

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: Administration Building (Name Change/Boundary Decrease/Additional Documentation for East Hall)

Other names/site number: East Hall, Heritage Hall

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

2. Location

Street & number: East Campus Drive, Western Michigan University

City or town: Kalamazoo State: Michigan County: Kalamazoo

Not For Publication: Vicinity: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 ___ 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D

_____ Signature of certifying official/Title:	_____ Date
_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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	

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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
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/college

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/college

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: brick, limestone, pressed metal, concrete

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.)

Introduction

This nomination is an update to an existing nomination for a property already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This property was originally listed in the register under the name East Hall in 1978 (NRIS ID # 78001501).

This update is being submitted to address several issues:

- Changes the historic name of the structure from “East Hall” to “Administration Building,” its name from 1905 until 1952.
- Reflects changes to the structure since it was first listed, including razed portions, and rehabilitation of, and additions to, the structure.
- Provides a clarification of the role of the Olmsted Brothers’ involvement in the landscape design at the Administration Building, which was more limited than presented in the original national register nomination.
- Revises the boundary description to a much reduced parcel that includes little more than the building’s immediate site.

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Summary Paragraph

Completed in 1904, the Classical Revival style Administration Building was the first building constructed on the Western State Normal School (present-day Western Michigan University) campus. It is located on the top of Prospect Hill above the city of Kalamazoo, Michigan, looking east, on a site originally selected by the noted landscape designers the Olmsted Brothers. It is a two-story building with a basement that is half above grade, built on a reinforced concrete structural frame and foundation. The 92 ft. x 135 ft. building features a prominent east-facing portico, and its materials are red brick highlighted by cream colored brick piers, a pressed metal cornice, and a prominent central cupola. Under the east portico roof is a large ornate arched cast iron-framed window and double door entry assembly. The building has double hung windows. The building features a limestone water table above the basement windows, with a brick base. The roof is shallow sloped with end gables. A 2015 rehabilitation removed a 1908 addition, an originally separate 1909 building and a 1947 link, and returned the original building to its 1904 appearance. Small 26 ft. by 54 ft. wings added to the north and south ends contain stairs, elevators and bathroom facilities, and there is a new 23 ft. by 26 ft. entry enclosure on the west. The building site is open all around the Administration Building. New construction has provided walkways around the site. The east-facing hill below the building is a large grassy slope with play fields on the flat area at the bottom along Davis Street.

Narrative Description

The Administration Building was the first building constructed on the campus of Western State Normal School (Western Michigan University). The building was placed prominently on the crest of Prospect Hill with a commanding view of the city of Kalamazoo to the east. The symmetrical building was located on axis with West Walnut Street in the residential neighborhood below. The hill below the building to the east originally featured a landscaped formal walkway/plaza providing a formal approach to the dramatic main entrance of the building from the neighborhood below.

The building was designed by architect E. W. Arnold of Battle Creek. The siting of the Administration Building was determined by the nationally renowned firm Olmsted Brothers from Brookline, Massachusetts. Construction of the Administration Building began in the spring of 1904, and the building was open for fall semester classes on September 1, 1905. The building contained offices, classrooms, and a small assembly room.

The Administration Building is a monumental brick building two stories high with a full basement. Measuring 135 feet long in the north-south direction by 92 feet wide, the building is approximately 46 feet in height to the peak of the roof, with an 11 ft. x 11 ft. octagonal cupola extending an additional 22 feet above the roof. The main floor is elevated six feet above grade and is the middle floor of the building's three levels. The basement is partially above grade with the basement floor approximately four feet below grade.

The primary style of the building is Classical Revival, with its characteristic symmetrical façades, full height front façade columned portico, prominent piers that divide the east and west façades and modillion and dentil decorated cornice. When originally built, it featured a pressed metal balustrade around the perimeter of the roof line, also characteristic of the style.

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The building's exterior is most strongly characterized by its prominent pedimented east portico supported by six freestanding Ionic columns, and the central octagonal cupola with windows on all eight sides. The portico is flanked by piers with Ionic capitals which delimit a symmetrical five-bay wide arrangement of wings and bays. Under the portico roof is the main entrance, with its round arched doorway and window assembly in a filigreed cast iron frame, set in a limestone arched opening with quoin-like accents.

The exterior walls are built of brick through their full depth. The face brick is a terra cotta red, with contrasting cream-colored engaged piers with unpainted, partially weathered stamped copper Ionic capitals. Evidence of previous stone or cast concrete column capitals was observed during the 2015 restoration, suggesting that the copper capitals are replacements. The lack of a total verdigris patina on the capitals also suggests that the capitals are modern replacements. Exterior trim detailing is limestone, with cast concrete pier bases. A limestone water table forms a band around the perimeter of the building just above the deeply set basement windows and forms a cap on a brick base that is faced with a blend of tan to brown bricks with an ironspot glaze. Windows have several configurations (double-hung, fixed sash, one-over-one, four-over-four, and six-over-six). The original windows were double hung with cast iron sills. The current windows are aluminum single hung units, with daylight areas, muntin arrangements, and widths that match the configuration of the original windows.

The façades are topped with a modillion and dentil-decorated pressed metal cornice that is continuous around the perimeter of the building. The roof is a low-pitched gabled roof with built-in gutters and exposed external downspouts. Undated archival photos suggest that the building had a standing seam metal roof at some point. It is known that by the 1990s the roof had been replaced by a conventional built-up roof. The current roof is a CPE membrane installed during the rehabilitation in 2015. The building is constructed on a reinforced concrete structural frame and concrete foundation walls and footings.

On the elevation the building features a three-sided central "bay," which, according to the original 1903 master plan would be connected to a future building to the west. But at the time of the Administration Building's completion, it featured only a simple utilitarian door and utilitarian stairway to grade.

A 160 foot long, two-story addition attached to the north end of the building, known as the Gymnasium Building, was completed in May of 1908. It extended the Administration Building northward with a new classroom wing, which terminated at the new gymnasium. The style was identical to the Administration Building. It featured another east-facing portico, nearly identical to the one on the original portion of the building. This addition housed additional offices and classrooms. The gymnasium had a track suspended from steel trusses. In its day the gymnasium was considered innovative and well-equipped. At the north end of the new wing was a cross gable oriented east-west. The west face of this gable and the wall below was a plain flat brick wall from ground to eave. It was oddly unornamented and from a design perspective looked incomplete. It is speculated that this wall was intended to be temporary, or eventually covered. This would be consistent with E. W. Arnold's original 1903 master plan for the hilltop which

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envisioned a series of interconnected buildings surrounding a courtyard. At this location, another building running east-west would attach to the gymnasium building and form the north end of the four-building complex.

In 1909, the Training School Building was constructed 50 feet to the south of the original building. The building was approximately 130 feet in length and width and contained classrooms arranged around a large steel trussed central rotunda. Again, this addition matched the style of the earlier buildings; however, it was detached from them, which was a significant departure from the 1903 master plan and seemed to suggest an abandonment of the original four interconnected building concept. The new east façade included a portico that mirrored the portico on the Gymnasium Wing, which at a glance appeared to create a symmetrical three portico façade looking down from Prospect Hill. However, the missing link between the Administration Building and the Training School belied this appearance.

In 1915 the Science Building (later known as West Hall) was built approximately 100 feet directly west of the Gymnasium Building. This building was a fully independent free standing structure with a formal entrance facing east across the open space between it and the Gymnasium. It made no attempt to link to the Gymnasium, and its design and plan essentially offered no possibility of connecting to the Gymnasium Building. It appears that the original 1903 concept of the interconnected buildings around a courtyard had finally been abandoned. The Science Building was in the Classical Revival style, and although its cornice was nearly identical to that on the Administration Building grouping, other details were different enough to define it as a separately conceived design.

A new Library Building (later known as North Hall) was built at the north end of the hill in 1924, roughly centered on the space between the Administration Building group and the Science Building. This building also exhibited the abandonment of the original concept of the interconnected buildings around a courtyard, as it was an independent building with a formal south facing entrance, and a plan and elevation design that precluded any connections to other buildings. The Library Building reflected the Classical Revival style that echoed the other buildings in the area, but it also included Georgian influences, as well as Italian Renaissance-inspired detailing at the front entrance.

Fourteen years later the last building was built on the top of Prospect Hill. The Health and Personnel Building (later known as the Speech and Hearing Building) was built in 1939 approximately 100 feet west of the Training School. Its style was a significant departure from the previous buildings on the hill, featuring an eclectic mix of modernized Georgian details, while still including some Classical/Colonial Revival, and even Art Deco influences. This building faced east toward the open space around which the the hilltop site's buildings were now organized.

In the 35 years between the construction of the Administration Building and the Health and Personnel Building, the organization of the hilltop gradually departed from E. W. Arnold's original interconnected buildings around a central courtyard plan, into one of separate independent buildings with independent entrances facing the center of the hill. The effect on the

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Administration Building was significant. It had been designed based on the original 1903 concept of a ring of interconnected buildings around a courtyard. It was clearly the design intent that the site would be approached formally from the east with entrances at the porticos, which would then permit internal access to the entire complex. When the ring was complete, there would also be formal entrances on the north, south and west sides. This grouping assumed an outward focus for the complex.

