

Michigan Statewide Historic Preservation Plan 2020-2025

[COVER PHOTO]

State Historic Preservation Office
Michigan Economic Development Corporation
300 N. Washington Square
Lansing, Michigan 48913

Brian D. Conway, State Historic Preservation Officer
Jeff Mason, CEO, Michigan Economic Development Corporation
Gretchen Whitmer, Governor, State of Michigan

Prepared by

Amy L. Arnold, Preservation Planner
Michigan State Historic Preservation Office
Lansing, Michigan
December 2019

With assistance from

Peter Dams, Dams & Associates

This report has been financed entirely with Federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior.

This program receives Federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or disability or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or you desire further information, please write to:

Office for Equal Opportunity
National Park Service
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20240

Table of Contents

Introduction	
Vision.....	
Goal Summary Page.....	
Working Together – Stories of Success 2014-2019	
A Look to the Future: Challenges and Opportunities.....	
Goals and Objectives.....	
Goal 1: Targeted Preservation Education.....	
Goal2: Expand Preservation Funding Opportunities.....	
Goal 3: Increase Diversity in Historic Preservation.....	
Goal 4: Build Stronger Partnerships.....	
Goal 5: Maximize Communication.....	
Michigan’s Historic Resources Threatened Resources.....	
Appendix A: Diversity in Michigan Overview.....	
References.....	

Introduction

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 were 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 guides 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 seize hold of this opportunity to recreate historic preservation in Michigan for the twenty-first 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 encompassing 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 due 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 SHPO office and we were unable to conduct the planned on-line survey within the necessary timeframe.

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 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. **[PHOTO 1] [PHOTO 2]**

- 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

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

- 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

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 development of 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, 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 where it is 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 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 require 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

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

²Enactment 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

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 <https://www.miplace.org/historic-preservation/>. 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 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.

DRAFT

Vision for Michigan

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

Core Commitments

As a **Model**, Michigan is a leader in developing and implementing new approaches to preservation that other states will want to adopt. **Successful** preservation programs are relevant and incorporated into all levels of planning in Michigan.

A **Shared** preservation program includes underrepresented communities, increases participation in under documented regions of the state, and establishes new partnerships.

Awareness is a result of increasing preservation education opportunities to address a variety of diverse populations, needs, and capacities as well as making historic resource data more accessible through technology.

Engagement is story telling. Thoughtfully connecting historic resources to the lives of the people and events that shaped Michigan is key to inspiring preservation efforts that enhance community pride and value and make preservation about more than rules and regulations.

Investment provides the funding, tools, and personnel needed to implement effective preservation programs throughout Michigan.

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 PRESEVATION

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 expanded 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 under-documented areas and underrepresented communities to reach a broader audience
5. Highlight the connection between historic preservation and environmental sustainability

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, 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 thirty 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 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.¹ Designated a Renaissance Zone by the Michigan Strategic Fund, the rehabilitation will take advantage of federal historic preservation tax credits. [PHOTO 3]

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.

Michigan Heritage Restoration Program Grants			
Community	Project	Grant Amount	Match Amount
Albion	Mary Sheldon Ismon House (Community Center) 2 nd and 3 rd 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

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 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.⁴

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.⁵ **[PHOTO 4]**

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. **[PHOTO 5]**

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

⁴ Trickey, Erick. “The Detroit Success Story Visible from Space.” *Politico*. May 19, 2017.

⁵ “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. The 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 the 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 the 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 the 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 Livingstone Memorial Lighthouse, and the rehabilitation of picnic pavilions and restroom facilities throughout the park. The 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 nineteenth-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. **[PHOTO 6]**

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.⁶ The project resulted in the completion of a Multiple Resource Property 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 are located.

[PHOTO 7] [PHOTO 8]

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

The 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 1991.⁷ The State of Michigan conveyed the 8.8 acres of the site that contains six historic school buildings to the

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

⁶ 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/>

⁷ "Former Mount Pleasant Indian Industrial Boarding School Added to the National Register of Historic Places." *Native News Online*. March 28, 2018

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 2018.⁸ [PHOTO 9]

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 the State of Michigan's Center for Shared Solutions to digitize existing archaeological site and survey maps. Cleanup 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 deteriorating 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: [PHOTO 10]

- **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.⁹

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

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Michigan Governor's Awards for Historic Preservation. <https://www.miplace.org/historic-preservation/programs-and-services/governors-awards-for-historic-preservation>

- **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, Michigan. 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 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.¹⁰ 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

¹⁰ 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>

neighborhood in 2016. Its sale will fund the establishment of a revolving fund that will enable the rehabilitation of other homes in the neighborhood. **[PHOTO 11]**

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

Michigan Modern Project Exceeds Its Goals

The Michigan Modern project began in 2008 with the goals of raising awareness of Michigan's twentieth 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 USA, the Michigan Historic Preservation Network, and AIA Michigan. More information can be found at <http://www.michiganmodern.org/>.

