

2020–2025

MICHIGAN

Statewide Historic Preservation Plan

Working together, we can use the next five years to redefine the role of historic preservation in the state to ensure it remains relevant to Michigan's future.



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The start of a new decade in 2020 signaled the beginning of a new era for historic preservation in Michigan. What will the new era look like?

A series of public planning workshops was held in spring 2019, and when asked to prioritize the state's preservation goals for the next five years, participants chose education as the top priority. A recurring reason for targeting education was to help people understand the emotional value of preservation to increase investment in the reuse and protection of historic resources. To that end, planning workshop participants supported education with a twist. Rather than just promoting guidelines and the rules and regulations associated with preservation programs, they thought there should be a renewed concentration on connecting people and places by telling Michigan's story to gain more empathy for historic sites. Another issue of high importance to workshop participants was reaching out to a broader audience. Michigan's historic preservation community should work to become more inclusive of diverse populations. It should do more to reach out to the regions of the state that have been underserved in the past. Increasing the use of technology as a means of sharing information about historic resources and the establishment of new partnerships to help bring historic preservation into the mainstream of decision-making throughout the state were also singled out as important areas of concentration.

Over the past decade, there was a growing acceptance of the importance of historic preservation in the creation of vibrant, popular communities where people want to live and work. Michigan's preservation

community should acknowledge this success. The hard work of those that helped establish this new field since its beginnings in 1966, and those that battled misinformation supported new programs, was invaluable. But in Michigan, the preservation field is at a new stage and no longer needs to be on the defensive. Preservation now has a proven track record—and it is a good one. As a component of local planning it has been effective in increasing property values, returning unused buildings to the tax rolls, providing sustainable solutions for new development, and creating places where both young and old want to be.

**It is time to
roll up our sleeves
and take hold of this
opportunity to recreate
historic preservation
in Michigan for
the 21st century.**

It is time to roll up our sleeves and take hold of this opportunity to recreate historic preservation in Michigan for the 21st century. Working together, we can use the next five years to redefine the role of historic preservation in the state to ensure it remains relevant to Michigan's future by incorporating issues of sustainability, diversity and technology. This plan should serve as the framework for moving historic preservation forward. It is meant to be flexible enough to be used at all levels of planning by a wide range of organizations and agencies responsible for the economic development, history and the aesthetics of Michigan's communities and the stewardship of the state's history.

PLANNING PROCESS

In 2019, Michigan's State Historic Preservation Office held five regional public planning workshops around the state in Bay City, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Traverse City, and Escanaba, and a meeting of stakeholders, preservation professionals identified by the SHPO, in East Lansing. Overall, there were a total of 170 participants: 125 members of the public and 45 stakeholders. The SHPO typically supplements its public planning workshops with an on-line survey but was unable to do so during this planning cycle due to an unexpected Governor's Executive Order in July 2019 that moved the SHPO to a new department within the state. Staff time was rededicated to preparing for a physical move of the SHPO office and we were unable to conduct the planned online survey within the necessary time frame.

The planning workshops provided the public with the opportunity to discuss their vision for preservation in Michigan, the threats and opportunities affecting historic preservation, and the goals and objectives for the state's historic preservation community over the next five years. Each workshop began with an overview by the state historic preservation officer regarding the role of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and its programs. An overview of the five-year planning process was also provided. The goals and objectives from the last five-year plan were made available to participants in a handout. A professional facilitator conducted the workshops and summarized the agenda for the evening, the operational mechanics of each section, and defined the expectations for the discussions of proposed goals, objectives and threats. Participants were broken into small groups. Each group identified preservation goals and objectives and prioritized their top three goals. They then reported out to the full group about their discussion and decisions. The top three goals from each group were then voted on by the full participant group to obtain a final, agreed upon list of prioritized goals. Threatened



Public planning workshop, Detroit, May 2020

resources were identified during a discussion by the full group and a list of what they considered to be the state’s most endangered resources was compiled. The group then prioritized the resources by those facing the greatest physical threats. Following each planning workshop, the facilitator provided the preservation planner with a preliminary report that included all the goals and objectives identified by each breakout group, the top three goals each breakout group chose, and the top three goals identified by the workshop participants as a whole. The list of prioritized threatened resources was also provided. After reviewing the

preliminary reports from all five planning workshops, the SHPO’s preservation planner determined there were five overriding goal areas associated with the individual goals identified by the public: education, funding, diversity, partnerships, and communication.

A meeting of about 45 stakeholders—preservation professionals identified by the SHPO that work with Michigan’s preservation programs on a regular basis—was held in East Lansing in June 2019. The stakeholders used the information gathered at the public planning workshops as the basis for their discussion. Stakeholders were broken into groups of seven members and each group crafted a vision statement and prioritized the five overriding goal areas. Each breakout group then reviewed the goals and objectives identified by the public, which had been organized under the five goal areas by the SHPO’s preservation planner and prioritized them as well. The stakeholder breakout groups were also asked to prioritize the list of threatened resources identified at the public planning workshops. Each stakeholder group presented their draft vision statement, prioritized goals with objectives, and list of threatened historic resources. The overall group then crafted one agreed upon vision statement, voted on the top five goals and prioritized them, determined what to

PRESERVATION STAKEHOLDERS

- Architects
- Certified local government representatives
- Conference on Michigan Archaeology
- Eastern Michigan University Historic Preservation Program
- Historic district commissioners
- Historic preservation consultants
- Local city officials and planners
- Michigan Association of Planners
- Michigan Archaeological Society
- Michigan Department of Natural Resources
- Michigan Department of Transportation
- Michigan Docomomo Chapter
- Michigan Historic Preservation Network
- Michigan History Center
- Michigan Historical Commission
- Michigan Historical Society
- Michigan Municipal League
- Michigan State Housing Development Authority
- MotorCities National Heritage Area
- State Historic Preservation Office
- State Historic Preservation Review Board
- Tribal Historic Preservation Officers

include as the most significant objectives under each goal and voted on the top five threatened resources.

The facilitator prepared a final report, entitled “The Future of Historic Preservation in the State of Michigan: A Comprehensive Report of Public and Stakeholder Input April-June 2019.” The report contains the results from the stakeholders meeting as well as the original responses from each of the public planning workshops. This data was used by the SHPO’s preservation planner to develop the discussions found under the goals and objectives in the final presentation in this plan. A draft of the proposed plan was then sent to all public planning and stakeholder workshop participants for review. The link to the draft plan and a request for public input was published through the SHPO’s social media platforms which have an audience of over 8,950 individuals ranging from preservation professionals, consultants and students to historic preservation entities,

PUBLIC WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

- Archaeology society members
- Architects
- City council members
- Commercial property owners
- Community development staff
- Developers
- Downtown development authority staff
- Historic district commissioners
- Historical society members
- Local government officials
- Non-profit representatives
- Planning and zoning staff
- REALTORS
- Professors, teachers, and librarians
- preservation consultants
- Residential property owners
- Tribe members

other government officials and employees and amateur historians. Due to the unexpected SHPO office move, a shortened two-week review period was provided to the public. Overall, the comments were favorable and included observations such as “well-organized piece about what the future holds,” “diversity and technology are both good additions,” and we “laud you for inclusion of LGBTQ populations.” The comments and corrections were incorporated into the final plan.

PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

The National Historic Preservation Act (Public Law 102-575)¹ was passed in 1966 in direct response to the loss of historic resources in local communities due to broad scale demolition associated with federal programs like urban renewal and the development of the interstate highway system. The Act establishes historic preservation programs under the Department of the Interior administered by the National Park Service (NPS).² It enabled each state to establish a State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to provide leadership in identifying and documenting local resources that are “the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation” and to preserve this irreplaceable heritage “in the public interest so that its vital legacy of cultural, educational, aesthetic, inspirational, economic and energy benefits will be maintained and enriched for future generations of Americans.” The Act also established the National Register of Historic Places to call attention to significant historic resources across the nation and programs to encourage the rehabilitation and reuse of historic buildings such as the federal preservation tax credit. Undertaking a statewide historic preservation plan every five years is one of the federal requirements that SHPOs must fulfill in order to receive historic preservation fund monies from the federal government for the operation



Former State Historic Preservation Officer Brian Conway at the Grand Rapids Public Planning Workshop, April 2020.

of a statewide preservation program.³ All statewide historic preservation plans are reviewed and approved by the NPS before they can be implemented. In preparing the plan, the SHPO is required to consult with public, private and professional organizations throughout the state as well as potential users of historic preservation programs. The statewide historic preservation plan must address the full range of historic resources, both above and below-ground, within the state. During the 2019 planning cycle, public planning workshop participants specifically requested that the plan include a section on diverse populations in Michigan.

National Park Service criteria requires that the statewide preservation plan include the following components: a methodology; an assessment of threats and opportunities to the state’s historic resources; goals and objectives; a vision for historic preservation that can guide the direction of the State Historic Preservation Office and other preservation-related organizations; the planning cycle for the statewide plan; and a bibliography of related supporting documentation. The statewide plan is not a SHPO work plan. It is meant to be broad in scope to provide general direction to a

wide range of organizations that assist the implementation of preservation programs in Michigan. The final plan, approved by NPS, will be posted on the SHPO website at www.michigan.gov/shpo. A limited number will be printed and distributed.

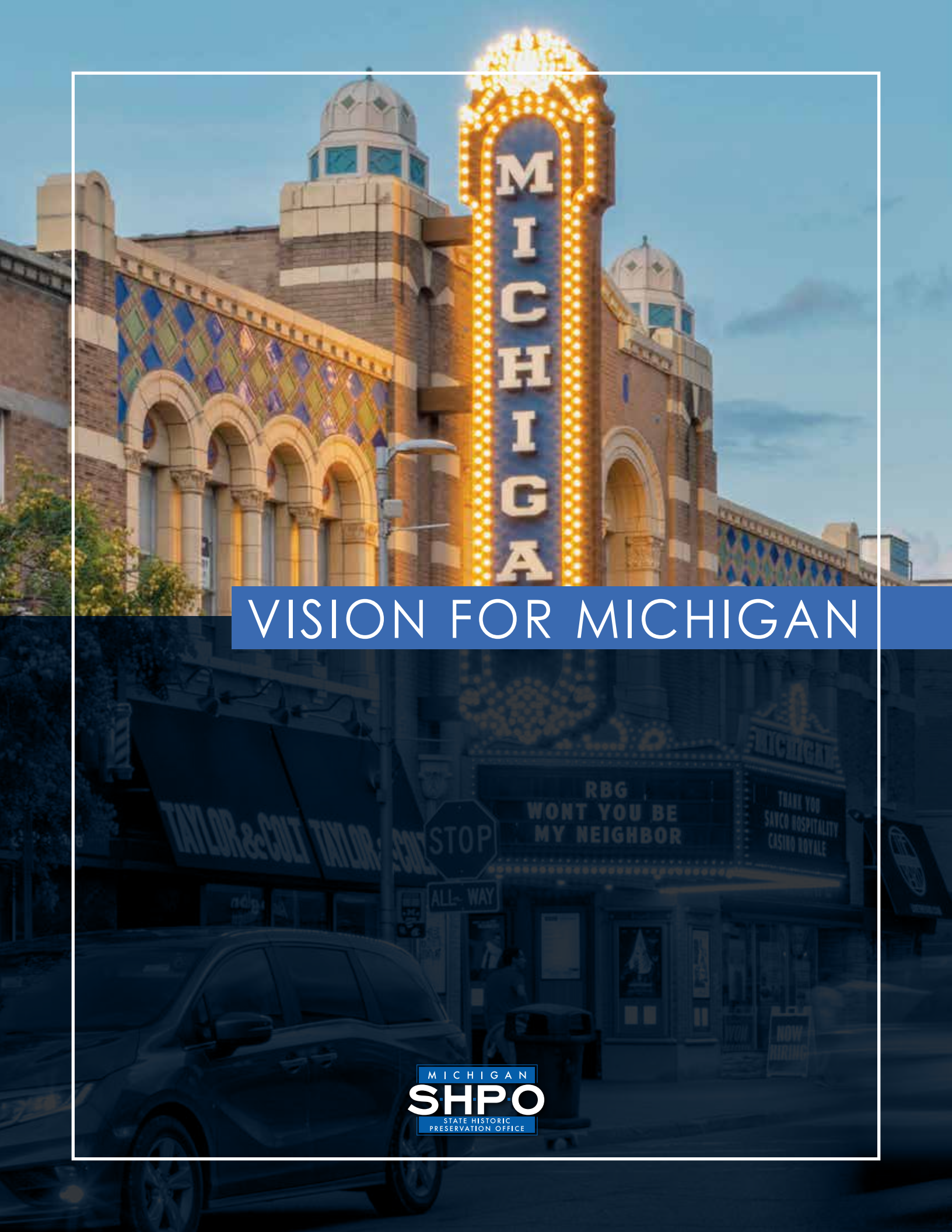
PLANNING CYCLE

Michigan’s statewide historic preservation plans are undertaken on a five-year basis. This plan covers the time span of February 2020 to February 2025. The planning cycle is an on-going process and the SHPO is continuously assessing and evaluating the trends, events, threats and opportunities that affect historic preservation in the state of Michigan. The next round of public participation meetings will begin in 2024 in preparation for the development of the 2025–2030 plan.

¹ National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. <https://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/nhpa1966.htm>

² Enactment of Title 54: National Park Service and Related Programs (Public Act 113 -287 of 2014). <https://uscode.house.gov/codification/t54/publ113287.pdf>

³ The Historic Preservation Grants Fund Manual sets forth the National Park Service rules of operation for state historic preservation offices. https://www.nps.gov/preservation-grants/manual/hpf_manual.pdf



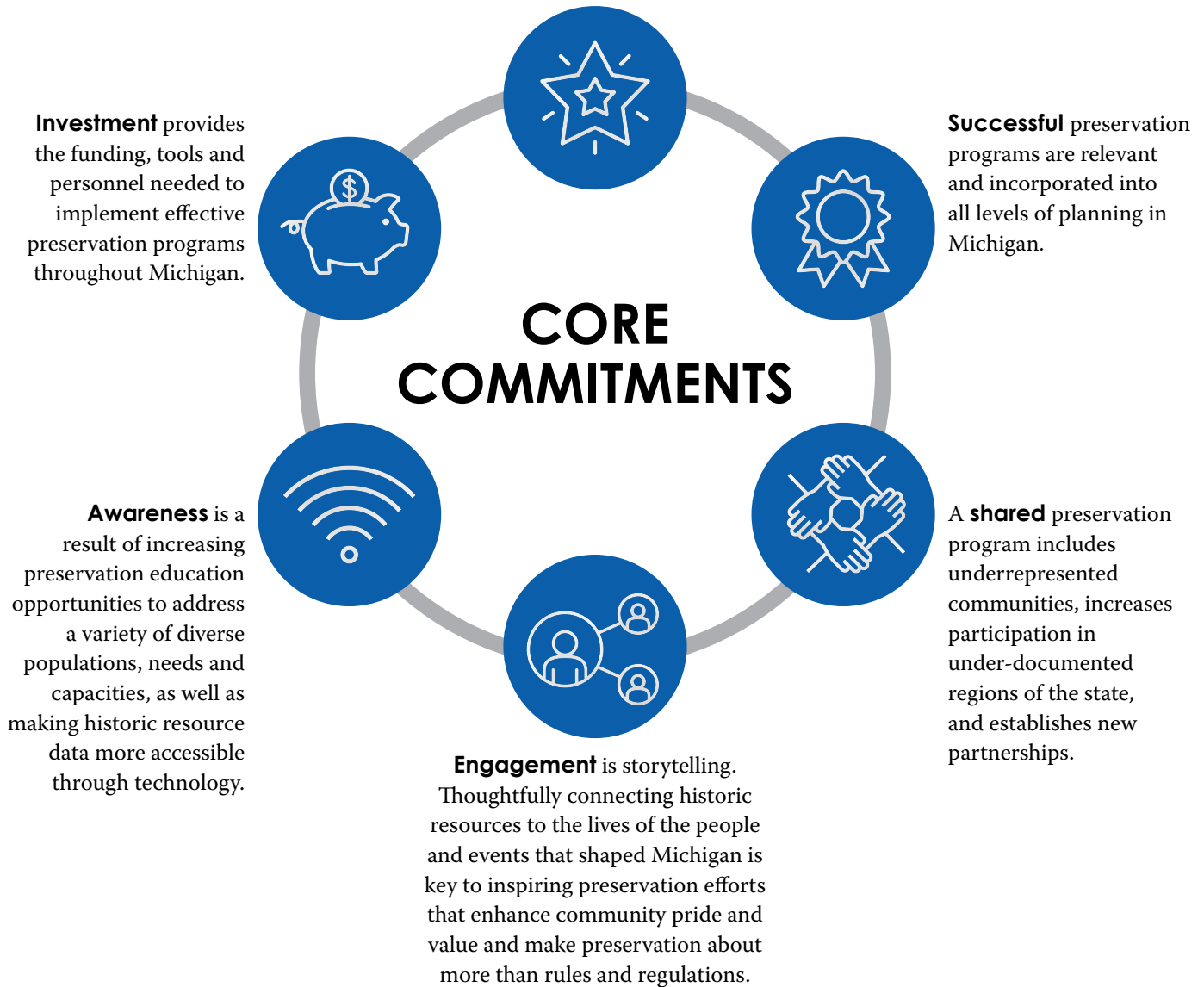
VISION FOR MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN
SHPO
STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICE

VISION FOR MICHIGAN

Michigan is a model of successful historic preservation through shared awareness, engagement and investment.

As a **model**, Michigan is a leader in developing and implementing new approaches to preservation that other states will want to adopt.





GOALS SUMMARY 2020–2025

shoreline and contains 30,000 islands, among them Manitoulin, the world's largest freshwater island. Violent storms on the "sweet sea" have made it dangerous for ships. As of 2006, 1,200 wrecks had been recorded. During the Big Blow of 1905, twenty-seven wooden vessels were lost. One of these, the steamer *Joseph S. Fay*, ran aground. A portion of its hull rests on the beach approximately 200 feet north of the Forty Mile Point Lighthouse. The Great Storm of 1913 was responsible for sinking many modern steel ships.

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MICHIGAN'S STATEWIDE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN GOALS SUMMARY 2020–2025

VISION: Michigan is a model of successful historic preservation through shared awareness, engagement and investment.

GOAL 1: Targeted preservation education

1. Establish historic building trades and sustainable preservation programs
2. Provide training on how to conduct historic research
3. Make historic preservation education opportunities more widely available to the public
4. Hold regular historic preservation trainings for historic district commissions
5. Create youth education programs and establish mechanisms to reach the K–12 audience

GOAL 2: Expand preservation funding opportunities

1. Reinstate the state historic preservation tax incentive
2. Establish a state historic preservation endowment fund
3. Increase the number of grants available for historic preservation activities
4. Develop funding eligibility criteria and approval processes that address the needs of underrepresented communities
5. Secure new funding sources for historic preservation

GOAL 3: Increase diversity in historic preservation

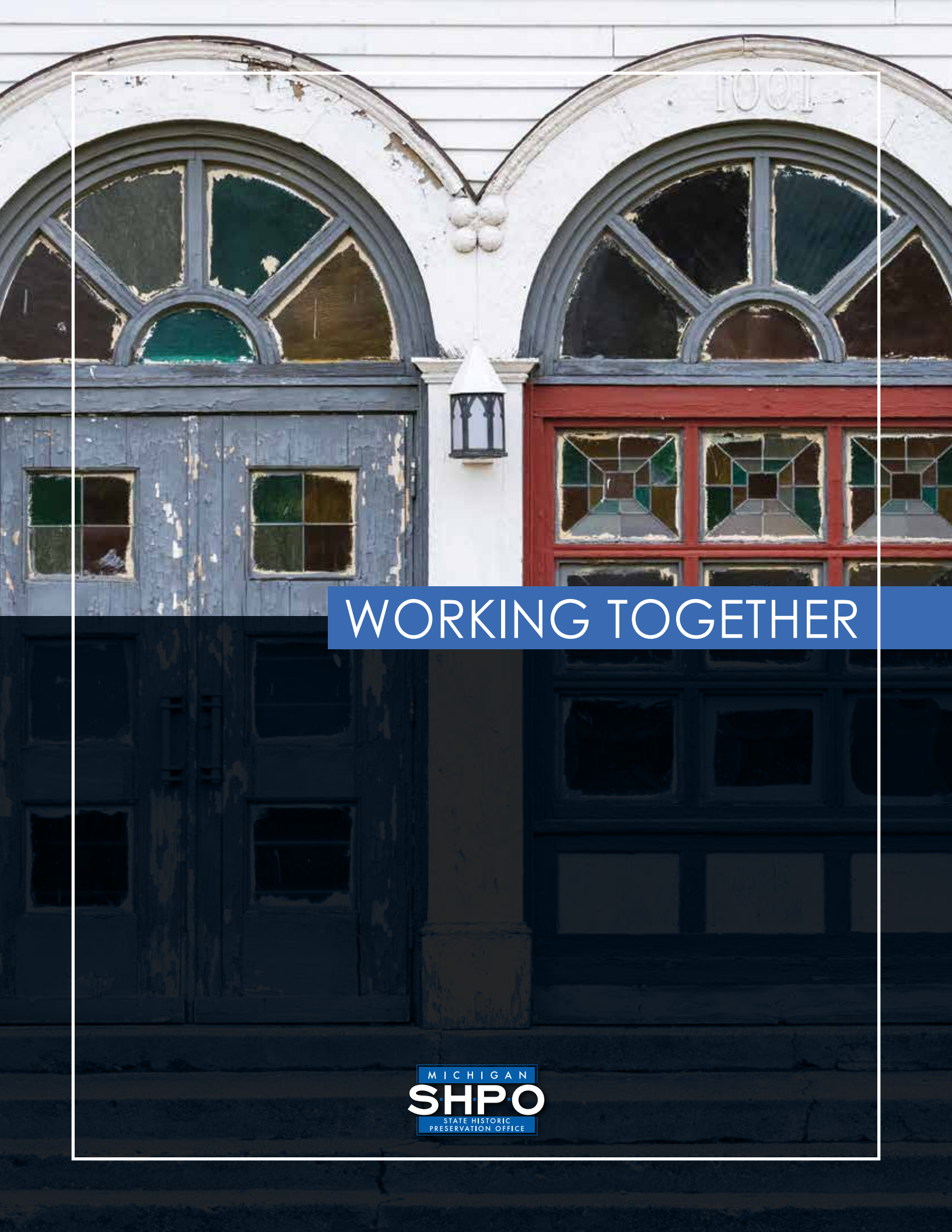
1. Increase diversity in Michigan's National Register of Historic Places nominations
2. Diversify membership in Michigan's historic preservation organizations
3. Increase the number of minority professionals working in the historic preservation field
4. Offer more historic preservation training opportunities to underserved communities

GOAL 4: Build stronger partnerships

1. Partner with stakeholder institutions and local community organizations to work towards implementing the state plan's goals and objectives and to increase awareness of historic preservation at all levels
2. Work to introduce legislation to require the review of state-funded projects
3. Build and strengthen relationships between stakeholders to engage the public and bring relevancy to historic resources
4. Connect to and reach a broader audience through cultural heritage tourism programs and expand the use of new technologies and social media formats

GOAL 5: Maximize communication

1. Develop a statewide historic preservation marketing plan
2. Increase the historic preservation presence on social media
3. Develop historic contexts that engage a new audience through storytelling
4. Use historic resource survey and designation of sites associated with underdocumented areas and underrepresented communities to reach a broader audience
5. Highlight the connection between historic preservation and environmental sustainability



WORKING TOGETHER

WORKING TOGETHER: STORIES OF SUCCESS 2014–2019

The following projects show how much can be accomplished when Michigan's preservation community works together to create partnerships and achieve common goals. Each success story is linked to a goal from the 2014–2019 statewide preservation plan.

