

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

#### 1. Name of Property

historic name White Building

other names/site number Heberling Building

#### 2. Location

street & number 215-223 East Douglas Street  not for publication

city or town Bloomington  vicinity

state Illinois code IL county McLean code 113 zip code 61701

#### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William L. Wheeler, SHPO 4-25-94  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency  
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

White Building  
Name of Property

McLean County, Illinois  
County and State

**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
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Industry/Manufacturing Facility

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commercial Style

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other Limestone

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

White Building  
Name of Property

McLean County, Illinois  
County and State

**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.)

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

1894 - c. 1920s

**Significant Dates**

1894

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

White, Samuel R., builder

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_

White Building  
Name of Property

McLean County, Illinois  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property Less than one

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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Zone Easting Northing

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 See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Susan M. Baldwin

organization Baldwin Historic Properties date November 1993

street & number 300 West Grand, #306 telephone (312) 321-0707

city or town Chicago state IL zip code 60610

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Barry Spitznass

street & number Goosecreek Apts., 2 Goosecreek Drive telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Bloomington state IL zip code 61701

**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. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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White Building

### 7. Description

The White Building is a five story building with a three story extension, facing north on the southwest corner of Douglas and Prairie Streets just two blocks east of the central commercial historic district of Bloomington. The two structures fill most of their lots, with the smaller structure adjoining the larger along its west wall. The White Building is a rectangle of 112 x 70 feet, while the smaller building is an offset rectangle of 80 x 50 feet. The White Building was built in 1894-95 to house a furniture manufacturer plus several other small businesses. The extension appears to have been built earlier, possible as a livery stable, but was reconfigured as an add-on to the White Building just after it was completed in 1895. The interior of the White Building is timber framed, with posts set eighteen feet apart. The exterior walls are loadbearing red brick, extending to the brick foundation. A masonry basement extends several feet above ground level with windows. The building has a low pitched roof that is not visible from the street. The three story building is also of timber frame brick construction, but has a partial fourth floor of frame construction with a clerestory window, which tops the flat roof.

The White Building has two street facades, facing Douglas Street on the north and Prairie Street on the east, which are finished with smooth red face brick, limestone sills and classical details. The west and south elevations are of common brick with no detailing. With its attention to finished details, the design of the building is more commercial than industrial. Though it is Commercial Style, it reflects the popular late Nineteenth Century tendency to incorporate classical design features. The windows on the entrance facade very prominently feature segmental arched lintels of brick. The top floor windows and those of the east facade have a very slight arch, and the remainder of the details such as pilasters reflect simple classicism.

The front facade is four bays wide, while the east facade is six bays. The bays are all strongly articulated with brick pilasters that rise from the ground to the cornice, lending both rhythm and a vertical feel to the design. On the entrance (north) facade, each of the bays on the upper floors, except for one bay, contain a set of three windows. On floors two, three, and four, these windows are set under the arched lintels, and are separated by flat fluted pilaster mullions with decorative bases and capitals. Each set of windows consists of two double-hung windows below fixed transoms on either side of a larger window that has a movable bottom sash over two sections of fixed panes. The sash and glass follow the arch of the lintel. The windows on either side of the set feature

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two lights divided vertically in each sash, while the center window is divided vertically into three lights. At the fifth floor, each bay consists of three separate windows of equal size, double-hung and each with its separate lintel and limestone sill. The top floor windows are two-over-two lights, divided vertically. The second bay from the west over the entrance, however, never contained any windows. While it has the same articulated openings under the arched lintel, the opening is actually filled in with brick, set back to reveal the shape of the other window openings. This was done to provide for a heavy brick fire proof vault that was built at that location on each floor. On the east facade, there are two separate windows openings in each bay, floors two through five. The original windows, which are extant in only two tiers of windows, are wood double-hung with a six-over-six light configuration. The remaining window openings have been boarded up.

The details of the first floor level have been altered. The original store fronts in three bays of the north facade were typical of their time, each bay consisting of a set of plate glass windows above a base, with a transom above each section of plate glass. An inspection of a portion of a remaining storefront on the east facade indicates that the base below the windows was probably a wooden panel. At the northeast corner bay the west half comprised a retail entrance. At around 1910, the two storefronts to the east of the entrance were altered with a different window configuration, and the retail entrance was removed. In this configuration, which has been preserved, the plate glass windows were each divided into two with a vertical mullion and shortened to allow for a horizontal strip of geometrically muntined windows between the plate glass windows and the transom. The transom was divided into many narrow lights with vertical mullions and muntins. The base under the windows is painted vertical boards, fairly recent. The storefront to the west of the entrance has also been altered, at an unknown date, with smaller but evenly sized windows more in keeping with the classical entrance.

