

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

AUG 18 1989

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Bloomington City Hall
other names/site number Old City Hall; Fire Station: 105-055-67058

2. Location

street & number 122 South Walnut Street
city, town Bloomington
state Indiana code IN county Monroe code 105 zip code 47401

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: public-local (checked)
Category of Property: building(s) (checked)
Number of Resources within Property: Contributing 1, Noncontributing 0 buildings, 0 sites, 0 structures, 0 objects, Total 1

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets (checked) does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official: Patrick R. Ketchum
Date: 8-8-89
Indiana Department of Natural Resources

In my opinion, the property meets (checked) does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official:
Date:
State or Federal agency and bureau:

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
Entered in the National Register. (checked)
Entered in NPS National Register 9/14/89
Signature of the Keeper:
Date of Action:

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/city hall;
fire station

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

vacant/not in use
fire station

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Beaux Arts

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: limestone

walls STONE: limestone

roof ASPHALT

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Bloomington City Hall Building is an impressive, small town version of a Beaux-Arts civic structure. Built in 1915, the limestone building still exudes a feeling of comfort and grandeur in its downtown location, elegant design, sturdy materials, admirable workmanship and association with the political and governmental history of Bloomington. The building survives with a high level of integrity, ever a tangible symbol of Bloomington's civic responsibility.

The Bloomington City Hall Building was built in 1915 as Bloomington's City Hall and has always housed municipal functions. It is a freestanding structure with a three story, former city jail building approximately 15 feet to the north (see photos 1, 3 and 4). Located on the northwest corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, the City Hall Building is one block from the courthouse square on a block densely populated with other structures. The original building has three stories. It is rectangular in plan (62 feet by 90 feet) with a central hall dividing the first and second floors from east to west and a large stairwell at the west end of the building dividing the third floor from north to south. The plan includes a unique interlocking system of spaces in order to accommodate the fire department at the western end of the building. A one story 1950 addition extends the building forty (40) feet to the west incorporating additional fire department functions (see photos 1 and 2). A one story 1972 addition rests on the northern half of the roof of the 1950 addition.

The first floor is housed in a massive foundation of horizontally coursed, cut limestone. The second and third floors and the parapet are constructed of dressed limestone. The parapet is separated from the lower floors by a full entablature of limestone (see photos 1 - 4). The 1950 addition continues the same limestone and manner of finish from the original building for its full height (see photo 1 and 2). The 1972 addition is a wood frame structure with aluminum siding.

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The built-up asphalt roof of the original building is flat with a slight pitch on the northern third to the north and on the southern third to the south. A wood frame structure with clerestory windows around the perimeter and a shallow gable roof is located near the center of the roof, but is not visible from the street. The structure rises above a skylight, providing light and maximum protection from the weather for the opaque glass panels below. The built-up asphalt roof of the 1950 addition is flat and the asphalt shingle roof of the 1972 addition is gabled.

The structural system in the original building appears to be the early twentieth century version of fireproof construction with a combination of loadbearing limestone and structural clay tile walls with some steel structural members supporting the roof and third floor ceiling. In the 1950 addition the structural system is loadbearing limestone and concrete block and in the 1972 addition, wood frame construction.

East Elevation

The main or east facade is divided into three bays (see photos 1, 3 and 4). The main entrance is in a modest portico located in the central bay of the east facade (see photo 3). The large, double-height door opening has a dressed limestone surround and the requisite triangular pediment supported by two decoratively incised brackets rather than columns. Two limestone light stanchions on either side of the entrance located approximately four feet out from the facade serve as ersatz columns. There is a small limestone stoop with several steps rising from the sidewalk level. The entrance portico is anchored visually in the coursed limestone foundation and rises above it so that the top of the triangulated pediment reaches the height of the second story window lintel height. The main entrance currently has a metal frame and glass double door with two glass panels above, which is not original (see photo 3).

There are window openings on all three floors of the first and third bays and on the third floor of the central bay of the east facade (see photos 1, 3 and 4). The symmetrically placed window openings have uniform widths and lintel and sill heights. All windows on the original building are double-hung, one over one, wood frame. The two first floor windows on the east facade, housed in the coursed limestone foundation, are the same size, paired windows with dressed limestone surrounds. The second and third floor windows have shouldered architrave surrounds of limestone that extend unbroken from the water table to the protruding limestone lintels over the third floor windows. The windows on the second floor are also the same size, although larger (taller) than the first floor

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windows. They are paired windows and rest on the limestone water table or top, protruding course of the foundation. The third floor window openings are the same size as the second floor window openings. The third floor paired windows have protruding limestone sills. Above the third floor windows are paired, rectangular fanlights with starburst mullions dividing them into eight lights. Three smaller versions of the same rectangular fanlights with starburst mullions are found across the top of the third floor in the center bay.

A full limestone entablature separates the body of the building from the parapet and runs the length of the east facade. The parapet extends several feet above the entablature with little further adornment. The center bay of the east facade protrudes the full height of the building out from the building several feet (photos 1, 3 and 4). This detail is accentuated with a raised section of limestone that rests on the molding and rises slightly above the parapet. In the center bay on the third floor of the east facade, there is a protruding limestone surround that outlines an area the size of the other window openings on this same facade (see photo 3). Within this area are the three small windows described above and a limestone tablet with the words "CITY HALL 1915" incised on it.

