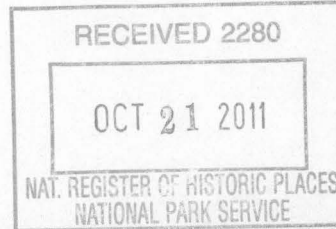


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



867

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Nacirema Club

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 6118 30th Street not for publication

city or town Detroit vicinity

state Michigan code MI county Wayne code 163 zip code 48210

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Brian D. Conway 10/6/11
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

MI SHPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

For Edson H. Beall 11-30-11
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Nacirema Club Detroit
Name of Property

Wayne Co., Michigan
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		District
		Site
		structure
		Object
1	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Social/Clubhouse

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Vacant/Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Brick

walls: Brick

Concrete Block

roof: Asphalt

other: N/A

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Built in 1920 as a single-family house, the Nacirema Club's clubhouse is a two-story, reddish-brown textured brick foursquare with a large one-story rear addition that extends outward slightly from the house's side walls on either side. Standing on a brick foundation that matches the superstructure, the building has a steeply pitched hip roof that, now clad in pinkish asphalt shingles, flares outward slightly at the eaves. A broad hip-roof dormer, with battered sides, is centered in the front and either side roof; the rear roof displays a smaller, gable-roof dormer. All are now clad in asphalt shingles. A broad chimney stack rises along the left or north façade to a height well above the adjacent roof and dormer. At one end of the front a staircase with brick parapets leads to a hip-roof entry porch, with square-plan brick corner posts and brick parapets. The building's windows are primarily one-over-ones, single and in pairs, but there are also several three-over-one windows. The first floor front left of the front entry porch was renovated, perhaps in the late 1940s, with two broad single-light windows – old photographs show these each replaced a triple, three-over-one window – flanking a center door, now bricked in. A terrace, with brick parapets, that extended across the rest of the front adjacent to the front entry porch has been removed except for a small section near the porch. A c. 1972 photograph shows what seems to be an aluminum canopy over the terrace that may have been a temporary structure used during the warm weather months.

Narrative Description

The Nacirema Club clubhouse is located on Detroit's West Side in an area that at the time of the building's construction was becoming one of the city's leading African American neighborhoods. The area is now severely deteriorated, with very many empty lots and much of the surviving building stock, predominantly early twentieth-century single and two-family houses, abandoned and vandalized. The clubhouse stands at the southeast corner of 30th and Milford Streets and faces west on 30th. The block of 30th to its immediate south retains most of its housing, while the next block to the north has lost more than half of its buildings. Milford Street nearby retains several Protestant churches that remain in active use. The Nacirema Club building is one of few brick buildings in its immediate area. The building has a shallow front yard and virtually no side yard, the rear addition extending almost to the sidewalk on the north side. A small wood house, set far back from the street, stands directly south of the clubhouse's south rear extension, the two separated by only a few feet. A mid-block alley forms the back end of the double lot on which the building stands.

A one-story rear addition, with a flat roof that slopes very gently toward the rear, extends nearly across the property, projecting outward slightly beyond the original clubhouse's south side and well beyond its north side out nearly to the sidewalk. The street-facing west and north facades are faced in brick while the south side and rear facades are of concrete block now painted white. The addition's facades are utilitarian, with no detailing except for a header-outlined panel of basketweave brickwork on the narrow west façade south of the original clubhouse building. A broad entry with plain metal double doors occupies the center of the west-facing front north of the original clubhouse. A narrow window formed of a single vertical row of glass blocks is centered in the front wall on either side of the doors. The addition's north façade is pierced by paired one-over-one windows, the rear side by single one-over-ones. The south façade adjacent to the wood house contains no windows. A steel fire escape alongside the original clubhouse's south side runs up to the addition's roof. Access to the roof at the fire escape's upper end is controlled by a cyclone fence gate.