In 2014 the *Michigan Modern: Design that Shaped America* exhibition and symposium were **[PHOTO 12]** 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* 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. **[PHOTO 13]**

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. **[PHOTO 14]**

William Hawkins Ferry House, Grosse Pointe Park

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. [PHOTO 15]

Northfield 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** was 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. [PHOTO 16]

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 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, Michigan, which opened a year earlier in 1956. [PHOTO 17]

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

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 USA in 2019. [PHOTO 18]

A2Modern*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. **[PHOTO 19]**

West Michigan Modern*wmmodern.org*

West Michigan Modern seeks to identify and promote Modern resources not only in the city 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, Michigan, contributed to the region's rich Mid-century design heritage. **[PHOTO 20]**

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 Bades*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

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 - Challenges and Opportunities

Changes in Michigan's Preservation Leadership

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. 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 non-profit Michigan Historic Preservation Network (MHPN), whose mission is to advocate for Michigan's historic places, had served for seventeen years before announcing her retirement.
- The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) saw the retirement of multiple staff members whose experience combined totaled more than 130 years of experience 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 twelfth in the nation in aging population.¹¹ 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.¹²

Generation	Year Born
Baby Boomers	1946-1964
Generation X	1965-1980
Millennials	1982-1996
Generation Z	1997-Current

¹¹ Laitner, Bill. "Michigan is aging faster than the rest of the U.S.—here's why." *Detroit Free Press*. June 10, 2018.

¹² Fry, Richard. "Millennials projected to overtake Baby Boomers as America's largest generation." *FactTank*. Pew Research Center. March 1, 2018.

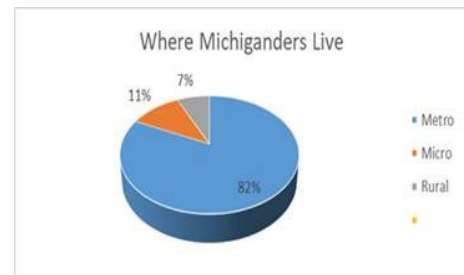
What does a changing population mean for historic preservation in Michigan? Most historic preservation programs were established in the early-1970s, after the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966, a peak time for the Baby Boom population in the state. Boomers brought the same level of activism and civic participation to historic preservation that drove the youth and counter-culture movements of the 1960. To keep preservation relevant and thriving, preservationist must identify the issues and tools that are meaningful to a younger generation and will 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.”¹³ 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% prefer to spend money in businesses that protect and preserve historic buildings.¹⁴ This could mean staying at a historic hotel, attending happy hour at a bar or eating in a restaurant in a historic building.⁵ 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.¹⁵ 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 states. 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 the Detroit. Thirty-two of Michigan’s 81 counties are considered rural and have a majority population over 50 years of age.¹⁶ 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.

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



Technology – A Challenging Necessity

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ “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.

¹⁵ *Millennials and Historic Preservation: A Deep Dive into Attitudes and Values*. Edge Research. National Trust for Historic Preservation. June 28, 2017:3.

¹⁶ *Exploring Michigan’s Urban/Rural Divide*. Citizens Research Council of Michigan. Report 400. April 2018.

A recurrent theme throughout the statewide planning workshops was expanding the use of technology in historic preservation in 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 smart phones, an increase of 46 percent in eight years.¹⁷ 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 smart phone users are the younger generations—96 percent of 19 to 29 year-olds own a smart phone, as do 92 percent of 30 to 49-year-olds.¹⁸ 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.¹⁹ These are likely the same rural areas with aging populations and that are already underserved by historic preservation programs.

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

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 ten 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

¹⁷ *Mobile Fact Sheet*. Pew Research Center Internet & Technology. June 12, 2019. <https://www.pewinternet.org/fact-sheet/mobile/>

¹⁸ Vogels, Emily. “Millennials stand out for their technology use, but older generations also embrace digital life.” *FactTank*. Pew Research Center.

