

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received AUG 29 1985

date entered OCT 10 1985

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

15 prop.

MBA

Historic Resources of Saline, Michigan -- Partial Inventory:  
historic Historic and Architectural Properties

and/or common N/A

2. Location

street & number Incorporation limits of City of Saline,  
Michigan N/A not for publication

city, town Saline N/A vicinity of

state Michigan code 026 county Washtenaw code 161

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> multiple resources	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple owners (see attached lists)

street & number

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Register of Deeds

street & number Washtenaw County Courthouse, 101 E. Huron

city, town Ann Arbor state Michigan

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Michigan State Survey Data has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1975-85  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Bureau of History

city, town Lansing state Michigan

---

## 7. Description

---

**Condition**

excellent  
 good  
 fair

deteriorated  
 ruins  
 unexposed

**Check one**

unaltered  
 altered

**Check one**

original site  
 moved date \_\_\_\_\_

---

**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

See attached.

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Introduction

The Saline Multiple Resource Nomination comprises two districts, one complex, and 16 individual buildings within the incorporated limits of the City of Saline, Washtenaw County. The nominated properties include religious, commercial, and residential structures which represent the City's finest nineteenth and twentieth century historic and architectural resources. Archeological resources are not included as they were not part of the Saline survey and have not received systematic inventory. The only known site within the city is the original location of the Risdon House off Michigan Avenue in Oakwood Cemetery.

The Nomination is the result of collaboration between the Saline Historic District Commission (established by City ordinance in 1973) and the Michigan Bureau of History (BOH). The initial architectural survey which formed the basis for this Multiple Resource Nomination was completed in 1975. Volunteers from both the community and a University of Michigan preservation class did the fieldwork and preliminary research after participating in special training workshops on local history research, architectural history and field survey methods. The survey encompassed all pre-1926 structures located within the City limits. Collected data included inventory sheets--listing location, general style, condition, alterations, and incidence--and data sheets with historical information as available.

In 1976, the Historic District Commission appointed a review board to evaluate the survey results and make recommendations. The board consisted of experts in the fields of architectural history and preservation, "chosen because of their knowledge and experience with historic preservation inventories elsewhere in the nation" (Historic District Commission 1976: 19). The 335 structures inventoried were evaluated according to the following criteria: example of period; extent of change; incidence; and physical condition. Historic significance was not a primary consideration. The review board established five categories of preservation value; these included buildings of national importance, those of local significance, those of special value, those of background quality, and buildings not evaluated (more recent than 1926 or without significance).

Based on their evaluation, the review board suggested creation of a Multiple Resource Nomination composed of five districts, 10 individual structures rated as nationally significant examples of style (including the currently listed Davenport Curtiss House, 300 E. Michigan) and 11 buildings of greatest local significance. The results of both survey and evaluation process are documented in the Historic District Commission publication, Saline Has a Past in Its Future (1976).

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Following completion of the review phase, the Historic District Commission hired Rita Walsh to complete a Multiple Resource Nomination. In 1983 Michigan History Division (now BOH) staff reviewed the nomination, and after further on-site inspection, reduced the number of proposed districts to three and the number of individually-nominated buildings to 16 so that the entire nomination would better meet National Register criteria on integrity. The Bureau of History's (BOH) suggested list of individual structures includes some of the originally designated structures as well as key structures from the deleted districts. The Bureau also requested that the City provide additional historic data to bolster the statements of significance. During the period 1983-1984 City staff members Sharon Compton and Jean Fuccella did complete additional research, but no revisions were made in the actual nomination.

In August, 1984 the Bureau of History contracted preservation consultant Laurie Sommers to re-photograph the affected properties and complete the Multiple Resource Nomination. Sommers worked with BOH staff member Robert Christensen and with City officials. In the present nomination, final boundary revisions included the addition of one property (217 E. Henry) to the E. Michigan Avenue Historic District, and, in the interests of coherence and architectural integrity, the reduction of the Barnegat area from a district encompassing both sides of W. Michigan Avenue to a complex which includes only the mill property at 555 W. Michigan. Although City officials preferred the original districts and boundaries, they are anxious for federal designation and support the revised boundaries.

The research for this nomination has been severely hampered by the loss of tax records for the period 1872-1930. The period 1872-1890 is particularly problematic, since newspaper records also are missing. Only one tax volume, that of 1892, is available for this crucial interim when a number of structures, particularly those in the North Ann Arbor Historic District, were constructed. Plat maps which show some structure locations are available for 1856, 1864, 1875, 1895, and 1915, and these have assisted in identifying, dating, and researching various Saline buildings. In addition, an 1872 Bird's Eye View has been used in the research process, but location and dating of buildings from this townscape, particularly those that appear on N. Ann Arbor Street, is not necessarily accurate, since the exact lot location of many buildings is unclear. Some structures may indeed be barns and not houses. Sanborn maps are also available for 1888, 1893, 1899, 1912, 1921, and 1912, but these do not show the entire town. Local newspaper records do exist for the post-1890 period; the Saline Public Library has a fairly complete run of the Saline Observer beginning with 1890, and the paper is a good

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source of building dates, obituaries, and various types of town news. Deeds were consulted where historic property owners were known, and some abstracts were provided by current property owners. Older local residents were also interviewed to determine building owners during the early twentieth century. Cemetary records were used to access obituaries and trace family relationships.

The Saline Survey data forms have proved to be of mixed reliability; researchers rarely give citations for the sources of their dates and building histories. Where the researcher appeared to be quoting an abstract, this material has been included. Dates for buildings which are uncertain are all listed as "circa" dates in this nomination. Exact dates have been verified by tax records, deeds, cornerstones, or newspapers. The dating procedures for circa dates have been included in the nomination text where appropriate.

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Introductory Description

The City of Saline, population 6483 (1980), occupies roughly five square miles of flat to gently rolling agricultural land in southern Washtenaw County. The only significant hill in the City, located on the west side of town, once separated the industrial and residential area known as Barnegat, later Haywood's Addition, from the fledgling Saline Village. The City's chief natural feature, the Saline River, flows north/south through the western portion of the City. Three of the City's major green spaces, Curtiss Park, Mill Pond Park, and Oakwood Cemetary, are located near or adjacent to the impounded waters of the Saline River north of the Michigan Avenue (or U.S. 12) bridge and dam. Six additional park areas are scattered throughout the City. Of these green spaces, Curtiss Park and the Cemetary are most relevant to the Multiple Resource Nomination, since the individually-nominated Mausoleum is located within the Cemetary boundaries, and the Barnegat Historic Complex is located next to Curtiss Park.

The City's major transportation arteries, U.S. 12 or Michigan Avenue and Ann Arbor Street, run east/west and north/south respectively. These roadways facilitate Saline's growing role as a commuter town. Although southern Washtenaw County is still primarily rural, Saline's proximity to both Detroit and Ann Arbor caused its population to triple between 1960 and 1980 as commuters sought out Saline's small-town atmosphere. This rapid growth has taken its toll on the City's historic character. The new development is scattered throughout the town, and landmarks often are separated from a strong sense of place by newer construction. The recommended districts are situated along the axis of Michigan Avenue and Ann Arbor Street, but are separated from each other by new, often commercial, intrusions.

"In terms of land use the City of Saline is primarily a residential community and secondarily an industrial community. Proximity to the Ann Arbor-Ypsilanti urban area is likely to be a major force in retaining the predominant residential character" (Saline Comprehensive Planning Team 1980: 19). As of 1979, 44.4% of the developed land was residential, 3.8% commercial, 24.1% industrial, with the remainder of other use.

Most of the industrial development occurs at the eastern and northern edges of town on the site of the Ford plant and new Industrial Park. In addition, the historic industrial area of Barnegat, the site first of a nineteenth century flour mill and then of Henry Ford's twentieth century "village industries" operation, is located at the western edge of town along Michigan Avenue and the Saline River (photos 21-23). The current appearance of the Barnegat Historic Complex belies its industrial origins. The 1845 Schuyler Mill (555 W. Michigan Avenue) and the related Extraction Plant/Carriage House and pumphouse (ca. 1938),

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located south of the highway adjacent to Curtiss Park, sit on a spacious site bounded on the west and south by a tree-covered ridge. The wide, grassy expanse of the grounds causes the property to blend in smoothly with the park to the east. Barnegat buildings are all clapboard in composition, although the Mill itself was covered with aluminum siding in 1978. The predominant Greek Revival architectural style is exemplified by the towering three-story Mill, the pivotal structure in the Complex. The two other buildings exhibit vernacularly-interpreted classical detailing.

Commercial land use is spread out along Michigan Avenue. Recent malls and other developments are most prominent in the commercial strips at the eastern and western edges of town. The historic four-corners at Michigan and Ann Arbor still remains; however, the street level facades of all but portions of the two individually-nominated Italianate blocks, the Union Block at 110-110 E. Michigan (c. 1875, photo #24) and the Wallace Block at 105-113 S. Ann Arbor (1887, photo #25), have been substantially altered. Because of these alterations, and the numbers of non-contributing post-1950s buildings, the downtown does not exhibit sufficient cohesion or integrity to warrant creation of a district. In the words of *Downtowns USA*, "Saline's downtown...has become suburbanized with many auto-oriented uses, curb cuts, deep setbacks, and suburban architecture. While the old downtown...is a reminder of Saline's past with several appreciatively restored historic buildings [the two blocks mentioned above], beyond these four-corners Michigan Avenue stretches in each direction as a commercial strip more reflective of recent development trends" (1980: 2). The 1970s restoration of the previously mentioned commercial blocks, combined with the planting of small trees, has considerably improved the downtown streetscape.

The three individually-listed church buildings at 117 S. Ann Arbor and 143 and 197 E. Michigan (photos #26, 27, 28) are located in zones of transitional land use between downtown and the surrounding grids of historic neighborhoods. With the exception of Trinity Lutheran, with its scattering of mature trees, the church lots have minimal lawns and landscaping and buildings are set quite close to the street. These churches were all built in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and feature aspects of the Romanesque Revival and Italianate styles.

The historic residential areas of Saline grew up around the downtown and in the area west of Schuyler Mill known as Barnegat, Schuylerville or Haywood's Addition. Surrounding, and occasionally encroaching into, the historic neighborhoods are newer suburban developments. Homes range from moderate to large in size, with the majority two or more stories high. Most houses in the central area have fairly wide setbacks, and are set in lots landscaped with mature conifer and/or deciduous trees. Large trees, predominantly maple, line many of the streets throughout the city. The residential streets are very similar to their original

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plan, with the exception of roads located near the changing course of the Saline River. Street plans are largely rectangular, although in the newer sections of the City the streets curve through subdivisions.

Although many of the historic residences have since been covered with various types of siding, Saline is notable for its large numbers of relatively intact nineteenth and early twentieth century homes; the most outstanding of these are listed as pivotal District structures and individually-nominated buildings. The predominant facade material is wood, executed most frequently in Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow styles, although several brick homes (211 N. Ann Arbor, 113 N. Ann Arbor, and 218 Monroe--photos 32-34) are scattered throughout the town. The brick structures are generally bracketed Italianate cubes built in the late 1850s and early 1860s, with the exception of the Vernacular Forbes House at 211 N. Ann Arbor (1860). In addition, a few houses (306 N. Ann Arbor and 205 S. Ann Arbor--photos 3, 29), were covered with stucco in the early 1900s. A particularly significant aspect of Saline's historic residential neighborhoods is the large numbers of wooden barns and carriage houses, visual reminders of an earlier, more rural lifestyle (photo #39). Some of these buildings echo the design of the main house. The most striking examples are the two carriage houses associated with the National Register William Davenport home which face E. Henry Street (photo #15).

The E. Michigan Avenue Historic District (photos 11-20) and N. Ann Arbor Street Historic District (photos 1-14) encompass the greatest concentration of these historic city-center residences. Only two intrusions exist within the designated boundaries, both located in the N. Ann Arbor Street District. Alterations include siding, additions, and porch changes, but by and large these districts are fine examples of Midwestern residential architecture. As with much of the City, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles predominate, although a scattering of bungalows (303 E. Michigan, photo #18, 313 N. Ann Arbor) and Vernacular homes (such as 318 and 320 N. Ann Arbor, photo #9) also are represented. The E. Michigan Avenue District is unusual in the presence of two large Second Empire residences (the Davenport homes at 300 E. Michigan and 302 E. Henry, photos 14-17). The large lots of these homes, particularly the entire city block of the William Davenport Home (300 E. Michigan), tend to distinguish the E. Michigan area from the rest of the City. Otherwise, setbacks and lot sizes in the two Districts are representative of the older City neighborhoods as a whole. Within the N. Ann Arbor District larger lots and bigger setbacks are found in the vicinity of the large Queen Anne Harper House at 319 (photo #7).

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

See attached.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property about 5 miles (city of Saline)

Quadrangle name Saline

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References See inventory sheets.

A 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

  
Zone Easting Northing

B 

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Zone Easting Northing

C 

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D 

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E 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F 

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G 

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H 

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

Entire city of Saline.

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Laurie Sommers, historic preservation consultant  
Saline Historic District Commission

organization N/A date April 1985

street & number 4292 Tacoma Blvd. telephone 517/349-3192

city or town Okemos state Michigan 48864

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

*Matthew M. Bigelow*

title Director, Bureau of History

date 8/20/85

### For NPS use only

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

*See Continuation Sheet for Listing* date  
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** 19th-20th C.      **Builder/Architect** See inventory forms

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

See attached pages 7-14

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Architectural Overview

The City of Saline 1975 architectural survey identified buildings dating from the 1840s through the 1920s which represent a range of architectural styles executed in wood, brick, stucco, and stone. Since post-1926 structures were not inventoried, they have little bearing on the Multiple Resource Nomination. The pre-1926 buildings, however, include a number of buildings which are exceptionally fine examples of their period.

The Greek Revival style is the earliest style represented throughout southern Michigan. All along the Chicago Road one finds Greek Revival buildings, with their clapboard construction, broken pediments, rectangular plans, classical friezes, and Doric pilasters and porches; Saline is no exception. Because of their early date, however (the Risdon home, for example, was begun in 1829), many of these early buildings no longer exist, and of those still standing, all have undergone substantial alteration. Only five Greek Revival structures within the City limits are rated of national and highest local significance according to the Saline Survey; of these, only the 1845 Schuyler Mill at Barnegat (photo #23) still has any architectural integrity, and it, too, has undergone considerable alteration since its period of construction.

The Gothic Revival Style, the next to assume popularity in Saline, is also of comparatively rare incidence. Because the style drew its inspiration from religious sources, period churches frequently exhibit Gothic elements. The 1872 Trinity Lutheran Church (195 E. Michigan, photo #26), with its lancet windows, is no exception. The only other building to display the pointed arch is the Samuel Van Duzer House at 205 S. Ann Arbor (1858, photo #29). The remaining buildings, also residences, feature the steeply pitched roofs, picturesque arrangement of gables and wings, and the pointed eaves trim and bargeboards typical of the style. The detailing of the Louis Sturm House at 100 Russell (1873, photo #30) and 422 E. Michigan (Edgar Aldrich House, ca. 1870, photo #31) include particularly fine examples of roof line trim, gable ornaments and bargeboards.

