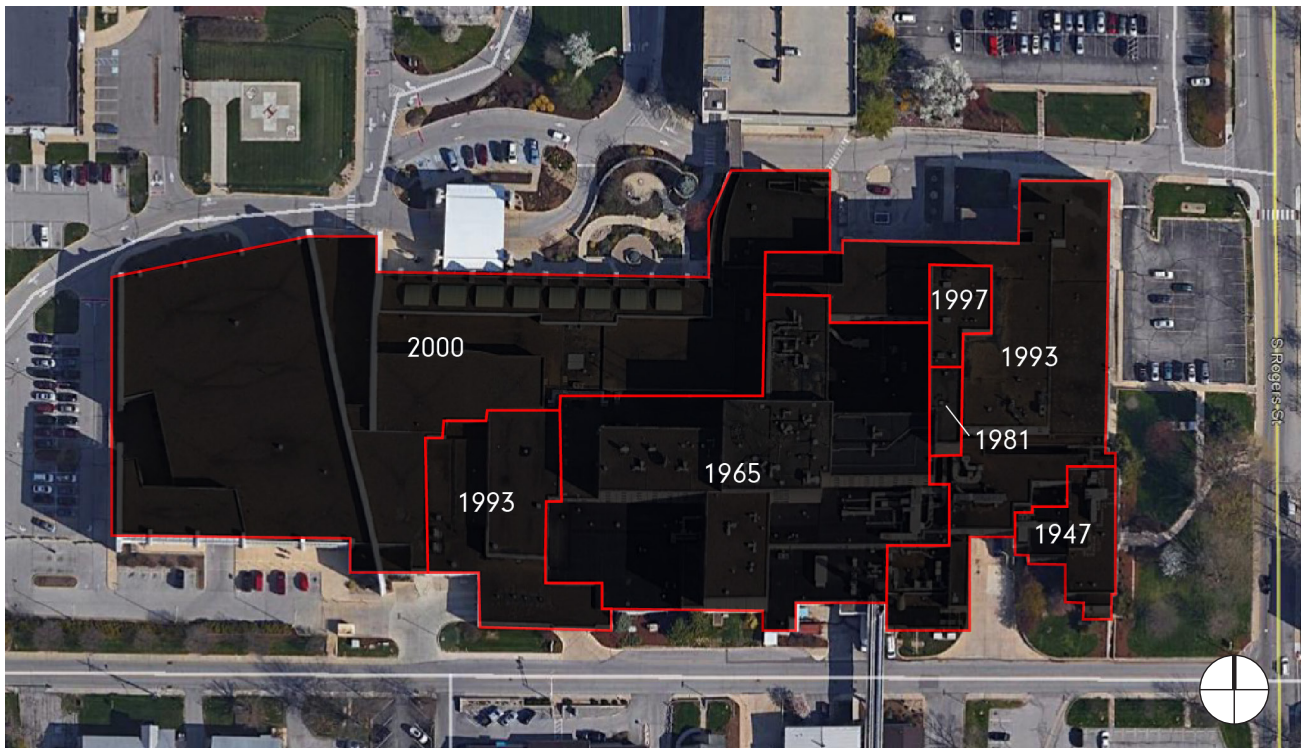




IU HEALTH BLOOMINGTON HOSPITAL

HISTORIC RESOURCE ASSESSMENT





Google Aerial 2018 showing dates of construction

INTRODUCTION

Background

RATIO prepared a Historic Resource Assessment to understand if IU Health Bloomington Hospital, or portions of Bloomington Hospital, retain architectural or historical significance.

Methodology

RATIO conducted one site visit to the building to assess existing features, materials, and conditions. RATIO conducted research in the Monroe County History Center and using other outside sources to understand the chronological development of the building and its context. RATIO assessed the architectural and historical significance of the building and its character-defining features.