September 9, 2019

¹⁹ Gibbons, Lauren. “Lack of high-speed internet leaves rural communities behind.” *MLive*. June 28, 2018.

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 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.²⁰ The SHPO awarded the 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. **[PHOTO 21]**

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.²¹ In January 2019 the water levels of both Lake Michigan and Lake Superior broke 30-year records.²² 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: **[PHOTO 22]**

- 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 2019.²³ The island, particularly its shoreline, is sensitive for prehistoric and historic sites. Along Lakes Michigan and Huron, some 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.²⁴
- 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.

²⁰ Barrett, Malachi. “Public debates meaning of fountain in Kalamazoo’s Bronson Park.” *MLive*. November 21, 2017, updated January 19, 2019.

²¹ “What Climate Change Means for Michigan.” United States Environmental Protection Agency. August 2016.

²² 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.

²³ “High water, waves wash out parts of M-185 surrounding Mackinac Island.” *MLive*. October 22, 2019.

²⁴ Keith, Emma. “Historic wedding spot at state park could plunge into Lake Michigan.” *Detroit Free Press*. September 11, 2019.

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 deteriorating. 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.²⁵

- 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.²⁶
- 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.²⁷
- Jefferson-Chalmers, a historic neighborhood with homes 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.¹⁵

Preservationists need to be aware of the threat climate and weather disasters like flooding, fire, and tornados 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, a 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 helped to improve the state's economic climate considerably, and in 2019 the unemployment rate is at 4.1 percent. However, there are indicators that the road ahead may still be rocky.²⁸ Because of the state's continued reliance on one industry—automobile manufacturing—Michigan is ranked 49th out of the 50 states that would quickly recover should another recession occur. Some economists think Michigan's current low unemployment rate is too optimistic and suggest it is more likely at 7.6 percent. There is also a widening gap between socio-economic classes in the state—most of the new jobs being created in Michigan are low-paying service jobs.

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.²⁹ 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.

²⁵ "High water, erosion threaten to topple historic Lake Michigan lighthouse." *MLive*. October 24, 2019.

²⁶ Malewitz, Jim. "Surging Great Lakes threaten Michigan's beloved Fishtown." *The Bridge*. June 11, 2019.

²⁷ Amend, James. "Flooded GM Tech Center on Mend; Design, R & D Still Closed." *WardsAuto*. August 14, 2014.

¹⁵ Keith, Emma and Ann Zaniewski. "Flooding in Detroit's Jefferson Chalmers neighborhood could last for weeks." *Detroit Free Press*. July 11, 2019.

²⁸ VanHulle, Lindsay and Mike Wilkinson. "After 10 years of steady growth, Michigan's economy faces headwinds." *The Bridge*. July 9, 2019.

²⁹ Luper, 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 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-prong 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, the State of Michigan initiated a \$3 million campaign to encourage high school students to train for a professional trades career.³⁰ 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 the 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 curriculums. The potential training pool could be expanded to include not only high school students but unemployed workers as well as.

Construction trades programs should include a historic preservation practices component in their green technology curriculums. There are an estimated 5.6 million commercial buildings in the United States³¹ and 138.5 million residential buildings,³² 38 percent of which were built before 1970.³³ 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

³⁰ "Michigan launches \$3M campaign to meet gap in skill trade jobs by 2026." *MLive*. May 20, 2019.

³¹ "Commercial Building FactSheet." Center for Sustainable Systems. University of Michigan. Ann Arbor, Michigan. 2017.

³² Rudden, Jennifer. "U.S. Housing Market – Statistics & Facts." *Statista*. October 30, 2019.

³³ Zhao, Na. "Half of US Homes Built before 1980." *Eye on Housing*. National Association of Home Builders. August 10, 2018.

people should be able 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 twentieth century resources as thorough, compiled histories such as those completed in the nineteenth 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 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

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

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 the 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. Reinstatement of 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

Strategy

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

Objectives

1. Reinstatement of 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, Governor 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.³⁴ 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.

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

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 \$11 billion and they have given out more than \$9 billion in grants. Over the years, it

³⁴ For more information on the effort to reinstate the state preservation tax credit visit <http://www.miimpact.com/community-support/>

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 long-standing 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 hinderances to historic preservation is the perception that it is too costly to repair historic features and much cheaper to replace them with new. This short-sighted 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: The City of Detroit recently partnered with Bank of America on a zero percent loan program for property owners in qualified neighborhoods in the city. Similar programs for designated historic districts in other communities should be sought. 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 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.