The Italianate style in Saline coincides with the Gothic Revival. As with most Midwestern towns, Saline's Italianate commercial blocks executed in brick replaced earlier Greek Revival structures executed in wood. The least altered remaining examples include the Union Block at 100-110 E. Michigan (ca. 1870s, photo #24) and the similarly ornamented Wallace Block and Corporation Brick Building at 105-113 S. Ann Arbor (1887, photo #25). Both buildings contain the prominent, bracketed cornice and segmental-arched window openings diagnostic of the style.

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The elegant brick homes at 218 Monroe (Joseph Annin House, 1863, photo #34) and 113 N. Ann Arbor (Zalmon Church House, 1860, photo #33), with their cube-like plans, hipped roofs, and bracketed cornices, are particularly fine examples of Italianate residential architecture.

Saline is somewhat unusual in that it has two excellent residential examples of the Second Empire style, a style more common in public buildings. Both constructed by Detroit architects for members of the Davenport family, the homes at 300 E. Michigan (1876, photo #16) and 302 E. Henry (1873, photo #17) originally bore even greater resemblance to one another than they do today. The squared corner tower with its mansard roof has since been removed from the home at 302 E. Henry, while the tower of the William Davenport home remains. Among the two largest in Saline, the homes reveal the tall, vertical proportions, mansard roofs, boldly detailed trim, and multi-shaped dormers typical of Second Empire buildings. The characteristic slate roof which still tops the William Davenport home was removed from the Beverly Davenport home in the 1960s.

Romanesque styles influenced the design of the United Methodist Church by Clark and Munger of Bay City (117 S. Ann Arbor, 1899, photo #28) and the Presbyterian Church by Spier and Rohns of Detroit (143 E. Michigan, 1898, photo #27). The Presbyterian building shows more influence of the Romanesque Revival, with its largely monochromatic brick exterior resting on top of a stone base. The somewhat polychromatic brick and cut stone Methodist Church exhibits a more Victorian Romanesque flavor. Both buildings have the prominent towers and round-arched windows common to Romanesque buildings.

During the last quarter of the nineteenth century a number of richly textured Queen Anne homes were constructed in Saline, many with Eastlake detailing. Homes in these styles are among the more prevalent in the City. The residences at 117 W. McKay (Miller/Walker House, ca. 1880s, photo #36) and 7215 Ann Arbor-Saline Road (Henry Watson House, ca. 1882, photo #35) exhibit some Stick Style influence in their use of horizontal siding, stickwork in the porch railings, and in the case of the latter home, in the cross gables and diagonal braces. Saline's most noted example of pure Queen Anne, with turrets, eyebrow dormers, shingle and sunburst accents, and projecting bays, is the Egbert Harper House at 319 N. Ann Arbor (1891-93, photo #7). The Eastlake touches of spindle-and-spool-like balusters, lattice-like porch bases, carved panels, and scroll brackets are most noticeable at 103 W. Henry (George Lutz House, ca. 1900, photo #37) and 308 N. Ann Arbor (Peter W. Weienett House, 1892, photo #8).

Another quite common style is Colonial Revival. During the first

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decades of the twentieth century, local builder Elwood Rogers constructed a number of homes in this style, among them 101 Maple, 103 Maple, 315 E. Michigan (photos 13 and 19) and perhaps the most notable example, the Charles Cool House at 303 N. Ann Arbor (1900), with its characteristic Palladian window (photo #6). The use of Colonial Revival design elements is fairly subtle throughout Saline, although buildings of this style do reveal the usual classical pediments and rectangular or square plans. The profusion of roof shapes and varying window shapes of 315 E. Michigan, along with the shingle accents of 303 N. Ann Arbor reveal the lingering influence of the Queen Anne style on builders such as Rogers.

The Bungalow, also quite common throughout Saline, is represented by only two buildings within the Multiple Resource Nomination. Although a prevalent style, many bungalows have been covered with siding or have had significant alterations to porches or other features. This is the case of the two Sears catalog bungalows at 113 McKay and 213 E. Michigan (not included in Multiple Resource designation) and the house at 313 N. Ann Arbor. An outstanding example of this style stands at 303 E. Michigan (Fosdick House, 1918, photo #18) and features one-and-a-half story frame construction, a large full-pedimented dormer facing the street, and a roof overhang above the full-width front porch.

With the exception of two vernacular buildings, the 1914 fieldstone Mausoleum (photo #40) and the 1938-39 Ford Soybean Extraction Plant constructed in a Greek Revival mode (photo #22), the Bungalow is the most recent architectural style surveyed in Saline, and thus represents the latest construction dates in the Multiple Resource Nomination. The more recent one-story ranch-style homes at 305 and 325 N. Ann Arbor are listed as intrusions.

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Historical Overview

"The Saline River was named early by Frenchmen from Detroit and Monroe who had been active in the interior--not to settle, but to trade with Indians for furs. For hundreds of years, native Americans, the first possessors of these lands, had been attracted here by the salt springs which gave the river its name. Not only did the salt have intrinsic barter value, it also attracted ruminant animals to the 'licks,' as frontiersmen called the curious patches of salt-encrusted grounds...."

"...Recognizing the potential value of the area's saliferous assets, the new Territory of Michigan declared the springs a public reservation before opening Washtenaw County to settlement in 1822. In 1817, six sections of land had been conveyed by Chippewa, Ottawa and Pottawatomi Indians to the fledgling University of Michigan--then still in Detroit--in anticipation of future educational benefits to Indian children. Six years later, the institution's regents deputized two of their number to select the lands to be claimed under the treaty" (Saline Historic District Commission 1976: 3). In 1824, the committee of inspection found little of value in the "section upon the Saline" and opted instead for a salt spring upon the River Rouge, which they deemed a more likely area for early settlement.

One of the chief deterrents to pioneer settlement throughout Michigan Territory was the lack of interior roads. The Saline region lay at the convergence of some six Indian trails, including the Great Sauk Trail utilized by both native Americans and the French explorer La Salle, but these trails were hardly suitable for the wagons and horses of prospective white settlers from points East. Nonetheless, Leonard Miller, whose descendants Henry, Alfred, Charles, and Arthur all lived in Saline, followed the Tecumseh Trail from Tecumseh to Saline en route from Elizabethtown, New York, and built one of the first log cabins in Saline Township near the site of the salt works.

"Recognizing the strategic importance of roads in the Michigan Territory after the War of 1812, Congress authorized the Risdon survey in 1825" (Saline Historic District Commission 1976: 3). The surveyed route of the military road between Detroit and Chicago passed through what is now Saline and paralleled the Great Sauk Trail. Begun in 1827, the road served as a tremendous catalyst to pioneer settlement in southeastern Michigan.

Orange Risdon, the surveyor of the Chicago Road, became a major figure in the early history of Saline. In 1824 he was among the first persons to obtain a government land grant in Saline Township, and his property became the location of the original Village of Saline. Risdon's position as chief surveyor of the military road kept him from settling

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Saline Multiple Resource Area  
Summary Significance Statement

Saline's historic resources date from the 1820s to the 1930s and are primarily significant in a local context. The historic period of the town's development may be divided into two broad periods: an early, settlement period beginning even prior to the arrival in 1829 of Orange Risdon, the area's first settler, and the period of most extensive growth, beginning in 1870 with the opening of the Detroit, Hillsdale & Indiana Railroad and ending with the Great Depression. The early period saw the founding of the town and its slow development about the intersection of the Chicago Road and Ann Arbor Street and also the establishment of the Barnegat Mill and its associated hamlet nearby to the west on the Chicago Road. Small numbers of Greek and Gothic Revival and Italianate structures survive from this period. The opening of the railroad spurred the rapid development of Saline as a shipping point for agricultural products, promoted the growth of agriculture in the area served by the town, and encouraged the establishment of small manufacturing interests. As a flourishing regional trade center, Saline saw its commercial district largely rebuilt with substantial brick structures, its early church buildings replaced with larger ones of masonry construction, and its residential areas expand in all directions beyond the early town center during the 1870-1930 period. The new structures represented a broad range of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century architectural styles and modes. Finally, the operation by Henry Ford of the old Barnegat Mill as a soybean extraction plant between 1937 and 1945 as part of his "village industries" experiment in southeastern Michigan represents a significant episode in Saline's history that falls outside of the community's primary period of significance.

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Expended Statement of Saline's Historical Themes

What is now Saline developed after 1829 at the intersection of the Chicago Road, the main highway between Detroit and Chicago, and roads to Ann Arbor, Tecumseh, and Monroe, Michigan. The village, located at the juncture of four townships, remained unincorporated until 1866. In that year it was incorporated as a village. In 1931 it became a city. The former village hall building, built in 1887 and now considered part of the Wallace Block, is the only public building in Saline dating from before 1920.

Saline's earliest institutions were its churches. Three existing congregations -- the Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist -- are significant for dating back to the early 1830s, when settlement in the area and Washtenaw County was in its infancy. All three congregations now occupy turn-of-the-century structures. Of the church buildings which represent these early established congregations, the Presbyterian and Methodist churches were selected for this nomination because the structures themselves are little altered and possess significance in the history of Protestant church design in Michigan and in the careers of their notable Michigan architects.

The central element in Saline's economy in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was agriculture, and the presence of the railroad was a major factor in promoting the business. Wheat was a major crop and three local mills produced flour and other products from it, much of it probably for shipment east. Following the opening of the railroad, Saline became a shipping point for cattle, hogs, and, especially, sheep from its stockyards. Business directories over the years record a great number of cattle, hog, sheep, and poultry breeders and dealers in grain and wool. The town supported a creamery and small foundries which manufactured windmills, fencing, and agricultural implements.

Today the Barnegat mill is virtually the only intact remnant of the early elevator, warehouse, and stockyard development associated with processing and shipping and the shops which manufactured products for farm consumption. Saline does, however, retain the homes of a number of citizens who were involved in the processing and shipping of the area's agricultural products, such as the homes of grain elevator operators Charles and Louis Cool at 303 and 314 North Ann Arbor Street and of John Hull at 311 North Ann Arbor Street. Number 319 North Ann Arbor

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housed at different times Egbert P. Harper and Arthur A. Wood, both of whom raised and dealt in sheep and wool. The adjoining houses at 315 and 317 East Michigan Avenue were the residences of wool warehouse partners Willis M. Fowler and Gay W. Harris.

Saline's other commercial development was also directly tied to the railroad, and to the town's role as a shipping point for the surrounding countryside. The Chicago Road (Michigan Avenue)/Ann Arbor Street intersection, the site of the earliest commercial development, was largely redeveloped in the 1870s to 1890s with larger brick blocks replacing modest, frame ones. By 1900, two banks and several large lumberyards and hardwares which carried such other things as stoves, paints, farm implements, and buggies, along with various other stores and shops and hotels, existed in the downtown. A number of late nineteenth-century blocks remain in the downtown, but most have been heavily altered. The Union and Wallace Blocks included in this nomination are two of the largest and best preserved of the city's early commercial blocks. The town's early commercial development is, however, more strongly represented by the surviving homes of important local businessmen such as bankers William H. and Beverly D. Davenport (300 East Michigan and 302 East Henry), lumber dealer Edwin W. Ford at 320 North Ann Arbor, and hardware dealer Charles Guthard at 211 East Michigan.

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his land immediately, and during the interim several other pioneers established homesteads and mills outside the present City limits. The first home within those limits was Risdon's. In 1829 he built on a hill at the western edge of his land grant property, in what is now the Oakwood Cemetary, along the Chicago Road he had surveyed. In 1832, he surveyed and platted Saline to be six city blocks, three north and three south of "Chicago Street," now Michigan Avenue. The plat was recorded in 1838. "The veteran surveyor later was to donate much of his land for schools, churches, and for the first cemetary in the village (now Oakwood Cemetary). His home...became the village's first general store, the first bank and at one time was used as a temporary inn for travelers. Throughout the 90 years of his life, Orange Risdon was acknowledged as 'Mr. Saline'" (Trembl 1981). The home still stands on its new site at 210 W. Henry. The oldest surviving building in Saline, it has been gutted on the interior, covered with siding, and lacks the integrity of its original site. For this reason, it is not listed as an individually-nominated building, despite its local historical significance.

Risdon chose an ideal spot for a city, located where the main north/south roads to Ann Arbor, Tecumseh and Monroe crossed his "military road." Beginning with the 1832 construction of Silas Finch's Greek Revival dry goods store, the crossroads rapidly developed into the Village "four-corners." The accessible water power provided by the Saline River also prompted the erection of various mills, including a flour mill in Haywood's Addition west of town. When this area, also known as Barnegat, became part of the Village in 1848, the Schuyler Mill became the only mill within the Village proper. Located where the Chicago Road crossed the Saline River, the 1845 mill and environs at Barnegat were the scene of a bustling little industrial and residential settlement during the 1840s and 50s.

At the time of the Village incorporation in 1866, Saline Township boasted a population of 2000. Sawmills and a local brickyard facilitated the construction of homes for these early settlers. Many original owners of the City's oldest surviving residences served in early Village posts, among them Zalmon Church, Jortin Forbes, and Samuel Van Duzer. Most of these individuals came from the eastern seaboard states, especially New York and Massachusetts. As pioneers from points east traveled the Chicago Road in search of land and a new life, inns to accomodate them sprang up along "Chicago Street." Alfred Miller, a first generation Salinean and son of Leonard Miller, ran the Exchange Hotel (opened in 1834), one of several inns along the Chicago Road.

The East Coast settlers were joined at mid-century by large numbers of

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German immigrants who established farms and businesses in the vicinity and also founded the Trinity Lutheran Church. Brothers Louis and Jacob Sturm, for example, arrived around 1860 and began a thriving harness shop on the Chicago Road. Louis built the home at 100 Russell and Jacob the home at 101 McKay. Other German immigrants and their descendents, such as Daniel Nissly, George Seeger, George Lutz, Charles Guthard, and John Klein, were among the many German Americans who contributed to the development of Saline. Papers of the 1890s onward describe German days, German social organizations, and church services in German, all attesting to the prominent German presence in southern lower Michigan.

Up until the 1870s, most growth in Saline proper had clustered around Risdon's original plat. The 1870 arrival of the Detroit, Hillsdale, and Indiana Railroad, however, stimulated a second major period of growth, and land speculation was rampant for both residential and commercial property. Henry J. Miller, for example, sold a number of lots and perhaps built homes as well on section 31 Pittsfield Township-- land just beyond the growing village limits. The Edgar Aldrich House at 422 E. Michigan appears to be a product of this speculation and is part of the so-called "Miller's Addition" (never platted), noted in the tax records of the time. The Village proper expanded northward into Lodi Township with the creation of additional plats along the railroad tracks as well as eastward into York Township along the Chicago Road. Houses in the Vernacular, Queen Anne and Stick styles sprang up throughout the newly platted additions, particularly in the Bennett and Mill's Additions north of town along Ann Arbor and Russell Streets. William Davenport and his son Beverly were among those to build homes in the A. H. Risdon Addition east along the Chicago Road. Saline's most famous mansion, the Second Empire William Davenport house at 300 E. Michigan (1876), occupies an entire block all its own. Davenport's son Beverly built a similar house on East Henry Street in 1873, also in the French Second Empire Style, with a tower and mansard roof" (Saline Historic District Commission 1976: 8). Businessman William Davenport was a key figure during this period, owning a general store and later founding the Citizen's Savings Bank.