A SYMBOL OF RENEWAL: DETROIT'S MICHIGAN CENTRAL DEPOT

The Michigan Central Depot has long been an iconic symbol of Detroit. Completed in 1913, it was once the grand Beaux Arts symbol of Detroit's triumph as the center of the automobile industry and the stepping-off point to the bustling city. Abandoned in 1988, for 30 years the building has loomed over Detroit a reminder of a changing world, of the city's losses such as the \$18 billion debt it carried before declaring bankruptcy, and of the

MICHIGAN HERITAGE RESTORATION PROGRAM GRANTS			
Community	Project	Grant amount	Match amount
Albion	Mary Sheldon Ismon House (Community Center) second and third floor completion	\$127,581	\$85,054
Detroit	Ford Piquette plan exterior stabilization	\$90,420	\$77,080
Detroit	Indian Village historic street lights	\$65,323	\$435,498
Dexter	Gordon Hall exterior rehabilitation	\$124,328	\$82,886
Franklin	Broughton House (city hall) rehabilitation	\$125,760	\$83,840
Ironwood	Ironwood Carnegie Library rehabilitation	\$42,487	\$22,991

deterioration associated with the Midwest Rust Belt. Now the depot is once again a positive symbol for the city, this time of Detroit's rising. In 2018, the Ford Motor Company purchased the depot and has embarked on a \$350 million redevelopment plan for the property to make it the center of a larger mobility research campus Ford intends to create in Detroit's Corktown neighborhood along Michigan Avenue. Designated a Renaissance Zone by the Michigan Strategic Fund, the rehabilitation will take advantage of federal historic preservation tax credits.

2014–2019 PLAN GOAL 3: Better integrate historic preservation into state, local, and regional planning

MICHIGAN HERITAGE RESTORATION PROGRAM

In 2015, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), in partnership with the Michigan Economic Development Corporation (MEDC) and the Michigan State Housing Development Authority (MSHDA), established the Michigan Heritage Restoration Program (MHRP) as a result of a one-time \$600,000 line item included in the state budget. The competitive grant program assisted the restoration and preservation of six projects in historically designated neighborhoods around the state. Including matching funds, a total of \$1,235,667 went toward the rehabilitation of Michigan's historic resources.

2014–2019 PLAN GOAL 1: Increase incentives and funding for historic preservation

HISTORY MEETS THE FUTURE

Streetlights in a historic district. How could something so mundane have so much impact on a community? When a major American city like Detroit fell on hard times, unable to offer even basic maintenance services like replacing bulbs in its streetlights, they became a very big deal. The resulting darkness cloaked crime, hurt business, and reduced safety. After declaring bankruptcy in 2014, part of the city's comeback strategy was "Relighting Detroit," an initiative to replace 88,000



Rehabilitation work underway at the Michigan Central Depot, 2020. Photo: Nathan Fergus



Historic street lighting in Indian Village, Detroit. Photo: Bryan Lijewski

streetlights, of which half were non-functioning. They created a Public Lighting Authority and embarked on a three-year \$185 million project to replace existing sodium-vapor streetlights with energy efficient LED lights.¹

Indian Village, a 350-home Detroit neighborhood established in 1892, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972 and is a designated local historic district. Its streetlights were installed in 1910 and are a significant feature that contributes to the historic character of the neighborhood. Not wanting to lose them, the Indian Village Neighborhood Association worked with the Public Lighting Authority to find a solution. The authority agreed to allow the neighborhood to keep its historic light pole standards and upgrade the interior lighting mechanisms to accommodate LED lights. The neighborhood association agreed to be responsible for the rehabilitation and reinstallation of the light poles. Private donations and funding from the Heritage Resource Grant Fund helped them to surpass their funding goals and reinstall 57 refurbished streetlights.²

Restoring Detroit’s streetlights was more than a preservation concern or an act of safety, it is another symbol of Detroit’s

re-emergence after declaring bankruptcy in 2014. In recognition of the creativity and perseverance of the neighborhood association, the complex layering of governmental agencies that had to be coordinated, the multiple partnerships that had to be formed, and the overall community impact for the historic district and the city, the project was awarded a 2016 Michigan Governor’s Award for Historic Preservation. The project received national attention after astronaut Shane Kimbrough tweeted a photo of the newly relit Detroit as seen from space.

MICHIGAN HISTORIC PRESERVATION NETWORK PARTNERSHIP GRANT

The SHPO assisted in securing Michigan State Housing Development Authority (MSHDA) Partnership Grants for the Michigan Historic Preservation Network (MHPN). Between 2014 and 2018 the MHPN received over \$660,000 in grant funding enabling it to provide preservation services to local communities across the state. Some of the historic preservation programs it was able to implement included:

- Two preservation field service representatives
- Community assessment program
- Historic district commissioner training
- Pop-Up Preservation Programs, in which the MHPN set up shop for a day in communities around Michigan to answer questions about historic preservation programs
- Practical preservation workshops
- Detroit education and capacity building
- Battle Creek Block Build
- Youth Build Program with Randolph School, Detroit

2014–2019 PLAN GOAL 2: Increase historic preservation education opportunities; and GOAL 3: Better integrate historic preservation into state, local, and regional planning



NASA tweeted this photograph of Detroit following the completion of the Relight Detroit project in 2017. Photo: Shane Kimbrough

1 Trickey, Erick. “The Detroit Success Story Visible from Space.” *Politico*. May 19, 2017.

2 “Relighting Detroit.” *Indian Village Neighborhood Association*. <http://www.historicindianvillage.org/about/lighting-the-future>

HIGHLAND PARK FORD PLANT DESIGNATED A LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Highland Park Ford Plant, designed by industrial architecture pioneer Albert Kahn and built in 1910, has worldwide significance as the site where Henry Ford introduced assembly line production and the \$5-a-day wage. Both concepts were instrumental in providing affordable transportation for the masses and facilitating the growth of the middle class. In making the automobile the preferred form of transportation, Henry Ford changed the world. The plant was listed in the National Register of Historic Places and designated a National Historic Landmark in 1989. City of Highland Park took steps in 2014 to protect this world-class resource by designating it a local historic district.

2014–2019 PLAN GOAL 3: Better integrate historic preservation into state, local, and regional planning

DETROIT'S BELLE ISLE BECOMES A STATE PARK

After nearly two years of discussion, the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (DNR) officially took operational control of the 900-acre Belle Isle park from City of Detroit in February 2014. Established in the 1880s, Belle Isle is one of the nation's large urban parks inspired by the creation of Central Park in New York City. Under the terms of a renewable 30-year lease between City of Detroit and the DNR, Belle Isle became Michigan's 102nd state park. This marks the beginning of an unprecedented era of intra-governmental cooperation and collaboration. A SHPO liaison is working with representatives from City of Detroit, the DNR, the Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT), private partners, and a friend's group as they plan and implement improvements on the island. Projects to date have included planning the reuse of the former Island Police Station and the "White" House and stables, the rehabilitation of the



Looking north toward the village of Gay, Michigan, dark-colored stamp sands are seen along the shoreline of Lake Superior in October 2019. The stamp sands are tailings from historic copper stamp mill operations from the Mohawk and Wolverine mines. Photo: Neil Harri, Michigan Department of Natural Resources

Livingstone Memorial Lighthouse and the rehabilitation of picnic pavilions and restroom facilities throughout the park. City of Detroit received certified local government grant funds to rehabilitate the park's aquarium, designed by Albert Kahn and George D. Mason in 1904, and the Anna Scripps Conservatory.

2014–2019 PLAN GOAL 3: Better integrate historic preservation into state, local, and regional planning; and GOAL 6: Increase preservation's role in cultural tourism

CLIFF MINES ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROJECT, KEWEENAW PENINSULA

Between 1840 and 1955, copper was extracted from the Cliff Mines in Michigan's Keweenaw Peninsula. The work brought immigrants from Ireland, Cornwall and Germany to the state. When the mines closed, the abandoned buildings and infrastructure were left to deteriorate on the landscape. In 2010, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) awarded the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) a grant to remove copper contamination and restore the watershed in the peninsula, and the SHPO began consultation with the DEQ regarding the restoration project. The Cliff Mines site is an extensive archaeological site that includes the remains of a 19th century copper mining operation and an associated

town site. There are substantial deposits of stamp sands—a waste product produced during the processing of copper ore—across the site. The DEQ proposed the removal of the stamp sand deposits as part of a plan to remediate copper contamination in the Eagle River, which flows through the site. The SHPO asserted that the stamp sands are part of the mining landscape, and as such contribute to the eligibility of the site, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2011. Years of negotiation finally resulted in the adoption of an engineering plan in 2014 that solved the copper contamination problem in the river while leaving the stamp sands as intact as possible, thus preserving the integrity of the mining landscape.

2014–2019 PLAN GOAL 3: Better integrate historic preservation into state, local, and regional planning; and GOAL 5: Strengthen the link between preservation and sustainability

DETROIT AFRICAN AMERICAN 20th CENTURY CIVIL RIGHTS SITES PROJECT

In 2016, the National Park Service (NPS) awarded the SHPO an African American Civil Rights grant of \$49,500 to undertake a survey of 20th Century African American Civil Rights sites in the city of Detroit.³ The project resulted in the completion of a multiple resource property

³ For more information on the Detroit 20th Century African American Civil Rights Project, see <https://www.miplace.org/historic-preservation/programs-and-services/detroit-civil-rights-project>

DETROIT CIVIL RIGHTS PROJECT

**National Register of Historic Places
Nominations**

- Birwood Wall
- New Bethel Baptist Church
- Rosa and Raymond Parks Flat
- Shrine of the Black Madonna
- WGPR TV—William Banks Broadcast Center
- Sojourner Truth Homes
- Orsel and Minnie McGhee House

Michigan Historical Markers

- Birwood Wall
- Sojourner Truth Homes
- Walk to Freedom 1963



Birwood Wall: A six-foot tall concrete wall was built in 1941 in northwest Detroit to separate a Black neighborhood from a White one to comply with federal segregation housing policies, known as “red lining.” Top photo: Detroit Civil Rights Site Survey. Middle photo: John Vashon, Farm Services Administration, 1941. Courtesy of Library of Congress.



In 1933, all of Detroit’s 1,700 firefighters, were White. Engine House No. 34 was located on the edge of the West End, a fast-growing African American neighborhood. The Detroit Civil Rights Commission, headed by Snow Grigsby, pressured the city to open the fire department to Black applicants. In 1938, the first African Americans firefighters, Marcellus Taylor and Marvin White, were hired and assigned to No. 34. On their first day on the job, hundreds of White protesters blocked their entry and police protection was needed. In their early years in the department, Taylor and White were treated as second-class citizens, forced to sleep in a different room from White firefighters, to eat after White firefighters were finished and segregate their utensils, and to use a separate restroom. Both men stayed on, were promoted, and enjoyed long careers with the department. Taylor was named the first Black battalion chief in 1969.

nomination, the development of a historic context and intensive-level survey of 30 sites, five National Register of Historic Places nominations and a Civil Rights sites bike tour. In conjunction with the project, further funding was secured to erect three Michigan historical markers and to complete two additional National Register nominations. In 2019, SHPO received a second NPS Civil Rights grant for \$500,000 to assist the historic King Solomon Baptist Church in Detroit in repairing the church roof. The church complex was the site of many Civil Rights events including Malcolm X’s influential “Message to the Grassroots” speech. To further the documentation of Civil Rights sites, the city of Detroit Historic Designation Advisory Board (HDAB) secured a 2019 Underrepresented Communities Grant to inventory the historically Black Eight-Mile Wyoming Neighborhood, in northwest Detroit. Since 2014, the city has designated more than five African American-related sites as local historic districts including the Brewster Wheeler Recreation Center, Prince Hall Grand Lodge, and the West Grand Boulevard African American Arts and Business District that includes the office of architect Nathan Johnson and Motown’s Hitsville Museum.

2014–2019 PLAN GOAL 3: Better integrate historic preservation into state, local, and regional planning; and GOAL 6: Increase preservation’s role in cultural tourism

MOUNT PLEASANT INDIAN INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Established in 1893 to assimilate Native American children into the state's predominate white culture, the Mount Pleasant Indian Industrial Boarding School was the only federal boarding school in Michigan and the principle boarding school for many of the tribes located throughout the Great Lakes region. In operation until 1934, the regimented boarding school accommodated 300 students per year from kindergarten to eighth grade. While in residence, Native American children were forbidden to speak their native language, honor their culture, or practice their spirituality. The children performed manual labor—laundry, farm work and cleaning—for most of the school day, though they did also receive academic instruction. The Ziibiwing Culture Society began documenting the 320-acre school site, a reminder of the forced decimation of Native American culture, in 1991.⁴ State of Michigan conveyed the 8.8 acres of the site that contains six historic school buildings to the Saginaw Chippewa tribe through a state law in 2010. The Saginaw Chippewa's Tribal Historic Preservation Office and Mount Pleasant Indian Industrial Boarding

School Committee, assisted by faculty and students from Central Michigan University as well as special consultants, began the National Register of Historic Places nomination process in 2015 and the site was listed in 2018.⁵

2014–2019 PLAN GOAL 3: Better integrate historic preservation into state, local, and regional planning

MISHPO DATABASE

After several years of planning, in 2016 the Michigan SHPO launched MiSHPO, a project to improve the SHPO's internal database and provide a GIS platform for architectural, thematic, and archaeological sites, surveys, Section 106 reviews, and tax credit projects. An upgrade to the internal database was completed in December 2019, and the GIS platform went live for use by the SHPO and the MDOT cultural resource staff working under an interagency agreement. The SHPO is partnering with State of Michigan's Center for Shared Solutions to digitize existing archaeological sites and survey maps. Clean-up of above-ground site data and digitization of above-ground survey locations is ongoing and being done by SHPO staff. The SHPO hopes to secure further funding to make the data available outside of the state of Michigan firewall

for use by federal, state and local agencies as well as consultants and the general public. This future phase of the project is also expected to encompass an online portal for submission of Section 106 and tax credit projects to reduce turnaround times for reviews. The move from hand-drawn paper maps to an electronic mapping platform has already improved the staff's ability to realize project and site locational relationships in a way not previously available. It is anticipated that the ability to share the data in the system with outside partners will facilitate the collection of survey data as well as allow for improvement in protection efforts.

2014–2019 PLAN GOAL 3: Better integrate historic preservation into state, local, and regional planning

MAJOR INVESTMENT PROJECTS BRING LANDMARK BUILDINGS BACK TO LIFE

Once the architectural landmarks of local communities, big iconic buildings are considered white elephants when they sit vacant and are allowed to deteriorate for decades. Their size and the cost of rehabilitation can make it difficult to find a successful reuse for them. But when a reuse is found for these buildings, they become beacons of hope, spur community redevelopment, and once again provide a reason for local pride. A few of the many successful redevelopment projects that stood out over the past five years include:

- **The Cadillac House, Lexington.** Opened in 1860, the Italianate wood-frame building was in continuous operation as a tavern and 30-room hotel until 2016. The Roxbury Group of Detroit purchased the property in 2017 and completed a \$3.5 million restoration in 2018 using federal historic preservation tax credits. The project received a 2019 Governor's Award for Historic Preservation and a 2019 Building Award from the Michigan Historic Preservation Network.⁶



Mount Pleasant Indian Industrial Boarding School.

⁴ "Former Mount Pleasant Indian Industrial Boarding School Added to the National Register of Historic Places." Native News Online. March 28, 2018

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Michigan Governor's Awards for Historic Preservation. <https://www.miplace.org/historic-preservation/programs-and-services/governors-awards-for-historic-preservation>



Cadillac House, Lexington. Photo: The Roxbury Group

More than \$44 million was invested to create affordable housing in three historic buildings that are landmarks in their communities:

- **Holy Family Orphanage, Marquette.** Vacant for 35 years, the five-story orphanage building had trees growing in it when it was purchased by Home Renewal Systems (HRS) of Farmington, Mich. The landmark building, which stands on a bluff above the city of Marquette, was rehabilitated for affordable housing in 2018. The \$16.2 million project included \$2.5 million in federal historic preservation tax credits as well as funding from MSHDA’s low-income housing tax credit. The project received a Governor’s Award for Historic Preservation in 2018.
- **Calvin Coolidge Elementary School, Flint.** Built in 1928, the red brick Collegiate Gothic school was closed in 2011. It was purchased by a nonprofit, Communities First Inc., in 2015 for rehabilitation as 54 mixed-income apartments and commercial space. The school was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2018 and the project utilized federal preservation tax credits. The \$16.5 million project received a \$1.5 million performance grant from the Michigan Strategic Fund.
- **Hall of the Divine Child (Norman Towers), Monroe.** Built in 1918 as a co-educational Catholic school, the

building was serving as market-rate senior housing when it was purchased by the Building Blocks Non-Profit Corporation. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2017. The more than \$12 million project utilized a \$1.3 million low-income housing tax credit to rehabilitate the former school for affordable and market-rate senior housing.

2014–2019 PLAN GOAL 1: Increase incentives and funding for historic preservation

DETROIT HISTORIC CONTEXT STUDIES

In 2014, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) collaborated with Quinn Evans Architects Inc. on a three-year project to develop historic contexts for apartment buildings and bank branch buildings in Detroit. Historic contexts establish the people, trends and time periods associated with the development of a historic resource, district, or theme and enable the resources to be evaluated for their historic significance and integrity to determine their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. Completed in 2017, the project will facilitate the review of Detroit properties that can take advantage of the federal historic preservation tax credits. The SHPO also partnered with the Detroit Housing Commission and KDG consultants to complete a context

statement and survey for public housing sites in the city.

2014–2019 PLAN GOAL 3: Better integrate historic preservation into state, local, and regional planning

COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION PILOT PROJECT: JEFFERSON-CHALMERS NEIGHBORHOOD, DETROIT

Once a thriving commercial district established in the 1920s, the Jefferson-Chalmers Neighborhood in northeast Detroit has experienced hard times in recent years. In 2013, the MHPN received a grant that began the effort to stabilize the neighborhood and help tip it toward success. Over the past five years the MHPN partnered with the SHPO, Preservation Detroit, Detroit Future City, Jefferson East Inc., and other local groups to plan for and facilitate a multi-phase revitalization pilot project.⁷ The initiative includes strategies such as hands-on masonry rehabilitation and weatherization workshops for homeowners, street and alley clean-up, and assistance with preservation tax credit applications. The focus of Phase I of the project was on activities and practices that could catalyze reinvestment and encourage revitalization of the neighborhood overall. Phase II was a two-part, youth-focused community involvement project. Phase III, the physical rehabilitation of several properties within the neighborhood, began in 2015. The MHPN and the Detroit Land Bank partnered to rehabilitate a residence in the neighborhood in 2016. Its sale will fund the establishment of a revolving fund that will enable the rehabilitation of other homes in the neighborhood.

2014–2019 PLAN GOAL 1: Increase incentives and funding for historic preservation; GOAL 2: Increase historic preservation education opportunities; GOAL 3: Better integrate historic preservation into state, local, and regional planning; and GOAL 5: Strengthen the link between preservation and sustainability

⁷ Jefferson Chalmers, Detroit Demonstration Project, MHPN <https://www.mhpn.org/845-lakewood/> and Jefferson Chalmers Neighborhood Plan <https://detroitmi.gov/departments/planning-and-development-department/neighborhood-plans/east-design-region/jefferson-chalmers>



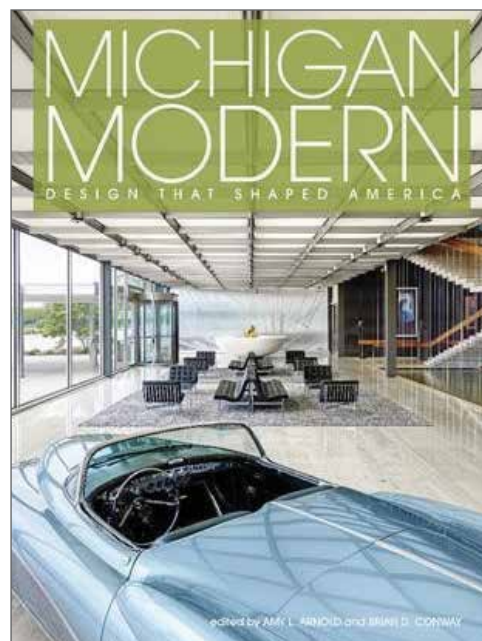
Block Build Windows restoration project, Jefferson-Chalmers Neighborhood, Detroit. Photo: Michigan Historic Preservation Network

MICHIGAN MODERN PROJECT EXCEEDS ITS GOALS

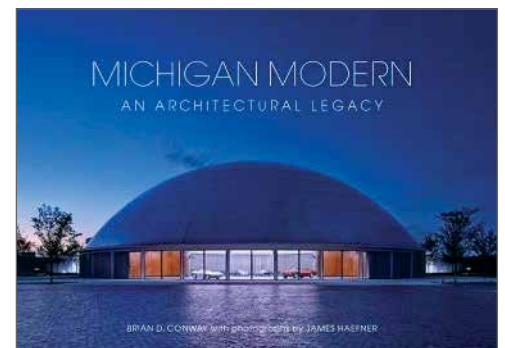
The Michigan Modern project began in 2008 with the goals of raising awareness of Michigan’s 20th century resources, identifying the state’s modern architects and designers and their work, establishing Michigan’s rightful place in the history of Modernism, and rebranding Michigan through its outstanding design heritage. Following a successful exhibition and symposium entitled “Michigan Modern: Design that Shaped America,” held at Cranbrook Art Museum in 2013, the project continued to make great strides over the next five years, culminating in advocacy awards from Docomomo US, the Michigan Historic Preservation Network, and AIA Michigan. More information can be found at www.michiganmodern.org.

In 2014, the “Michigan Modern: Design that Shaped America” exhibition and symposium were reimaged at the Grand Rapids Art Museum and Kendall College of Art and Design; a Michigan Modern symposium was held in Midland in 2015; and the “Minds of Modernism” exhibition was created for the Michigan History Center in 2017. An invitation to participate in Palm Springs Modernism

Week 2015 resulted in an entire day devoted to Michigan Modern. In 2016, the book “Michigan Modern: Design that Shaped America,” edited by SHPO staff members Amy Arnold and Brian Conway, was released and received a Michigan Notable Book Award and a Foreword Indies Gold Winner–Architecture Book Award. As a result of the book’s success, Michigan Modern garnered national interest and lectures were given at Palm Springs Modernism Week 2016; South



by Southwest® (SXSW®) in Austin, Texas; in New York City, Seattle, Los Angeles, Chicago, Tucson, Denver, Columbus, Indiana, and in communities across Michigan. Numerous articles about Michigan Modern appeared in national publications and in 2018, a second book, “Michigan Modern: An Architectural Legacy,” by Brian Conway and photographer James Haefner, was released. A direct result of the Michigan Modern project was the designation of Michigan’s first mid-century modern residential area as a local historic district, the Thornoaks neighborhood in Ann Arbor Township, Washtenaw County. Platted



in 1957 by architect James Livingston, a graduate of the University of Michigan architecture school, and developer E.E. Kurz, the subdivision contains 31 single-family homes in a natural setting. The designation was made possible through a 2018 certified local government (CLG) grant to Washtenaw County.