DRAFT

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. 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.

[PHOTO 23]

African American Heritage Preservation Grant Programs

Underrepresented Communities Grant Program, National Park Service

<https://www.nps.gov/preservation-grants/community-grants.html>

African American Civil Rights Grant Fund, National Park Service

<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/civilrights/grants.htm>

African American Cultural Heritage Action Fund, National Trust for Historic Preservation

<https://savingplaces.org/african-american-cultural-heritage#.Xyly9pZKg2w>

National Underground Network to Freedom Grants, Association for the Study of African American Life and History

<https://asalh.org/2020-national-underground-railroad-network-to-freedom-grants/>

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 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 achieving 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)³⁵ 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.³⁶

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

³⁵ National Organization of Minority Architects. <https://www.noma.net/>

³⁶ Eastern Michigan University, Department of Geography & Geology, Historic Preservation Program <https://www.emich.edu/geography-geology/progrms/historic-preservation/index.php>

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 mid-West 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.

DRAFT

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.

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 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 sixteen 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.

Storytelling

In storytelling the listener has an active role in creating the vivid, multi-sensory images, actions, characters, and events of the story in his or her 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/>

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 ten 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 2015,³⁷ Michigan is not one of the top ten 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

³⁷*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 Under Documented 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 won't work when trying to reach new audiences. Preservationists can't 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 videos as their preferred platforms to share news and stories.²³ 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 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 webpage, 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 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 ten 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.³⁸ Other organizations have worked to tell a larger story that crosses community boundaries. The MotorCities National Heritage Area³⁹ 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 Trail⁴⁰ in the Upper Peninsula, the Freedom Trail Commission⁴¹ 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 Under Documented Areas and Underrepresented Communities to Reach a Broader Audience

³⁸ 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/>

³⁹ MotorCities National Heritage Area motorcities.org/

⁴⁰ Iron Ore Heritage Trail <http://ironoreheritage.com/>

⁴¹ Freedom Trail Commission, Michigan History Center https://www.michigan.gov/mhc/0,9075,7-361-85129_85969_90857-487361--,00.html

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 under documented 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.

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.⁴² 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.⁴³ 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 the 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. [PHOTO 24]

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.

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

⁴² *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria*. https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB-15_web508.pdf

⁴³ An overview of historic preservation can be found on the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office website <https://www.miplace.org/historic-preservation/>

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

[PHOTO 25]

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. Just 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. [PHOTO 26]

In addition to the 31 districts, over the past five years 64 individual buildings, 2 objects, 16 sites, and 5 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 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 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 Building in Battle Creek, 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. [PHOTO 27]

Traditional Cultural Properties are properties eligible for listing 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 cultural identity of the community.⁴⁴ 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). **[PHOTO 28]**

DRAFT

⁴⁴ See *National Register Bulletin 38: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*.
<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB38-Compleweb.pdf>

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*.⁴⁵ 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.⁴⁶ 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 the City of Detroit designated it a local historic district in 2014. [PHOTO 29]

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. [PHOTO 30]

⁴⁵ U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. <https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/rehabilitation.htm>

⁴⁶ Michigan's Local Historic District Act (Public Act 169 of 1970). [https://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S/ybetelxdu3xsncdcmpfpaqmr\)\)/mileg.aspx?page=PublicActs](https://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S/ybetelxdu3xsncdcmpfpaqmr))/mileg.aspx?page=PublicActs)

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 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 XXXX(44) 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 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 <https://www.miplace.org/historic-preservation/programs-and-services/certified-local-government-program/clg-grant-program/>

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.

[PHOTO 31]