"By 1875 Saline had become (a) principal agricultural shipping point in southeastern Michigan. Livestock, grain, silk, flour, wool, apples, and agricultural items of every description were shipped on the heavily laden trains every day" (Centennial 1966: n.p.). During the late nineteenth century, Washtenaw County was the leading wool producing county in the state. Many local farmers bred sheep and shipped to various markets, among them Henry R. Watson (7215 N. Ann Arbor-Saline Rd.) and Egbert P. Harper and Arthur A. Wood, owners of 319 N. Ann Arbor. Other individuals catered to the region's agricultural character by selling agricultural products and implements. Edwin Ford's lumber

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business across from his home at 322 N. Ann Arbor expanded to include agricultural implements, as did Charles Guthard's hardware store. Gay Harris and Willis Fowler, owners of homes on E. Michigan, operated a wool warehouse along the railroad.

Many industries and commercial enterprises flourished during the late nineteenth century. "As early as 1881 a published report claimed that 'the business center of the village presents a busy scene that bears a very favorable contrast with the commercial quarters of much larger towns, so that it may be truly said, Saline forms one of the most pleasant little centers of population in Michigan'" (Saline Historic District Commission 1976: 7). Earlier wood framed Greek Revival storefronts in downtown burned or were otherwise replaced with Italianate brick blocks during the 1870s and 1880s. A disastrous 1881 fire destroyed the first block of Adrian Street (now Ann Arbor Street) on May 21 and the Wallace Block and Corporation Brick Building (which housed the fire department) were erected on the gutted block in 1887. The 1893-94 Michigan Gazetteer described Saline, population 1200, as "a stirring village, located upon the river from which it takes its name....It is surrounded by a beautiful farming country, well settled and improved, and contains Baptist, Lutheran, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, a large union school building, a district library, an opera house, a bank, a windmill and farm implement manufactory, three flouring mills, a planing mill, a jelly and cider mill, a machine shop and engine works, a sawmill, a fire department, and a live weekly newspaper, the Observer. Grain, wool, and general produce are marketed here" (Gazetteer 1893-94: 1423-24).

From 1899 to 1923 Saline also boasted an interurban trolley line which connected with the main line at Ypsilanti. During this time, a third major period of construction occurred, with many businessmen and retired farmers erecting Queen Anne and Colonial Revival homes on Maple and the 300 block of E. Michigan. Willis Fowler, whose home stands at 315 E. Michigan, became involved in real estate in this block and elsewhere in the Village during the early 1900s. Merchant Steven T. Fairbanks, farmer Samuel B. Weienett, druggist Charles O. Woodridge, and hardware store owner George Seeger were among those to built homes on E. Michigan.

The advent of the automobile prompted the demise of Saline's role as a rail shipment center. Without the railroad, Orange Risdon's Detroit-Chicago Road once again became Saline's principal connection with the outside world. Saline achieved fifth-class city status in 1931.

On the heels of the Depression, Henry Ford brought new industrial vitality to Saline. In 1937 he purchased the mill building and water rights of the then vacant Barnegat complex and established one of his

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experimental "village industries" projects on the site. For the next eight years, Ford used the meal and oil from regional soybean harvests to make plastic parts and paint for Ford automobiles.

A new period of expansion began in the early 1950s with the arrival of several industrial concerns, among them the R and B Machine Tool and Universal Die Casting Companies. In 1976, the Ford Motor Company built a new general parts division on the eastern edge of town north of Michigan Avenue. Although the character of the town remained primarily residential, the population boom sparked by Saline's new industries and its growing role as a commuter community put increased pressures on the area's historic resources. In the early 1970s, concern over the commercialization of Michigan Avenue, and the demolition of several key landmarks, prompted the 1973 creation of the Historic District Commission. The subsequent survey and summary publication, Saline Has a Past in Its Future, were projects of the Historic District Commission. Following the survey, the city created an Urban Design Commission composed of representatives from the Historic District Commission, the Planning Commission, the Beautification Commission, the Recreation Commission, the Industrial Business and Development Commission, and the Civil Rights Commission. The city's general development plan, written in the same year as the survey, was approved and recorded by the Planning Commission, but not by the City Council.

In the wake of this increased interest in preservation, owners of the First Presbyterian Church (143 E. Michigan), and the commercial blocks at 100-110 E. Michigan and 105-113 S. Ann Arbor undertook architecturally sensitive renovations of their structures. In addition, many Victorian and Colonial Revival homes originally painted white have since been repainted in period browns, mustards, greens and rusts (for example, 211 E. Michigan--photo #38, 319 N. Ann Arbor--photo #7). Most recently, under the impetus of the National Mainstreet Center (of the National Trust for Historic Preservation), the City has initiated a downtown revitalization project called Uptown Saline intended to counteract the affects of recent mall development on the east side. The project will utilize an "on-going four-pronged method that stresses organization, promotion, design and economic restructure as the keys to bringing new life into downtown areas" (Saline Reporter Nov. 21, 1984: 1).

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Districts and Structures Currently Listed on the National Register

300 E. Michigan, The William Davenport House, Second Empire, 1876

Districts and Structures within the Multiple Resource Nomination

Districts

Barnegat Historic Complex, 3 contributing buildings

East Michigan Avenue Historic District, 18 contributing homes and 9 contributing outbuildings

North Ann Arbor Street Historic District, 20 contributing houses plus 11 contributing outbuildings, 2 noncontributing intrusions

Individual Structures

100-110 E. Michigan, Union Block, Italianate, 1870s

105-113 S. Ann Arbor, Wallace Block and Corporation Brick Building, Italianate, 1887

~~495 E. Michigan, Trinity Lutheran Church, Gothic Revival, 1872~~

143 E. Michigan, First Presbyterian Church, Romanesque Revival, 1898

117 S. Ann Arbor, United Methodist Church, Victorian Romanesque, 1899

205 S. Ann Arbor, Samuel Van Duzer House, Gothic Revival, 1858

100 Russell, Louis Sturm House, Gothic Revival, 1873

422 E. Michigan, Edgar Aldrich House, Gothic Revival, ca. 1870

211 N. Ann Arbor, Jortin Forbes House, Vernacular, 1860

113 N. Ann Arbor, Zalmon Church House, Italianate, 1860

218 Monroe, Joseph Annin House, Italianate, 1863

7215 Saline-Ann Arbor Road, Henry R. Watson House, Stick Style, ca. 1882

117 W. McKay, Miller/Walker House, Stick Style, ca. 1880s

103 W. Henry, George R. Lutz House, Queen Anne, ca. 1900

211 E. Michigan, Charles Guthard House, Queen Ann, 1907

Oakwood Cemetary Mausoleum, Vernacular, 1914-15

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	_____	Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (1888, 1893, 1899, 1912, 1921, 1929)
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11.

1. I would like to give special acknowledgement to Rita Walsh, who prepared the original version of this nomination, and to the contributors to the Saline Historic District Commission report Saline Has a Past in Its Future, whose ideas have been liberally quoted throughout this Nomination and whose research forms its basis. Because of its contribution to this nomination, I have listed the Saline Historic District Commission as co-author in item 11 below. Jean Fuccella and Sharon Compton of the City of Saline have also provided research and assistance.

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Barnegat Historic Complex

Nomination materials for the Barnegat Historic Complex have been deleted from this submission pending further discussions between the State Historic Preservation Office, State Review Board, and City of Saline concerning boundaries. The complex will be submitted in the future as an amendment to the Saline Multiple Resource Nomination.

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North Ann Arbor Street Historic District

1. Name: North Ann Arbor Street Historic District
2. Location: buildings on the west side of N. Ann Arbor Street between Russell and Bennett (301-327 N. Ann Arbor) and 306-324 N. Ann Arbor on the east side of the street, Saline, MI.
3. Classification: district, private, occupied, unrestricted, residential

4. Property Owners List (all residences):

301 N. Ann Arbor  
Hazen Jewell

301 N. Ann Arbor St.  
Saline, MI, 48176

303 N. Ann Arbor  
Richard Compton

303 N. Ann Arbor St.  
Saline, MI, 48176

305 N. Ann Arbor  
Edward A. Raus

305 N. Ann Arbor St.  
Saline, MI, 48176

306 N. Ann Arbor  
Arthur and Ruth Miller

306 N. Ann Arbor St.  
Saline, MI, 48176

307 N. Ann Arbor  
Paul Horn

307 N. Ann Arbor  
Saline, MI, 48176

308 N. Ann Arbor  
Keith Baron

308 N. Ann Arbor St.  
Saline, MI, 48176

309 N. Ann Arbor St.  
Doug Jones

309 N. Ann Arbor  
Saline, MI, 48176

310 N. Ann Arbor  
Norwin and Hilda Raus

310 N. Ann Arbor St.  
Saline, MI, 48176

311 N. Ann Arbor St.  
Davis and Jennifer Toth

311 N. Ann Arbor St.  
Saline, MI, 48176

312 N. Ann Arbor St.  
Richard G. Heller

312 N. Ann Arbor St.  
Saline, MI, 48176

313 N. Ann Arbor St.  
Calvin Freeman

313 N. Ann Arbor St.  
Saline, MI, 48176

314 N. Ann Arbor St.  
Gerald Wilde

314 N. Ann Arbor St.  
Saline, MI, 48176

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315 N. Ann Arbor St.  
John Lake  
315 N. Ann Arbor  
Saline, MI.48176

316 N. Ann Arbor St.  
Douglas Smith  
316 N. Ann Arbor St.  
Saline, MI.48176

318 N. Ann Arbor St.  
B. K. MacDonald  
318 N. Ann Arbor St.  
Saline, MI.48176

319 N. Ann Arbor St.  
Gary L. Hahn  
319 N. Ann Arbor St.  
Saline, MI.48176

320 N. Ann Arbor St.  
John and Marilyn Jaeger  
320 N. Ann Arbor St.  
Saline, MI.48176

322 N. Ann Arbor St.  
James Hoeft  
P.O. Box 261  
Saline, MI.48176

323 N. Ann Arbor  
Ray Armbruster, Jr.  
323 N. Ann Arbor St.  
Saline, MI.48176

324 N. Ann Arbor St.  
Wade and Linda Gilkey  
324 N. Ann Arbor St.  
Saline, MI.48176

325 N. Ann Arbor St.  
Earl D. Culliton  
325 N. Ann Arbor St.  
Saline, MI.48176

327 N. Ann Arbor St.  
Lynn Armbruster  
7090 Saline-Ann Arbor Rd.  
Saline, MI.48176

7. Description

Condition: good, altered, original site

The North Ann Arbor Street Historic District comprises roughly eight acres within the historic residential neighborhood bordering Ann Arbor Street north of Michigan Avenue (see photos #1-5). The block-long District contains 22 homes and 11 barns and carriage houses, the majority of which represent well preserved examples of Vernacular, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles dating from the 1870s through the early twentieth century. Due to alterations in facade materials, the District's two Italianate homes and one Bungalow are much less significant examples of period. Two one-story brick homes in a contemporary ranch style do not contribute to the District's historic character; however, because of their size they are relatively unobtrusive, and thus they do not compromise the integrity of the District.

Lot sizes and setback are quite uniform on the east side of Ann Arbor; on the west side larger lots and setbacks predominate from 315 N. Ann Arbor through the corner building at 327. Smaller lots occur in the

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area of the intrusions. The mature shade trees which line the street contribute to the District's character.

Queen Anne structures of high design quality dominate the District. Since the 1975 survey, many of these buildings have been repainted in Victorian color schemes such as browns, greens, and rusts. The more typical white also predominates. With the exception of the stucco-covered home at 306, and occasional application of siding, all of the contributing structures are faced with wood. Buildings on the whole are well maintained, although some have undergone changes to porches and other minor alterations over the years. The more commercial Bennett Street to the north marks a transition zone into a more modern development, while the buildings to the immediate south of the District, although of comparable age, exhibit a greater degree of alteration, especially the application of siding.

List of Contributing Structures

301 N. Ann Arbor (late 1800s), Queen Anne: a two-story gabled roof residence with a one-story southern addition, and two-story northern wing with a gabled dormer, wide frieze, and front porch with cast iron railing. The building is covered with aluminum siding. By 1915 Frank Rose, station agent for the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, owned the property. It is uncertain whether or not Rose actually built the house.

Charles Cool House, 303 N. Ann Arbor (1910), Colonial Revival, Elwood Rogers, builder, photo #6: a two-and-one-half story clapboard building with a square plan and one-story rear addition. The full-pedimented front gable end contains a Palladian window. Other decorative details include shingle work and a dentillated eaves. A matching carriage house is located to the rear. The date of this building is substantiated in the deed records for 1910, when Cool purchased the lot from Frank Rose.

306 N. Ann Arbor (ca. 1869), Italianate: a two-story rectangular structure with a side shed porch addition and wooden carriage barn. A stucco veneer now covers the facade; design features include ornamental wooden lintels and a full width front porch. The building seems to be pictured on the 1872 Bird's Eye View.

Presbyterian Parsonage, 307 N. Ann Arbor (1861), Italianate: a substantially altered two-story Italianate cube covered with dressed stone and aluminum siding. Original features include the transom and sidelights of the front door. An original view of the building appears in the First Presbyterian Church Sequicentennial Yearbook. The date of this building is substantiated in tax records.

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Peter W. Weienett House, 308 N. Ann Arbor (1892), Queen Anne, photo #8: a two-and-one-half story clapboard residence with a T-shaped plan, Eastlake side and entrance porches, and sunburst and carved panel accents on the main facade. Date substantiated in newspaper accounts.

309 N. Ann Arbor (ca. 1880), Queen Anne: a two-and-one-half story clapboard home currently undergoing renovation. The irregularly-shaped plan includes side gables with cut corners, and front and rear Eastlake porches. Round, paired rectangular and square windows fenestrate the building. A barn with shinged accents in the gable ends sits to the rear of the property.

310 N. Ann Arbor (ca. 1880s), Queen Anne: a two-and-one-half story clapboard building with a two-story shed extension and wooden carriage barn to the rear. Design features include the gabled dormer projecting from the roof, and a wraparound porch with Eastlake detailing.

The John W. Hull House, 311 N. Ann Arbor (ca. 1872), Vernacular: a two-story L-shaped frame construction, now covered with aluminum siding, with a gabled roof, shutters, and out-of-period Greek Revival details. This building appears to be pictured on the 1872 Bird's Eye View. An aluminum-sided barn sits to the rear. John Hull had a number of businesses in Saline, including a hardware store and a grain elevator operation.

312 N. Ann Arbor (ca. 1910), Vernacular: a relatively unadorned two-story L-shaped building sheathed with clapboard, resting on a dressed stone foundation, and featuring a front porch with wrought iron railing. A barn with a modern door sits to the rear of the building.

313 N. Ann Arbor (ca. 1920), Bungalow: a one-and-a-half story gabled building covered with siding and in fair condition. The full-width front porch with its splayed columns rests on a dressed stone foundation.

314 N. Ann Arbor (ca. 1907), transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival: an irregularly-shaped two-and-one-half story home with a hipped roof, projecting bays with broken pediments, a wraparound front porch, and a fan and keyhole window on the main facade; a barn with a broken cornice and diagonal siding sits to the rear. John Koch sold this home to Willis Fowler in 1907. The exact date of the home's construction is uncertain. In 1909, Fowler sold to Louis Cool, brother of Charles Cool and partner with him in the operation of a grain elevator along the railroad tracks. These dates are substantiated by deed records.