Michigan Modern resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places between 2014–2019 include:

Max and Esther De Pree House, Zeeland: Charles Eames designed this house for Max De Pree, then the CEO of the Herman Miller Furniture Company and the son of its founder. The house is based on a house model De Pree saw at the Eames office in Los Angeles. Built in 1954, it sits next to the small traditional home in the modest neighborhood where the De Prees were living at the time. It is one of the few homes Eames designed after leaving Cranbrook and entering the field of design.

William Hawkins Ferry House, Grosse Pointe Shores: This modern home was built in 1964 for W. Hawkins Ferry, an architectural historian, art collector and patron, and a strong supporter of the Detroit Institute of Arts. Ferry authored the definitive book “Buildings of Detroit, A History.” Designed by Detroit-architect William H. Kessler to accommodate Ferry’s art collections, the Ferry House received the Award of Excellence from *Architectural Record* in 1965.

Northland Gardens and Plumbrooke Estates, Southfield: Southfield, an early inner-ring suburb of Detroit, is the site of the Northland Center, designed by Victor Gruen as one of the nation’s first automobile-oriented shopping centers, which opened in 1954.

- **Northland Gardens:** Platted in 1956 by the Hudson-Webber Realty Company, the real estate arm of Detroit’s J. L. Hudson department store. Hudson’s was behind the development of the Northland Center and by constructing model homes nearby they were able to showcase their products. The 48-acre neighborhood consists of mostly high end, Ranch-style homes built between 1957 and 1967. Smokey Robinson and other Motown stars once lived in the neighborhood, one of the few racially integrated Detroit suburbs at that time.

- **Plumbrooke Estates:** The 27.5-acre linear neighborhood comprises seven cul-de-sacs platted in 1960. The neighborhood’s 95 houses, typically in the ranch, Colonial Revival and contemporary styles, were chosen by buyers from six styles offered by the developer.

Municipal Center, Flint: Constructed in 1957, the city’s municipal campus consists of five International style buildings whose functions are color-coded by porcelain enameled panels, a domed auditorium, and the sculptural “Trilon” that acts as a vent for an underground structure. The design



Max and Esther De Pree House, Zeeland (1954)



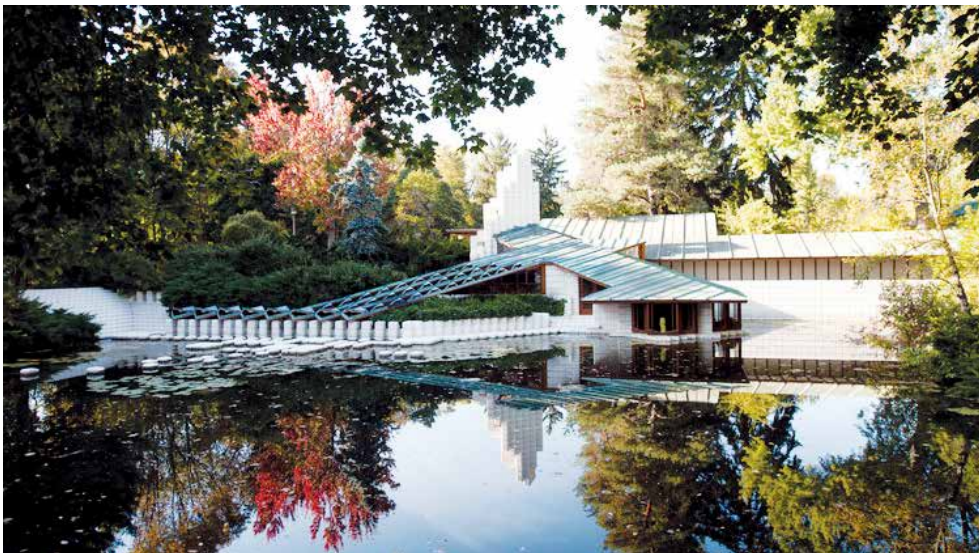
William Hawkins Ferry House, Grosse Pointe Shores (1964)



Plumbrooke Estates, Southfield (1961)



Flint Municipal Center, Flint (1958)



Alden Dow Home and Studio, Midland, Michigan (1936). Photo: Steve Vorderman



Office of architect Robert Metcalf, Ann Arbor (1967). Photo: Rob Yallop

concept is attributed to New York City planner Robert Moses and was executed by the Detroit firm of H. E. Beyster and Associates. The campus bears a strong resemblance to Eero Saarinen's design for the General Motors Technical Center in Warren, which opened a year earlier in 1956.

Michigan Modern websites: Another result of the Michigan Modern project was the founding of three independent websites by local organizations to promote modern resources in their communities and to offer information on the work of regional architects.

- **Mid-Century Modern Midland**

www.midcenturymidland.org

Midland was the home of Michigan architect-laureate Alden B. Dow, an inspiration to many local architects including Jackson Hallett, Glenn Beach, Robert Schwartz and Francis “Red” Warner, who built modern homes in the area. Mid-Century Modern Midland is an all-volunteer project associated with the Alden B. Dow Home and Studio. It received a “Modernism in America” award from Docomomo US in 2019.

- **a2Modern** www.a2modern.org

a2Modern was the first regional website to identify and promote Michigan's modern heritage. Ann Arbor is the home of the University of Michigan (UM) architecture school, founded in 1908 by architect Emil Lorch. A contemporary of Frank Lloyd Wright, Lorch turned the revolutionary ideas of Chicago's Prairie School into a formalized education program making UM one of the nation's first architecture schools to base its curriculum on modern design. The work of UM architecture professors can be found throughout the community.

- **West Michigan Modern**

www.wmmodern.org

West Michigan Modern seeks to identify and promote Modern resources not only in the city

**MICHIGAN MODERN BOOKS BY
MICHIGAN AUTHORS 2014–2019**

*Michigan Modern: Design that Shaped
America*, Amy Arnold and
Brian Conway

*Michigan Modern: An Architectural
Legacy*, Brian Conway and
James Haefner

Mid-Michigan Modern, Susan Bandes

Albert Kahn in Detroit, Michael Hodges

Yamasaki in Detroit: A Search for Serenity,
John Gallagher

*Yamasaki: Humanist Architecture for a
Modernist World*, Dale Gyure

*Alexander Girard Architect: Creating
Midcentury Modern Masterpieces*,
Debora Lubera Kawsy and
Ruth Adler Schnee

*Where Today Meets Tomorrow: Eero
Saarinen and the General Motors
Technical Center*, Susan Skarsgard

Herman Miller: A Way of Living,
Amy Auscherman, Sam Grawe,
and Leon Ransmeier



Donald and Harriet Freeman House, Grand Rapids (1966). Architect Gunnar Birkerts. Photo: Jessica Puff

of Grand Rapids but all along Michigan's west coast. The close connection to Chicago and the presence of modern furniture giant Herman Miller in Zeeland, contributed to the region's rich mid-century design heritage.

2014–2019 PLAN GOAL 1: *Increase incentives and funding for historic preservation;* **GOAL 2:** *Increase historic preservation education opportunities;* **GOAL 3:** *Better integrate historic preservation into state, local, and regional planning;* and **GOAL 6:** *Increase preservation's role in cultural tourism*



A LOOK TO THE FUTURE



A LOOK TO THE FUTURE: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The next five years will be a time of evolution for historic preservation in Michigan as a significant number of state-level preservation professionals, instrumental in the establishment of Michigan's historic preservation programs retired.

CHANGES IN MICHIGAN'S PRESERVATION LEADERSHIP

These include:

- The director of Eastern Michigan University's graduate program in historic preservation who had taught in the program since 1991 and served as its director since 1998. One of the largest historic preservation programs in the nation, the program trains professionals to utilize best practices in the stewardship, preservation, and interpretation of our diverse cultural heritage.
- The executive director of the statewide nonprofit Michigan Historic Preservation Network (MHPN), whose mission is to advocate for Michigan's historic places, had served for 17 years before announcing her retirement.
- The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) saw the retirement of multiple staff members whose combined experience totaled more than 130 years in the preservation of Michigan's history. These included the state historic preservation officer, national register coordinator, state archaeologist and former state marker/communications coordinator.

In addition, in August 2019 the SHPO was moved by a governor's executive order to the Michigan Strategic Fund and is now housed with the Michigan Economic Development Corporation (MEDC). MEDC puts a high value on placemaking. Its strategic focus includes developing attractive places that draw new industries and talent and ensuring that Michigan remains an appealing tourist destination.

Changes like these can be both positive and negative—new people bring new ideas, but the wisdom based on experience is lost and established partnerships can unravel if not continuously nurtured.

GENERATIONAL CHANGES: WHAT WILL THEY MEAN FOR PRESERVATION?

In 2019, Michigan ranked 12th in the nation in aging population.¹ Twenty-one Michigan counties, mostly in the northern half of the state and the Thumb, now have majority populations over 50 years of age. Over the next few years, a new generation, the Millennials, will surpass Baby Boomers to become the largest living generation in America.²

GENERATION	YEAR BORN
Baby Boomers	1946–1964
Generation X	1965–1980
Millennials	1981–1996
Generation Z	1997–current

What does a changing population mean for historic preservation in Michigan? Most historic preservation programs were established in the early-1970s, after the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966, a peak time for the Baby Boom population in the state. Boomers brought the same level of

MICHIGAN'S POPULATION BY AGE, 2018	
1–18	23%
19–25	9%
26–34	12%
35–54	25%
55–64	14%
65 and over	17%

State Health Facts. Population Distribution by Age. Michigan, 2018. KFF.org

activism and civic participation to historic preservation that drove the youth and counter-culture movements of the 1960s. To keep preservation relevant and thriving, preservationists must identify the issues and tools that are meaningful to a younger generation and elicit their participation in the field.

The good news is that younger generations already see the value in historic preservation. According to a survey of Millennials conducted by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, 97 percent said they feel, "It's important to preserve and conserve buildings, architecture, neighborhoods and communities."³ Because they prefer an authentic experience, the majority want to live in communities that are culturally diverse, preserve the character of a neighborhood, and that protect the places that define our heritage. Fifty-two percent said they feel historic preservation is important because it tells "our story, our history" and preserves a sense of community. Creatively re-using buildings was favored by 51 percent of those polled. Millennials frequent places that practice preservation; 80 percent prefer to spend money in businesses that protect and preserve historic buildings. This could mean staying at a historic hotel, attending happy hour

¹ Laitner, Bill. "Michigan is aging faster than the rest of the U.S.—here's why." Detroit Free Press. June 10, 2018.

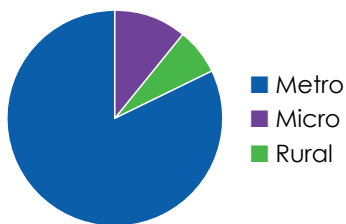
² Fry, Richard. "Millennials projected to overtake Baby Boomers as America's largest generation." FactTank. Pew Research Center. March 1, 2018.

³ Ibid.

at a bar or eating in a restaurant in a historic building.⁴ While Millennials have an appreciation for historic preservation, 62 percent of those polled said they have not personally been involved in a preservation activity, although more than half expressed interest in doing so.⁵ The future of preservation is incumbent on making a strong connection to the issues that matter to Millennials—affordable housing, immigration and environmental justice—that will illicit their engagement in preservation activities.

One trend that Michigan’s preservation community must guard against is the growing dichotomy between urban and rural populations in the state. Most Millennials in Michigan live in the urban areas found in the state’s southern most regions. Most typically they live in the counties with major universities (Ingham, Kalamazoo, Kent, and Washtenaw) or within the city of Detroit. Thirty-two of Michigan’s 81 counties are considered rural and have a majority population over 50 years of age.⁶ Ensuring that the state’s urban and rural populations stay connected and that preservation programs are developed that can meet the needs of both will be important for future success.

WHERE MICHIGANDERS LIVE



TECHNOLOGY: A CHALLENGING NECESSITY

A recurrent theme throughout the statewide planning workshops was expanding the use of technology in historic preservation in Michigan.

MICHIGAN'S TECHNOLOGY GAP

368,000 rural households in Michigan have no access to broadband Internet. In urban areas, only 42.9 percent have access to very high-speed Internet (1 gigabit per second)
Connected Nation—Michigan

First introduced in 1992, in a just few short years the Internet revolutionized the communication industry worldwide. With the introduction of 3G networks in 2001, smart phones rapidly gained popularity among the general population. Today, 81 percent of the phones owned in America are smartphones, an increase of 46 percent in eight years.⁷ According to a Pew Trust report, “A growing share of Americans now use smartphones as their primary means of online access at home. Today roughly one in five American adults are ‘smartphone-only’ Internet users.” To no one’s surprise, a majority of smartphone users are the younger generations—96 percent of 19- to 29-year-olds own a smartphone, as do 92 percent of 30- to 49-year-olds.⁸ A major challenge in Michigan is that there is still a gap between rural and urban access to the Internet. In 2019, 5.74 percent of the state’s population still live in areas with no broadband providers.⁹ These are likely the same rural areas with aging populations and that are already underserved by historic preservation programs.

Participants in the preservation planning workshops identified three areas of technology related to historic preservation that should be addressed over the next five years:

- **Data collection:** Digital photos, use of tablets, software targeted for survey data collection and the electronic submittal of data to a centralized database will be vital for successful 21st century historic resource survey projects.

- **Data sharing:** Local governments, state agencies, public institutions and travel promotion organizations all have their own data collection systems. Understanding what information is already available and establishing partnerships to increase data sharing should be a priority.
- **Data access:** Being able to easily retrieve historic resource data is important for planning initiatives at all levels. One of the federal mandates for state historic preservation offices is to maintain a statewide historic resource database. Michigan’s SHPO has been working on the development of a GIS-based survey system for more than 10 years. Technical and financial circumstances have impeded the SHPO’s ability to complete a historic resource data collection system that can be utilized by communities across Michigan. However, since 2014 with funding assistance from the Michigan Department of Transportation, substantial progress has been made. Known as MiSHPO, the GIS-based system was completed and can be used internally by the SHPO, though more funding is needed to create a gateway that will make it available to the public.

CHANGING CULTURAL NORMS AFFECT HISTORIC RESOURCES

While southern states are grappling with the fate of symbols related to their Confederate heritage, northern states are also facing challenges about their portrayal of the nation’s history. One example is the “Fountain of the Pioneers” in Kalamazoo, completed in 1940 by Alfonso Iannelli, a Chicago-based sculptor that worked with architect Frank Lloyd Wright to design the iconic sprite statues for Chicago’s Midway Gardens. Built by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in Kalamazoo’s Bronson Park, the Art Deco fountain

⁴ “Reclaiming the Past in Bricks and Mortar: New Study Reveals Millennial’s Desire to Connect with Historic Places.” Press Release. National Trust for Historic Preservation. June 27, 2017.

⁵ “Millennials and Historic Preservation: A Deep Dive into Attitudes and Values.” Edge Research. National Trust for Historic Preservation. June 28, 2017:3

⁶ “Exploring Michigan’s Urban/Rural Divide.” Citizens Research Council of Michigan. Report 400. April 2018.

⁷ “Mobile Fact Sheet.” Pew Research Center Internet & Technology. June 12, 2019. <https://www.pewinternet.org/fact-sheet/mobile>

⁸ Vogels, Emily. “Millennials stand out for their technology use, but older generations also embrace digital life.” FactTank. Pew Research Center. September 9, 2019

⁹ Gibbons, Lauren. “Lack of high-speed Internet leaves rural communities behind.” MLive. June 28, 2018.



Fountain of the Pioneers by Alfonso Iannelli, Kalamazoo (1940)

depicts a Native American on bended knee in front of a White settler. In 2005, protests arose over the fountain due to its perceived negative portrayal of Native Americans. At that time, a local citizens' group began working with the Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatomi to weigh the significance of the fountain as the work of Iannelli, an important artist, against the outdated world view of Native Americans the work represents. The group agreed upon a solution, the fountain would remain in place and be used as a teaching opportunity and an informational panel explaining the controversy and the issues would be erected nearby. The fountain was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2016 and in 2017 the city approved a major rehabilitation plan for Bronson Park.¹⁰ The SHPO awarded City of Kalamazoo a certified local government grant to complete plans and specs for the fountain restoration. However, the political climate changed in 2019 fostered by renewed protests, and this time Kalamazoo's city officials voted to remove the fountain. The complex issues represented by the "Fountain of the Pioneers" debate are already being encountered by other Michigan communities as the representation of systemic racism in American society is

more closely examined. Tackling the issue of how we decide to interpret our nation's history will have a lasting effect on how historic resources are valued and protected in the future.

Because sensitivity to the history of Michigan's diverse communities is important as preservation moves forward, planning workshop participants requested that information on the state's minority

populations be included in the statewide preservation plan. A diversity overview is provided in Appendix A.

RISING LAKE LEVELS THREATEN MICHIGAN'S HISTORIC RESOURCES

Rising water levels in the Great Lakes have put the state's coastal historic resources at risk.¹¹ In January 2019, the water levels of both Lake Michigan and Lake Superior broke 30-year records.¹² Increased rainfall has overtaxed aging infrastructure throughout the state resulting in serious flooding in many Michigan communities. Examples of high-water events that are already affecting Michigan's historic resources include:

- Archaeologically sensitive coastal riparian landscapes are eroding, impacting shoreline shipwrecks, sites and burials. For example, three miles of M-185, the loop road that rings the exterior of Mackinac Island, washed out in October 2019.¹³ The island, particularly its shoreline, is sensitive for prehistoric and historic sites. Along lakes Michigan and Huron, some



Historically high lake levels, pounding waves, and shifting sands exposed two historic shipwrecks near Muskegon on Lake Michigan. A 140-foot long schooner buried in the beach since the late 19th century was revealed early in the spring of 2020, when rising waters removed much of the sand immediately south of the harbor entrance. The wreck was again buried and re-exposed several times through the Summer. Another wreck a few miles south came ashore in a late spring storm. It is completely upside down, so only the outer hull is exposed. Pounding waves are damaging dozens of fragile wooden wrecks, and expected winter ice will likely contribute to their destruction. Photo: Wayne Lusardi

¹⁰ Barrett, Malachi. "Public debates meaning of fountain in Kalamazoo's Bronson Park." MLive. November 21, 2017, updated January 19, 2019.

¹¹ "What Climate Change Means for Michigan." United States Environmental Protection Agency. August 2016.

¹² O'Connell, Patrick. "Lake Michigan water levels break monthly record high for the first time in more than 30 years; Illinois seeks federal disaster aid." Chicago Tribune. February 6, 2020.

¹³ "High water, waves wash out parts of M-185 surrounding Mackinac Island." MLive. October 22, 2019.

coastal shipwrecks are experiencing unprecedented exposure. The increasing quantity of areas affected by environmental change, combined with state and federal fast track response needs for archaeological review during a state archaeologist staffing shortage, complicate matters.

- At Orchard Beach State Park on Lake Michigan near Manistee, 1,500 feet of beach are now under water. The 75-foot sand bluff on which stands a stone picnic shelter built in 1940 by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) is eroding. The Michigan Department of Natural Resources is looking at options to protect the historic structure, including moving it.¹⁴
- The limestone block foundation of the Waugoshance lighthouse, Michigan's oldest offshore lighthouse built in 1851, is rapidly being washed away due to wave action from high water levels. Located near the entrance to the Mackinac Straits, the lighthouse is only accessible by boat making repairs difficult and costly. On-shore lighthouses are also in danger where breakwaters and seawalls are being damaged by wave action and deterioration. It is already projected that water levels will continue to rise in 2020 and breaches in water protection will start to impact the historic resources.¹⁵
- Fishtown, a historic commercial fishery in Leland Township near Traverse City,

is suffering from rising water levels. Docks that once rose four feet from the water's surface are now just inches above. Water damage has resulted in rotting foundations and led to three of the historic shanties being moved from their original location.¹⁶

- The General Motors Technical Center, a designated National Historic Landmark in Warren, Michigan, experienced flooding of its underground tunnel system in 2014 due to record rainfall. The company's archival drawings and materials were damaged, but efforts to preserve them were successful and they were moved to a new location.¹⁷
- Jefferson-Chalmers, a historic neighborhood with homes that were built along canals where Lake St. Clair meets the Detroit River, experienced extended periods of flooding in July 2019 due to excessive rain, high lake water levels and disintegrating infrastructure.¹⁸

Preservationists need to be aware of the threat climate and weather disasters like flooding, fire and tornadoes and how they could impact the historic properties in their regions. Being proactive by identifying the potential threats in your community, preparing a disaster plan and historic resource stabilization plan and securing the means to implement it should be a priority for Michigan's communities.

A FLAT ECONOMY MEANS REDUCED PRESERVATION SERVICES

Michigan was hard hit by the Great Recession in early 2000 when the automobile industry teetered on the brink of collapse. More than 800,000 jobs were lost in Michigan between 2000 and 2009, peaking at a 15.4 percent unemployment rate. The recovery of the auto industry between 2010–2019 helped to improve the state's economic climate and reduce the unemployment rate considerably. However, there are new indicators that the road ahead may again be rocky. Because of its continued reliance on one industry, automobile manufacturing, and the plant shutdowns associated with the coronavirus pandemic, Michigan "is seeing a greater negative economic impact than other states." The state's economic recovery is predicted to remain slow over the next few years as the nation adjusts to workforce and policy changes.¹⁹

Michigan's flat economy has had a negative effect on historic preservation in the state. The loss of revenue collected by local governments through taxes and permits has fallen and this, along with changes in revenue-sharing instituted by state government in 1998, have caused Michigan cities to struggle to provide even basic services like police and fire protection to their citizens.²⁰ Thus, professional historic preservation staff have been cut and investment in historic preservation activities such as historic resource survey, National Register of Historic Places nominations and preservation education opportunities have been reduced.

¹⁴ Keith, Emma. "Historic wedding spot at state park could plunge into Lake Michigan." Detroit Free Press. September 11, 2019.

¹⁵ "High water, erosion threaten to topple historic Lake Michigan lighthouse." MLive. October 24, 2019.