South Elevation

The original building's three stories are divided into five bays across the south facade (see photos 1 and 2). The one story 1950 addition is most visible from the south facade. It extends the building forty (40) feet to the west and incorporates one bay with fire department offices and one large fire apparatus bay (opening onto Fourth Street).

The first bay of the original building's south facade on the first floor has two original, wood, paneled, overhead doors with three rows of small lights above and two rows of divided panels below (see photo 2). A secondary entrance is located in the second bay on the first floor (see photo 2). It has a non-original metal frame and glass double door with a single glass panel above.

There are window openings in all five bays of the second and third floors of the original building's south facade and in the third through fifth bays of the first floor. As on the east facade, the evenly spaced windows have uniform widths and lintel and sill heights with the exception of four smaller windows and two windows in the fire department section of the building. The first floor windows, housed in the coursed limestone foundation, are all the same size, paired windows with dressed limestone surrounds, with the exception of the two smaller windows

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between the third and fourth and between the fourth and fifth bays of the south facade. These two smaller windows are single, double-hung windows that are the same size, but much narrower and smaller than the other windows. Two identical small windows appear on the second floor directly above the two on the first floor.

The windows in the first and second bays on the second floor of the south facade, the fire department section of the building, are all the same size with protruding limestone sills, but have higher sill heights than the other windows on the second floor. The window opening in the first bay on the second floor is a triple set of windows and the opening in the second bay is a paired set of windows. The second and third floor windows in the second and fourth bays have the same shouldered architrave surrounds of limestone found on the east facade. The second and third floor windows in the first, third and fifth bays are adorned with flat arch lintels composed of keystone shaped pieces of alternating heights. The windows in the third through fifth bays on the second floor are like the windows in the first and third bays on the second floor of the east facade. The window opening in the first bay on the third floor is a triple set of windows each with the same rectangular fanlight with starburst mullions found on the third floor on the east facade. The windows in the second through fifth bays on the third floor are like the windows in the first and third bays on the third floor of the east facade including fanlights. The full limestone entablature and parapet is continued from the east facade and runs the length of the south facade.

The first bay of the south facade of the 1950 addition has a door opening with a metal frame and glass double door with a single panel above (see photo 1). The second bay of the 1950 addition has a large, wood, paneled, overhead door with three rows of small lights centered on the door and surrounded by a single row of divided panels (see photos 1 and 2).

West Elevation

Two bays on the second floor and three bays on the third floor remain visible of the original building's west facade (see photo 2). The one story 1972 addition is attached to the first bay of the second floor. The window openings are not evenly spaced, but do have uniform widths and lintel and sill heights. The windows are single versions of those on the east and south facade. There are three single windows on the second floor that rest on the parapet of the 1950 addition. Two are grouped in the center bay and one is on the left side of the third bay. There is one single window on the right side of the first bay of the third floor, a triple set in the center bay and two evenly spaced single windows in

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the third bay. The third floor windows have the same fanlights and protruding limestone lintels found on the east and south facades. The full limestone entablature and parapet is continued from the east and south facade returning for a short distance on the west facade.

There are six multi-paned, metal frame windows across the one story west facade of the 1950 addition. The window openings are cut into the limestone veneer with no decoration. There is one, one over one, wood frame window on the south facade of the 1972 addition. The 1972 addition also has one metal sliding glass door on the south facade and one wood door on the north facade.

North Elevation

The three stories of the original building's north facade are divided into three distinct bays at the east end and then several unequal bays across the remainder (see photo 4). (The north facade, with the exception of the first two or three bays, is visible only from an approximately fifteen (15) foot wide area between the City Hall and the jail building to the north.) The windows in the first three bays are evenly spaced with uniform widths and lintel and sill heights. There is one set of paired windows in the first bay of the first floor housed in the coursed limestone foundation with a dressed limestone surround. There are five equally sized, single, double-hung windows and one single paned window distributed across the first floor of the north facade beyond the first bay.

The windows on the second and third floors in the first three bays on the north facade are like those in the first and third bays on the east facade. The second and third floor windows in the second bay on the north facade have the same shouldered architrave surround found on the east and south facades. The second and third floor windows in the first and third bays are adorned with the same flat arch lintels found on the south facade. There are five single, unadorned windows of two sizes distributed beyond the first three bays on both the second and third floors of the north facade. The full limestone entablature and parapet continues from the east facade returning across the north facade the distance of the first two bays.

There is one brick chimney on the north side of the building that is not visible from the street.

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Interior

Significant interior features include large, wood frame doors with glass panels (see photo 7), the central hallway (see photos 6 and 9), west stairwell (see photos 9 - 12), skylight (see photo 11), five safes, a bronze plaque (see photo 5) and elements of the floor plan. The central hallway on the second floor is adorned with plaster walls and a coffered ceiling (see photos 6 - 9). The walls have several pilasters with capitals and plaster brackets which visually support the coffered ceiling (see photo 8). The west stairwell is minimally adorned with flat, wood trim and one metal and glass lamp suspended from the skylight above by a metal chain (see photo 11). The skylight has eighteen (18) lights of opaque glass separated by a heavy, wood grille. There are five safes, two on the first floor and three on the second floor. They are constructed of 12 to 18 inch thick brick walls, which serve as bearing for portions of the framing, and have large, heavy metal doors with decorative, metal lintels.