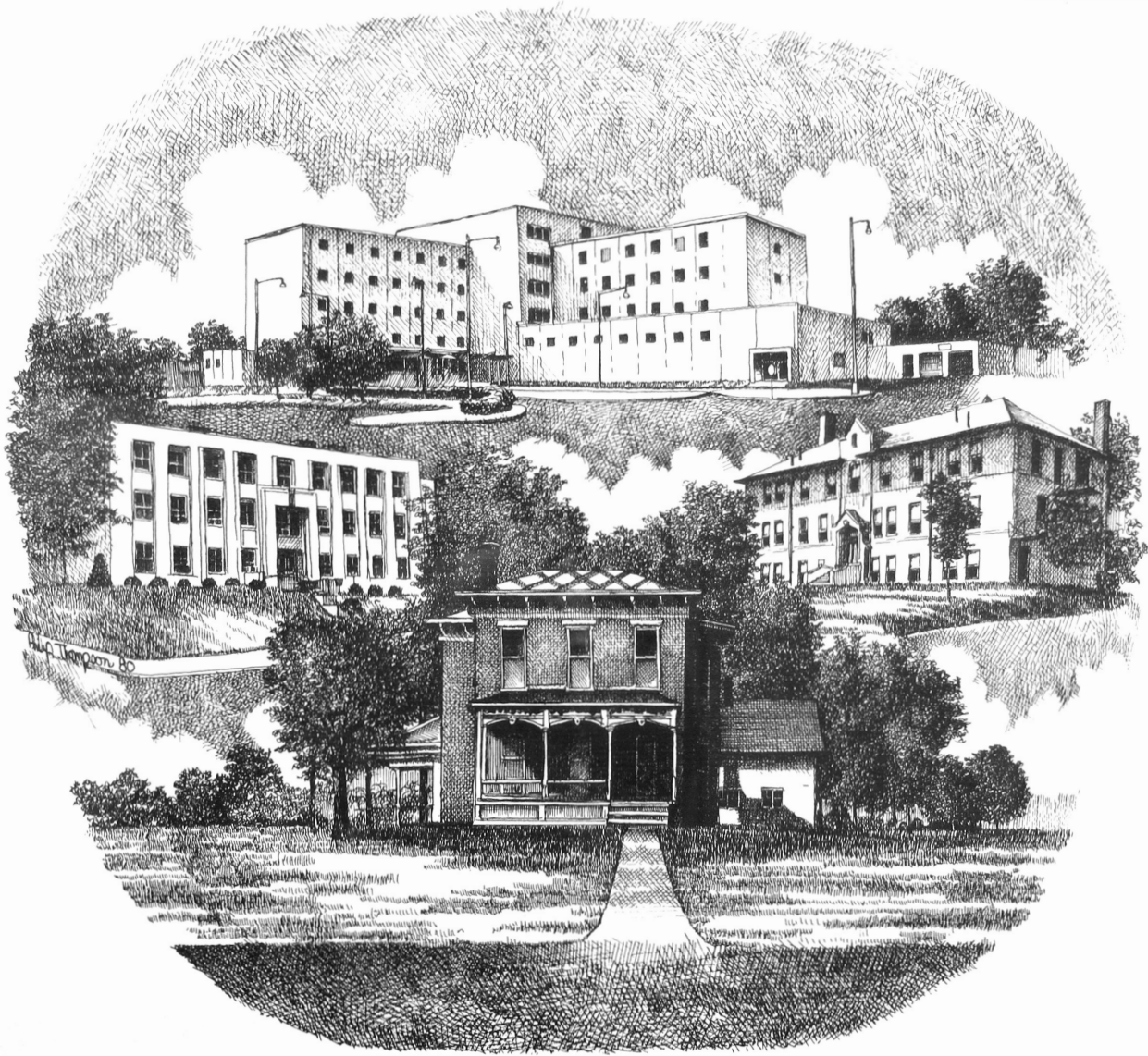
1947 wing, looking northwest (Monroe County History Center)



1947 wing, looking northwest, 2018

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The current site for IU Health Bloomington Hospital, located at the northwest quadrant of the intersection of Rogers Street and 1st Street, has a long history of serving the community's health care needs. Though rich in history, the existing state of the hospital consists of mostly modern additions and alterations that have disrupted the integrity of the remaining historic structures. The only portion that retains integrity and architectural significance is the 1947 wing, now called the Kohr Building. Designed by the prominent Indianapolis architecture firm of McGuire & Shook, known for their hospital and school designs in the early and mid-twentieth century, the 1947 wing maintains a high degree of integrity on its exterior and a low to moderate degree of integrity on its interior. The building is not currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places or the Indiana Register of Historic Sites & Structures. It is not within a local historic district or local conservation district under the jurisdiction of the Bloomington Historic Preservation Commission.



Sketch created for 75th anniversary of Bloomington hospital in 1980, Hopewell House occupied by the hospital in 1905 (bottom center), 1919 wing (center right), 1947 wing (center left), 1965 wing (top center)

HISTORY

An understanding of Bloomington Hospital's history and context is necessary to evaluate its significance. The following section outlines the chronology of development of the surrounding area and the hospital complex.

