

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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

Historic name: Kohr Building – Bloomington Hospital

Other names/site number: Kohr Community Flats, House of Kohr, Kohr Administration Building

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 601 W 2nd Street

City or town: Bloomington State: Indiana County: Monroe

Not For Publication: ☐

Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A B x C D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

**State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ___ entered in the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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) ☒
- District ☐
- Site ☐
- Structure ☐

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Object



Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

buildings

sites

structures

objects

1

0

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

HEALTH CARE/hospital

HEALTH CARE/medical business/office

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/not in use

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Moderne

OTHER/Stripped Classicism

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Limestone

roof: Synthetic

other:

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 1947 Kohr Building – Bloomington Hospital, which will be referred to as the Kohr Building throughout this nomination, is an Art Moderne/Stripped Classicism style hospital building in Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana designed by the Indianapolis-based architectural firm McGuire & Shook. Indiana limestone clads the three-story building (plus basement). It is T-shaped, with the top of the T running north-south and the base running east-west. McGuire & Shook's design features Stripped Classicism characteristics, such as reeding and fluting, low-relief floral ornament and waved carvings, and a simple cornice, which are most prominently identified at the building's primary (east) elevation and its projecting primary entrance. It also features Art Moderne materials like glass block on the protruding stairwells at the north and south ends of the building. At the interior, the building features rooms and offices set around the centrally located T-shaped corridor. Where the north-south and east-west corridors intersect, the wall corners are curved, another element typical of the Art Moderne.

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The interior was renovated in the mid-1960s. Features are consistent with Midcentury Modern office finishes, such as non-historic carpet or vinyl flooring, historic plaster or non-historic gypsum board walls, and non-historic acoustic drop tile ceiling. These changes are expected, due to continued use of the building, though finishes remain compatible to the historic use. Degraded interior materials could pose a safety and sanitation risk, so these types of renovations are common within hospital buildings. These renovations did not have major impact on the overall floorplan of the building. The Kohr Building retains historic integrity from its period of significance, 1947.

A three-story addition has been constructed to the rear (west) of the building to increase its usability. This addition does not attempt to present itself as historic and is minimal in its design. The addition utilizes stone-colored masonry units and aluminum framed 1 over 1 windows and are recessed slightly, creating a rectangular frame around windows at the first and second stories. A cornice separates the second and slightly recessed third stories and caps the third story.

Narrative Description

Setting: The Kohr Building is located in Bloomington, Monroe County, in south-central Indiana. The subject site is located southwest of Bloomington's main commercial district and one mile southwest of the Indiana University Bloomington campus, the university's primary campus and the area's main employer (Figure 1). The neighborhoods to the north and south are residential in character and consist of single-family houses primarily built during the first half of the twentieth century. These are generally one or two stories with gabled roofs and brick or vinyl siding. East, across Rogers Street, consists of businesses in low-rise modern buildings with associated parking lots. West of the site is an open lot, as part of the former Bloomington Hospital complex, which grew over the course of the twentieth century on Rogers Street between 1st and 2nd streets. The rest of the campus was demolished between 2022 and 2023.

Site: The Kohr Building sits at the northwest corner of the intersection of South Rogers and West 1st streets. Although addressed on West 2nd Street, the Kohr Building fronts Rogers Street to the east. The building is set back from the sidewalk behind a manicured lawn with trees and shrubs. The site inclines up from the sidewalk to the east (Photos 1, 3, 4), and a diagonal paved pathway cuts across the lawn from the primary entrance to concrete stairs that connect to Rogers Street. There are additional open lawn spaces with some low-growth plantings on the north and south edges of the property. There is a limestone retaining wall along the east and south property lines.

Exterior: The Kohr Building is a T-shaped, limestone-clad Art Moderne/Stripped Classicism building with a concrete foundation. It is three stories - ground, first, and second—with a partial basement. These names are based off McGuire & Shook's original floorplans. For ease of understanding, as the 'ground' level is at grade, the floors will be colloquially called the as the first, second, and third floors for the remainder of this nomination. The top of the T-shaped building measures approximately 120 feet north-south and 40 feet east-west, and the base of the T measures approximately 40 feet north-south and 42 feet east-west. A flat roof behind parapet

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covers each portion of the building. Windows and exterior doors have been updated with in kind modern replacements.

East (Primary) Elevation: The symmetrical primary elevation faces east onto Rogers Street. Eleven window bays organize this façade with nine central bays and a setback bay on the each of the north and south ends (Photo 1, 3). The center bay contains the entrance. This primary elevation features Stripped Classicism ornamentation. The second and third story windows are recessed slightly behind the limestone cladding, creating a rectangular frame surrounding each column of windows. Between each of the second and third story windows are spandrel panels with reeding on the edges and a square, low-relief floral carving in the center. Above each of the third story windows are linear horizontal carvings that evoke a lintel. Below each of the second story windows are simple stone spandrel panels with stylized linenfold panels. Windows are non-historic milled aluminum double pane windows with a large fixed unit above a horizontal awning window with simple stone sills. These windows, as well as other windows throughout the building, date to 2001. The elevation features a simple limestone cornice.

The one-story central entryway protrudes from the building plane (Photo 2). It is accessed via concrete stairs. The entrance consists of a non-historic double-leaf steel-framed glazed door, which is recessed in the entryway, with a pair of fixed 1/1 steel-framed windows above the doors. The top pane of the windows are elongated, resulting in a small rectangular bottom sash. The doors and the windows are surrounded by decorative linear, vertical limestone setbacks that mimic fluting. Between the doors and the windows is a panel with an engraving reading “BLOOMINGTON HOSPITAL.” Above the windows is reeding, showcasing another Stripped Classicism element. The entryway features a limestone cornice with horizontal reeding and a decorative floral panel at center.

There are two historic limestone-clad stair towers, one on the north end and the other on the south end of the elevation, that are slightly set back from the building plane (Photos 3 & 4). On the east elevation, the stair towers feature vertical columns, located roughly at center, of glass block that span the first and second floors.

South Elevation: The south elevation is divided into two sections (Photo 4): the south endcap of the T and the base of the T. The endcap of the T primarily consists of the stair tower, which protrudes from the elevation and features a vertical column of glass block that spans the first and second floors. There is a single window bay on this section of the elevation, which is located west of the stair tower. It features a non-historic milled aluminum double pane window with a large, fixed unit above a horizontal awning window and the same ornament as the windows on the primary elevation. The second and third story windows are recessed slightly behind the limestone cladding, creating a frame around both windows. Between the second and third story windows are spandrel panels with reeding on the edges and a square, low-relief floral carving in the center, and below the second story window is a simple stone spandrel panel with a string of stylized linenfold panels. The base of the T at the south elevation is three window bays wide and features limited ornamentation. Windows are non-historic milled aluminum double pane windows with large, fixed units above a horizontal awning window, matching the configuration

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of windows at the east elevation. There is also an entrance at the base of T which features a single-leaf painted metal door.

West Elevation: The utilitarian west elevation is divided into three sections: the base of the T and the top of the T on either side (Photo 5, 7). The north and south sections of the top of the T are both three bays wide, and there is a setback stair tower on both ends. Both sections feature limited ornamentation. The south bays feature non-historic milled aluminum double pane windows with large, fixed units above a horizontal awning window at both levels. The north bays feature non-historic milled aluminum double pane windows with large, fixed units above a horizontal awning window at the second level and fixed steel windows at the first level, both of varying sizes. The first story windows and the northmost bay had been infilled with concrete block. As part of the rehab, workers installed a window matching the other windows. The first story infill had been painted, but this area is now covered by the addition connector. The base of the T is utilitarian at this elevation and three window bays wide. This westernmost wall of the original building is now obscured by the 2025-26 addition, approved as part of the Investment Tax Credit-based rehabilitation of the building (see description summary).

North Elevation: The north elevation is divided into two sections: the north endcap of the T and the base of the T. The base is five window bays wide and features limited ornamentation. The third story has non-historic milled aluminum double pane windows with large, fixed units above a horizontal awning window and the second story has fixed steel windows. Window openings on the first and second floor have been fully or partially infilled with limestone or concrete block. A section of the first and second stories has been painted. The endcap is utilitarian and openings along the west side had been infilled with sheetrock (Photo 7). As part of the rehabilitation, a metal entry door and frame were installed in this opening. There are also two utilitarian concrete columns that span the first and second stories.

Roof: The roof features a synthetic roofing membrane covered with gravel (Photo 21). The roof contains mechanical equipment and the mechanical penthouse. The top of the T features a simple parapet around the perimeter covered with the synthetic roofing membrane. The base of the T has a metal railing around the perimeter. The mechanical penthouse is limestone-clad with two one-over-one wood-framed windows, one on the north side and one the south. It also features a single-leaf metal door with glazing on the south side and simple cornice.