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Alfred Miller House, 315 N. Ann Arbor (ca. 1875), Vernacular: a two-story L-shaped plan with a side addition. The clapboard building features a columned front porch which rests on a fieldstone foundation. Alfred Miller, Exchange Hotel proprietor, had purchased this lot prior to the 1871 platting of Bennett's Addition. Arthur Miller, his grandson, states that his grandfather built the home in 1865, but tax records do not substantiate this date. Oral history also indicates that Miller moved to the home after the death of his wife, which occurred in 1872. The building may be pictured in the 1872 Bird's Eye View.

316 N. Ann Arbor (ca. 1880), Vernacular: an L-shaped clapboard residence, two stories high with a steeply pitched roof and a one-story shed addition. The hipped roof front porch has splayed columns resting on brick foundations and a wooden railing. Two gabled roof barns sit to the rear of the house.

318 N. Ann Arbor (ca. 1880), Vernacular, photo #9: a one-and-a-half story frame construction with a one-story wing at the rear. A steeply pitched dormer projects from the secondary roof of the "L". Windows are topped with pointed architraves. The porch was remodeled between 1921 and 1929. The building appears on the 1888 Sanborn map.

Egbert P. Harper House, 319 N. Ann Arbor (1891-93), Queen Anne, Charles Sauer, builder; photo #7: a two-and-one-half story cross-shaped plan executed in clapboard. A corner tower, widows walk, and eyebrow dormer add visual interest. The one-story front porch was added before 1912 and replaced the original. Date substantiated in newspaper accounts.

320 N. Ann Arbor (ca. 1870), Vernacular: a two-story gabled building, covered with siding, with a one-story rear addition and an Ionic columned wraparound front porch with wooden railings. Windows are topped with pointed architraves. The home appears to be pictured on the 1872 Bird's Eye View. It is definitely pictured in the 1888 Sanborn map.

Edwin D. Ford House, 322 N. Ann Arbor (1879), Queen Anne, photo #10: a two-story clapboard building with a one-and-a-half story wing to the rear, and a matching carriage barn. Detailing of the cross-gabled residence includes outside diagonal braces, ornamental lintels, and an Eastlake rear porch. The front porch replaced the original sometime after 1929. Date substantiated in abstract summary of survey data sheet.

Julius Lindenschmidt House, 323 N. Ann Arbor (1909), Vernacular: a two-story clapboard building with a one-and-a-half story rear wing and large wooden barn. A columned wraparound porch fronts the gabled building. Julius Lindenschmidt took a position in the furniture business of A. C. Clark in 1908. Date substantiated in newspaper and deed.

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324 N. Ann Arbor (ca. 1920), Vernacular: a two-story gabled residence, covered with aluminum siding, which features shuttered rectangular windows and a full-width shed-like front porch. The home appears on the 1921 Sanborn map, but not the 1912.

327 N. Ann Arbor (ca. 1880s), Queen Anne: this recently repainted two-and-a-half story clapboard building features shuttered rectangular windows, shingles in the gable ends, and a columned front porch resting on a fieldstone foundation. A gambrel-roofed barn is located to the rear. The dwelling appears on the 1888 Sanborn map.

Noncontributing Intrusions

305 N. Ann Arbor (1950s), Bungalow influence: a one-and-a-half story brick home with a gabled roof and shed-like front porch.

325 N. Ann Arbor (1960s), ranch: a one-story brick residence with an overhanging gabled roof.

8. Significance: Period--1800-1899; 1900--  
Areas of Significance--architecture, commerce,  
politics  
Specific dates--1860s-early 1900s  
Builder--Elwood Rogers, Charles Sauer, and unknowns

The North Ann Arbor Street Historic District includes some of Saline's finest examples of Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles, notable for their rich detailing, high design quality, and architectural integrity. Sunburst and shingle accents, spindle and spool balusters, projecting dormers, ornamental architraves, and well-preserved barns and carriage houses help maintain the District's late nineteenth century visual character. The northern half of the District was part of Bennett's Addition of 1871, an area of town which grew up in association with the arrival of the railroad the previous year. For this reason, few homes pre-date 1871. The lack of tax records and newspapers for this period makes it extremely difficult to provide dates and historic data for many of these homes. The size and decorative richness of many District buildings reflect the era of renewed prosperity which coincided with Saline's heyday as a rail shipment center. Many local businessmen as well as a state legislator built or later acquired homes on N. Ann Arbor Street during this period.

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Pivotal Structures

303 N. Ann Arbor, 1910, photo #6  
Charles Cool House

This transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival home is one of the outstanding examples of its style in Saline. Constructed in 1910 by local builder Elwood Rogers, the two-and-one-half story frame house features the square plan, Doric portico, and full Classical pediment with Palladian window typical of the style. Shingle accents in the gable ends, spool-and-spindle porch balusters and projecting bay windows show some residual Queen Anne influence. A matching carriage house with shingled gable ends sits to the rear of the house. Original owner Charles Cool, along with his brother, Louis, operated a grain elevator company in Saline beginning in the early twentieth century.

308 N. Ann Arbor, 1892, photo #8  
Peter W. Weienett House

The Eastlake detailing on this late Victorian residence is among the finest in the City. The T-shaped, two-and-one-half story frame house is distinguished by sunbursts and shingle accents in the gable ends, a projecting bay window decorated with carved panels on the main facade, and two fine Eastlake porches, one extending from the building's south side and the other shielding the front entrance. The porches rest on a lattice-like base and contain spool and spindle-like balusters, spindles and carved panels along the porch frieze, and turned supporting posts. Peter Weienett, who built the home in 1892, was the son of Swiss pioneer and farmer, Benedict Weienett, and brother of Samuel. His obituary, which appears in the July 13, 1912 Saline Observer, states: "During his lifetime he had been engaged in farming, machine work, and at one time ran a furniture store and undertaking business here." The paper also includes reports of his shipping baled hay and of opening the Weienett Iron Fence and Post Company. Like many area farmers, Weienett retired from farming and moved to town.

318 N. Ann Arbor, ca. 1880, photo #9

The one-and-a-half story, L-shaped Vernacular building features clapboard facing, a steeply pitched gabled roof and dormer, and rectangular windows topped by peaked lintels. These window accents are undoubtedly a catalog item, as they occur on a number of District buildings. The front porch, with its supporting pillars accented by recessed panels, was added between 1921 and 1929. A similar porch fronts the neighboring building at 316 N. Ann Arbor.

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319 N. Ann Arbor, 1891, photo #7  
Egbert P. Harper House

Situated in the middle of a spacious, tree-shaded lot, this flamboyant two-and-one-half story frame house is Saline's most outstanding example of Queen Anne architecture. The complex gabled roof tops an irregular plan which features a squared corner tower with dentillated entablature, a central eyebrow dormer below the top peak of the gable end, and, on the northeast corner, a covered widows walk with spool and spindle balusters. Rectangular, round-arched and half-round windows add to the building's visual interest, as do decorative shingle and sunburst accents along the roof line. The open wraparound front porch was added around 1912, but does not detract from the historic and architectural sense of the house. The August 13, 1891 Saline Observer notes: "The stone work for E. P. Harper's new residence is being rapidly advanced. Coon Shaffer, who has the job, has in his employ about a dozen men.... Chas. Sauer of Saline,... who for the past two years has contracted for and constructed several fine dwellings in Ann Arbor, ... will appear on the grounds ready to erect one of the finest and most modern dwellings that our village can boast of.... The dimension of the building is to be about 30 x 50.... The exterior will be of the New Jersey round-cornered cottage style with large square heavy plate glass windows." The interior is finished in red oak.

State Senator Egbert P. Harper, for whom the home was built, represented the Second District of Washtenaw County from 1885-86, and 1887-88, first as a Democrat and second as a Fusion ticket candidate. Locally, Harper owned a 240 acre farm on which he raised Merino sheep. He also served for nine years as Lodi Township supervisor and two terms as Justice of the Peace. Subsequent owner Arthur A. Wood was also a prominent sheep breeder and shipped wool and animals around the country.

322 N. Ann Arbor, 1879, photo #10  
Edwin W. Ford House

This nicely preserved Queen Anne home with its matching carriage house is notable for its three-sided projecting bay, distinguished by cut corners and diagonal brackets supporting the pediment. Located in Bennett's 1871 addition, the T-shaped clapboard home is two stories high and includes a rear extension, side Eastlake porch, and front porch (a post-1929 replacement of the original front porch) with wooden columns resting on brick bases. Carved wooden lintels accent the narrow, two-sash rectangular windows. The building abstract indicates that the lot was purchased by Edwin Ford in 1879; thus, the house was probably built around this time. Edwin W. Ford was the senior member of the firm E. W. Ford and Son, dealers in lumber, carriages, and agricultural implements.

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According to the 1891 Portrait and Biographical Album of Washtenaw County, "They enjoy a very extensive patronage and their place of business is one of the finest in the county" (p. 418-419). The business was located on the corner of Bennett and Ann Arbor near the residence. Ford also served as Justice of the Peace for four years.

9. Major Bibliographical Sources

(see General Bibliography section for full citation)

Beakes, Past and Present of Washtenaw County, 1906.

Deeds to 303 and 319 N. Ann Arbor.

Michigan Biographies, Vol. 1, A-K (Lansing: Michigan Historical Commission, 1924), p. 373.

Portrait and Biographical Album, 1891.

Saline Historic District Commission Survey Notebook, 1975.

Saline Historic District Commission, Saline Has a Past in Its Future, 1976.

Saline Observer, misc. issues.

Saline Tax Rolls, 1850-1871.

Walsh, Rita, Draft of the Saline Multiple Resource Nomination, 1979.

10. Geographical Data

acreage: 8

Quadrangle: Saline, scale 1:24,000

UTM References: 17/270070/4672180

Verbal boundary description: The N. Ann Arbor Street Historic District is bounded on the south by Russell Street; then continuing west to the rear property line of 301 N. Ann Arbor; then proceeding northward along the rear property lines of 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 319, 323, 325, and 327 N. Ann Arbor to the intersection with Bennett Street; then continuing east on Bennett to the intersection with the rear property line of 322 N. Ann Arbor; then continuing south along the rear property lines of 322, 320, 318, 316, 314, 312, 310, 308, and 306 N. Ann Arbor; then following the south property line of 306 N. Ann Arbor

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to its intersection with N. Ann Arbor Street proper, and in the same direction to the west side of N. Ann Arbor; then south along N. Ann Arbor to the point of beginning.

Justification: The N. Ann Arbor Street Historic District encompasses the greatest concentration of historic residential material along N. Ann Arbor, while excluding adjacent areas that have a higher percentage of intrusive structures and different land uses. The 200 block, as well as three properties on the east side of the 300 block, has been excluded due to higher levels of alteration. The northern boundary of Bennett Street marks a clear transition into commercial and more recent construction. The adjoining residential neighborhoods to the east and west, like the 200 block of N. Ann Arbor, lack the high degree of architectural integrity found in the 300 block.

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East Michigan Avenue Historic District

1. Name: East Michigan Avenue Historic District
2. Location: the District includes the north side of E. Michigan (301-321); the adjoining three houses on Maple (99-103); 300 E. Michigan; and 217, 300 and 302 E. Henry, Saline, MI.
3. Classification: district, private, occupied, residential and commercial
4. Property Owners List: (unless otherwise indicated, all buildings are private residences with owners address the same as the address of the property, and with a Saline, Michigan, zip code of 48176)

300 E. Michigan  
Bliss A. Curtiss

301 E. Michigan  
Residence and Commercial Bldg.  
James W. Robison

303 E. Michigan  
Pauline Fosdick

305 E. Michigan  
Fletcher Disauteis

307 E. Michigan  
Dennis and Leslie Mickalak

309 E. Michigan  
c/o Andrus Davis Co.  
201 E. Washington St.  
Ann Arbor, MI 48107

311 E. Michigan  
Donald Sutherland

313 E. Michigan  
Thomas G. McCartney

315 E. Michigan  
Verna Holmes

317 E. Michigan  
Edward Cammett

319 E. Michigan  
Richard G. and Joan Minick  
5821 Saline-Ann Arbor Rd.

321 E. Michigan  
Ralph E. Bowen  
210 Wheeler Ct.

99 N. Maple  
Kenneth and Dorothy Jeppesen

101 N. Maple  
Eugene L. Fisher, Jr.

103 N. Maple  
Donald A. Fedor

217 E. Henry  
Robert Steward

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300 E. Henry  
Dr. D. E. Garrison  
205 Davenport

302 E. Henry  
Richard Frank

7. Description: good; altered; original

The East Michigan Avenue Historic District comprises roughly 16 acres of the tree-shaded residential neighborhood clustered around the National Register landmark of the William Davenport House (300 E. Michigan, photos # 11, 16). The irregularly shaped District includes 18 wood-framed structures and 9 well-preserved barns and carriage houses, all of which contribute to the District's historic visual character (photos 11-15). The high design quality of these Queen Anne, Second Empire, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow style buildings is marred only by alterations to porches and occasional application of siding. Despite alterations, the District retains the architectural ambience of the the 1870s-1920s period during which these buildings were constructed. Uses are all residential, with the exception of the Funeral Parlor at 301 E. Michigan.

Michigan Avenue serves as the central axis for the District. The lots to the north of Michigan Avenue (including the Maple Street properties) are of fairly uniform size, with even, wide setbacks and yards with mature shrubbery and shade trees. White or light-colored paint covers most homes, and because several in the Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style were constructed by Elwood Rogers, there is a certain unity of scale and detail (photos #13, 19, 20). Some of the homes on Michigan have been covered with siding, and the Colonial Revival buildings at 301 and 305 E. Michigan now have out-of-period Greek Revival porticos. The District's single Bungalow, smaller in scale than most other buildings, is one of the City's finest examples of the style (photo #18).

The 1876 William Davenport home (photos #11, 15, 16) faces these buildings, and occupies an entire city block on the south side of Michigan Avenue. It sits in a spacious landscaped lot, surrounded by a wooden fence. Two carriage houses, with slate-covered mansard roofs and elaborate bargeboards which match the Second Empire style of the main house, face E. Henry to the rear of the residence (see photos #14, 15). The similarly-styled Second Empire Beverly Davenport House at 302 E. Henry (1873, photo #17) sits behind the William Davenport home on the second-largest lot in the District. Although the building was covered with aluminum siding in the 1960s, salient stylistic features, such as bargeboards and fanciful dormers, remain intact, and along with the William Davenport home, it is a key visual landmark of both the District and the City as a whole.

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The recently restored Queen Anne home at 217 E. Henry (c.1911) and the Italianate residence at 300 E. Henry (ca. 1870, photo #14) are included in the District because of their superior design qualities. The residential neighborhoods to the north, west, and south exhibit less architectural integrity and a higher percentage of intrusions, while the area to the immediate east begins the commercial strip along E. Michigan.

Inventory of Contributing Structures

William Davenport House, 300 E. Michigan (1876); Second Empire; William Scott of Detroit, architect; photos #11, 15, 16): two-and-one-half story frame construction resting on a high stone foundation; prominent features include tower and mansard slate roof with dormers. Two similarly detailed carriage houses sit to the south of the main residence (photo #15). The home was restored in 1935-37, including changes to the front porch and addition of a side porch. The residence is Saline's only property to be individually listed on the National Register.