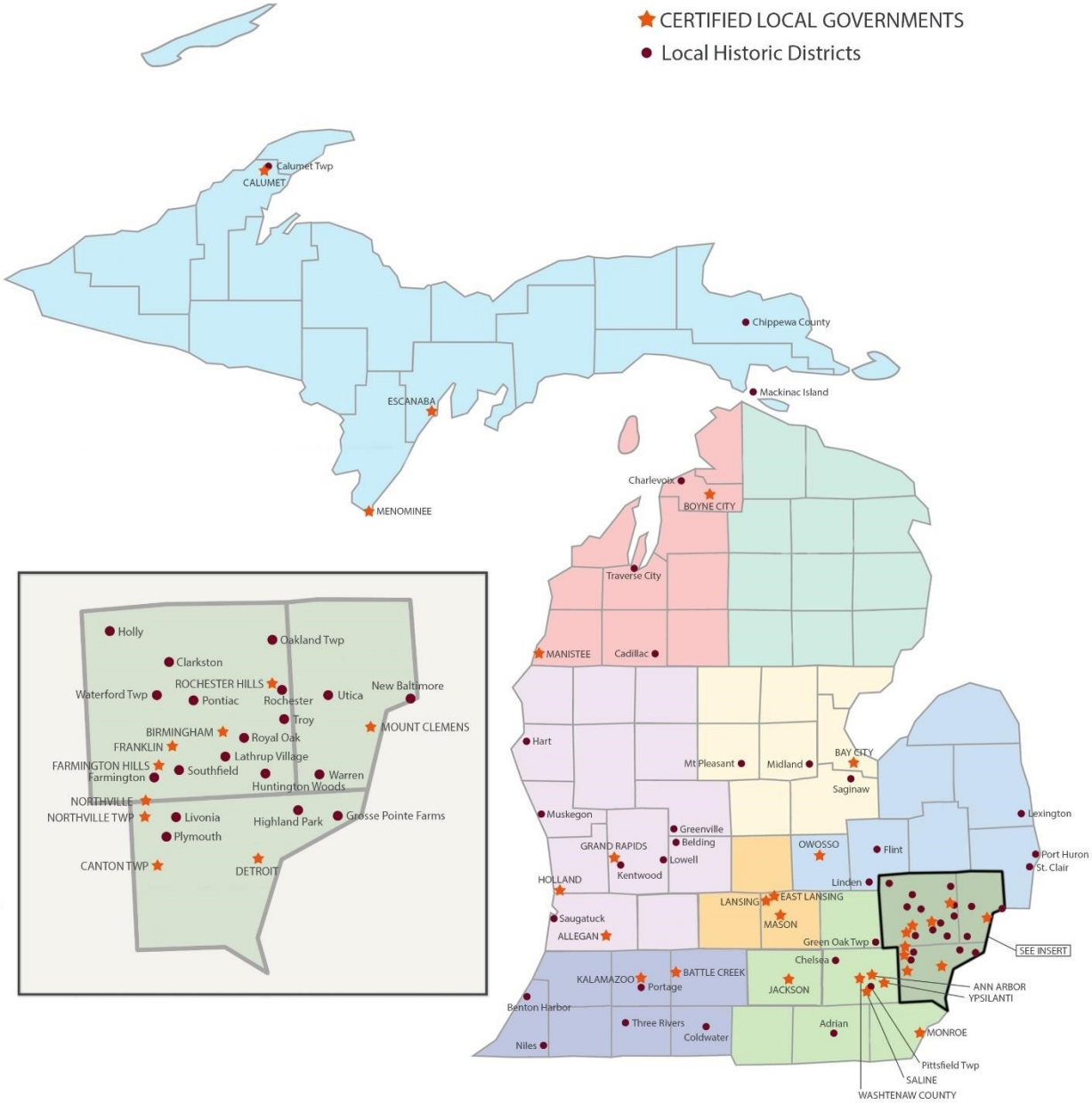
[PHOTO 32]

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 facade
2016	Allegan	Griswold Theater—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 Township	Thornocks 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

Michigan's Local Historic Preservation Programs



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.⁴⁷ 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.

[PHOTO 33]

Michigan Main Street Communities 2019	
Community	Level
Adrian	Engaged
Blissfield	Master
Boyer 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
<i>Michigan MiPlace, miplace.org</i>	

⁴⁷ 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 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.

Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives: Michigan		
Year	Part 3 Applications Approved	Estimated Qualified Rehabilitation Expenses
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

For more information on the historic preservation tax credit program visit <https://www.mipace.org/historic-preservation/programs-and-services/historic-preservation-tax-credits/>.

[PHOTO 34]

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.⁴⁸ [PHOTO 35] [PHOTO 36] [PHOTO 37]

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 the City of Menominee

Region 2 - Northwest

Cobbs and Mitchell Building, Cadillac, 2019

Mitchell Cobbs Building LLC and the 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