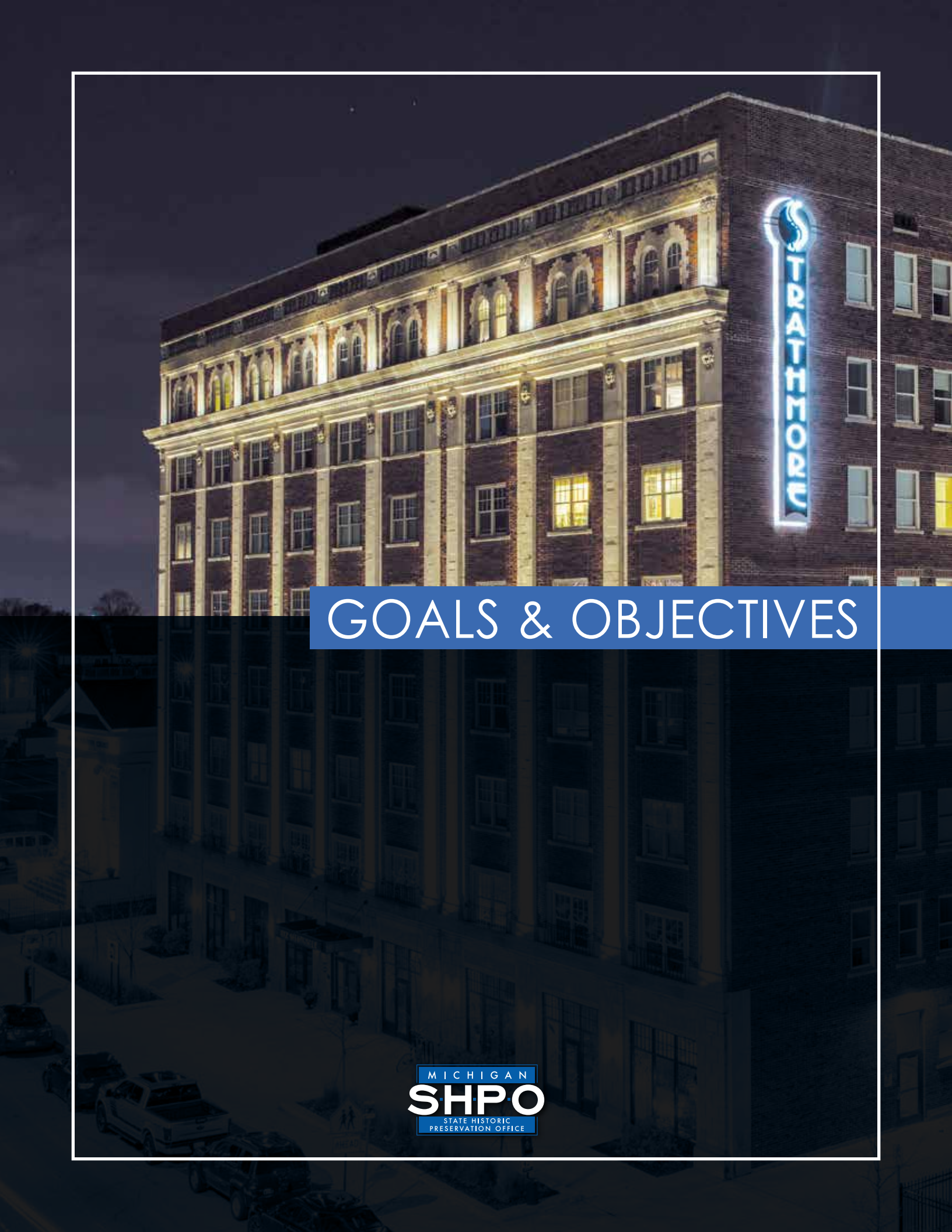
¹⁶ Malewitz, Jim. "Surging Great Lakes threaten Michigan's beloved Fishtown." The Bridge. June 11, 2019.

¹⁷ Amend, James. "Flooded GM Tech Center on Mend; Design, R & D Still Closed." WardsAuto. August 14, 2014.

¹⁸ Keith, Emma and Ann Zaniewski. "Flooding in Detroit's Jefferson Chalmers neighborhood could last for weeks." Detroit Free Press. July 11, 2019.

¹⁹ "Report: Covid-19 Impact on Michigan's Economy Greater than Other States." Detroit Regional Chamber. August 2020. www.detroitchamber.com.

²⁰ Lupher, Eric. "History of State Revenue Sharing." EMU Urban Planning Studio. January 31, 2012. https://crcmich.org/publicat/2010s/2012/emu_usrs_history_01-31-12.pdf



GOALS & OBJECTIVES

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES 2020–2025

GOAL 1

TARGETED PRESERVATION EDUCATION

1. Establish historic building trades and sustainable preservation programs
2. Provide training on how to conduct historic research
3. Make historic preservation education opportunities more widely available to the public
4. Hold regular historic preservation trainings for historic district commissions
5. Create youth education programs and establish mechanisms to reach the K–12 audience

STRATEGY

Develop a three-pronged approach to preservation education: 1) create youth-oriented programs to establish early engagement; 2) provide easily accessible preservation education programs that are offered on a regular basis; and 3) develop construction trades programs to increase the number of preservation contractors in Michigan in order to drive down rehabilitation costs.

OBJECTIVES

1. Establish historic building trades and sustainable preservation programs

Michigan is facing a shortage of skilled labor as Baby Boomers retire. It is estimated that 545,000 workers, including construction workers, will be needed by 2026. In May 2019, State of Michigan initiated a \$3 million campaign to encourage high school students to train for a professional trades career.¹ Partnering with the state to promote preservation-related building trades would be beneficial.

One of the biggest complaints expressed about rehabilitating historic properties is the cost. Increasing the number and availability of trained crafts people in Michigan that can appropriately repair historic features will create a competitive market that would bring down the cost of repairs. Over the past five years, the statewide preservation nonprofit, the Michigan Historic Preservation Network (MHPN), has been successful in offering seminars in local communities on window, masonry and plaster repair. With support from MSHDA and SHPO, they also developed pilot projects in construction trades with the Randolph Center in Detroit and the Calhoun Area Career Center in Battle Creek. A next step would be to broaden the effort by working with established college construction trades programs to create ongoing preservation trade curricula. The potential training pool could be expanded to include not only high school students, but unemployed workers as well.

Construction trades programs should include a historic preservation practices component in their green technology curricula. There are an estimated 5.6 million commercial buildings in the U.S.² and 138.5 million residential buildings,³ 38 percent of which were built before 1970.⁴ Appropriately retrofitting existing buildings can be more cost effective than new construction, making them less costly to operate and reducing the amount of construction waste in landfills. Building trades people should be able to provide the full range of services needed to reduce negative impacts to the environment, including those necessary to the appropriate rehabilitation of historic buildings.

2. Provide training on how to conduct historic research

Participation in historic preservation

programs such as the National Register of Historic Places, historic preservation tax credits, Section 106 review, and local historic districts requires undertaking extensive research to document the historic significance of a resource or district. Workshop participants felt that more training should be offered on how to do historic research and to explain what is looked for by reviewers to ensure that these processes move more smoothly and efficiently. Understanding research methods is especially important in the documentation of 20th century resources as thorough, compiled histories such as those completed in the 19th century, have not been undertaken in the modern era. Though the Internet has made accessing general information easier, use of primary sources is required for most preservation research. These documents are not online, which means visiting an archive or a library's local history section. Preservationists should expand partnerships with local history organizations, museums, historical societies, libraries and archives to offer seminars on how to conduct historic research.

3. Make historic preservation education opportunities more widely available to the public

To date, preservation education has typically been the responsibility of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Michigan Historic Preservation Network (MHPN). Thus, training availability is limited by staff numbers and access to funding. Planning workshop participants provided the following examples of ways to make preservation training more widely accessible in Michigan:

- Make better use of technology such as webinars, videos, etc., to reach a broader audience. Use social media as a teaching tool. For example, create posts that highlight a single historic feature, like decorative corbels, and provide a

¹ "Michigan launches \$3M campaign to meet gap in skill trade jobs by 2026." MLive. May 20, 2019.

² "Commercial Building FactSheet." Center for Sustainable Systems. University of Michigan. Ann Arbor, Michigan. 2017.

³ Rudden, Jennifer. "U.S. Housing Market—Statistics & Facts." Statista. October 30, 2019.

⁴ Zhao, Na. "Half of U.S. Homes built before 1980." Eye on Housing. National Association of Home Builders. August 10, 2018.

**POTENTIAL
EDUCATION PARTNERS**

- American Institute of Architects (AIA)
- Certified local governments
- Docomomo Michigan
- Historic district commissions
- Local historical societies
- Local libraries
- Local museums
- Michigan Afterschool Association
- Michigan Archaeological Society
- Michigan Archival Association
- Michigan Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development (ASCD)
- Michigan Association of Planners
- Michigan Building and Construction Trades Council
- Michigan Community College Association
- Michigan Department of Education
- Michigan Department of Natural Resources
- Michigan Department of Transportation
- Michigan Historic Preservation Network
- Michigan History Center
- Historical Society of Michigan
- Michigan Municipal League
- Michigan Museum Association
- Michigan REALTORS
- Michigan State University Extension
- Michigan Main Street Communities
- National Organization of Minority Architects (NOMA)
- Tribes

definition and examples. SHPO’s social media audience is varied—and growing. Over 8,950 individuals currently follow one or more of the four social media accounts SHPO manages.

- Increase preservation participation in other professional organization conferences and offer continuing education credits for preservation trainings.
- SHPO and MHPN staff should develop programs to train more trainers—professionally qualified people that can provide historic preservation training at the local or regional levels.

4. Hold regular historic preservation trainings for historic district commissions

Historic district commissioners must be knowledgeable about a variety of subjects

such as architectural styles, historic and replacement building materials, construction methods, laws and regulations and local community history. The number of commissioners on a historic district commission can vary from five to nine, depending on a community’s population, and they are appointed for three-year terms. Michigan currently has 78 communities with historic district commissions. That means there are more than 600 commissioners in the state at any one time and the turnover of commissioners is constant. Historic district commissioners are volunteers and Michigan’s financially strapped communities have little funding available for trainings. Creating commissioner training programs that are offered on a regular basis, are easily accessible and are available at a reasonable cost should be priority.

5. Create youth education programs and establish mechanisms to reach the K–12 audience

It was important to planning workshop participants that preservationists work with educators to relate existing places in local communities with the concepts taught within the broad continuum of Michigan’s history. This type of knowledge would increase understanding of a resource’s historic significance and help to integrate the consideration of historic resources in the decision-making process at all levels—local, regional and state. Examples provided by workshop participants of these type of actions that could be developed include:

- Create a teacher training program based on state professional development requirements that incorporates historic preservation and archaeology into history education in Michigan’s schools.
- Create K–12 historic preservation and archaeology education programs for use both in schools and outside of schools, i.e., after-school programs, scouting programs, YMCAs, etc.
- Use new mediums to reach younger audiences: coloring books, books, apps and websites.

**GOAL 2
EXPAND PRESERVATION
FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES**

1. Reinstate the state historic preservation tax incentive
2. Establish a state historic preservation endowment fund
3. Increase the number of grants available for historic preservation activities
4. Develop funding eligibility criteria and approval processes that address the needs of underrepresented communities
5. Secure new funding sources for historic preservation

Due to funding shortfalls currently being experienced by many Michigan communities, find ways to include funding for preservation activities within existing related programs (CDBG, land banks) and create new partnerships with organizations and agencies that would benefit from funding preservation activities.

OBJECTIVES

1. Reinstate the state historic preservation tax credit

By far, the top priority of preservationists in Michigan is the reinstatement of the state historic preservation tax credit. First established in 1999, it provided a 25 percent credit for rehabilitation work on designated historic properties. Soon after he took office, former Governor Rick Snyder ended the program in 2011, along with most other state tax credits. The state preservation tax credit was very popular in local communities as it was available to homeowners for maintenance projects, like replacing a roof or repairing windows, and enabled small-scale development projects that improved a community’s sense of place. Today, Michigan is one of only 15 states in the nation that do not have a state historic preservation tax credit. A push to revive the credit is being led by the statewide nonprofit Michigan Historic Preservation Network (MHPN) and the

local governments of many Michigan communities have passed resolutions in support of its reinstatement. A state preservation tax credit is widely supported by architects, developers, construction companies, environmental groups, preservation consultants, downtown development authorities, community economic development corporations, banks, historic district commissions, planners and professional organizations.

2. Establish a state historic preservation endowment fund

An endowment fund is a source of perpetual income created through gifts made by the public and private sectors. The capital is grown by investment until enough interest is generated to fund specified projects. An exceptional example of an endowment fund that supports historic preservation is the Lily Endowment Fund in Indiana, founded in 1937 with gifts of stock from the Eli Lilly Corporation. The fund’s capital now totals more than \$1.1 billion and they have given out more than \$9 billion in grants. Over the years, it has funded many preservation projects including the historic resource survey of Indiana’s 92 counties. It recently provided \$14 million to the National Trust for Historic Preservation Saving Sacred Places initiative to help preserve historic churches. Establishing a preservation endowment fund in Michigan would be a long-term investment in the state’s ability to create attractive places that improve the quality of life of its citizens, attract new businesses and talent, and ensure Michigan captures a significant share of the cultural heritage tourism market. An endowment fund could also provide

grants for much needed archaeological survey in the state. Michigan’s preservation community should establish an exploratory group to determine how such a fund can be developed and financed—talk with foundations, look at the use of permit fees, lottery funding, etc.

3. Increase the number of grants available for historic preservation activities

At the present time, the number of available incentives for preservation activities in Michigan is small compared to the need. Grant programs that do fund rehabilitation projects are typically limited to resources owned by nonprofits or that are publicly owned. To increase preservation activities in Michigan, it is imperative that new funding sources be identified. Planning workshop participants suggested that a “mini-grant” program might be developed to provide progressive funding for a project. For example, once the first phase of a project was completed satisfactorily, the applicant could apply for a second grant, and so on. Another idea was to develop a stronger partnership between historic preservation and land banks, perhaps by a statutory mechanism.

4. Develop funding eligibility criteria and approval processes that address the needs of underrepresented communities

As America’s cultural landscape changes, we become more aware that historic preservation programs developed in the 1970s were created under a longstanding Euro-centric vision of the nation’s history. To be more inclusive, the experiences of minority groups in Michigan need to be identified, documented and designated. Understanding the history of Michigan’s underrepresented communities can be challenging. Circumstances often prevented minorities from recording a traditional, written history. Consideration of the history of these cultures must be approached differently, relying more on intangible documentation such as oral histories, traditions, music and an understanding of sacred places. It must

also be approached with empathy, for some groups sharing their experience might be difficult hampered by distrust, fear, or the desire to forget a painful past. For underrepresented communities that have had little or no stake in property ownership throughout their history—typically due to circumstances beyond their control—historic preservation’s standard, place-based approach to evaluating sites may not be appropriate. Designation of historic resources associated with minority populations is important because it qualifies those properties to use preservation incentives. To correct the inequality of the ratio of white-to-minority designated sites, a new points system and/or dedicated funding for these resources should be considered.

5. Secure new funding sources for historic preservation

One of the main hindrances to historic preservation is the perception that it is too costly to repair historic features and much cheaper to replace them with new. This shortsighted approach picks away at the character of a community and over time destroys its authenticity—a quality recognized as important in drawing talented, younger age groups. Finding funding to assist with smaller preservation projects is necessary. One example is City of Detroit, that recently partnered with Bank of America on a zero percent loan program for property owners in qualified neighborhoods in the city. Similar programs should be sought out for designated historic districts in other communities. One strategy considered by workshop participants was better integration of historic preservation in government activities. For example, historic resource survey could be included in the monies allotted for developing or revising community master plans. Land banks could assist in rehabilitating historic properties to make them more marketable. The availability of federal CDBG funding for historic resource survey could be explored since it would expedite the environmental review process required

MICHIGAN STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION TAX CREDIT SUMMARY 1990–2011

- \$71 million in tax credits
- \$1.46 billion in historic resource investment
- \$219 million in federal tax credits leveraged
- 36,000 jobs created

for CDBG-funded projects. Workshop participants also suggested that a percentage of permitting fees for activities affecting historic resources might be used for proactive preservation activities like identification and research, the first steps in the designation and protection process.

GOAL 3 INCREASE DIVERSITY IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION

1. Increase diversity in Michigan's National Register of Historic Places nominations
2. Diversify membership in Michigan's historic preservation organizations
3. Increase the number of minority professionals working in the historic preservation field
4. Offer more historic preservation training opportunities to underserved communities

STRATEGY

Use the identification and designation of minority-related historic resources as an education tool for historic preservation practices in order to increase minority participation in preservation programs.

OBJECTIVES

1. Increase diversity in Michigan's National Register of Historic Places nominations

National Register nominations completed before 2000 typically lack information related to the activities of minority and tribal communities, even when that history was significant. Besides making minorities and tribes feel invisible, it creates a lopsided view of Michigan's history. The omission of minority and tribal history can also limit access to preservation incentives, and thus, the preservation of affiliated historic resources. There needs to be a targeted effort to document and register tribal and minority-related sites as well as to ensure that history is included in all future National Register nominations when appropriate.



A good example of the lack of diversity in Michigan's National Register nominations is the property at 208 Mack Avenue in Detroit. Designed and built by architect Albert Kahn in 1914 as his home, the house was purchased as the headquarters of the Detroit Urban League (DUL) in 1944. The DUL has played a significant role in the Civil Rights history of Detroit since its founding in 1916. At the time the National Register nomination was completed in 1976, the DUL had occupied the Kahn residence for over 30 years—almost the same length of time as Albert Kahn. However, the only mention of the DUL in the National Register nomination is as the owner.

One funding source that is available to document the historic sites related to a wide range of minorities is the National Park Service Underrepresented Communities Grant Program, established in 2014 to diversify National Register nominations. Other grant programs are specifically directed to African American sites.

2. Diversify membership in Michigan's historic preservation organizations

America's earliest historic preservation organization was the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, founded in 1853 to save Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington on the Potomac River. As women's preservation groups formed in local communities, preservation gained a reputation of being "little old ladies in tennis shoes." Later, preservation efforts were associated with wealthy

philanthropists who provided funding to save high-style resources built by the local elite. In the 1960s, preservationists embraced radical activism—standing in the way of a wrecking ball or being chained to a fence to protect a historic resource from demolition for urban renewal. Throughout all these phases, the preservation community has remained of interest to pretty much an entirely white population. To increase the number of minorities involved in preservation organizations, there should first be a more inclusive approach to interpreting Michigan's history. To meet the needs of underrepresented communities, preservationists need to find a meaningful way to reach out and to provide preservation education programs that they will see as a benefit to the protection of their history. For example, a good starting

AFRICAN AMERICAN HERITAGE PRESERVATION GRANT PROGRAMS

Underrepresented Communities Grant Program, National Park Service:
www.nps.gov/preservation-grants/community-grants.html

African American Civil Rights Grant Fund, National Park Service:
www.nps.gov/subjects/civilrights/grants.htm

African American Cultural Heritage Action Fund, National Trust for Historic Preservation:
www.savingplaces.org/african-american-cultural-heritage#.Xyly9pZKg2w

National Underground Network to Freedom Grants, Association for the Study of African American Life and History:
www.asalh.org/2020-national-underground-railroad-network-to-freedom-grants

point would be stronger interaction with the state's eight tribal historic preservation officers (THPOs) regarding the identification and designation of cultural and historic resources related to Native Americans, access to preservation funding opportunities, etc. Over the next year, SHPO is committed to developing a list of minority organizations that might benefit from information about historic preservation programs.

3. Increase the number of minority professionals working in the historic preservation field

Preservation professionals must meet federal educational standards developed by the National Park Service (commonly known as 36 CFR Part 61 qualifications) in history, archaeology, architectural history, architecture, or historic architecture. Preservation professionals are typically employed by state and local governments, consulting firms and architect and engineering firms. Though state historic preservation offices (SHPO) were established in the 1970s after the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966, it wasn't until 1996 that the National Park Service first introduced diversity into its preservation programs by creating an enhanced role for Native Americans through the establishment of tribal historic preservation officers (THPO). As of December 2019, there were 194 federally recognized THPOs in America; eight in Michigan. To interest more people of color to take up careers in historic preservation, the field must first make itself more meaningful by identifying, documenting and designating the resources related to a more inclusive definition of history. Preservationists

also need to examine ways to counter the structural inequality in our education system that blocks access for people of color to achieve preservation professional qualifications. Increasing outreach and developing mentoring programs to encourage pursuit of preservation-related careers might be one way forward. Working with organizations like the National Organization of Minority Architects (NOMA)⁵ to include historic preservation in their programs is another. With Eastern Michigan University, one of the largest historic preservation education programs in the country in our state, Michigan's preservation community should become a leader in finding ways to increase minority participation in preservation education programs.⁶

4. Offer more historic preservation training opportunities to underserved communities

An underserved community can be a minority group, but it can also be a region of the state that has not experienced much preservation activity or education. Conducting an analysis to determine these groups and regions and proactively reaching out with preservation education programs that specifically address their needs is imperative. For example, there have been few historic resource surveys or National Register of Historic Places nominations completed in the northern part of the Thumb, the eastern half of the upper Lower Peninsula, the midwest Michigan region, or the Upper Peninsula. These are rural areas with less population and identifying and documenting themes related to them, like agriculture, forestry, fishing and tourism should be explored.

GOAL 4 BUILD STRONGER PARTNERSHIPS

1. Partner with stakeholder institutions, state agencies and local community organizations to increase awareness of historic preservation at all levels
2. Work to introduce legislation to require the review of state-funded projects
3. Build and strengthen relationships between stakeholders to engage the public and bring relevancy to historic resources
4. Connect people through cultural heritage tourism and use technology to reach a broader audience

STRATEGY

Build new partnerships using community master planning and heritage tourism initiatives as a bridge to increase collaboration between historic preservation, local governments and other interest groups. Adopt a regional approach to preservation to incorporate more resources and reach a broader audience. Use storytelling to make Michigan history more engaging and relevant to a wider range of people and make a stronger connection between the stories and their associated physical resources.

OBJECTIVES

1. Partner with stakeholder institutions, state agencies and local community organizations to increase awareness of historic preservation at all levels
 "Silos" is an overused, but apt, term that expresses how organizations with similar goals typically operate. Each works separately and independently, with little interaction or communication, relying on their own limited resources. Over the next five years, the Michigan preservation

⁵ National Organization of Minority Architects. <https://www.noma.net>

⁶ Eastern Michigan University, Department of Geography & Geology, Historic Preservation Program <https://www.emich.edu/geography-geology/progrms/historic-preservation/index.php>

community should embark on stronger, more coordinated efforts to bring different groups together to strategize and develop broad-based, targeted planning initiatives that will benefit both the state’s historic resources and local economies. Increasing knowledge of historic resources through master planning initiatives, downtown redevelopment programs, etc., is one way to achieve this.

2. Work to introduce legislation to require the review of state-funded projects

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 “requires federal agencies to consider the effects on historic properties of projects they carry out, assist, fund, permit license, or approve.” Originally adopted in response to the devastating destruction of urban renewal in local communities, the review process provides an avenue for the general public and interested parties to comment on how an action will affect a historic resource. If it is determined to have an adverse effect, impacts must be avoided, minimized, or mitigated.

At least 16 states, including Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Montana, California, New York, Georgia and Washington, have adopted state-level environmental protection acts that trigger a review process when state-funding, licensing, and/or assistance occurs. A state like Michigan would benefit from additional protection of its historic and natural resources since they are crucial to the success of one of its top industries, tourism. It would also further the state’s ability to maintain an attractive environment that is appealing to world-class businesses and talent. A first step would be to develop a coalition of organizations responsible for environmental protection, conservation, travel and tourism, business, real estate, downtown development associations and others to advocate for state protective legislation.

3. Build and strengthen relationships between stakeholders to engage the public and bring relevancy to historic resources

To be relevant, historic preservation must become part of the day-to-day activities of local communities and their local governments and organizations. To do that, there must be an emotional connection between a community’s history, its historic resources and its people. Workshop participants suggested historic preservation should do more than just promote standard identification, registration and tax credit programs. By partnering with museums, historical societies and others, preservationists can use storytelling to develop a stronger link between the community’s historical narrative and its existing buildings. When a community is engaged in its history, historic buildings become more valued and decisions about their future can be made on factors beyond cost and economic impact.