An entry beneath the hip-roof front porch leads into a small foyer, from which a broad doorway leads into a large front room labeled the northwest lobby. A large plain brick fireplace, with small square-head firebox and a broadly projecting wood shelf, projects into the room along its north side. Opening off the northwest lobby and located behind (east of) the foyer is a stairhall containing a U-plan wood staircase with paneled square-plan newel posts at the angles that, like the fireplace, may have been parts of the house as built. Behind (east of) this main second-story staircase is the club's kitchen and another staircase.

Along the back or east side of the northwest lobby a set of piers frame a broad stepped arch opening leading into a smaller center lobby that, since the 1949 addition of the large ballroom at the rear, serves as the ballroom's main entry. A small

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pass-through for food opens into this room's back corner, and nearby along the south wall a small round-arch doorway leads to the rear second-story staircase.

In the first floor the walls of the northwest and center lobbies and stairhall are finished with thin raised horizontal strips – one at chair rail height and a pair of them close together at plate rail height. This horizontal strip treatment and the plaster-finish divider piers, rising into stepped arch treatments, between the northwest and center lobbies all display a simple Art Deco/Moderne character and presumably date from renovations in the 1930s or early 1940s.

From a landing in the center of the center lobby's east wall a half flight staircase with open metal railings descends to the floor of the ballroom that occupies the entire rear addition. The ballroom stands on a concrete slab at grade, well below the first-floor level in the house part of the building. Unlike the house itself, the ballroom area is in deteriorated condition, suffering from water penetration and the collapse of many of the tiles of its acoustical tile ceiling and peeling up of portions of the linoleum tile floor. The ballroom's prime feature is a stained wood bar, located along the south wall. The bar has rounded ends and a broadly projecting top. A simple three-part Moderne backbar features semi-round, fluted-finish vertical dividers that flanked a slightly taller mirror in the central space and separated it from longer but lower mirrors on either side whose ends flare out slightly. The side mirrors are gone, but their frames and backs remain in place.

The second story in the house part of the building contains a large front room used as a lounge. It possesses its own smaller brick fireplace, with shelf unit at either end, all contained under a broadly projecting wood shelf. This structure appears to date from around 1950. It appears to be non-functional, built just for show. The back part of the upstairs contains the club's offices. The attic or third floor contains several bedrooms.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Ethnic Heritage/Black

Social History

Period of Significance

1925-1961

Significant Dates

1925

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Libbrecht, Meddard, builder

Period of Significance (justification)

Date of club's purchase and occupation of the building to fifty-year cutoff.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Nacirema Club's clubhouse housed a leading social organization in Detroit's African American community. This men's social club was first established in 1922 and formally organized the following year. In 1925 the club occupied the present building, constructed as a house five years earlier. From its beginnings until the height of the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s, the Nacirema Club was one of a limited number of Detroit social clubs open to African Americans (the others including the Urban League and the Association of Women's Clubs). The Nacirema Club was a key institution not only in the African American neighborhood on the city's West Side in which it stood that, bounded generally by West Grand Boulevard and Livernois between Tireman and Warren, housed many leading members of the city's African American community, but for African Americans in the city as a whole. The club was the place to go for wedding receptions, proms, anniversary parties, and all social events that made up African American life in the city. In its heyday it boasted a ballroom, dining room, roaring fireplace, well stocked bar, and spacious lobby furnished in leather sofas. Members and their guests met and mingled and enjoyed dinner and late night dancing. The highlight of the year was "Nacirema Week." During this special time the club hosted a Sunday church service, racetrack party, dinner dance, picnic, card party, and a moonlight boat ride. But the clubhouse also hosted a broad range of meetings and events that included not only church and block club events not directly related to the club but also such other events as speakers' forums and campaign stops for political candidates. As long time Detroit Urban League secretary John C. Dancy noted, the club "had a resounding voice in the community" and "lent its efforts and influence to worthwhile projects all over the city." Although the wives of members supported the club by sponsoring card parties, fashion shows, and other fundraisers, women were not afforded membership until 1998. The Nacirema Club declined rapidly in membership in the last few decades as older members passed away and the old West Side African American neighborhood itself has disappeared building by building. Though not formally dissolved, the club no longer has meetings or makes use of the clubhouse. Despite this, the building retains much of the club furnishings and memorabilia.