Early History & Site Context

Like much of Indiana, the Miami tribe occupied what is present-day Monroe County, though other peoples including the Delaware, Piankeshaw, and Pecankeesaw were known to have been in the areas as well. Most of the county's land was ceded to the United States through the Treaty of St. Mary's, Ohio in 1818. The Indiana General Assembly created Monroe County in 1818, and the county seat of Bloomington was laid out that same year. In 1820, the Indiana State Seminary was established by the state government. The seminary was renamed Indiana College in 1829 and became Indiana University in 1839.

On March 5, 1827, the town of Bloomington was officially incorporated. The farming community grew quickly, having increased to a population of over 700 by 1830. This year also marked the organization of Perry Township, which included land that would become the site of the Bloomington. The arrival of Bloomington's first railroad connection in the 1850s and the growth of Indiana University contributed to steady population growth after the Civil War. Bloomington's population exceeded 6,000 by 1900, 10,000 by 1920, 20,000 by 1940, and 31,000 by 1960. The city now has more than 80,000 residents.

Bloomington Hospital

Bloomington Hospital began as an initiative by of the Local Council of Women in 1904. This group, consisting of female leaders of clubs and organizations from across the community, had been discussing the creation of a local hospital for months, visiting peer communities like Crawfordsville to assess the feasibility of the project. The death of a young man who was hit by a train in October 1904 initiated the planning and fundraising for the Bloomington Hospital. A committee was formed consisting of one member from each club involved in the Council of Women, three "associate members," and six men from the community. The committee narrowed their site search to three properties: a plot of land owned by the Hopewell family, a site in the northern portion of the county, and an area to the east referred to as Dunn Meadows. Though \$2,000 more expensive than the other sites, the committee selected the Hopewell property on the corner of Rogers and First streets as the location of their new hospital. The Local Council of Women raised \$2,500 to be put towards the \$6,000 purchase of the site after which the name "Bloomington Hospital" was chosen and still used to this day.¹

HOPEWELL HOUSE 1905

The Hopewell property purchased by the committee was a small plot of land, just over four acres, containing a two-story brick Italianate house and barn. The ten-room c.1880 house was remodeled with \$3,000 raised by the Local Council of Women to become suitable for use as a hospital. This included the division of two second floor bedrooms into five private rooms and the addition of a ward to the back with three additional beds. A third upstairs bedroom was converted into an operating room. The first floor held a reception room, office, one private room, and a three-bed charity ward. Soon after opening on November 29, 1905, it became clear that access to the operating room on the second floor posed a

¹ Bea Snoddy, "Bloomington Hospital," 1964, accessed 13 August 2018, Monroe County History Center, Bloomington, Indiana, 1-4.



Hopewell House Bloomington Hospital, 1907 (IU Libraries)



1919 wing, looking southwest, c.1919 (IU Libraries)

challenge. The back stair was then remodeled so stretchers could more easily access the upper level, though it still required several people to maneuver patients up the narrow stairs. Though the original remodeling allowed all the staff to be housed within the hospital, an increasing number of patients led to the remodeling of the adjacent barn into the “Nurses’ Home” which acted as a space on site for nurses and doctors to rest without risk of being forced out of their bed for a new patient. Renovations of the hospital and Nurses’ Home were completed in 1910 for \$1,000 and included a new bathroom, closet, finishes, and general maintenance. Having paid off all their debts on the seventeen-bed hospital, the Local Council of Women began making plans for a new expansion to accommodate the growing community.²

1919 WING

After Bloomington Hospital had operated for eleven years with only minor alterations to the existing Hopewell House, the Local Council of Women decided to begin a campaign for a new hospital on the same site. Architect Alfred Grindle of Indianapolis was hired to design the new hospital addition in 1917. Grindle suffered from health problems and moved from Indianapolis to Brown County in 1918. The Local Council of Women used his design to raise funds for the new building, promoting the new hospital as a war measure. The three-story building was completed for a total of \$60,000. Though the Local Council of Women had planned on selling Liberty Bonds to cover the costs of building, the bond issue was initially denied by the State Tax Board. Upon this decision, the Governor called for a special session of the Legislature and passed an act that transferred bond issuing responsibilities from the State Board of Tax Commissioners to individual counties. The county then approved the bonds and the Local Council of Women were able to receive the funds to complete the hospital.³

The new limestone building would hold thirty-five beds compared to the Hopewell House’s seventeen. Construction of the new building was completed in 1919 and the Hopewell House was converted into nurses’ quarters.⁴ While this new building was able to fulfill the needs of Monroe and surrounding counties for a short time, a concern for the health of soldiers returning from World War II, advancements in medical technology, and a growing population in Bloomington led to plans for a third hospital building.

