

AD Name Change

74000980
#H0016616

Form 10-306
(Oct. 1972)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM
FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Michigan
COUNTY:	Calhoun
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	JUL 30 1974

1. NAME

COMMON:
Federal Center

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Battle Creek Sanitarium

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
74 North Washington Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Battle Creek

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
3rd

STATE: Michigan CODE: 26 COUNTY: Calhoun CODE: 025

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____ Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

4. AGENCY

General Services Administration

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)
General Services Administration

STREET AND NUMBER:
219 South Dearborn Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Chicago

STATE: Illinois CODE: 17

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
City Assessor's Office

STREET AND NUMBER:
City Hall

CITY OR TOWN:
Battle Creek

STATE: Michigan CODE: 26

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE: CODE:



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Michigan

COUNTY: Calhoun

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

DR 12.16

45 1.31

Accept 1/22/12

FOR NPS USE ONLY

WASHINGTON AVE., N

CHAMPION ST.

PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY

BROOK ST.

PRIVATE PROPERTY

COURT

GARFIELD AVE.



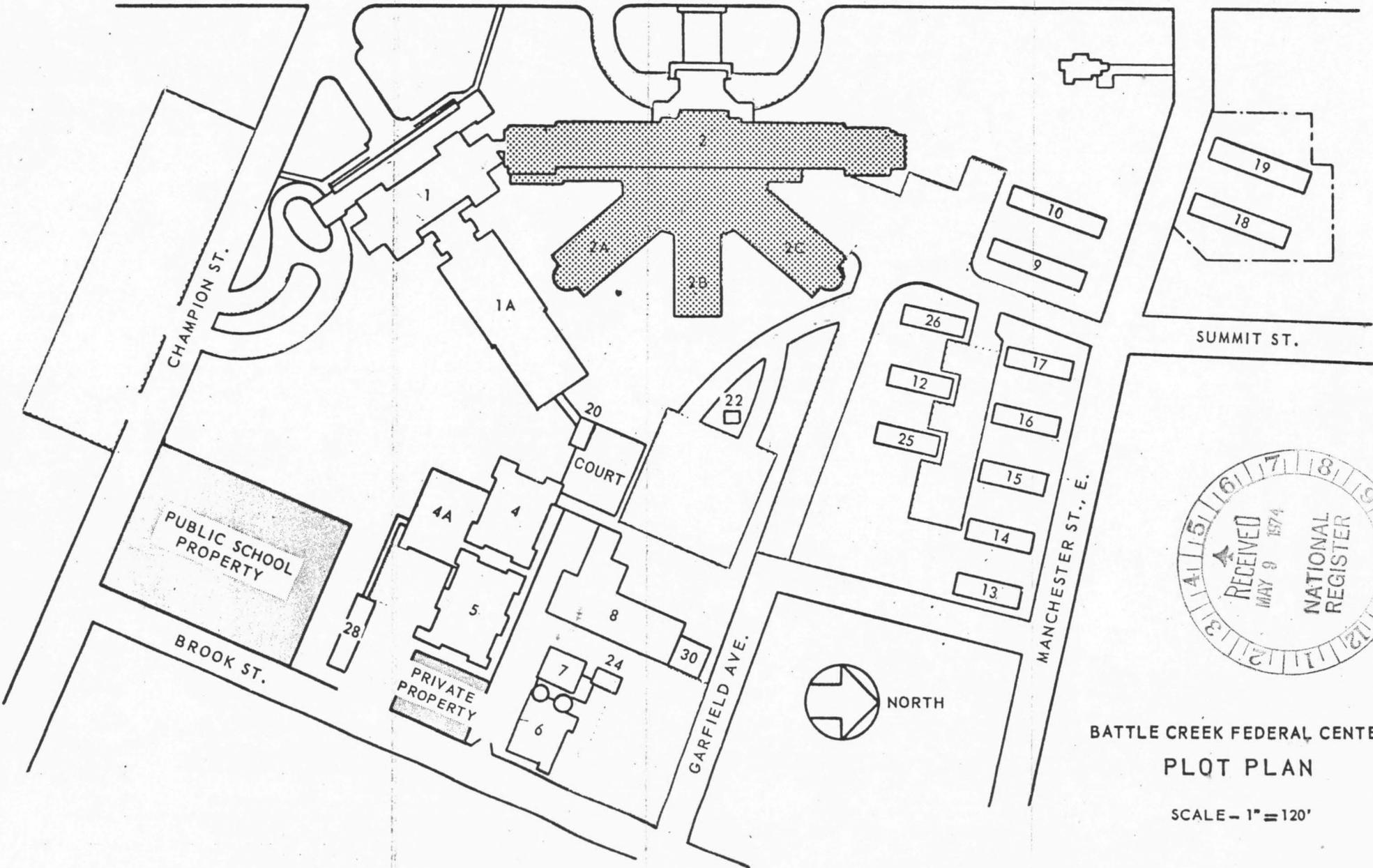
MANCHESTER ST., E.

SUMMIT ST.



BATTLE CREEK FEDERAL CENTER
PLOT PLAN

SCALE - 1" = 120'



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Battle Creek Sanitarium

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MICHIGAN, Calhoun

DATE RECEIVED: 12/16/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 01/31/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 74000980

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT PERIOD WAIVED: N REDUCED: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 1.27.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept
REVIEWER Elsan Beall DISCIPLINE History
Phone _____ Date 1.27.12

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

PH0016616

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM
FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Michigan
COUNTY: Calhoun
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE JUL 30 1974

1. NAME

COMMON:
Federal Center

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Battle Creek Sanitarium

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
74 North Washington Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Battle Creek

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
3rd

STATE: **Michigan** CODE **26** COUNTY: **Calhoun** CODE **025**

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____

4. AGENCY

General Services Administration

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)
General Services Administration