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

The Great Migration

During the 1910s and 20s hundreds of thousands of African Americans migrated from the South to northern cities in the "Great Migration," one of the largest mass movements of population in American history. Carter G. Woodson in his *A Century of Negro Migration* (1918) cited as reasons given by the migrants themselves: "Some say that they left the South on account of injustice in the courts, unrest, lack of privileges, denial of the right to vote, bad treatment, oppression, segregation or lynching. Others say they left to find employment, to secure better wages, better school facilities, and better opportunities to toil upward" (Woodson, 168-69, citing *The Crisis*, July 1917). Other factors cited include low wages paid for farm labor in the South, the region's unsatisfactory tenant or share-cropping system, the boll weevil invasion, which was devastating the cotton crop through much of the South by the mid-1910s, and crop failure in 1916 (Woodson, 169, 171-72).

The sudden cutting off of European immigration to the United States at the outset of World War I created a huge demand for labor in northern factories. Northern employment agencies charged with recruiting workforces for northern factories saw the rural South's African Americans as a huge potential labor pool. Promises of free transportation and high wages in the North made by recruiting agents as well as word of mouth led to a wave of migration from the rural South to the urban North. To many African Americans from the South, the North with its booming industrial cities was seen as the "Promised Land" of greater economic opportunity and freedom. The reality was, of course, less rosy.

The Great Migration had a substantial impact on Midwestern cities, including all of southern Michigan's industrial cities, but the city of Detroit, with its rapidly expanding automobile and related industries, became one of the migration's key destinations. Detroit's African American population, which stood at 4111 in 1900 and 5741 in 1910, grew to 40,838 in 1920 and 120,066 in 1930 (the city's population totaled 285,704 in 1900 and rose to 465,766 in 1910, 993,678 in 1920, and

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1,568,662 in 1930). The African American migration to Detroit began by September 1915. The U. S. Department of Labor estimated that between 25,000 and 35,000 African Americans moved to Detroit during 1916-17 alone (Thomas, 26), and an Urban League worker sent to meet the three trains daily that brought the bulk of the southern migrants counted over 1800 arrivals in one week during May 1920 (Zunz, 288). A second high point of migration into Detroit took place in 1924-25, bringing to the city 40,000 more African Americans. This new movement, following the passage of the Quota Law of 1921 and the Immigration Act of 1924 that dramatically reduced immigration from southern and eastern Europe, burst forth "when the full effect of decreased foreign immigration was felt in the labor market" (Thomas, 27).

The city was ill-prepared for such a large migration of new African American residents. Issues of segregation and racism further complicated social conditions such as housing and education. The Detroit Urban League and the Detroit Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were founded in part to address the social and economic needs of the thousands of African Americans who had migrated to the city. In the 1920s Detroit's African American population primarily resided in the three square miles north of East Jefferson Avenue and east of Woodward Avenue, in the area known as "Black Bottom." Faced with a critical housing shortage, African Americans found themselves crowded into substandard housing. As the African American population continued to grow, the reaction of many in the white community was one of heightened racial hostility. This manifested itself in a hardening of patterns of social and residential segregation and occasional outbreaks of racial violence. It was during this time that whites began to form organizations determined to prevent blacks from integrating all-white neighborhoods. Restrictive covenants, home improvement associations, and real estate codes had the effect of preventing African Americans from finding decent housing anywhere in the city.

Tireman Avenue Neighborhood

The influx of migrants from the South to Detroit was so great that the neighborhood known as "Black Bottom" was no longer adequate for the city's black population. This led to the movement of blacks out of the eastside ghetto into other areas of the city, including Tireman Avenue, West Eight Mile, and Conant Gardens. The Tireman Avenue neighborhood is a part of an interconnected community bounded generally by Grand River Avenue on the east, Buchanan Avenue on the south, and Epworth Boulevard on the north. This West Side neighborhood became a black enclave, a desirable place to live for African Americans who could afford to live there, from the 1920s to the 1950s. The neighborhood contained a mix of well maintained single and multi-family houses with strong commercial districts along the major thoroughfares of Tireman and Grand River Avenues.