However, the ring concept was abandoned and buildings began to be built with an inward orientation facing into the common space. The common space became the site arrival point and the area where people moved between buildings. This was exacerbated by the introduction of a vehicular road – and eventually parking – between the east and west buildings. As a result, the Administration Building's original east portico entrance concept no longer worked. The function of the east portico as the entry to the building – and the entire complex – was significantly diminished, and in effect, the Administration Building's "back door" became the primary functional main entrance for many people visiting the site approaching the building from one of the other buildings or from the drive and parking located between the east and west buildings..

Similarly, the original landscape plan for the project was never fully implemented. The noted Olmsted Brothers landscape design firm that had been hired to select the Administration Building's site, also developed a landscape plan for the site. In 1904 their plan was accepted and some initial site clearing and grading was done based on the plan. However, costs for the work were too high, and the remainder of the plan was never implemented. Western's attempts to obtain funds to implement their plan were unsuccessful, and for years ad-hoc landscaping was done by volunteers and staff members. It was not until 1921 that the site would be professionally landscaped, and by then the Olmsted plan had been abandoned.

Likely in response to to the inelegant approach to the administration building, in 1947 a link between the Administration and Training School Buildings was added. The brick and limestone building that was constructed at that time was not a continuation of the Administration Building in either style or configuration or scale. It was only two stories in height, and was set back from both the east and west elevations. Its style was more contemporary than the earlier buildings, and could better be described as a Stripped Classical style, with modernized simplified versions of classical details. Although it contained some support and maintenance spaces, it functioned primarily as an entrance and stairway structure, providing a formal common entrance to the Administration Building/Gymnasium Building/Training School grouping which by then was collectively referred to as the Administration Building.

The Administration Building remained largely unchanged until 1979 when the east façade was altered by the removal of the monumental and character-defining east porticos on the Gymnasium Building and Training School Buildings. The monumental stairs at those wings were also removed and replaced with smaller precast stairs with rough 2 x 4 handrails. Where portico roofs were removed from the main body of the buildings, stucco panels were provided to cover the exposed rough construction. These changes diminished the integrity and historical character of the east façade of the grouping of buildings.

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At the same time that the porticos were removed, the columns of the Administration Building's remaining center portico were replaced with concealed steel columns wrapped with cement plaster on metal lath, forming the visible column shafts. The plaster columns are cylinders, lacking the tapering or entasis that would be expected in Ionic columns. Also as part of this project, the basement space under the center portico stairs was filled with sand and new concrete monumental steps were constructed.

Other alterations since the original construction included replacement of the original standing seam metal roofing with built-up roofing, removal of pressed metal balustrades along the built-in gutters, and removal of large scale exterior light fixtures.

In 2013, the Gymnasium Building, Training School, and the 1947 link between the Administration Building and Training school were demolished, retaining the original 1904 Administration Building. Between 2014 and 2015 the Administration Building was rehabilitated to serve as Western Michigan University's Alumni Center, and renamed Heritage Hall. The rehabilitation included restoration of the exterior to its original 1904 appearance. New small additions were constructed to the north and south of the building to provide egress stairs, elevators and code compliant toilet rooms, and on the west to provide a new accessible entry.

Prior to 2015, the landscape around the Administration Building had been neglected for many years. The former formal pedestrian approach leading up to the building's main east portico that was generally based on the Olmsted Brothers original concept disappeared decades ago. Plantings had been neglected, the hill had become overgrown, and the walkways near the building were compromised by the addition of parking and other incremental changes over the years. The recent rehabilitation of the Administration Building resulted in clearing of overgrowth of vegetation on the hill to restore the iconic view to the building envisioned by E. W. Arnold and the Olmsted Brothers. New construction has included a new system of walkways throughout the site that reflect the general spirit, if not the letter, of the Olmsted concept. New plantings have been introduced and bring back the Olmsteds' casual park-like low maintenance character. The east-facing hill below the building remains as a grassy slope with play fields on the flat area at the bottom along Davis Street.

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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.)

- 1. Education
- 2. Architecture
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

1904 – 1952

Significant Dates

1904, 1905, 1952

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Ernest W. Arnold

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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 Administration Building is the first educational building constructed for Michigan's Western State Normal School (the present-day Western Michigan University), the fourth and final normal school founded by the state government in Michigan. Classes were first held in the Administration Building in 1905, and the building housed the school's administrative offices from 1905 to 1952. It is the work of Battle Creek architect Ernest W. Arnold, who was responsible for many higher education structures around the state of Michigan in the early twentieth century, and was sited by the nationally renowned firm of the Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts. The building is a notable example of the Classical Revival style, featuring the style's signature dominant portico overlooking the city of Kalamazoo. It is a fine representative example of early twentieth-century educational buildings in Michigan.

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

Criterion A

Education

The Administration Building was the first structure built at the Western State Normal School, and housed its administrative functions for nearly 50 years, during the school's first era of development. During that time, it served as the center of Western's operations and campus life.

The Western State Normal School was established as the fourth and final normal school founded by the state government in Michigan, after the schools in Ypsilanti (1849), Mount Pleasant (1892), and Marquette (1899). The Western State Normal School's first classes were held in 1904 in buildings owned by the Kalamazoo Public Schools. In September, 1905, Western moved their administrative offices to the Administration Building and for the first time held classes there. The Administration Building served as the school's primary general classroom/and central administrative office building until 1952 when the function that gave the building its name moved to a new structure on the new West Campus.

Responding to the demand for trained teachers, the state lawmakers before the turn of the century had established normal schools in Ypsilanti (State Normal School – 1849), Mount Pleasant (Central State Normal School – 1892), and Marquette (Northern State Normal School – 1899). With these institutions serving southeast Michigan, the northern Lower Peninsula, and the entire Upper Peninsula respectively, southwest Michigan was left without a teachers training school. Establishment of a school in Kalamazoo provided the rapidly developing southwest Michigan area with a much needed teacher training school.

The act establishing Western State Normal School as the fourth and final normal school in the state of Michigan was approved by Governor Bliss on May 27, 1903. Representative Henry B. Vandercook of Grand Rapids led the movement which resulted in the passage of the bill. The State Board of Education, entrusted with the responsibility for selecting the site for the school,

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voted on August 28, 1903, in favor of Kalamazoo. Between 1903 and 1942, as the institution's program and organization evolved, Western significantly contributed to the development of advanced education in the State of Michigan.

Multiple communities vied for the opportunity to be selected as the site of the new school – Allegan, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, Decatur, Three Oaks, Hastings and Kalamazoo. The selection of Kalamazoo as the site was due partly to its central location and to the inducements which were offered by the City of Kalamazoo. The city agreed to provide twenty acres of land, facilities for gas and lights, grade the streets adjacent to the site, lay cement sidewalks, permit the use of the public school buildings until such time as the state could build a training school, pay one-half of the salaries of teachers employed in the training school as long as the public schools were used, and appropriate \$40,000 for building purposes. On October 19, 1903, a special election was held and the citizens of Kalamazoo, by margin of almost eight to one, authorized borrowing \$70,000 and issuing bonds to carry out this agreement.

Dwight B. Waldo was selected by the State Board of Education as “principal” of the new school; within a few years his title was changed to “president.” Waldo served as head of Western State Normal School for thirty-two years. A native of New York, he spent his boyhood in Plainwell where he clerked in his father's grocery store. He attended Albion College, and later, Harvard University. After teaching in several schools and colleges, Waldo was chosen in 1899 as principal of the newly established Northern State Normal School in Marquette. It was from this position that he came to Kalamazoo. Waldo was eminently successful in obtaining appropriations from the legislature for the school. He assembled an able faculty, and soon won the respect of the entire community.

“The development of the curricula during the Waldo Era falls into two general periods: from 1904 to 1917, and from 1917 to 1936. The first period was marked by an increase in the number of curricula offered and by a very rapid rise in the educational requirements of rural teachers. The second period was dominated by the increasing length of time required to complete the various curricula, in other words, the development of a teachers college.”¹

“The task of finding classroom facilities for the new institution was made easy for Waldo by the cordial assistance of the authorities of the Kalamazoo public school system.”² The school system agreed to provide classroom space for Western for a five-year period while the school obtained property and built facilities for their permanent use. After consideration of several sites, the landscape design firm Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts, selected Prospect Hill for the site of Western's campus. Battle Creek architect Ernest W. Arnold was selected to design the first building. Grading of the hill top and construction of the Administration Building began in 1904.

With Kalamazoo's facilities available, the start of classes at Western did not need to wait for construction of facilities to be complete. In the meantime, classes met in the Kalamazoo High

¹ Knauss, James O. The First Fifty Years: A History of Western Michigan College of Education 1903-1953. Kalamazoo, MI: Western Michigan College of Education, 1953. p. 45.

² Ibid. p. 11.

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School located in the nearby Vine Neighborhood. In 1904, there were three general courses offered at the school: a life certificate course, a three-year certificate course, and a rural school course. The life certificate course at Western State Normal School was a two-year program. As its name indicates, those who successfully completed this course received a teachers' certificate valid in the State of Michigan for one's lifetime. Likewise, those who completed the three-year certificate course received a teachers' certificate in Michigan valid for three years, which could then be renewed for another three years. The majority of subsequent curricular developments at Western relate to the modifications of the life certificate course and the eventual discontinuation of the three-year certificate course.

