

FINAL

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name State Normal Library
other names/site number Normal Hall 167-628-21173

2. Location

street & number 626 Eagle Street N/A not for publication
city or town Terre Haute N/A vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Vigo code 167 zip code 47809

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 36CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

J. C. SA 4.24.02
Signature of certifying official/Title Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet. Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____
determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
determined not eligible for the National Register
removed from the National Register
other, (explain:)

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
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: Library

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: College

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

19th & 20th c. REVIVALS: Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Limestone

walls STONE: Limestone

BRICK

roof SYNTHETICS: Rubber

other

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION _____
 ARCHITECTURE _____

Period of Significance

1907-1952 _____

Significant Dates

1907 _____
 1938 _____
 1956 _____

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation

N/A _____

Architect/Builder

Alexander, James F. _____

Miller & Yeager _____

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Indiana State University; Ratio Architects

State Normal Library
Name of Property

Vigo IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	464870	4368790	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dawn Hein, Graduate Interior Designer/Historic Preservation Specialist; Julie Zent
organization Ratio Architects, Inc. date 12-01-2001
street & number Suite 100, 107 S. Pennsylvania Street telephone 317/633-4040
city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46204-3684

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Indiana State University-Facility Management; ATTN: Bryan Duncan
street & number 951 Sycamore Street telephone 812/237-6311
city or town Terre Haute state IN zip code 47802

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1 Normal Hall
name of property
Vigo County, Indiana
County and State

Narrative Description

Normal Hall, the original library for the Indiana State Normal School, is located on the campus of Indiana State University in Terre Haute, Indiana. The limestone and brick building sits on the northeast corner of the University's quadrangle, which was created in the late 1930's by the Works Progress Administration. The 1907-1909 Neo-Classical library has a limestone addition, attached to the northeast corner, completed in 1957, which creates an "L" in plan. The original building is three stories high with the stacks divided into six smaller stories to the north side. The addition is also of limestone and brick construction and matches the original library in height and roofline.

The symmetrical front façade is divided into five bays via engaged fluted, Ionic columns. The bays on each end of the building project slightly forward. The windows on the first floor front façade have a stone surround, sill and console-supported flat arch hood. The second floor windows have the same bracketed sill but have a shouldered architrave with a keystone. New one-over-one, double hung, vinyl clad wood windows have been installed throughout Normal Hall. However, the original multi-light transoms were retained when the windows were replaced in 1999 due to the deteriorated condition of the wood originals. The second and fourth bays have a blind stone balustrade below the first floor windows in place of the brackets and water table.

The rusticated Indiana limestone foundation projects slightly from the dressed limestone above, which is delineated by a stone water table inscribed with a Vitruvian wave, supported by two stone brackets under each window. The remaining two floors are faced with smooth cut limestone. Supported by the engaged columns is an entablature inscribed with "State Normal Library". The projecting dentilated cornice above the inscription runs around three sides of the building. A parapet wall rises above this cornice. The flat roof structure is in good condition and was re-roofed in 1990.

The center bay originally housed the main entrance to the first floor reached by a 17 step stone staircase, which was removed in the mid 1950's. The original double door entrance with a transom is delineated by a decorative stone cartouche above a console-supported stone pediment. A flat canopy, also removed, with a light at each exterior corner provided weather protection at the entrance. The stairs also had electric lighting incorporated into its design. A decorative metal lamp standard sat atop a stone wall on either side at the bottom of the staircase. An entrance to the ground level was reached through two openings underneath the original main staircase. The building can currently be entered through an exposed set of doors at ground level. The doors to the first floor have been replaced with a large window.

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Section 7 Page 2 Normal Hall
name of property
Vigo County, Indiana
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Narrative Description

The west and east elevations of the building were originally identical with seven windows on each floor. As on the front façade, the two end bays project slightly from the center. The first floor windows have alternating pediment and flat shaped stone hoods with the two longer end windows reaching to the stringcourse dividing the first and ground levels. The second floor windows have a similar shouldered surround and sill, with a keystone in place of the projecting window hoods. A basement entrance and staircase is located in the center of the west elevation. The addition's connection to the original building occurs on the east façade covering the three north bays.

The four-bay addition has very simple architectural detail with its triple awning windows and plain stone sills. The south and east facades are cut limestone and the north façade is faced with buff colored brick to match the original north façade of the library. The north façade has no openings, while the south façade contains all of the windows and main double door entry. A single double door entry is located on the east elevation.

The north buff colored, brick elevation of the original library houses the stacks and is distinct from the other three sides due to its simplified appearance. It has six full stories and a partial basement level visible. The windows are one-over-one double hung matching the rest of the building, minus the transom, with a plain stone sill and header. The one-story brick addition located on the northeast corner matches the stacks portion of the library. This 1957 addition has a flat roof and a single door located on the two exposed elevations.

The interior architecture matches that of the classical exterior in degree of finish and detail. The floor plans are classical in their design and circulation. This plan also reflected the enlightened administration's open stack policy, which for the first time permitted students to access to the entire book collection. The ground floor plan has a wide central corridor with three rooms on either side. The stack entrance is located at the north end of the corridor flanked by a small storage closet to the left and the boiler room entrance to the right. The ground floor level has seen the most change with the relocation of the men's restroom to accommodate the connection to the addition. The men's lounge was altered due to the stair core in the northeast corner to accommodate access into the addition. While these changes have been made, the ground floor had the least degree of finish due to its mainly utilitarian functions.