1945-1947 WING (KOHR BUILDING)

Organized by the Local Council of Women, the building campaign for a limestone addition on the east side of the 1919 building began as early as 1943. The existing twenty-four-year-old building was inadequate to meet patient demand and did not meet the expectations of the American Hospital Association, which stated that a hospital was to have five beds per 1,000 population.⁵ With World War II underway, representatives of the hospital were aware that returning soldiers would need medical care, both temporary and long term. A new hospital also presented the opportunity to provide more local services, from an on-site laboratory to additional x-ray facilities. Funding for the project was accomplished partially by a \$92,750 federal grant that had to be matched by the community.⁶ Altogether, \$125,000 was raised

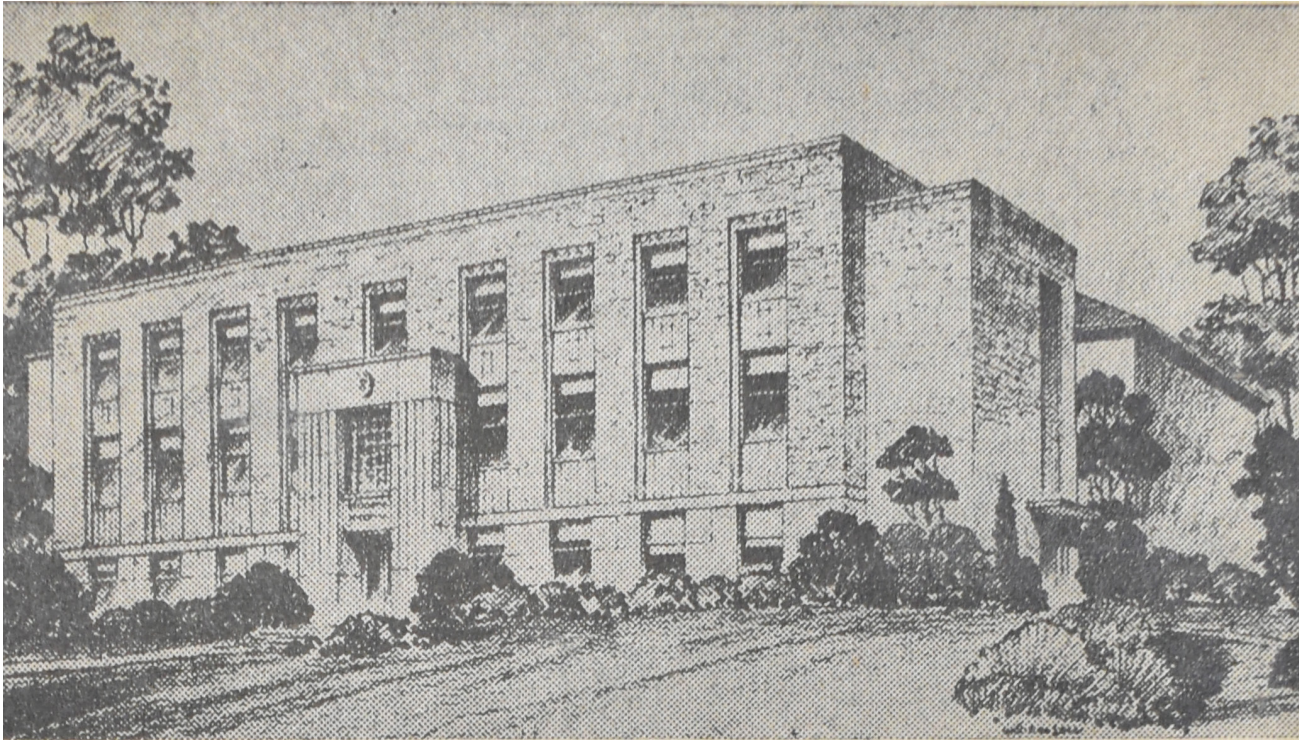
² Snoddy, 4-8.

³ Snoddy, 8-11.