The main building entrance, in the second bay from the west, was also altered at an unknown date, probably the 1920's. The design of the original entrance is unknown. The area between the pilasters on either side of the entrance door has been filled in with newer brick, and the design of the entrance is more suggestive of Classical Revival interpreted in the 1920's. A set of double doors with small paned glass panels is set under a fanlight transom, and the whole is surrounded by a rusticated limestone quoin type arch extending to the door sill. On the east facade, the original smaller window openings of the north half have been lengthened to accommodate windows with

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geometric multi-light configurations to match the front windows. At the south end of the east facade, the windows appear to have been changed over the years to accommodate various functions and follow no discernable pattern.

At the top of the building extending along both street facades is a corbeled brick cornice, very similar to the cornice on the smaller three story building. Below the cornice, additional corbelled brackets add decoration between the pilasters defining each bay at the top story.

The west elevation of the building, which adjoins the smaller building, has a few window openings at the upper floors but they have been closed in or boarded up. At the southwest corner of the building a freight elevator was indicated on the 1896 Sanborn Map. At some time, the mechanics of the elevator were changed and a mechanical tower for it was extended above the roof level, built of common brick. Also at an unknown time, but judged from visual inspection probably to have been very early, an extension was built to join the rear of the smaller building to the freight elevator. There is a structure indicated on the 1896 map but it is labeled "open." On the south elevation of the White Building are six tiers of single window openings, which now contain replacement sash. At the first floor level are the indications of original door openings of various sizes. Above the first floor is an iron fire escape stairs extending to the top of the building, which was also as indicated on the 1896 map.

Inside the entrance, a small ceramic tiled foyer leads up a few steps both to the right and left. To the left is the more finished office space of the building, originally a drug store, and after 1903 the offices of Heberling, a medicinals company that occupied the building. Along the east wall is row of offices, trimmed with dark woodwork. The columns and beams in this portion of the building have been covered with finished woodwork, detailed with moldings and trim. The floor is of 6" hexagonal ceramic tile.

Directly behind and over the entrance area on all floors of the building is a fire proof vault. It is approximately 15 x 17 feet in size on each floor, constructed with 18 inch thick brick walls and brick vaulted ceilings. The floors are concrete poured over the vaulting. These are the spaces that necessitated the solid walls in place of one bay of windows on the front facade. On the first floor, the vault, which is smaller since it is only behind the front entrance, still has a heavy metal door with C.G. Heberling Co. painted on it. The entrance and vault structure serve to divide the building into east and

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west portions, with the west portion being narrower than the east, since the entrance is not centrally located. Behind the vault structure is the staircase, constructed of wood. It consists of a criss cross stair design with a landing between each floor. From the landing is a separate stair to the east side of the building and another to the west side of the building.

The remainder of the floors are typical loft space, with wood columns spaced 18 feet on center. Where the columns meet the beams the column top sets between a decorative bracket. The spaces are currently used only for storage.

The smaller three story structure presents a simpler facade of three bays. Each bay consists of a ground story segmental arched opening at street level, of the size to admit wagons. Each of these openings has been filled in with an assortment of doors and windows over the years, but the original masonry openings remain. The first floor facade of this portion has been painted white, with red on the arched lintels. At the second and third floor levels, there is a single window opening in each bay with a segmental arched brick lintel, which would have contained a double-hung window. Currently, four of the upper story windows are non-original, and two have been boarded up. Since this building is not on the corner, its other walls are of common brick with varied openings.

In the interior of the three story structure, there are no finishes covering the brick walls and heavy wooden floors. A simple wooden staircase ascends from the first floor near the north end of the building. The building is generally devoid of interior partitions or equipment, but has some recent temporary partitions on the second floor. The top floor is currently used as an artist's studio, and opens into a double height portion on the along the east side, with a clerestory providing extra light. This partial fourth story was added to the building at an unknown date.