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

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Narrative Description

The interior of the 1957 addition presents a very modest design approach. At its conception, each level featured an open floor plan to accommodate the expanding library stacks. The spaces have since been divided via partition walls. Asbestos composition tile or carpet covers the floor and suspended acoustic ceiling tiles with fluorescent lights are found above. An elevator is located in the northwest corner.

The first floor of Normal Hall proper contains the centrally located general reading and reference room, which is open to the second floor. Upon entering the library from the main entrance, the vestibule introduces the visitor to the space with painted plaster walls ornamented with decorative plasterwork. Stacked pilasters support a rounded arch with a projecting scrolled keystone flanked by posies of foliage. The large dentilated cornice is multi-layered. A Roman mosaic tile floor and marble wall wainscoting originally graced the vestibule. The floor has since been covered with asbestos composition tile. The entrance hall is decorated with pilasters and ornamental plaster panels with a single open flower at each corner. The pink marble base and cork flooring, installed for noise reduction, continued out into the main reading room. This floor has also been covered with asbestos composition tile. The periodical room lies to the left of the entrance hall and the librarian's office and cataloging room to the right.

The librarian's office with a wood base and chair rail has a large stained wood and tile fireplace. Paired fluted Doric columns anchor the corners of the fireplace and support an entablature with dentilated cornice and triglyph frieze. The surround and hearth are composed of rectilinear glazed green tile laid in a brick pattern. A large wood overmantle with projecting cornice tops the fireplace. A wood cornice can be found throughout all the rooms. A partial height wall has divided the librarian's office although it still reads as a single volume.

Two dogleg staircases, one on either side of the reading room, lead to the second floor with a stair to the basement located directly below. The marble risers and treads along with the bronze and wood handrail add to the formal atmosphere created by the large, open reading room. An electric candelabrum, located on top of the newel post, finishes off each staircase. The 1957 renovation enclosed the staircase to the west with the addition of a wall between the first set of columns. A curved circulation desk was originally in place at the entrance to the reading room between four columns. Directly behind the charging desk was the general reading room, approximately 60 feet by 80 feet, which features a large rotunda, supported on a series of Ionic columns faced with scagliola plasterwork to imitate Sienna marble. The column's marble base matches the baseboard of the reading room. The perimeter of the opening between the first and second floors has a dentil, egg and dart and water leaf

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Section 7 Page 4 Normal Hall
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Narrative Description

ornamental border. A decorative plaster arabesque band runs around the entire room at approximately eight feet above the finished floor so that the windows sit directly on top. The doors and windows have shouldered wood surround capped full entablatures. The door architraves retain the original stain, but the windows have been painted. The solid wood doors have a large, patterned, glazed panel centered between two single wood panels. Several original decorative cast iron bookcases remain in the reading room.

Two levels of the stack area, at the north end of the reading room, separated by counters and columns were completely visible from the charging desk. The stacks remain intact but are no longer open to the reading room. The floors of the cast iron stack areas are translucent glass to allow light to filtrate down through each level. A dumb waiter for books is located at each end of the stacks. Smaller rooms for maps and pamphlets were located to each side of the stacks. A staircase was installed into the pamphlet room and its counterparts on the ground and second floors when the addition was built.

The second floor has two large rooms to the front of the building used initially for the practice (student teaching) school and special exhibitions. These rooms have several built-in wood shelving units and blackboards. The southeast room has the former book lift located in the northeast corner. The larger southwest room has been divided into several smaller rooms, although the volume of the space is still easily readable due to the partial height walls. Smaller sized seminar rooms are located along the sides of the rotunda. All of these rooms share the following features: wood base, chair rail, picture rail and an egg and dart cornice.

The rotunda on the second floor has an iron railing with a wood handrail connecting the Corinthian columns on marble bases. These columns support a dentil and egg and dart cornice below the dome. The opalescent art glass dome covering the rotunda was designed to pay tribute to the great philosophers and educators of the past including six Indiana educators. The twenty-four panels consisted of wreathed medallions pierced by flaming torches with an open book or scale of justice in the center of each wreath, and included a name of a philosopher or educator on each panel. Below the names were parts of notable passages inscribed on the lower part of the dome important to Indiana education from Indiana's constitution of 1816 and 1851, as well as the 1865 law establishing the Indiana Normal School. At the center of the dome was a reproduction in oil of Raphael's portrait of philosophy; it was based on the original, which can be found on the ceiling of the Camera della Signatura in the Vatican. The dome was given a flat ceiling in the 1950's renovation, but the structural ribs remains intact. Many of the glass panels remain on campus.

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Vigo County, Indiana
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Statement of Significance

Normal Hall is historically significant as part of the development of the Normal School system in Indiana, being one of the original buildings to serve the student population. The Indiana State Normal School was key in the development of schools and education in the state of Indiana. As the only building left from this important phase of teacher education in Indiana, Normal Hall holds special significance and meets Criterion A. It has also played a role in the growth and transformation of the school into a college and subsequently a university. To further the school's growth the library was built to advance the cause of higher education in Indiana. It is architecturally significant under Criterion C; it is an outstanding example of Neo-Classical design reported in the Vigo County Interim Report. Normal Hall embodies distinctive characteristics of the Neo-Classical Revival style and was designed by Indiana architect James F. Alexander.