CITY OR TOWN:
Chicago

STREET AND NUMBER:
219 South Dearborn Street

STATE: **Illinois** CODE **17**

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
City Assessor's Office

STREET AND NUMBER:
City Hall

CITY OR TOWN:
Battle Creek

STATE: **Michigan** CODE **26**

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

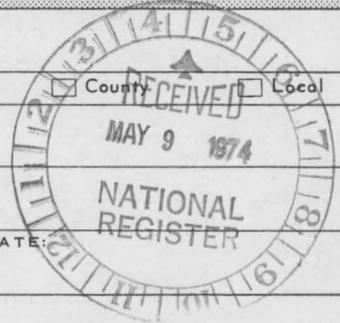
TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: **Michigan**

COUNTY: **Calhoun**

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Battle Creek Federal Center is today a complex of 31 buildings sited on approximately 30 acres. These buildings consist of offices, pump stations, power plant, workshops and storage buildings. Several are 50 years or older, but only one of these is worthy of National Register status - the original Sanitarium Building (Building #2, 2A, 2B & 2C, shaded on attached site plan). Probably the only other building in the complex of significance is the 14 story tower addition, Building #1. However, it was built in 1928 and is therefore not yet eligible for nomination. This nomination involves only the Sanitarium Building.

The Sanitarium Building was designed in the manner of the Italian Renaissance Revival style, popular as a facet of the Academic Classic style in vogue at the turn of the century. Constructed in 1903, the building was originally five stories high, but had a sixth story added to it shortly before 1920. The main portion of the structure is 524'-4" long and has three wings projecting from its rear or east elevation in a fan-shaped plan configuration. The center wing projects at 90° to the main portion resulting in the maximum building depth of 257'-9". The two other wings project from this apex at 45°, one to the north-east, the other to the southeast.

The structure is monumental in scale because of its large size and impressive siting on a high point in the city. The front facade is primarily composed of brick with decorative elements such as columns, copings and belt courses formed in stone. As originally designed, this facade was divided into three horizontal bands. (The later sixth story created a fourth band, although it was designed in a manner very much in keeping with the original facade treatment and is not readily apparent as an addition.)

The first floor, or base element of the facade composition, is a typical Renaissance base embellished with horizontal recessed cuts and arched windows with vousoired "stones" constructed of brick. The second band is created by the second, third and fourth stories - the height of the six columns over the front entry. This band is less ornate, being a flat brick surface punctuated by pairs of windows separated by flat brick pilasters with horizontal recessed cuts. The third band is comprised of the fifth story and is virtually identical to those immediately below it, except over the entry. However, it is set apart from those below by a continuous belt course. As originally designed, the whole was then capped by another belt course and a low parapet wall. The later added sixth story extended the parapet wall and essentially repeated the fifth story, creating a fourth band.

The building is rather unembellished with the exception of the projecting entry element, which is located symmetrically in the center of the west facade. Six columns with Ionic capitals are placed over the first floor entry and rise three stories to support a deep entablature at the fifth story.

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Michigan	
COUNTY Calhoun	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JUL 30 1974

(Number all entries)

7.2 Description - continued

The greatest exterior changes to the building were the sixth story added just prior to 1920 and the 14 story tower addition to the south end of the main portion. These were accomplished by the Sanitarium. During the course of the building's conversion into an Army hospital and later into a Federal Office Building, little alteration was wrought upon the exterior. Aluminum sash have been placed in some of the windows and the arched areas over the windows have been filled by panels.

However, the interior of the building has been altered substantially. The solarium, gymnasium and swimming pool originally housed in the radial wings were removed. Many interior walls were relocated or removed, as were all of the private bathrooms which originally accompanied the guest rooms. Floor and ceiling finishes have also been greatly altered. The original terrazzo floors have been covered with vinyl asbestos tile and much of the ceilings have been lowered with acoustical tile ceilings. Of the two remaining "grand" rooms, only the main entrance is for the most part unchanged and intact. The original dining room is today partitioned in half and the walls rep paneled. The original painted murals on the coved ceiling remain intact, however.



8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **1903**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | <u>Medicine</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The forebearer of the Battle Creek Sanitarium began in a small white frame cottage near the site of the present Federal Center Building. During the next quarter century the institution was destined to become world famous as the largest and most beautiful sanitarium ever known. The facilities were comprised of a main building of 5 stories, a hospital, 20 cottages and a lakeside resort and garden farms elsewhere in the city. On February 18, 1902, an enormous fire destroyed most of the buildings. A new building, the existing lower portion of the Federal Center, was built on the same site for \$1 million a year later. It was designed by Frank M. Andrews, Architect, of Dayton, Ohio. In 1928, an extravagantly appointed 14 story addition was completed. The sanitarium then consisted of 600 furnished guest rooms, an oval-shaped glass enclosed solarium, a gymnasium, indoor and outdoor swimming pools, a 15,000 square foot promenade deck on the roof of the lower building and an 8,984 square foot dining room, at the time the largest area in the world under roof without columnar supports.

However, because of the diminishing numbers of guests with the advent of the Depression years, the institution was plunged into financial crisis. In 1942, never having recovered, most of the facilities (several structures were retained and continue to house the Battle Creek Sanitarium a short distance to the north of the Federal Center) were sold to the Federal Government and it was converted to the Percy Jones General Hospital.

Extensively used during World War II by the U.S. Army as an orthopedic hospital, it was closed down following the termination of the War. During the Korean War it was again opened for hospital use, but again closed after the War. In 1954 it was converted to a Federal Office Building and is now known as the Battle Creek Federal Center.