The White Building, with its three story extension, is structurally in good condition. Since the fenestration is the dominant design feature, it presents excellent integrity as all the street facade window openings are extant. In addition, the details of the building have been preserved and are in repairable condition. Equally important, it has maintained its setting and presence on the street.



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### 8. Statement of Significance

The White Building meets Criterion C for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as a locally significant example of a late Nineteenth Century Commercial Style industrial building. Completed in 1895 by prominent businessman Samuel R. White to house the manufacture of bank and store fixtures, it was also conceived to accommodate retail space on the first floor and other small growing businesses in extra space on other floors. The building represents the synthesis of typical loft building construction with a heightened concern for functionalism and safety and the desire to offer an architecturally pleasing and refined design. Consequently, the building is Commercial Style in appearance but primarily utilitarian/industrial in function. It is the best example of this type remaining in Bloomington, illustrating an early solution to the perennial design dilemma of functional form versus ornamentation. The period of significance dates from its completion in 1895 until ca.1920's. By 1910, the Bloomington Store Fixture Company relocated its factory, and the storefronts were altered. The entrance was changed ca. 1920's.

By 1872, two years after a young Samuel R. White moved to Bloomington from Huntington, Indiana in anticipation of a building boom, there were railroad lines diverging in eight directions and the town was a center for coal production, timber, and agriculture. There were also many manufacturing concerns, breweries and a thriving commercial district that included several financial institutions. The industrial concerns tended to build out at the edge of the town, while the commercial center clustered around the imposing county courthouse built in 1868. White worked in building and contracting, and by 1872 he had become an independent contractor. He erected a number of school houses, dwellings, and barns including the Stevenson Block in 1874, First Ward School in 1875, and constructed the buildings for the American Sugar Refining Company, Realty Cooperage Company, Pullman Palace Car Company in Chicago, and Bradner Smith Paper Company. In 1873 he also established a lumber and coal yard. In 1878, he founded S.R. White Manufacturing Company, which became one of the leading industrial companies in the city. Starting out, the company manufactured residential furniture in an old mill. With the construction of a new planing mill and factory in 1883 just across from the old mill on Douglas Street, the company changed to the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, and finished lumber. Fires in both 1884 and 1887 which nearly destroyed the plant caused him to rebuild a larger brick structure,

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with more attention to fire safety. That factory was eventually expanded, and became the mill for the store and bank furniture company which White founded in 1894-95 in the White Building, just across Prairie Street from the S. R. White Manufacturing Company.

When the White Building was completed in 1895, the Bloomington Store Fixture Company occupied the upper three floors and the basement plus the adjoining three story building. Wood working machinery occupied the third floor, machine and bench work was on the fourth, and the fifth floor was taken up with finishing and storage. The three story building to the west was used for storage of dressed lumber. In 1899 the three story building was described in a biography as an addition to the five story building, and it is shown as such on the 1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. A visual inspection of the building, however, reveals window openings on the east wall that were bricked in, presumably when it was adjoined to the west wall of the five story building. This would indicate that the smaller building was built first, though the two buildings have functioned as one. In addition to being historically linked, the arched openings and the brickwork of the lintels and corbeled cornice match that of the five story building, linking them architecturally.

The functions of the Bloomington Store Fixture Company did not use all the space of the White Building. Gordon Manufacturing Company, makers of metal oil cans, occupied the second floor, and there was a blacksmith somewhere in the building. The northeast corner of the first floor was occupied by a pharmacy. In constructing a building that was to accommodate such different functions, S. R. White looked at the concerns of both commercial and manufacturing business, and considered his experience at building construction. He was placed directly in the middle of the dilemma between functionalism and architectural design for utilitarian buildings.

The dilemma harks back to the Industrial Revolution, when architects failed to appreciate the clean lines of factories and there were two approaches to utilitarian design. One was to hide it with landscaping and the other was to decorate it, hiding it with a classical facade. Architects became exterior decorators. Gradually, as the number of industrial buildings grew and they were hard to ignore as forces of architecture, a synthesis of function and design was achieved in a few instances which played a major role in the development of modern architecture. In the American Midwest, this drift continued, leading to the inventive commercial buildings of the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth centuries. One type of commercial building was the more utilitarian, which often took the form of a loft building with heavy mill construction.