The Normal School movement began in the mid to late 19th century with the State of Massachusetts opening the first school to provide uniform training for teachers in 1839. Due to opposition in the General Assembly, Indiana was late in creating its own state sponsored Normal School. In 1865, a bill was introduced and passed. The law required a donation of \$50,000 cash value to determine the school's location. Terre Haute's offer comprising of \$50,000 in money and land valued at \$25,000 was accepted with the understanding that the city would accept the responsibility of half of the expense for upkeep of the buildings and grounds.¹ The years following the passing of the original bill, the legislature passed additional measures to assist the funding of the school. "The school formally opened January 6, 1870, with William A. Jones as president and a faculty of three..."² The Indiana State Normal School's focus was to teach "the science of education and to train students in the art of instruction and school management."³ Its goal was to develop and train professional teachers with a uniform curriculum to staff the common schools of Indiana.

Part of the Normal School program was gaining experience through teaching at the associated model school. This learning laboratory for teachers was located within the Normal School and administered to local school children. The early 20th century saw the enactment of a new compulsory education law; which included high schools as part of the public school system⁴ Teachers now needed preparation

¹ Richard G. Boone, A.M., Ph.D., *History of Education in Indiana*, (New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1892), 388.

² Ibid, 389.

³ Ibid, 389-390.

⁴ William O. Lynch, *History of the Indiana State Teacher's College, 1965-1945*, (Terre Haute, IN: Indiana State Teacher's College, 1946), 199.

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name of property
Vigo County, Indiana
County and State

Statement of Significance

and training to teach at a higher level, however many of the students at the Normal School did not have a high school education. As part of the 1907 legislation, a measure requiring a high school diploma or equivalent course work before entering the Indiana Normal School was passed. Along with the need for an expanded curriculum was the growing number of institutions offering degrees in direct competition with the Normal School. These issues were moving the Indiana Normal School toward offering degree programs of their own. The school graduated its first students with college courses in 1908.⁵ As a step toward this goal, a large new library building was started on campus in 1907 offering an expansive reading room designed for educational research. The building was completed in 1909.

Arthur Cunningham came to the Indiana State Normal School in 1890 and held the position of head librarian initiating the large growth the library underwent in the late 19th and early 20th century. Previously, Cunningham held the post of assistant librarian at DePauw University. He was also instrumental in the location of the library in that he sold the school the land upon which his home sat on Eagle Street.

Expansion continued for the Indiana State Normal School in the early 20th century with a branch located in eastern Indiana. The Eastern Division of the Indiana State Normal School was opened June 17, 1918 in Muncie, after a gift of land and buildings totaling \$300,000 from the Ball brothers. This school is known today as Ball State University.

The Indiana Normal School continued to develop and grow to include new programs. As the curriculum and degree offerings expanded to include master's degree programs and other collegiate level course work, the name of the school changed to accommodate these factors. In 1929, the Indiana General Assembly altered the name of the school to Indiana State Teachers College. The early 1960's saw the College expand yet again to include an increased student population and doctoral programs, changing its name to Indiana State College to better describe its function. The college became Indiana State University in 1965 with schools of Education, Nursing, Graduate Studies and Arts and Sciences.

Normal Hall, the former library, is the oldest building on campus left from the University's beginnings as the Indiana State Normal School. It was designed by James Alexander, a prolific Lafayette architect,

College, 1946), 199.

⁵ William O. Lynch, *History of the Indiana State Teacher's College, 1965-1945*, (Terre Haute, IN: Indiana State Teacher's College, 1946), 199.

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name of property
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County and State

Statement of Significance

known for his design of the Tippecanoe County Courthouse. August Ohlm was the general contractor. James Alexander was an important architectural figure in the state of Indiana, designing buildings for centers of higher education, government, business and private citizens throughout the state. Alexander evidently had a good relationship with state education officials. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, at several different times, published model school designs by Alexander. His commissions also include: the Administration Building on the Ball State Campus, the German M.E. Church in Lafayette, the Lafayette Life Building, and Mechanics Hall for the Indiana Agricultural College.

The library, completed on December 17, 1909, was actually the fourth building constructed by the University. The construction took nearly two and one-half years with a total cost of roughly \$150,000. The dedication ceremony for the library, which took place on June 21, 1910, heralded the design saying, "The result is the handsomest building in the state devoted to library purposes and is a durable and magnificent monument to its system of public schools."⁶

The planning of the building was based on five purposes: (1) safety; (2) storage capacity; (3) reader comfort; (4) convenience of administration; and (5) architectural beauty.⁷ Safety was foremost on the list due to the past occurrence of a fire, which destroyed the first building on campus and with it all five thousand volumes in the library. Materials used in the building, stone, brick, glass, cement, tile and iron were thoughtfully selected to prevent another such occurrence.

With approximately 50,000 volumes at opening, only the first three levels of stacks were completely built leaving three levels still available for continued growth.⁸ A unique feature of the library is the open stack system employed by the school allowing free access to the collection by the students in contrast to the typical closed stack system requiring a special pass or retrieval by the librarian. The considerations of reader comfort and convenience of administration were addressed by the efficient and aesthetic interior layout, particularly in the reading room. The architect, in executing a building that signifies the importance and position the library held in the community, accomplished the final planning purpose of architectural beauty and distinction using stately Neo-Classical architecture.