From its beginning in 1866, the Battle Creek Sanitarium gained worldwide prominence in the field of health and medical service. Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, M.D., L.L.D., the Director of the Sanitarium, was a fellow in the American College of Surgeons and member of the Royal Academy of Science, became internationally known as an internist, surgeon, author and inventor. It was he who named it "Sanitarium",

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Battle Creek Sanitarium, 1866-1966, Centennial Issue
Battle Creek Journal, Calhoun County Souvenir, 1901
Enquirer and News, Battle Creek, Michigan, September 4, 1966
The Sunday News, Detroit, Michigan, April 25, 1971
Enquirer and News, Battle Creek, Michigan, February 13, 1972

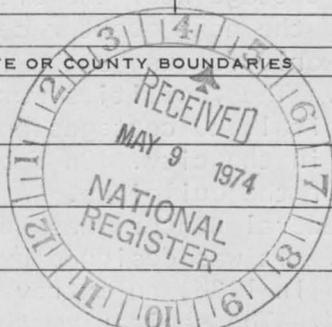
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES										
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE			LATITUDE			LONGITUDE				
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	42°	19'	45"	85°	11'	25"									
NE	42°	19'	45"	85°	11'	8"									
SE	42°	19'	30"	85°	11'	8"									
SW	42°	19'	30"	85°	11'	25"									

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 30+

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Richard C. Frank, AIA, Associate		DATE: 18 April 1973
BUSINESS ADDRESS: JOHNSON, JOHNSON & ROY, INC.		
STREET AND NUMBER: 303 North Main Street		PHONE: (313) 662-4457
CITY OR TOWN: Ann Arbor	STATE: Michigan	CODE: 26

12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

State Liaison Officer recommendation:
 Yes
 No
 None

Samuel B. Milstein
 State Liaison Officer Signature

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Liaison Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The recommended level of significance is National State Local

Alex R. Rullerbaum 2/6/74
 Federal Representative Signature Date

Historic Preservation
 Liaison Officer

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE		Michigan
COUNTY		Calhoun
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE	
	JUL 30 1974	

(Number all entries)

8.2 Significance - continued

putting the word in the dictionary. It was he who put emphasis on "biological living" and developed new methods of treatment for his patients and new foods for them to eat. The cereal industry was born in the Sanitarium kitchens for it was there that the first corn flakes were developed by Dr. Kellogg and his brother, W.K. Kellogg. The first peanut butter was made there. It has been said that no other institution in America had so many forms of treatment for ailing human beings. It was among the first medical centers to use radium in the treatment of cancer and one of the first to install deep x-ray therapy. Dr. Kellogg promoted water therapy, heat light and physical therapy...all the procedures now identified as physical medicine and rehabilitation. The institution drew an international roster of patients. President William Howard Taft became the 100,000th guest to register in 1911. Other prominent patients included Henry Ford, William Jennings Bryant, John D. Rockefeller, J.C. Penney, Luther Burbank, Bernard Shaw, Booker T. Washington, John Burroughs, Harry Firestone and Admiral Richard E. Byrd.

Although the building is representative of the Academic Classic style in which it was designed, its architectural significance is of little consequence in relation to its major historical importance in the field of medicine.



Federal Center (Battle Creek Sanitarium)

Michigan

WORKING NUMBER 5.9.74.741

TECH REVIEW

Photos 2

Maps 2

2 (b)

CONTROL REVIEW

Description is missing on 1 of the photos

cm
5.14.
74

Athenese OK

HISTORIAN

I'm glad it was nominated for medicine - not architecture - Shouldn't invention & perhaps industry also be checked?

Accept
W. F. Luca

bad about
to be changed.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

If this is only 1 bldg, why nom-4/21/74 inate entire 30 acres complex? It is not clear whether Kellogg's inventions were made in this bldg. or an earlier one. also question Kellogg's coining of the word "sanitarium"

ARCHEOLOGIST

Return after CONF. Husband 5/21/74
called GSA - they want this returned Hug 6/19/74

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

Return
Cole
6/19/74

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

National Register write-up _____

Send-back 6.21.74

Federal Register entry _____

Re-submit 7.12.74

Entered _____

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM WHEN THE PROPERTY IS RESUBMITTED DATE: 6/21/74
NAME OF PROPERTY FEDERAL CENTER, MICH.

The attached National Register Inventory-Nomination form is being returned to your office for clarification of the information indicated below.

- 1. Name. _____
- 2. Location. _____
- 3. Classification. _____
- 4. Owner of Property. _____
- 5. Location of Legal Description. _____
- 6. Representation in Existing Surveys. _____
- 7. Description. _____
- 8. Statement of Significance. It is not clear whether Kellogg's inventions were made in this bldg. or an earlier one.
- 9. Bibliography. _____
- 10. Geographical Data.
 - a. Longitude and Latitude Coordinates. _____
 - b. Acreage. Since only 1 building from this complex is being nominated, why are there 30 acres? Please revise acreage.
- 11. Form Prepared By. _____
- 12. Certification. _____
- Photographic Coverage. Please fill in description
- Map Coverage. Please use a map bearing an identified system of coordinates, preferably an original USGS, which allows us to check latitude-longitude.
- Other. _____

Clarification or correction of the above items must be made prior to the initiation of our professional review. Correction of these technical errors does not necessarily insure that the nomination will then satisfy the National Register criteria in full.

Thank you for your attention to the above items checked. Thanks,
SIGNED: Charles Offenberg

Do NOT Film

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM
FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Michigan
COUNTY:	Calhoun
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	JUL 30 1974

1. NAME

COMMON:
Federal Center, ~~Main Building~~

AND/OR HISTORIC:
(Battle Creek Sanitarium)

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
74 North Washington Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Battle Creek

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
3rd

STATE: Michigan CODE: 26 COUNTY: Calhoun CODE: 025

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC	
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments	

4. AGENCY

General Services Administration

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)
General Services Administration

CITY OR TOWN:
Chicago

STREET AND NUMBER:
219 South Dearborn Street

STATE: Illinois CODE: 17

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
City Assessor's Office

STREET AND NUMBER:
City Hall

CITY OR TOWN:
Battle Creek

STATE: Michigan CODE: 26

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:

COUNTY:

JUL 30 1974

ENTRY NUMBER

FOR NPS USE ONLY

DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)

Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Ruins Unexposed

(Check One)

Altered Unaltered

(Check One)

Moved Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Main Building of the Battle Creek Federal Center was built as the Battle Creek Sanitarium in 1903. Other buildings were later constructed so that what is now the Battle Creek Federal Center is a complex of 31 buildings on 30 acres. However, this nomination concerns only the buildings shaded on the attached site plan (Buildings #2, 2A, 2B and 2C).