The floor plan of the original building conveniently separates the fire department portion of the building from the city hall portion of the building by tucking the fire apparatus bay and the firemen's living quarters on the west end, around the north, west and south sides of the west stairwell and below the third floor city council chambers (see floor plans and elevations). Access is possible from the city hall portion via a north-south hallway that runs in both directions off of the west stairwell. The firemen's poles that drop from the living quarters to the fire apparatus bay below are located beneath the last two runs of stairs in the west stairwell that run up from the central landing to the third floor level (see photo 11). Although the fire department quarters nor the poles can be seen from the city hall portion of the building, one can hear the men sliding down the poles when standing in the west stairwell.

A unique feature of the structural system is the five feet high steel trusses that span a distance of fifty-five (55) feet from the east wall to steel columns in the northeast and southeast corners of the frame structure over the skylight above the third floor. These trusses, and steel beams with knee walls framed into the other side of the steel columns and spanning westward to the westernmost exterior wall of the building, provide bearing for the roof rafters and support the third floor ceiling.

Alterations

Major alterations to the original City Hall Building include the two additions, 1950 and 1972, described above. A skywalk that runs from a

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parking structure across Fourth Street to the south to the Fountain Square Atrium to the north of the City Hall Building is suspended above the westernmost portion of the 1950 fire department addition to the City Hall Building, but does not physically interface with the any part of the building (see photo 1). Interior alterations include the first floor central hallway, which was altered at some point to create partitioned space. The partitions have since been removed leaving unfinished wall and floor surfaces. The south side of the first and second floors and the north side of the third floor have several added frame wall sections subdividing larger spaces. The wall, ceiling and floor surfaces are in a varied state of repair, however, most changes are reversible with little damage to the integrity of the original structure (see photo 13). There is some degree of deterioration due to lack of maintenance and use for several years, however, the building retains a high level of integrity.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

1915 - 1939

Significant Dates

1915

Cultural Affiliation

N.A.

Significant Person

N.A.

Architect/Builder

Riedel, Frank P.

Nichols, John Lincoln

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Bloomington City Hall is significant for its association with the political history of Bloomington due to its unique position as Bloomington's first and only city hall. Built for this purpose, the building has never experienced another function. It is also significant for its embodiment of the characteristics of the Beaux Arts architectural style, evident in its symmetrical plan and facades and classical detailing and decoration. With its classical architecture and civic function, the city hall is representative of Beaux Arts/civic architecture in Monroe County and southern Indiana. The building displays an elegant and refined version of the Beaux Arts architectural style appropriate for its small town setting and through its form, function and survival continues to serve as a tangible reminder of Bloomington's political history.

The Bloomington City Hall can be evaluated according to a potential historic context of Beaux Arts/civic architecture in Monroe County and, to some extent, southern Indiana. The theme of this context is established by the Beaux Arts architectural style, a style influenced by the classicism of the Ecole de Beaux Arts in Paris and popularized in America at the Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago. The Beaux Arts style became the architectural style of choice for civic and public buildings in America around the turn of the century and well into the 1920's. The time period of this context is established by the time period of the popularity of the Beaux Arts style, approximately 1893 to 1930. The geographical limits of this context are established primarily as Monroe County and secondarily as the broad, but commonly accepted, regional designation of southern Indiana. Monroe County is a politically defined region, but it can also be identified as a unit, (as can southern Indiana), due to, among other things, its topography, geology, history and industry.

See continuation sheet

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The property relates specifically to this historic context because it is a Beaux Arts/civic building in southern Indiana. The Beaux Arts style, though subdued, is apparent in the three part composition of a bottom section of a heavy, coursed, limestone foundation, a central section of dressed limestone with various decoration and a top section of a dressed, limestone parapet with denticulated molding. (Additional elements of architectural style are discussed below and in the Statement of Description.) The building's function as the city hall clearly identifies it as a civic building. The method of construction, loadbearing limestone and structural ceramic tile with steel framing, was very common for this period of time. The City Hall has an uncharacteristically secondary site in downtown Bloomington, which is probably due to the fact that the Beaux Arts style Monroe County Courthouse, built five years earlier, occupies the primary spot of importance, the central square. The City Hall is located at the corner of one major corridor, Walnut Street, and one secondary corridor, Fourth Street. The use of limestone as a primary building material was the exclusive material of Beaux Arts/civic architecture.

This property possesses an abundant degree of historic integrity and is a good representative of its property type. The Monroe County Courthouse (67001-077-020, listed on the National Register, built 1910), the former Federal Building (67001-077-003, built ca. 1912) and the Old Masonic Temple (67001-077-002, built 1925) are other examples of this property type in Monroe County. The former Federal Building and the Old Masonic Temple have experienced some unsympathetic renovations in recent years, (most notably changes to windows), but retain their basic plan and exterior appearance. The Monroe County Courthouse is the most outstanding example of Beaux Arts architecture in Monroe County. A renovation of the courthouse was completed in 1984, which, although windows were inappropriately replaced, allowed for the preservation of the building's wealth of exterior, limestone decoration and its typical, symmetrical plan with a splendid, central, domed rotunda. A review of existing Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory Interim Reports for southern Indiana reveals few examples of Beaux Arts/civic architecture. One example is the Washington City Hall in Daviess County, which is built at a similar scale, but has a more decorative facade.

The Bloomington City Hall displays a significant amount of original material, including, unlike its counterparts in Monroe County, its original windows. The building is currently vacant, (except for the fire station portion), and therefore susceptible to deterioration due to neglect, however, it still retains sufficient integrity to make it a competitive representative of this property type. With a sympathetic

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restoration or rehabilitation, the building would be a stellar example of this property type.