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Many considerations enter into the design of a utilitarian building, including materials handling, employee movement and productivity, flexibility of space, lighting, ventilation, employee safety and fire safety. In addition, there are factors relating only to image, and those depending on the location and nature of the business. These factors influence the type and amount of decoration, the elegance of the entrance to the building, the lobby and office spaces, and interior details. Additionally, in the late Nineteenth Century when considering the design of details, functionalism was embellished with the stylistic eclecticism of the times. All of these factors are evident in the design of the White Building, with its synthesis of the concerns of utility and style. The building was to be located across the street from White's planing mill and to serve a primarily manufacturing function, but its proximity to Bloomington's commercial area also influenced the design in several ways. It afforded the opportunity to lease first floor space to retail business, resulting in the commercial store front design. It is also likely that, in order to attract retail tenants, it was important that the building present a more commercial appearance rather than the strictly utilitarian design of the manufacturing buildings on the edge of town.

The other major concerns to the builder were functionalism, technology, and desire for style and detail. Additional influences include the prevailing styles and the capabilities, experience and tastes of the architect and builder. White's ideas for a functional and safe building had been formed from his experience with the planing mill and lumber business. For example, he knew that the movement of materials and employees is directly related to productivity. From dressed lumber in the building adjoining the White Building, the material was sent to woodworking on the third floor, bench work on the fourth floor, and finishing on the top floor from whence it could be sent down the elevator to the loading dock at the rear of the building. The building was also designed to support heavy loads for machinery that could be carried on any floor, and spaces were left as open as possible to be flexible. Lighting and ventilation were very important in a business involving close work and various chemicals. Located on the upper floors, Bloomington Store Fixture Company received the utmost amount of light and air through its maximum use of wall space for windows. The large multiple windows on the north facade and the unusually large number of windows on the secondary east elevation provided this accommodation.

The manufacture of furniture and fixtures was a labor intensive business which made comfortable and safe working conditions a wise goal. In the interests of safety and to prevent fire hazards, thick masonry fire-proof vaults were built into each floor of the

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building to contain dangerous chemicals. Also, fire-proof flooring materials (tile and concrete) were used in high risk areas. In recognition of the increased fire hazard of steam power when used in conjunction with wood and woodworking materials, White supplied power for the machinery to this building from the steam power plant at the mill across the street through a rope drive.

The building is Commercial Style, as it applies to commercial architecture of the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth centuries that is primarily utilitarian, often with an eye for innovative construction. The features of Commercial Style are primarily a result of the requirements of commerce and business principles. As a style that grew up and thrived in the Midwest, it is characterized by multi-stories with straight or slightly projecting fronts, flat roofs and a facade which derives its character from the fenestration. Ornamentation, often classical in nature, is minimal. The White Building is mill or loft construction, which developed in the mid 1800's when dimension cut lumber became available. The construction type is considered slow burning, rather than fire proof. Hence the need for additional fire protective vaults.

The formal appearance of the building with its repetition of bays, the articulated pilasters dividing the bays, and the columned mullions on the front windows all illustrate a desire for architectural pretension. In merging the concerns of utility, cost, construction technique and architectural character, classical detailing was popular partially because of the renewed predominance of that design as a result of the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. While the architect of the building is not known, the particular blending of the construction method and detailing seems typical of Midwest architects of the time. In particular, the use of corbelling and articulated bays were popular in late Nineteenth Century masonry construction.

In 1903, the Heberling brothers purchased the pharmacy in the first floor northeast corner and in the next year moved in their own company, Heberling Medicinal and Extract Company. They gradually took over more and more of the building, and in 1910 the Bloomington Store Fixture Company moved all of its facilities across the street to the S. R. White Manufacturing Company plant. It was probably at this time that the alterations were made in the storefronts on the northeast corner, reflecting a newer, less classical style.

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The career of Samuel R. White remained closely interwoven with the progress and development of Bloomington. In 1898, three years after completing the White Building, White continued his interest in both innovation and building by developing "White Place". This was an addition to the city based on progressive community development principles, comprised of 30 acres of land with sixty-foot-wide lots laid out on either side of a landscaped boulevard. It was considered a showplace of beauty and planning. This addition was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1988.