The Sanitarium Building was designed in a manner of the Italian Renaissance Revival style, popular as a facet of the Academic Classic style in vogue at the turn of the century. Constructed in 1903, the building was originally five stories high, but had a sixth story added to it shortly before 1920. The main portion of the structure is 524'-4" long and has three wings projecting from its rear or east elevation in a fan-shaped plan configuration. The center wing projects at 90° to the main portion resulting in the maximum building depth of 257'-9". The two other wings project from this apex at 45°, one to the northeast, the other to the southeast.

The structure is monumental due to its massive size and location on a high point in the city. The front, or west facade, consists of a projecting central entrance portico flanked by recessed ells. The ends of the ells (the north and south ends of the facade) break forward slightly forming a total of five bays. As originally designed, the entire facade was divided into three horizontal bands. The sixth story addition, completed shortly before 1920, creates a fourth band. The principal material used is brick, with decorative elements in stone, such as the columns of the portico, and the belt courses which create the horizontal units.

The base element which contains the entrance, consists of rusticated arches composed of brick in the central bay. Extending the length of the ells are colonnades which have since been enclosed and converted to windows. At this level, the ells are in the same plane as the entrance bays. The second horizontal unit is composed of the second, third, and fourth stories. In the central bay, there is a series of six engaged Ionic columns. The wall behind them contains paired windows. The ells consist of paired windows separated by rusticated pilaster in brick. The third horizontal unit is the fifth story, containing five rectangular windows in the central bay spaced between the columns of the portico below. These originally were arched, but have since been made rectangular. In the wings, there are plain rectangular windows separated by flat brick pilasters. The fourth horizontal band is the newer sixth story. The windows are taller than those of the lower stories, and in the central bay they are separated by ornamental pilasters. These are topped with stylized triglyphs in the frieze and a horizontal cornice. Above this the parapet rises to form a pediment. In the wings, there is no decoration, with the exception of a cornice below the parapet.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Michigan	
COUNTY	
Calhoun	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JUL 30 1974

(Number all entries)

7. Description - continued

The greatest exterior change to the building was the sixth story added just prior to 1920. During the course of the building's conversion into an Army hospital and later into a Federal Office Building, little alteration was wrought upon the exterior.

However, the interior of the building has been altered substantially. The solarium, gymnasium and swimming pool originally housed in the radial wings have been removed. Many interior walls were relocated or removed, as were all of the private bathrooms which originally accompanied the guest rooms. Floor and ceiling finishes have also been greatly altered. The original terrazzo floors have been covered with vinyl asbestos tile and many of the ceilings have been lowered with acoustical tiles. Of the two remaining "grand" rooms, only the main entrance is for the most part unchanged and intact. The original dining room is today partitioned in half and the walls repaneled. The original painted murals on the coved ceiling remain intact, however.



8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **1903**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Philosophy | <u>Medicine</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | itarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The forebearer of the Battle Creek Sanitarium began in a small white frame cottage in 1866 near the site of the present Federal Center. During the next quarter century the institution was destined to become world famous as the largest and most beautiful sanitarium ever known. The facilities were comprised of a main building of 5 stories, a hospital, 20 cottages, and a lakeside resort and garden farms elsewhere in the city. On February 18, 1902, an enormous fire destroyed most of the buildings. A new building, the existing lower portion of the Federal Center, was built on the same site for \$1 million a year later. It was designed by Frank H. Andrews, Architect, of Dayton, Ohio.

However, because of the diminishing numbers of guests with the advent of the Depression years, the institution was plunged into financial crisis. In 1942, never having recovered, most of the facilities (several structures were retained and continue to house the Battle Creek Sanitarium a short distance to the north of the Federal Center) were sold to the Federal Government and it was converted to the Percy Jones General Hospital.

Extensively used during World War II by the U. S. Army as an orthopedic hospital, it was closed down following the termination of the War. During the Korean War it was again opened for hospital use, but again closed after the cessation of hostilities. In 1954 it was converted to a Federal Office Building and the entire complex is now known as the Battle Creek Federal Center.

From its beginning, the Battle Creek Sanitarium gained world wide prominence in the field of health and medical service. Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, M.D. L.L.D., the Director of the Sanitarium, was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the Royal Academy of Science. He became internationally known as an internist, surgeon, author and inventor. It was he who named it "Sanitarium", putting the word in the dictionary. He also put emphasis on "biologic living" and developed new methods of treatment for his patients and new foods. Dr. Kellogg recommended a vegetarian diet and abstinence from tobacco, alcohol, and patent medicines. As an outgrowth of this philosophy, in 1894 Dr. Kellogg developed the first corn flakes in the kitchen of the old Sanitarium Building which burned in 1902. This eventually spawned the cereal industry in the city. It has been said that no other institution in America had so many forms of treatment for

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Battle Creek Sanitarium 1866 - 1966, Centennial Issue

Battle Creek Journal, Calhoun County Souvenie, 1901

Inquirer and News, Battle Creek, Michigan, September 4, 1966

The Sunday News, Detroit, Michigan, April 25, 1971

Enquirer and News, Battle Creek, Michigan, February 13, 1972

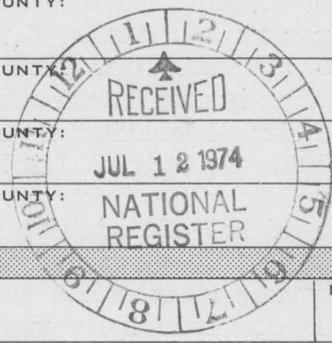
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
NW	Degrees Minutes Seconds 42° 19' 48"	Degrees Minutes Seconds 85° 11' 25"		Degrees Minutes Seconds ° ' "	Degrees Minutes Seconds ° ' "	
NE	42° 19' 48"	85° 11' 20"				
SE	42° 19' 45"	85° 11' 20"				
SW	42° 19' 45"	85° 11' 25"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: ± 4 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



16649220/4687500
JTM Return
3-8-77

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Richard C. Frank, AIA, Associate DATE: _____

