

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received MAR 9 1984
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Battle Creek City Hall

and or common Battle Creek City Hall

2. Location

street & number 103 East Michigan Avenue N/A not for publication

city, town Battle Creek N/A vicinity of

state Michigan code 026 county Calhoun code 025

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name City of Battle Creek

street & number 103 East Michigan Avenue

city, town Battle Creek N/A vicinity of state Michigan

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Calhoun County Register of Deeds

street & number Calhoun County Courthouse

city, town Marshall state Michigan

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Michigan State Survey Data has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1983 federal state county local

depository for survey records Michigan History Division

city, town Lansing state Michigan

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Located at the east end of Battle Creek's central business district, the Battle Creek City Hall is a broad-fronted, three-story-plus-attic, Neo-Classical Revival-style structure with a rusticated limestone masonry first floor and red brick upper stories. The building's symmetrical front and end walls each display centrally positioned, pedimented, two-story high porticos of the Ionic order, resting on arcaded entranceways.

City Hall is located at the northeast corner of Michigan Avenue and Division Street and faces south on Michigan Avenue. Michigan Avenue is Battle Creek's historic main street and the heart of the city's central business district extends along it to the west from City Hall. The City Hall is largely surrounded by civic buildings, including the former post office/federal building (now listed in the National Register) to the west across Division Street, the 1913 red brick and terra cotta Masonic Temple directly to the east, and the orange brick First United Methodist Church to the south. Narrow fringes of lawn with flower beds and plantings of small trees and shrubs front City Hall's street-facing facades.

The structure is symmetrical in form, with a broad, south-facing front and narrower, east- and west-facing ends. The south or front facade consists of five sections: strongly projecting, three-bay wide units at either end; a slightly projecting, gabled, central block containing triple recessed, arched entranceways in the base and a six-column, Ionic portico above; and, between the center and end section on either side, recessed, two-bay wide units. The east and west facades are identical; each has a broad, slightly projecting, pedimented, center section containing, in the base, an arched, recessed entranceway flanked on either side by a window set in an arched recess, and a recessed Ionic portico in antis above. The north or rear facade follows the front's five-part configuration, but has no portico.

Resting on a concrete foundation, the City Hall is a steel-frame structure having brick exterior walls, with clay tile on the interior surfaces for plastering. Some of the interior partitions are of brick or clay tile construction. The floors are of terrazzo or wood supported on flat-arch clay tile systems. The original clay tile roof remains, but has been covered over with built-up roofing, which is now painted a silver color.

The exterior finish is of tooled-finish, gray-buff limestone, common-bond, red brick masonry, and white-painted, cast concrete work. The first floor's rusticated masonry, quoining in the second and third floors, and the column shafts are of limestone. Cast concrete elements include the architrave-trim window surrounds and spandrel panels in the second and third floors, the column capitals, the main cornice and entablature, and the attic finish. A wealth of classical detailing, including rosettes, dentils, beadwork, egg-and-tongue mouldings, and acanthus bands, decorates the concrete work of the entablature and spandrel panels. Handsome, black-painted, Renaissance Revival railings front the porticos and wrought iron guards protect the arcade windows flanking the east and west entrances. The structure's original, black-painted, steel, casement windows remain intact; however, the original entrance doors have been replaced with modern glass and aluminum ones.

In the interior, City Hall is arranged with large rectangular lobbies in the central area of each floor and broad central corridors extending from them in either direction to the east and west. There are staircases at either end of the building and a broad, U-shaped staircase at the back (north side) of the main lobby. Windows in the wall back of the main staircase's half-level landings between the first and second and second and third floors are of colored glass; each window of the upper set of windows bears a medallion containing the seal of the city.

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National Park Service**

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Item number 1

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DESCRIPTION

The lobbies, corridors, and stairways possess terrazzo floors--consisting of panels of grayish terrazzo framed by red terrazzo strips--grayish-white marble dados, and dark stained wood (mainly cherry, it appears) doors and door frames. The interior detailing is Neo-Classical in inspiration and entirely executed in plaster. The main lobby has freestanding Ionic columns and paneled pilasters line the walls of the lobbies and corridors at regular intervals, supporting a beamed and paneled ceiling. Dentils and egg-and-tongue and bead-and-reel mouldings decorate the pilaster capitals and panel edgings.