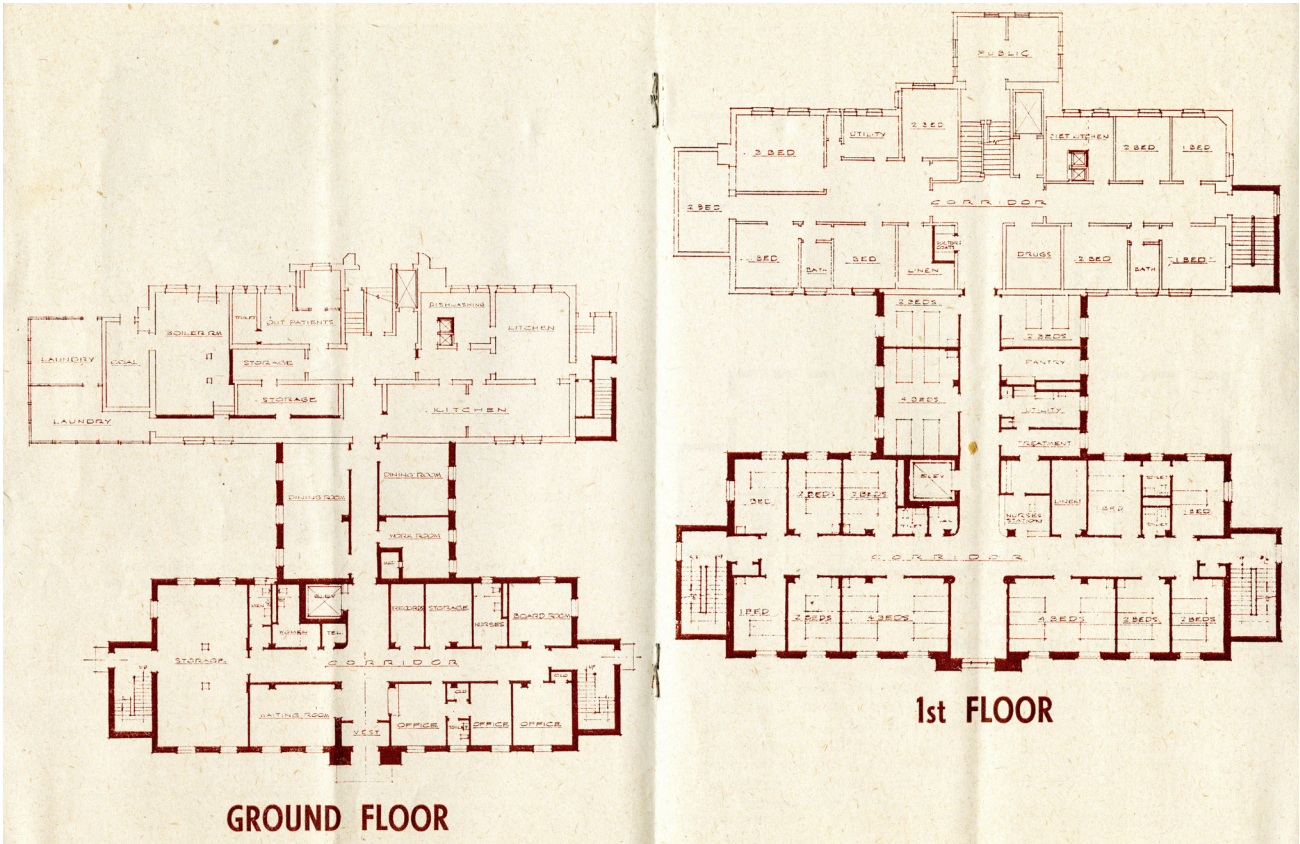
⁴ Snoddy, 11.

⁵ “Enduring Memorials,” 1945, accessed 13 August 2018, Monroe County History Center, Bloomington, Indiana.

⁶ “Complete Floor Plans Of The New Improved Bloomington Hospital,” accessed 15 August 2018, Monroe County History Center, Bloomington, Indiana.



Rendering by McGuire & Shook, c.1944 (Monroe County History Center)



1947 addition floor plans, c.1944 (Monroe County History Center)

for the building and construction began in July of 1944.⁷ This latest version of Bloomington Hospital was finished in 1947.

McGuire & Shook of Indianapolis were selected as architects of the building. Known at the time for local school and hospital projects, including Tipton County Memorial Hospital and an addition to Bartholomew County Hospital, the firm designed the new building to hold forty new beds and reconfigured the existing 1919 building to house state-of-the-art surgery rooms, radiology center, and other much-needed facilities.⁸ The new three-story limestone building connected to the existing building along its central axis by a corridor flanked with rooms, making the new form of the hospital an “H” shape. Additional rooms lined the new main corridor of the first and second floors while the ground level housed storage, offices, and other services. Stair towers flanked the building to the north and south while a new elevator in the center created another point of circulation. The exterior of the building was simple, reflecting a restrained late Art Deco expression with bold massing and strategically-placed stylized ornament. Small Art Deco motifs found under the windows, on the parapet, and at the top of the extruded entry are the only decorative features in the design. While the stair towers are monolithic in nature, a vertical strip of glass block allows light to enter the space.⁹