Unique to Western was the provision of the first rural school department of any normal school in the nation. The rural school department prepared teachers to teach in one-room schools. Training teachers on all subjects for all grades, the department existed into the 1950s when rural one room schools were becoming extinct. Dr. Ernest Burnham headed this department for many years. Among other well-known faculty members of Western were Marion Sherwood, Leslie Wood, John Fox, Harper C. Maybee, John Everett, George Sprau, H. Glenn Henderson, William McCracken, Harry Greenwall, Smith Burnham and Floyd Moore.

In September 1905 the administration offices moved into their new home on the hill, and the first building on the campus of Michigan's final Normal School took its place as the centerpiece of the campus. This original building also housed classrooms, laboratories, and a library room.

Some functions still remained in Kalamazoo school buildings – the Department of Manual Training and the training school. It was clear to the State Board, President Waldo and faculty that additional facilities were necessary for the institution. Funds were appropriated, and by 1908 the original Administration Building was expanded to include a new gymnasium and additional classrooms. Also at this time a two-track inclined cable car (funicular) was completed, easing the approach up and down the hill.

However, the institution's space needs were still not fully met. "The erection of one more building was urgent if the state was to meet its obligations with the Kalamazoo Board of Education... the city school board promised training facilities to Western for a maximum period of five years."³ Conditions and options were discussed, and in 1908 funds were obtained from the state to construct a new training school building on the hill south of the original Administration Building (completed 1909). With the completion of the Training School, the original 1904 Administration Building now architecturally, functionally and administratively anchored a grouping of buildings containing all of the university's programs and administration functions.

In 1908, "differentiation appeared in the life certificate course, when students were told to follow schedules that would prepare them to teach in [certain grades]. This departure forms the beginning of what later developed into the early elementary, later elementary, junior and senior

³ Ibid. p. 23.

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high school curricula.”⁴ The rural school work also changed in 1908; an advanced course was added to the curriculum, as well as the establishment of a rural observation school.

Between 1908 and 1913 there was no new construction on campus. However, by 1913 the lack of space for the quickly growing science courses that were responding to the educational needs of Michigan’s teachers, and the changes in Western’s curriculum could no longer be ignored by the state. The legislature finally passed a bill providing funds for the construction of a new science building (completed 1915), as well as a new central heating plant (completed 1914). In 1915 Governor Ferris approved a bill granting Western additional funds for the construction of four new buildings: an auditorium and conservatory, a library building, a manual training building, and an addition to the gymnasium. However, the timing was unfortunate as World War I intervened – building material was not available and construction costs were too high.

In 1917, just prior to the U. S. involvement in WWI, an increased number of courses with expanded content were being offered. Also at this time, the “State board of Education, sensing the demand for more thoroughly prepared teachers, authorized the normal schools of Michigan to offer another year of work beyond the two required for a life certificate. This was the first step leading to lengthened teacher preparation. At first this third year was not obligatory for the students, but...it was made so in the next decade.”⁵ Following up on the latest innovation, in 1918 the State Board of Education granted degree privileges to the normal schools. Western began offering four-year Bachelor of Arts degrees at this time, putting further pressure on existing campus facilities. Between 1913 and 1917 the school obtained additional properties in recognition of the need for expansion of campus facilities beyond Prospect Hill.

Construction activity picked up again after the war and in 1921 the Manual Training Building was completed. This was the first permanent building constructed outside of the original hilltop campus.

By 1923 the library collection that had been housed in the Administration Building since its opening had significantly outgrown its home. Construction of a new library was given priority and by 1924 the new Library Building at the north end of Prospect Hill was complete. Construction activity was also occurring west of the hill for the new Men’s Gymnasium, which was completed within one year (1925). During this period of construction on campus, significant growth was also occurring in the training school facilities off campus in the surrounding communities.

In a 1923 article entitled, “*Should the Two Year Normal Schools Become Four Year Teachers Colleges? Why?*” President Waldo expressed his strong support for the increase in education and preparation time for teachers. “The brevity of training in two-year normal causes a tendency to turn out artisans rather than artists... The four-year teacher-training institution will not be looked down upon by the universities, land grant colleges and private colleges... The teachers’ colleges will attract a strong staff of competent instructors, because trained scholarly teachers of

⁴ Ibid. p. 47.

⁵ Ibid. p. 51-52.

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attractive personality prefer to teach in institutions of high scholastic standards.”⁶ In 1927 the state legislature recognized the progressive curricular changes occurring in the normal schools and passed a law making them teachers’ colleges. This also marked the first name change for the institution – Western State Teachers College.

In the years that followed, leading up to the end of the Waldo Era (1936), curricular developments continued “in raising the minimum standards of teacher preparation, and the basis was laid for further development in non-teaching fields.”⁷ Between 1928 and 1932, revisions enforced by the State Board were made to the requirements for obtaining a life certificate. By 1936, “all applicants for life certificates were without exception compelled to have completed four years of college work.”⁸ Curricular changes were also made for the growing trend of graduates who were entering other lines of work or students not seeking teacher-training. In 1934, “the State Board... gave the state colleges of education the right to grant the general degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science to students who had completed four years of approved college work even if they had not taken any courses in the professional education groups... This ruling of the State Board then became the basis of the later development of the institution.”⁹

In the summer of 1936, Paul V. Sangren was elected president of Western State Teachers College. Sangren was a natural and wise selection as successor. Despite his young age of thirty-eight, Sangren was experienced and very familiar with the education department and the institution at Western. He first arrived at Western State Normal School in 1923 as an instructor in the education department. Four years later he was appointed as chairman of that same department. In 1934, in the new office of dean of administration, he began working more closely with President Waldo. Together, the two men successfully led a campaign to convince the Michigan governor at the time to keep Western State Teachers College open.

“When Sangren assumed his duties as president of Western State Teachers College on September 1, 1936, the school was just beginning to emerge from the doldrums of the world-wide depression. Institutional life had never been static for any long period of time, and now as student enrollment began to increase, change was almost inevitable... Curricular and departmental developments were in four main directions: a numerical increase in educational certificates, a very rapid increase in the non-teaching curricula, the appearance of general education courses, and a further attempt to secure greater mutual appreciation on the part of the professional educators and the academic teachers.”¹⁰

Within the first year of President Sangren’s term the State Board announced new requirements for obtaining a life certificate, as well as modifications to state limited renewal certificates. Now to be eligible for a permanent certificate, one was required to complete four years of college training to receive a provisional certificate, in addition to an increased set amount of subsequent

⁶ Ibid. p. 54.
⁷ Ibid. p. 57.
⁸ Ibid. p. 55.
⁹ Ibid. p. 56.
¹⁰ Ibid. p. 66.

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teaching time (practicing in the field) or acceptable resident college credit hours. In order to renew a state limited renewal certificate, one was required to complete an increased set amount of acceptable resident college credit hours. The qualifications for teaching in the State of Michigan, like many other states, were only increasing.

Along with increased qualifications came questions and concerns regarding the level at which one would complete these requirements. “The State Board on February 21, 1938, asked the regents of the University of Michigan to consider the possibilities of establishing a graduate division in each of the teachers’ colleges in cooperation with the graduate school of the university... The resulting plan was approved by the State Board on July 29, 1938. This provided for a graduate division in each of the teachers’ colleges. The courses offered and the instructors had to be approved by the University of Michigan... The master’s degree in education was conferred by the university on a candidate who had satisfactorily completed twenty-four semester hours of graduate work and had written an acceptable thesis, or thirty semester hours without any thesis.”¹¹ By February 1939, Western State Teachers College had officially formed its graduate division, and in cooperation with the University of Michigan, began its first graduate program in teacher education. With modest beginnings (only four courses and 111 students), the graduate division steadily increased by the following session (11 courses and 154 students), and during the following decade had significantly grown (28 courses and 209 students). By September 1952 Western’s graduate division was completely separated from the University of Michigan, and the teachers’ college was allowed to grant its own master’s degrees.

The years 1939 through 1942 marked the beginning of numerous curricular developments that would significantly shift the offerings and organization of the institution. In 1939 the American Council on Education selected Western as one of seven American teachers’ colleges to participate in a major national three-year study of teacher education. In 1941 the school was again renamed and became Western Michigan College of Education, and by 1942 implementation of several findings from this study had begun.

“The results of this study were many... changes [were] made in the area of professional education, the attempt to develop the general education field, and the increase in breadth of knowledge on the part of many members of the faculty. The most striking curricular development growing directly out of the Teacher Education Study occurred in the elementary and secondary curricula. In 1939 there were still four of these, an early and a later elementary, a junior and a senior high. The latter were united in 1940 to form the secondary curriculum, and the former two years later [1942] to form the elementary curriculum... The professional education committee of the Teacher Education Study...recommended a drastic regrouping of the professional education courses required in these curricula. The basic change consisted of the introduction of a so-called “fifteen unit block” or “free semester,” during which the student’s entire time would be devoted to directed teaching and the related problems.”¹² Starting in 1942, Western also experienced a great expansion of curricula in the non-teaching fields. In 1936 prior to the study, there were ten non-teaching courses (general and pre-professional) offered by

¹¹ Ibid. p. 67-68.

¹² Ibid. p. 70-71.

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Western. By September 1952 the institution's non-teaching course offerings had grown to thirty-four (general, pre-professional, and terminal).