Interior: The Kohr Building is three floors over a partial basement. Access throughout the historic T-shaped building is provided by a central north-south corridor that intersects with a central east-west corridor, as well as a centralized historic elevator. Rooms throughout the building are located on either side of the corridors, which prominently features curved walls where the two intersect. At the interior, finishes have been updated in accordance with modern standards for hospitals and office buildings. New finishes include vinyl tile flooring and carpeting, gypsum board walls, and acoustic drop tile ceilings. These finish systems are being updated as part of the 2025-26 rehabilitation.

First Floor: The first floor contains offices on either side of the central north-south and east-west corridors (Photo 9). Where the corridors intersect at the middle of the T, the corner walls are

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curved. The primary entrance is on the east elevation and leads to the entrance vestibule (Photo 10). West of the entrance vestibule is the intersection of the north-south and east-west corridors, also the location of the building's singular elevator. Finishes in the entrance vestibule include vinyl tile flooring, gypsum board and plaster walls, and acoustic drop tile ceilings. Corridor finishes include vinyl tile flooring, plaster walls, and acoustic drop tile ceilings (Photo 11). Doors throughout are painted metal. Finishes in the rooms off of the corridors include a combination of carpet and vinyl tile flooring, plaster or gypsum board walls, and acoustic drop tile or non-historic painted gypsum board ceilings.

Second and Third Floor: Floors 2 and 3 feature a similar T-shaped circulation to that of the first floor level. They contain offices arranged around the primary north-south and east-west corridors (Photo 15). Where the corridors intersect at the middle of the T, the corner walls are curved (Photo 16). Corridor finishes include carpet tile, plaster walls, and acoustic drop tile ceilings. Doors throughout are painted metal. Finishes in the rooms off of the corridors include a combination of carpet or vinyl tile flooring, plaster or gypsum board walls, and acoustic drop tile ceilings. Some rooms have historic terrazzo flooring, and restrooms feature ceramic tile flooring.

Basement: The basement is located under only the north-south top section of the T. It is utilitarian and contains storage space located along the east side of a central north-south corridor. Finishes in the basement include concrete floors, plaster or gypsum board walls, and acoustic drop tile ceilings.

Vertical Access: Vertical access is provided by three stairwells and a central elevator. The two primary stair towers are located at the north and south ends of the top of the T. Finishes include terrazzo treads and risers, metal and wood railings, terrazzo or vinyl tile flooring at the landings, and plaster walls (Photo 12). The third stairwell is located at the base of the T on the west side of the building and features painted concrete block walls, concrete floors, and metal railings. The elevator is located just west of the intersection of the two corridors, on the south side of the T's base.

Integrity

The Kohr Building retains historic integrity from its period of significance, 1947. The ongoing rehabilitation of the building has been reviewed by the Indiana Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology and the National Park Service as part of the Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit program.

Location: The Kohr Building has not been relocated, retaining its integrity of location.

Setting: The Kohr Building was constructed as part of the Bloomington Hospital, which grew throughout the duration of the twentieth century. The hospital first opened on the property in 1905 in a former house. The earliest hospital buildings were constructed in 1919 and 1947, the latter of which was the Kohr Building. These were followed by major modern building campaigns in the 1960s, 1980s, 1990s, and 2000, some of which required the demolition of earlier buildings. The Bloomington Hospital was in use from 1905 until late 2021 when the

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hospital moved and the majority of the campus on 1st, 2nd, and Rogers Street was demolished. The Kohr Building is the only building remaining from the complex with an architecturally significant primary elevation fronting Rogers Street, a main north-south thoroughfare in the city. The Kohr Building and the nominated site surrounding the building remains fairly intact with inclined, manicured lawn, trees and shrubs, and the stairs and walkway that lead from Rogers Street to the building's primary entrance. In addition, the neighborhoods to the north and south remain residential in character and still consist of single-family houses primarily built during the first half of the twentieth century. The area to the west was more recently developed and now primarily consists of modern commercial buildings and their associated parking lots.

Design: The Kohr Building was designed by noted Indianapolis architects McGuire and Shook. The building has undergone minimal exterior alterations and retains its distinctive Art Moderne/Stripped Classicism features including fluting and reeding, low-relief floral ornament, and simple cornice. Windows and doors have been updated with modern replacements, but the fenestration pattern and window and door openings have been retained. A column of glass block has been removed at the north elevation, but all other glass block windows remain intact at the east and south elevations, a typical material of the Art Moderne. The overall interior layout has been retained, notably the north-south and east-west corridors and the distinctive curved corners at their intersection. In addition, the open nurses' stations with Art Moderne curved columns at the northwest corner of the intersection remain on the second and third floors. Some of the former patient rooms and offices have been rearranged, but they remain located around the perimeter of the building with access to light and ventilation. The 2025-26 rehabilitation is in process and is proceeding as approved by the SHPO and NPS. Corridors will be maintained as such in the building, and apartment suites and community rooms will occupy the former office and patient rooms. The addition has minimal impact on the historic building, intersecting only the base of the rear "T" of the original building. Historically, this rear wall connected to other hospital buildings throughout the life of the 1947 Kohr Building; it was never intended to be seen in isolation. As such, the Kohr Building retains integrity of design.

Materials and Workmanship: As mentioned above, the exterior of the Kohr Building has undergone minimal alterations besides the window and door updates. The exterior retains its Bloomington limestone cladding. At the interior, finishes have been updated in accordance with modern standards for hospitals and office buildings. New finishes include vinyl tile flooring and carpeting, gypsum board walls, and acoustic drop tile ceilings. Even so, historic materials remain, including plaster walls in the corridors and terrazzo in the stair towers and some of the rooms. Two historic windows remain intact in the mechanical penthouse. As such, the Kohr Building retains integrity of materials and workmanship.

Feeling and Association: The Kohr Building was constructed as a hospital and medical office building, with Art Moderne/Stripped Classicism elements. It retains much of the original hospital layout, with central corridors and surrounding offices and patient rooms and features finishes consistent with a modern office building. It also retains the stylistic motifs at the exterior and remains recognizable as a building of the two styles. As such, the Kohr Building retains integrity of feeling and association.

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Overall, the Kohr Building retains integrity and continues to convey its significance as an example of late Art Moderne/Stripped Classicism architecture in the City of Bloomington.

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.
- ☐ 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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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1947

Significant Dates

1947

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

McGuire & Shook (architects)

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance is 1947, the year construction was completed, and the building opened.

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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 Kohr Building is a 1947 Art Moderne/Stripped Classicism style building designed by Indianapolis-firm McGuire and Shook. Built as the new hospital for Bloomington, it served as the most modern part of the campus until a newer portion was built in the mid-1960s. It is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture as one of Bloomington's few representative examples of this style of architecture. The building was originally constructed as part of the Bloomington Hospital complex and served as the sole example of Art Moderne/Stripped Classicism style architecture within the campus. As an example of the Art Moderne style, the Kohr Building emphasizes its horizontality and features materials like glass block and motifs like curves. As an example of Stripped Classicism, the Kohr Building has limited austere ornamentation on its exterior that depicts abstracted Classical elements, like sections of fluting and reeding or low-relief floral carvings. In addition, the Kohr Building displays a restrained level of ornamentation which was common during the post war period and also reflects the functionality of the building's original hospital/institutional use. The building and period in architecture also exemplify a transitional period in which minimal ornamentation, as propagated by the Modern Movement in architecture, became more commonplace. There are few examples of Art Moderne/Stripped Classicism style buildings in Bloomington, and many of the comparable examples are more Art Deco in character. As such, the architecture of the Kohr Building distinguishes itself amongst the city. The Kohr Building stands proud at the intersection of Rogers St and 1st St, and its distinct primary elevation served as the main entrance to the hospital for many years, welcoming patients, staff, and visitors to the hospital campus. The building's period of significance is 1947, the year it opened.

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

Criterion C: Architecture

Art Moderne and Stripped Classicism Architecture in the United States

Art Moderne architecture was born from the Art Deco in the 1930s. Art Deco is a style of ornament and sculpture, generally applied on elaborately decorated skyscrapers and often gilded or gold-plated, that was popular in the early twentieth century.¹ The onset of the Great Depression in the 1930s, though, put an end to the funding for lavish Art Deco buildings and made way for a later evolution of the style, the Art Moderne (sometimes called Streamline

¹ Marcus Whiffen, *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles* (Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1999) 235.