⁶ Arthur Cunningham, John J. Schlicher, and Frank S. Bogardus, *Indiana State Normal Library Dedication*, (Terre Haute: Indiana State Normal School, June 21, 1910), 12.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid, 14-15.

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name of property
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Statement of Significance

In 1935, the President of the University submitted plans for campus improvement. These plans included the removal of Eagle Street and the implementation of a campus quadrangle placing the library at the northeast corner of the new quad. Ultimately, the improvements were accomplished using WPA funds and labor several years later. In 1938, the library was "completed to its maximum capacity through construction of the sixth and last floor of the stack room."⁹ An additional 16,000 volumes were accommodated, bringing the total to roughly 130,000, which according to the Indianapolis Star made it the largest teacher's college library in the United States. A new wing was added to the building in 1957 designed by Miller and Yeager of Terre Haute. The four-story limestone addition is located to the east of the original library forming an 'L' shape plan. The 2000 Indiana State University Master Plan "proposed that the 1957 addition be demolished, leaving the original 1910 structure. The facility would then be restored to its original elegance with the monumental stair entry on the south, and restoration of the stained glass rotunda."¹⁰

9 "Library Enlarged At Indiana State," *The Indianapolis Sunday Star*, January 9, 1938, pt1, p11, c6.

10 Indiana State University, *Indiana State University Master Plan 2000*, June 2000, 70.

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Section 9 Page 9 Normal Hall
name of property
Vigo County, Indiana
County and State

Bibliography

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“Indiana State Normal Dedicates New Library.” *The Indianapolis News*. June 21, 1910, 2.

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

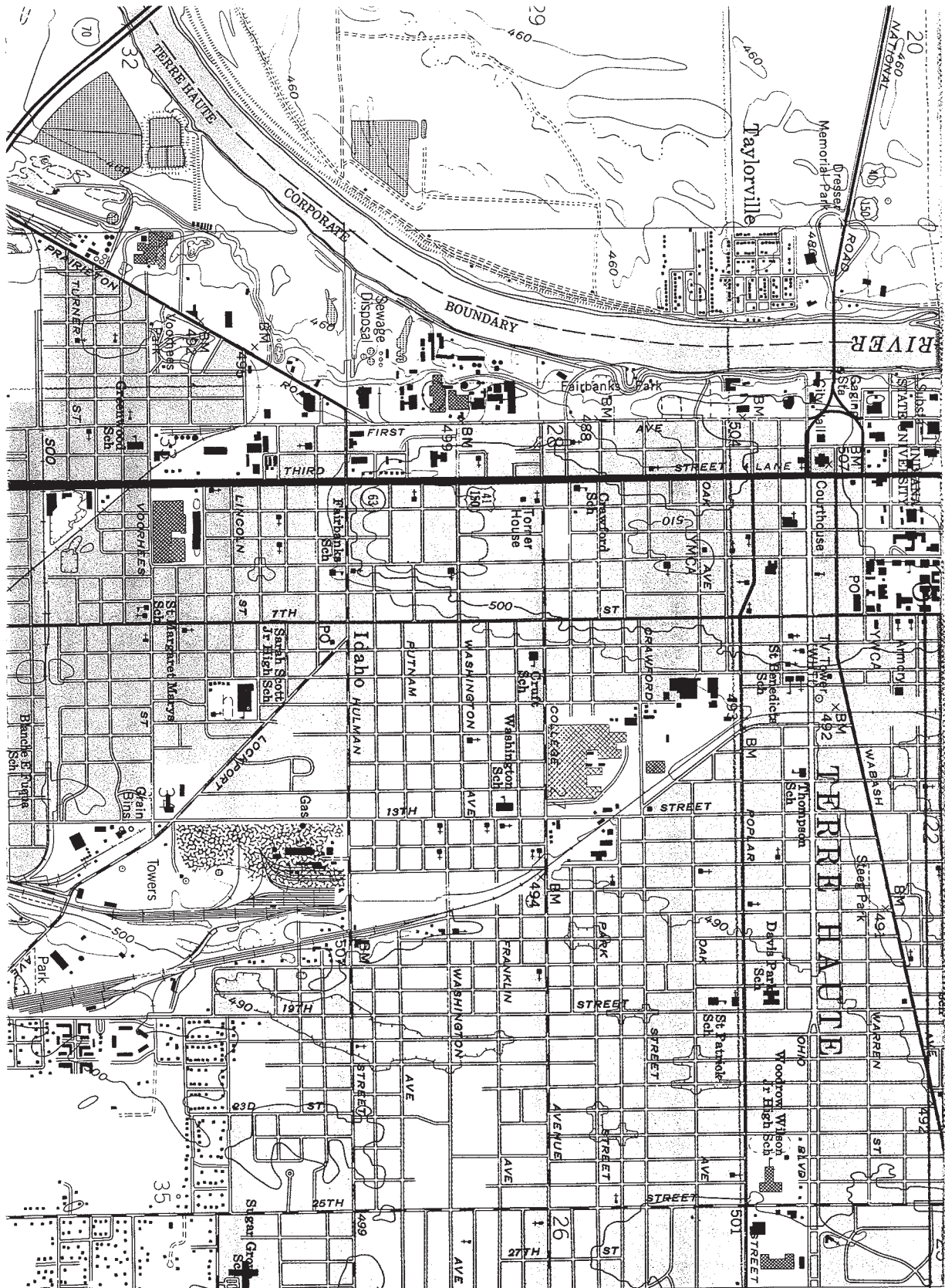
Section 10 Page 10 Normal Hall
name of property
Vigo County, Indiana
County and State