Concurrent with these curricular developments and enrollment growth, this period of President Sangren's administration also experienced a significant amount of construction. The first new (women's) dormitory and social activities center on campus was Walwood Hall Union Building, completed in 1938. Several buildings were completed in 1939, including the men's dormitory and a health services and education building (Vandercook Hall for Men and Health and Personnel Building). Funding for a new athletic facility was approved in 1936, and by 1939 construction of both Waldo Stadium and Hyames Field were complete. Enrollment continued to grow, thus prompting the need for another (women's) dormitory to be constructed on campus. Within one year construction began and was completed on Spindler Hall for Women (1940). Construction began on two more buildings in 1940. The Mechanical Trades Building, located near the Manual Arts Building was completed in 1940. The Theatre, "a music and dramatic arts building,"¹³ was completed in 1942.

The "revolution of the curricula since 1936 shows the rapid diversification of Western's offerings... [and] it is apparent that the new motto of the school, "That all may learn," adopted in 1944, was the goal of the administration."¹⁴ Increasing enrollment and the addition of new departments and courses during the 1940s and 1950s made Western a multi-purpose institution. The evolving role and mission of the college clearly presaged the need for additional campus expansion. However, World War II intervened, and construction on campus came to a complete stop from 1942 to 1946.

However, the seeds for postwar expansion had already been sown and it was clear that the 68.8 acre campus that had largely been established by 1923 and had accommodated the institution's growth since then would no longer accommodate the university's facility needs. When construction resumed after the war, campus expansion occurred on land acquired west of the Michigan Central Railroad tracks in 1944. In 1948 the first significant new structure was built on what was now called West Campus, and thus the 47-year growth period of the original East Campus ended. In 1952 the School's administrative offices moved from the original Administration Building to new facilities on West Campus, and the old building was renamed East Hall.

In 1955 Western Michigan College of Education was renamed Western Michigan College. In 1956 the college reorganized into five schools: School of Applied Arts and Sciences, School of Business, School of Education, School of Liberal Arts and Sciences, and the School of Graduate Studies. This diversification and reorganization led to the college's designation as a university by an act of the legislature in 1957, and it became Western Michigan University.

¹³ Ibid. p. 39.

¹⁴ Ibid. p. 75.

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Today the Administration Building stands as it did in 1905 when it became the first building on the institution's campus and housed the school's first classes and its administrative offices, the institutional functions that would remain there for the next 47 years.

Criterion C

The Western State Normal School Administration Building is significant in the field of architecture as an expression of the Classical Revival style of architecture, as the work of noted higher education architect Ernest W. Arnold, and for being the centerpiece of the Prospect Hill site selected by the nationally renowned firm of the Olmsted Brothers (John Charles and Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., sons of Frederick Law Olmsted), of Brookline, Massachusetts. It is notable for its commanding architectural presence and iconic image standing high above the city of Kalamazoo since 1904.

Architecture

The Administration Building is significant as an example of the work of architect Ernest W. Arnold, a noted designer of secondary education buildings in Michigan in the early part of the twentieth century, and as a notable example of Classical Revival architecture within Michigan's southwestern Lower Peninsula region.

Battle Creek architect Ernest W. Arnold was born 1850 near Chatham, Ontario. He went to Detroit as a young man to work for C. K. (Cyrus) Porter, later working with Porter in Erie, Pennsylvania, and Buffalo, New York. Arnold moved to Bay City in the early 1880s and in 1881 was partnered with George Watkins and Oliver Hidden, practicing as Watkins, Hidden and Arnold. By 1883 he had formed a company under his own name, E. W. Arnold and Co., in partnership with Philip C. Floeter. He moved to Detroit in 1884 and formed a practice with his former partner, George Watkins, under the name Watkins and Arnold. By 1889, Arnold was in practice by himself in Detroit. From 1897 to about 1900, he worked as a civil engineer for the Grand Trunk Railway, and then moved back into private practice under his own name.^{15,16,17,18}

Arnold eventually moved his practice to Battle Creek, with his name first appearing in Battle Creek directories in 1907. He continued to be listed there until at least 1925. In addition to his design work, he served his profession through membership in professional organizations, notably serving as a Director of the Michigan Society of Architects. He was named a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1889. Arnold died in 1927.^{19,20,21,22}

¹⁵ "E. W. Arnold Passes Away," Obituary, Battle Creek Enquirer & Evening News Feb. 19, 1927.

¹⁶ Bay City/West Bay City Directories, 1881 and 1883.

¹⁷ Detroit City Directory, 1887.

¹⁸ National Register Nomination, Battle Creek City Hall, Curtis H. Warfield, and Robert O. Christensen, March 1984.

¹⁹ "E. W. Arnold Passes Away," Obituary, Battle Creek Enquirer & Evening News Feb. 19, 1927.

²⁰ Battle Creek City directories, 1907-27.

²¹ National Register Nomination, Battle Creek City Hall, Curtis H. Warfield, and Robert O. Christensen, March 1984.

²² American Institute of Architects, College of Fellows History and Directory, Year 2015 Edition.

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Arnold's work included institutional, church, and commercial buildings in central, southwest and southeast Michigan, as well as collegiate structures throughout the state. Notable among his works is the Battle Creek City Hall, built in 1914, and still in use today.

Starting in the early 1900s, Arnold embarked on a 17-year period where he "designed all the normal schools for the state of Michigan..."²³ In addition to his work at Western, he designed structures for State Normal School (Ypsilanti), Central State Normal School (Mount Pleasant), and Northern State Normal School (Marquette). At the Ypsilanti school (the present day Eastern Michigan University), Arnold designed a Training School, built in 1895, and a Natural Science Building, completed in 1903. Both of these structures survive today as Welch Hall and Scherzer Hall respectively. At Western he designed the Administration Building (1904) and its two additions (1908, 1909), the Heating Plant (1914), and the Science Building (also known as West Hall) (1915).

Arnold and the Olmsted Brothers began working at Western at approximately the same time. On November 27, 1903 the Olmsteds selected the dramatic location on the crest of Prospect Hill where the Administration Building would be constructed. During the same time period, Arnold worked on the development of a master plan for the newly selected hilltop site.

It is not clear whether Arnold and the Olmsteds collaborated on the initial concept for the new building to be built on the new site. However it was observed that they both "sought to establish for a Midwestern normal school that air of dignity and purpose often associated with older, well-established colleges and universities."²⁴ In America during the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century this meant designing buildings and spaces closely modeled after classical styles and forms. Classical Revival was one of the most prevalent styles of this period, popularized in part by the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago with its celebration of Classical Revival planning and design. The style was popular for public buildings, including schools.

Arnold's original campus master plan, delivered in 1903, was a response to this. It was based on Classical Revival planning concepts, and consisted of four interconnected buildings arranged in a square around a central courtyard (quadrangle) (Refer to Exhibit A). Although no building elevations survive, the master plan shows columns that suggest that the linked buildings would eventually have dramatic porticos on the east elevation, and lesser columned porticos on the west side of the quadrangle.

The Administration Building, the central building on the east side of this proposed quadrangle, with the prominent presence atop Prospect Hill was the first part of this plan to be implemented. Designed by Arnold, it was started on May 16, 1904, and occupied on September 1, 1905 when the Administrative offices for the school moved from a Kalamazoo College building.

²³ "E. W. Arnold Passes Away," Obituary, Battle Creek Enquirer & Evening News Feb. 19, 1927.

²⁴ East Campus Study Committee. Final Report: A Response to the President's Charge Related to the Future of the University's East Campus. Kalamazoo, MI: Western Michigan University, June 1989. p. 49.

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The building is a monumental Classical Revival building, with its characteristic symmetrical façades, full height front façade columned portico, and denticulated cornice. When originally built, it featured a pressed metal balustrade around the perimeter of the roof line, also characteristic of the style.

The building's exterior is most strongly characterized by a prominent pedimented classical portico supported by six freestanding Ionic columns, and the central octagonal pressed metal cupola with windows on all eight sides. The portico is flanked by piers with Ionic capitals which delimit a symmetrical five-bay wide arrangement of wings and bays. Under the portico roof is the main entrance, with its round arched doorway and window assembly in a filigreed cast iron frame, set in a limestone arched opening with quoin-like accents. A limestone water table forms a band around the perimeter of the building just above the deeply set basement windows and forms a cap on a brick base that is faced with a blend of tan to brown bricks with an ironspot glaze. Windows have several configurations (double-hung, fixed sash, one-over-one, four-over-four, and six-over-six). The original windows were double hung with cast iron sills.

All of these characteristics, combined with the scale and prominence of the building mass, make it a sterling example of Classical Revival influenced collegiate architecture of the early twentieth-century.

The Administration Building stands as one of the leading Classical Revival buildings in the southwest Michigan region. Among other notable examples of the style in the region such as the former Kellogg Sanitarium complex (now the Hart-Dole-Inouye Federal Center) and the former Post Office/Federal Buildings in Battle Creek and Grand Rapids, the Administration Building is notable as a restrained example of the style. Although it possesses the monumental hallmarks of the style, its use of brick as a primary material lessens the scale of the buildings in contrast to the imposing limestone image of other examples of the style in the region. Arnold's own Battle Creek City Hall, while still a large Classical revival building, shares the Administration Building's use of brick, giving it a similar, more human scale.