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Moderne, a term coined by architectural historian David Gebhard).² The two styles are often considered in conjunction because of their use during the same era, and scholar Marcus Whiffen argues that Art Moderne was not widely recognized as a distinct, separate style by scholars until the 1970s.³ Like Art Deco, the Art Moderne was a celebration of the advancements of engineering and new building materials and technologies. Art Moderne buildings, however, are typically characterized by asymmetry and horizontality instead of the linearity and verticality of the Art Deco. Therefore, Art Moderne buildings feature limited ornament besides string courses that emphasize the horizontality, as opposed to the reverence of ornament seen in the Art Deco. The minimal ornament of the Art Moderne was also more popular than the Art Deco style by the late 1930s and early 1940s because of the rise of the International Style, which rejected the use of ornament altogether. Importantly, Art Moderne is a style of curved surfaces: curved end walls, curved corners, curved bays, and cylindrical projections.⁴

Stripped Classicism is often seen as a hybrid between Modern and Classical architectural styles and was also popular in the 1930s and 1940s. Architects for New Deal projects found the mode well-suited to post offices, armories, and court houses, since it provided both formality and frugality at the same time. Architects tried to combine the strength of the Classical architectural traditions with modernist tendencies towards simplicity and severity.⁵ In this way, Stripped Classicism can be considered in conjunction with the Art Deco and the Art Moderne. Architectural historian David Gebhard writes that Art Deco style represented a “modernization” of past architectural traditions and involved the abstraction of classical architectural elements in often elaborate ways.⁶ Stripped Classicism also echoes Classical architectural traditions in abstract ways but leans more towards the tendencies of the Art Moderne such as limited ornamentation and horizontality. The Art Moderne and Stripped Classicism style were influenced by Modernists and the International Style, and also by the second World War, and buildings designed during and after the war were generally more functional due to wartime necessity.⁷ Many buildings from this period, therefore, exhibit a stripped approach that both honors the tenets of the styles as well as highlights the push in architecture for more functional, less ornamental designs to keep costs and material usage low.

The Architecture of the Kohr Building

The Kohr Building exhibits both elements of the Art Moderne and the Stripped Classicism styles. In the late 1940s, when construction was completed, architectural trends in general were leaning towards limited and abstracted ornamentation, typical of Stripped Classicism, but McGuire and Shook’s design is also indicative of the Art Moderne in its horizontality and interior curves. In addition, the Kohr Building was intended to be a hospital building, so it was planned to be functional rather than flashy, with funds limited to a federal grant and what the

² Whiffen, *American Architecture Since 1780*, 242.

³ Whiffen, *American Architecture Since 1780*, 242.

⁴ Whiffen, *American Architecture Since 1780*, 241.

⁵ G. Martin Moeller Jr. and Boris Feldblyum, *AIA Guide to the Architecture of Washington, D.C.* (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2012) 28.

⁶ David Gebhard, *The National Trust Guide to Art Deco in America* (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1996) 4-5.

⁷ Whiffen, *American Architecture Since 1780*, 241.

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community could match. This further explains the more subtle employment of ornamentation and massing in the building's design.

The Stripped Classicism style is primarily visible in the stone ornament on the primary elevation. As was typical of the style, the ornament was austere and more limited, but still inspired by Classical architectural motifs. Notably, there are spandrel panels below the first and second story windows that feature small sections of typical elements like reeding. There is more reeding above the entryway and decorative setbacks flanking the door that evoke abstracted fluting. Fluting and reeding are common Classical architectural elements, and by using them on flat surfaces and rather than curved columns and in smaller panels rather than massive pilasters, McGuire and Shook adapted them in a way practical for the era and for the function of the building. The spandrel panels between the first and second also feature low-relief floral carvings, another way that the architects abstracted ornament for the Kohr Building from the high-relief sculpture of the Classical era. Another low-relief floral carving is located above the entryway.

Some aspects of the Art Moderne style are also visible at the building's exterior, primarily in its horizontality. The vast majority of Bloomington is made up of low- or mid-rise buildings, and, thus, a longer, three-story building was logical for the setting. The Kohr Building's horizontality is subtly emphasized by the flat, slightly protruding cornice and the lines of horizontal carvings above the second story and below the first-story windows. Below the first-story windows the carvings are stylized linenfold reliefs, utilized in Abstracted Classicism style buildings. Notably, the stairwells on the north and south ends of the building feature large glass block windows, which were incredibly popular on Art Moderne buildings. The minimal ornament on the exterior is also characteristic of the Art Moderne, but the overall symmetry of the building, however, is more indicative of Stripped Classicism.

The interior of the Kohr Building is relatively utilitarian because it was intended to house patient rooms and offices. In the first half of the twentieth century, hospital design was updated to incorporate advancements in science, medicine, and technology. Architects were thoughtful about the plan of the building, focusing on the circulation of staff and patients as well as air flow and air quality.⁸ Instead of the large, open wards popular in the nineteenth century, the twentieth century hospital had smaller wards in a variety of sizes and both private and semi-private patient rooms.⁹ Therefore, patient rooms and offices were generally located along the perimeter of the building so they could have windows and were easily accessible by staff via a central corridor. The Kohr Building follows this layout, with the primary north-south and east-west corridors that provide access to the rooms along the building's perimeter. McGuire and Shook drew further attention to the importance of the corridor by including curved corners at the intersection where the north-south and east-west corridors meet. Thereby, the architects included the typical Art Moderne curves at a very important interior circulation point.

⁸ Jeanne Kisacky, *Rise of the Modern Hospital: An Architectural History of Health and Healing, 1870-1940*. (University of Pittsburgh Press, 2017): 343.

⁹ Jeanne Kisacky, "An Architectural History of US Community Hospitals," *AMA Journal of Ethics* 21, no. 3 (March 2019): 342.

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The Kohr Building was designed to be located on a prominent corner of the Bloomington Hospital campus and was for many years the main entrance and the first building that patients and neighbors entered or saw. As such, though it was designed to be a functional hospital building with central corridors, it is also an architecturally thoughtful work from McGuire and Shook featuring Art Moderne and abstracted Classical motifs. The building was designed during an era when architecture was influenced by wartime rations and the International Style's rejection of ornament. For these reasons, the stylistic elements, such as the horizontal emphasis and the low-relief, Classically inspired ornament are more subtle but still clear.

Comparative Analysis

Research uncovered limited examples of the Art Moderne style located in Bloomington. However, there are a handful of low-rise Art Deco buildings that are concentrated near the city center that serve as good comparables to the Kohr Building because of some of the stylistic similarities that result from Art Moderne's evolution from the Art Deco style. Though the styles had different levels of ornamentation, both Art Deco and Stripped Classicism were inspired by earlier architectural traditions, so these comparisons feature some similar Classical motifs. Like the Kohr Building, the examples discussed below are low-rise masonry buildings. When considered alongside the closest comparables of the Art Moderne/Stripped Classicism style in Bloomington, the Kohr Building serves as one the city's finest representations, displaying various character-defining features.

Monroe County Jail

The former Monroe County Jail (Figure 2) at 116 S Walnut St was constructed in 1936. The building is clad in limestone and features ornamentation such as reeding. As it is an Art Deco building, though it is low-rise, there are vertical setbacks that highlight verticality. Additionally, the building features low-relief figural carvings at the projecting central bay of the primary east elevation. The Monroe County Jail is an excellent example of the Art Deco style in the city and is a contributing resource to the Courthouse Square Historic District (NR 1990).

There are similarities between the Monroe County Jail and the subject Kohr Building though they are of different style eras. Both buildings utilize stylistic elements such as setbacks, reeding, and fluting. At both buildings, the window bays are slightly recessed within the elevation with spandrel panels distinguishing the floor levels. Similarly, both buildings feature symmetrical primary elevations with protruding centrally located entrances. Additionally, the two feature simple limestone cornices. The Kohr Building, setting itself apart from the Monroe County Jail, incorporates additional materials and more limited ornamentation that distinguish the building as a representative example of the Art Moderne/Stripped Classicism styles. At the two projecting stair towers of the Kohr Building, strips of glass block windows illustrate a common building material used in Art Moderne buildings.

107 and 109 N. College Avenue

Additional contributing resources to the Courthouse Square Historic District that exhibit Art Deco designs are located at 107 and 109 N College Avenue (ca. 1930), see Figure 3. Both buildings are examples of the style applied to Main Street, low-rise commercial buildings. As

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such, their ornamentation is limited to the second-floor level. Further, due to their location along a primary commercial thoroughfare, the buildings' Art Deco elements are primarily limited to the street-facing elevations. The building at 107 N College prominently features fluting at the second story, while 109 N College features fluting above the windows and along the cornice with low-relief panels. The building at 107 N College emphasizes verticality with pilasters.

The North College Ave examples display some similar features to the Kohr Building in their limestone exteriors and low-relief ornament. Due to their locations, however, the North College Ave buildings are well suited as contributing resources to a downtown historic district. Unlike the Kohr Building, the stylistic elements of the buildings are limited to one story of one elevation, as opposed to highlighting the style throughout the entire building. As the Kohr Building is a standalone building, it is able to convey its Art Moderne/Stripped Classical materials and ornamentation on all elevations.