Bahnmler Funeral Home, 301 E. Michigan (ca. 1910) Colonial Revival; Elwood Rogers, builder: a two-story clapboard building with rectangular window openings, shutters, and a one story brick addition to the west; remodeling includes an out-of-period two-story Greek Revival portico.

Max Fosdick House, 303 E. Michigan (1918); Bungalow; photo #18: a one-and-a-half story frame building with the roof ridge parallel to the street. A large full-pedimented dormer with twin rectangular windows projects from the roof above the full-width front porch. Classical brackets accent the overhang of the main roof and the dormer.

J. M. Rosse House, 305 E. Michigan (ca. 1900), Colonial Revival; a cross-gabled two-and-one-half story frame building with rectangular facade openings highlighted by pedimented architrave trim. A two-story out-of-period Greek Revival portico fronts the building. The May 6, 1909 Saline Observer describes the house on this site as the J. M. Rosse home. It is uncertain if Rosse built the home, or what he did for a living.

Samuel B. Weienett House, 307 E. Michigan (1909); Queen Anne; a two-and-one-half story frame building with a wraparound porch and shingle accents in the fully-pedimented gable ends. A barn with sliding doors stands to the rear of the residence. Samuel Weienett retired from farming and built this house on a lot purchased from Willis M. Fowler.

Residence, 309 E. Michigan (ca. 1900); transitional Queen

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Anne-Colonial Revival: a cross-gabled two-and-one-half story frame building now covered with aluminum siding. Sunburst accents are still visible in the gable ends; a small barn is located to the rear of the home. The original owner is unknown. According to Arthur Miller, Aaron Armbruster occupied this house during the early 1900s.

Charles Woodridge House, 311 E. Michigan (1909); Queen Anne: a two-and-one-half story combination hipped and gabled roof frame building with a barn to the rear. Decorative features include shingle accents and a semi-circular window in the pedimented gable ends, and a pedimented full-width front porch with wrought iron railing. Charles Woodridge was a druggist. Date substantiated by deed records.

Steven T. Fairbanks House, 313 E. Michigan (1901); Queen Anne: a two-and-one-half story frame building now covered with siding except for shingle accents in the gable ends. A pedimented porch fronts the building; a hip-roofed side porch rests on a lattice-like base. Fairbanks ran a general store. Date substantiated by newspaper accounts.

Willis M. Fowler House, 315 E. Michigan (1911); Colonial Revival; Elwood Rogers, builder, photo #19: a two-and-one-half story frame building with a barn to the rear. The combination hipped and gabled roof is highlighted by semi-circular windows in the pedimented gable ends. A diamond-shaped second-story window and a wraparound porch add further architectural interest. Date substantiated by deed records.

Gay W. Harris House, 317 E. Michigan (1901); transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival: a two-and-one-half story frame building with barn to the rear. The projecting gables feature shingle accents and a Palladian window in the gable ends. The substantial wraparound front porch rests on a stone foundation. Gay Harris was a traveling salesman for Champion Harvesting and operated a wool warehouse next to the railroad tracks with Willis Fowler. Date substantiated by deed records.

Dwight Crittenden House, 319 E. Michigan (1911), transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, Elwood Rogers, builder: a two-and-one-half story frame building, now sided, with a combination gabled and hipped roof. Second-story diamond windows add visual interest. The columns of the rounded wraparound porch rest on a modern brick base. Dwight Crittenden was a retired farmer. Date substantiated by newspaper accounts.

Mason/Hamlin House, 321 E. Michigan (ca. 1870); Vernacular: a two-and-one-half story frame building with overhanging eaves, a wide frieze, and a gabled roof. A partially-enclosed porch fronts the building and rests on a brick foundation. Alanson B. Hamlin purchased this lot from George and Ann Mason in 1908 for \$2700. The Mason's sold several lots in the

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eastern part of this block, but it is highly probable that this house, which appears on the 1872 Bird's Eye View, is the oldest home on the north side of this block, and probably the oldest home in the District. The tax records for the period around 1870 show a Mial (?) Mason as owner of 5 acres on this site, historically located in Pittsfield Township.

Residence, 99 Maple (ca. 1920), photo #13; Vernacular; a two-and-one-half story frame building with gabled roof, shed dormer, and front porch with splayed columns. The building is covered with asphalt shingle and siding.

George Seeger House, 101 Maple (1911), Colonial Revival; Elwood Rogers, builder; photo #20: a two-and-one-half story frame building with a combination hipped and gabled roof and a gambrel roof barn to the rear. A curving wraparound porch with nicely tooled balusters fronts the home.

Henry Lindenschmidt House, 103 Maple (1911), transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival; Elwood Rogers, builder, photo #13: a two-and-one-half story frame house with a pedimented front porch resting on a dressed stone foundation. A frame barn is located to the rear. The June 11, 1911 Saline Observer describes the original owner as "Henry Lindenschmidt of Pittsfield" thus suggesting that he was not the Henry Lindenschmitt who operated a store in Saline and built the house at 202 E. Michigan. Date substantiated by newspaper accounts.

Frank E. Buck House, 217 E. Henry (ca. 1910-1912); Queen Anne: a recently restored two-story clapboard residence with projecting bay windows, a shed dormer with fan window, a wraparound front porch on a dressed stone foundation and a similarly detailed side porch. A barn sits to the north of the house. Date from owner abstract.

Residence, 300 E. Henry (ca. 1870s); Vernacular; a two-story frame building with gabled roof, projecting bay windows, shuttered rectangular windows with ornamental lintels and a hip-roofed front porch with tooled balusters. The building appears to be pictured on the 1872 Bird's Eye View.

Beverly Davenport House, 302 E. Henry (1873); Second Empire; J.J. Smith of Detroit, architect; photos #14, 17): a two-and-one half story frame house which features a mansard roof, unique squared front bay, decorative bargeboard trim, and projecting dormers. The original tower and front porch was removed in 1945, while the removal of the roof slate and application of aluminum siding occurred in the 1960s.

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8. Significance: period--1800-1899; 1900--  
 areas of significance--architecture, commerce  
 specific dates--1870s-1920  
 architects/builders--William Scott, J.J. Smith,  
 Elwood Rogers, and unknowns

The East Michigan Avenue Historic District derives its significance from its cluster of large, nicely detailed Queen Anne and Colonial Revival homes (photos 11-13); the inclusion of one of the finest Bungalows in the City (photo #18); and the dominant presence of two outstanding visual landmarks in the Second Empire Davenport homes, both designed by Detroit architects in the 1870s (photo #s 14-17). Because of its outstanding architectural qualities and important historic associations with key property owners, the East Michigan Avenue Historic District remains a significant visual reminder of Saline's past, and is a particularly important feature of the contemporary city-scape due to the rapid commercialization of adjoining neighborhoods on E. Michigan Avenue.

Development in this part of Saline began in 1870 with the platting of the A.H. Risdon Addition. Like most Village expansion at the time, the new addition was a response to the increased activity caused by the arrival of the railroad. Although some construction took place following the platting, notably the Davenport homes and the house at 300 E. Henry, the properties north of E. Michigan remained largely undeveloped until 1900. The 1892 tax roll, the only volume extant for the post-1871 period, shows no construction on these sites. The burst of construction in the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles began after the turn of the century, on the George and Ann Mason lots, and lots purchased and then sold by Willis M. Fowler, who became involved in real estate at this time and built his own home at 315 E. Michigan in 1909.

William Davenport and his son, Beverly, original owners of the homes at 300 E. Michigan and 302 E. Henry respectively, were the most prominent of the local businessmen to make their homes in the District during the nineteenth century. The elder Davenport's commercial ventures included establishment of the Citizens Bank of Saline. Many of the District's residents were retired farmers who moved to town and took up new trades or local businessmen who built new homes after the turn of the century.

Pivotal Structures

303 E. Michigan (1917-18), photo #18  
Max Fosdick House

Bungalows of high design quality were prevalent in early twentieth-

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century Saline. While many City bungalows have been altered over the years, the continuously Fosdick-family-owned home remains an outstanding example of the style due to its purity and integrity of design. The one-and-a-half story frame building features a roof ridge parallel to the street which sweeps to enclose a one-story full-width front porch supported by four columns. The large full-pedimented dormer projects from the roof over the entrance and is accented by a porthole window and paired rectangular windows. Widely spaced, shallow classical brackets decorate the overhang of both roof and dormer. Max Fosdick, whose grandparents, Esther and Charlie, were farmers in Lodi Township, worked for Detroit Edison for 45 years.

315 E. Michigan (1911), photo #19  
Willis M. Fowler House

One of five District homes constructed by local builder Elwood Rogers, this two-and-one-half story frame residence represents the high design quality of Rogers' Colonial Revival homes. Stylistic features include the squared wraparound porch, rectangular plan and a minimum of projecting bays. However, like most of Rogers' structures, the building also reveals lingering Queen Anne influences in its hipped roof, projecting gables, fan-shaped windows in the gable ends, and the distinctive diamond window placed above the off-center entrance. A large frame outbuilding with a broken pediment is located to the rear. Original owner William Fowler had a real estate business in Saline during the early decades of the twentieth century and also operated a wool warehouse along the railroad with Gay W. Harris.

101 Maple (early 1900s), photo #20  
George Seeger House

Another frame home designed by Elwood Rogers, this nicely detailed two-and-one-half story Colonial Revival features a steeply pitched hipped roof with cross gables and broken pediments; square and rectangular window openings, and a one-story rear extension. A rounded wraparound porch fronts the home; its tooled balusters and stone-based columns rest on a raised stone foundation. A gambrel-roofed outbuilding is situated to the rear of the home. Original owner George Seeger was the son of prominent German American citizen and farmer, Matthias Seeger, holder of a number of local posts in Pittsfield Township. Seeger himself took over Charles Guthard's position in the hardware business with Henry Schroen. During the 1930s he operated a shoe repair and served as Fire Chief.

302 E. Henry (1873), photos #14, 17  
Beverly Davenport House

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Local businessman William Davenport hired Detroit architect J.J. Smith to design this lavish Second Empire home as a wedding gift for his son, Beverly. The younger Davenport had graduated from Detroit Commercial College in 1871 and joined his father in the mercantile trade around the time of the home's construction. Later he served as cashier and eventually president of the Citizens Bank founded by his father. During the 1890s Davenport planted 200 pear trees on his property. Orchards were common in the Saline area.

One of two Second Empire buildings in the City, the two-and-one-half story frame home is a key visual landmark and example of period despite the 1945 removal of its original tower and front porch, and the 1960s removal of the slate roof and installation of aluminum siding. The building's most distinctive feature is the central projecting bay with its flared gabled roof, squared-off top, and lacey bargeboard trim. The characteristic mansard roof is accented by porthole dormers and classically-detailed brackets below the eaves. A variety of window shapes add to the building's visual appeal.

300 E. Michigan (1876), photos #11, 15, 16  
William Davenport House

Situated in the middle of an entire city block, the William Davenport House is the outstanding visual landmark of Saline, the pivotal structure of the District, and the only Saline building currently listed on the National Register. Detroit architect William Scott designed the imposing Second Empire Style structure with its slate mansard roof and matching carriage houses for Saline's most prominent late nineteenth century businessman, William H. Davenport.

In 1851, the New York-born Davenport entered into co-partnership with Henry J. Miller, keeper of a general store. Two years later he bought out Miller's interest and thus began a successful business career that included his own store and the establishment of the Citizens National Bank of Saline in 1855. The bank originated with Davenport keeping neighbors' surplus cash and valuables in his safe; eventually this sideline developed into a banking business. The bank became publicly owned in 1902 and still serves citizens of Saline. Davenport also organized the first volunteer fire brigade in 1875.

About 1875 Davenport hired William Scott to design a residence befitting his community position and family needs. During the same period Scott also constructed the Second Empire Wayne County Savings Bank, bringing to both buildings the grandeur of the au courant French design. Davenport's towering frame home was constructed of the finest materials.

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It rests on a high cut stone foundation and features ornate brackets, corbels, lintels, dormers, and a prominent corner tower. Carved interior window cornices adorn the full length windows, while sculpted plaster decorates the high ceilings. The walnut, butternut, and maple trims remain unpainted. Over the years, the only interior alterations have been the addition of bathrooms and modernization of the kitchen. Two original carriage houses with slate mansard roofs and matching trim face E. Henry to the rear of the main residence. The home remained in the family after Davenport's death in 1909; then in 1930, family friend and bank employee, Carl A. Curtiss, inherited the house and restored it during the period 1935-37, adding a side porch and altering the original porch. The home is still owned by the Curtiss family.

9. Major Bibliographical Sources

(see General Bibliography section for full citation)

Chapman, History of Washtenaw County, 1881.

Deeds, various properties.

Ferry, W. Hawkins, The Buildings of Detroit (Detroit: Wayne State University Press), 1968.

Michigan State Gazetteers, 1911-12, 1917, 1932.

Ogle, Standard Atlas of Washtenaw County, 1895, 1915.

Portrait and Biographical Album, 1891.

Saline Historic District Commission Survey Notebook, 1975.

Saline Historic District Commission, Saline Has a Past in Its Future, 1976

Saline Observer, misc. issues, 1890-1912.

Walsh, Rita, 1979 draft of the Saline Multiple Resource Nomination and the William Davenport National Register Nomination.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage: approximately 16

Quadrangle Name: Saline

Quadrangle Scale: 1: 24,000

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UTM References:	A	17	270550	4672140
	B	17	270800	4672240
	C	17	270890	4672040
	D	17	270700	4671880

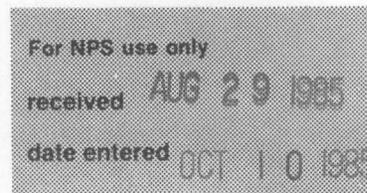
Verbal boundary description: The East Michigan Avenue Historic District is bounded on the east by the west side of Maple street; on the south by the south side of E. Henry to the point of intersection with the east property line of 302 E. Henry, thence continuing along the rear property lines of 302 and 300 E. Henry; on the west by Davenport Street, but including the property at 217 E. Henry; and on the north by the rear property lines of 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, and 321 E. Michigan and 99, 101, and 103 Maple.

Justification: As described in #7 above, these boundaries include the most significant and least altered historic homes in the threatened E. Michigan corridor which cluster around the key visual landmark of the William Davenport House at 300 E. Michigan. Surrounding areas, which contain commercial strips, new development, and a greater degree of intrusions and alterations, have been excluded in the interest of preserving District integrity.



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1. Name: Union Block
2. Location: 100-110 E. Michigan Ave., Saline, MI.
3. Classification: building, private, occupied, unrestricted,  
commercial
4. Property Owner: Dr. William C. Hu  
P.O. Box 7366  
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48107

7. Description

Condition: good; altered; original site

This two-story, six-bay, rectangular Italianate block occupies less than one acre of commercially-zoned property on the southeast corner of the intersection of E. Michigan Avenue and Ann Arbor Street in downtown Saline (photo #24). The main facade of the predominantly red brick 132 x 60 foot building faces E. Michigan and fronts directly onto the sidewalk. Dentillated brickwork and an ornamental bracketed cornice, originally topped by cresting at the roof line, crown the structure. The second story recessed panels are divided by brick pilasters topped by decorative capitals. Differing fenestration and the differing levels of the secondary cornice line (the secondary cornice is now removed) distinguish the east four bays from the west two bays. Two rectangular windows topped by brick hoodmolds articulate each of the west four bays, while three rectangular windows, topped by brick hoodmolds with ornamental stone keystones, articulate each of the two west bays. A fire escape, windows, and entrances on both stories highlight the west facade. The rear of the building, which adjoins an alley, has two-story wooden porches extending along its length. Restoration activities in 1977 included repainting the cornice and woodwork and stripping paint from the bricks.