Verbal Boundary Description

The north boundary is a line ten feet (10'-0") from, and parallel to, the north wall of the Normal Hall and its addition. The south boundary is a line parallel to yet, twenty-three feet (23'-0") equidistant from the south wall of the original portion of library. The south boundary follows the southern edge of the sidewalk that parallels the front façade of Normal Hall. The west boundary is a line ten feet (10'-0") equidistant from the west wall of the original library building. The east boundary is located thirteen feet (13'-0") parallel and equidistant from the east wall of the 1957 addition building. The east boundary is situated along the eastern edge of a sidewalk that runs parallel with the east side of the building. The boundary includes the small lawn to the east, defined by the addition and original library.

Boundary Justification

The boundary established for Normal Hall encompasses the extent of the significant resource and includes all historic features of the property. The 1957 addition is incorporated within the boundary. The boundary includes enough land so that the front steps would be included if reconstructed.



(SEELYVILLE)
3562 IV NE

4366

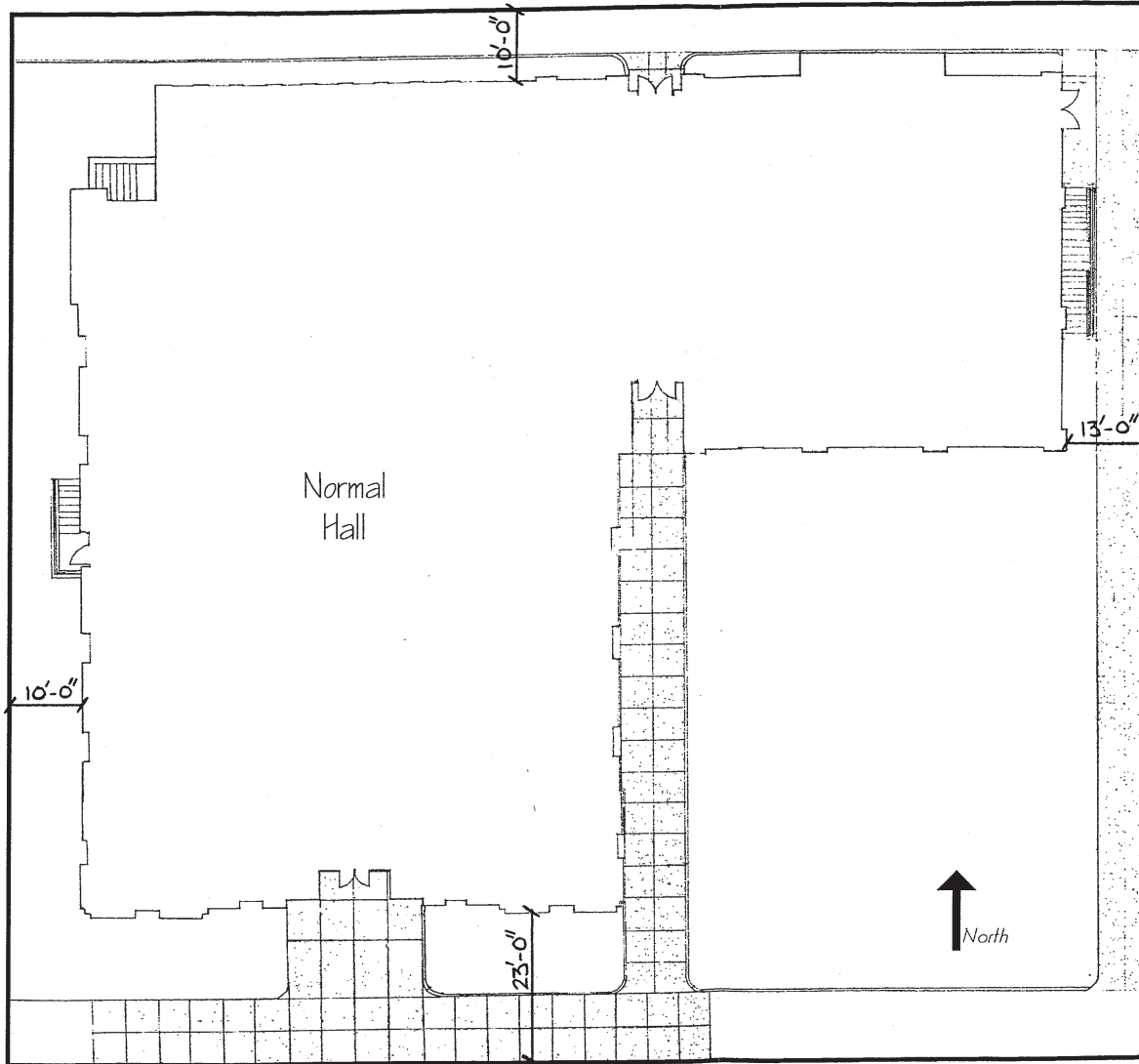
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27'30"