BUSINESS ADDRESS: JOHNSON, JOHNSON & ROY, INC

STREET AND NUMBER: 303 North Main Street PHONE: (313) 662-4457

CITY OR TOWN: Ann Arbor STATE: Michigan CODE: 26

12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

State Liaison Officer recommendation:
 Yes
 No
 None

1/51
 State Liaison Officer Signature

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Liaison Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The recommended level of significance is National State Local

John R. Rutterbaum 7/9/74
 Federal Representative Signature Date

Historic Preservation
 Liaison Officer

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

A. P. Winters
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 7/20/74

ATTEST: W. J. Muntz
 Keeper of The National Register

Date 7.26.74

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Michigan	
COUNTY Calhoun	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JUL 30 1974

(Number all entries)

8. Significance - continued.

ailing human beings. It was among the first medical centers to use radium in the treatment of cancer and one of the first to install deep x-ray therapy. Dr. Kellogg promoted water therapy, heat light and physical therapy . . . all the procedures now identified as physical medicine and rehabilitation. The institution drew an international roster of patients. President William Howard Taft became the 100,000th guest to register in 1911. Other prominent patients included Henry Ford, William Jennings Bryan, John D. Rockefeller, J. C. Penney, Luther Burbank, Bernard Shaw, Booker T. Washington, John Burroughs, Harry Firestone, Admiral Richard E. Byrd, and C.W. Barron.

Although the building is representative of the Academic Classic style in which it was designed, its architectural significance is of little consequence in relation to its major historic importance in the field of medicine.



WORKING NUMBER

5.9.74. 741

TECH REVIEW

Photos 2

Maps 2

74000980

CONTROL REVIEW

~~Not a new map~~ ~~and~~ ~~new map~~ ~~SHPO~~ ~~didn't~~ ~~sign~~ ~~new~~ ~~form.~~
 ~~new map~~ ~~SHPO~~ ~~didn't~~ ~~sign~~ ~~new~~ ~~form.~~

cm
7.15
74

OK

HISTORIAN

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

ACCEPT
Huyand
7/15/74

ARCHEOLOGIST

The new nomination is much better than the first one. But it will have to be returned for the SHPO signature.

Accept
M. BARNES
15 July 74

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

Accept
CDB
7/15/74

BRANCH CHIEF

accept
Henry D
7.26.74

KEEPER

John
7/26

National Register write-up 8/20/74

Send-back _____

Federal Register entry Sept. 3, 1974

Re-submit _____

Entered _____

JUL 30 1974



FORM 10-301 A
(6/72)

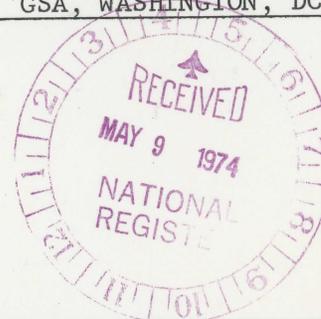
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
Federal Center	Battle Creek Sanitarium	JUL 30 1974
2. LOCATION		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Michigan	Calhoun	Battle Creek
STREET AND NUMBER		
74 North Washington Street		
3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
Johnson, Johnson & Roy, Inc.	April 1973	808 North Main Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104 GSA, WASHINGTON, DC
4. IDENTIFICATION		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

10/2
View from the southwest of 1903 building.



GPO 932-009

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



FORM 10-301 A
(6/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
Federal Center, Main Building	Battle Creek Sanitarium	JUL 30 1974
2. LOCATION		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Michigan	Calhoun	Battle Creek
STREET AND NUMBER		
74 North Washington Street		
3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
Johnson, Johnson & Roy, Inc.	August 1973	General Services Administration
4. IDENTIFICATION		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		
West facade entrance, Main Building		