Although the building's lower story has undergone less alteration than most Saline commercial buildings of the period, few original design features remain. The original cast iron columns remain intact only in the western-most bay, which was renovated in 1977 in a period style that retains the nineteenth century facade rhythm of display windows flanking a central entryway. The adjoining three bays also were renovated in 1977, two with stained glass transoms and one with wood accents. The easterly two bays still exhibit intrusive twentieth century remodelling. The interiors of both floors are being renovated and remodeled for commercial use by the current owner. Little original

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building fabric remains.

8. Significance: period--1800-1899; 1900-  
areas of significance--architecture; commerce  
specific dates--1870s, 1970s

This handsome Italianate brick block has long served as a pivotal structure in the four-corners of Saline. While commercial development in downtown Saline as a whole has vitiated its historic character, the size, location, and recent restoration of this building and the neighboring Wallace Block preserve some of the historic ambience of this nineteenth century crossroads.

The lack of tax records and newspapers for the 1870s and 1880s make it impossible to provide exact documentation for this building. Architectural features and existing property abstracts suggest that the building was constructed by different owners at two different times. The 1872 Bird's Eye View shows wooden structures on this site. By 1882, the Village Council Minutes refer to the Union Block, thus indicating that one building (probably the east four bays) was completed sometime between the two dates. An 1880 abstract describes "the Miller Brick Block" on the corner, or the west two bays. Accordingly, this portion of the existing block dates from the 1872-1880 period, probably ca. 1877-80.

Henry J. Miller, land speculator and merchant, purchased the lot on which the west two bays are located in 1871. The abstracts for 105-113 S. Ann Arbor combined with the previously-mentioned 1880 abstract reference to "the Miller Brick Block" on the corner suggest that Miller constructed two blocks, one on the corner of E. Michigan which still stands, and an earlier structure on the site of 105-113 S. Ann Arbor which was destroyed in the fire of 1881. In 1879 Miller and Sherman Hinckley had a store in the bay next to the corner site. The east four bays may in fact have been the original Union Block, although the whole building now is known by that name. This portion of the structure was purchased by Sherman Hinckley in 1877 and owned by him through 1891, at which time his will describes "five stores on Michigan Avenue." The Union Block was probably built in the late 1870s during Hinckley's ownership. Throughout the years the building has housed a variety of commercial enterprises, among them a harness shop, jewelry store, drug store, post office, general store, meat market, and Salvation Army. Commercial uses continue into the present with apartments and office space in the second story.

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9. Major Bibliographical Sources

(see General Bibliography section for full citation)

Abstract, 100-110 E. Michigan.

Bird's Eye View, 1872.

Proctor, Old Saline Village, 1975.

Saline Historic District Commission, Saline Has a Past in Its Future  
1976.

Saline Historic District Commission Survey Notebook, 1975.

Saline Village Council Minutes, 1870s-1880s.

Walsh, Rita, 1979 draft of the Saline Multiple Resource Nomination,

10. Geographical Data

acreage: less than one

Quadrangle: Saline, scale 1: 24,000

UTM References: 17/270280/4671790

Verbal boundary description: Lot 74, exc beg at SW cor of lot 72,  
th e'ly 78.7 ft. in S/L lots 72 and 73, th s'ly to NE cor of lot  
75, th w'ly 80.34 ft. in N/L of lot 75, th n'ly 22.5 ft. to POB,  
Assessor's Plat 6.

Justification: This is the entire property associated with the  
structure.

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- 1. Name: Wallace Block/Old Saline Village Hall
- 2. Location: 105-113 S. Ann Arbor St., Saline, MI
- 3. Classification: building, private, occupied, unrestricted, commercial
- 4. Property Owner: Fred Bleicher  
P.O. Box 7500  
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48107

7. Description

Condition: good, altered; original site

Although built for different owners (see #8 below), the Old Village Hall and the Wallace Block have always formed a structural whole. The nicely detailed two-story Italianate structure occupies 116 x 70 feet of commercial property on the east side of S. Ann Arbor just wouth of the alley which separates it from the neighboring Union Block at 100-110 E. Michigan (photo # 25). Like the neighboring building, the S. Ann Arbor block fronts the sidewalk and forms a key component of the historic four-corners of Saline. The L-shaped, seven-and-one half bay red brick structure has one-story brick and two-story tile-sheathed rear additions and is topped by a roof which slopes toward the rear. The building's design features are similar to those of the Union Block: recessed second-story panels articulated by twin rectangular window openings with hoodmolds, a dentillated cornice with brackets, a secondary wooden cornice above the street-level facade, and the typical Italianate first floor design of a central recessed entry way flanked by large display windows set on slightly raised foundations.

The north one-and-a-half bays, which comprise the Corporation Building portion, have undergone the most alteration. The crowning tower above the half bay was removed in 1931, and during the 1960s the City bricked over the upper upper story windows. Renovations begun in 1977 included removal of aluminum awnings and intrusive signage, addition of electric gaslight reproductions and ceiling skylights, and interior remodeling into office suites and commercial use.

- 8. Significance: period--1800-1899; 1900-  
Areas of significance--architecture, commerce  
Specific dates--1887, 1977

The Italianate Wallace Block features the best-preserved nineteenth

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century commercial storefront in Saline and serves as a key visual reminder of the historic character of the City's four-corners. The present building replaced a series of wooden Greek Revival structures destroyed in the fire of 1881. The property also served as the site for an earlier brick structure known as the Miller Block. Since post-fire abstracts still refer to the Miller building, it is uncertain whether the existing structures are built over, or incorporate some of the walls and/or foundations of, the earlier building. On May 2, 1887, the Village Council Minutes report the purchase of land for an engine house and the appointment of a committee to select plans and specifications. On June 6 of that same year the minutes note that "Toledo parties" would provide the cornice and building plan, which also included a village hall upstairs, and that Conrad Schaffer of Saline had agreed to provide the brick. The fire station has since been remodeled for commercial use, and the Village Hall portion now features carpeting and dropped ceilings.

That same year, Edwin Wallace built the adjoining Wallace Block of six stores with a second story hall in which Wallace and successors operated the Saline Opera House for a number of years. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries the Opera House was one of the social centers of Saline, offering local and travelling shows and providing space for church socials and dances. The Saline Observer notes in 1912 that Henry Rentschler installed a new maple dance floor (May 30, 1912). The Opera House space subsequently served as a meeting hall and basketball court. The raised stage and 16 foot ceiling are still intact above the southern two bays; however, the present owner is remodelling the upper story into one and two-level office suites. Original owner Wallace also had an apple orchard, manufactured cigars with Henry Mandt from 1879 to 1881, and served in several Village posts, among them deputy marshall in 1868, trustee in 1873, and supervisor in 1879-80.

9. Major Bibliographical Sources

(see General Bibliography section for full citation)

Abstract, 105-113 S. Ann Arbor.

Michigan Gazetteer, 1879, 1881, 1899.

Saline Historic District Commission, Saline Has a Past in Its Future, 1976.

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Saline Historic District Commission Survey Notebook, 1975

Saline Observer, 1890-1912.

Saline Village Council Minutes, 1887.

Walsh, Rita, 1979 draft of the Saline Multiple Resource Nomination.

10. Geographical Data

acreage: less than one

Quadrangle: Saline, scale 1: 24,000

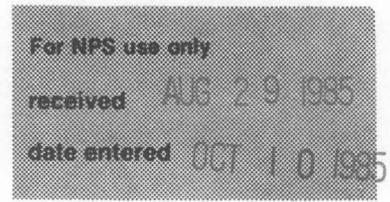
UTM References: 17/270290/4671760

Verbal boundary description: lot 75, also beg at Sw cor of lot 72, th e'ly 78.7 ft in S/L of lots 72 and 73, th s'ly to NE cor of lot 75, th w'ly 80.34 ft in N.L of lot 75, th n'ly 22.5 ft to POB, being part of lot 74 and all of lot 75, Assessor's Plat 6.

Justification: This is the entire property associated with the structure.

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1. Name: Saline First Presbyterian Church
2. Location: 143 E. Michigan Ave., Saline, MI.
3. Classification: building, private, occupied, unrestricted,  
religious
- x  
4. Property Owner: First Presbyterian Church  
143 E. Michigan  
Saline, MI 48176

7. Description

Condition: good; altered; original site

Occupying a sparsely-landscaped corner site fronting E. Michigan on the east edge of the downtown commercial center, the one-and-a-half story brick Presbyterian Church features an irregular plan, gabled roof, and dominant squared corner tower (photo #27). The tower rises from the ground at the building's southeast corner to triple-arched louvers on each face. Its short crowning spire is flanked at the base by four matching miniature spires. The large round-arch stained glass windows on the south and east facades, the raised cut stone foundation, and the small round tower at the southwest corner reveal a Romanesque Revival stylistic influence. "In 1954, new porches and steps were constructed at both front entrances to the church, using stones obtained from Dwight Reynold's property on Textile Road, from which the original foundation stones had come" (First Presbyterian Church of Saline, Michigan, Sesquicentennial Yearbook). In 1976-78, church members began extensive exterior and interior renovation, which included re-roofing, repair of the bell tower louvered screens, repair and re-roofing of the steeple, and construction of classrooms in the basement.

The rounded-arch Romanesque motif is continued on the apsidal plan sanctuary interior, with a triple arch apse at the north end. An undated historic photo of the interior, which appears to predate renovations, reveals stencil work and raised molding articulating the arches and continuing along the sanctuary walls midway between ceiling and floor. Although this stenciling no longer exists, the recent 1978 restoration by church members has reinstated the gold plaster molding lost during previous remodelling, as well as the gold decoration of the Corinthian capitals which support the triple arches of the apse opening. The pews and elegant stained glass windows, with their rose, trefoil, and fleur de lis patterns, are also original. The present altar screen, lecturn, and communion table are not original. The chief alteration to the

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interior has been the 1956 installation of wood paneling halfway up the plaster walls of the sanctuary, and the 1955 carpeting and covering of the sanctuary floor with asphalt tiling. Another carpet has since been installed, as well as new light fixtures.

8. Significance: period--1800-1899; 1900--  
areas of significance--architecture, religion  
specific date--1898  
builder/architect--Spier and Rohns of Detroit,  
architects and builders, Conrad Schaffer and  
Sons of Saline, builders

The First Presbyterian Church derives its significance from its role in local Presbyterian history and as a good example of vernacularly-interpreted Romanesque Revival architecture. The building is one of many southern Michigan structures designed by the Detroit firm of William C. Rohns and Frederick H. Spier. The prolific duo formed a partnership in 1884, the former after training at the Hanover, Germany, Polytechnicum and some time in the office of Gordon W. Lloyd and Elijah E. Myers, the latter after working with the New York architect Cyrus L.W. Eidlitz. In addition to the Saline church, Spier and Rohns designed a number of railroad depots, the Detroit Chamber of Commerce Building (1895), several buildings at the University of Michigan, St. Thomas Roman Catholic Church in Ann Arbor (1899), and Sweetest Heart of Mary Roman Catholic Church in Detroit (1893) (Ferry 1968: 136-37).

Saline's Baptist and Presbyterian churches were the earliest established in the Village--both in May of 1831. The Presbyterians were unique, however, in that they organized their new church in Newark, New York, before the 12 original members and their families left for the Michigan Territory and Saline. Like many pioneer congregations, they held services in homes and schoolhouses until they raised sufficient funds to erect their own building. The first frame Greek Revival house of worship (1842) stood on land donated by Orange Risdon and served the congregation until the completion of the present building on the same site in 1898.

9. Major Bibliographical Sources

(see General Bibliography section for full citation)

Chapman and Co., History of Washtenaw County, 1881.

Ferry, W. Hawkins, The Buildings of Detroit (Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1968).

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First Presbyterian Church of Saline, Michigan, Sesquicentennial Yearbook  
with the Church History from 1831 to 1981.

Saline Area Centennial, Inc., A Century of Progress, 1966.

Saline Historic District Commission, Saline Has a Past in Its Future,  
1976.

Saline Historic District Commission Survey Notebook, 1975.

Walsh, Rita, 1979 draft of the Saline Multiple Resource Nomination.

10. Geographical Data

acreage: less than one

Quadrangle: Saline, scale 1:24,000

UTM References: 17/270310/4671870

Verbal boundary description: Lot 15, Assessor's Plat 6

Justification: This is the entire property associated with the  
structure.

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1. Name: Historic--Saline Methodist Episcopal Church  
Common--Saline First United Methodist Church
2. Location: 117 S. Ann Arbor, Saline, MI.
3. Classification: building, private, occupied, unrestricted,  
religious
4. Property Owner: United Methodist Church-Michigan Area  
155 W. Congress  
Detroit, MI 48226

7. Description

Condition: fair; altered; original site

This one-and-a-half story brick and cut stone Victorian Romanesque building with wood accents occupies a less-than-one-acre corner site at the end of the 100 block of S. Ann Arbor Street (photo #28). The irregular plan is dominated by the southwest corner tower, executed one-third in stone and two-thirds in brick, which rises from the ground to a truncated pyramid roof. Narrow lancet windows and Palladian-like openings in the belfry accent the tower. A large Gothic-arched window opening houses a magnificent rounded-arch stained glass window on the south facade, while a smaller round rose window accents the gable end above the parapets which top the main entrance block. Cut stone voussoirs encircle the semi-circular wooden entrance with its unusual sidelights. The one-story red brick Educational Building brick addition (1975) adjoins the main church building to the east. Although the architecturally undistinguished addition does not contribute to the significance of the historic church, care was taken to ensure that the 1899 building remained structurally intact; the two buildings connect through a pre-existent doorway.

The chief alterations to the historic church building include remodeling of the basement, addition of a stairway between the basement and the vestibule, and replacement of the original slate roof with asphalt shingle. The building currently is suffering from structural weaknesses, including a sinking floor, brick cracking and general exterior deterioration, which were identified in a 1980 feasibility study by G.E. Associates Inc. of Flint. The congregation is currently considering construction of a new church on a Willis Road site.

The interior of the building is virtually intact, complete with oak wainscoting, Georgia pine flooring (now partially covered with

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carpeting), carved oak pews, and wooden doors. The vestibule doors contain leaded glass windows, and the altar wall features an ornamental wooden "entablature" supported by Ionic pilasters. According to the architect's description, "The auditorium would finish up square in plan at the ceiling, the ceiling inclining from all sides to a square paneling at the center and would be finished in plain and ornamental plaster, with window and other vaultings at the side.... The height of the auditorium would be 16' 0" in the clear at the sides and about 25' 0" at the center panel. The E. L. (Epworth League) room and adjacent class rooms would be 12' 0" in height and the vestibules 10' 0" in height."