4. Connect people through cultural heritage tourism and use technology to reach a broader audience

Participants in the planning workshops believed increasing the ability to tell Michigan’s story is key to making historic resources relevant in communities. They cited heritage trail initiatives as a successful means of cohesively bringing together individual resources when interpreting the history of a region. Thus, a broader marketing approach can be used to reach a wider audience. To promote cultural heritage tourism initiatives, the preservation community should make better use of current technologies such as Instagram, apps and wayfinding sites. Expanding the partnership between historic preservation and the award-winning “Pure Michigan” tourism program to increase heritage tourism marketing Michigan communities should be a priority. A stronger link between Michigan’s natural

and historic resources should be made to create new tourism programs. With more than 9.9 million people, Michigan is ranked among the top 10 states in total population. Yet more than 7 million Michiganders live on just 6.5 percent of the state’s land area. Thus, 93.6 percent of Michigan is rural. According to the “Michigan Natural Resources Business Plan” prepared for Michigan Business Leaders in 2015,⁷ Michigan is not one of the top 10 states when it comes to investing in its natural resource economy. Many outdoor activities in Michigan—kayaking, boating, fishing, hiking or even driving a country road and stopping at a fruit market—begin and end in a historic community. Connecting groups that protect and promote Michigan’s historic resources with those that focus on the state’s natural resources would enable development of more authentic travel experiences, the type that attract talent, business and younger generations to the state.

NATURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCE TOURISM POTENTIAL PARTNERS

- Chambers of commerce
- Michigan Trails and Greenways Alliance
- Michigan Department of Natural Resources
- Michigan Wild and Scenic Rivers
- Michigan Agritourism Association
- Michigan Association of County Parks and Recreation Officials
- North Country Trails
- Pure Michigan
- Top of Michigan Trails Council
- Local business associations

⁷ “Michigan Natural Resources Business Plan.” <https://publicsectorconsultants.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/blm-final-natural-resources-business-plan-web-version.pdf>

GOAL 5

MAXIMIZE COMMUNICATION

1. Develop a statewide historic preservation marketing plan
2. Increase the historic preservation presence on social media
3. Develop historic contexts that engage a new audience through storytelling
4. Use historic resource survey, the findings from archaeological survey and designation of sites associated with underdocumented areas and underrepresented communities to reach a broader audience
5. Highlight the connection between historic preservation and environmental sustainability

STRATEGY

The process of creating a marketing plan can serve as the tool that brings diverse organizations and new partners together. An understanding of the markets that preservation should reach will help to determine the stories and contexts that should be developed and the regions of the state that should be targeted for resource identification and documentation. These can then be used for a social media campaign that will help to expand the reach of historic preservation around the state.

OBJECTIVES

1. Develop a statewide historic preservation marketing plan

Old patterns and methods will not work when trying to reach new audiences. Preservationists cannot expect people to come to them, they need to actively reach out to underserved communities, minorities, women and others. Since 2010, the decline of printed newspapers and the rise of digital media has made communication even more challenging. In the past, a notice in the paper would reach the entire community. Today, people can

pick and choose how and where they get their information.

Understanding the different avenues of communication of diverse groups and learning to utilize those, instead of relying on traditional methods, is essential for expanding diversity and inclusion in historic preservation. Simply placing a post on the SHPO's social media platform will not reach diverse audiences. Preservation organizations need to come together to develop a strategic, networked approach to reaching new markets and underrepresented communities across the state. A marketing plan would identify communication strengths and weaknesses, provide measurable goals and define target markets and the strategies for reaching them.

2. Increase the historic preservation presence on social media

The Internet has integrated into American society faster than almost any other technology. In the past 15 years, social media has risen as a dominant form of news and information transmission, which can be both created and accessed by anyone at a moment's notice. It is the best way to reach a large volume of people in a very short time.

How can preservationists reach a younger audience to plant the first seeds of a preservation ethic and sense of place mindset? A recent survey by *Business Insider* determined that Generation Z, those born between 1995 and 2015, show strong preferences toward Instagram, Snapchat and YouTube as their preferred platforms to share news and stories. This supports the idea that social media is becoming more image-based, utilizing photos and videos to tell entire stories. Fortunately, preservation's main subjects can be visually positioned to capture attention and be shared by users of all ages. The preservation community must make a concerted effort to highlight the past and future of Michigan's historic built environment and archaeological heritage to fully reach this target audience.

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) uses social media platforms to share preservation success stories and demonstrate the value of preservation across and beyond the state. Subject to a state social media management policy, SHPO's present use of Facebook and Twitter allows it to highlight programming and opportunities and to share relevant news from communities and other agencies. In 2019, SHPO launched a "road trip" itinerary of northern Michigan historic sites that had utilized SHPO grant programs. It yielded over 1.2 million individual impressions and 12,500 direct clicks on the itinerary web page showing heritage tourism is a good means for promoting "traditional" preservation programs.

SHPO recognizes it is reaching an audience that continues to skew to an older demographic. Broadening its reach to another platform such as Instagram would allow SHPO to further tap its trove of photographic resources to highlight the past and future of Michigan's historic built environment and reach younger demographics.

3. Develop historic contexts that engage a new audience through storytelling

History educators are calling for the abandonment of the traditional "chronological" approach to history that has been in use since the 1920s, for a "thematic" approach that emphasizes the historical roots of current events.

A thematic approach allows for the inclusion of modern history as well as the history of diverse groups, areas that typically get little attention in a chronological approach due to the time constraints of the school year. As a result, history becomes more alive and meaningful when it is presented within a frame of reference young people can understand. While the idea of thematic contexts is not new to historic preservation, using a term like storytelling is. It is a term that is undoubtedly more

STORYTELLING

In storytelling the listener has an active role in creating the vivid, multi-sensory images, actions, characters and events of the story in their own mind, based on their own past experiences, beliefs and understandings. Thus, the listener becomes a co-creator of the story and more invested in it.

Adapted from the National Storytelling Network (<https://storynet.org/what-is-storytelling>)

relatable to the public than “context.” Storytelling can grab the imagination of a wider-ranging audience and encourage broad local participation through a variety of people and organizations. Telling a story can make it easier to market cultural tourism opportunities. Over the past 10 years, the SHPO has undertaken the development of regional contexts such as the West Michigan Pike Historic Route, Michigan Modern, and 20th Century African American Civil Rights in Detroit.⁸ Other organizations have worked to tell a larger story that crosses community boundaries. The MotorCities National Heritage Area⁹ was established in 1998 to promote the history of the automobile industry in metro Detroit and southern Michigan, the Michigan History Center Heritage Trails program includes the Iron Ore Heritage Trail¹⁰ in

the Upper Peninsula. The Freedom Trail Commission¹¹ oversees the promotion of Underground Railroad sites in Michigan. These are successful examples of how a broader story can act as an umbrella under which individual resources can be identified, interpreted and protected. The completion and implementation of the MiSHPO GIS-based database, a high priority for the SHPO, will make it easier to create and promote such initiatives.

4. Use historic resource survey and designation of sites associated with underdocumented areas and underrepresented communities to reach a broader audience

Following the implementation of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966, federal funding was made available to survey archaeological and above-ground historic resources in the states. Limited personnel and time often resulted in only those areas with concentrated populations or known high style buildings being documented. Undertaking historic resource survey in underdocumented and/or rural areas of the state would not only provide needed data on historic resources it could serve as the basis for a communications program to reach broader audiences.

5. Highlight the connection between historic preservation and environmental sustainability

A strong case between historic preservation and environmental sustainability — one that grabs the imagination of the public — has not yet been made, although preservationists have been aware of this connection for some time. As the dangers of climate change begin to dominate our politics and we become more ecologically conscious, the time is right to strengthen the connection. Historic preservation is “greener” than new construction because it maximizes the use of existing materials and uses established infrastructure. Retaining a historic building, rather than demolishing it, reduces landfill waste — many historic buildings were built to last for much longer than the 30-year cycle of contemporary buildings. Historic buildings were often constructed with low tech, high performance features such as transoms, high ceilings, recessed windows and large overhangs that addressed their regional climate and site location. When operable, they reduce energy consumption. There should be a renewed concentration on increasing partnerships and finding the right messaging that captures the imagination of the public and powerfully equates historic preservation and environmental sustainability.

⁸ West Michigan Pike Heritage Route, <https://www.michiganbeachtowns.com/west-michigan-pike>; Michigan Modern, <http://www.michiganmodern.org>; Civil Rights Project, <https://www.miplace.org/historic-preservation/programs-and-services/detroit-civil-rights-project>

⁹ MotorCities National Heritage Area, www.motorcities.org

¹⁰ Iron Ore Heritage Trail, <http://ironoreheritage.com>

¹¹ Freedom Trail Commission, Michigan History Center, https://www.michigan.gov/mhc/0,9075,7-361-85129_85969_90857-487361--,00.html



HISTORIC RESOURCES 2014–2019

MICHIGAN'S HISTORIC RESOURCES 2014–2019

All historic preservation programs are based on the criteria established by the National Park Service for the National Register of Historic Places.¹ These criteria state that a historic resource must be 50 years of age or older, unless they have documented special significance. A historic resource can be a building, object, structure, site, or district that is significant for its association with an important person or event and/or has architectural or design significance or that yields more information important in prehistory or history. A historic resource must retain integrity, which is based on a review of its location, design, workmanship, setting, materials, feeling and association. Historic resources can be above- or below-ground, or even underwater.

The first step to historic preservation is the identification of resources, which is typically accomplished through historic resource survey. Once resources are identified, they can be designated through

an honorary listing in the National Register of Historic Places or protected by establishing local historic districts.² The following is an overview of the Michigan SHPO's historic resource identification and designation programs for 2014–2019.

HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY

In June 2017, in preparation for the introduction of a statewide GIS-based historic resource database, the SHPO hired an above-ground survey coordinator. While public access to the database has been delayed due to technical and funding issues, the groundwork for a stronger survey program in Michigan is being set. The SHPO above-ground survey manual was updated in 2018 and is now available online. Additional updates are planned for 2020. In 2018 and 2019, reconnaissance-level above-ground survey, typically undertaken for environmental review projects, totaled more than 198,983 acres. For the same period intensive-level survey, required for local historic district studies and National Register nominations, totaled more than 3,481 acres. Examples of the types of surveys that were completed between 2018 and 2019 include a survey of the modern architectural resources in

the city of Flint; the Michigan Air National Guard Cultural Resources for Selfridge Air Base near Mount Clemens; a survey of resources in Detroit's Hart Plaza designed by renowned artist Isamu Noguchi; and a resurvey of the city of Northville, whose initial survey was completed in the 1970s. Archaeological surveys generally occur during environmental review or for academic research efforts and more than 39,000 acres were surveyed in 2018–2019.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of America's historic places that are worthy of preservation. Between 2014 and 2019, the State Historic Preservation Office partnered with property owners, developers, communities and organizations from around the state, as well as state and federal agencies, to list 118 historic properties in the National Register of Historic Places. Those designations comprise more than 1,700 individual resources that range from Woodland Period archaeological sites, to some of the state's finest examples of Modern architecture, to shipwrecks and nationally significant murals.



Calvary Community Church, Flint

¹ National Register Bulletin, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria." https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/nrb-15_web508.pdf

² An overview of historic preservation can be found on the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office website at <http://www.michigan.gov/shpo>



Amuse Theatre building, Hart

Listing in the National Register of Historic Places enables property owners in a designated district to apply for federal historic preservation tax credits to rehabilitate historic buildings. Individual properties can also be listed in the National Register and can qualify for federal tax credits if they are income producing. To learn more about the National Register process, visit www.michigan.gov/nrhp.

Investment in National Register-listed properties has greatly contributed to the transformation of Michigan's communities and local economies. One example is the rehabilitation of former school buildings for a new use. Several Michigan school buildings, including the Lincoln School in Owosso, Portland High School in Portland, the Holy Family Orphanage in Marquette, and the Michigan School for the Blind in Lansing, were transformed into residential housing that serves a wide range of people and incomes.

Over the last five years, 31 historic districts were listed in the National Register, including 11 downtown commercial areas:

- Blissfield
- Clare
- Escanaba
- Grand Haven
- Hart
- Mount Pleasant
- New Center (Detroit)
- Old Town (Lansing)
- Owosso
- Oxford
- Saint Louis
- Sault Sainte Marie

In addition to the 31 districts, over the past five years 64 individual buildings, two objects, 16 sites, and five structures were listed in the National Register. A sampling of Michigan's National Register-listed sites for 2014–2019 is found below. These properties are significant for the stories they convey about our shared history.

- Maritime resources like the Francis



Michigan School for the Blind, Lansing

Metallic Surfboat, a lifesaving boat used between 1849 to 1857 and now housed at the Saugatuck-Douglas Historical Society; the Keweenaw Waterway Lower and Upper Entrance Lights, and shipwreck sites, like the Kyle Spangler, the Norman, and the Pewabic, tell us about our Great Lakes history.

- The Grande Ballroom in Detroit was a popular rock music venue, where world-famous bands, like The Who, Grateful Dead, Cream and The Byrds, played. It not only tells us about the evolution of music and entertainment in Detroit, it also helps us understand the social history of the 1960s.
- Brockway Mountain Drive, an eight-mile scenic drive near Copper Harbor built in the 1930s, tells us about the work of the Depression-era federal relief agencies, the economic history of the Keweenaw Peninsula, and the early development of Michigan's automobile tourism industry.
- The Eric and Margaret Ann (Davis) Brown House, a Usonian house in Kalamazoo designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, and the Ann Arbor homes that University of Michigan architecture professors Robert C. Metcalf, Tivadar Balogh, and William Muschenheim designed for their families, showcase Michigan as a center of Modern architecture and design.
- Former industrial properties, like the Lee Paper Company factory in Vicksburg, provide important information about Michigan's industrial history.
- The Independent Order of Oddfellows (IOOF) Centennial Building, in Alpena, tells us about the history of fraternal organizations in Michigan.

“Traditional Cultural Properties” are properties eligible for listing in the National Register because of their association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that are rooted in that community's history and are important in maintaining the continuing



Rice Bay near Watersmeet is a traditional wild rice growing area maintained by the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa.



United Sound Systems, Detroit

cultural identity of the community.³ Two traditional cultural properties were listed in the last five years, both recognizing the historic significance of Native American culture. Rice Bay in Watersmeet Township was listed in 2015 for its significance in Ojibwe (Chippewa) culture, and Minong (Isle Royale) was listed in 2019 for its connection to the traditional beliefs and practices of the Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa (Ojibwe).

LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Local historic districts protect historic resources by requiring that any exterior work in a locally designated historic

district be reviewed by a historic district commission using the “Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation.” The Michigan Local Historic Districts Act (Public Act 169 of 1970) enables communities to adopt a local historic district ordinance and provides the process for creating and administering local historic districts. Seventy-eight Michigan communities have adopted historic district ordinances in compliance with the Act. To create a local historic district, the local unit of government appoints a historic district study committee that researches the history of the proposed district, determines the district boundaries, and

photo-documents each resource in the district. Between 2014 and 2019, 69 local historic district study committee reports were submitted to the SHPO for review. Below are two examples:

- **United Sound Systems Recording Studio Local Historic District, Detroit:** An iconic recording studio established in 1933, United Sound was popular with musicians who were able to record without having a contract with a major record label. Musicians from all genres recorded at United Sound, including jazz artists Charlie Parker and Miles Davis; rockers Del Shannon and Bob Seger; and the Queen of Soul, Aretha Franklin. Bluesman John Lee Hooker recorded his first album at United Sound. Barry Gordy Jr. learned the music business there and modeled Motown’s Hitsville recording studio after it. Since 1992, when a proposed expansion of I-94 in Detroit was announced, United Sound has been threatened with demolition. Identified as significant through a Section 106 review, local activists demanded its protection and City of Detroit designated it a local historic district in 2014.
- **Earl Young Homes Local Historic District, Charlevoix:** Established in 2015, this district consists of 11 homes designed and built in the 1930s by Earl Young, a local insurance company owner. Young briefly studied architecture at the University of Michigan but preferred building whimsical stone structures in the folk art tradition. The cottages, commonly referred to as “Mushroom Houses,” are scattered throughout the city of Charlevoix.

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

A federal/state/local partnership administered by the National Park Service and SHPO, the certified local government (CLG) program provides a framework for communities to effectively

³ See National Register Bulletin 38, “Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties.” <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/nrb38-completeweb.pdf>



Cottage designed and built by Earl Young, Charlevoix. Photo: Charlevoix Historical Society



Downtown Manistee, one of Michigan's CLG communities. Photo: Alan Higgins



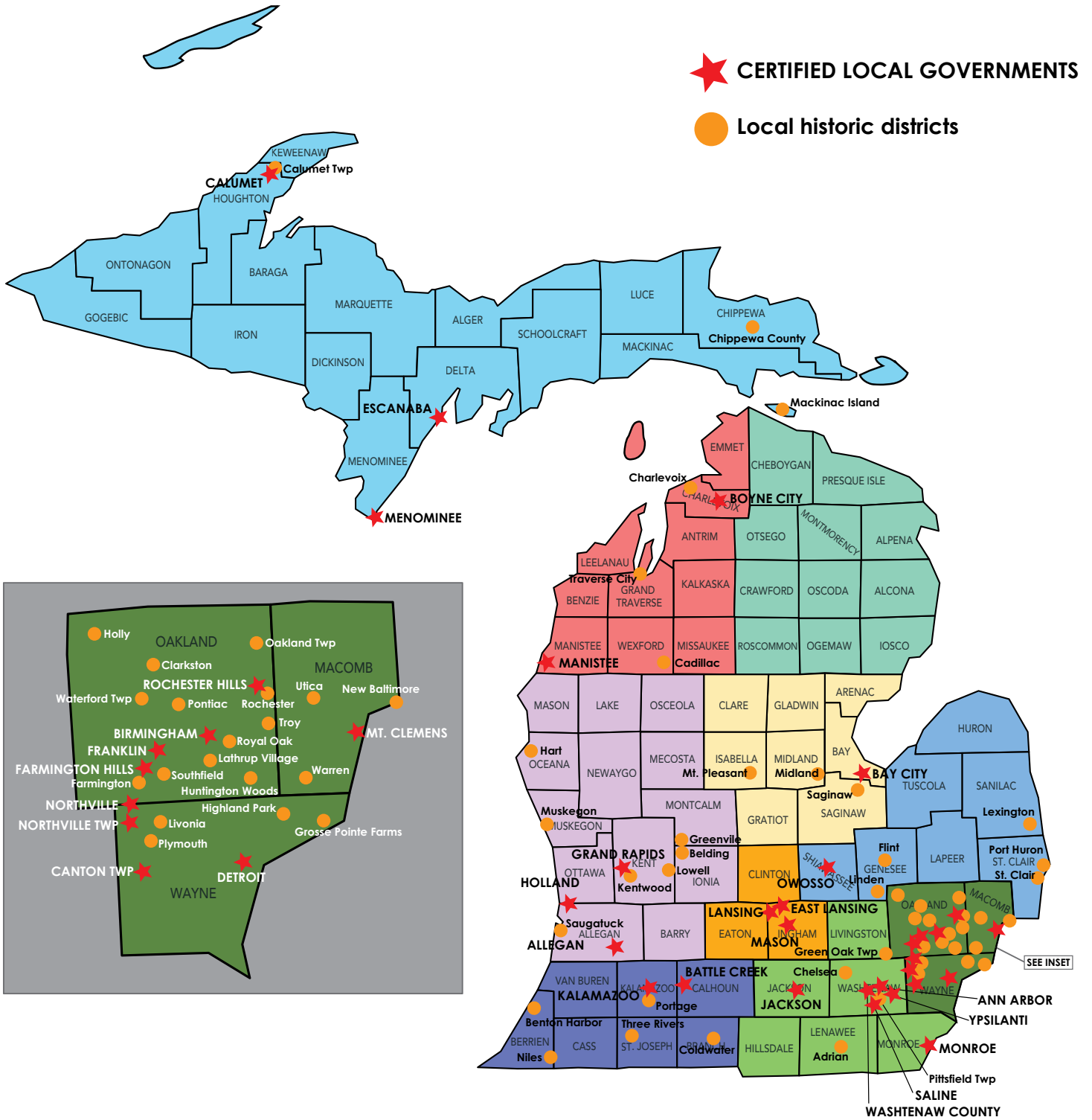
National Alliance of Preservation Commissions Training Camp, Kalamazoo, 2019. Photo: Sharon Ferraro

coordinate historic preservation interests with other community initiatives. Thirty municipalities in Michigan currently participate in the CLG program, seven of which were certified between 2014 and 2019: Calumet, Escanaba, Franklin, Manistee, Northville, Northville Township, and Owosso. The map on page 35 shows the location of all of Michigan's CLGs.

The CLG program assists communities in supporting a place-based vision for identifying, protecting and celebrating historic places important to the fabric of their communities. SHPOs are required to provide 10 percent of the federal Historic Preservation Fund monies they receive annually to CLGs, which has enabled the inclusion of historic preservation in community planning and enhancement activities. Such activities include, but are not limited to, architectural surveys, thematic studies, National Register nominations, feasibility studies, rehabilitation projects, adaptive reuse and public educational activities. SHPO continues to support the activities of its CLGs through ongoing technical assistance and Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grant funding that enables CLGs to strengthen their local preservation programs. Between 2014 and 2019, more than \$700,000 was awarded to over 15 CLG communities for preservation planning activities and preservation projects. To learn more about how to become a part of this program, see www.michigan.gov/clggrants.

Since hiring a new CLG coordinator in 2019, SHPO has been revisiting the structure of its CLG program to identify ways to strengthen the partnerships between SHPO, participating communities, and other state agencies. Through engagement with local stakeholders and implementation of new technical assistance activities and incentives, SHPO has renewed its commitment to making the program meaningful for Michigan's communities.

MICHIGAN'S LOCAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAMS



MICHIGAN'S CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT GRANTS 2014–2019
 (Total amount awarded: \$710,703)

Year	CLG Community	Grant Project
2014	Allegan	Old Town Allegan Historic District: revision of the National Register nomination to include mid-century Modern resources 1930–1965
	Detroit	Belle Isle Aquarium: repoint masonry and repair windows and chimney structure
	Holland	1914 Post Office (Holland Museum): window rehabilitation and replacements and masonry repair
	Mount Clemens	Michigan Central Train Depot: remove and replace roof
2015	Saline	Rentschler Farm: complete a conditions assessment report for 13 buildings on the farm site.
	Detroit	Belle Isle Aquarium and Anna Scripps Whitcomb Conservatory: complete plans and specs for re-opening the passage between the two buildings
	Detroit	Scarab Club: remove and replace the roof and skylight
	Menominee	Menominee Opera House: remove brick and replace with formed metal cornice on south façade
2016	Allegan	Griswold Theatre: masonry and tuckpointing
	Grand Rapids	Heritage Hill & Heartside Historic Districts: revision of the National Register nominations to include mid-century modern resources 1930–1965
	Detroit	Ford Piquette Plant: emergency roof stabilization
	Detroit	Fort Wayne: site survey and National Register nomination
	Washtenaw County (Ann Arbor Twp)	Thornoaks Neighborhood: survey and local historic district study committee report
2017	Detroit	Philip A. Hart Plaza: National Register nomination
	Northville	Northville Historic District: intensive level re-survey
	Franklin	David Broughton House (Franklin Village Hall): historic window repair
	Ypsilanti	National Alliance of Preservation Commissions Training Camp
	Kalamazoo	National Alliance of Preservation Commissions Training Camp
	Detroit	Ford Piquette Plant: roof removal and replacement
2018	Washtenaw County (Dexter)	Gordon Hall: plans and specs for interior rehabilitation
2019	Detroit	Cass Corridor: intensive-level survey
	Washtenaw County	Northfield Township: reconnaissance-level survey
	Detroit	Fort Wayne: stabilization and mothballing plan for 26 unoccupied buildings
	Franklin	David Broughton House (Franklin Village Hall): roof and copper gutter replacement



Milan, Michigan. Photo: Alan Higgins

MICHIGAN MAIN STREET

The Michigan Main Street program, an affiliate of the National Main Street Center, has been working since 2003 to rebuild strong communities through a preservation-based economic development strategy.⁴ The Main Street approach focuses on organization, design and promotion to achieve economic vitality in traditional downtowns. Participating communities are attractive and walkable and provide mixed activities and experiences that create an authentic sense of place.