The Bloomington City Hall is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Bloomington's political history. Upon the building's completion in 1915, it housed the offices of the mayor and other city officials, police headquarters, the city engineer, the fire department with sleeping quarters, the city council chamber and the city court room, which seated 500 people. Before the City Hall was constructed the city rented offices in scattered locations, including, in 1913, the site of the City Hall, where the City Water Works Office and other city offices were located in a former residence and the former Fourth Street House Hotel. The existing Bloomington City Hall is apparently the first to be built for this purpose in Bloomington. The City Hall continued to house most of the municipal offices until 1963 when the current Municipal Building on Third Street was built (originally as a Law Enforcement Building). The police department remained in the City Hall until 1986 when the Justice Building on the northwest corner of College Avenue and Seventh Street was completed. The City Hall portion of the building remains vacant and is used for storage, while the fire station continues to operate.

Despite the lack of a unified municipal facility at the time, some controversy surrounded the decision of the city council to go forward with the construction of the City Hall. The objection centered around the city's level of indebtedness, which was desperately close to the (state) constitutional limitation. The contract was awarded, by a vote of 3 to 2, to George A. Weaver of Indianapolis at a price around \$37,700. Weaver was a successful Indianapolis builder, having built the Claypool Hotel and other large buildings in Indianapolis. Weaver's original bid was lowered after several items were changed, including installing wood instead of metal doors, deleting a decorative metallic ceiling, and using pine instead of oak floors.

Frank P. Riedel and Company and John Lincoln Nichols were the architects of record for the project. A plaque in the central hall on the second floor lists their names. Little is known about Riedel. Information from the ARCH Database of the William Henry Smith Memorial Library of the Indiana Historical Society gives fourteen (14) commercial and public buildings built in Lafayette by Riedel and one in Indianapolis. None of these buildings have been identified as significant historically or architecturally. John L. Nichols was a prolific Bloomington architect, Bloomington's first native architect, who built primarily residential structures in a classical revival style. Examples include Nichols' own

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house and studio (60001-010-004, listed on the National Register, built 1894), and another house (66001-029-013, built ca. 1890), on South Rogers Street in the Prospect Hill Historic District (66001-029).

The Bloomington City Hall tangibly reflects its association with the city's political history. Built as a city hall in 1915, and always used for some municipal function, the building has a unique existence as a servant of Bloomington's citizens. Furthermore, its archetypal Beaux Arts classicism, reproduced at a small town's scale, undeniably identifies it as a civic structure of the early twentieth century. The addition of a fire apparatus bay and fire department offices in 1950 and firemen's living quarters in 1972 to the rear or west of the City Hall Building does not detract substantially from the integrity of the building or its ability to reflect its historical association. The exterior of the original City Hall Building has only suffered a lack of maintenance in recent years and the application of plywood over some of its windows. The interior of the original City Hall Building was altered with the addition of wood frame partition walls within original office spaces on all three floors, lowered ceilings, hardboard paneling, shag carpeting and fluorescent lighting. Most of these alterations are reversible with a minimum amount of loss of integrity to the original structure. The main public spaces, the central hall on the second floor and the west stairwell with its skylight, remain virtually intact and serve as the clearest interior examples of the building's former civic dignity. Observation of both the exterior and the remaining exposed interior affords a tangible identification of the building's association with and contribution to the political history of Bloomington.

The Bloomington City Hall Building is also significant because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the archetypal Beaux Arts architectural style, reproduced at a small town's scale. The stylized classicism of the Beaux Arts style was the obvious choice for a public building in the early twentieth century (1915), as it was the most popular for this purpose in the country. The Monroe County Courthouse (67001-077-020, and listed on the National Register), completed in 1910, is the City Hall's most significant competition within the county in this architectural style. However, the City Hall Building portrays a subordinate position to the Courthouse with its inferior level of decoration, symbolism and expressive detail. The Courthouse has the requisite central domed rotunda rising over crossed wings, while this same plan is apparent only in the sky-lighted stairwell rising over crossed central hallways at the City Hall Building.

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The facade is strictly symmetrical and composed of three parts. The massive foundation of horizontally coursed, cut limestone houses the first floor, a central section of dressed limestone encompasses the upper two floors and a parapet of dressed limestone separated by a denticulated molding crowns the building. The foundation and central section are adorned by the evenly spaced and aligned window and door openings and dressed limestone sills, window surrounds and decorative flat arches. The window surrounds occur in the second and fourth bays on the south facade, in the second bay on the north facade and in the first and third bays on the east facade, giving a faint impression of paired columns (pilasters). Windows in alternating bays on the north and south facades are adorned with flat arch lintels composed of keystone shaped pieces of alternating heights. The east or main facade is appropriately adorned with a centrally located, pedimented entrance. The entrance is further enhanced with limestone light posts on either side. The 1950 addition continued the coursed limestone foundation forty (40) feet to the west and does not detract from the significant architectural qualities present in the original City Hall Building. The 1972 addition is located on the northern half of the roof of the 1950 addition and is not visible from the street. The Bloomington City Hall Building's classical elements are retained intact and continue to identify it as a subtly elegant public edifice of the early twentieth century.