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

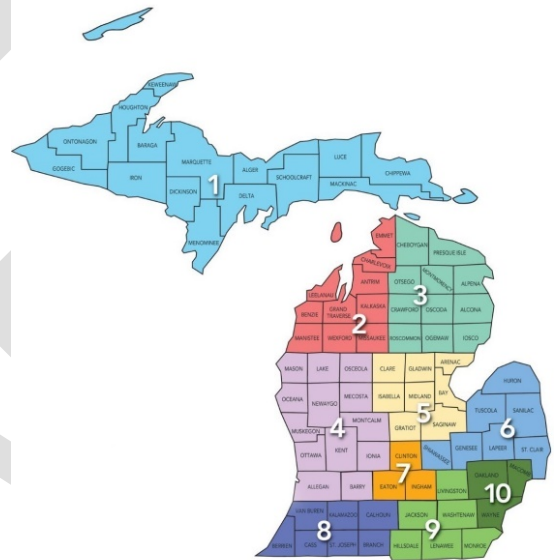
The Michigan Department of Natural Resources; the Michigan Department of Technology, Management and Budget; Cornerstone Architects; and BCI Construction

Region 5 - East Central

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

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

Region 6 – East



⁴⁸ For more information and the list of award recipients by year visit: <https://www.miplace.org/historic-preservation/programs-and-services/governors-awards-for-historic-preservation/>

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, The 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.

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

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

Section 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 Architectto

Strand Theater (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.; The Monahan Co.; and Hamilton Anderson Associates

Dearborn City Hall Complex, Dearborn, 2016

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

The 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, non-profit 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 sixty 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 twelve 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, 6 of which were placed 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, 5 sites, and 3 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. [<https://www.fordpiquetteplant.org/>

[PHOTO 38]

Dorr Felt Mansion, Laketown Township, Ottawa 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 the 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. [<https://www.feltmansion.org/felt-mansion/>

[PHOTO 39]

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. [PHOTO 40]

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 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.⁴⁹ [PHOTO 41] [PHOTO 42]

Between 2014 and 2019, more than \$688,000 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 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. [PHOTO 43]

MLAP Lighthouse Grants 2014 - 2019		
Year	County	Project
2014	Cheboygan	Cheboygan River Front Range Light Porch Pier & 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 Light House 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

⁴⁹ For more information on the Michigan Lighthouse Assistance Program see <https://www.miplace.org/historic-preservation/programs-and-services/save-our-lights/>

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 and underwater resources.⁵⁰ The State Historic Preservation Office 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 State Historic Preservation Office 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 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. [PHOTO 44]

One suggestion has been 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 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, Ziibiwing Center of Anishinabe Culture &

⁵⁰ Michigan State Historic Preservation Office, Environmental Review <https://www.miplace.org/historic-preservation/programs-and-services/cultural-resource-management-and-planning/the-environmental-review-section-106-process/>

Lifeways, 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 comanaged 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 <https://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.

[PHOTO 45]

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 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. **[PHOTO 46]**

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 the 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 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. **[PHOTO 47]**

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 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. **[PHOTO 48]**

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. **[PHOTO 49]**

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 memberships. The decline in church attendance signals a generational change—only 42 percent of Millennials consider themselves church members.⁵¹ Church buildings are typically some of the 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 simple, 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.

[PHOTO 50] [PHOTO 51]

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.

[PHOTO 52]

⁵¹ 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>

**Complete Prioritized List of Michigan's Most Threatened Resources
Identified by Public Planning Workshop Participants Spring 2019**

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

DRAFT

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 thirty 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, followed by Michigan’s Hispanic population which increased from 3.3 percent in 2000 to 5.2 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>	

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 nineteenth 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 America society. Thus, the humble, vernacular buildings that represent Michigan’s ethnic many cultures are becoming exceedingly scarce throughout the state. **[PHOTO 53]**

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 nineteenth century, when Michigan played an important role in the Underground Railroad. One example: a group of former slaves was able to settle near the village of Vandalia in Cass 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 be 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.

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	

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.⁵² With 590,226 Black residents, it has the highest percentage of Blacks, at 84 percent. Two other Michigan cities rank in the top ten places with the highest percentage of Black residents: Flint (59 percent) and Lansing (27.8 percent).

[PHOTO 54]

⁵² Brush, Mark. “The Black Population: 2010.” *2010 Census Briefs*. September 29, 2011.