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 INDIANA STATE
 UNIVERSITY
 626 EXILE STREET
 TERRE HAUTE, IN

Normal Hall
Vigo County, Indiana



Boundary
Line

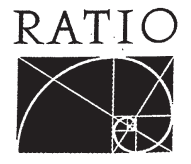
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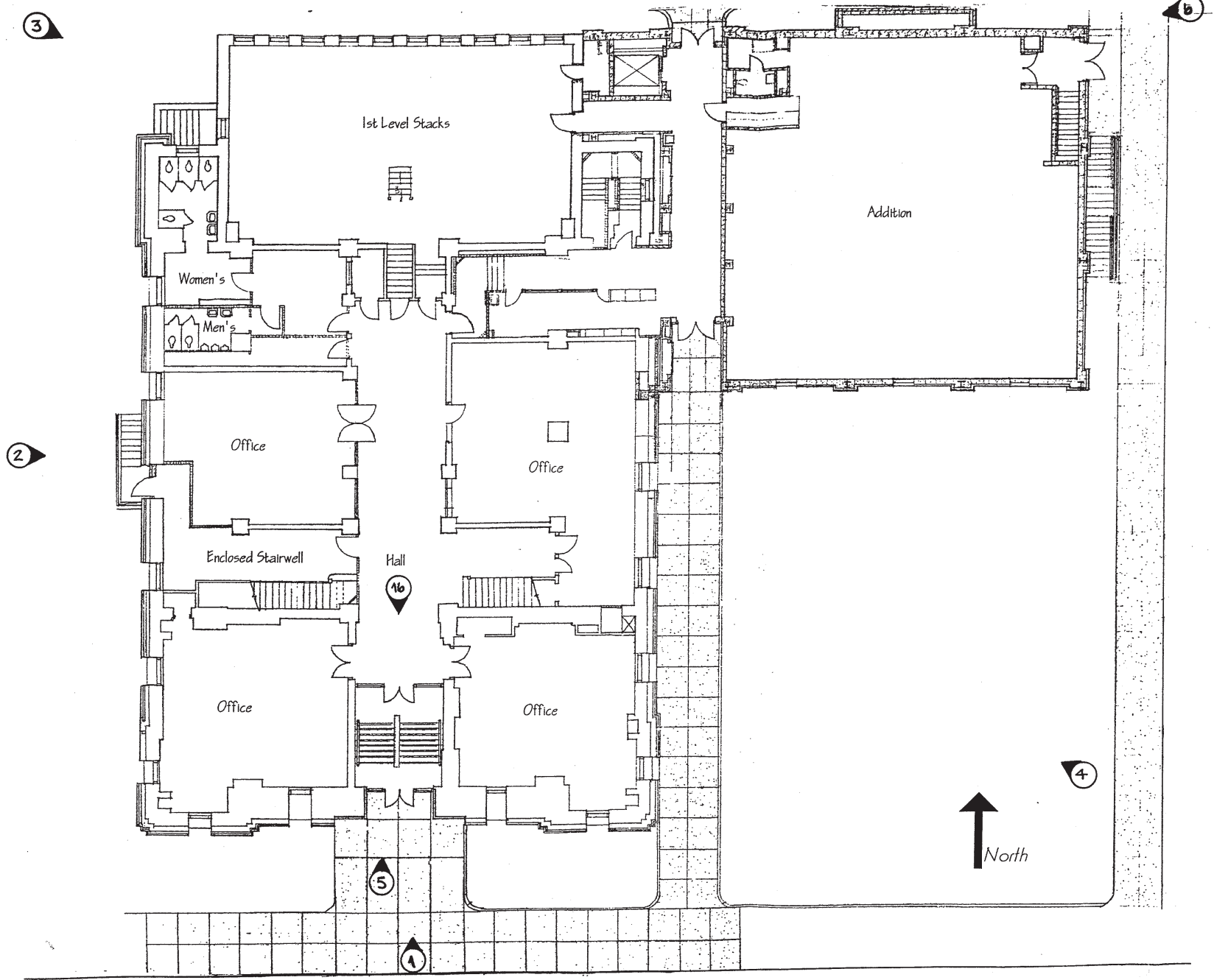
ARCHITECTS