9. Major Bibliographical References

ARCHI Database. William Henry Smith Memorial Library,
Indiana Historical Society. Indianapolis, Indiana.
Bloomington City Directory and Monroe County Gazetteer. 1909-1010.
"Bloomington's New City Building." The Sunday Star. May 15, 1915.
Caron's Directory of the City of Bloomington, Indiana. 1916-1919.
"City Hall Contract Let." Bloomington Weekly Courier. January 6, 1915.
Hall, Forest M. "Pop". Historic Treasures: True Tales and Deeds with
Interesting Data in the Life of Bloomington, Indiana University and
Monroe County - Written in Simple Language About Real People, with
Other Important Things and Illustrations. Bloomington: Forest M.
"Pop" Hall, 1922.

See continuation sheet

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Specify repository:
Monroe County Public Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property LESS THAN ONE ACRE

UTM References

A 16 540270 4335070
 Zone Easting Northing

C

B
 Zone Easting Northing

D

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Original plat lot 91, City of Bloomington

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire city lot that has historically been associated with the property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cynthia J. Brubaker, Architectural Conservator
 organization Portfolio Design Inc. date April 24, 1989
 street & number 115 N. College Ave., Suite 113 telephone 812/334-2488
 city or town Bloomington state Indiana zip code 47401

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History of Lawrence and Monroe Counties Indiana. Indianapolis, Indiana:
B.F. Bowen & Company, 1914.

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory: City of Bloomington.
City of Bloomington Indiana, 1986.

"New City Hall Bids Are Opened." Bloomington Weekly Courier. January 1,
1915, page 1.

Nichols, J.L. Nichols' Album of Artistic Dwellings. Bloomington,
Indiana, 1902.

"Reform Government Facts, Street Department Parks School Board 4".
Bloomington, Indiana: Democratic Central Committee.

Residence and Business Directory of Bloomington, Indiana. 1900.

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graphs

PHOTOGRAPH INFORMATION

The following information is identical for all photographs:

Bloomington City Hall

Bloomington, Indiana

Marsh Davis

-January 30, 1989

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana

3402 Boulevard Place

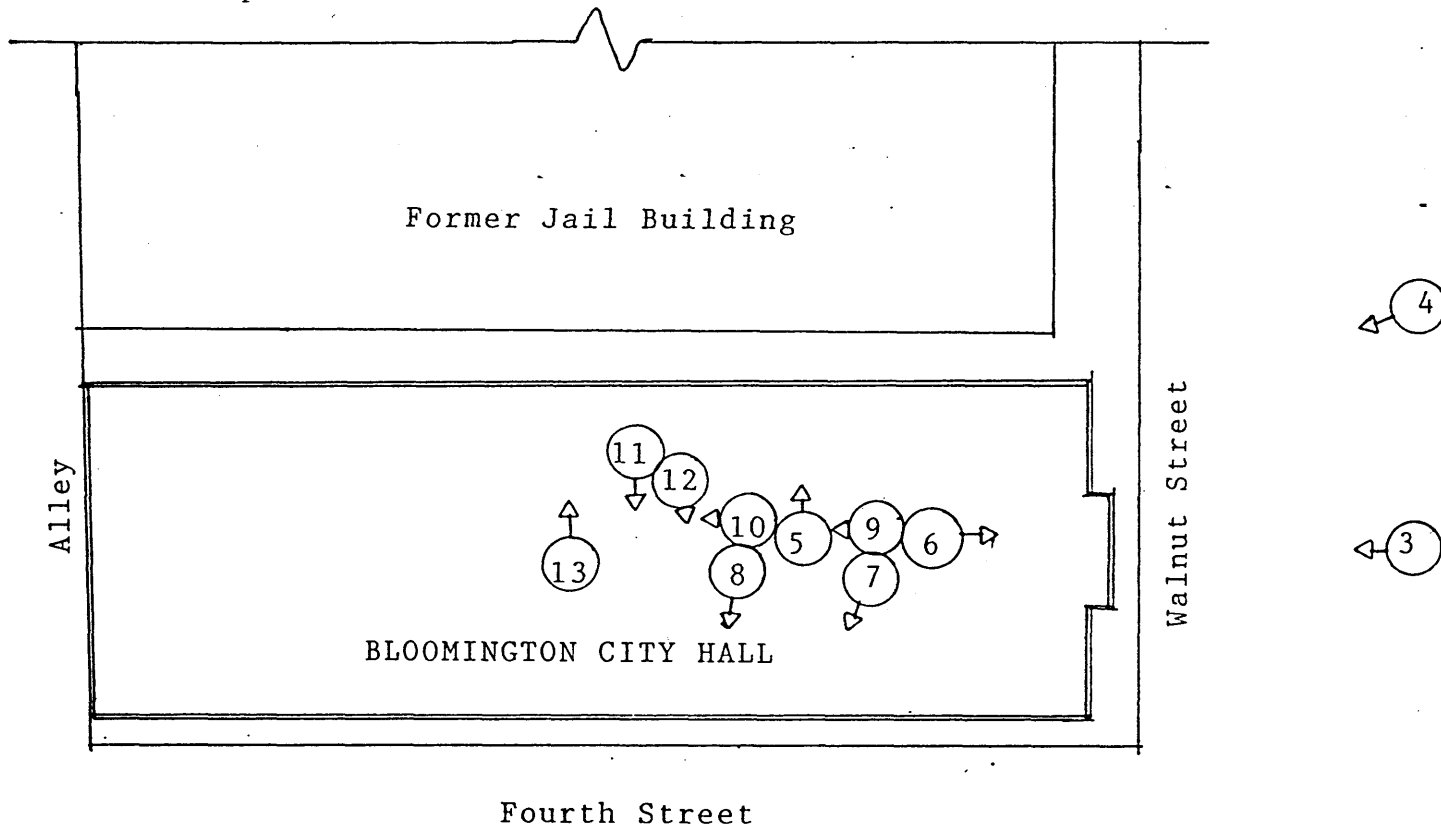
Indianapolis, Indiana 46208

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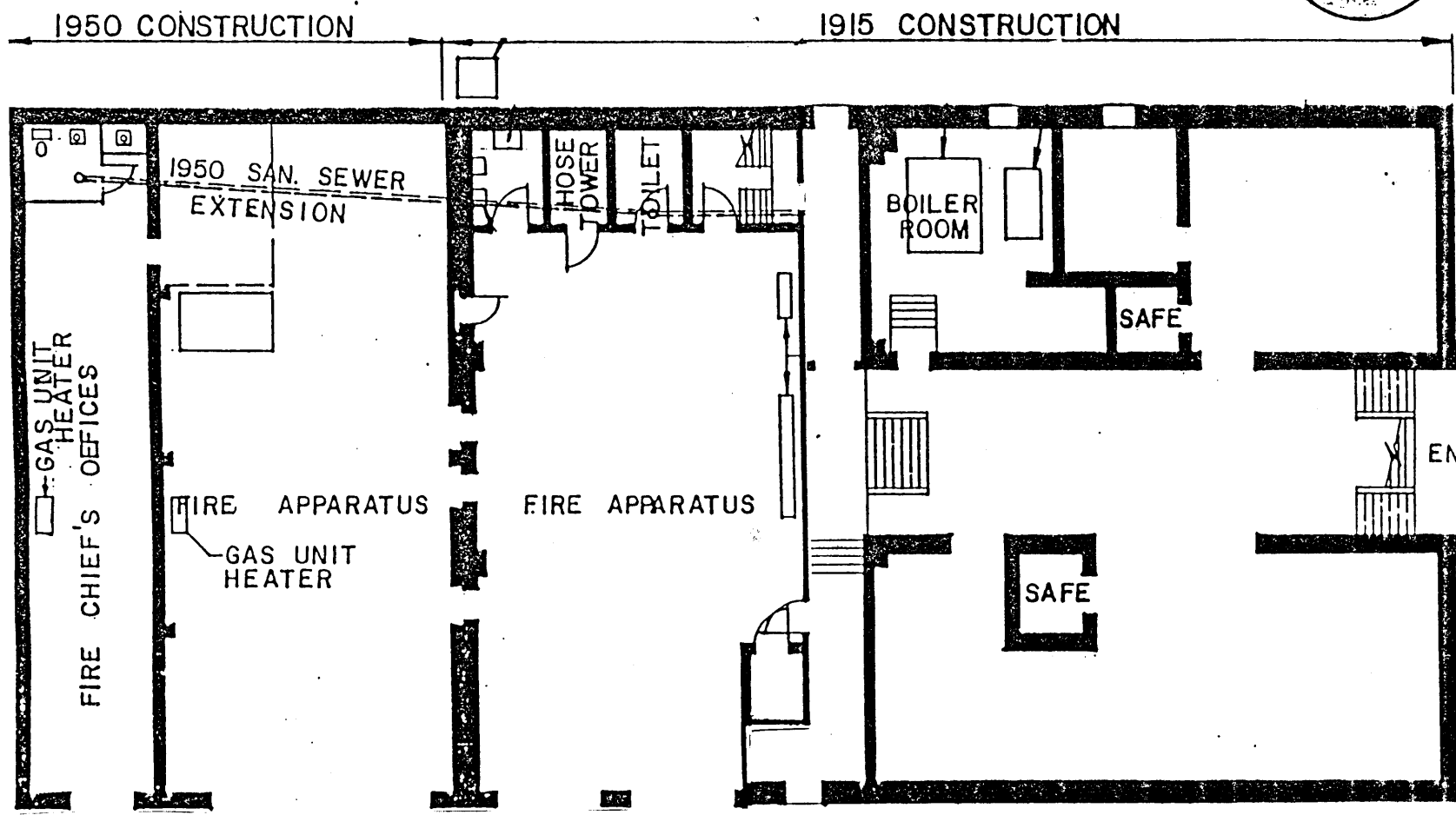
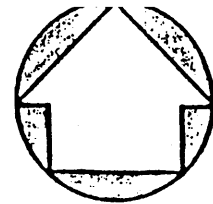
Section number photo- Page 2 graphs Bloomington City Hall

Sketch map for identifying photograph locations:



SITE PLAN OF BLOOMINGTON CITY HALL
No Scale





1950 CONSTRUCTION

1915 CONSTRUCTION

FIRE CHIEF'S OFFICES
GAS UNIT HEATER

1950 SAN. SEWER
EXTENSION

FIRE APPARATUS
GAS UNIT HEATER

HOSE TOWER
TOILET

FIRE APPARATUS

BOILER ROOM

SAFE

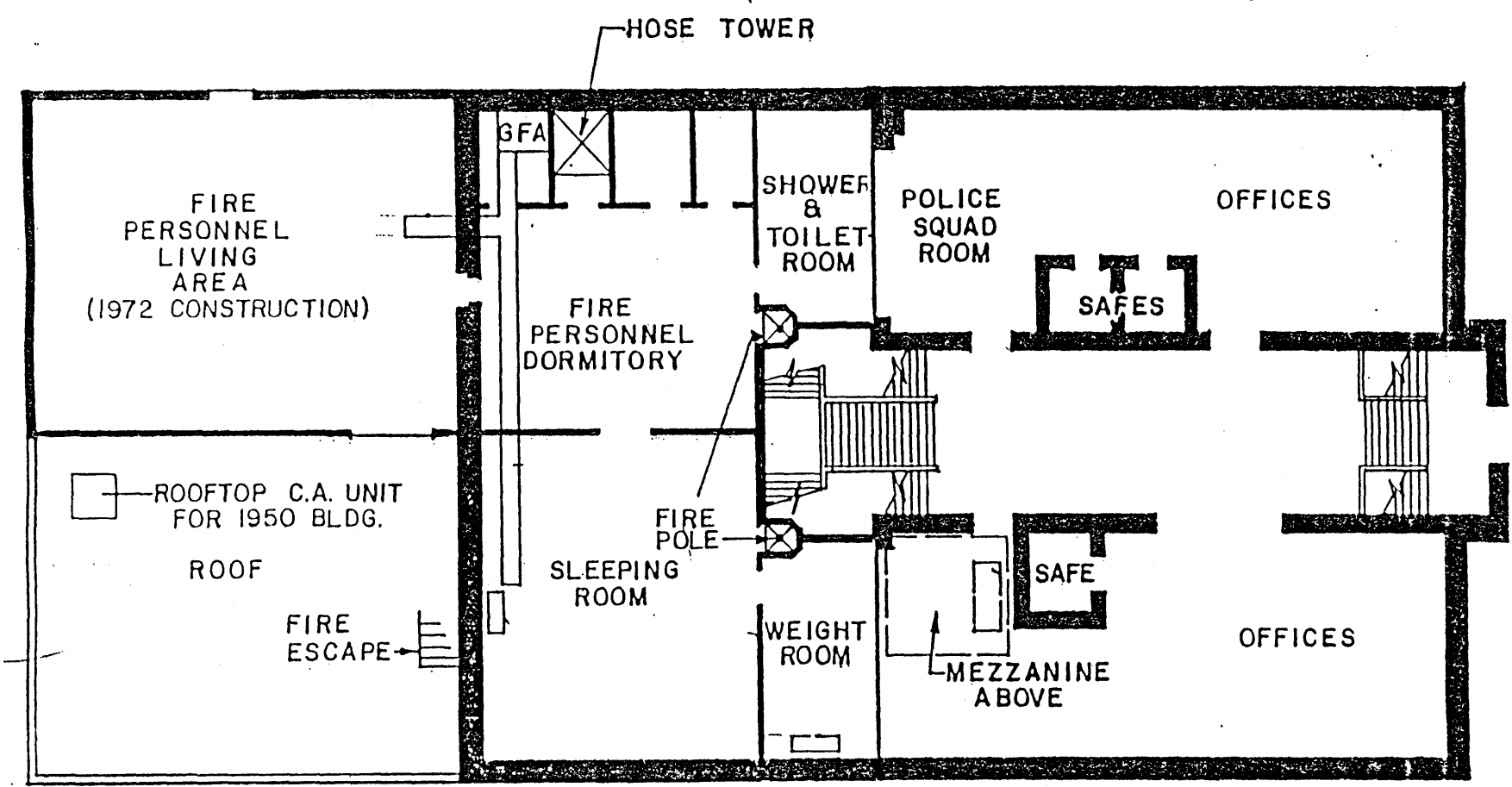
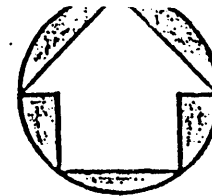
ENTRY