Just as racism prevented African Americans from living in certain areas of the city, it also blocked them from patronizing many white-owned businesses. This resulted in the establishment of numerous black-owned businesses that provided goods and services for the neighborhood. By 1950 there were over 300 black-owned businesses located in the Tireman Avenue community that included such establishments as restaurants, beauty and barber shops, dry cleaners, gas stations, appliance stores, drugstores, and several distributing companies. Most of these were family-owned businesses and employed people from the neighborhood. Other residents either worked in one of the factories located in the area, such as Kelsey-Hayes or the Lincoln Livernois plant, or for the U. S. Post Office. The Nacirema Club clubhouse stands in the heart of the former Tireman Avenue African American community in Detroit's West Side.

Nacirema Club

A brief history in the Nacirema Club's fiftieth anniversary booklet states that "Fifty years ago, in March, 1922, a group of civic-minded men, organized by Raymond H. Maynard, banded together to form a private club for men." Several of the early members worked as waiters or in other capacities at the Detroit Athletic Club, a leading social club in the city. The Nacirema Club was founded in an era when gentlemen's social clubs were the place for men of a certain economic means to network and relax. The club members were inspired by the camaraderie they saw at the DAC and wanted to emulate that type of ambience in a club of their own. According to Horace Rodgers, whose father Julian Rodgers was an early director of the Nacirema Club, "the Nacirema Club took on the DAC attributes. The primary function of the club was to provide an environment where all men could live as brothers and have respect for one another. It was always a classy club, with the aim being to appeal to the fine and noble character of men." "Titles were left at the threshold and they [the members] became simply Tom, Jim, Joe etc." Like the DAC, the Nacirema Club admitted only males as members.

Julian Archer suggested the name Nacirema – American spelled backwards. John C. Dancy, an original club member and secretary for over forty years (1918-60) of the Detroit Urban League, noted diplomatically that, "Most of the members were

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men who had served in the army in World War I and wanted a name which suggested patriotism" (123). But the backwards spelling of the word was also the club members' way of saying, "We, too, are Americans."

Club members held meetings at their homes and as time passed they added other members from all walks of life. The club was formally organized March 26, 1923, with twenty-one charter members. The club's early membership included doctors, lawyers, teachers, business owners, postal workers, factory workers, and others. The early membership roster included such names as Hubert Bland, Lennard Brown, Fred Calvert, George Carmichael, Charles Covington, Hamilton Dickens, Thomas Dodson, Joseph Ellis, Edward Johnson, George Moore, Arnie Moore, William Newman, Issacstein Osborne, Charles Rawlings, Richard Scott, Alphonso Houston, and Edgar Houston, who also served as the club's first president. Other notable early members included Dr. Ossian Sweet; Clyde Cleveland, Detroit city council member; and civil engineer Cornelius L. Henderson, best known for his structural design work on the Detroit-Windsor, Ontario, Ambassador Bridge.

The club soon ran out of space at members' homes and began meeting in the Urban League's then newly acquired community center building, a former house located at 1534 Chestnut Street. In 1925 the club purchased the former house at 6118 30th Street. The house was built in 1920 – a building permit was issued January 21, 1920, to local contractor Medard Libbrecht to build a brick house at an estimated cost of \$15,000. The 1920-21 city directory is the first to list a house at 6118 (old street address 726), and shows Charles Stewart, identified as a laborer, as the occupant. The 1921-22 and 1922-23 directories continue to list Charles or Charles A. Stewart, described as a waiter. In the 1923-24 directory the house shows as "vacant," but in the next (1925-26) directory McCain Meadows' restaurant is listed, with his residence at the same address. The 1927-28 directory is the first to list the building as the Nacirema Club House. In 1949 a large one-story rear addition was made and a new front entrance created. The work done in 1949 may have included the now bricked-in center front entrance and the large window on either side.