The building's principal rooms are the two courtrooms located at opposite ends of the third story. The west end courtroom, which originally served also as the city commission chamber, is today little used, while the east room, originally the circuit courtroom, is today the city commission chamber. Both are broad, low rooms with terrazzo floors and deeply sunk, coffered, tray ceilings. Originally each room contained a stained glass skylight; both have been removed, but restoration of the one in the present commission chamber is being considered. These rooms contain City Hall's most elaborate Neo-Classical plaster detailing. In each, the ceiling rests on a cornice which--displaying dentils, modillions, and a variety of other Classical devices--is supported by plastered Ionic columns and fluted pilasters with enriched neckings and capitals. Two freestanding Ionic columns located against the south wall of the commission chamber each have a Scagliola finish.

City Hall has been superbly maintained over the years and has suffered almost no substantive alterations. However, minor renovations, such as the moving of partitions in office areas, have taken place throughout the building's history. A new "Public Safety Center" or police station, a one-story, flat-roof, concrete trimmed, red brick structure separated from City Hall by a narrow plaza, was constructed to the north of (or behind) City Hall in 1970.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1913-14 **Builder/Architect** E.W. Arnold, architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Battle Creek City Hall has historical significance as the home of city government for seventy years and has architectural importance as a key landmark of the Neo-Classical style in southern Michigan and a major work of prominent Battle Creek architect Ernest W. Arnold, who designed numerous Michigan school and institutional buildings in a professional career which spanned at least forty-five years.

The settlement of Battle Creek began in earnest in 1835 when Sands McCamly began the development of the area's abundant water power resources. By 1838 the community had four hundred residents. Village government was established in 1850 and city government in 1859. Located at the junction of several major railroad lines, Battle Creek prospered in the second half of the nineteenth century. Flour milling, the manufacture of farm machinery, the Grand Trunk Railroad yards and shops, and several large sanitariums were the mainstays of the city's economy in the nineteenth century. Dr. John R. Kellogg's health food experimentation at his Battle Creek Sanitarium led in the late 1890s and early twentieth century to the establishment of a large cereal industry in the city, involving at one time dozens of companies, including Kellogg's, established in 1906 by Dr. Kellogg's brother, Will Keith Kellogg, and Charles William Post's Postum Cereal Company, founded in 1895. The boom in cereal food manufacturing in Battle Creek was a major factor in the city's rapid growth in the early twentieth century.

The present city hall building is only the second city hall in Battle Creek's history. The first city hall, located at 25 West Michigan Avenue where the Art Deco-style Comerica Tower now stands, was constructed in 1867-68. The old city hall building, which was designed in the Second Empire style, had housed, in addition to the administrative functions of the city, the jail, police department, fire department, and the court. By the turn of the century it was inadequate for the growing city.

In 1907, Mayor Charles C. Green put a special committee together to look into a site for a new city hall. This committee, made up of the aldermen of the city council, looked at five sites. In October of 1907 the council put the five locations to a public referendum. The voters overwhelmingly chose the Niles Bryant site and the city council agreed with the vote. The council entered into a contract with the Niles Bryant School of Piano on December 21, 1908 to buy this tract for the sum of \$30,000. Although the contract was signed in 1908, it was December of 1911 before the first payment was made by the City.

Even though several aldermen did not approve of the site, a \$10,000 down payment was made at the time of the agreement and the rest was to be paid within the next five years with payments to be no less than \$2,000 at a time. There was no interest to be paid, but Mr. Bryant was to retain possession of the property until the property was paid for in full.