8. Significance: period--1800-1899, 1900-  
areas of significance--architecture, religion  
specific date--1899, 1975  
builder/architect--Offord and Schaffer of Saline,  
builders; Clark and Munger of Bay City,  
original architects; Z. T. Gerganoff Assoc.,  
Inc., architects for Educational Building

The Saline United Methodist Church is the fourth Methodist church building to be erected in the town and stands as a fine example of vernacularly-interpreted Victorian Romanesque architecture. The well preserved interior, with its intact woodwork, vaulting, and stained glass windows, adds substantially to the building's significance. The architects, Clark and Munger, note in their contract bid of 1899 that they have built a number of churches throughout Ohio, Michigan, and Canada.

During the early 1800s, riders in the huge "Tecumseh circuit" included Saline Village as part of their four-week, 400 mile route. The diary of the Rev. Elijah Pilcher, the preacher who introduced Methodism to Saline, refers to the challenges of riding the circuit in Michigan Territory: "becoming mired in streams and rivers, filling his saddlebags with 'oats for the horses and bread and raw pork for ourselves,' and marking trees on the south side so they would find their way back." "'At night,'" wrote Pilcher, "'my greatcoat made my bed, my saddle and saddlebags my pillow. The wolves howled most hideously most of the night'" (Slaughter, Saline Reporter, 1983). Pilcher preached once or twice in the home of Ann Ford of Saline, and at her request, a Methodist class of three members was organized in 1833. Orange Risdon donated land for the first church building, a wood framed structure struck by lightning in 1836. An interim "mud church" and a New England-style frame building housed the Methodists until the 1899 construction of the present Victorian Romanesque structure.

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9. Major Bibliographical Sources

(see General Bibliography section for full citation)

Brunger, Ronald A., The History of the Saline United Methodist Church (unpublished manuscript), Saline United Methodist Church files, 1983.

Chapman and Co., History of Washtenaw County, 1881.

Clark and Munger, plans, specifications and contract bid for the Saline United Methodist Church, Saline United Methodist Church vault.

History of the First United Methodist Church of Saline, February 1883-July 1984, n.p., 1984.

Saline Area Centennial, Inc., A Century of Progress, 1966.

Saline Historic District Commission, Saline Has a Past in Its Future, 1976.

Saline Historic District Commission Survey Notebook, 1975.

Slaughter, Gail, "Looking through 184 Pages of History...", Saline Reporter, Feb. 23, 1983, p. 8b, Saline Public Library, Saline History Vertical File.

Walsh, Rita, 1979 draft of the Saline Multiple Resource Nomination.

10. Geographical Data

acreage: less than one

Quadrangle: Saline, scale 1:24,000

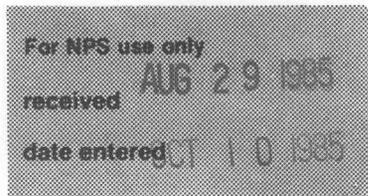
UTM References: 17/270310/4671720

Verbal boundary description: Lot 77, Assessor's Plat 6

Justification: This is the entire property associated with the structure.

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- 1. Name: Samuel D. Van Duzer House
- 2. Location: 205 S. Ann Arbor St., Saline, MI
- 3. Classification: building, private, occupied, unrestricted,  
residential
- 4. Property Owner: Michael Torner  
205 S. Ann Arbor  
Saline, MI 48176

7. Description:

Condition: good; altered; original site

This one-and-a-half story frame building with a stucco veneer sits on a less-than-one-acre tree-shaded site in the residential neighborhood of S. Ann Arbor Street (photo #29). The house contains a one-story rear addition and a more recently constructed stucco front porch. The steeply pitched gabled roof lies parallel to the street and is accented by a central dormer with a Gothic-arched window and pointed-arch eaves trim. The stuccoing of the home took place in 1913-14. The interior has been remodeled into apartments.

- 8. Significance: period--1800-1899; 1900--  
areas of significance: architecture  
specific date--1858

The Samuel D. Van Duzer residence is a nice example of the relatively rare Gothic Revival style in Saline and one of the City's earliest surviving homes. The Gothic arch of the central dormer is the only such use of Gothic fenestration in Saline's residential architecture. Other stylistic features include the use of pointed-arch eaves trim and the steep pitch of both roof and dormer. The stucco work took place under the ownership of Mrs. George V. Cook, who acquired the property in 1912 from Mrs. Agnes Van Duzer. George Cook had a livery business in Saline.

According to the Saline Observer, the house was built by Caleb Van Husan, a merchant, then sold to William Davenport, and finally, through the Rouse Agency, to Samuel Van Duzer who occupied the residence for over 50 years (August 15, 1912). Tax records, however, indicate that Samuel Van Duzer was the original owner of the home. Van Duzer came to Saline in 1834 from New York state at the age of 14. His obituary notes that he was "at one time a partner with Thomas Sanford in the dry goods business, but spent the greater part of his life as a clerk and

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bookkeeper" (Saline Observer February 20, 1908). In addition, he served in a number of Village posts, among them the committee to establish the first Village by-laws in 1866, trustee on the first village board of 1866, president in 1873 and 1892, and member of the building committee for the Corporation Brick building.

9. Major Bibliographical Sources

(see General Bibliography section for full citation)

Chapman and Co., History of Washtenaw County, 1881.

Saline Historic District Commission, Saline Has a Past in Its Future, 1976.

Saline Historic District Commission Survey Notebook, 1975.

Saline Observer, February 20, 1908, August 15, 1912.

Saline Tax Roles, 1850-1871.

Saline Village Council Minutes, 1887.

Walsh, Rita, 1979 draft of the Saline Multiple Resource Nomination.

10. Geographical Data

acreage: less than one

Quadrangle: Saline, scale 1:24,000

UTM References: 17/270350/4671630

Verbal boundary description: Lot 17, Assessor's Plat 3

Justification: This is the entire property associated with the structure.

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- 1. Name: Louis Sturm House
- 2. Location: 100 Russell, Saline, MI.
- 3. Classification: building, private, occupied, unrestricted,  
residential
- 4. Property Owner: Ted Babcock  
100 Russell  
Saline, MI 48176

- 7. Description  
Condition: excellent; altered; original site

This elegantly-detailed residence sits on a lot landscaped with mature shrubbery and shade trees (photo #30). Although covered with aluminum siding in the late 1960s, the two-story frame home retains its late Gothic Revival features in the peaked window trim, pointed-arch eaves line trim, and steeply pitched roof and dormer. The basically L-shaped plan contains a one-story rear garage addition and a front and side porch with brackets and trim at the eaves. A gabled-roof barn sits to the rear of the property.

- 8. Significance: period--1800-1899; 1900--  
areas of significance: architecture  
specific date--1873

Despite the application of narrow aluminum siding, the Louis Sturm residence remains one of Saline's outstanding examples of late Gothic Revival architecture, with refined detail on bargeboards, window hoods and porches. William Easlick purchased this lot in 1873 and presumably built around this time. Louis Sturm bought the property for \$1210 in April, 1874. Sturm arrived from Germany around 1860 and soon joined his older brother, Jacob--who had come to Saline to stay with an uncle in 1858--in a successful harness business on the Chicago Road. The business eventually expanded to include a hardware and carriage manufacture; the Sturms built carriages for local, state, and national customers. After his brother's death in 1900, Louis continued the business, which was subsequently continued by Louis' son, William, after the elder Sturm's death in 1903.

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9. Major Bibliographical Sources

(see General Bibliography section for full citation)

Proctor, Old Saline Village, 1975.

Saline Historic District Commission, Saline Has a Past in Its Future, 1976.

Saline Historic District Commission Survey Notebook, 1975.

Saline Observer, Nov. 8, 1900, Sept. 10, 1903.

Walsh, Rita, 1979 draft of the Saline Multiple Resource Nomination.

10. Geographical Data

acreage: less than one

Quadrangle: Saline, scale 1:24,000

UTM References: 17/270010/4672000

Verbal boundary description: W. 66 ft. of Lot 69, Assessor's Plat 2

Justification: This is the entire property associated with the structure.

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1. Name: Edgar Aldrich House
2. Location: 422 E. Michigan, Saline, MI.
3. Classification: building, private, occupied, unrestricted,  
residential and commercial
4. Property Owner: Doug Elfring  
222 W. Bennett  
Saline, MI 48176

7. Description

Condition: good; altered; original site

This two-story frame, T-shaped structure rests on a stone base and features pierced-work gable ornaments, oculus windows in the gable ends, a front bay window and side porch--each with bracketed entablatures--and pedimented window trim. The trefoil and quatrefoil cut-outs of the gable ornaments, along with the steep pitch of the gabled dormer, give the home a Gothic quality. An early twentieth-century hipped roof front porch is supported by stone pillars. The structure currently houses a commercial use downstairs and apartments upstairs. A gambrel-roof frame barn sits to the rear of the property.

8. Significance: period--1800-1899; 1900--  
areas of significance--architecture  
specific date--ca. 1870

The building at 422 E. Michigan is significant as a well articulated example of the relatively rare Gothic Revival style in Saline, featuring nicely detailed gable ornaments, window and porch ornamentation. The building houses a commercial use without sacrificing its architectural integrity; signs are discreet and of compatible materials.

Merchant and land speculator Henry J. Miller was engaged in active land dealings during the late 1860s and early 1870s along the eastern boundaries of the A. H. Risdon Addition in what was then section 31 of Pittsfield Township. The burst of development which ensued is referred to as "Miller's addition" in the Tax Rolls of the period, although this "addition" was never formally platted. Miller appears to have built the home at 422 E. Michigan as part of this speculation between 1869 and 1872. The building is clearly pictured on the 1872 Bird's Eye View.

In 1872 Edgar R. Aldrich purchased the property for \$1300 and occupied

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the house until his death in 1891. Aldrich returned to Saline from a stay in Detroit the year of the home's purchase and entered into a dry goods business partnership with Charles Burkhardt which continued until 1888. He subsequently had his own dry goods firm until his death, at which time the home changed ownership (Saline Observer, May 28, 1891). During the occupancy of Sam and Minnie Boyd, beginning in the 1920s, the home served as a boarding house.

9. Major Bibliographical Sources

(see General Bibliography section for full citation)

Abstract, 422 E. Michigan.

Saline Historic District Commission, Saline Has a Past in Its Future, 1976.

Saline Historic District Commission Survey Notebook, 1975.

Saline Observer, May 28, 1891.

Saline Tax Rolls, 1860-1871.

Walsh, Rita, 1979 draft of the Saline Multiple Resource Nomination.

10. Geographical Data

acreage: less than one

Quadrangle: Saline, scale 1: 24,000

UTM References: 17/270950/4672180

Verbal boundary description: Lot 89, Assessor's Plat 1

Justification: This includes the entire property associated with the structure.

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- 1. Name: Jortin Forbes House
- 2. Location: 211 N. Ann Arbor St., Saline, MI.
- 3. Classification: building, private, occupied, unrestricted,  
residential
- 4. Property Owner: Raymond Burmeister  
211 N. Ann Arbor  
Saline, MI 48176

7. Description

Condition: good; altered; original site

In near original condition, this Vernacular Midwest upright and wing house sits on a small lot shaded by a mature pine tree in the 200 block of N. Ann Arbor Street (photo #32). The two-story gabled brick construction features a two-story upright and a one-story wing to the south, segmental-arched head windows, and a raking cornice without returns above a wide frieze. The Eastlake hipped roof front porch, with its spindled frieze, spool and spindle balusters, and decorative brackets, is probably a later addition.

- 8. Significance: period--1800-1900  
areas of significance--architecture, commerce  
specific date: 1860

One of the few brick residences in the City, and one of the earlier surviving homes, this simple brick structure is a nice example of mid-nineteenth century Vernacular architecture. Tax records, combined with evidence from the 1864 plat map, suggest that Jortin and Matilda Forbes built the house in 1860. The building appears on the 1872 Bird's Eye View and is clearly indicated as the Forbes' property on the 1874 atlas. Jortin Forbes served in a number of Village posts, among them street commissioner in 1866-67, inspector for the first Village election in 1866, marshall in 1866-67, and justice of the peace in 1878. Matilda Forbes had a milliner shop.

9. Major Bibliographical Sources

(see General Bibliography section for full citation)

Chapman, History of Washtenaw County, 1881.

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Michigan State Gazetteer, 1875.

Saline Historic District Commission, Saline Has a Past in its Future,  
1976.

Saline Historic District Commission Survey Notebook, 1975.

Saline Tax Records, 1868-1871.

10. Geographical Data

acreage: less than one

Quadrangle: Saline, scale 1:24,000

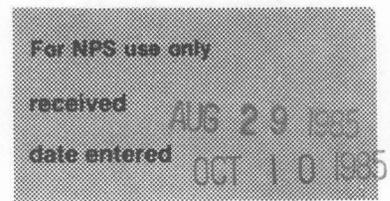
UTM References: 17/270150/4671980

Verbal boundary description: Lot 14, Assessor's Plat 3

Justification: This is the entire property associated with the  
structure.

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- 1. Name: Zalmon Church House
- 2. Location: 113 N. Ann Arbor, Saline, MI.
- 3. Classification: building, private, occupied, unrestricted,  
residential and commercial
- 4. Property Owner: Mary P. Mancari  
2475 Mershon Dr.  
Ann Arbor, MI 48103

7. Description

Condition: excellent; altered; original site

Located on part of Orange Risdon's original plat, this Italianate painted brick building sits on the southwest corner of N. Ann Arbor and McKay Streets (photo #33). The building's landscaped lawn and exterior appearance suggest its original residential use, although the south one-story wing, extended in 1946, now serves as office space. The two-story hipped roof cube with a one-story gabled wing features the paired eaves line brackets and segmental-arched lintels typical of the Italianate style; an off-center porch on the main building (1950); and a small portico-like entrance to the side wing. Although of more recent construction, the porches are compatible in size and scale and do not affect the building's architectural integrity.

- 8. Significance: period--1800-1899; 1900--  
areas of significance--architecture  
specific date--1860

This elegant brick residence is one of two Italianate homes of very high design quality located within the Multiple Resource area. The building is nicely maintained and features ornamental lintels and sills around the rectangular fenestration, and paired wooden brackets below the overhanging eaves. One of the older surviving buildings in Saline, the residence represents the first wave of residential construction extending north from the four-corners. The building has been spared the intrusive exterior alterations often found on buildings of the period, although there has been interior alteration, including the 1913 addition of a dropped ceiling in the parlor and the removal of a fireplace and chimney. Original owner Zalmon Church was a street commissioner in 1869 and also served in some other Village posts. After his death in 1880, the estate went to his daughter, Mary Church Eaton, wife of lawyer Peter M. Eaton, another prominent resident of early Saline. It is uncertain

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whether or not the Eaton\_s ever occupied the house.

9. Major Bibliographical Sources

(see General Bibliography section for full citation)

Chapman, History of Washtenaw County, 1881.

Saline Historic District Commission, Saline Has a Past in Its Future, 1976.

Saline Historic District Commission Survey Notebook, 1975.

Saline Tax Rolls, 1858-1871.

Walsh, Rita, 1979 draft of the Saline Multiple Resource Nomination.

10. Geographical Data

acreage: less than one

Quadrangle: Saline, scale 1:24,000

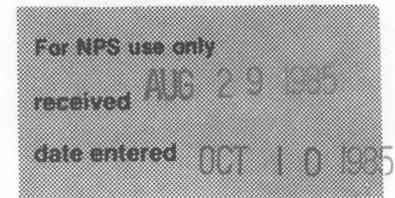
UTM References: 17/270190/4671880

Verbal boundary description: Lot 29, Assessor's Plat 6

Justification: This includes the entire property associated with the structure.