There are three progressive levels within the Michigan Main Street program:

- **Engaged:** This is the first program level where basic information is collected and organizational needs are addressed.
- **Select:** The second level where programming implementation begins including board trainings, hiring a Main Street director, etc.
- **Master:** After participating at the Select level for five years, these communities mentor others entering the program.

There are currently 29 communities participating in the Michigan Main Street program.

MICHIGAN MAIN STREET COMMUNITIES 2019	
Community	Level
Adrian	Engaged
Blissfield	Master
Boyne City	Master
Charlevoix	Select
Charlotte	Select
Cheboygan	Select
Dearborn	Engaged
Lansing (Downtown)	Master
Lansing (Old Town)	Master
Dundee	Engaged
Eaton Rapids	Select
Ewart	Select
Flat Rock	Engaged
Grand Haven	Master
Grayling	Select
Hart	Master
Howell	Master
Kalkaska	Engaged
Lapeer	Select
Mexicantown-Hubbard Communities-Detroit	Select
Milan	Select
Niles	Master
Otsego	Master
Owosso	Master
Saline	Master
Sault Ste. Marie	Select
Three Rivers	Select
Wayland	Master
Wayne	Select

Michigan MiPlace, www.miplace.org

⁴ Michigan Main Street, <https://www.miplace.org/programs/michigan-main-street>

FEDERAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION TAX CREDIT

The Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit supports the rehabilitation of income-producing properties by providing a 20 percent credit on qualified rehabilitation work that meets the “Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation.” The program, a partnership of the National Park Service and the Internal Revenue Service, has been administered at the state level by state historic preservation offices for over 40 years. The Federal Historic Preservation Tax credit program not only supports the rehabilitation of individual buildings, it also promotes the revitalization of communities. While the program does support large-scale development, in 2018 over half of the 1,013 rehabilitation projects completed nationwide were under \$1 million and 18 percent of the projects

FEDERAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION TAX INCENTIVES: MICHIGAN		
Year	Part 3 applications approved	Estimated qualified rehabilitation expenses
2019	24	\$305,826,488
2018	29	\$237,689,882
2017	29	\$158,712,989
2016	17	\$132,442,994
2015	28	\$266,133,287
2014	15	\$72,041,995
TOTAL	118	\$867,021,147

were \$250,000 or less. The National Park Service estimated that nationally in 2018 federal preservation tax credits generated 129,000 in jobs and contributed \$7.4 billion to the gross domestic product (GDP).

In Michigan, between 2014 and 2018, a total of 190 new federal historic preservation tax credit applications (Part 1) were

received. The following table shows the number of federal historic preservation tax credit projects were completed (Part 3 applications) in Michigan each year.

For more information on the historic preservation tax credit program, visit www.michigan.gov/hpcredit.



Central Furniture Building, Grand Rapids. Photo: Rockford Construction

GOVERNOR'S AWARD FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Since 2003, the SHPO has worked with the Michigan governor's office to recognize projects that demonstrate the highest standards of historic preservation in the state. To qualify for consideration, a project must utilize one of SHPO's programs. The awards recognize homeowners who rehabilitate their homes; developers who transform underutilized historic structures into economic assets; and academic institutions, archaeologists, nonprofits, local governments and others who strive to preserve Michigan's historic and cultural resources. Between 2014 and 2019, 32 projects were recognized:⁵



Capitol Theatre, Flint (Region 6) Photo: Jeff Garland

REGION 1: Upper Peninsula

Holy Family Orphanage (The Grandview), Marquette, 2018

Home Renewal Systems LLC;
Community Action Alger Marquette;
Barry J Polzin Architects Inc.;
Wolverine Building Group; North
Coast Community Consultants LLC;
and Scheuren & Associates LLC

Lloyd's Department Store, Menominee, 2015

The Woda Group; Hooker
DeJong Architects & Engineers;
and City of Menominee

REGION 2: Northwest

Cobbs and Mitchell Building, Cadillac, 2019

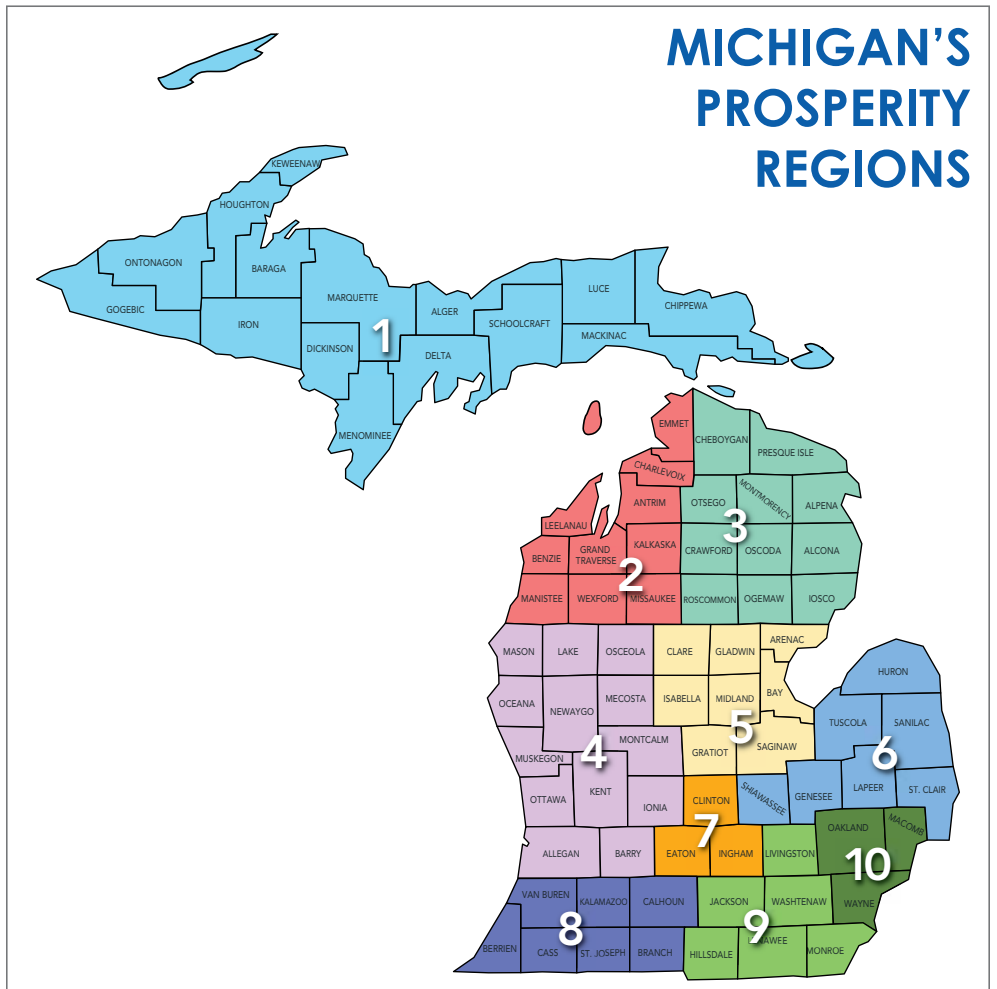
Mitchell Cobbs Building LLC;
and City of Cadillac

James and Jean Douglas House, Harbor Springs, 2017

Michael McCarthy and Marcia Myers;
Richard Meier & Partners Architects;
McBride Construction Inc.; and
Garon Gopigian

Archaeological Investigation of Fort Michilimackinac, Mackinaw City, 2016

Mackinac Island State Park
Commission



⁵ For more information and the list of award recipients by year visit www.miplace.org/historic-preservation/programs-and-services/governors-awards-for-historic-preservation



Holy Family Orphanage, Marquette (Region 1). Photo: Barry Polzin

REGION 4: West

Fremont High School, Fremont, 2016

Home Renewal Systems LLC; Quinn Evans Architects; and Wolverine Building Group

Century Furniture and Central Furniture Co./H. E. Shaw Furniture, Grand Rapids, 2017

Grand Rapids LC Consultants LLC; Concept Design Studio Inc.; Rockford Construction Inc.; Nehil-Sivak Structural Engineers; and Past Perfect Inc.

Stewardship of Big Sable Point Light Station; Little Sable Point Light Station; North Breakwater Light; and White River Light Station, Ludington, 2018

Sable Points Lighthouse Keepers Association

US-31/M-231 Holland to Grand Haven Archaeological Data Recoveries, Holland-Grand Haven, 2015

Michigan Department of Transportation; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians; Little River Band of Ottawa Indians; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians; Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians; Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi; Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan; and Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group Inc.

Lake Michigan Beach House, Ludington State Park, 2014

Michigan Department of Natural

Resources; Michigan Department of Technology, Management and Budget; Cornerstone Architects; and BCI Construction

REGION 5: East Central

Mount Pleasant Indian Industrial Boarding School Archaeological Investigation, Mount Pleasant, 2016

Saginaw-Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan; Central Michigan University Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Social Work; and City of Mount Pleasant

REGION 6: EAST

Cadillac House, Lexington, 2019

Roxbury Group; Artisan Contracting

LLC; Infuz Ltd. Architects; and Kidorf Preservation Consulting

Capitol Theatre, Flint, 2019

Friends of the Capitol Theatre LLC; Christman Company; and DLR Group

Pere Marquette Railway Steam

Locomotive No. 1225, Owosso, 2014

Michigan State Trust for Railway Preservation Inc.

REGION 7: South Central

Preservation Trades Programs, Statewide, 2019

Michigan Historic Preservation Network

MSU Campus Archaeology Program, East Lansing, 2017

Michigan State University Department of Anthropology, Michigan State University Office of the President, and the Michigan State University Department of Infrastructure Planning and Facilities

J. W. Knapp Company Building, Lansing, 2015

Eyde Company, Quinn Evans Architects, and Granger Construction

REGION 8: Southwest

Bohm Theatre, Albion, 2015

Friends of the Bohm Theatre; Albion Community Foundation; the Greater Albion Community; Mitchell and Mouat Architects; and Gordon Martin Builder Inc.



Warner Homestead, Brighton Township, Livingston County (Region 9). Photo: Tim Bennett

St. Joseph North Pier Inner and Outer Lights, St. Joseph, 2016

City of St. Joseph; Smay Trombley Architecture; Mihm Enterprises; Heritage Museum and Cultural Center; Lighthouse Forever Fund; and the citizens of St. Joseph

REGION 9: Southeast

Warner Historic Homestead and Associated Archaeological Education Program, 2019

Tim and Kerry Bennett

Peoples National Bank Building, Jackson, 2017

LC Consultants LLC; Concept Design Studio Inc.; Wolverine Building Group; and Kidorf Preservation Consulting

East Main Redevelopment, Milan, 2017

Wabash & Main LLC; Kincaid Henry Building Group; and Kraemer Design Group

Frederick Kennedy Jr. Farm, Hanover Township, and the Hugh Richard House, Jackson, 2014

John and Nancy Hand

REGION 10: Metro Detroit

G.A.R. Building, Detroit, 2019

New GAR LLC; Integrity Building Group; and Sachse Construction

Detroit Fire Department Headquarters Building (Foundation Hotel), Detroit, 2018

Aparium Hotel Group; 21 Century Holdings LLC; McIntosh Poris Associates; Simeone Deary Design Group; Sachse Construction; and Kraemer Design Group PLC

Forest Arms Apartments, Detroit, 2018

4625 Second LLC; Quinn Evans Architects; Lowell Construction Management; and McCleer Architetto

Strand Theatre (Flagstar Strand Theatre for the Performing Arts), Pontiac, 2018

Strand Theater Manager LLC; West Construction Services; TDG Architects; and Kidorf Preservation Consulting

Strathmore Hotel, Detroit, 2017

McCormack Baron Salazar Inc.; Midtown Detroit Inc.; Monahan Company; and Hamilton Anderson Associates

Dearborn City Hall Complex, Dearborn, 2016

City of Dearborn; Artspace Projects Inc.; Neumann/Smith Architecture; Monahan Company; and East Dearborn Downtown Development Authority

Indian Village Historic Streetlight Rehabilitation Project, Detroit, 2016

Indian Village Historical Collections, City of Detroit, Public Lighting Authority, DTE Energy, Offshore Spars, Corby Energy Services, SS Stripping/CDS Performance Coatings, and the Consulting Engineering Associates and Wade Trim

David Whitney Building, Detroit, 2015

Roxbury Group; Trans Inns Management; Kraemer Design Group PLC; and Walbridge

Minoru Yamasaki McGregor Pond and Sculpture Garden, Detroit, 2014

Wayne State University, Quinn Evans Architects, and McCarthy & Smith Inc.

H.V. Mutter Building, Pontiac, 2014

Lafayette Place Lofts LLC; West Construction Services; and TDG Architects

PRESERVATION EASEMENTS

“Easement” is a general term used to cover a variety of legal documents related to historic resources. It could mean a covenant, which is usually attached to a deed, an easement, or some other type of agreement. Easements require property owners to maintain and repair the property according to the “Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation,” and to send proposed plans for work on a building to the SHPO for review prior to construction. When properties are transferred from federal or state government to counties, townships, cities, nonprofit organizations, or private individuals they come with perpetual easements. Limited-time easements are utilized when work on a property is undertaken through a grant. The length of an easement can be anywhere from five to 60 years, depending on the grant. In some cases, when the work the grant has financed is not visible on the exterior, the owner is required to open the property for a minimum of 12 days per year for the public to see what their tax dollars have financed.

The Michigan Historic Preservation Network (MHPN) administers an easement program, as does the SHPO. In 2019, MHPN held a total of 25 easements, six of which were placed



Ford Piquette Avenue Plant, Detroit



Dorr E. Felt mansion, Laketown Township, Allegan County. Photo: The Felt Estate

between 2014 and 2019. The SHPO currently has a total of 128 easements, 27 of which were established between 2014 and 2019. Easements cover a wide range of resources. SHPO currently oversees easements on 60 lighthouses, 10 bridges, 40 buildings, five sites, and three streets. Ninety-three are perpetual easements and 35 are for a limited time period.

Ford Piquette Avenue Plant, Detroit

The first building built and owned by the Ford Motor Company in 1904, the Piquette Plant was the birthplace of the Model T and the site where the idea of the moving assembly line was conceived. Time-limited historic preservation easements were placed on the property when it received Certified Local Government (CLG), MDOT and MHRP grants for brick repair and roof replacement. The Piquette Plant was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2002.

www.fordpiquetteplant.org

Dorr Felt Mansion, Laketown Township, Allegan County

An outstanding example of Classical Revival architecture, the 1927 residence was designed by the Grand Rapids firm of Frank P. Allen and Son as the summer home of Chicago businessman Dorr Felt, the inventor of the Comptograph adding

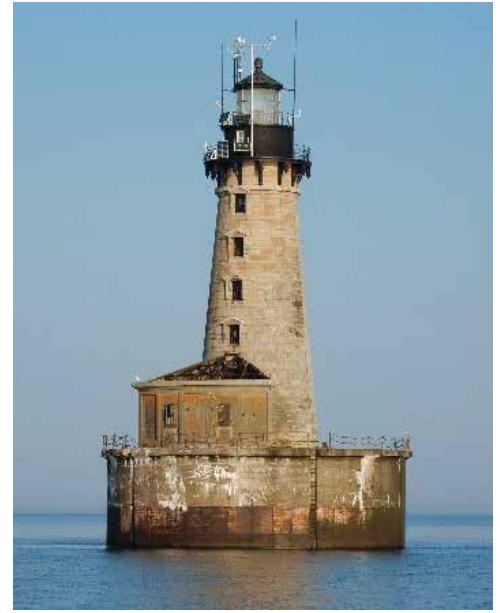
machine. It later served as a seminary which was purchased by State of Michigan and served as the administration building for a state prison. A perpetual historic preservation covenant was placed on the property when it was transferred from the state to Laketown Township for use as an event venue. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1996. www.feltmansion.org/felt-mansion

Stannard Rock Lighthouse, Marquette County

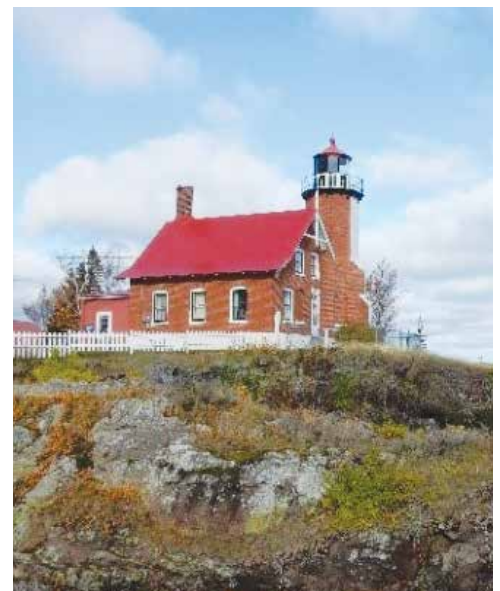
A perpetual historic preservation covenant was placed on the property when the federal government transferred the lighthouse to a nonprofit owner in 2015. The lighthouse was built in 1887 and listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973. Located in Lake Superior 25 miles from the nearest land, Stannard Rock can be viewed from the water through private charters.

Michigan Lighthouse Assistance Program

Michigan is bordered by four of the five Great Lakes and has over 3,280 miles of freshwater shoreline: the longest shoreline of any state except Alaska. To aid navigation, Michigan built more lighthouses than any other state and continues to preserve more than 120 lighthouses. Programs like the “Save Our Lights” specialty automobile



Stannard Rock Lighthouse, Lake Superior, built in 1887.



Eagle Harbor Light, Keweenaw County, built in 1871. Photo: Bryan Lijewski

license plate, first issued in 2001, assists with the maintenance and rehabilitation of our historic beacons. Proceeds from the sale and renewal of the plate fund the Michigan Lighthouse Assistance Program (MLAP) grants.

Between 2014 and 2019, more than \$686,000 in grants were awarded resulting in a total investment of over \$1.1 million in Michigan’s lighthouses. Twenty projects ranging from rehabilitation work to the development of plans and specifications



Crisp Point Lighthouse, built on Lake Superior west of Whitefish Point in 1875. Photo: Bryan Lijewski

and historic structure reports were completed. To promote the sale of the lighthouse license plate, the SHPO annually publishes postcards and a historic lighthouses of Michigan map. These publications are sent directly to lighthouse stewards for distribution and are also supplied to the Michigan Department of Transportation's 14 welcome centers. More than 100,000 maps and 75,000 postcards were distributed during the past five years. In 2016, MLAP grant funds were used as matching funds for a National Maritime Heritage Program grant awarded by the National Park Service. As a result, an additional \$246,000 supported historic structure reports for four offshore lights, as well as a public awareness and education campaign.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW/SECTION 106

The Environmental Review/Section 106 process requires federal agencies to consider the effects of federally assisted undertakings on historic properties for above- and below-ground

MLAP LIGHTHOUSE GRANTS 2014–2019
(Total amount awarded: \$686,445)

Year	County	Project
2014	Cheboygan	Cheboygan River front range light porch pier and foundation repair
2014	Keweenaw	Manitou Light Station dock rehabilitation
2014	Menominee	Menominee North Pier Light historic structures report
2014	Huron	Port Austin Reef Light dock rehabilitation
2015	Charlevoix	Charlevoix South Pier Light exterior repainting
2015	Luce	Crisp Point Lighthouse exterior rehabilitation
2015	Grand Traverse	Old Mission Point Lighthouse foundation repair
2015	Delta	Sand Point Lighthouse exterior repainting
2015	Van Buren	South Haven Light keepers dwelling roof rehabilitation
2016	Van Buren	South Haven Lighthouse exterior repairs and paint
2016	Keweenaw	Gull Rock Light Station historic structure report
2016	Keweenaw	Manitou Island Light Station historic structure report
2016	Alpena	Thunder Bay Island Light Station historic structure report
2016	Marquette	Stannard Rock Light Station historic structure report
2017	Ottawa	Grand Haven South Pier entrance light exterior rehabilitation
2018	Chippewa	DeTour Reef Light Station exterior rehabilitation
2018	Alpena	Thunder Bay Island fog signal building roof rehabilitation
2019	Leelanau	North Manitou Shoal Light historic structure report
2019	Wayne	Grosse Ile Lighthouse exterior rehabilitation and painting
2019	Keweenaw	Eagle Harbor Lighthouse window rehabilitation



Michigan's "Save Our Lights" lighthouse preservation license plate (www.michigan.gov/sos)

and underwater resources. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) administers and participates in the review process, but final responsibility falls to the federal agency. Projects can range from infrastructure projects like cell tower placements and road construction projects to the application for the permit to cross wetlands. Sometimes federal agencies such as Housing and Urban Development (HUD) will

provide funding for special projects like window weatherization or lead paint abatement. If a project is determined to have an adverse effect on historic resources, a legally binding agreement with the federal agency undertaking the project is established. Mitigation can be one result of the consultation process and can take many forms from photo-documentation and recording the history of a resource to providing funds to survey

or designate other historic resources in the community outside the project area. Between 2014 and 2019, the SHPO reviewed a total of 18,206 Environmental Review/Section 106 projects.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Currently there are more than 23,000 land sites and about 1,500 submerged sites and shipwrecks reported in the state archaeological site file. SHPO



Archaeology after a crisis: In May of 2020, a significant rainfall event caused the Edenville and Sanford dams, on the Tittabawassee River in mid-Michigan, to fail, draining the man-made lakes behind them. The failures caused extensive flooding downstream, impacting farmland, small towns and the city of Midland. With the lakes drained away, an opportunity presented itself to examine the former lake beds, which were used for typical human activities before the dams were constructed in the 1920s. Uncovered were portions of an early corduroy road, and the foundation and archaeological remnants of Wiggins Mill.

Local landowners James and Karen Olsen contacted Bob Frei with the Gladwin County Historical Society when the mill site was discovered after the Edenville dam failure. Mr. Frei

then contacted Sarah Surface-Evans, of Central Michigan University, and Jeff Sommer, of the Castle Museum in Saginaw, about the discovery. Volunteers organized to map and document the site in the fall of 2020. Wiggins Mill was a lumber mill site that had been underwater since 1925, built adjacent to a Tittabawassee River Boom Company dam, the remains of which were also exposed. The mill operated from the 1890s through 1910s and is thought to have been operated by G. B. Wiggins of Saginaw. The steam-powered mill processed timber floated down the Tittabawassee and brought in by the nearby railroad.