Normal Hall
Vigo County, Indiana

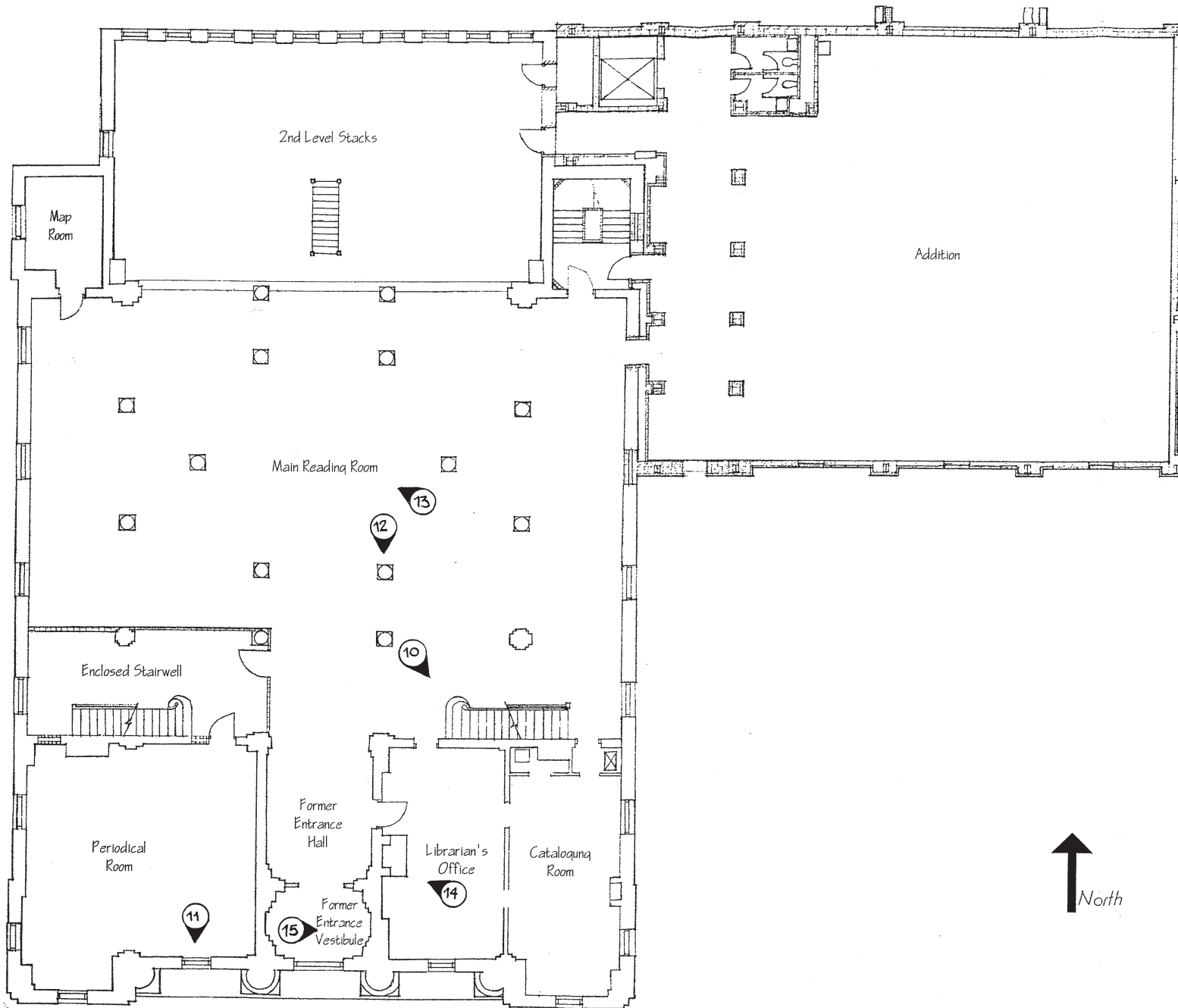
Basement Floor Plan and
Photo Index



ARCHITECTS



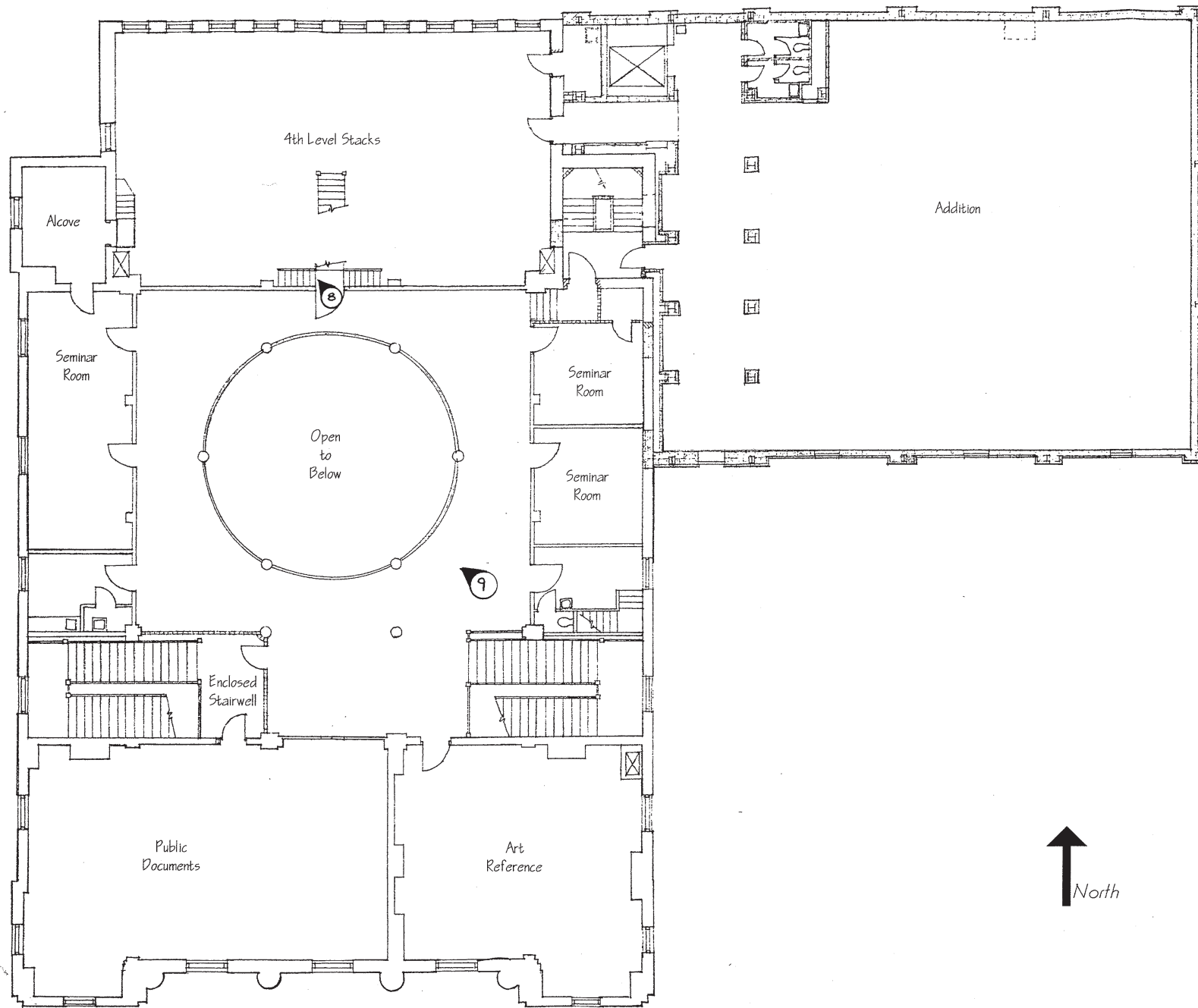
Normal Hall
Vigo County, Indiana



First Floor Plan and
Photo Index



ARCHITECTS