HISPANIC/LATINX

There were few Hispanics in Michigan at the start of the twentieth century with the census recording only 56 in 1900 and 82 in 1910.⁵³ 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 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, returned to Texas in the late fall. 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 United States 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 United States 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 was 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.⁵⁴

[PHOTO 55]

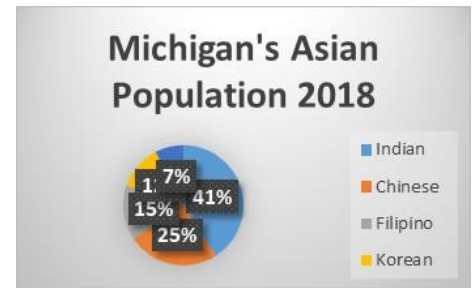
Michigan Counties with Hispanic Populations Greater than 5%	
County	% of Population
Oceana	14.9%
Van Buren	11.6%
Kent	10.6%
Ottawa	9.7%
Saginaw	8.4%
Lenawee	8.0%
Ingham	7.7%
Saint Joseph	7.9%
Gratiot	6.2%
Wayne	5.9%
Newaygo	5.8%
Muskegon	5.7%
Berrien	5.5%
Bay	5.4%
Eaton	5.3%

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

⁵³ Alvarado, Rudolph Valier and Sonya Yvette Alvarado. *Mexicans and Mexican Americans in Michigan*. East Lansing: Michigan State University Press, 2003.

Asian Americans

The United States 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.⁵⁵ 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.



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

People from Far Eastern nations began immigrating to Michigan in the late nineteenth 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).⁵⁶ 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 United States outside of California.

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 re the 10 Michigan cities with the largest Asian population for 2019." Homesnacks.net

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 1940's 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 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 were 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 Americans and

⁵⁶ Wilkinson, Sook and Victor Jew. *Asian Americans in Michigan: Voices from the Midwest*. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 2015:20-70.

encouraging them to move Niles, Eau Claire, Wayland, St. John, 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 Viet Nam fleeing the Viet Nam War came to Michigan through church sponsorships.

[PHOTO 56]

DRAFT

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 United States, 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.⁵⁷ The majority of Michigan's Arab community come from Lebanon, Iraq, and Yemen⁵⁸

The first wave of Arab immigrants came to the Detroit area in the late nineteenth 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.⁵⁹ 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.⁶⁰ 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.⁶¹ 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 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. In 2013, approximately 17,800 Lebanese were centered in Dearborn.⁶² In 2005, the Arab American National Museum, the first and only museum in the United States dedicated to Arab-American history, opened in Dearborn.

[PHOTO 57]

⁵⁷ Abraham, Nabeel and Andrew Shryock. *Arab Detroit. From Margin to Mainstream*. Detroit: Wayne State University Press. 2000.

⁵⁸ "Michigan." Arab America Institute Foundation. 2015 <https://www.aaiusa.org/state-profiles>

⁵⁹ Tour: Experience history and cuisine. *Detroit Free Press*. June 4, 2015.3D

⁶⁰ "Arab Americans say bigotry common in Dearborn." *Detroit Free Press*, August 1, 1990:1

⁶¹ "Chaldean Group proudly defends an ancient heritage." *Detroit Free Press*. May 18, 2003.

⁶² "Metro Detroit's Foreign Born Population." *Global Detroit*. www.globaldetroit.com

NATIVE AMERICANS

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

Most identified Native American historic sites in the United States are archaeological though there are significant cultural landscapes and above-ground historic resources as well. According to the National Park Service, Native American heritage sites typically fall into one of the following three categories:

- Cultural landscapes or geographical areas associated with traditional belief systems about the origins of mankind and its relationship to nature.
- Places where ceremonies associated with traditional cultural practices were carried out
- 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 the State of Michigan and the Tribal governments are in continual communication regarding the work of state departments and agencies and its effect on cultural resources significant to the Tribes, and sets forth a process for consultation.⁶³

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 on Tribal lands 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 twelve federally recognized Native American Tribes in Michigan, eight of which have a Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO). These twelve Tribes also coordinate preservation efforts through the Michigan Anishinaabek Cultural Preservation Repatriation Alliance.

[PHOTO 58]



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.	

⁶³ Executive Directive No. 2019-17. Office of the Governor, State of Michigan. October 31, 2019.

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	

For more THPO contact information see <https://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% of the state's total population.⁶⁴ The first large wave of Jewish immigrants came to America from Germany around 1870 due to growing restrictions on Jewish life, such as limiting 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 United States. 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.⁶⁵ The United States 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 Twelfth Street and Linwood area of Detroit.⁶⁶ 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 United States. 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 twelve Russian Jewish families that had immigrated to Bay City, but it lasted only two years due to a recession.⁶⁷

⁶⁴ "Jewish Population in the United States by State (1899-Present)." *Jewish Virtual Library, A Project of AICE*. Jewishvirtuallibrary.org.