While there is no doubt that the failure of the dams was a crisis, new knowledge was gained as a result of the draining of the lakes. Photo: Sarah Surface-Evans

archaeologists oversee archaeological resources on state-owned land and bottomlands; co-issue research permits; collaborate with tribal, federal, state and local groups; provide environmental review for federal and some state-level projects; manage the state's archaeological site file, curate the state's archaeological collection; and interpret and protect Michigan's archaeological heritage.

Archaeology Staffing

The SHPO's archaeology staff have been reduced from three to one since 2010 due to retirements and attrition. This situation has resulted in real challenges for the state as it jeopardizes resources, impacts project timelines and budgets, stymies state data and collections management, slows Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) compliance and leaves little assistance for law enforcement, landowners and Tribes responding to unanticipated discoveries. Solutions to strengthen Michigan's archaeology program must be identified because workloads are expected to intensify over the next five years as Michigan faces increased infrastructure development, road construction, energy projects, shoreline erosion and new recreation/tourism projects.

One suggestion is to legitimize the state archaeologist position and associated staff through a state law. SHPO will continue to work with its partners to stabilize and strengthen the state archaeology program until hiring needs can be addressed.

Wiidanokiindiwag/

They Work with Each Other

Tribal and state partners are working more closely together than ever to care for and manage Michigan's largest known collection of Native teachings carved in stone, the Sanilac petroglyphs. In 2015 and 2016, a partnership between the SHPO Archaeology staff, Saginaw Chippewa

Indian Tribe of Michigan, Ziiibiwing Center of Anishinabe Culture & Lifeways,



Michigan's Annual Archaeology Day event gives people of all ages the chance to get "hands on" with archaeology. Photo: Michigan History Center

and the DNR's Michigan History Center and Parks and Recreation Division was awarded \$50,000 in Cultural Resources Fund grants to support a site conservation assessment (Stratum Unlimited 2017) and improved trail access. In 2018, the MDOT Survey Support Unit joined the partnership, contributing terrestrial LiDAR and close-range photogrammetry services to fully document the site and help track site change over time. Due in part to this strong and diverse partnership, Sanilac Petroglyphs Historic State Park has become the first state/tribe co-managed state park in Michigan. This project highlights cross-cultural resource co-management and the role of tribal knowledge and archaeology in historic preservation and public land management.

Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary Significant Boundary Increase

Michigan state-owned land includes approximately 38,000 acres of Great Lakes bottomlands. SHPO archaeologists collaborate with a variety of partners, including the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary and the Underwater Salvage and Preserve Committee, to protect shipwrecks and other cultural

resources on state bottomlands. Since the release of the last five-year plan, Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary, a NOAA-state partnership with strong public support, expanded its boundaries from 448 square miles to 4,300 square miles. To date, over 100 shipwrecks have been discovered within the boundaries of the sanctuary, one of the most treacherous stretches of water in the Great Lakes, due to fog, rocky shoals and sudden squalls. For more information, visit www.thunderbay.noaa.gov.

Archaeology Day

SHPO continues to increase awareness of the state's approximately 14,000 years of human history and archaeological resources by supporting an educational poster campaign and a state Archaeology Day. The posters highlight important sites and subjects from urban archaeology to early hunting technology to the Tuskegee Airmen in Michigan. Posters link to additional information on the SHPO website and are widely distributed to schools and communities. A partnership of the Michigan History Museum and the SHPO, Michigan Archaeology Day draws visitors of all ages to explore exhibits, lectures, demonstrations and hands-on

activities planned by volunteers from government agencies, universities, private firms, tribes and public nonprofits. The event has drawn record attendance in recent years, annually hosting more than 1,000 visitors and volunteers.

**Ezhibiigaadek Asin/
Knowledge Written on Stone**

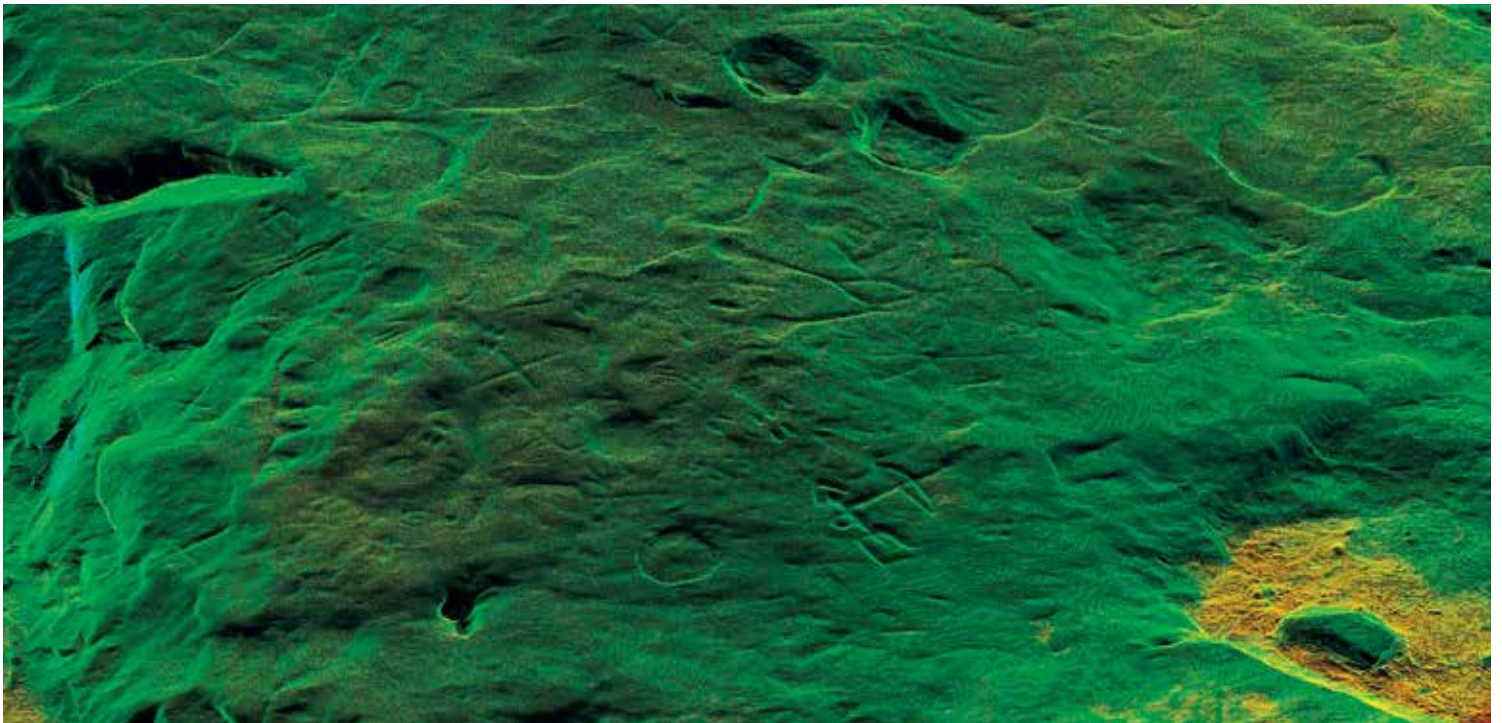
These carvings in stone, or petroglyphs, represent the collective memory of the Great Lakes Anishinabek ancestors. In Michigan's Thumb region, more than 100 petroglyphs carved into a large sandstone outcrop contain valuable lessons and reflect Anishinabek oral history. Some of the carvings are said to contain significant information, such as creation and prophecy stories—stories that have been handed

down through generations. Other carvings depict daily life and history, such as animal clans and celestial or seasonal events.

Located on the floodplain of the Cass River, this site was rediscovered after forest fires swept the region more than 100 years ago. Archaeologists have studied these petroglyphs since the 1920s. Stone tools and pottery found during excavations show that Native peoples occupied the area over approximately the last 8,000 years and help date the creation of the petroglyphs to within the last 1,400 years.

The fragile carvings are easily affected by natural and cultural forces. Many faded naturally throughout the centuries, but some have been vandalized or even

chipped away and stolen. Tribal and state partners recently began a digital preservation effort using terrestrial LiDAR and close-range photogrammetric reconstruction to document the site. LiDAR technology uses harmless laser pulses to detect and measure the three-dimensional world, creating a detailed model by collecting a 3-D point from every location that reflects the laser. For this project, MDOT specialists used roughly a dozen tripod positions to record all aspects of the site to within about one millimeter of accuracy, capturing almost three billion points! Software can use these to create various 3-D models of the petroglyphs, such as the image seen here.





THREATENED RESOURCES

MICHIGAN'S MOST THREATENED RESOURCES

Planning workshop participants identified and prioritized the historic resources in Michigan that will face the greatest challenges over the next five years. The top five challenges are:

1. UNDERREPRESENTED COMMUNITIES RESOURCES

Inclusion and diversity at the local, state and national level must become a central focus in historic preservation. As the nation's population changes and accepted values are challenged, it is imperative that we tell the comprehensive story of America from all viewpoints. Unfortunately, Michigan is behind in documenting resources and developing historic contexts for most of its underrepresented communities including Native Americans, Hispanics, African Americans, Arabs, Asians, women and the LGBTQ and Jewish communities. As a result, they are endangered of being lost due to

lack of knowledge about their locations and significance. Underrepresented communities should be encouraged to utilize the full range of historic preservation programs from historic resource survey to National Register of Historic Places nominations to federal preservation tax credits to ensure their history is celebrated and protected. Identification of sites significant to the histories of underrepresented communities must be of the highest priority if preservation is to continue to be relevant in the future.

2. SMALL, SINGLE FAMILY HOMES AND WORKING-CLASS NEIGHBORHOODS

During the early years of the Great Depression, between 1928 and 1934, there was a 92 percent decrease in home construction. To address the problem, the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) was established as part of President Roosevelt's New Deal. The FHA introduced a mortgage financing structure that made homeownership as affordable as renting—for White Americans. Unfortunately, the federal housing



Between 1930 and 1950, focus was on building small houses quickly for blue collar workers and veterans. Standardization and prefabrication were encouraged to reduce costs. Companies like National Homes often hired well known architects to create home designs. They then worked with franchisers to construct and sell the homes across the United States. Many Michigan communities have subdivisions of National Homes.

programs also institutionalized racism through the practice of redlining when they determined ethnic neighborhoods to be slums and denied African-Americans the opportunity to participate in mortgage loan programs based solely on their race.

The FHA set national building standards for home builders and created four basic house plans that were assured to receive FHA funding. They pushed developers to build small houses of 950 to 1,000 square feet to quickly address the housing



Founded by Edward Vaughn in 1960, this was the first Black bookstore in Detroit and a center of Black intellectual life. Vaughn's held weekly discussions on African American history and Black literature and politics. Its patrons included writers, artists, Black Power militants, and civil rights legend Rosa Parks. The bookstore was suspiciously burned soon after the events of the 1967 Rebellion. When the Detroit Land Bank learned Vaughn's was on its demolition list, it immediately removed it. Now, the city is looking for funding to revive it as a community center. Though the property is in poor physical condition, its highly significant association with the Civil Rights Movement make it worth saving. Without identification and documentation this important resource may have been demolished.



What is a cultural property? A controversy surrounding the proposed construction of a marina and houses on the north shore of the Kalamazoo River in Saugatuck demonstrates the types of issues that can be raised regarding cultural properties and development. To the tribes, the area is culturally significant as a place historically associated with native practices like fishing and growing wild rice. Local historians are working to make the case that the area is significant as a cultural landscape for its relationship to Ox-Bow Art School founded in 1910 and associated with the Art Institute of Chicago. Artists came to Saugatuck to paint because of the pristine landscapes the dunes provided. Establishing what constitutes a cultural landscape, determining its boundaries, documenting its significance, and applying appropriate criteria are difficult tasks. Photo: Nathan Nietering

shortage. Housing construction stopped again in 1941 as war broke out and construction materials were restricted to military use. It was limited to shelter for defense workers for the duration of the war and, again, the concentration was on small homes that could be built quickly. After the war, America's housing crisis reached its peak as thousands of G.I.s returned to civilian lives. Private developers platted subdivisions of small houses in the Ranch, Cape Cod, and Minimal Traditionalist styles to meet the acute need. Standardization and prefabrication, an innovative method that made housing construction fast and inexpensive, was promoted. Planned communities with schools, community centers and curving residential streets were populated by the growing Baby Boom generation. Today, the rich history of these simple homes is underappreciated, if not forgotten. The thousands of homes built during this period, especially those built in Detroit's suburbs, are viewed monolithically and are easy targets for demolition and replacement by larger homes and McMansions.

3. TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTIES

A traditional cultural property is one defined by the National Park Service as "based on its associations with the cultural practices, traditions, beliefs, lifeways, arts, crafts, or social institutions of a living community." A traditional community is one that has beliefs, customs and practices that have been passed down through the generations, are shared, and help to

define the traditions of the community. They can include burial grounds, fishing or hunting grounds, religious ceremonial sites, or places from which a culture draws spirituality. One example is the National Register-listed Minong Traditional Cultural Property, also known as Isle Royale. Listed in 2019, the district includes the island, the greater archipelago and the traditional fishing waters surrounding them. Contributing resources include natural elements like harbors and coves, significant to the traditional life practices of the Ojibwe. In general, however, the criteria for what constitutes a traditional cultural property has not been well defined by Michigan's preservation community. As a result, the preservation approach to these resources has typically been reactive rather than proactive.

4. CHURCH AND RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS

Between 1937 and 1976, 70 percent of Americans were members of a church. Membership numbers began to slowly decline in the 1970s, and around 2000, there was a sharp 20 percent decline in church membership. The decline in church attendance signals a generational change—only 42 percent of Millennials consider themselves church members.¹ Church buildings are typically some of the



First Lutheran Church, Iron Mountain

¹ Jones, Jeffrey M. "U.S. Church Membership Down Sharply in Past Two Decades." Gallup. April 18, 2019. <https://news.gallup.com/poll/248837/church-membership-down-sharply-past-two-decades.aspx>



St. Anne Catholic Church, Detroit

most architecturally significant structures in a community. They reflect the work of important designers and architects and showcase the decorative arts and the use of high-quality materials. However, the size and scale of many pre-World War II churches make them difficult for dwindling and/or aging congregations to maintain or sell for a new use. Postwar churches of modern design are found in almost every Michigan community, urban or rural. Their construction often utilized experimental materials and design concepts that make upkeep challenging. Modern church buildings are often underappreciated by the general population unfamiliar with modern design principles.

5. DOWNTOWNS

Traditional downtowns are affected by both economic success and failure. As cities and communities experience growth, historic buildings are demolished for new construction. During economic downturns, buildings can be rehabbed inappropriately to attract new occupants or left unmaintained so that they slowly fall into decay. Over the years, changes in living and shopping patterns have driven businesses from downtown centers in both rural and urban areas. The rise of shopping centers, malls, lifestyle centers, as well as population shifts, have all contributed to the decline of traditional 19th and early 20th century downtowns.

MICHIGAN'S MOST THREATENED RESOURCES

1. Underrepresented communities resources and cultural landscapes
2. Small, single family homes and working-class neighborhoods
3. Traditional cultural properties
4. Churches and religious buildings
5. Downtowns
6. Agricultural and rural resources
7. Industrial properties
8. Landscapes-designed urban and rural
9. Mid-century Modern resources
10. Cemeteries and burial grounds
11. Bridges and other engineering structures
12. Working waterfronts
13. Shoreline and maritime properties
14. Schools
15. Lighthouses
16. Archaeological sites



Traditional downtowns: Small towns often suffer from high business vacancy rates due to competition from chain stores and large, regional shopping areas. Pictured: Downtown Ludington. Photo: Alan Higgins

Chinese American restaurateur Stanley Hong opened Stanley's Mannia Café in Milwaukee Junction, Detroit, in 1971. It was designed by African American architect Nathan Johnson, also known for designing churches, schools, and Detroit's People Mover stations. Photo: Walter P. Reuther Library, Wayne State University.



APPENDIX A



APPENDIX A: DIVERSITY IN MICHIGAN

Planning workshop participants requested that information on Michigan’s diverse population be included in the statewide preservation plan. The following summaries are snapshots of some of Michigan’s larger minority populations. These snapshots are meant to serve as a starting point. Every Michigan community is encouraged to consider the diversity of their own history and work to research and document it more fully.

Michigan is a majority White state. Though its overall population has been steadily growing over the past 30 years, from about 7.8 million in 1990 to almost 10 million in 2018, the state’s White population has declined from 84 percent in 1990 to 79.3 percent in 2017. African Americans, Michigan’s second largest population, have remained stable at around 14 percent. The largest change increase in minority populations has been a rise in the state’s Asian/Pacific Islander population, from 1.2 percent in 1990 to 3.5 percent in 2018,

MICHIGAN’S POPULATION BY RACE	
White	79.3%
African American	14.1%
Hispanic	5.2%
Asian	3.4%
Native American	0.7%
<i>U.S. Census Bureau 2018</i>	



St. Henry's Evangelical Lutheran Church and Cemetery reflects the long Finnish American heritage in the Nisula area in Houghton County's Laird Township and, more broadly, in the western Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

followed by Michigan’s Hispanic population which increased from 3.3 percent in 2000 to 5.2 percent in 2018.

Michigan’s White population is not monolithic, and many different ethnic groups have contributed to the state’s history throughout the years. Some examples include:

- Early French settlers in Detroit established a system of ribbon farms on the Detroit River that helped shaped the future development of the city.
- Danes, Swedes and Finns came to work in the lumber camps in northern Michigan.
- Germans and Eastern Europeans were actively recruited to establish farms in Michigan after the state’s massive forests were logged off in the late 19th century.
- In the early 1920s, the automobile enabled Greek, Lithuanian, Eastern European and other ethnic laborers from Chicago to establish resort areas in southwest Michigan where they eventually set down permanent roots.
- South Haven was the site of a large Jewish resort community in the 1930s gaining it a national reputation

as “The Catskills of the Midwest.”

- Laborers came from Italy and Wales to work the copper and iron mines in the Upper Peninsula.

The vestiges of these different cultures can still be found throughout Michigan in a wide range of historic resources— churches, community halls, villages, restaurants, farmsteads, sauna buildings, camps and resorts—that have survived the decades. Because these groups were Caucasian, it was easier for them to assimilate into mainstream American society. As a result, within a generation many were abandoning their ethnic heritage, which they saw as old-fashioned and out of step with modern American society. Thus, the humble, vernacular buildings that represent Michigan’s many ethnic cultures are becoming exceedingly scarce throughout the state.

AFRICAN AMERICANS

At just over 14 percent, African Americans are Michigan’s largest minority population. The state’s African American population began to increase in the early 19th century, when Michigan played an important role in the Underground Railroad. One example is a group of former slaves who were able to settle near the village of Vandalia in Cass

AFRICAN AMERICANS IN MICHIGAN BY COUNTY

County	% African American
Wayne	40.0%
Genesee	21.5%
Berrien	16.0%
Muskegon	15.6%
Oakland	14.8%
Ingham	13.9%
Washtenaw	13.6%
Kalamazoo	13.2%
Calhoun	12.8%
Macomb	12.6%
Luce	12.5%
Kent	11.7%
Lake	10.8%
Saginaw	10.5%

U.S. Census: Michigan 2018

County where they were given land by the local Society of Quakers.

The majority of African Americans moved North between 1917 and 1970 in what is known as the Great Migration. Shortly after the Civil War, the initial gains seen by African Americans in the South were lost as the repressive practices of Reconstruction made it harder for them to own land, obtain an education and find employment. Jim Crow laws meant to institute segregation and suppress representation were enforced through violence and lynching. The sharecropping system ensured they would never gain economic freedom or success. As northern cities industrialized, southern Blacks left the harsh rural life for what they hoped would bring more opportunity. Though they did gain some success, even in the North they were met with prejudice, especially in housing and employment. Pushed into segregated communities and relegated to low paying jobs by de facto segregation, Michigan's African Americans managed to develop a rich cultural heritage while continually working to break down restrictive racial barriers.

¹ Brush, Mark. "The Black Population: 2010." 2010 Census Briefs. September 29, 2011.



Apex Bar Detroit was the nightclub where bluesman John Lee Hooker was discovered in the 1940s. It is one of the few remaining music venues from that era.

The accompanying chart shows how the pattern of settlement for African Americans in Michigan correlates to the industrialization of Michigan's communities and the corresponding availability of jobs. In 1917, southern Blacks were moving to Detroit to work at the Ford Motor Company plants in Highland Park and River Rouge after the introduction of the assembly line and the \$5-a-day wage plan. Henry Ford had a strong relationship with Detroit's Black church leaders whom he relied on to find Black workers for Ford plants. During World War II, work for African Americans in Michigan's defense plants increased due to the implementation of federal regulations requiring equal opportunity in employment. The growth of Black populations in Benton Harbor, Flint, Lansing, Muskegon and Saginaw related directly to the establishment of foundries in those communities, whose owners often recruited southern Blacks as workers. Royal Oak Township in southern Oakland County was home to a large population of Black defense workers during World War II. The Black population in Lake County in upper Lower Michigan is due to a nationally known Black resort, Idlewild, that attracted a wide range of Black vacationers and entertainers between 1920 and 1970.

According to the U.S. Census, Detroit ranks fourth in the nation (behind New York, Chicago and Philadelphia) of cities with the largest Black population.¹ With 590,226 Black residents, Detroit has the highest percentage of Blacks, at 84 percent. Two other Michigan cities rank in the top 10 places with the highest percentage of Black residents: Flint (59 percent) and Lansing (27.8 percent).

HISPANIC/LATINX

There were few Hispanics in Michigan at the start of the 20th century with the census recording only 56 in 1900 and 82 in 1910. Larger Hispanic populations began coming to Michigan in the 1920s to work in Detroit's Ford plants or as migrant farm workers. During World War I, Mexican laborers were recruited by the railroad companies to replace American men who left their jobs to serve in the armed forces. In the 1930s, fruit growers in southwest Michigan travelled to the Valley region of southern Texas and actively recruited Mexican and Tejano (people of Mexican heritage born in Texas) workers to undertake seasonal work. These migrant workers typically arrived in Michigan in the spring to pick fruits and vegetables, returning to Texas in the late fall.

MICHIGAN COUNTIES WITH HISPANIC POPULATIONS GREATER THAN 5%	
County	% of population
Oceana	14.9%
Van Buren	11.6%
Kent	10.6%
Ottawa	9.7%
Saginaw	8.4%
Lenawee	8.0%
Ingham	7.7%
Saint Joseph	7.9%
Gratiot	6.2%
Wayne	5.9%
Newayo	5.8%
Muskegon	5.7%
Berrien	5.5%
Bay	5.4%
Eaton	5.3%

*Population trends by rank and county. Michigan, 2017
Michigan Department of Community Health*

Michigan beet growers in the Saginaw/Bay City area recruited replacement Mexican and Tejano workers from San Antonio, Texas, when the state’s beet laborers attempted to unionize in 1938.