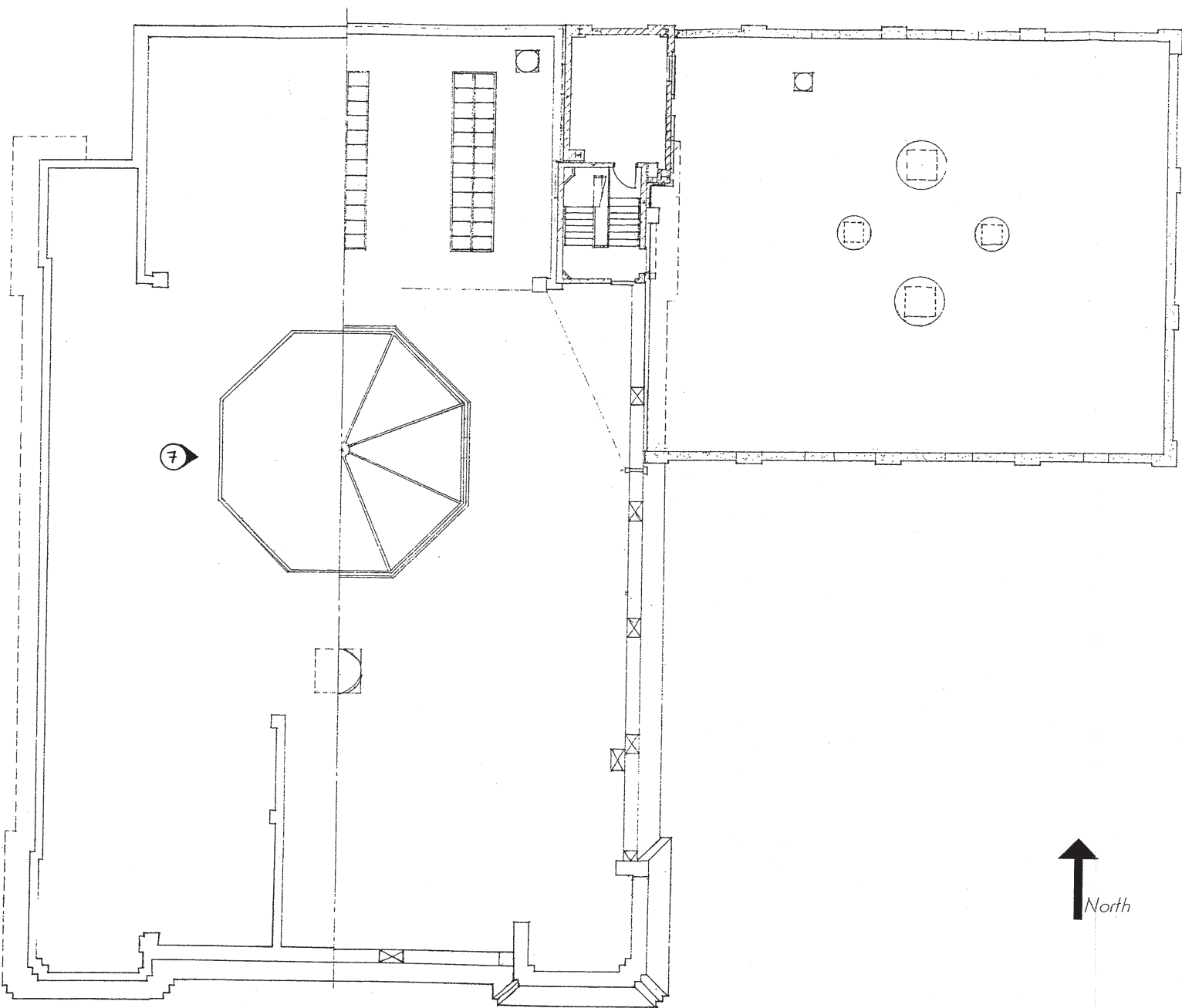


Normal Hall
Vigo County, Indiana

Second Floor Plan and
Photo Index



Normal Hall
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Attic/ Roof Plan and
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ARCHITECTS