1963-1965 WING

Continuous growth and evolving medical technology have continued to be the motivation behind Bloomington Hospital’s building expansions. Despite having just completed an addition in 1947, plans for an additional 140 beds and 213,000 square feet of space began in the mid-1950s.¹⁰ A survey was completed in 1958 and over \$1.6 million was raised for the latest addition. Construction on the west expansion started in 1963 with demolition of the Hopewell House where the hospital originated. While the new wing was under construction, it was decided to include two additional floors with the hope of eliminating the need for future expansion. This added \$650,000 to the original cost.¹¹ The 1919 and 1947 buildings (as a collective, they are often referred to as the East Building) were then remodeled to become a 60-bed convalescent hospital with additional spaces for employees’ and doctors’ lounges, and medical record storage.¹² Soon after the addition’s completion in March 1965, the hospital established one of the state’s first cardiac care units. This and other advancements in the hospital led to a growth in staff by 50 percent from 1967 and 1968.¹³

POST 1965 ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS

In 1970, the fourth and fifth floors of the 1965 addition, which had been left unfinished, were built out, bringing Bloomington Hospital’s total bed capacity to 301. Additional service spaces were built on the ground, first, and second floors, including the expansion of laboratories, x-ray, emergency, surgery, dietary, central sterilization, and housekeeping. At this point, only physical therapy, medical education,

⁷ “Construction Of Bloomington’s Improved Hospital To Start Next Month; Cost \$185,500,” June 1944, accessed 15 August 2018, Monroe County History Center, Bloomington, Indiana.

⁸ “Complete Floor Plans Of The New Improved Bloomington Hospital.”

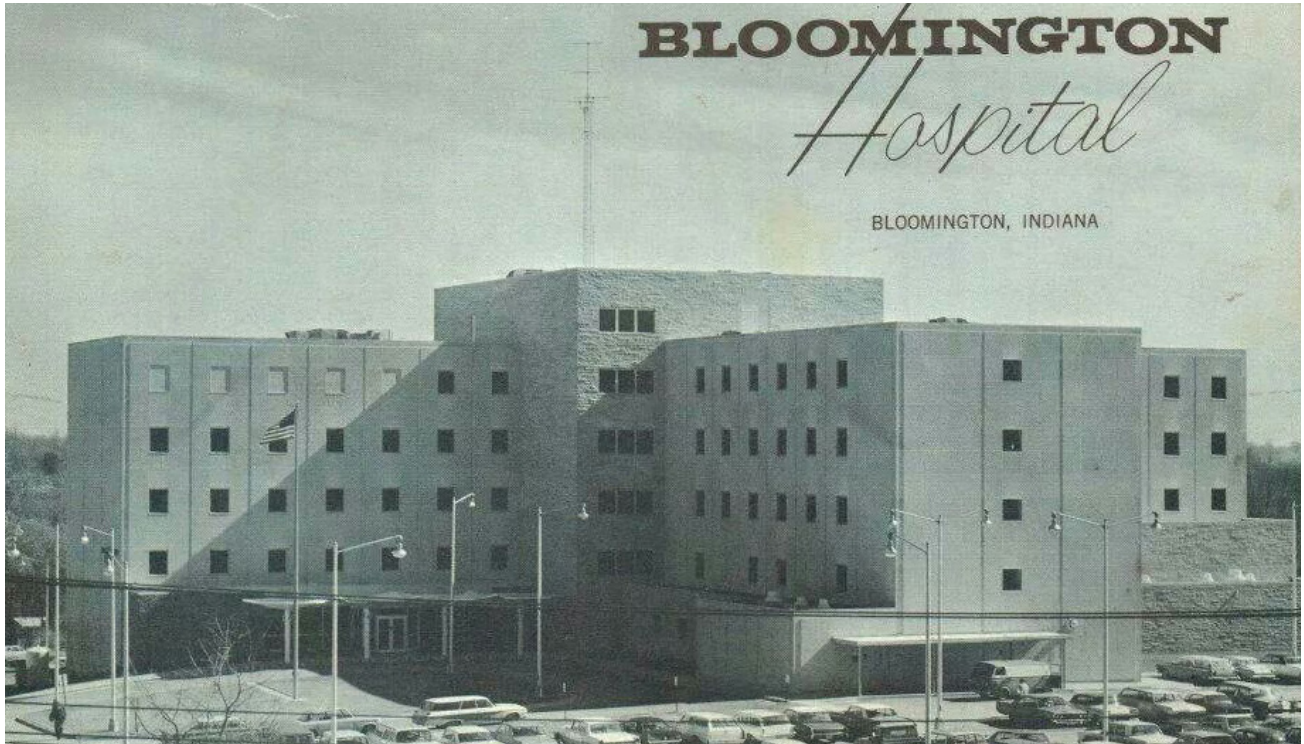
⁹ “Looking back, thinking ahead at centennial,” *Bloomington Hospital: 100 Years*, 2005, accessed 15 August 2018, Monroe County History Center, Bloomington, Indiana, 13.