⁶⁵ Rockaway, Robert. "Moving In and Moving Up: Early Twentieth Century Detroit Jewry". *Michigan Historical Review*. Vol. 41, No. 2. Fall 2015.

⁶⁶ Bolokosky, Sidney. *Harmon and Dissonance: Voices of Jewish Identity in Detroit, 1914-1917*. Detroit: Wayne State University, 1967.

⁶⁷ Davidson, Gabriel. *Our Jewish Farmers and the Story of the Jewish Agricultural Society*. New York: L.B. Fischer Publishing Corporation, 1943.

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.⁶⁸ In 1890 the Society funded the establishment of twelve Jewish farms in Berrien County near Benton Harbor. By 1892 this Jewish farm colony had thrived and grew to fifty 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.⁶⁹

[PHOTO 59]

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.

⁶⁸ Robison, Leonard. *Agricultural Activities of the Jews in America*. New York: America Jewish Yearbook, 1913. Acjarchives.org

⁶⁹ Kraus, Bea. *A Time to Remember: A History of the Jewish Community in South Haven*. Allegan Forest, Michigan: Priscilla Press. 1999.

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 America⁷⁰ and by 2017, there were sixteen LGBTQ sites listed in the National Register.⁷¹ 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.⁷² 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,

⁷⁰ *LGBTQ America: A Theme Study of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer History*. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 2016. <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/tellingallamericansstories/lgbtqthemestudy.htm>

⁷¹ Springate, Megan E. “The National Park Service LGBTQ Heritage Initiative: One Year Out.” *The George Wright Forum*. Vol 34. No. 3. 2017:394.

⁷² Fox, Emily. “How the largest gay resort in the Midwest is in Michigan’s ‘Bible Belt’.” *Michigan Radio*. January 11, 2016.

before moving to Palmer Park.⁷³ 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 2 Highland Street from 1976 to 1982; and St. Joseph Episcopal Church at 8850 Woodward where the first meetings of the Detroit Gay Liberation Front were held in 1970.⁷⁴

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.

[PHOTO 60]

⁷³ Michael, Jason. "A Hundred Reminisce About Historical Detroit Gay Bar Scene." PrideSource. *Between the Lines*. April 11, 2018.

⁷⁴ Retzloff, Tim. "Our Queer Sites." *Queer Remembering Blog*. <https://queer-remembering.blog/2017/07/01/our-queer-sites/>

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.

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-nineteenth 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? 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.

[PHOTO 61]

REFERENCES

Publications

A Path to Good-paying Careers for all Michiganders: Creating Places across Michigan Where People Want to Live and Work. Michigan Future, Inc. December 2018.

Annual Report on the Economic Impact of the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit (FY 2014 to 2018). National Park Service. Rutgers, Edward J. Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy.

Dams, Peter. *The Future of Historic Preservation in the State of Michigan: A Comprehensive Report of Public and Stakeholder Input April-June 2019.* Lansing: Michigan State Historic Preservation Office. September 2019.

Local Historic Districts and Property Values in Michigan Neighborhoods. Michigan Historic Preservation Network. Lansing, Michigan. 2016.

Michigan Broadband RoadMap. Michigan Infrastructure Commission. August 2018.

Preservation Websites

Michigan State Historic Preservation Office <https://www.miplace.org/historic-preservation/>

Michigan Historic Preservation Network <https://www.mhpn.org/>

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

National Register of Historic Places

<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/index.htm>

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

<https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/rehabilitation/rehab/stand.htm>

Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes

<https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/landscape-guidelines/>

National Park Service Preservation Briefs

<https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs.htm>

National Park Service National Register of Historic Places Bulletins

<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/publications.htm>

Historic Preservation Grant Manual, National Park Service, State, Tribal, Local, Plans & Grants Division

https://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)

State law can be accessed through the Michigan Legislature website:

<https://www.legislature.mi.gov/>

Federal Laws

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 102-575)

<https://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/nhpa1966.htm>

Enactment of Title 54- The National Park Service and its Programs (Public Law 113-287)

<https://uscode.house.gov/codification/t54/PubL113287.pdf>

16 U.S.C. Title 16 Chapter 1B-Conservation Archaeological Resources Protection Act

<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservation/upload/NPS-FHPL-book-revised-final-online-3.pdf>.

The Federal Historic Preservation Laws. The Official Compilation of U.S. Cultural Heritage Statutes. 2018 Edition.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2013-title16/html/USCODE-2013-title16-chap1B.htm>