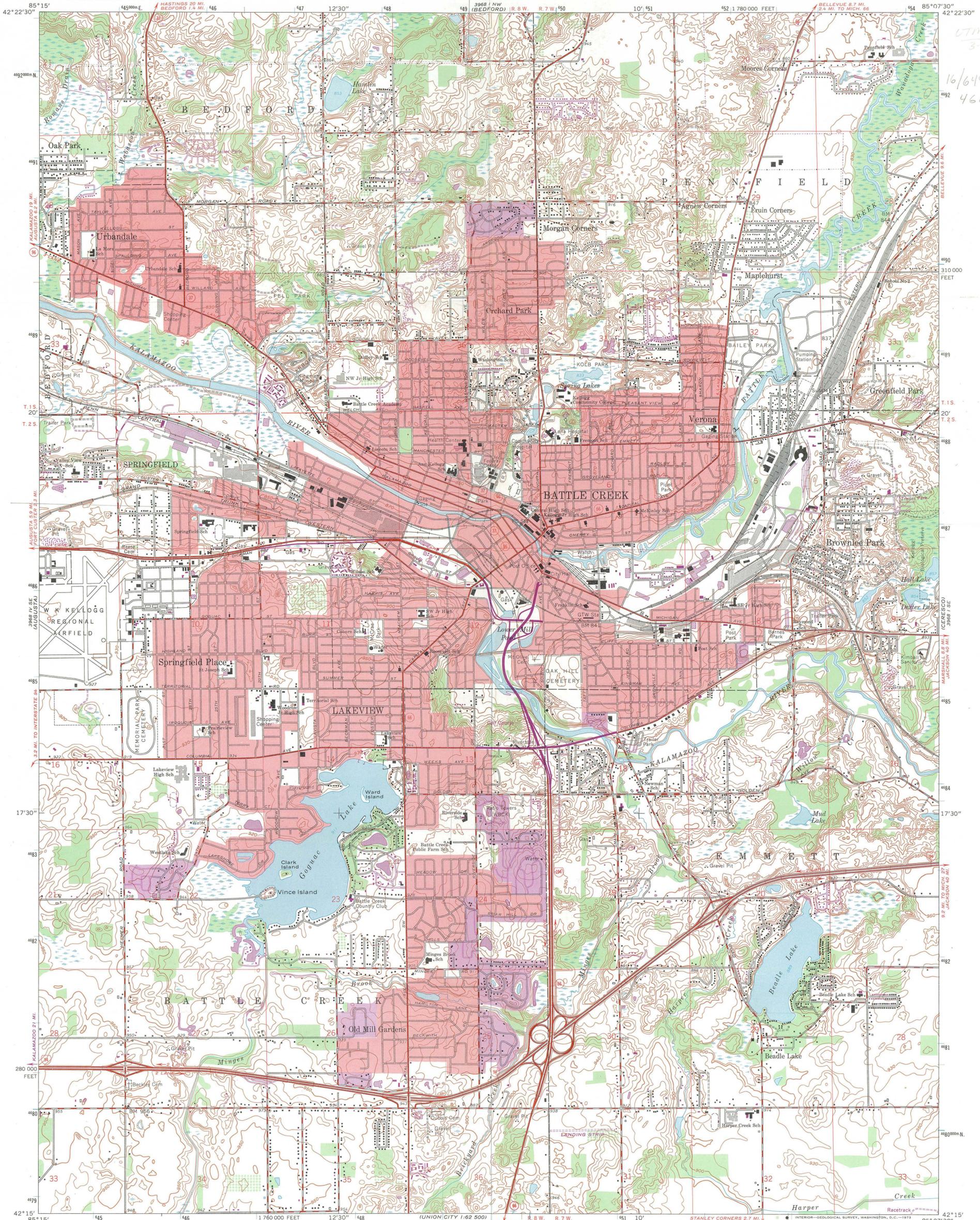


GPO 932-009

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

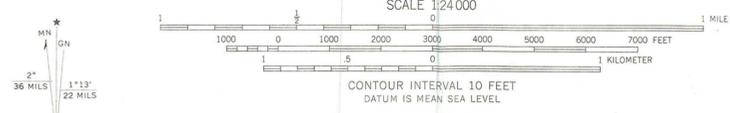
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

BATTLE CREEK QUADRANGLE
MICHIGAN-CALHOUN CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SW/4 BATTLE CREEK 15' QUADRANGLE



UTM 20T um
3-8 77
16/649220
4687500

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 planetable 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



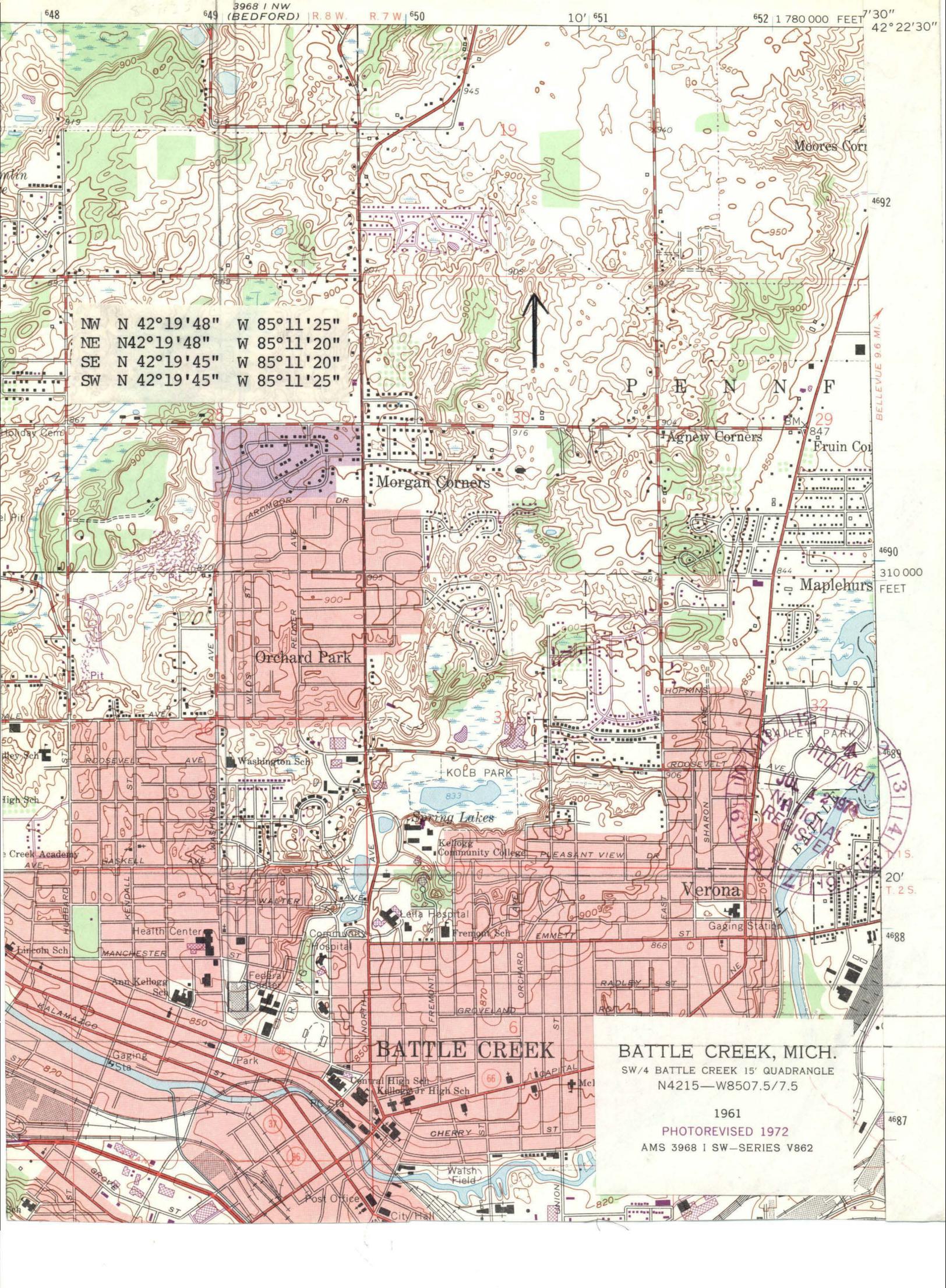
ROAD CLASSIFICATION	
Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route	State Route