During World War II, the U.S. government

established a guest worker program, the Mexican Farm Labor Program, more commonly known as the Bracero Program. It allowed Mexican farm laborers to enter the U.S. and remain year-round. Because some growers took advantage of migrant workers by paying low wages, providing poor housing and violating civil rights laws, the program ended in 1964. Over time, Michigan’s need for Mexican migrant workers declined as mechanization replaced the hand labor once required for harvests. By then, many Hispanic families had chosen to settle in Michigan as permanent residents. Today, the state’s largest Hispanic populations are still found in the agricultural counties of West Michigan.²

ASIAN AMERICANS

The U.S. Census lumps a host of ethnic populations under the label “Asian.” Some of the many different cultures that make up that category include Indian, Filipino, Chinese, Laotian, Korean, Vietnamese and Japanese. Michigan’s Asian population is the fastest growing immigrant population in the state, increasing 39 percent between 2000 and 2010. A majority of Michigan’s 287,881 Asians live in southeast Michigan, with 44 percent located in three counties: Oakland, Wayne and Washtenaw.³

The city of Hamtramck has the largest concentration of Asians at 24 percent of the city’s total population. Cities with the fastest growing Asian populations are Auburn Hills, Novi and Springfield.

People from Far Eastern nations began immigrating to Michigan in the late 19th century, mostly to the city of Detroit. According to a *Detroit Free Press* article, only one Chinese citizen was recorded in the city of Detroit in 1872, but by 1929, there were about 1,500 Asians living in the city. Most had come to work for the Ford Motor Company. Henry Ford had attempted to set up a training program in China to expand Ford’s market there in the 1920s, though unrest in that country curbed his efforts. To thwart labor organizers, Ford brought in a new labor force in 1922 — Asian Americans from Hawaii to work the company’s assembly lines. The 1920s also saw the first East Indians settling in Michigan. Some came to work at the Detroit Ford plants, while others came to attend programs at the University of Michigan (UM). Filipinos came to Ann Arbor through an educational program the UM established in the Philippines in 1899 and operated through the 1950s. As a result of the program, by the 1930s Michigan had one of the largest Filipino populations in the U.S. outside of California.

Like most people of color in Detroit, Asians were forced by de facto segregation practices and restrictive racial covenants to settle in East Detroit in the Paradise Valley area. A Federal Writer’s Project author noted in the 1930s that the corner of St. Antoine and Lafayette Streets in Detroit was a multicultural area dominated by Asians. In the 1940s, what became known as Detroit’s Chinatown developed along a three-block section of Third Avenue between Michigan Avenue and Porter Street. When it was demolished for urban renewal in 1959, a small concentration of Chinese businesses relocated to the 400



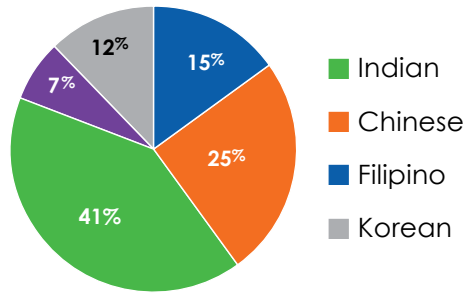
McCourtie Park, Somerset Center: In the 1920s, Mexican folk artists George Cardosa and Ralph Corona were hired by business man W.H.L McCourtie to build a series of trabajo rustico structures on his estate. They created bridges and birdhouses using the technique in which wet concrete is shaped to look like faux wood. Now a public park, it was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1992.

² Alvarado, Rudolph Valier and Sonya Yvette Alvarado. “Mexicans and Mexican Americans in Michigan.” *East Lansing: Michigan State University Press, 2003*
³ Wilkinson, Sook and Victor Jew. “Asian Americans in Michigan: Voices from the Midwest.” *Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 2015:20-70.*

MICHIGAN CITIES WITH THE LARGEST ASIAN POPULATIONS	
City	% of total population
Hamtramck	24.40%
Troy	23.68%
Novi	21.84%
Auburn Hills	16.55%
Farmington	16.40%
Ann Arbor	15.88%
Springfield	15.78%
Farmington Hills	12.29%
East Lansing	12.03%
Rochester Hills	11.91%

Kolmar, Chris. "These are the 10 Michigan cities with the largest Asian population for 2019." Homesnacks.net

MICHIGAN'S ASIAN POPULATION 2018



2018 State Fact Sheet: Michigan. AAPI Data. Asian and Pacific Islander American Vote.

Americans and encouraging them to move to Niles, Eau Claire, Wayland, St. Johns, and Lapeer to grow apples and other crops. In 1965, changes to federal immigration law ended quotas that had been in place to limit the number of immigrants from specified countries such as China. For the next decade, the nation's Asian American population grew. Between 1975 and 1980, Asian people from Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam fleeing the Vietnam War came to Michigan through church sponsorships.

ARAB AMERICANS

The term "Arab" is used as an umbrella to include immigrants from a variety of

Middle Eastern countries including Iran, Iraq, Palestine, Yemen, Lebanon and Syria and who practice different religions including Catholic, Shia Muslim, Sunni Muslim, Greek Orthodox, and more. In 2015, the Arab Institute Foundation ranked Michigan as having the second largest population of Arabs in the U.S., behind California, with an estimated 500,000 Arabs. Eighty percent of Michigan's Arab populations live in the three counties of Metro Detroit (Wayne, Oakland and Macomb) with the largest concentration found in the city of Dearborn whose total population is 40 percent Arab.⁴ The majority of Michigan's Arab community come from Lebanon, Iraq and Yemen.⁵

The first wave of Arab immigrants came to the Detroit area in the late 19th century, when a silkworm disease led to a collapse of the silk-weaving industry worldwide. The majority were Christians from Greater Syria, which then included Palestine and Lebanon. They typically settled in East Detroit near the Detroit River.⁶ Between 1910 and 1912 a large population of Chaldeans, Catholics from Iraq, many originating from the village of Teikeif on the Turkish/Iranian border, came to Detroit.⁷ A concentration of Chaldeans formed near West Seven Mile Road and John R Street and later a large number settled in Southfield, Lathrup Village and West Bloomfield.⁸ A second wave of Arabs, the majority Palestinian Muslims, came to work at the Ford Highland Park plant around 1913 to take advantage of the \$5-a-day wage. They were followed by immigrants from Yemen and Iraq in the 1920s. The earliest Arab neighborhoods associated with these groups were formed in Hamtramck and Highland Park near the Ford plant and on Jefferson Avenue near the Chrysler Plant in East Detroit. The first Muslim mosque built in America was constructed in Highland Park around 1919, but by 1927 it was virtually abandoned

block of Peterboro Street, while others chose to relocate to suburbs like Troy. Some rural communities in Michigan welcomed Japanese Americans during World War II. As a means of securing release from an internment camp, a Japanese American could sign a loyalty pledge and was encouraged to leave California and disperse across the country. The U.S. War Relocation Authority issued a pamphlet in 1944, entitled "Farming in Michigan," directly targeted to Japanese



Detroit's Chinatown in the mid-20th century. Photo: Wayne State University, Virtual Motor City Collection

⁴ Abraham, Nabeel and Andrew Shryock. "Arab Detroit. From Margin to Mainstream." Detroit: Wayne State University Press. 2000.

⁵ "Michigan." Arab America Institute Foundation. 2015 www.aaiusa.org/state-profiles

⁶ "Tour: Experience history and cuisine." Detroit Free Press. June 4, 2015.3D

⁷ "Arab Americans say bigotry common in Dearborn." Detroit Free Press, August 1, 1990:1

⁸ "Chaldean Group proudly defends an ancient heritage." Detroit Free Press. May 18, 2003.

as the Arab population followed the Ford Motor Company to Dearborn when the River Rouge Plant was completed. In the 1940s, Dearborn's south end became the center for newly arrived Arab immigrants and working-class Arabs, who were typically employed in auto plant foundries. Two miles of Dearborn's Warren Avenue, between Wyoming Avenue and Greenfield Road, soon became a thriving Arab commercial strip. As the adjacent neighborhoods became more crowded, Arab families began moving to the city's north end. Today, more than 30 percent of Dearborn's population is Arab. A large Lebanese population settled in the Detroit area in the 1980s during a time of civil war in Lebanon. By 2013, approximately 17,800 Lebanese were centered in Dearborn.⁹ In 2005, the Arab American National Museum, the first and only museum in the U.S. dedicated to Arab-American history, opened in Dearborn.

NATIVE AMERICANS

Archaeological information suggests that Native American communities have lived in Michigan for more than 14,000 years. Today, 0.7 percent of the state's population is Native American, with the majority population found in the counties near the Mackinac Straits.

The most identified Native American historic sites in the U.S. are archaeological, though there are significant cultural landscapes and above-ground historic

MICHIGAN COUNTIES WITH THE LARGEST NATIVE AMERICAN POPULATIONS	
Mackinac	18.0%
Chippewa	18.3%
Baraga	15.8%
Schoolcraft	10.4%
Luce	6.3%
Alger	5.2%

Population trends by rank and county. Michigan, 2017. Michigan Department of Community Health.



The Minong Traditional Cultural Property site was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2019. Minong is the Ojibwe name for Isle Royale, and the designation recognizes the enduring relationship the Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa has with the island. This oblique aerial photo looks east over the entrance to McCargo Cove. The cove is a traditional safe harbor for the Ojibwe, providing access to Birch Island campground and a network of inland trails. Photo: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

resources as well. According to the National Park Service, Native American heritage sites typically fall into one of the following three categories:

1. Cultural landscapes or geographical areas associated with traditional belief systems about the origins of mankind and its relationship to nature
2. Places where ceremonies associated with traditional cultural practices were carried out
3. Locations associated with the lifeways of Native Americans such as economic, education, social, artistic, etc.

Preservationists have not fully come to understand how to address cultural landscapes associated with Native American belief systems as they do not easily fit within the constructs of the National Register of Historic Places criteria, which were originally designed to address architectural resources. Working to develop better guidelines is a matter that needs to be addressed over the next five years. In October 2019, Governor Whitmer signed Executive Directive 2019-17 to ensure that State of Michigan and the tribal governments are in continual communication regarding the work of state

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES (Michigan)	
Tribe	Headquarters
Bay Mills Chippewa Indian Community*	Brimley
Grand Traverse Bay Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians	Suttons Bay
Hannahville Indian Community	Wilson
Keweenaw Bay Indian Community*	Baraga
Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa*	Watersmeet
Little River Band of Ottawa Indians	Manistee
Little Traverse Bay Band of Potawatomi Indians*	Harbor Springs
Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish (Gun Lake) Band of the Potawatomi Indians*	Shelbyville
Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi Indians*	Fulton
Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians*	Dowagiac
Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan*	Mount Pleasant
Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians	Sault Ste. Marie

* Tribes with THPOs

⁹ "Metro Detroit's Foreign Born Population." Global Detroit. www.globaldetroit.com

departments and agencies and its effect on cultural resources significant to the tribes, and sets forth a process for consultation.¹⁰

Under Section 101(d)(2) of the National Historic Preservation Act, federally recognized Tribes can officially designate a tribal historic preservation officer (THPO), who assumes the functions of State Historic Preservation Officers to direct a preservation program on tribal lands. The tribe must first receive approval of a formal preservation plan to the National Park Service describing how the proposed THPO functions will be carried out. In 2019, there are 12 federally recognized Native American tribes in Michigan, eight of which have a tribal historic preservation officer (THPO). These 12 tribes also coordinate preservation efforts through the Michigan Anishinaabek Cultural Preservation Repatriation Alliance.

For more THPO contact information, see www.miplace.org/historic-preservation/archaeology/michigan-tribal-historic-preservation-officers-and-tribal-cultural-representatives.

JEWISH AMERICANS

Michigan's Jewish population in 2018 was 87,900, or 0.9 percent, of the state's total population.¹¹ The first large wave of Jewish immigrants came to America from Germany around 1870 due to growing restrictions on Jewish life, such as limitations on the occupations Jews could pursue. Increased violent persecution of Jews in Russia and Eastern Europe in the 1880s resulted in a second wave of Jewish immigration to the U.S. Most Jewish immigrants settled in America's major East Coast cities where they clustered in tenements as they struggled to join America's growing working class. By 1913, there were 34,000 Jews in Detroit, most from Germany and Russia.¹² The



Temple Beth El, Bloomfield Township; Architect Minoru Yamasaki. 1973

U.S. instituted immigration restrictions on European immigrants in 1924, but by then Detroit's auto industry was attracting Jews from other American cities and the city's Jewish population continued to grow. Detroit's earliest Jewish communities developed along Hastings Street and the first established Jewish congregation was Temple Beth-El. In the 1920s, Jewish families began moving to the 12th Street and Linwood area of Detroit.¹³ Detroit's practice of allowing restrictive neighborhood covenants often resulted in the city's Jewish and African American populations living within the same geographic area. The relationship was mixed—it could be supportive or antagonistic. In the 1960s, Jewish community leaders worked for the adoption of an open occupancy ordinance in Detroit that would allow people to purchase housing anywhere they could afford it, in part to keep neighborhoods in the city from becoming homogenous. When the open housing ordinance was rejected and Jewish neighborhoods began to evolve and become predominately Black in the 1970s, Detroit's Jewish population moved to the suburbs especially to Oak Park, Southfield, Royal Oak, Farmington

Hills and West Bloomfield.

Some Jewish immigrants were drawn to America's rural areas by the prospect of owning their own land, which had not been possible for them in Europe. In 1891, Baron Maurice de Hirsch established the \$2.4 million Hirsch Fund to assist Eastern European Jews to come to the U.S. The Jewish Agricultural Society, a subset of the Hirsch Fund, was founded in 1900. It funded the establishment of Jewish agricultural colonies throughout America, supporting the construction of synagogues and Jewish centers in rural areas to ensure a good quality of life for Jewish farmers. The first recorded Jewish farming settlement in Michigan was the Palestine Colony, located about four miles from Bad Axe. It was started in 1891 by 12 Russian Jewish families that had immigrated to Bay City, but it lasted only two years due to a recession.¹⁴

Rabbi A. R. Levy of Chicago set up the Jewish Agriculturalist Aid Society of America (JAS) in 1881 to assist Jewish immigrants interested in establishing farms in the Midwest.¹⁵ In 1890, the Society funded the establishment of 12 Jewish farms in Berrien County near

¹⁰ Executive Directive No. 2019-17. Office of the Governor, State of Michigan. October 31, 2019.

¹¹ "Jewish Population in the United States by State (1899–Present)." Jewish Virtual Library, a project of AICE. Jewishvirtuallibrary.org.

¹² Rockaway, Robert. "Moving In and Moving Up: Early Twentieth Century Detroit Jewry." Michigan Historical Review. Vol. 41, No. 2. Fall 2015.

¹³ Bolokosky, Sidney. "Harmony and Dissonance: Voices of Jewish Identity in Detroit, 1914–1917." Detroit: Wayne State University, 1967.

¹⁴ Davidson, Gabriel. "Our Jewish Farmers and the Story of the Jewish Agricultural Society." New York: L.B. Fischer Publishing Corporation, 1943.

¹⁵ Robison, Leonard. "Agricultural Activities of the Jews in America." New York: America Jewish Yearbook, 1913. Acjarchives.org

Benton Harbor. By 1892, this Jewish farm colony had thrived and grew to 50 families who played a significant role in the success of the state's fruit growing industry. By 1940, 250 Jewish families operated farms on land east of Benton Harbor. This was the largest aggregate of Jewish farmer's in Michigan and in 1942 Benton Harbor had three operating synagogues.

The JAS also assisted a group of Russian Jewish families to set up farms in South Haven, Michigan. Many of these farmers were earning more money renting rooms for summer vacations to friends and relatives in Chicago than they were through farming. As a result, a Jewish resort industry grew rapidly in South Haven on the West Michigan Pike, the first auto tourism highway in Michigan, which was improved to make access from Chicago both easy and inexpensive. Hotels and resorts were built all along South Haven's North Shore Drive. The time between 1930 and 1970 is known as the golden age of resorts in South Haven, home to the largest Jewish resort community in the Midwest.¹⁶ South Haven was once known as "The Catskills of the Midwest." Resorts like this lined the North Shore where popular Jewish singers and comedians performed and kosher food was served. Only a small number of resort buildings still exist today.

LGBTQ AMERICANS

Though it is difficult to obtain accurate data on LGBTQ population numbers, according to an estimate by the U.S. Census in 2018, about 313,500 people, or 4 percent, of Michigan's total population identify as gay. Of the 50 states, Michigan ranks 29th in the size of its LGBTQ population.

In 2014, the National Park Service announced the LGBTQ heritage initiative

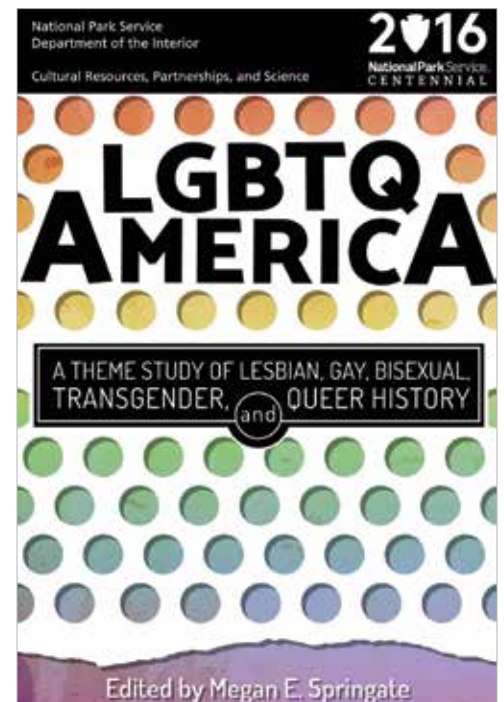
to increase the number of LGBTQ sites listed in the National Register. At that time, out of over one million National Register sites, only five could be identified as LGBTQ related. To assist in the identification, evaluation and protection of LGBTQ-related sites, in 2016 the National Park Service released a historic context for LGBTQ history in America¹⁷ and by 2017, there were 16 LGBTQ sites listed in the National Register.¹⁸ To date, Michigan has done a poor job of identifying and designating LGBTQ sites.

Historically, the resort town of Saugatuck in West Michigan has been welcoming to the gay community. Since 1900, the beautiful sand dunes surrounding this picturesque village have attracted painters and artists. When the School of the Art Institute of Chicago established the Ox-Bow Summer Art School in Saugatuck in 1910, the area became known to a wide range of open-minded, creative people from Chicago and between 1930 and 1960 the village's LGBTQ population grew. By 1960, Saugatuck's Blue Tempo Bar was serving as the region's gay community center. Today the Dunes Resort, founded in 1981, is one of the largest gay resort destinations in the Midwest.¹⁹ Since 2016, the Saugatuck-Douglas History Center has operated the "Gay History Project" to document Saugatuck's LGBTQ-related historic sites and stories.

Two of Michigan's university towns, Ann Arbor and East Lansing, have provided safe havens for the state's LGBTQ community—both passed ordinances against discrimination in 1972. Though it is in an area with a conservative Dutch Reform history, the city of Grand Rapids has a strong tradition of acceptance due to the large design community associated with the city's successful furniture

industry. The city of Flint was home to the State Bar, at 2512 Dort Highway, a blue-collar bar that was an openly gay establishment operating from the late 1950s to the 1990s.

In the Detroit-area, the first gay neighborhood was downtown on Monroe Street near the theater district. It later moved up the Woodward Corridor to the area known as the University Cultural District, before moving to Palmer Park.²⁰ Other significant LGBTQ sites in Detroit included: Woodward Lounge at 6426 Woodward Avenue, the longest continuously run gay bar in the state, which opened in 1954 and moved to its present location in 1957; Her Self Bookstore, a feminist-lesbian bookstore that operated at Two Highland Street, from 1976 to 1982; and St. Joseph Episcopal Church, at 8850 Woodward Avenue, where the first meetings of the Detroit Gay Liberation Front were held in 1970.²¹



The National Park Service published the theme study "LGBTQ America" to facilitate the documentation and registration of LGBTQ historic sites.

16 Kraus, Bea. "Time to Remember: A History of the Jewish Community in South Haven." Allegan Forest, Michigan: Priscilla Press. 1999.

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Today, the Detroit suburb of Ferndale is considered one of Michigan's most inclusive communities for LGBTQ citizens. Ferndale, and the nearby town of Pleasant Ridge, have the highest percentages of same-sex couple home ownership in southeast Michigan. Once a typical blue-collar working-class town, Ferndale's local government has worked to create a progressive, open-minded atmosphere since the 1980s.

WOMEN'S HISTORY

As of July 2018, the U.S. Census estimated that women make up just over half or 50.8 percent of Michigan's total population. However, very few sites significant to women's history have been identified, documented, or designated.



Kalamazoo Ladies Library

Though there have always been independent women who have managed to find success in a male dominated world despite limitations, American women had few legal rights until the mid-19th century. In 1848, women came to understand that until they could vote that scenario was unlikely to change.

The Women's Suffrage Movement that emerged in 1848 in Seneca Falls, New York, worked tirelessly for the next 72 years to earn women the right to vote. In Michigan, women's groups were actively working to obtain suffrage since the 1850s. Women organized Ladies Libraries and Women's Clubs to provide educational opportunities for women by making books available and sponsoring lecture series. In spring 1899, the 31st Annual Convention of the National American Woman's Association was held in Grand Rapids at the invitation of the city's Susan B. Anthony Club. Lectures were held in facilities around the city and Susan B. Anthony herself gave a standing room only talk at Park Congregational Church.

Activist groups, like the Michigan State Suffrage Association in Battle Creek, were formed to stage rallies and protests. In 1904, a Michigan woman, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, was named president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. In 1973, the Feminist Federal Credit Union, the first of its kind in the nation developed by and for women, was established in Detroit during the height of the Women's Liberation Movement.

According to its founders, at the time a bank would not loan money to a woman unless a male (husband, father, brother) co-signed for her. The Feminist Credit Union was a symbol of growing financial independence for women.

CONCLUSION

How can we move forward in diversifying Michigan's historic preservation program? We can do so by developing historic contexts that provide overviews of ethnic and minority histories, working with minority organizations that are already documenting their history and assisting them in identifying associated historic sites, developing multiple resource property nominations to make it easier to list properties in the National Register of Historic Places, creating target preservation education publications that are inclusive, and finding the appropriate communication avenues to directly reach minority communities.



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REFERENCES

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Michigan Historic Preservation Network: www.mhpn.org

Michigan Main Street: www.miplace.org/programs/michigan-main-street

National Register of Historic Places: www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/index.htm

The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation: www.nps.gov/tps/standards/rehabilitation/rehab/stand.htm

Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes: www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/landscape-guidelines

National Park Service Preservation Briefs: www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs.htm

National Park Service National Register of Historic Places Bulletins: www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/publications.htm

Historic Preservation Grant Manual, National Park Service, State, Tribal, Local, Plans & Grants Division: www.nps.gov/preservation-grants/manual/hpf_manual.pdf

PRESERVATION LAWS

STATE LAWS

Michigan’s Local Historic District Act (Public Act 169 of 1970)

Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act (Public Act 451 of 1994)

- Section 321.2144, “Conservation and Historic Preservation Easements”
- Section 324.76102, “Aboriginal Records and Antiquities (Archaeology)”

Governor John B. Swainson Michigan Historical Markers Act (Public Act 10 of 1955)

Note: State law can be accessed through the Michigan Legislature website at www.legislature.mi.gov

FEDERAL LAWS

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 102-575): www.nps.gov/history/local-law/nhpa1966.htm

Enactment of Title 54: The National Park Service and its Programs (Public Law 113-287): www.uscode.house.gov/codification/t54/publ113287.pdf

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