The turn of the century proved to be a turning point for Bloomington in several ways. On April, 1900 fire destroyed the downtown commercial district, including the court house. Fortunately, it stopped short of the White Building. By this time, White was a promoter of numerous businesses in the city, many of which had their first home in the White Building. His obituary states ". . . his six story building at the corner of Douglas and Prairie has been the first home of a number of industries which have developed into big concerns." He was President of Corn Belt Printing and Stationery, had interests in Corn Belt Creamery Company and Heberling Medicine & Extract Company, was a partner in Novelty Manufacturing Company, and a stockholder in B. S. Constant Company (manufacturer of grain elevator supplies), and A. N. Stevens Company, a wholesale grocery concern. As indicated by city directories most of these concerns, if not all, were located in the White Building from 1895 until 1910. The Heberling Company continued to occupy the building until some time in the 1960's, their name was prominently painted on the front of the building.

The White Building, with its high degree of integrity, has remained one of the finer Commercial Style industrial buildings from the late Nineteenth Century in the city. There were other manufacturing buildings built during the period of 1880 through 1910 farther from the commercial district, including the Power Plant by George Miller at 400 South Roosevelt, the old John Deere building at 408 South Madison, and warehouses at 400 South Madison and 402 South Center streets, all of which are extant. The primary stylistic difference between the White Building and these other industrial buildings is its less utilitarian style and greater design sophistication. While the other buildings are characterized by flat planes with punched in windows, in the White Building the design is extended to provide the greatest amount of light and to incorporate the refinements of a commercial building. Also, these and other industrial buildings have been obscured by the 1926 Main Street overpass and the more recent Center Street overpass. The White Building remains in its original streetscape near the center of the city, and presents an excellent example of the forces of utility and style, commerce and industry as applied to a late Nineteenth Century Commercial Style building.

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White Building

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9. Major Bibliographic References

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Sanborn Maps, 1896

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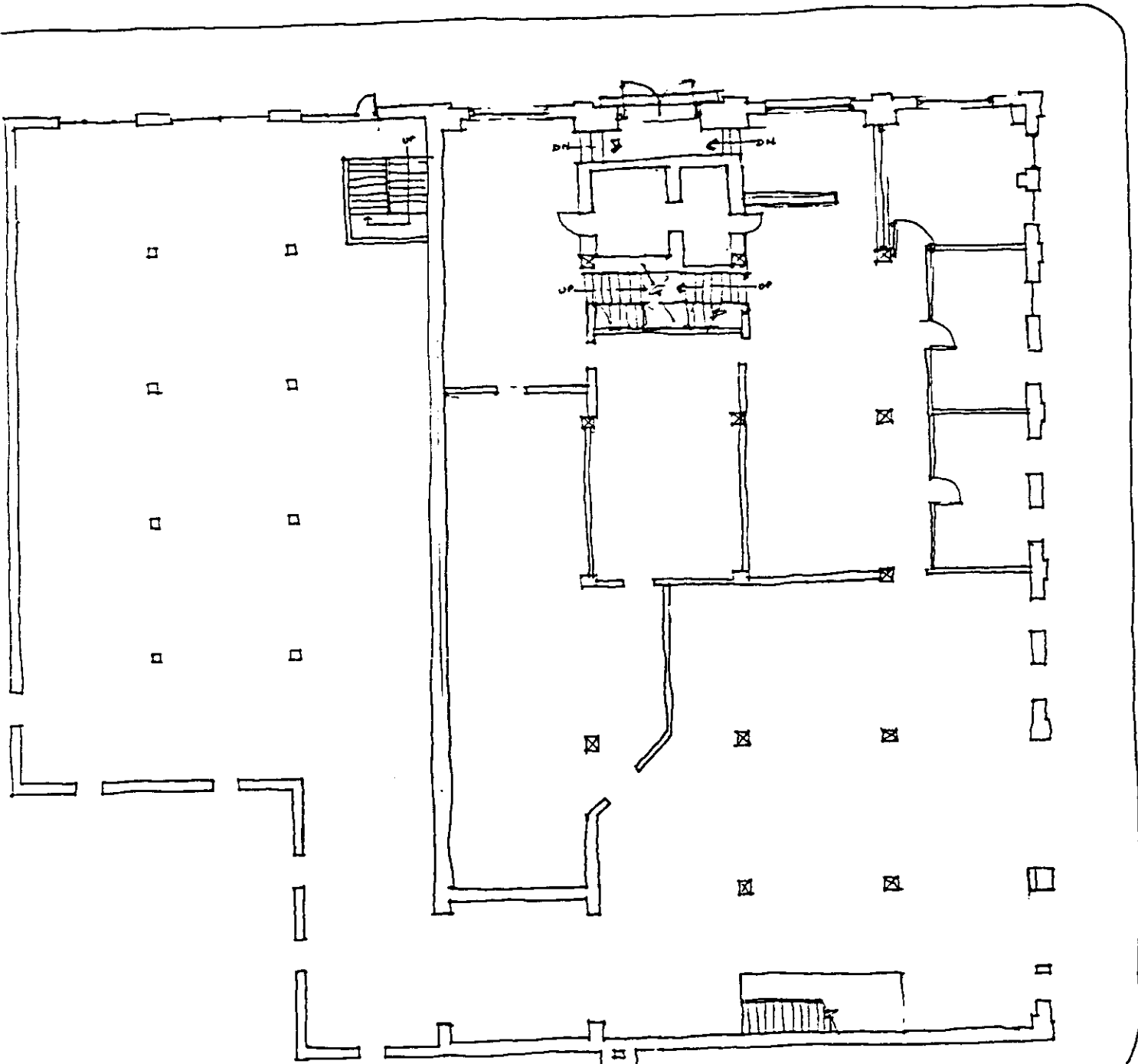
10. Verbal Boundary Description