¹⁰ “Looking back, thinking ahead at centennial,” 12.

¹¹ “Recollections,” *Images: Bloomington Hospital*, Vol III, Issue 4, Winter 1980-81, accessed 15 August 2018, Monroe County History Center, Bloomington, Indiana.

¹² Snoddy, 14.

¹³ “Looking back, thinking ahead at centennial,” 12.



c.1965 (Monroe County History Center)



Aerial of Bloomington Hospital, July 1994 (Monroe County History Center)

volunteer services, and a portion of maintenance remained in the 1919 and 1947 buildings. The portions of these buildings that were not used by Bloomington Hospital were remodeled and leased to the Community Mental Health Center as an outpatient clinic. In 1978, the Mental Health Nursing Unit was moved to the third floor of the 1947 building which led to its extensive remodeling.¹⁴

In the 1980s, a \$24 million expansion and renovation to the hospital began. This includes new facilities for orthopedics, physical therapy, occupational therapy, surgery, critical care, and a new auditorium named to honor benefactor Effie Wegmiller. The 1990s brought an additional expansion to the emergency services department, new laboratory and obstetrics unit, and new facilities for cardiovascular surgery and catheterizations. As a part of these alterations, the 1919 limestone building was demolished. At this time, Bloomington Hospital had become the second largest employer in Monroe County, behind Indiana University. At the turn of the twenty-first century, Bloomington Hospital began another \$30 million expansion project to add a cancer unit and create better access to outpatient and expand the maternity department. Altogether, 100,000 square feet of service space was added, and the same amount renovated.¹⁵

ROLAND E. KOHR

Roland E. Kohr, also known as “Bud”, was born in 1931 in Middletown, Ohio. He went on to acquire a B.S. degree from the University of Cincinnati as well as a Masters in Hospital Administration with distinction from Northwestern University. After graduating, Kohr served in the U.S. Air Force in the 3585th USAF Medical Services Corp. He became CEO of William S. Major Hospital in Shelbyville, Indiana, in 1960. Kohr was named President of the Bloomington Hospital in 1966 and guided the hospital through years of growth.¹⁶ He was an instrumental leader in the multiple building additions constructed during his tenure and created one of the state’s first cardiac care units. By the time of his retirement in 1995, Kohr had received several awards and honors, including being named Fellow in the American College of Health Executives, Chairman of the Board of the Indiana Hospital Association, and recipient of the Distinguished Service Award in 1987. After retiring, Kohr became a visiting professor in Indiana University’s School of Public and Environmental Affairs and founded the Bloomington Hospice House and New Hope Family Shelter. To honor his contributions to Bloomington Hospital and surrounding community, the 1947 building was renamed the Roland E. Kohr Administration Building.¹⁷

¹⁴ “Recollections.”

¹⁵ “Looking back, thinking ahead at centennial,” 12.

¹⁶ “Roland E. Kohr,” *IndyStar*, 11 September 2015, accessed 2 October 2018, <https://www.legacy.com/obituaries/indystar/obituary.aspx?n=roland-e-kohr-bud&pid=175792614>

¹⁷ Lauren Slavin, “Kohr instrumental in expansion of health services in Bloomington,” *HoosierTimes*, 10 September 2015, accessed 2 October 2018, https://www.hoosiertimes.com/herald_times_online/news/local/kohr-instrumental-in-expansion-of-health-services-in-bloomington/article_3b38b352-4663-54ed-b55c-cfab515fd3bf.html.

EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Bloomington Hospital contains two wings that are more than 50 years old: the 1947 and 1965 wings. The 1947 wing retains a high degree of exterior integrity and architectural significance. The integrity of the 1965 wing has been compromised by multiple additions and alteration that have obscured or compromised its architectural significance. For these reasons, retention of the 1965 wing is not justified on architectural or historical grounds.

Period of Significance

The period of significance for the 1947 building is recommended as 1947 to 1965. The building saw no major changes from the time of its construction until the construction of the 1965 addition. For this reason, 1965 is the end of the building's period of significance.