SAFE

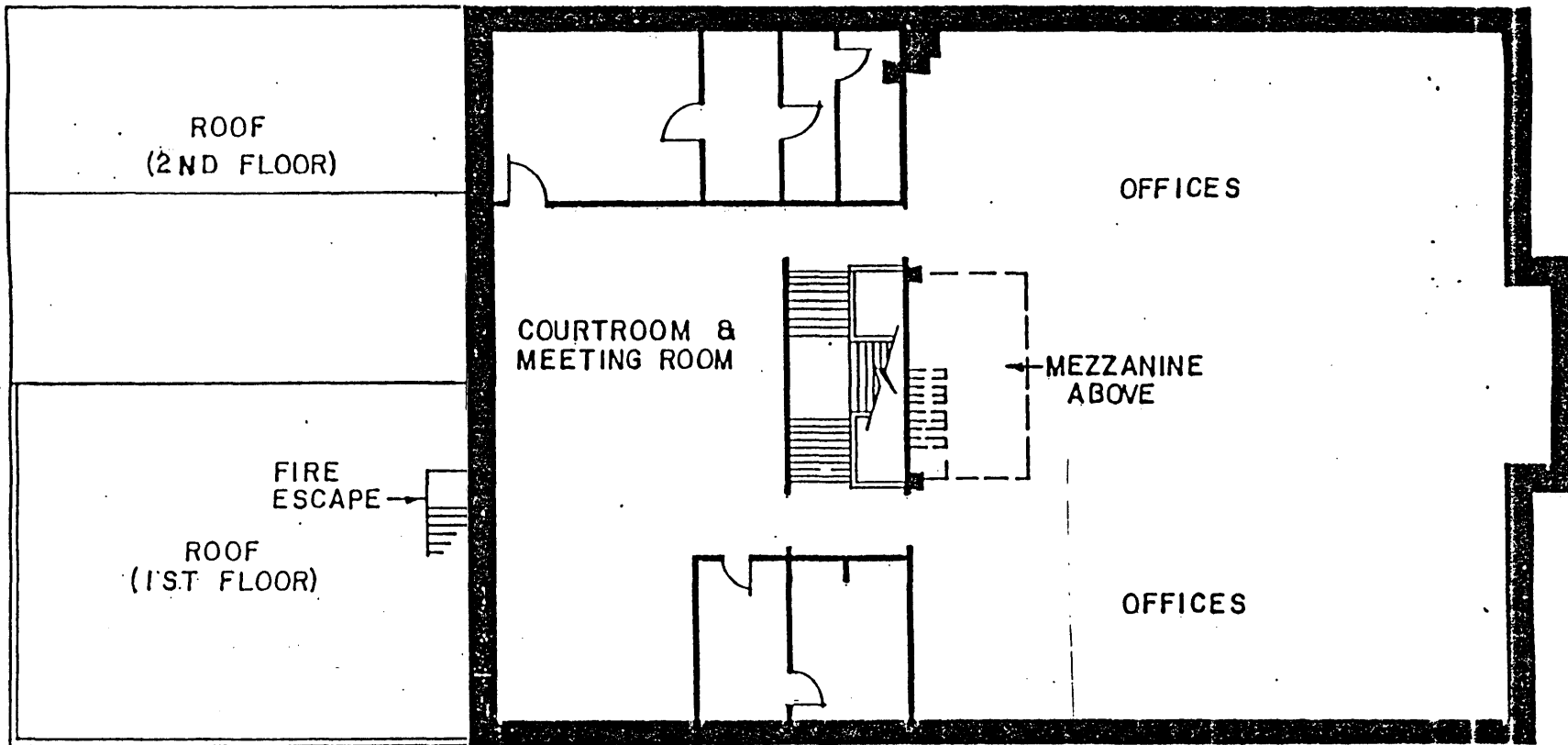
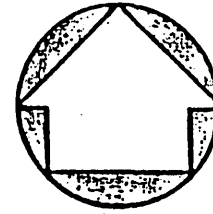
S. WALNUT ST

W. 4TH ST.

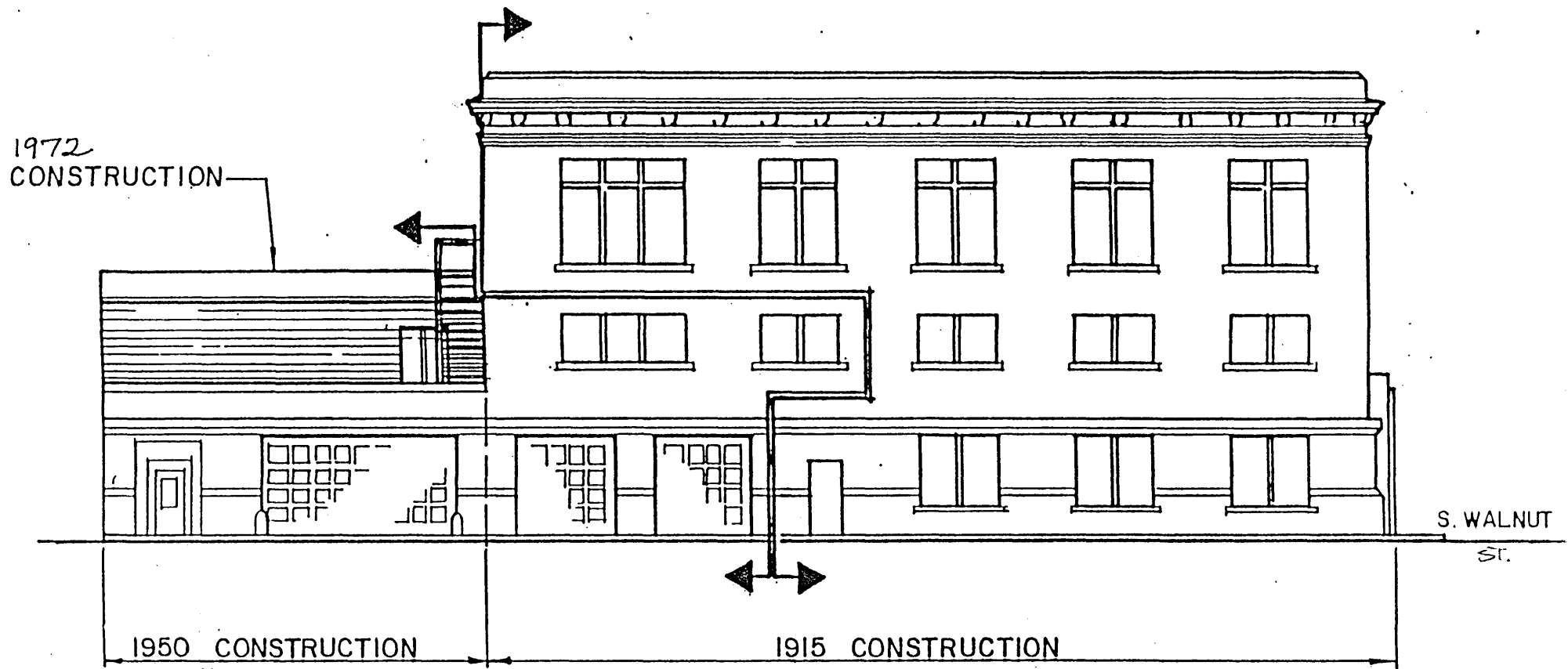
FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR



THIRD FLOOR



SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"



WEST ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"