On January 22, 1912 the common council passed a resolution which accepted a bid submitted by the Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, Illinois to purchase \$150,000 of City Hall bonds. The bonds were solely for the purpose of erecting a city hall. On February 10, 1912 the council voted to hire local architect Ernest W. Arnold to prepare complete plans and specifications for the erection of a new city hall.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property About 2 acres

Quadrangle name Battle Creek

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

16	65	0	04	0	46	8	63	4	0
Zone	Easting			Northing					

B

Zone	Easting			Northing					

C

Zone	Easting			Northing					

D

Zone	Easting			Northing					

E

Zone	Easting			Northing					

F

Zone	Easting			Northing					

G

Zone	Easting			Northing					

H

Zone	Easting			Northing					

Verbal boundary description and justification Lots 4, 5, and 6 of Block 1 of East Battle Creek, according to the recorded plat thereof, and a parcel of land 2 rods wide adjoining and east of lot no. 4 and being of equal depth with said lot 4. This property includes the entire city hall lot, including the tract on which the Public Safety Center and a small parking lot are located.
List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Curtis H. Warfield, Planning Aide
Robert O. Christensen, Historic Preservation Coordinator

organization Battle Creek Planning Dept.
Michigan History Division date November, 1983

street & number 103 E. Michigan Ave.
208 N. Capitol Ave. telephone 616/966-3424
517/373-0510

city or town Battle Creek
Lansing state Michigan

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Martin M. Bigelow

title Director, Michigan History Division date 3/1/84

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date 4/5/84

Melous Byers
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
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SIGNIFICANCE

Mr. Arnold submitted preliminary plans for the new city hall on May 13, 1912. The plans were so complete that they were accepted as the permanent plans. The council took an hour long recess during the meeting to review the sketches and plans. When the council meeting resumed that evening, a permanent building committee for City Hall was appointed. The committee consisted of aldermen Maurice P. Carney (a local architect), M. H. Chadwick, Henry Jacobs, and H. L. Kneeland and city recorder T. H. Thorne.

The city advertised for bidders for the city hall project and, on February 13, 1913, the council accepted the bids of the S. B. Cole Construction Company of Detroit and employed S. B. Cole Construction as contractor. Seirn B. Cole was known around the State, and especially in Battle Creek, for his work. Mr. Cole was born April 27, 1861 in Hazen, New Jersey. He spent his summers in Traverse City, Michigan with his uncle and received his first building contract to build a bridge in Traverse City in his late teens. In 1913, when he received the contract to build City Hall, he settled in Battle Creek. Besides the City Hall building, Mr. Cole built Battle Creek Central High School, the Kellogg Company office building, YWCA, Youth Building, Regent Theatre, Michigan National Bank Building, Masonic Temple, the old St. Philip Catholic Church, the old city jail, the A-B Stoves plant, and additions to the Kellogg Sanitarium, part of the Duplex Printing Press plant, Ralston Purina plant, former Battle Creek College Library, and Post, Lincoln, and Roosevelt elementary schools. He also constructed school buildings in other parts of the state and the stone water tower in Ypsilanti. He died on March 8, 1948 in Battle Creek.

Construction began in the spring of 1913 and was completed on October 6, 1914. On November 2, 1914 the architect sent a letter to the city commission (in 1913 city voters adopted a new charter establishing a city commission to replace the common council) stating that the S. B. Cole Construction Company had completed their contract in accordance with the drawings and specifications and to his satisfaction. The original contract for the building's construction was for \$182,507, but extras drove the final cost up to \$275,000, making the total cost of land and building \$305,000. When the city moved in, it owed only \$30,000, which was paid off immediately.

During an open house, shortly after the building's completion, an estimated 5,000 people toured the building and everyone seemed well impressed with the building inside and out. The only negative opinion came from Mayor John Bailey, who considered the building to be a waste of the city's money. Mayor Bailey felt that City Hall was suitable for a city the size of Detroit.

Since City Hall was built by the S. B. Cole Construction Company under a contract that required Cole to supply all the materials, the names of the manufacturers and suppliers of the materials are not recorded. However, city commission minutes do record several small contracts for additional fittings and furnishings not included in the Cole contract. C. H. Gillis & Sons, local contractors, furnished and installed some partitions. The Art Metal Construction Company of Jamestown, New York, one of the nation's leading manufacturers of ornamental and functional furniture and furnishings for public, commercial, and institutional buildings, provided the metal furniture for the offices and vaults. Wayne D. Marsh, a local paint store owner, provided 131 shades for the windows. The electric clock system was provided by Hahn Automatic Clock Systems.