The Administration Building was the first and only portion of Arnold's 1903 master plan that was constructed, as a later 1906 revision of the master plan began to depart from the original 1903 master plan, in detail and program (Refer to Exhibit C). Two subsequent structures, (Gymnasium Building and Training School) were built near or attached to the Administration Building over the next several years, and although designed by Arnold, each departed further and further from this original concept in arrangement, relationship to one another, and architectural style. Most notably, instead of the linked group of buildings around a center courtyard, later buildings were sited as significantly separated independent, free-standing structures laid out to along three sides of a common space. The Administration Building formed the east side, the Science Building (West Hall) and the Health and Personnel Building (Speech and Hearing Center) formed the west side, and the Library (North Hall) the north side.

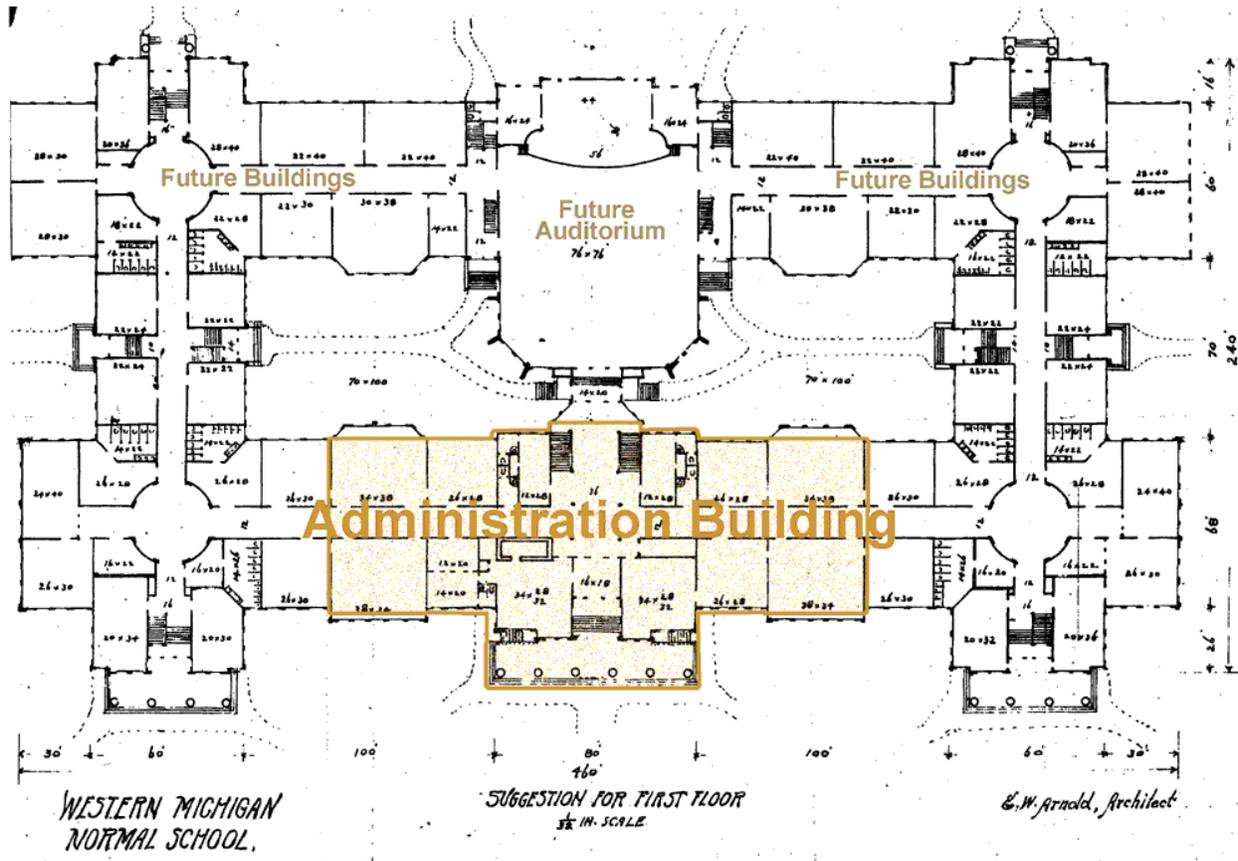
The original Administration Building still stands on the hill overlooking the City of Kalamazoo as it did in 1905, with the same architectural image and character-defining Classical Revival features.

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Exhibit A: 1903 Original Master Plan, E.W. Arnold

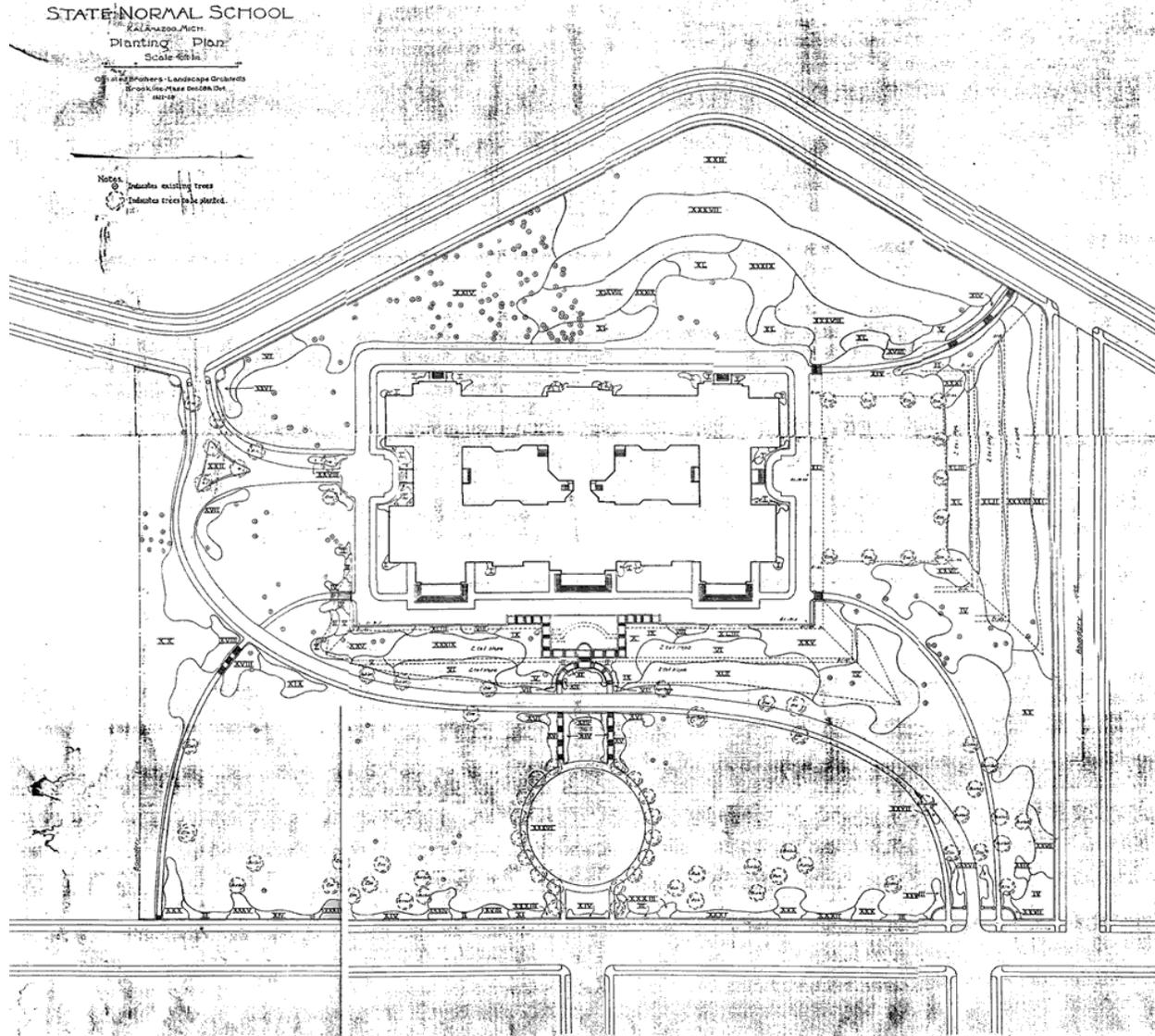
A detail from the WMU Facilities Management Campus Planning History