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

The 1947 building of Bloomington Hospital is significant as a notable work by the firm of McGuire & Shook. The firm was established in 1916 by engineer and architect Wilbur Briant Shook (1889-1961), a graduate of Rose Polytechnic (now Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology) in Terre Haute, and William C. McGuire (1888-1960), an engineer from Indianapolis. Their firm designed several buildings across central Indiana including Indiana's State Teachers' Association Building, the Federal Building Annex, Arlington High School, Thomas Carr Howe High School, Tipton County Memorial Hospital, Men's Building No. 2 at Central State Hospital, and an addition to Bartholomew County Hospital. Shook also designed the Shook Fieldhouse at Rose-Hulman, which was demolished in 1997. The firm remains in business as Odle McGuire Shook Inc. Though they completed multiple hospital projects few seem to survive with integrity comparable to that seen at Bloomington Hospital.

Though the building has experienced alterations due to hospital additions and programmatic changes, the exterior's character defining architectural features have been retained. Exterior character-defining features include the overall building massing, fenestration, limestone cladding, Art Deco ornament, glass block windows in the stair towers, limestone retaining walls, front entry steps, historic exterior lampposts, and the mature trees along the Rogers street front of the site. On the interior, the original floor plans have been largely maintained, although historic materials are now concealed by later wall, floor, and ceiling finishes. Historic terrazzo flooring is exposed in the staircases and is believed to be concealed under later carpet finishes in corridors and former patient rooms.

HEALTH/MEDICINE

The 1947 wing is significant in the area of Health/Medicine for its association with the evolution of the Bloomington Hospital. The period of significance for the building also includes significant advancements of technology in the medical field and their integration into the Bloomington Hospital.

Character-Defining Features

The 1947 building of Bloomington Hospital retains character-defining features from the period of significance. These features are outlined by location:

- Exterior
 - Massing
 - Art Deco ornaments
 - Front steps
 - Exterior materials
 - Limestone cladding and retaining walls
 - Glass block
 - Fenestration
 - Windows & doors (replacements within the historic openings)
 - Historic lampposts
 - Mature trees along Rogers Street
- Interior
 - General interior layout of rooms and corridors
 - Curved walls
 - Terrazzo in stairwells (and any that may exist under carpet)

Integrity

Evaluation of the 1947 building's surviving historic fabric dating from the period of significance (1947-1965) considers the seven aspects of integrity identified in the National Register Criteria for Evaluation: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The retention of essential physical features from the period of significance is necessary for the property to have sufficient integrity to convey its significance.

LOCATION

The building retains a high degree of integrity of location, remaining in its original location and having never been moved.

DESIGN

The building retains a high degree of integrity to its original design by McGuire & Shook. The replacement of the historic windows and doors has not significantly altered the building's exterior appearance. The interior has retained a moderate level of integrity, with the retention of the historic corridor and room organization. Most changes have been superficial besides the enclosing of spaces on the first floor south of the main entry. The connection to the later additions is only at the basement level and has minimally impacted the exterior and interior layout.

SETTING

The building retains moderate degree of integrity of setting. The immediate site, including the front lawn along the east façade, retains historic features including limestone retaining walls, lampposts, walkways, and mature trees. The site's wider context has gone through a major evolution since the period of

significance with the demolition and construction of several buildings and other features in the immediate area.

MATERIALS

The building retains a moderate to high degree of integrity of materials. Exterior materials remain intact and in good condition overall. The interior is believed to have had very simple finished: flat plaster walls and ceiling, terrazzo floors, and minimal trim. Most historic character-defining interior materials have been lost or concealed by alterations to fulfill the needs of the hospital. The terrazzo flooring has been maintained in the stairwells and may still exist under carpet within the rooms and corridors.

WORKMANSHIP

The building retains a moderate to high degree of integrity of workmanship. The exterior limestone masonry, including carved accents, showcases the region's distinctive stone and the workmanship of the craftspeople who built the building.

FEELING

The building retains a moderate degree of integrity of feeling in its present condition. Feeling is an intangible quality of a historic property that evokes the sense and experience of the period of significance. The building's exterior retains a moderate to high degree of integrity of feeling, while the interior retains a moderate degree of integrity of feeling.

ASSOCIATION

The building retains a high degree of integrity of association, remaining directly associated with Bloomington Hospital's operations.

Designations

The building is not currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places or the Indiana Register of Historic Sites & Structures. It has not been identified in the Indiana Historic Sites & Structures Inventory, either in the *City of Bloomington Interim Report* (1986) or in the 2015 resurvey. The property is not within a local historic district or local conservation district under the jurisdiction of the Bloomington Historic Preservation Commission.



RATIO

101 S. Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204

www.RATIOdesign.com