Coca-Cola Company Bottling Plant

Coca-Cola (Figure 4) was first bottled in Bloomington in 1917, and the two-story brick plant located at 318 South Washington Street was built in 1924 in a vernacular commercial style. In 1938-1939, Art Deco elements were added to the building.¹⁰ Art Deco elements, therefore, are limited to the primary entrance and the introduction of glass block windows. The building's primary entrance, which was relocated during the 1938-1939 renovation, is constructed of limestone, standing out against the red brick building, and projects from the elevation. The cornice of the entrance features subtle setbacks. An Art Deco inspired aluminum canopy covers the entry door.

The Coca-Cola Company Bottling Plant is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places with significance both under Criterion A (Commerce and Social History) and Criterion C (Architecture). Under Criterion C, the National Register Nomination explains that the building's architectural significance stems from the building being "an example of a plant influenced by the 1924 Standardized Plants brochure produced by the Coca-Cola Bottler's Association."¹¹ The nomination continues "The original building is significant as an example of a vernacular commercial building from the 1920s, and in its current form, it is one of the few buildings surviving in Bloomington which contains Art Deco decorative elements."¹² Although the Coca-Cola Company Bottling Plant is not a true example of the Art Deco style, its use of Art Deco ornamentation is rare in Bloomington. Due its limited ornamentation and lack of ornamental similarities to the Kohr Building, however, it is not a strong comparative example to the Kohr Building.

When considered alongside some similar styles, the Kohr Building stands proud as one of Bloomington's only examples of the Art Moderne or Stripped Classicism styles. The Monroe County Jail serves as perhaps the best comparative example to the subject building, with both featuring many similar stylistic elements. The Kohr Building exhibits restrained ornament

¹⁰ Kristen Brennan, "Coca-Cola Company Bottling Plant [Bloomington, Indiana]," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2000): 1.

¹¹ Brennan, "Coca-Cola Company Bottling Plant," 5.

¹² Brennan, "Coca-Cola Company Bottling Plant," 5.

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inspired by Classical motifs at the exterior, key tenets of Stripped Classicism, and features glass block, interior curves, and a horizontal emphasis, character-defining features of the Art Moderne style. These distinct styles make the building stand out as architecturally significant on the Bloomington Hospital campus and within Bloomington.

McGuire and Shook (Architects)

William C. McGuire and Wilbur Briant Shook founded their architectural firm in Indianapolis in 1916.¹³ The pair were prolific in Indiana. Shook received an engineering degree from Rose Polytechnic (now Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology) in Terre Haute, Indiana in 1911.¹⁴ He then worked as a draftsman in the office of Herbert W. Foltz in Indianapolis and Charles W. Nicol in Lafayette.¹⁵ McGuire was born in Rushville and graduated from Purdue University, but little other information is known about him before he partnered with Shook.¹⁶

During the 1920s, McGuire and Shook were known for designing schools in Indiana, many of them Georgian Revival or Gothic Revival in style.¹⁷ Some of their most well-known 1920s designs are the Morton Memorial School (1928) and associated dormitories at the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home (ISSCH) in Knightstown, which was a home for orphaned children of military veterans. The school is a brick Classical Revival building with contrasting stone ornament that depicts vines, flowers, and swags. McGuire and Shook also built sympathetic but simplified additions that doubled the size of the school in 1936 that were funded by the Public Works Administration.¹⁸ The Morton Memorial School is contributing to the ISSCH, which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2011.

McGuire and Shook designed some Art Deco and Art Moderne buildings during the height of the styles' popularity in the 1920s and 1930s. Some notable examples of the architects' Art Deco/Art Moderne work include the James E. Roberts School #97 (NR 2021), built in Indianapolis in 1936 funded by the Public Works Administration. School #97 is an Art Moderne building with a silhouette of setbacks that contrast rectilinear shapes and curvilinear lines, and it has some low-relief Art Deco detailing.¹⁹ The firm also designed the Tyson United Methodist Church (NR 1994), an Art Deco/Art Moderne building constructed in 1937 in Versailles, Indiana. The two-story, masonry building features modernizations of Classical motifs at the exterior such as the stylized Corinthian portico, and its massing plan emphasizes the strong curves of the Art

¹³ "McGuire and Shook Architectural Drawings Collection," Ball State University Libraries, <https://archivesssearch.bsu.edu/repositories/3/resources/5106>. Accessed April 21, 2023.

¹⁴ "Wilbur B Shook Collection, 1905 – ca. 1920," Indiana Historical Society. <https://indianahistory.org/wp-content/uploads/wilbur-b-shook-collection-1905-ca-1920.pdf>. Accessed April 21, 2023.

¹⁵ James A. Glass, "James E. Roberts School 97 [Indianapolis, Indiana]," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2021): 1.

¹⁶ David J. Bodenhamer and Robert G. Barrows, *Encyclopedia of Indianapolis* (Bloomington: Indianapolis University Press, 1994), 949.

¹⁷ Glass, "James E. Roberts School 97," 36.

¹⁸ Paul Diebold, Holly Tate, Raina Regan, Kelli Andre Kellerhals, "Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home [Rush, Indiana]," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2011): 8.

¹⁹ Glass, "James E. Roberts School 97," 37.

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Moderne. Though these examples share the same Art Moderne style as the Kohr Building, they were built almost a decade earlier with greater influence from the popularity of the Art Deco. Thus, the style of the Kohr Building is more muted since it was more heavily influenced by Stripped Classicism and the rise of the International Style. Just a couple years after the Kohr Building was finished, the firm designed their most distinctly Art Moderne building, the gymnasium for Kokomo High School in Kokomo, Indiana, completed in 1949 (NR 2002). The gymnasium features a clean masonry exterior with curved entry walls, glass block, and simple, rectilinear geometric forms.²⁰

The Kohr Building falls between these examples as a more transitional experiment with Art Moderne architecture. School #97 and the Tyson United Methodist Church incorporated elements of both Art Deco and Art Moderne as the former was evolving from the latter in the 1930s. The Kohr Building looked to the Art Moderne and the more austere Stripped Classicism as it was designed during the war period and the popularity of the International Style. After experiments at School #97, the Tyson United Methodist Church, and the Kohr Building, in the Kokomo, McGuire and Shook completely embrace the character-defining features of the Art Moderne.

By mid-century, the McGuire and Shook were concentrating on church and hospital designs. Some of their hospital designs included functional utilitarian designs for the Tipton County Memorial Hospital (1947) and Hancock County Hospital (1951), both are rectilinear masonry buildings with flat roofs and limited ornament, and religious buildings include the Gothic Second Presbyterian Church (1959) in Indianapolis.

In 1958, the firm became McGuire and Shook, Compton, Richey and Associates. Both Shook and McGuire died in the early 1960s. The firm was incorporated as the McGuire and Shook Corporation in 1975, and then again reorganized in 1989 as Olde McGuire Shook Corporation.²¹ The prominent firm is still open as Old McGuire Shook in Indianapolis and is one of the longest operating architectural firms in the state.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

The Bloomington Hospital first opened in a former single-family residence in 1905 at the lot on the corner of West 1st Street and S Rogers Street. It soon outgrew the original building, and a new hospital was built on the same site in 1919.²² By 1944, the 1919 building had become inadequate as need increased in the area, so hospital administrators began planning for a new building on the property to accommodate more patients. The federal government provided a \$92,750 grant for the new construction, which the community matched.²³

²⁰ Paul Diebold, Dixie Hayes, "Kokomo High School and Memorial Gymnasium [Kokomo, Indiana]," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2005): 15.

²¹ Bodenhamer and Barrows, *Encyclopedia of Indianapolis*, 949-950.

²² "Local Hospital Serving Community Through 47 Years of Operation," *The Star-Courier* c. 1952. Monroe County Historical Society.

²³ "Complete Floor Plans of the New Improved Bloomington Hospital." C. 1947. Monroe County Historical Society.

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Plans for the new, three-story limestone building were drawn by McGuire & Shook, Indianapolis-based architects. A call for bids was sent out on June 29, 1945, and construction began in July 1945 with an estimated cost of \$185,000.²⁴ The building was finished in 1947 and provided 40 additional patient beds and the nursery space for 25 infants. The 1947 building (Figure 5), now the Kohr Building, occupied a prime location on site, and its primary elevation faced Rogers Street, a main north-south thoroughfare in Bloomington. Standing proudly, distinct from the earlier 1919 building, the Kohr Building was designed in the Moderne style, emphasizing the modern period in architecture.