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date entered

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Page 3

SIGNIFICANCE

City Hall's architect, Ernest W. Arnold, had a long and, it appears--from the buildings of his that have come to light--a distinguished architectural career in Bay City, Detroit, and Battle Creek, Michigan. Arnold, whose earliest history we have not yet discovered, practiced in Bay City in the early 1880s--in partnership with George Watkins and Oliver Hidden in Watkins, Hidden & Arnold as of 1881 and with Philip C. Floeter in E. W. Arnold & Co. as of 1883. Several productions of Arnold's Bay City period--all of them architecturally noble structures--survive in widely separated areas of southern Michigan: the 1881 Lumberman's State Bank Building (today the Cavanaugh Building in what is now the Midland Street Commercial Historic District), a Panel Brick, commercial block in Bay City; the 1881-82 St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Brighton; and the 1882-83 St. John's Episcopal Church in Ionia.

By 1885 Arnold and former partner George Watkins had moved to Detroit and formed Watkins & Arnold. In that year they designed the large, brick Union School (now Central Elementary School) in St. John's, Clinton County. By 1889 and until at least 1896 Arnold was in practice by himself in Detroit. Of his work during this period, only the now demolished Waterman Gymnasium of 1894 at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor is as yet known.

In the early twentieth century, however, Arnold was retained by the Michigan State Board of Education to design several normal school buildings. He designed Scherzer Hall (1903) and additions to Welch Hall (1909) at Eastern Michigan University in Ypsilanti, East Hall (1904-1909) at Western Michigan University in Kalamazoo, and Longyear Hall (1906-1907) at Northern Michigan University in Marquette.

Ernest W. Arnold's name first appears in the Battle Creek directory listings in the 1907 edition and is present thereafter through at least 1925. It seems likely that many of the prominent structures in the then rapidly growing city of Battle Creek were Arnold's work; however, we as yet have knowledge of no Arnold-designed, Battle Creek structures other than City Hall. City Hall is one of the largest of Arnold's known works and is certainly the most costly, substantially built, and sumptuously detailed. It is a landmark of the Neo-Classical Revival in Michigan.

NRI AENR83319D AENR83319H

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National Park Service

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Item number 9

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Bibliography:

Minutes of Battle Creek Common Council and City Commission, 1912-14. Copy in Michigan History Division Files.

"Nothing in Way of New City Hall Now," Battle Creek Enquirer, January 23, 1912.

"Local Architect Is Chosen By Council," Battle Creek Enquirer, February 11, 1912.

"Plans of City Hall Adopted by Council," Battle Creek Enquirer, May 14, 1912.

"Another Site Proposed For New City Hall," Battle Creek Daily Moon, June 7, 1907, page 7

"City Hall Has Been Finished", Battle Creek Daily Moon, October 7, 1914, page 1

"City Hall Will Open Tomorrow", Battle Creek Daily Moon, October 18, 1914, page 8

"City Hall is Ready to Vacate Site," Battle Creek Daily Moon, October 12, 1914, page 6

"Nichols Wants \$51,000 for State Street Site," Battle Creek Daily Moon, June 5, 1907, page 1

Battle Creek Sesquicentennial, 1831-1981, Battle Creek Sesquicentennial Committee, 1980.

Coller, Ross H. Battle Creek's Centennial (1859-1959). Battle Creek: Battle Creek Enquirer and News, 1959.

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AENR83319I NRI

84001377

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Battle Creek City Hall
Calhoun County
MIC HIG A N

Working No. MAR 9 1984

Fed. Reg. Date: 2/5/85

Date Due: 4/5/84 - 4/23/84

Action: ACCEPT 4/5/84

Entered in the RETURN

National Register REJECT

Federal Agency:

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria

Reviewer

Discipline

Date

 see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: technical corrections cited below
 substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership Public Acquisition	Status Accessible	Present Use
----------	---------------------------------	----------------------	-------------

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition

- excellent
- good
- fair
- deteriorated
- ruins
- unexposed

Check one

- unaltered
- altered

Check one

- original site
- moved date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below _____

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____
Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*) _____

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____
Quadrangle name _____
UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

_____ national _____ state _____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____ date _____

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____



Battle Creek City Hall
103 East Michigan Avenue, Battle Creek
Calhoun County, Michigan

Curtis Warfield date: Jan., 1984
Neg.: Battle Creek Planning Dept.