The club was first and foremost a social institution. A club schedule from 1972 makes note of basketball and softball teams and golf and bowling leagues established under the club's aegis. The club hosted "civic programs" with speakers, banquets and dances for various occasions (such as for Halloween or a Batchelor or Membership Get-Acquainted Dance), a "Miss Nacirema" contest, theatrical and musical productions at the clubhouse and at other venues including the Detroit Institute of Arts, and Nacirema Week festivities during July. A write-up from the club's twenty-fifth anniversary in 1947 presented in the fiftieth-anniversary booklet makes clear that the club's hosting of this broad range of events for the African American community was long standing even then.

Despite its origins in the West Side neighborhood, the Nacirema Club acquired an importance well beyond the neighborhood as a leading African American social organization in Detroit. John C. Dancy stated in his memoirs, *Sand Against the Wind*, published in 1966, "The Nacirema Club has flourished over the years; it has not been a selfish organization, and has lent its efforts and influence to worthwhile projects all over the city. ... Whenever there is any movement of consequence going on in Detroit, promoters usually call on the Nacirema Club for support. This group has a resounding voice in the community" (123). Not being a political club, Nacirema allowed all groups to hold meetings in the clubhouse. The facility was available to churches, block clubs, and other groups for meetings and special events. In addition to bridal showers, class reunions, and graduation parties, the club featured a number of special programs including children's activities, senior citizens' outings, and their "Saturday Afternoon Forum." These forums featured speakers representing various professions whose topics included health, education, and ways to improve the living conditions of people in the community. The clubhouse became a scheduled stop for numerous local and state political candidates as a means of getting their views out to the black community.

Women played a large role in club events – the 1972 club booklet includes a long list of "Nacirema Wives" and "Nacirema Widows" – but the previously men-only club only began admitting women to membership in 1998. But integration, the passing of the older generation, and the decline of the neighborhood itself have contributed to the decline of the Nacirema Club in recent decades. A new roof and furnace, financed by a \$20,000 loan from the Michigan Interfaith Trust Fund, were installed in 2003. A 2007 article states that the club then had about thirty members, but use of the deteriorating clubhouse building ceased before that. People interested in the club's long history and importance envision converting the building into a non-profit community center.

Nacirema Club Detroit
Name of Property

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Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

This nomination makes substantial use of the text from the City of Detroit Historic Designation Advisory Board's *The Nacirema Club Historic District Final Report*.

Boyer, Paul S., ed. *The Oxford Guide to United States History*. NY: Oxford University Press, 2001.

Dancy, John C. *Sand Against the Wind: The Memoirs of John C. Dancy*. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1966.

Detroit building permits for Nacirema Club alterations: #5907 (12/20/1937); #22031 (12/15/1942); #47747 (6/29/1949).
Courtesy of Detroit Historic Designation Advisory Board.

Nacirema Club. *Nacirema Club, Inc., 50th Anniversary, 1922-1972*. Copy in working file.

Polk, R. L., & Co. *Detroit City Directory*. Detroit, MI. 1919-20, 1920-21, 1921-22, 1922-23, 1923-24, 1925-26, 1927-28 editions.

Rodrique. "DAC Waiters Created a Club of Their Own." Heard in the Lobby column. *DAC News*, Feb. 2007. Detroit: Detroit Athletic Club. Copy in working file.

Thomas, Richard W. *Life for Us is What We Make It: Building Black Community in Detroit, 1915-1945*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1992.

Westside, The. *Remembering Detroit's Old Westside: 1920-1950*. Detroit, 1997.

Woodson, Carter G. *A Century of Negro Migration*. Mineola, NY: Dover Publications, Inc., 2002 [1918].