By the mid-1960s, the 1919 and 1947 buildings could not keep up with demand. The first hospital building – the former house – was demolished circa 1963 to make way for a new hospital building, which was finished in 1965. At the time, the 1947 building was remodeled to help with patient overflow. By the summer of 1966, the second and third floor of the 1947 building were converted to pediatric beds and medical/surgical beds. The first floor became the Bloomington School of Practical Nursing, and some rooms were dedicated to medical records and education. In the 1970s, the 1947 building housed physical therapy. The campus continued to grow with subsequent major building campaigns in the 1980s, 1990s, and 2000. The 1919 building was demolished during the 1990s campaign. The 1947 building continued to be a distinct resource within the campus throughout the changes to the Bloomington Hospital complex over the twentieth century. It remained in a prime location on the southeast corner of the hospital site and was the only architecturally significant building in the complex as the rest of the hospital buildings were utilitarian in nature or demolished by the 1990s.

In December 1966, Roland E. “Bud” Kohr became president of the Bloomington Hospital, a role in which he served until his retirement in 1995.²⁵ The 1947 building was then named the Kohr Administrative Building in his honor. The building was most likely converted to entirely administrative space and offices at this time with finishes updated.

The building was vacated in 2021 when the hospital moved to a new site, and the larger hospital complex on 1st and Rogers was demolished. That same year, the City of Bloomington designated the Kohr Building a local landmark.

Conclusion

McGuire and Shook’s design for the Kohr Building is an experiment for the architects in Art Moderne and Stripped Classicism. Their design was influenced by the popularity of the International Style, the necessities of the wartime period, and the practicalities of designing a hospital. Thus, the ornament is limited and more subtle, but still classically inspired in the reeding and fluting, typical of the Stripped Classicism style. In addition, the Kohr Building exhibits elements of the Art Moderne, notably in the glass block on the stairwells and prominent

²⁴ “Construction of Bloomington’s Improved Hospital to Start Next Month, Cost \$185,000.” C. 1945. Monroe County Historical Society.

²⁵ “Obituaries: Roland E. ‘Bud’ Kohr, 83,” *Bloomington Herald-Times*, September 11, 2015.

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curved corners in the interior corridors. The Kohr Building remains one of Bloomington's few examples of the style. Its distinguished architecture marks it as a standalone resource within the Bloomington Hospital complex. Further, because of its corner location, it was the main entry point into the campus for many years, and its architecture was the hospital's first impression on patients, staff, and visitors experience. The building is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with a period of significance of 1947.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Paul Diebold, Holly Tate, Raina Regan, Kelli Andre Kellerhals, “Indiana Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Children’s Home [Rush, Indiana],” National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2011).

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“Wilbur B Shook Collection, 1905 – ca. 1920,” Indiana Historical Society.
<https://indianahistory.org/wp-content/uploads/wilbur-b-shook-collection-1905-ca-1920.pdf>.
Accessed April 21, 2023.

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 # _____

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): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

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1. Zone: 16	Easting: 539809	Northing: 4334604
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:

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

The nominated property occupies approximately 0.86 acres (37,363.5 square feet) in Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana. Starting at the northwest corner of Rogers Street and West First Street, follow a line north 165 feet, then turn west and follow a line 230 feet, then turn south and follow a line 165 feet, then turn east and follow a line 230 feet. Parcel is bound by the west right-of-way (ROW) of Rogers St. on the east, the north ROW of 1st St. on the south, and the east ROW of Jackson St. on the west. This boundary includes the 2025-26 addition.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Although constructed as part of a larger hospital complex, the nominated boundary includes the land historically related to the Kohr Building.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Mariana Melin-Corcoran, revised by Claire Bushemi
organization: Heritage Consulting Group
street & number: 15 W Highland
city or town: Philadelphia state: PA zip code: 19118
e-mail: cbushemi@heritage-consulting.com; projects@heritage-consulting.com
telephone: 215-248-1260
date: May 16, 2023, rev. October 2024

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.)

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Figure 12: Third Floor Photo Key Plan

Figure 13: Basement Photo Key Plan

Figure 14: Roof Photo Key Plan

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Figure 1: Vicinity Map from Google, not to scale

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Figure 4: Coca Cola Company Bottling Plant, courtesy of the LoopNet

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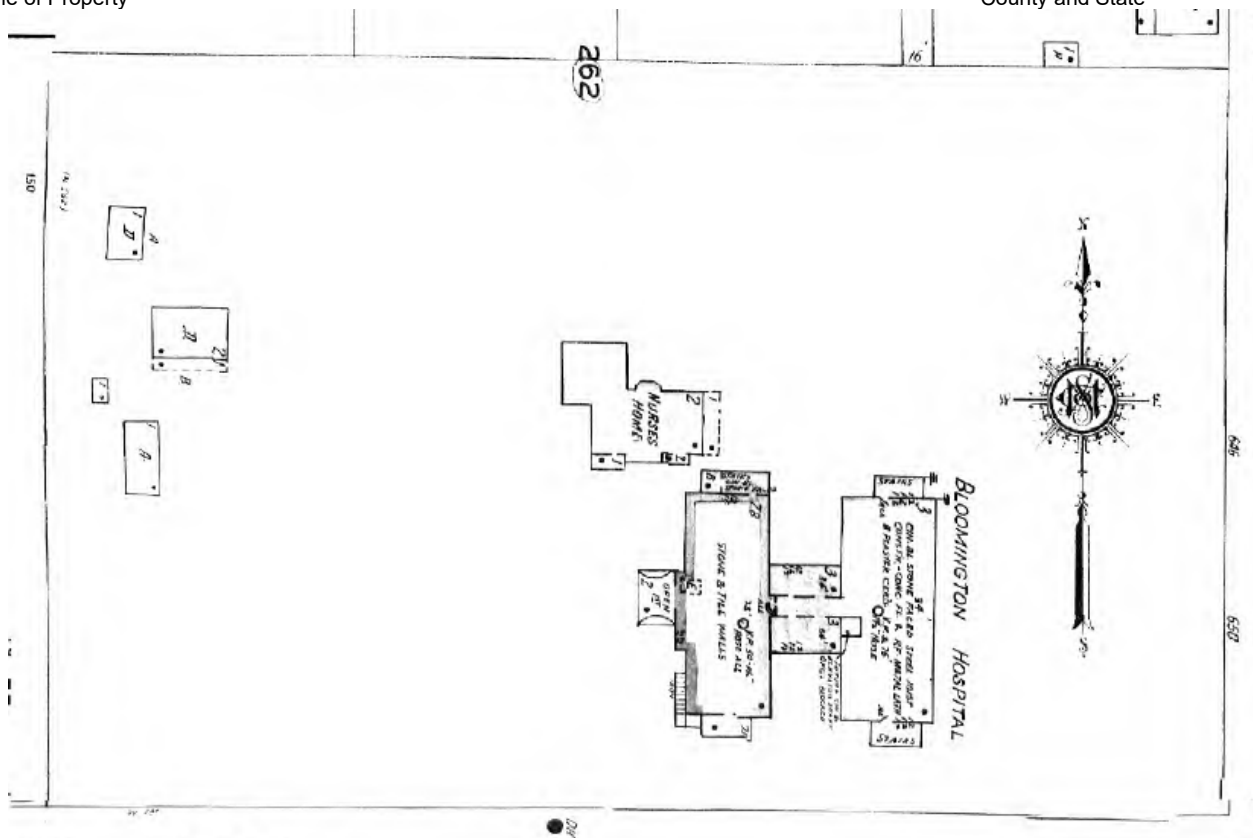