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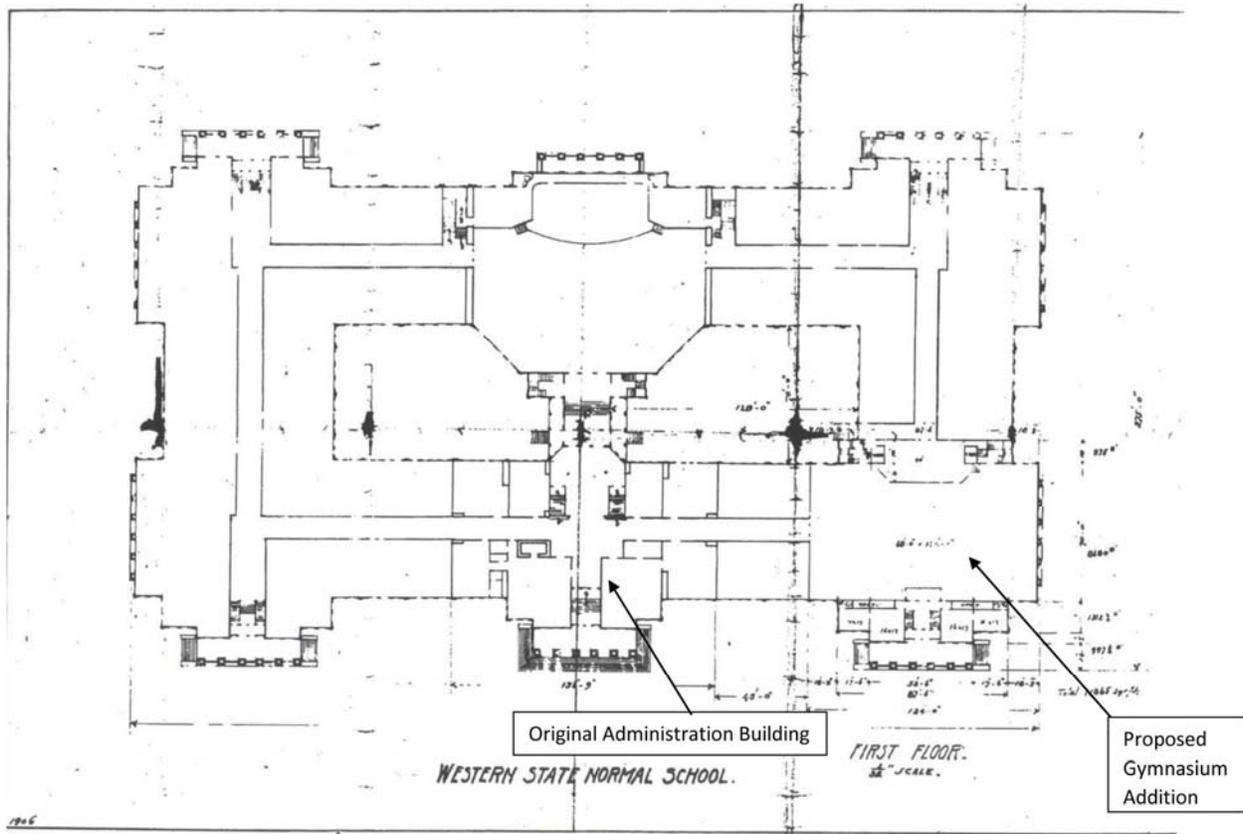
Exhibit B: 1904 Original Landscape Plan, Olmsted Brothers
A detail from the WMU Facilities Management Campus Planning History



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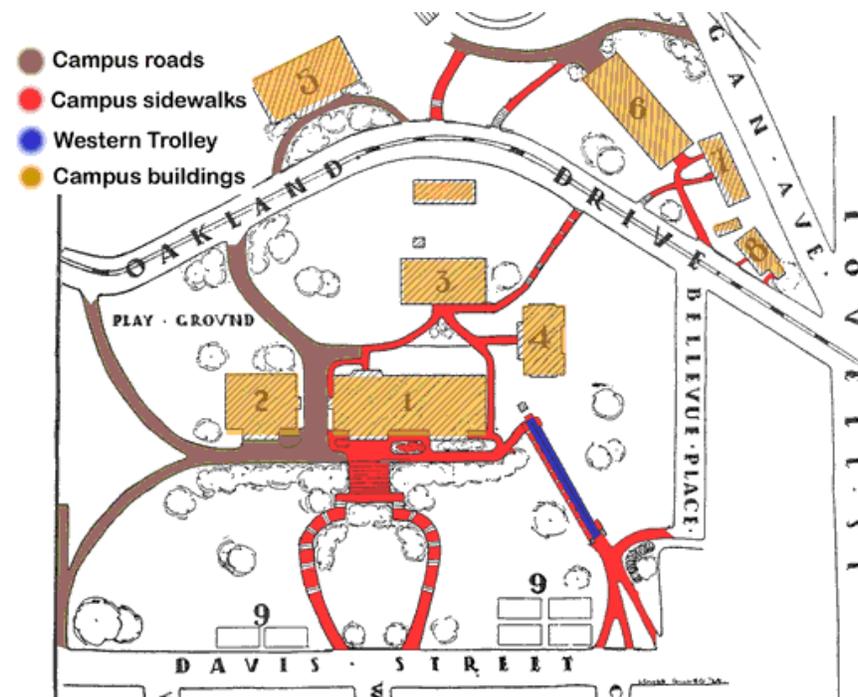
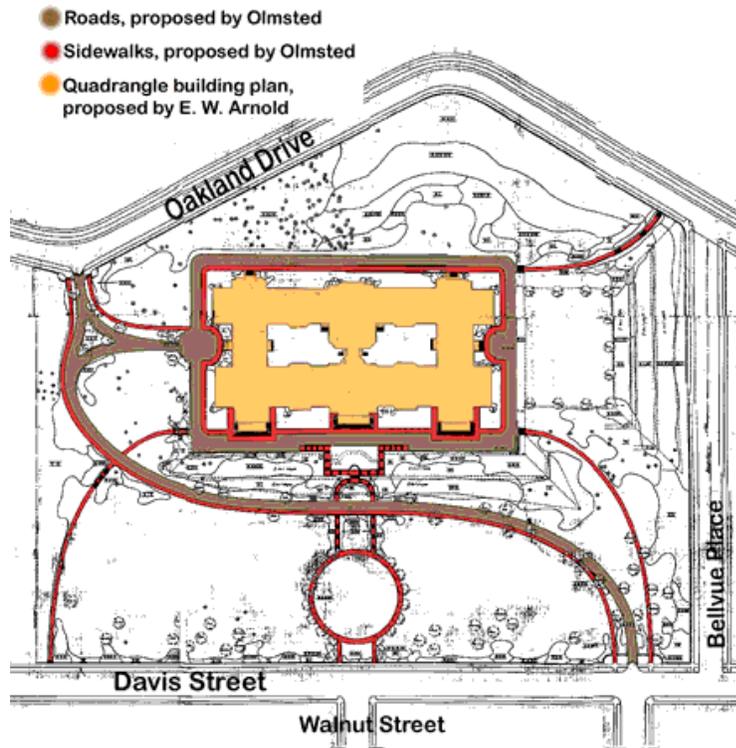
Exhibit C: 1906 Proposed Additions to the Original Master Plan, E.W. Arnold
A detail from the WMU Facilities Management Campus Planning History



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Exhibit D: Landscape Plan Comparison 1904-Proposed (top image) vs. 1925-Actual (bottom image) Details from the WMU Facilities Management Campus Planning History



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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

- Historic American Buildings Survey for Western State Normal School, East Hall, HABS No. MI-448-A
- The Kalamazoo Normal Record, Vol. 6, Issue 10, July, 1916. Kalamazoo, MI: The faculty and Students of the Western State Normal School, 1916.
- Knauss, James O. The First Fifty Years, A History of Western Michigan College of Education 1903-1953. Kalamazoo: Western Michigan College of Education. 1953.
- Knauss, James O. History of Western State Teachers College 1904-1929. Kalamazoo: Western State Teachers College. 1929
- National Register Multiple Resource Nomination for Kalamazoo, Michigan, 1977.
- National Register Multiple Resource Nomination for Kalamazoo, Michigan, 1990.
- Olmsted Brothers, Preliminary Plans for Western State Normal School, University Archives and Regional History Collections, Western Michigan University.
- Twelfth Biennial Report of the State Board of Education of the State of Michigan, Lansing, 1905.
- Western Michigan College of Education. A Conspectus of the Physical Plant. 1945., University Archives and Regional History Collections, Western Michigan University.

OTHER SOURCES:

- Western Michigan University Regional Archives:
Photography files.
- Western Michigan University Facilities Management:
Website (Planning, campus maps, campus history, etc.)

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 # MI-448-A
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

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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 either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 42.286337

Longitude: -85.597129

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

2. Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

3. Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

4. Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

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

The boundary forms a rectangle 250 ft long north and south by 150 ft in width east-west centered on the building's midpoint.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries have been drawn to encompass just the original Administration Building site.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jessica Green Quijano, Associate AIA

organization: HopkinsBurns Design Studio

street & number: 4709 N. Delhi Road

city or town: Ann Arbor state: Michigan zip code: 48103

e-mail: jessica.quijano@hopkinsburns.com

telephone: 734-424-3344

date: January 29, 2016

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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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, 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: Administration Building

City or Vicinity: Kalamazoo

County: Kalamazoo

State: Michigan

Photographer: Varies – see log entries below

Date Photographed: Varies – see log entries below

Photo 1 of 24.

Photographer: Unknown

Date Photographed: c.1903

View of Prospect Hill looking west.

MI_Kalamazoo_Administration Building_0001

Photo 2 of 24.

Photographer: WMC News Magazine

Date Photographed: c.1905

View of the Administration Building during construction, looking south.

MI_Kalamazoo_Administration Building_0002

Photo 3 of 24.

Photographer: Unknown

Date Photographed: c.1905

View of the Administration Building, the first building constructed atop Prospect Hill, looking west.

MI_Kalamazoo_Administration Building_0003

Photo 4 of 24.

Photographer: Unknown

Date Photographed: May 1908

View of two earliest buildings on the hill (left to right: Administration Building and Gymnasium), looking northwest.

MI_Kalamazoo_Administration Building_0004

Photo 5 of 24.

Photographer: Unknown

Date Photographed: After May 1909

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View of three earliest buildings on the hill (left to right: Training School, Administration Building, Gymnasium), looking northwest.