The property consists of Lots 1 and 2 of Block 2 in K.H. Fell's Second Addition to the City of Bloomington, Illinois. Beginning at the point inside the sidewalk at the southwest corner of Douglas and Prairie Streets, proceed south 116 feet to the inside edge of the alley, then west 120 feet, then north 116 feet to the inside point of the sidewalk, then east 120 feet to the original point.

Boundary Justification

The above described lots constitute the property historically associated with the building. The building extends to the property boundaries on the north, east and west, and to within a few feet of the boundary on the south.

DOUGLAS AVENUE



PRAIRIE STREET



WHITE BUILDING  
215-223 East Douglas Street  
Bloomington, Illinois  
First Floor (Not to Scale)





IN REPLY REFER TO

# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. Box 37127

Washington, D.C. 20013-7127



RECEIVED

JUN 28 1994

Preservation Services

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to inform you that the following properties have been entered in the National Register of Historic Places. For further information call 202/343-9542.

JUN 24 1994

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 6/13/94 THROUGH 6/17/94

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number NHL Status, Action, Date, Multiple Name

- ALASKA, JUNEAU BOROUGH-CENSUS AREA, Juneau Downtown Historic District, Roughly, Franklin St. from Second St. to S of Ewing Way, Second and First Sts. from Franklin to Main St., and Front St., Juneau, 94000603, NOMINATION, 6/17/94
- CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, Little Rock Creek Dam, 4.5 mi. S of Pearland off CA 138, Pearland vicinity, 77000301, REMOVAL, 6/17/94
- ILLINOIS, MCLEAN COUNTY, White Building, 215--223 E. Douglas St., Bloomington, 94000612, NOMINATION, 6/17/94
- MICHIGAN, CALHOUN COUNTY, Merritt Woods Historic District, Roughly bounded by Orchard, Emmett and Chestnut Sts. and northernmost parts of Woodmer Dr. and Crest Dr., Battle Creek, 94000622, NOMINATION, 6/17/94
- MICHIGAN, WASHTENAW COUNTY, Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad--Saline Depot, 402 N. Ann Arbor St., Saline, 94000619, NOMINATION, 6/17/94 (Saline MRA)
- MICHIGAN, WAYNE COUNTY, Saint Paul Catholic Church Complex, 157 Lake Shore Rd., Grosse Pointe Farms, 94000621, NOMINATION, 6/17/94
- NEW MEXICO, SOCORRO COUNTY, Seco Ruin, Address Restricted, Chupadera vicinity, 94000614, NOMINATION, 6/17/94 (Pueblo IV Sites of the Chupadera Arroyo MPS)
- OHIO, CUYAHOGA COUNTY, Cedar Glen Apartments, 11424--11432 Cedar Glen Pkwy., Cleveland, 94000594, NOMINATION, 6/17/94
- OHIO, CUYAHOGA COUNTY, Lorain Avenue Commercial Historic District, 3202--5730 Lorain Ave., Cleveland, 94000596, NOMINATION, 6/17/94
- OHIO, FRANKLIN COUNTY, Livingston, Alexander W., House, 1792 Graham Rd., Reynoldsburg, 94000593, NOMINATION, 6/17/94