Zunz, Olivier. *The Changing Face of Inequality: Urbanization, Industrial Development, and Immigration in Detroit, 1880-1920*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- * Other
- Name of repository: _____

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Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>17</u>	<u>325690</u>	<u>4690560</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

Bounded west by east right-of-way line of 30th Street; north by south right-of-way line of Milford Street; east by west line of alley between Milford Street and Cobb Place; and south by south line, extended east and west, of Lot 79 of the Butterfield and Howlands Subdivision, Liber 16, Page 23.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Entire lot historically and currently associated with the clubhouse.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert O. Christensen, national register coordinator

organization MI SHPO date March 2011

street & number 702 W. Kalamazoo telephone 517/335-2719

city or town Lansing state MI zip code 48909-8240

e-mail christensenr@michigan.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**

Nacirema Club Detroit
Name of Property

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County and State

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Nacirema Club

City or Vicinity: Detroit

County: Wayne **State:** Michigan

Photographer: 1-4, Robert O. Christensen; 5-8, Timothy Boscarino

Date Photographed: 1-4, April 2010; 5-8, July 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 8: West façade.
MI_Wayne_Nacirema Club_0001.tif
- 2 of 8: North and west facades.
MI_Wayne_Nacirema Club_0002.tif
- 3 of 8: West and south facades.
MI_Wayne_Nacirema Club_0003.tif
- 4 of 8: East and north facades.
MI_Wayne_Nacirema Club_0004.tif
- 5 of 8: Main staircase looking SE
MI_Wayne_Nacirema Club_0005.tif
- 6 of 8: Fireplace in NW lobby looking NW
MI_Wayne_Nacirema Club_0006.tif
- 7 of 8: Fireplace in 2nd floor lounge looking N
MI_Wayne_Nacirema Club_0007.tif
- 8 of 8: Ballroom and bar in 1949 addition, looking S
MI_Wayne_Nacirema Club_0008.tif

Property Owner:

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

name Mr. George D. Gaines, Jr., for the Nacirema Club

street & number 1531 Chateaufort Place

telephone _____

city or town Detroit

state MI

zip code 48207

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

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Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Nacirema Club
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MICHIGAN, Wayne

DATE RECEIVED: 10/21/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/09/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/25/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/06/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000867

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 11-30-11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