MI_Kalamazoo_Administration Building_0005

Photo 6 of 24.

Photographer: Unknown

Date Photographed: Exact date unknown (Library Building is present, thus after 1924).

View of hill top "quad" (left to right: Science Building, Library Building, and Administration Building with later additions), looking north.

MI_Kalamazoo_Administration Building_0006

Photo 7 of 24.

Photographer: Unknown

Date Photographed: c.1930

Aerial view of campus (Historic District) looking west.

MI_Kalamazoo_Administration Building_0007

Photo 8 of 24.

Photographer: Unknown

Date Photographed: c.1941

Aerial view of campus (Historic District), looking east.

MI_Kalamazoo_Administration Building_0008

Photo 9 of 24.

Photographer: Unknown

Date Photographed: Unknown

View of prominent east-facing portico.

MI_Kalamazoo_Administration Building_0009

Photo 10 of 24.

Photographer: Unknown

Date Photographed: Unknown

Detail of cupola from rooftop.

MI_Kalamazoo_Administration Building_0010

Photo 11 of 24.

Photographer: Dietrich Floeter

Date Photographed: June/July 2013

View of Link Addition connecting the Training School (right) and the Administration Building (left), looking east.

MI_Kalamazoo_Administration Building_0011

Photo 12 of 24.

Photographer: Dietrich Floeter

Date Photographed: June/July 2013

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View of east elevation showing Training School entry looking northwest.
MI_Kalamazoo_Administration Building_0012

Photo 13 of 24.

Photographer: Dietrich Floeter
Date Photographed: June/July 2013
View of north elevation showing north end of Gymnasium Addition and west façade, looking southeast.
MI_Kalamazoo_Administration Building_0013

Photo 14 of 24.

Photographer: Dietrich Floeter
Date Photographed: June/July 2013
View of west entry of Administration Building, looking southeast.
MI_Kalamazoo_Administration Building_0014

Photo 15 of 24.

Photographer: Dietrich Floeter
Date Photographed: June/July 2013
Detail view of arched east entry, with scale device.
MI_Kalamazoo_Administration Building_0015

Photo 16 of 24.

Photographer: Dietrich Floeter
Date Photographed: June/July 2013
Detail view of cupola from rooftop.
MI_Kalamazoo_Administration Building_0016

Photo 17 of 24.

Photographer: Jessica Green Quijano
Date Photographed: January 22, 2016
View of Administration Building and minor side additions looking east.
MI_Kalamazoo_Administration Building_0017

Photo 18 of 24.

Photographer: Gregory A. Jones
Date Photographed: January 22, 2016
View of Administration Building and minor side additions, looking south.
MI_Kalamazoo_Administration Building_0018

Photo 19 of 24.

Photographer: Gregory A. Jones
Date Photographed: January 22, 2016
View of Administration Building and minor side additions, looking north.

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MI_Kalamazoo_Administration Building_0019

Photo 20 of 24.

Photographer: Gregory A. Jones

Date Photographed: January 22, 2016

View of Administration Building and minor side additions, looking west.

MI_Kalamazoo_Administration Building_0020

Photo 21 of 24.

Photographer: Jessica Green Quijano

Date Photographed: January 22, 2016

View of hilltop looking north (remaining portion of Library Building at center, Administration Building at right).

MI_Kalamazoo_Administration Building_0021

Photo22 of 24.

Photographer: Jessica Green Quijano

Date Photographed: January 22, 2016

View of hilltop looking north (remaining portion of Library Building at center, Administration Building at right).

MI_Kalamazoo_Administration Building_0022

Photo 23 of 24.

Photographer: Gregory A. Jones

Date Photographed: January 22, 2016

View of prominent east-facing portico.

MI_Kalamazoo_Administration Building_0023

Photo 24 of 24.

Photographer: Gregory A. Jones

Date Photographed: January 22, 2016

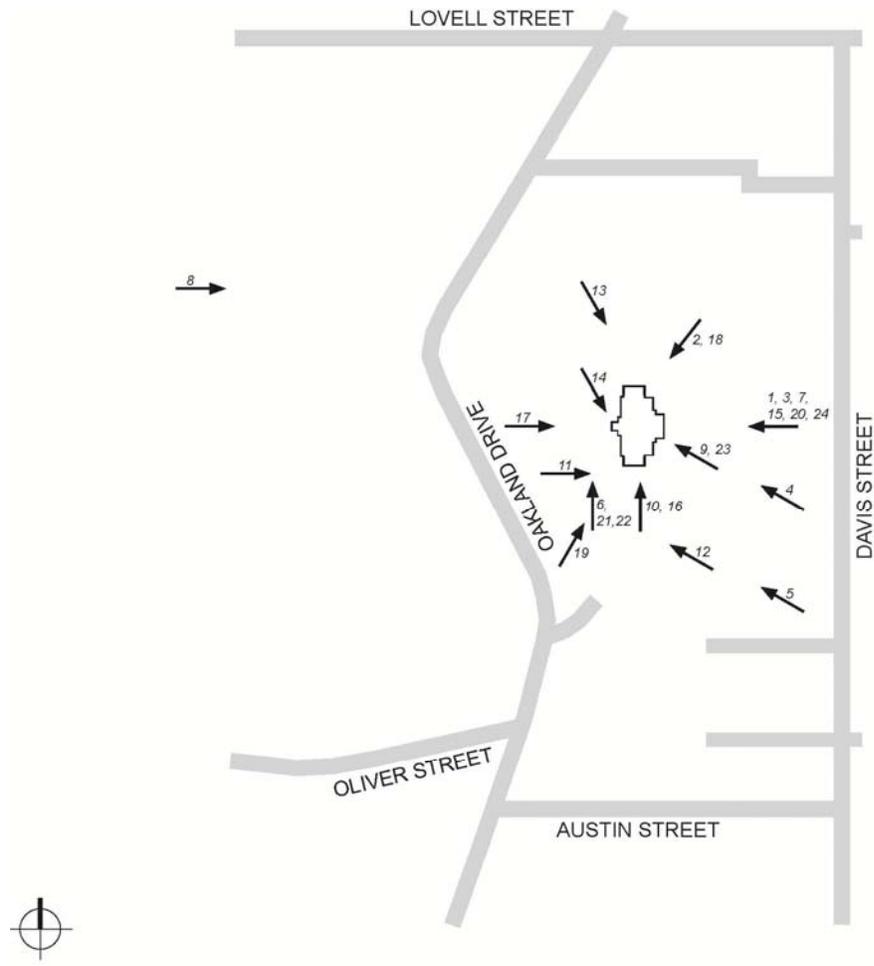
Detail view of arched east entry.

MI_Kalamazoo_Administration Building_0024

Administration Building
Name of Property

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Diagram: Photograph Key



LEGEND



PHOTOGRAPHIC NUMBER AND DIRECTION OF VIEW

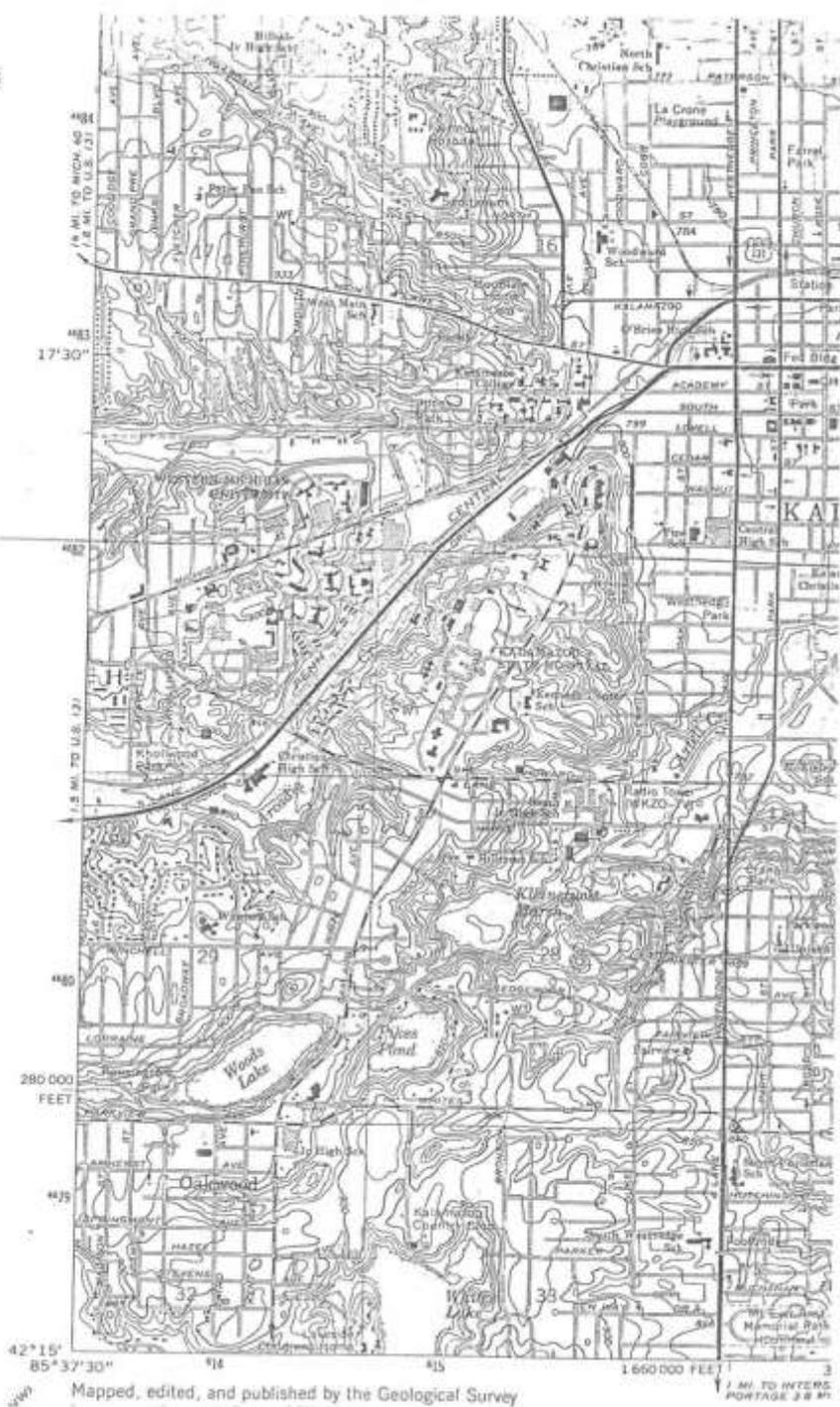
Administration Building
Name of Property