Exterior from SW
Photo 1 of 19



Battle Creek City Hall
103 East Michigan Avenue, Battle Creek
Calhoun County, Michigan

Curtis Warfield date: Aug., 1983
Neg.: Battle Creek Planning Dept.

Front from SE
Photo 2 of 19



Battle Creek City Hall
103 East Michigan Ave., Battle Creek
Calhoun County, Michigan

Curtis Warfield date: Aug., 1983
Neg.: Battle Creek Planning Dept.

Detail of south portico
Photo 3 of 19



Battle Creek City Hall
103 East Michigan Avenue, Battle Creek
Calhoun County, Michigan

Curtis Warfield date: Aug., 1983
Neg.: Battle Creek Planning Dept.

South facade detail
Photo 4 of 19



Battle Creek City Hall
103 East Michigan Avenue, Battle Creek
Calhoun County, Michigan

Curtis Warfield date: Aug., 1983
Neg.: Battle Creek Planning Dept.

East facade
Photo 5 of 19











FORMS



Battle Creek City Hall
103 East Michigan Ave., Battle Creek
Calhoun County, Michigan

Curtis Warfield date: Aug., 1983
Neg.: Battle Creek Planning Dept.

2nd-floor corridor looking west
Photo 12 of 19





309

Housing

11/11/99



Battle Creek City Hall
103 East Michigan Ave., Battle Creek
Calhoun County, Michigan

Curtis Warfield date: Aug., 1983
Neg.: Battle Creek Planning Dept.

Typical office entrances from corridor
Photo 15 of 19



Battle Creek City Hall
103 East Michigan Ave., Battle Creek
Calhoun County, Michigan

Curtis Warfield date: Aug., 1983
Neg.: Battle Creek Planning Dept.

Ornamental plasterwork detail, SE corner
Commission Chamber
Photo 18 of 19



Battle Creek City Hall
103 East Michigan Ave., Battle Creek
Calhoun County, Michigan

Curtis Warfield date: Aug., 1983
Neg.: Battle Creek Planning Dept.

Scagliola column and ornamental plasterwork,
south side Commission Chamber
Photo 19 of 19



Battle Creek City Hall
103 East Michigan Ave., Battle Creek
Calhoun County, Michigan

Curtis Warfield date: Dec., 1983
Neg.: Battle Creek Planning Dept.