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

NW	N 42°19'48"	W 85°11'25"
NE	N 42°19'48"	W 85°11'20"
SE	N 42°19'45"	W 85°11'20"
SW	N 42°19'45"	W 85°11'25"



BATTLE CREEK

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

1961
 PHOTOREVISED 1972
 AMS 3968 1 SW—SERIES V862



Form No. 10-301
Rev. 7-72

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE	Michigan	
COUNTY	Calhoun	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER		DATE
		JUL 30 1974

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Federal Center, Main Building
AND/OR HISTORIC: Battle Creek Sanitarium

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
74 North Washington Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Battle Creek

STATE: Michigan	CODE 26	COUNTY: Calhoun	CODE 025
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3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:
USGS 7.5 Minute Services SW/4 Battle Creek 15' Quadrangle

SCALE: 1:24000

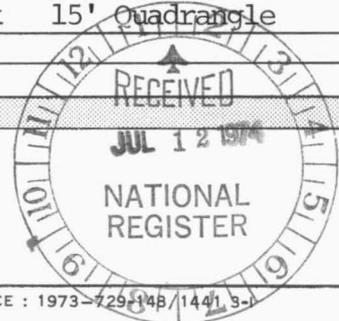
DATE: 1961, photo revised 1972

4. REQUIREMENTS

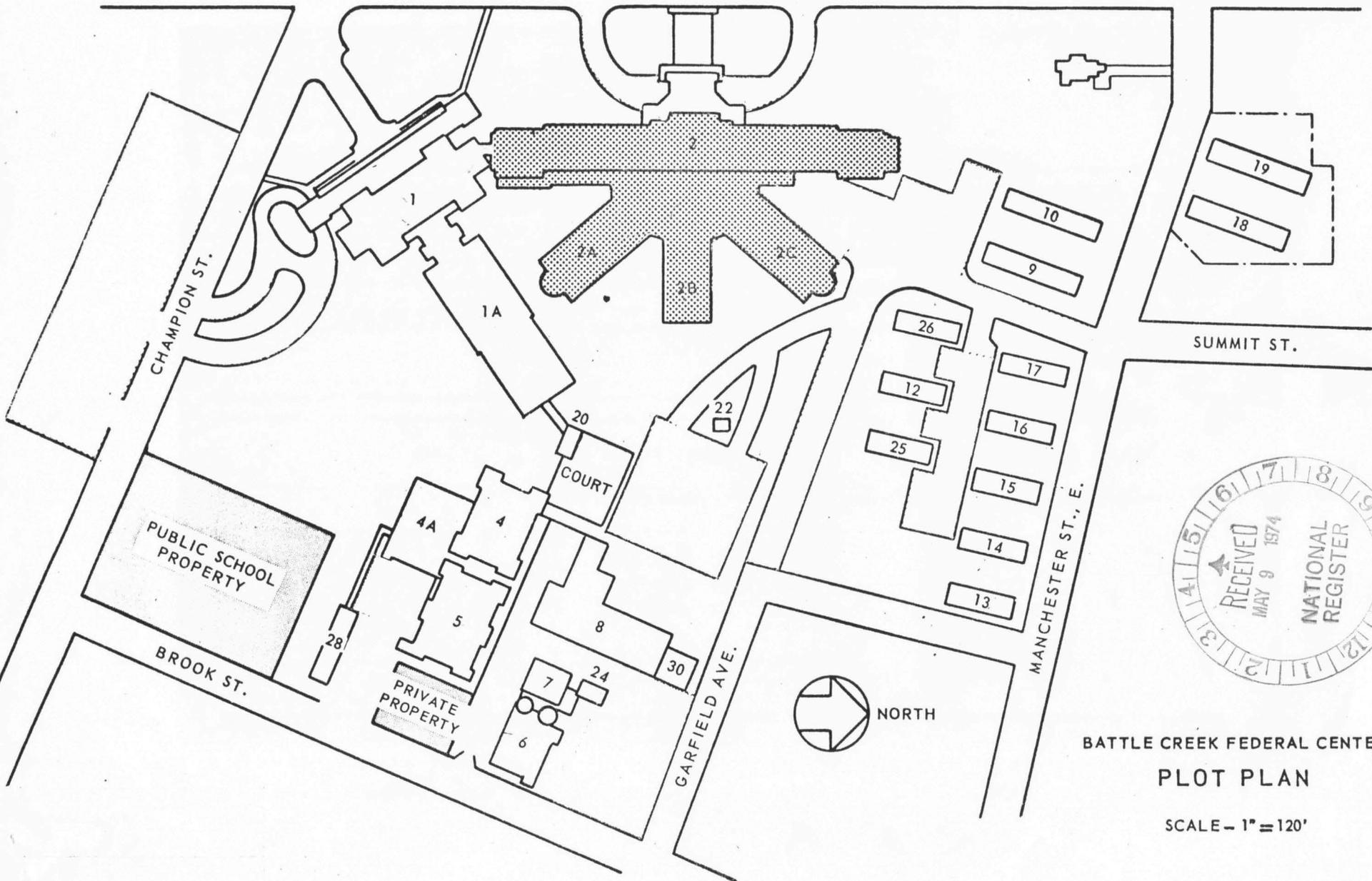
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

- Property boundaries where required.
- North arrow.
- Latitude and longitude reference.