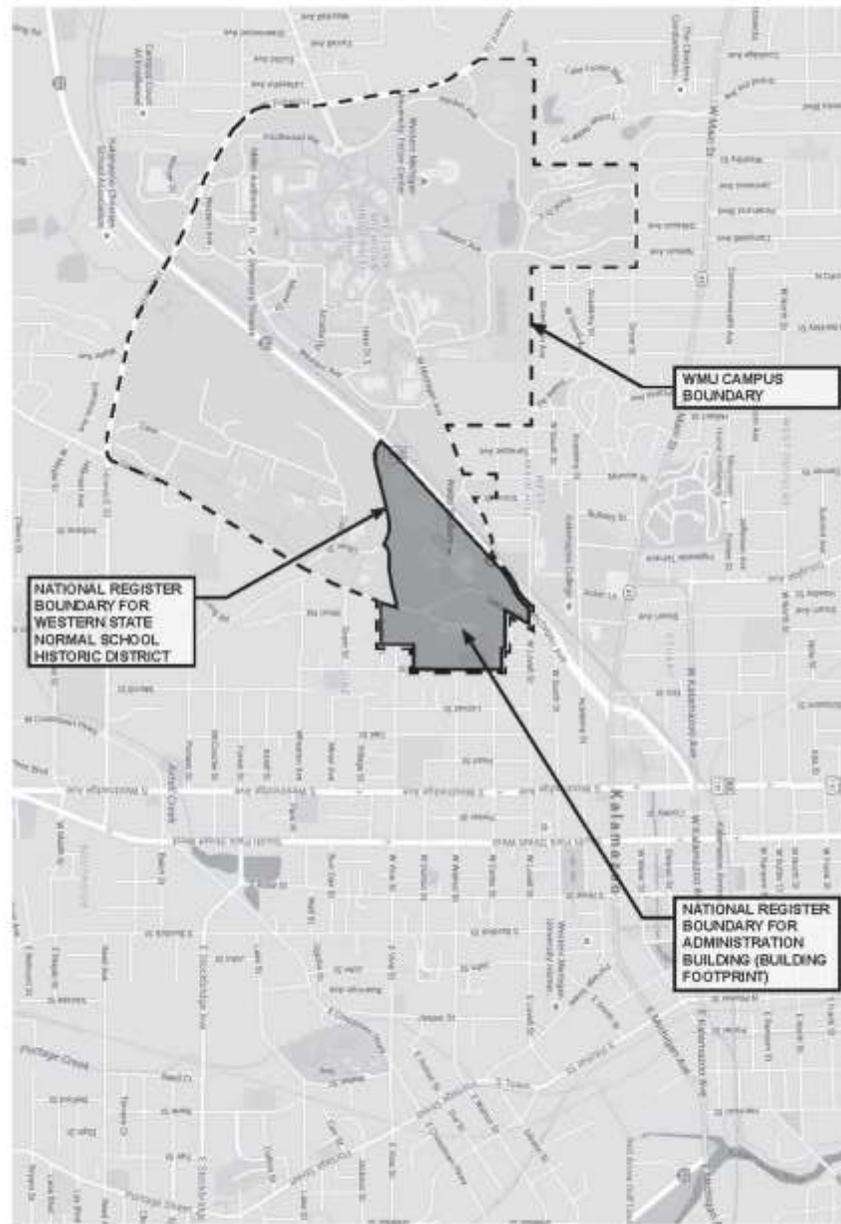
Kalamazoo County, MI
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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and 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.

NATIONAL REGISTER
HISTORIC PROPERTY:
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN
1. Latitude: 42.286337
Longitude: -85.597129





VICINITY PLAN: BOUNDARIES
HISTORIC DISTRICT: WESTERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
HISTORIC PROPERTY: ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
 WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY (EAST CAMPUS)
 KALAMAZOO, KALAWAZOO COUNTY, MICHIGAN

NOTE: Boundary lines offset for visible clarity only.

NORTH ARROW



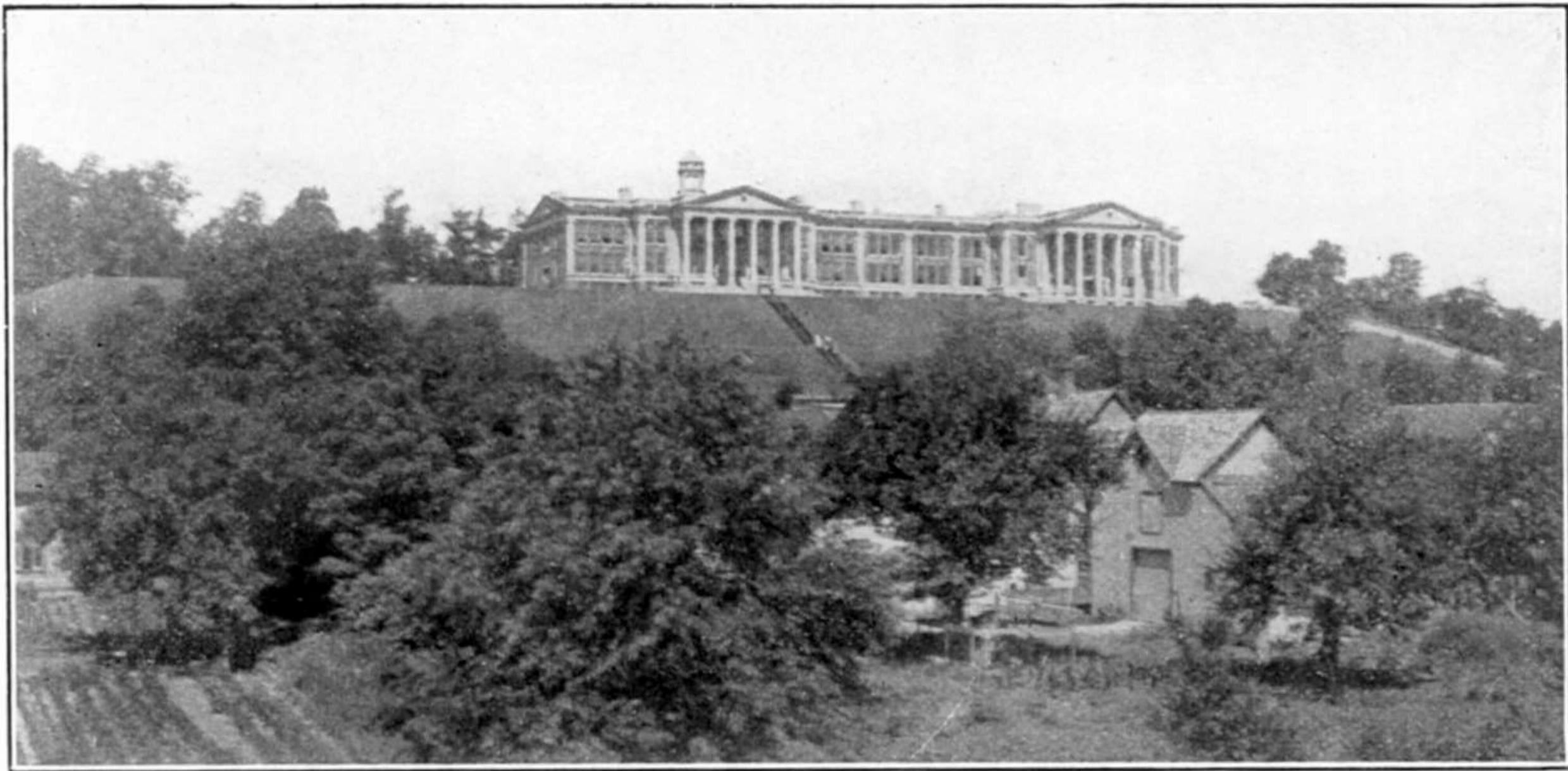
SCALE











NORMAL HILL IN MAY, 1908



NORMAL HILL AFTER MAY, 1909













HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTIONS
HABS No. MI-448-A-06



HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTIONS
HABS No. MI-448-A-02



HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTIONS
HABS No. MI-448-A-04



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