Main lobby looking NE
Photo 10 of 19

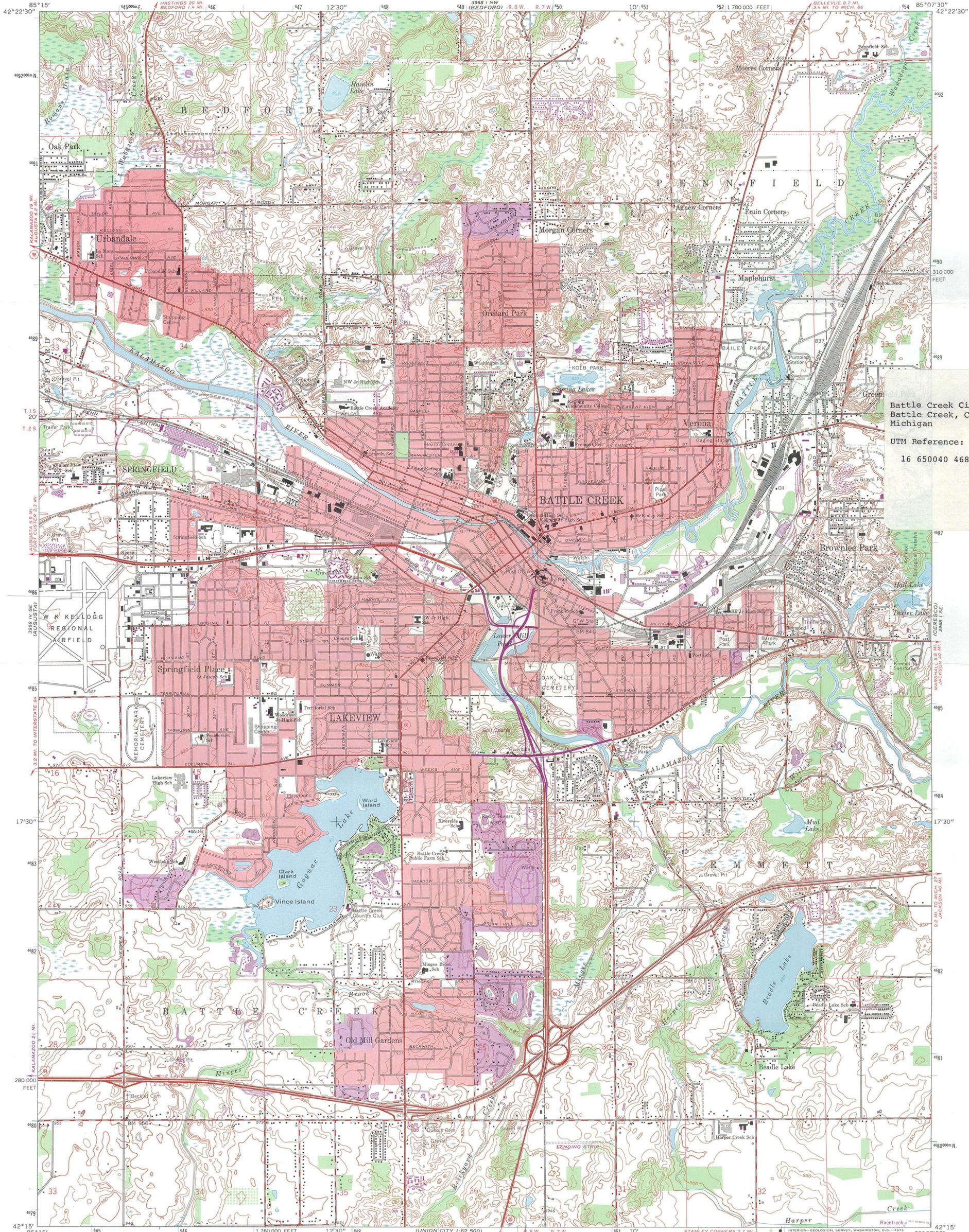


Battle Creek City Hall
103 East Michigan Ave., Battle Creek
Calhoun County, Michigan

Curtis Warfield date: Dec., 1983
Neg.: Battle Creek Planning Dept.

Commission Chamber from west
Photo 16 of 19





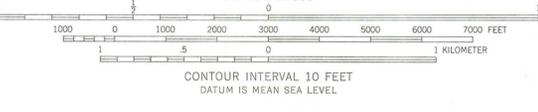
Battle Creek City Hall
Battle Creek, Calhoun Co.
Michigan
UTM Reference:
16 650040 4686340

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS

Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1946. Topography by planimetric surveys 1947. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1961. Field checked 1961

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Michigan coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 16, shown in blue

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs
taken 1972. This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route	State Route

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.
SW/4 BATTLE CREEK 15' QUADRANGLE
N4215—W8507.5/7.5

1961
PHOTOREVISED 1972
AMS 3968 1 SW—SERIES V862

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RICHARD H. AUSTIN

SECRETARY OF STATE



LANSING

MICHIGAN 48918

MICHIGAN HISTORY DIVISION

**ADMINISTRATION, PUBLICATIONS
RESEARCH, AND HISTORIC SITES**

208 N. Capitol Avenue
517 — 373-0510

STATE ARCHIVES

3405 N. Logan Street
517 — 373-0512

MICHIGAN HISTORICAL MUSEUM

208 N. Capitol Avenue
517 — 373-3559

January 11, 1984

Ms. Carol D. Shull, Supervisory Historian
National Register of Historic Places Branch
Interagency Resource Management Division
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed are National Register of Historic Places nomination materials for the Battle Creek City Hall in Battle Creek, Michigan. I certify that the intent-to-nominate notification requirements have been fulfilled. This property is being submitted for listing in the National Register. All notarized statements of objection and written comments concerning this property submitted to us prior to the submission of this nomination to you are enclosed.

Please direct all questions concerning this nomination to Robert O. Christensen, Historic Preservation Coordinator (517/373-0510).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Martha M. Bigelow".

Martha M. Bigelow, Director
Michigan History Division
and
State Historic Preservation Officer

MMB:ROC:jl
enclosure