P10016616



WASHINGTON AVE., N



BATTLE CREEK FEDERAL CENTER
PLOT PLAN

SCALE - 1" = 120'

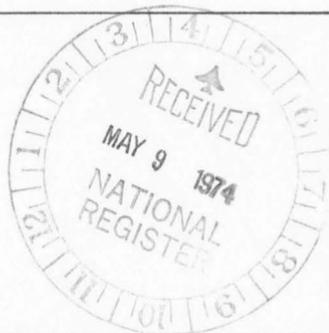
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

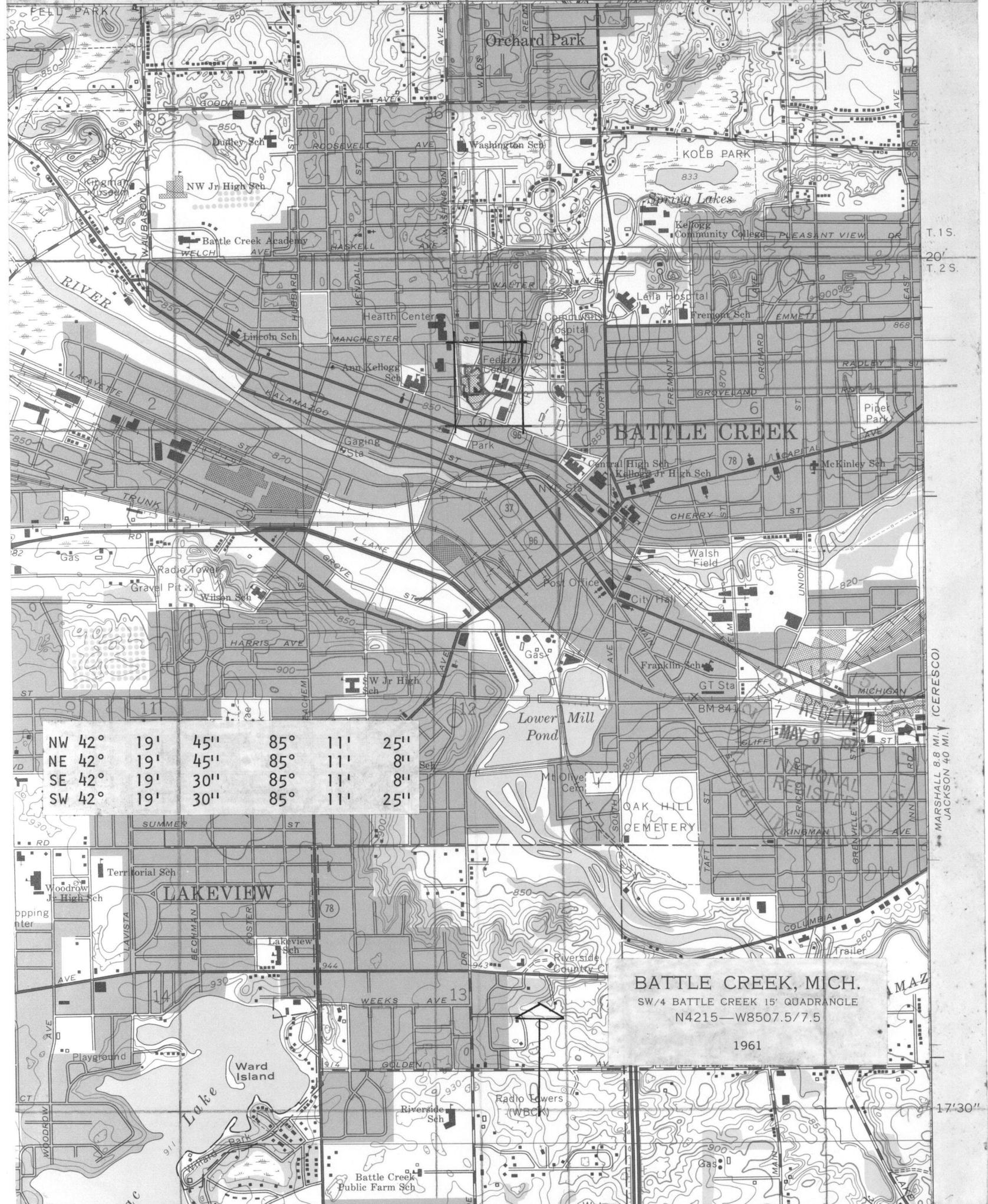
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

1. NAME		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS) JUL 30 1974
Federal Center	Battle Creek Sanitarium	
2. LOCATION		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Michigan	Calhoun	Battle Creek
STREET AND NUMBER		
74 North Washington Street		
3. MAP REFERENCE		
SOURCE	DATE	SCALE
Building Manager	9 February 1971	1:120

REQUIREMENTS: PROPERTY BOUNDARIES, WHERE REQUIRED, AND NORTH ARROW.





NW	42°	19'	45"	85°	11'	25"
NE	42°	19'	45"	85°	11'	8"
SE	42°	19'	30"	85°	11'	8"
SW	42°	19'	30"	85°	11'	25"

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

1961

T.15.
 20'
 T.25.

MARSHALL 8.8 MI. (CERESCO)
 JACKSON 40 MI.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Michigan	
COUNTY Calhoun	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER JUL 30 1974	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Federal Center

AND/OR HISTORIC: Battle Creek Sanitarium

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

74 North Washington Street

CITY OR TOWN:

Battle Creek

STATE: Michigan	CODE 26	COUNTY: Calhoun	CODE 025
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3. MAP REFERENCE

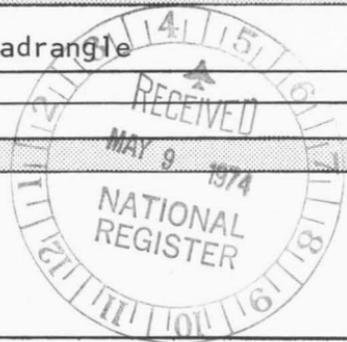
SOURCE: USGS 7.5 Minute Series SW/4 Battle Creek 15' Quadrangle

SCALE: 1:24000

DATE: 1961

4. REQUIREMENTS

- TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
1. Property boundaries where required.
 2. North arrow.
 3. Latitude and longitude reference.



JUL 3 1974

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE MICHIGAN

Date Entered JUL 30 1974

Name

Location

Federal Center, Main Building

Battle Creek
Calhoun County

Lovell-Webber House

Ionia
Ionia County

Also Notified

Hon. Philip A. Hart
Hon. Robert P. Griffin
Hon. Garry Brown
Hon. Richard Vander Veen
Mr. Steven Rутtenbaum, GSA
Regional Director, Midwest Region

State Historic Preservation Officer
Mr. Samuel Milstein
Deputy Director, Recreation
Dept. of Natural Resources
Mason Building
Lansing, Michigan 48926

PR MMott/row 8/6/74