- OHIO, HAMILTON COUNTY, Church, John, Company Building, 14--16 E. Fourth St., Cincinnati, 94000592, NOMINATION, 6/17/94 (Hannafor, Samuel, & Sons TR)
- OHIO, LUCAS COUNTY, Brandville School, 1133 Grasser St., Oregon, 94000595, NOMINATION, 6/17/94
- PUERTO RICO, SABANA GRANDE MUNICIPALITY, Supulveda, Berta, House, 37 Munoz Rivera St., Isabel Segunda, 94000624, NOMINATION, 6/17/94
- SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON COUNTY, Seaside School, 1097 SC 174, Edisto Island, 94000602, NOMINATION, 6/17/94
- TENNESSEE, UNICOI COUNTY, Tilson Farm, 242 Little Branch Rd., Flag Pond, 94000613, NOMINATION, 6/17/94
- TEXAS, DALLAS COUNTY, Kessler Park Historic District, Roughly bounded by Kidd Springs, Stewart, Oak Cliff, Plymouth, I-30, Turner, Colorado and Sylvan, Dallas, 94000607, NOMINATION, 6/17/94 (Oak Cliff MPS)
- TEXAS, DALLAS COUNTY, King's Highway Historic District, 900--1500 Blocks of King's Highway between W. Davis St. and Montclair Ave., Dallas, 94000606, NOMINATION, 6/17/94 (Oak Cliff MPS)
- TEXAS, DALLAS COUNTY, Lake Cliff Historic District, Roughly bounded by E. 6th St., Beckley Ave., Zangs Blvd. and Marsalis Ave., Dallas, 94000609, NOMINATION, 6/17/94 (Oak Cliff MPS)
- TEXAS, DALLAS COUNTY, Lancaster Avenue Commercial Historic District, Roughly bounded by E. Jefferson Blvd., S. Marsalis, E. 10th St., E. 9th St. and N. Lancaster Ave., Dallas, 94000605, NOMINATION, 6/17/94 (Oak Cliff MPS)
- TEXAS, DALLAS COUNTY, Miller and Stemmons Historic District, Roughly bounded by W. Davis St., Woodlawn Ave., Neches and Eisbetn, Dallas, 94000611, NOMINATION, 6/17/94 (Oak Cliff MPS)
- TEXAS, DALLAS COUNTY, North Bishop Avenue Commercial Historic District, Roughly bounded by 9th St., Davis St., Adams and Madisor, Dallas, 94000608, NOMINATION, 6/17/94 (Oak Cliff MPS)
- TEXAS, DALLAS COUNTY, Rosemont Crest Historic District, Roughly bounded by 10th St., Oak Cliff Blvd., W. Davis St., N. Brighton Ave., W. 8th St. and Rosemont Ave., Dallas, 94000610, NOMINATION, 6/17/94 (Oak Cliff MPS)
- TEXAS, DALLAS COUNTY, Tenth Street Historic District, Roughly bounded by E. Clarendon Dr., S. Fleming Ave., I-35E, E. 8th St. and the E end of Church, E. 9th and Plum Sts., Dallas, 94000604, NOMINATION, 6/17/94 (Oak Cliff MPS)
- VIRGINIA, HAMPTON INDEPENDENT CITY, Aberdeen Gardens, Roughly bounded by Langston and Mary Peake Blvds., and Russell, Davis, Lewis, Weaver and Walker Rds., Hampton, 94000456, NOMINATION, 5/26/94
- WISCONSIN, DANE COUNTY, Eggiman, Ernest, House, 857 S. Shore Dr., Madison, 94000599, NOMINATION, 6/17/94
- WISCONSIN, KEWAUNEE COUNTY, Ahnapee Brewery, 115 Navarino St., Algoma, 94000597, NOMINATION, 6/17/94
- WISCONSIN, LINCOLN COUNTY, Center Avenue Historic District, Roughly bounded by Cedar, Park, Third, Center and Seventh Sts., Merrill, 94000600, NOMINATION, 6/17/94
- WISCONSIN, WAUPACA COUNTY, Hansen, Jens, Wagon and Carriage Shop, 117 E. Fulton St., Waupaca, 94000601, NOMINATION, 6/17/94