Figure 5: 1947 Sanborn from Environmental Data Resources Inc., not to scale

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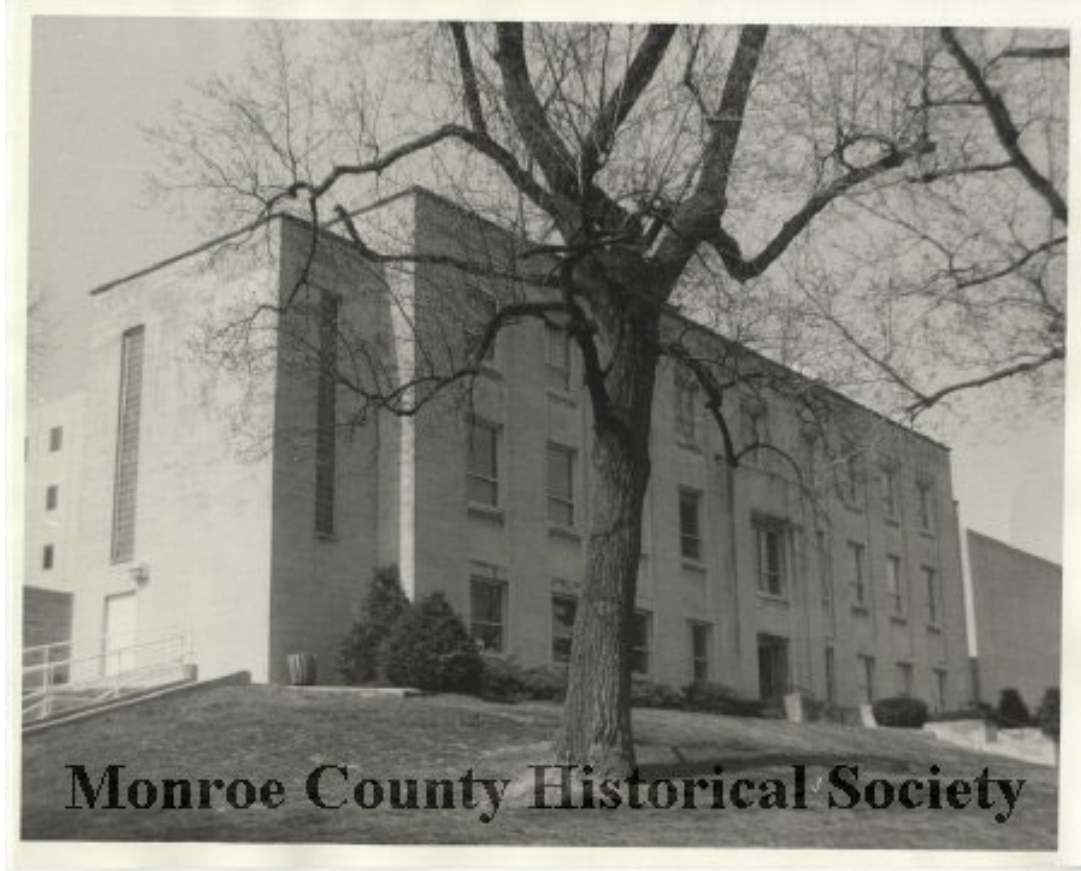


Figure 6: Historic image of the Kohr Building from the Monroe County Historical Society

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Figure 7: Roland Kohr (second from right) from the Monroe County Historical Society

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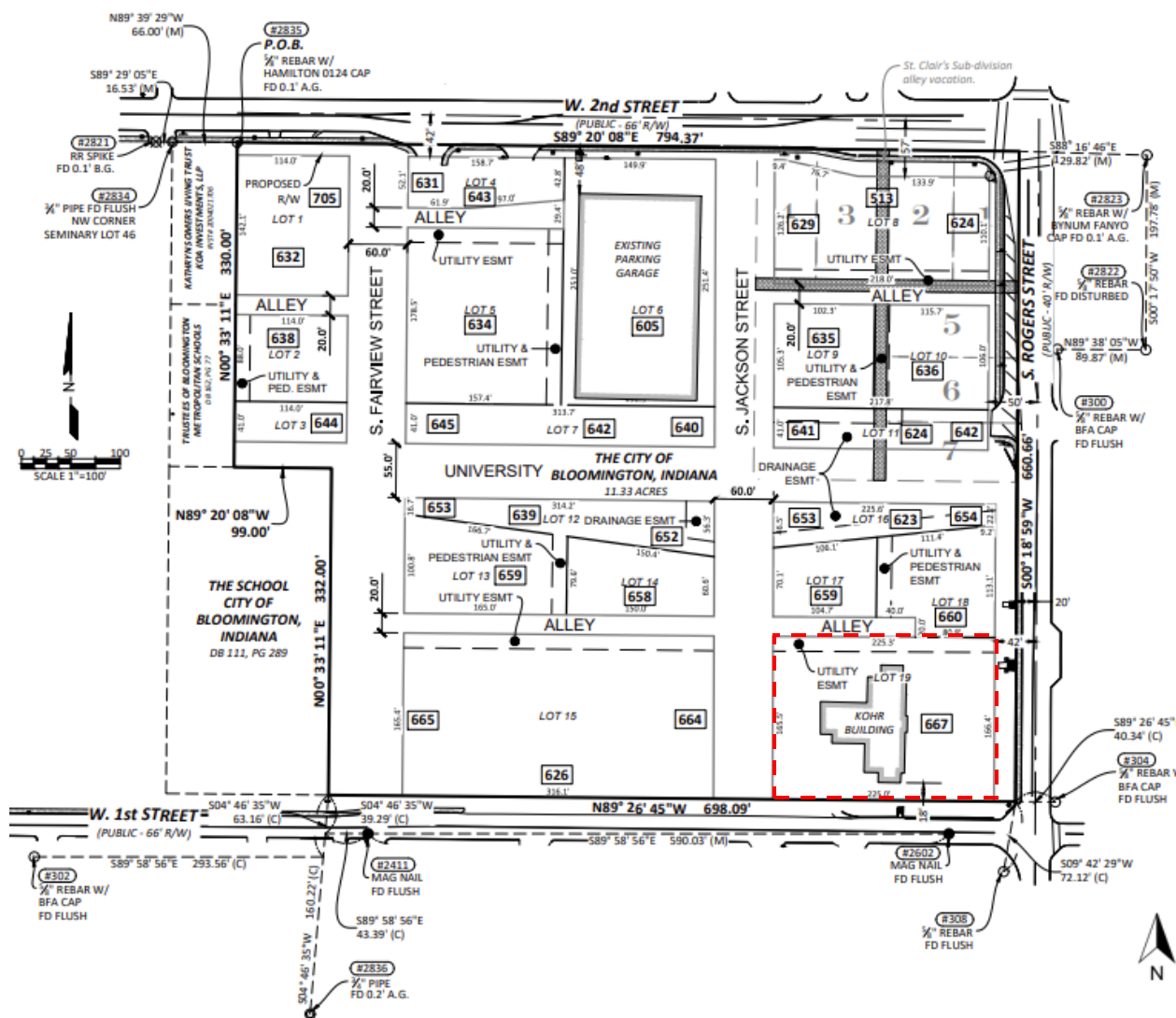


Figure 8: Site Redevelopment Plan for former hospital complex (site boundary indicated in red) from BRCJ Civil Engineering, not to scale