MI_Wayne County_Nacirema Club_0001



MI_Wayne County_Nacirema Club_0002



MI_Wayne County_Nacirema Club_0003



MI_Wayne County_Nacirema Club_0004



MI_Wayne County_Nacirema Club_0005



MI_Wayne County_Nacirema Club_0006



MI_Wayne County_Nacirema Club_0007

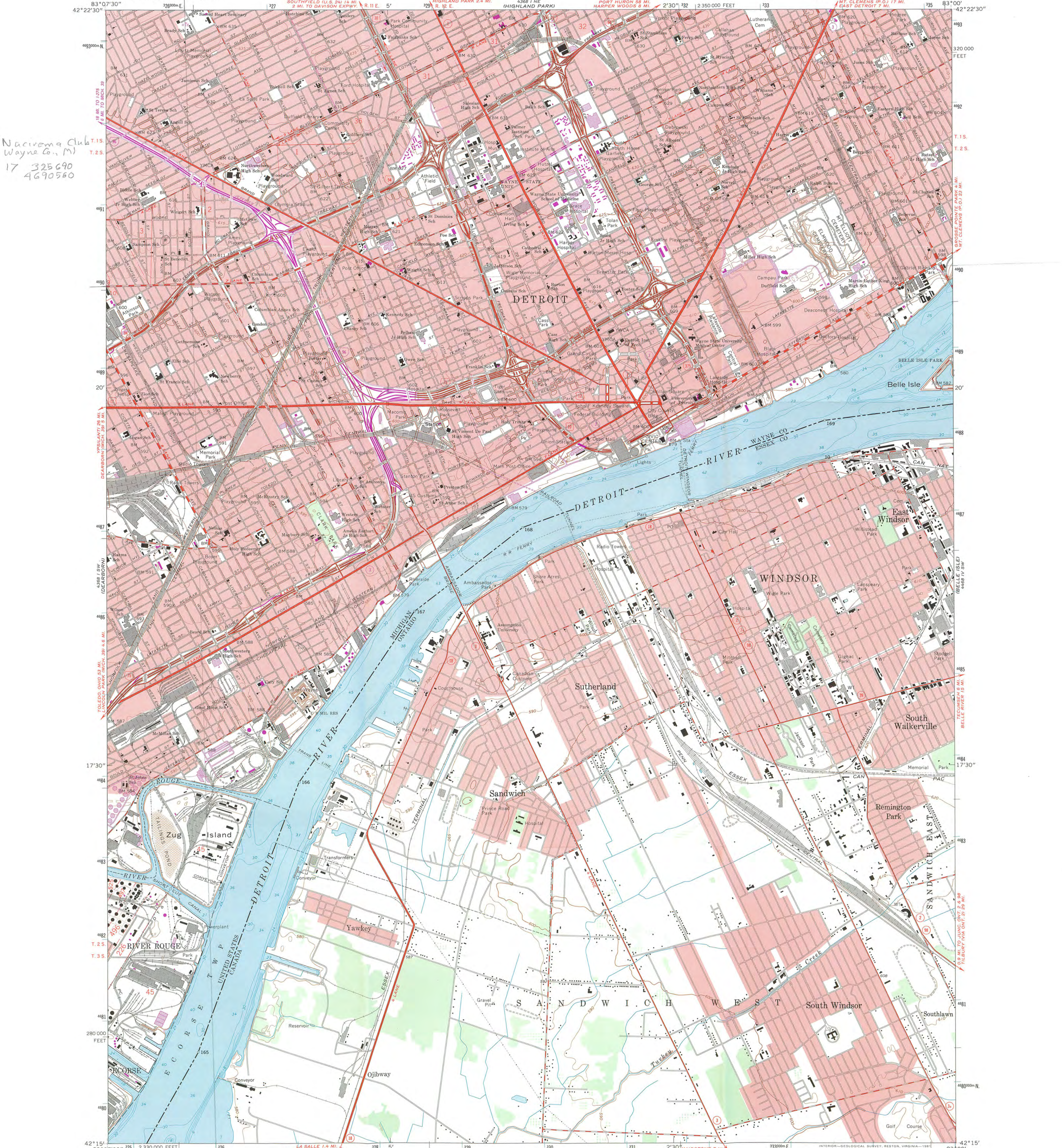


MI_Wayne County_Nacirema Club_0008

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

DETROIT QUADRANGLE
MICHIGAN-ONTARIO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

Nacirema Club
Wayne Co., MI
17 325690
4690560



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey in cooperation with State of Michigan agencies
Control by USGS, USC&GS, U. S. Lake Survey, and City of Detroit
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
Topography by planetable surveys 1938. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1966-67. Field checked 1968
Canadian portion copied in part from Windsor quadrangle (1:25 000) 1960, Army Survey Establishment, R. C. E.
Selected hydrographic data compiled from U. S. Lake Survey Charts 41 and 412 (1966). This information is not intended for navigational purposes
UTM GRID and 1980 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 7 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

SCALE 1:24 000
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 1/2 2 3 4 5 6 7 KILOMETER
CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET IN THE UNITED STATES AND 10 FEET IN CANADA
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET-DATUM IS RIVER SURFACE AT FOLLOWING STAGES: LAKE ST. CLAIR-571.7 AND LAKE ERIE-568.6
THE U.S. PORTION OF THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DIVISION
MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, LANSING, MICHIGAN 48909
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, all weather, hard surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface
Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Unimproved road, fair or dry weather
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route
DETROIT, MICH.-ONT.
N4215-W8300/7.5
1968
PHOTOREVISED 1973 AND 1980
DMA 4368 I SE-SERIES V862
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1973 and 1978. Map edited 1980. This information not field checked. Canadian portion not revised
ISBN 0-607-24445-5
9 780607 244452



STATE OF MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN STATE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

RICK SNYDER
GOVERNOR



September 30, 2011

Ms. Carol Shull, Interim Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW, 8th Floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed is a national register nomination form for the Nacirema Club in Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan. This property is being submitted for listing in the national register. No written comments concerning this nomination were submitted to us prior to the submission of this nomination to you.

Questions concerning this nomination should be addressed to Robert O. Christensen, national register coordinator, by phone at 517/335-2719 or by email at christensenr@michigan.gov.

Sincerely yours,

Brian D. Conway
State Historic Preservation Officer

BDC:roc