the early 20th century. Completely devoid of any ornamental details, the structure was built in accordance with plans devised by the Railroad's architectural staff, which was concerned simply with creating a workable railroad freight depot. The size and shape of the building, its elevation above street level, its roof structure and door placement all result from the simple stratagem of allowing the building's function to dictate its form.

The Depot was originally rectangular in shape, measuring 35' x 163'. Of frame construction, it was built on timbers supported by concrete footings such that the ground floor level was three feet above grade level; this feature facilitated loading and unloading wagons on Morton Street and freight cars on the adjoining siding. The exterior of the building was covered with wide clapboarding. The low-pitched gable roof was covered with asphalt composition roofing, and on both the east and west sides it extended out $7\frac{1}{2}$ ' from the exterior wall, to provide shelter over the loading areas. The rafter ends and braces of the roof structure were left exposed, as were the purlins on each gable end.

Fenestration of the building related directly to the function of the interior space. The northern part of the building contained the large freight room; accordingly, the east wall of this area contained four large (7'll" x 8') sliding doors to facilitate moving material from the Morton Street loading dock. Windows over these doors help provide illumination to the area. Similar doors were placed on the opposite (west) wall and in the extreme west corner of the north wall to provide access to the freight cars on the adjoining rail-road tracks. Additional natural light was provided by four large skylights, two on each slope of the roof. These skylights each measured 4' x 8' and contained six panes of wire-reinforced glass. Three ventilators were also located on the ridge of the roof over this area

The southern portion of the building contained a small vestibule, a "businessmen's room", and the freight office. Three large (72" x 44") double-hung windows were located on each outside wall (east, south, and west) at this end of the building. A standard entry door in the south facade afforded access from the outside through the vestibule to the businessmen's room, and on through to the office.

In 1922 major alterations were made to the Freight Depot. A second story was added to the office area, and the office functions were then moved to this new second floor. Despite the necessity of raising the roof in this area, the original roof overhangs which protected the loading dock areas were left in place. The new roof of the actual second story addition had a simple gable at the north end but followed the configuration of a hip roof at the south end. Plank flooring was laid over the old office floor to level it up with the floor of the freight room. A new fire wall was built on the north side of the two-story portion, and the foundation was repaired and strengthened. Some windows and doors were removed, and their openings filled in with new clapboard similar to the original.

In 1959, a 54' long section was removed from the northern end of the freight room. Although this decreased the area of the freight room by half, the resulting space was adequate in view of the declining volume of railroad shipments. The building ceased to function as a depot in 1963. It was used as a bar and grill for several years after that but it is currently empty. The building was recently purchased by a local firm which plans to restore the exterior to its 1922 condition, using blueprints from that remodeling. The building will then be returned to commercial use.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 X 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture architecture art commerce communications	- -	Iandscape architectur Iaw Ilterature Indicatory Indicat	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theaterX transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1906; altered 1922	Builder/Architect []]j	nois Central Railroa	d staff architect

Statement of Significance (In one paragraph)

The Illinois Central Railroad Freight Depot is significant for its role in the development of the city of Bloomington. The building is an example of the functional style of industrial architecture of the late 19th century. It was built with the aid of a local government subsidy, and proved instrumental in the growth of the area's industry and commerce.

The building was erected in 1906, and was designed purely to serve its function, with no decorative embellishment. Designed by staff architects of the Illinois Central Railroad, it was enlarged in 1922 to adapt to the expanded needs of the area. Likewise, it was reduced in size in 1959 when business declined.

The structure's origins actually date back to 1902, when the townships of Perry and Bloomington voted an \$85,000 subsidy to lure a second rail line to the area. The Illinois Central Railroad, thus attracted, built a new railroad through Bloomington and erected this depot four years later. Located in an industrial area near the center of the city, the depot served the lumber, furniture, and limestone businesses of the area, playing a vital role in the development of Bloomington's industrial base. Business peaked in the 1920s, and declined later in the century as other forms of transportation supplanted the railroad. The railroad closed this depot in 1963, but it remains a structure of considerable local historic significance.

9. M	ajor Bibli	iographic	cal Refe	rences		
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The Hist	tory of Lawrence	e and Monroe C 153, author un	ounties, in I	ndiana, 1914	, Indianapolis, B. F. B	owen
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11. I	Form Pre	pared By	7			
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		Restorations,	Inc.		1	
Contact:				date	April, 1980	
street & nu	mber 304 Blue Ri			telephone	812/332-4044 (Miller	<u>) </u>
city or tow	n Bloomingtor			state	Indiana 4740l	
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