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Exterior

Photos 1-8

*Yellow arrow indicates
starting point*

Note: not to scale



Figure 9: Exterior Photo Key Plan

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First Floor

Photos 8-14

Yellow arrow indicates starting point

Note: not to scale

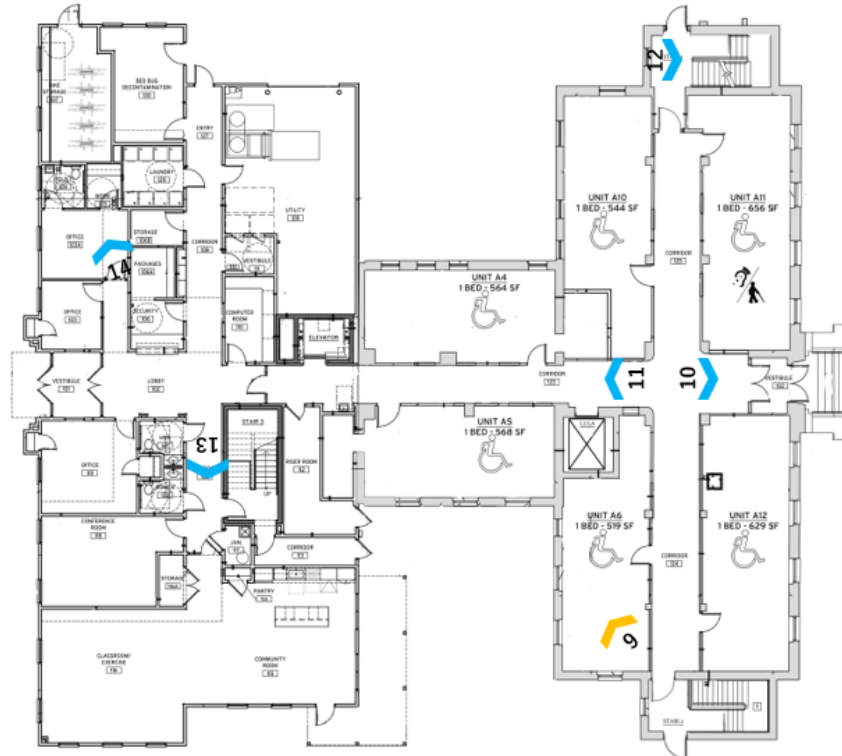


Figure 10: First Floor Photo Key Plan

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Second Floor

Photos 15-17

Yellow arrow indicates starting point

Note: not to scale

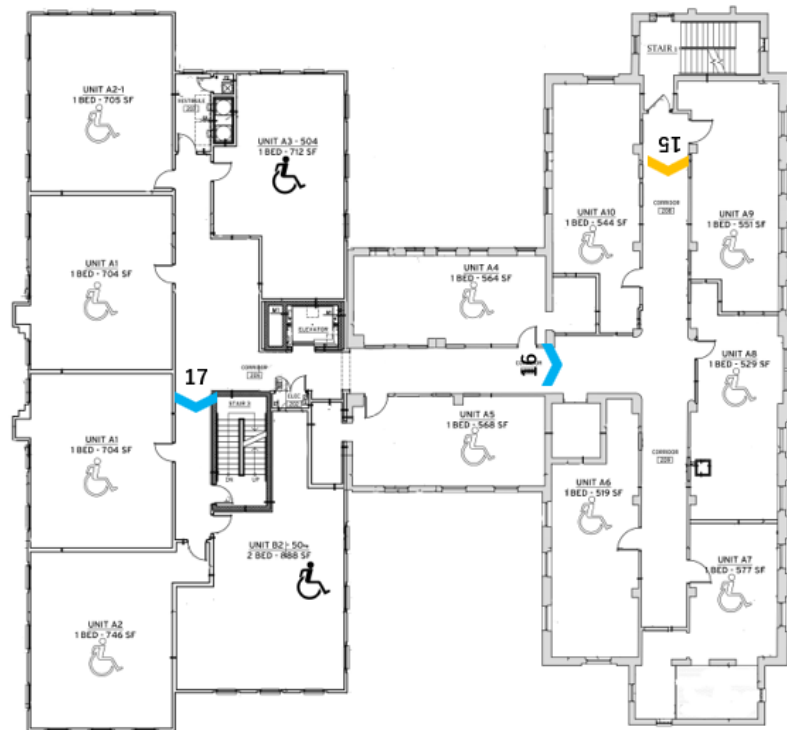


Figure 11: Second Floor Photo Key Plan

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Basement

Note: no photos at this level

Note: not to scale

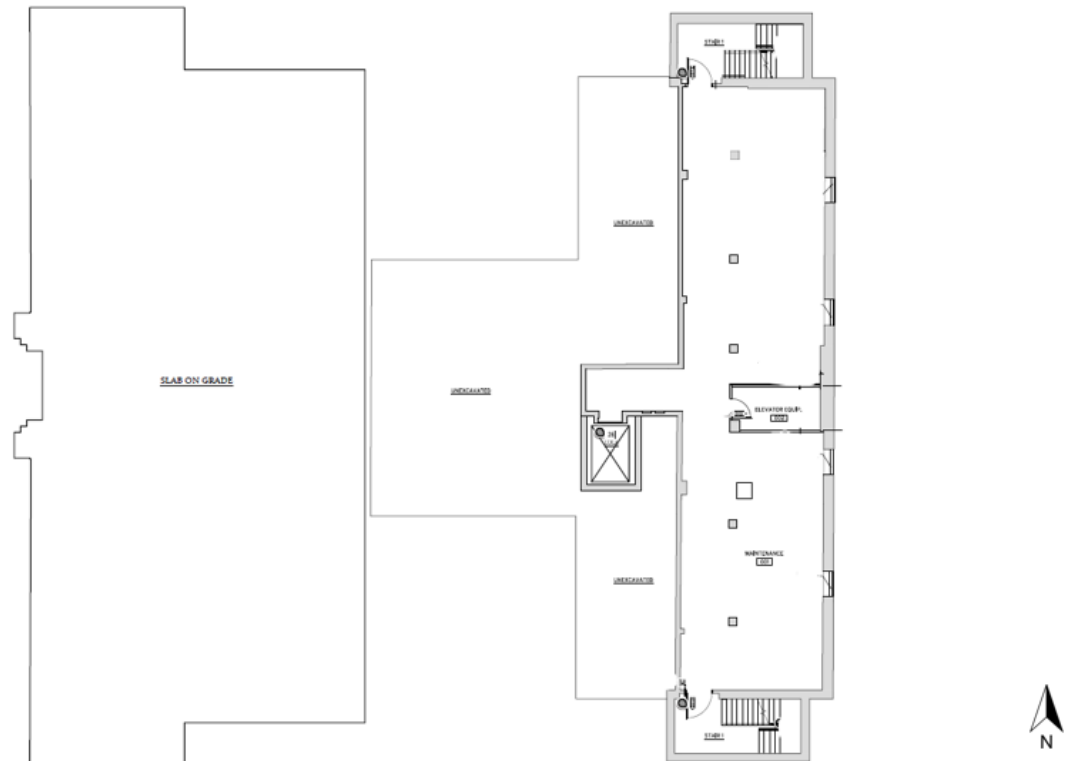


Figure 13: Basement Photo Key Plan

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Roof

Photo 21

Yellow arrow indicates starting point

Note: not to scale

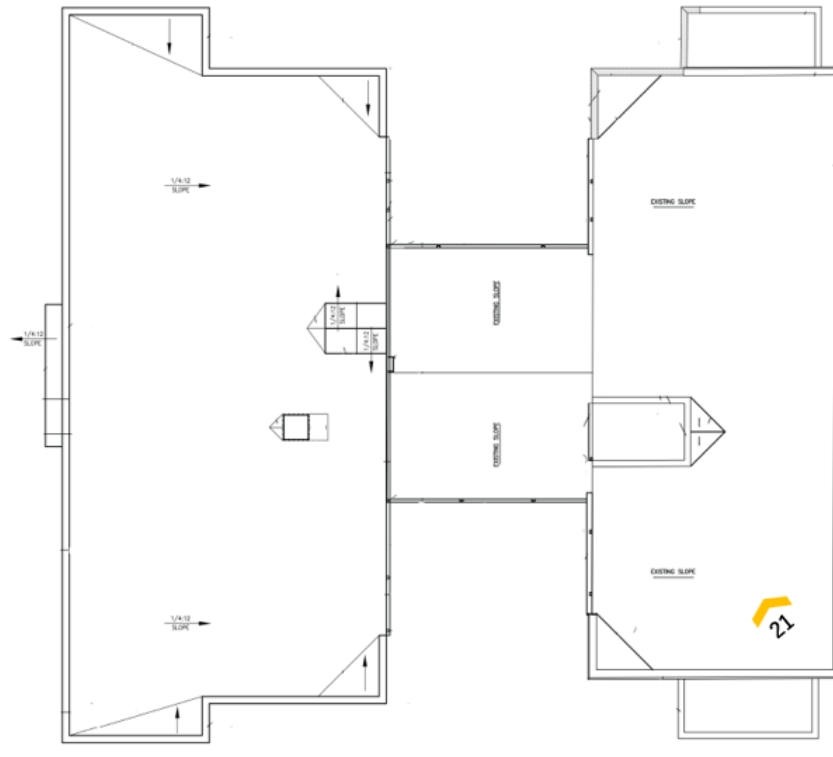


Figure 14: Roof Photo Key Plan

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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.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Kohr Building

City or Vicinity: Bloomington

County: Monroe

State: IN

Photographer: Mariana Melin-Corcoran

Date Photographed: April 2023 & 2026

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 21. IN_MonroeCounty_KohrBuilding, Exterior View, East Elevation, looking southwest.
- 2 of 21. IN_MonroeCounty_KohrBuilding, Exterior View, East Elevation, looking east at entrance.
- 3 of 21. IN_MonroeCounty_KohrBuilding, Exterior View, East and South Elevations, looking northwest.
- 4 of 21. IN_MonroeCounty_KohrBuilding, Exterior View, South Elevation, looking northwest.
- 5 of 21. IN_MonroeCounty_KohrBuilding, Exterior View, West and South Elevations, looking northeast.
- 6 of 21. IN_MonroeCounty_KohrBuilding, Exterior View, South and West Elevations, looking northeast.
- 7 of 21. IN_MonroeCounty_KohrBuilding, Exterior View, North Elevation, looking southeast.
- 8 of 21. IN_MonroeCounty_KohrBuilding, Exterior View, North Elevation, looking southwest.
- 9 of 21. IN_MonroeCounty_KohrBuilding, Interior View, First Floor, looking northwest.
- 10 of 21. IN_MonroeCounty_KohrBuilding, Interior View, First Floor, looking east.
- 11 of 21. IN_MonroeCounty_KohrBuilding, Interior View, First Floor, looking west.
- 12 of 21. IN_MonroeCounty_KohrBuilding, Interior View, First Floor, looking east.
- 13 of 21. IN_MonroeCounty_KohrBuilding, Interior View, First Floor, looking south.
- 14 of 21. IN_MonroeCounty_KohrBuilding, Interior View, First Floor, looking northwest.
- 15 of 21. IN_MonroeCounty_KohrBuilding, Interior View, Second Floor, looking south.

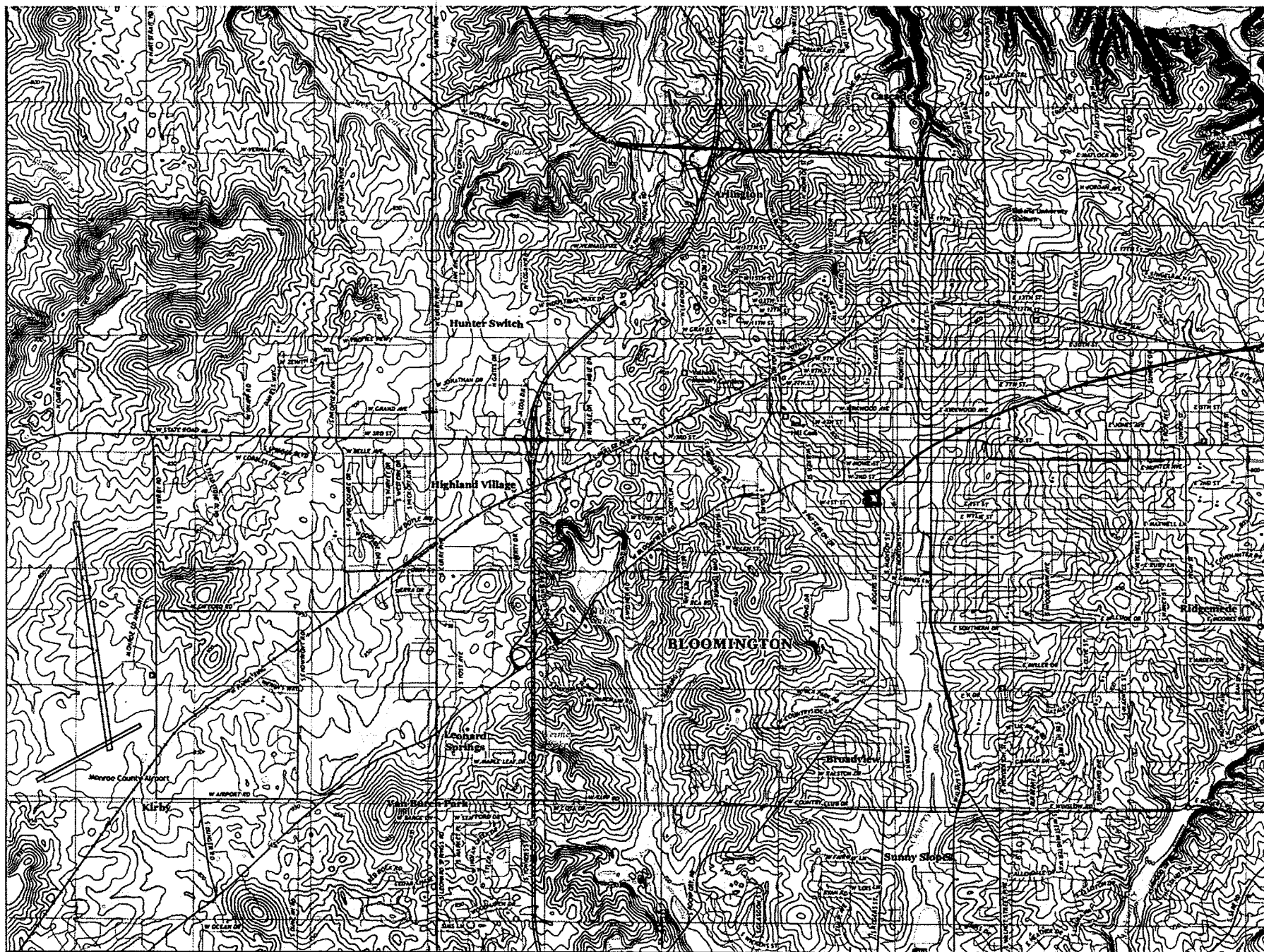
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- 16 of 21. IN_MonroeCounty_KohrBuilding, Interior View, Second Floor, looking east.
- 17 of 21. IN_MonroeCounty_KohrBuilding, Interior View, Second Floor, looking south.
- 18 of 21. IN_MonroeCounty_KohrBuilding, Interior View, Third Floor, looking southwest.
- 19 of 21. IN_MonroeCounty_KohrBuilding, Interior View, Third Floor, looking southeast.
- 20 of 21. IN_MonroeCounty_KohrBuilding, Interior View, Third Floor, looking southwest.
- 21 of 21. IN_MonroeCounty_KohrBuilding, Exterior View, Roof, looking northwest.

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.).

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.



Kahr
Building
National
Register of
Historic
Places
Nomination
USGS
Topographic
Map

NAD 83 UTM:
16 539809 4334604



IN_MonroeCounty_KohrBuilding-Bloomington Hospital_0001



IN_MonroeCounty_KohrBuilding-Bloomington Hospital_0002



IN_MonroeCounty_KohrBuilding-Bloomington Hospital_0004



IN_MonroeCounty_KohrBuilding-Bloomington Hospital_0005



IN_MonroeCounty_KohrBuilding-Bloomington Hospital_0006



IN_MonroeCounty_KohrBuilding-Bloomington Hospital_0007



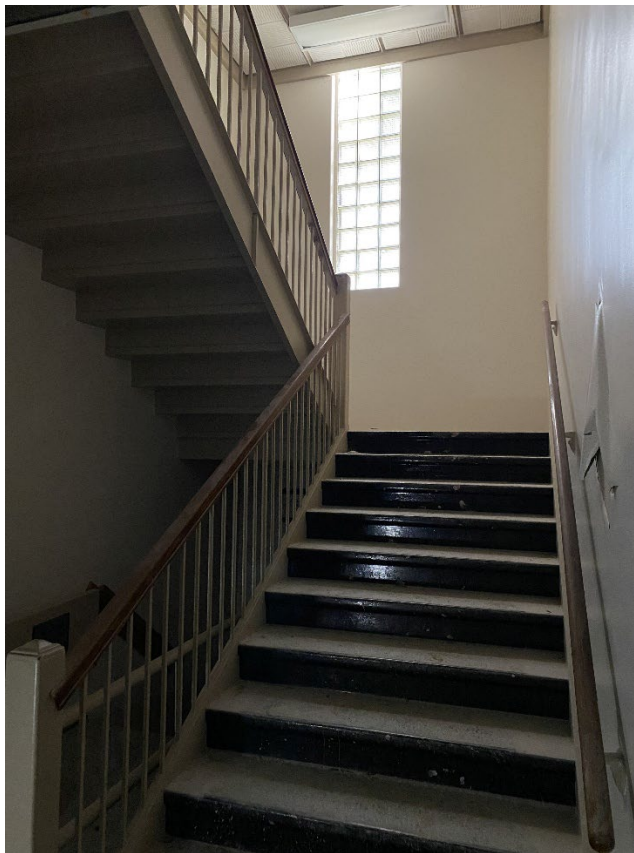
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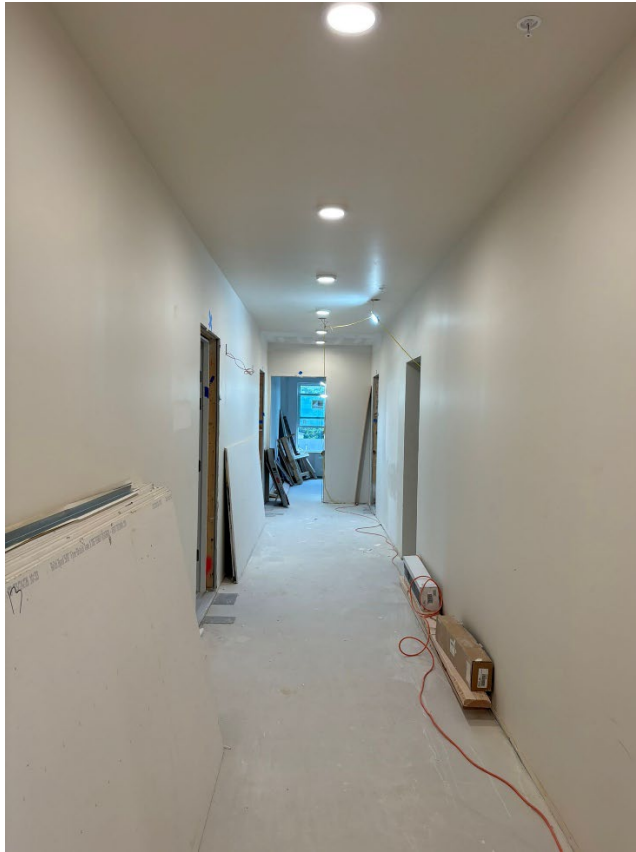
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IN_MonroeCounty_KohrBuilding-Bloomington Hospital_0011



IN_MonroeCounty_KohrBuilding-Bloomington Hospital_0012



IN_MonroeCounty_KohrBuilding-Bloomington Hospital_0013



IN_MonroeCounty_KohrBuilding-Bloomington Hospital_0014



IN_MonroeCounty_KohrBuilding-Bloomington Hospital_0016



IN_MonroeCounty_KohrBuilding-Bloomington Hospital_0019