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1. Name: Joseph Annin House
2. Location: 218 Monroe St., Saline, MI.
3. Classification: building, private, occupied, unrestricted,  
residential
4. Property Owner: Ethel DeVine and Ervin Peoples  
218 Monroe  
Saline, MI 48176

7. Description

Condition: excellent; altered; original site

A pure Italianate cube, this sophisticated two-story brick structure sits back on a 4.37 acre lot (photo #34). The five-bay facade contains a central entrance portico, a one-bay remodeling of the original three-bay porch which utilized the original materials but lacks the original widow's walk. Matching interior chimneys protrude from the north and south edges of the hippped roof. A belvedere originally capping the roof was removed about 1920. The overhanging eaves feature paired ornamental brackets with pendants which alternate with small rectangular windows. Decorative wooden lintels top the shuttered double sash window openings of the primary facades. A wooden vertical board-and-batten-sided barn/carriage house with a gabled roof and shed addition sits behind and north of the residence at the end of a long driveway.

8. Significance: period--1800-1899; 1900--  
areas of significance--architecture  
specific date--1863, 1920

"This sophisticated structure is the finest representation of [the Italianate Style] in Saline and undoubtedly in even a much wider geographical area" (Saline Historic District Commission 1976: 40). The elegance of design is particularly notable in the cornice, with its paired wooden brackets alternating with rectangular window openings. The 1874 Everts and Stewart Illustrated Atlas drawing of this property reveals the remarkable architectural integrity of this building: with the exception of the alteration to the front porch, the removal of the belvedere and a few outbuildings, and an addition of a shed-roofed addition to the barn, the building provides an excellent visual representation of the high quality achieved in Saline's early residential architecture.

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A number of prominent Salineans have resided in the building. Following farmer Joseph Annin, the house was occupied by Alfred Miller (1867) and Harvey Bennett (1873), both of whom served in Village office--Exchange Hotel owner Miller as trustee and Bennett as trustee and president. Miller was the brother of Henry Miller and the son of pioneer settler Leonard Miller. Fourth owner, John Hull (1876), held a number of commercial positions in Saline, among them hardware store owner. The current owners have occupied the residence since 1918.

9. Major Bibliographical Sources

(see General Bibliography section for full citation)

Everts and Stewart, Combination Atlas Map of Washtenaw County, Michigan (Duval and Hunter, 1874).

Michigan State Gazetteer, 1863-64, 1883.

Saline Historic District Commission, Saline Has a Past in Its Future, 1976.

Saline Historic District Commission Survey Notebook, 1975.

Walsh, Rita, 1979 draft of the Saline Multiple Resource Nomination.

10. Geographical Data

acreage: 4.37

Quadrangle: Saline, scale 1: 24,000

UTM References: 17/269970/4671270

Verbal boundary description: that part of Lot 39 lying n'ly of s'ly line of 41 extended w'6, Assessor's Plat 4

Justification: This includes the entire property associated with the structure.

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1. Name: Henry R. Watson House
2. Location: 7215 N. Ann Arbor-Saline Rd., Saline, MI.
3. Classification: building, private, occupied, unrestricted,  
residential
4. Property Owner: Marilyn Fisher  
7215 Ann Arbor-Saline Rd.  
Saline, MI 48176

7. Description

Condition: excellent; unaltered; original site

In virtually original condition, the two-and-one-half story frame Eastern Stick Style residence rests on part of a former farm property historically located in Lodi Township (photo #35). The house sits back from the road on a less-than-one-acre lot shaded with a few mature shade trees. Based on a cross-gabled plan and resting on a raised stone foundation, the building features an overhanging side porch, corner posts, shingled "beltcourses," sunburst panels above windows and in the gable ends, projecting bays with cut corners and large diagonal brackets at the eaves line, and an Eastlake porch with an unsupported roof overhang wrapping around the southerly projecting bay. The interior is finished with native hardwood. Outbuildings originally associated with the building have been torn down and the estate is drastically reduced in size.

8. Significance: period--1800-1899; 1900--  
areas of significance--architecture, agriculture  
specific dates--ca. 1883  
builder--Henry Rentschler

This finely crafted clapboard home is Saline's outstanding example of Eastern Stick Style architecture. Because of its near original condition and location on a major entry route into Saline, the building is an important visual reminder of the prosperous farmsteads established here during the nineteenth century. The home was built by Henry Rentschler for Dr. Henry R. Watson, presumably in 1883. According to Arthur Miller, who was born in the house and whose father, Charles, rented the farm and home around the turn of the century, this is the second home to be built on Watson's property; the earlier building no longer exists. (Indeed, the 1915 plat map does show two buildings in this location.) Miller states that Watson purchased a section of land on

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what is now Waterworks Rd. and used lumber from the property to build his new house. A lot fitting this location was purchased by Watson in 1882. Henry Watson studied and practiced medicine with his father, Daniel, and also studied for one term at the Cincinnati Eclectic College, before setting up his own practice around 1851. Watson also raised sheep on his farm.

9. Major Bibliographical Sources

(see General Bibliography section for full citation)

Chapman, History of Washtenaw County, 1881.

Deed for property in section 25, Lodi Twnshp., 1883.

Miller, Arthur, Interview, April 6, 1985.

Parish, Artwork of Washtenaw County, 1893.

Proctor, Old Saline Village (Ann Arbor Federal Savings, 1975).

Saline Historic District Commission, Saline Has a Past in Its Future, 1976.

Saline Historic District Commission Survey Notebook, 1975.

Walsh, Rita, 1979 draft of the Saline Multiple Resource Nomination.

10. Geographical Data

acreage: less than one

Quadrangle: Saline, scale 1:24,000

UTM References: 17/269830/4673~~390~~

Verbal boundary description: com at ne cor of sec 36, T3S R5E, th s 01 deg 09'30" w 1002.31 ft, th n 89 deg 14' 30" w 2512.67 ft, th s 00 deg 47' 00" w 94.46 ft, th s 82 deg 57' 39" w 149.46 ft, th n 07 deg 58' 16" w 25.51 ft, th s 76 deg 32' 44" w 65.61 ft for pl of beg, th s 78 deg 03' 54" w 171.79 ft, th n 16 deg 16' 59" w 104.30 ft, th n 84 deg 30' 24" e 104.16 ft, th s 69 deg 27' 36" e 61.15 ft, th s 84 deg 50' 36" e 23.70 ft, th s 13 deg 55' 06" e 37.56 ft to pl of beg, being part of nw 1/4 sec 36 T3S R5E. 0.31 AC.

Justification: This includes the entire property associated with the structure.

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1. Name: Miller/Walker House
2. Location: 117 McKay Street, Saline, MI.
3. Classification: building, private, occupied, unrestricted,  
residential
4. Property Owner: St. Paul's Evangelical Church  
122 W. Michigan Ave.  
Saline, MI 48176

7. Description

Condition: good; altered; original site

A two-story frame Eastern Stick Style residence, this structure boasts a rectangular plan, combination hipped and gabled roof, and a nicely detailed Stick Style one-story front porch with decorative stick work in the railing and spindles along the frieze (photo #36). Unfortunately, the present monochrome paint job does not highlight the decorative woodwork to its best advantage. The interior has been remodeled into apartments.

8. Significance: period--1800-1899; 1900--  
area of significance--architecture  
specific date--ca. 1885

This modest residence is a nicely preserved example of Eastern Stick Style design in near original exterior condition with a well-articulated Eastlake porch. The lack of tax records and abstract make it impossible to date this building exactly or to determine its original owner. The building appears on the 1888 Sanborn map but not on the 1872 Bird's Eye View. Charles Miller and his wife, Anna, occupied the house c. 1889 after their marriage. Miller, son of Alfred Miller and grandson of pioneer Leonard Miller, operated a livery business with his father behind the Exchange Hotel, then located on Chicago Street on an adjoining lot. A subsequent owner was Fred Walker, who moved into town in the early 1900s after retiring from farming.

9. Major Bibliographical Sources

(see General Bibliography section for full citation)

Miller, Arthur, Interview, April 6, 1985.

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Saline Historic District Commission, Saline Has a Past in Its Future, 1976.

Saline Historic District Commission Survey Notebook, 1975.

Walker, Edna, Interview, Nov. 1984.

Walsh, Rita, 1979 draft of the Saline Multiple Resource Nomination.

10. Geographical Data

acreage: less than one

Quadrangle: Saline, scale 1:24,000

UTM References: 17/270050/4671820

Verbal boundary description: Lot 42, Assessor's Plat 6

Justification: This includes the entire property associated with the structure.

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- 1. Name: George R. Lutz House
- 2. Location: 103 W. Henry Street, Saline, MI.
- 3. Classification: building, private, occupied, unrestricted,  
residential
- 4. Property Owner: Mike Romelhardt  
103 W. Henry  
Saline, MI 48176

7. Description

Condition: excellent, altered, original site

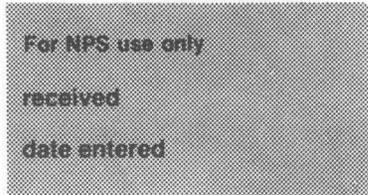
This Queen Anne home, which sits on a less than one acre landscaped corner lot, is notable for its near original appearance. The two-and-one-half story clapboard residence features a hipped roof with matching front and side gable projections, and a variety of window shapes. The home features one of the finest wraparound Eastlake porches in Saline with a lattice work base, spool-and-spindle-like frieze and balusters, and decorative brackets. Cross-hatching and small rectangular windows accent the gable ends. The design features are typical of many of the City's finer homes of the period; the characteristic diamond-shaped window was evidently a popular pattern at the turn-of-the-century.

- 8. Significance: period--1900--  
areas of significance--architecture  
specific date--ca. 1900 (1899-1903)

The George R. Lutz House is identical in design to the home to the east, but unlike the neighboring property, the Lutz home preserves its original Queen Anne detailing and remains one of the City's nicer examples of the style. The building's early occupants, George R. Lutz and his wife Gertrude, acquired the home from the estate of George Nissly for \$2000 shortly after their marriage in 1903. The purchase price suggests that the Lutz's probably did not build the home. The fact that the building does not appear on the 1899 Sanborn map places its construction between 1899 and 1903. George R. Lutz died at age 30 less than a year after moving into the house with his bride. Lutz served for a number of years as Village clerk and had become a bank employee shortly before his death in 1904.

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9. Major Bibliographical Sources

(see General Bibliography section for full citation)

Deed, 103 W. Henry, 1903.

Michigan State Gazetteer, 1901, 1917.

Saline Historic District Commission, Saline Has a Past in Its Future, 1976.

Saline Historic District Commission Survey Notebook, 1975.

Saline Observer, Jan. 14, 1903 and misc. issues.

Sanborn map, 1899, 1912.

Walsh, Rita, 1979 draft of the Saline Multiple Resource Nomination.

10. Geographical Data

acreage: less than one

Quadrangle: Saline, scale 1:24,000

UTM References: 17/270230/4671620

Verbal boundary description: Plat 4, Lot 15, excluding s. 110 ft. of Lot 15, Assessor's Plat 4

Justification: This includes the entire property associated with the structure.

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1. Name: Charles Guthard House
2. Location: 211 E. Michigan Avenue, Saline, MI.
3. Classification: building, private, occupied, unrestricted,  
residential
4. Property Owner: Barbara J. Young  
211 E. Michigan  
Saline, MI 48176

7. Description

Condition: good; altered; original

Stylistically, this transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival frame home is an extension of the East Michigan Avenue Historic District (photo #38). The home is similar in size, setback, and design, and like several E. Michigan District homes, is a product of the prolific Elwood Rogers. Like many of Rogers constructions, this building combines the rectangular plan and Palladian window typical of the Colonial Revival with Queen Anne shingle work and a squared corner tower. A full-width one-story porch with a side pediment fronts the building. The residence, which remains in virtually original condition, was recently repainted in brown and gold tones more appropriate to its period of construction. The gambrel-roofed barn/garage to the rear is typical of Elwood Rogers' buildings and also representative of many of the outbuildings preserved throughout the Multiple Resource Area (photo #39).

8. Significance: period--1900--  
areas of significance--architecture, commerce,  
specific date--1907, builder--Elwood Rogers

This residence, with its combination of classical and Queen Anne detailing, is one of local builder Elwood Rogers' finer efforts. The visual interest of the facade is highlighted by the combination of round arched, rectangular, and Palladian windows, the shingle accents of the gable ends and tower, and the hipped roof corner tower itself. The building's first owner, Charles Guthard, was a farmer and later a successful self-made businessman born in Saline Township of German parents. Guthard worked as a farm hand until he saved enough money to found his own business in 1903. The hardware partnership with Adam Hornung dissolved in 1904, but Guthard found a new and more lasting partner in Henry Schroen. Beakes writes of the partners' successful

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enterprise, "They conduct an extensive business as dealers in stoves, general hardware, farm implements, buggies, paints, glass and seeds, and draw a large trade from the surrounding county" (p. 457-58). He later left Saline and moved West.

9. Major Bibliographical Sources

(see General Bibliography section for full citation)

Beakes, Past and Present of Washtenaw County, 1906.

Saline Historic District Commission, Saline Has a Past in Its Future, 1976.

Saline Historic District Commission Survey Notebook, 1975.

Saline Observer, August 15, 1907; August 22, 1907.

Walsh, Rita, 1979 draft of the Saline Multiple Resource Nomination.

10. Geographical Data

acreage: less than one

Quadrangle: Saline, scale 1:24,000

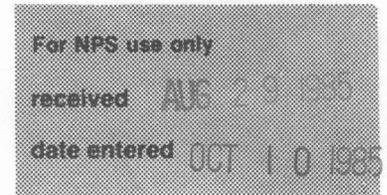
UTM References: 17/270530/4672020

Verbal boundary description: Lot 13, Assessor's Plat 5, also beg at se cor of Lot 63, th n'ly 35 ft. on e ln. of Lot 63, th w'ly paralleling s ln. Lot 63 to a pnt of intersec with the w ln of Lot 13 Assessor's Plat 5 extended n'ly, th s'ly on extended n ln of Lot 13 to nw cor of Lot 13, th e'ly on ln of Lot 13 to pob, part Lot 63, Assessor's Plat 1.

Justification: This includes the entire property associated with the structure.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

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- 1. Name: Oakwood Cemetery Mausoleum
- 2. Location: Oakwood Cemetery, off Monroe St. due west of foot of W. Henry Street, Saline, MI.
- 3. Classification: building, private, occupied, unrestricted, mausoleum
- 4. Property Owner: City of Saline  
100 N. Harris  
Saline, MI 48176
- 5. Location of Legal Description: laid out as cemetery with original Village Plat, plat maps at Saline City Hall.

7. Description

Condition: good; unaltered; original

The rectangular, one-story Vernacular fieldstone mausoleum, with its terraced east and west facades and monitor roof articulated by small rectangular windows, sits in the Oakwood Cemetery (at the corner of Monroe and E. Michigan) along an entrance road from Monroe Street, due west of the foot of W. Henry Street (photo #40). The pink, grey, and black fieldstones of the 30 x 45 foot structure are joined by grey cement mortar. The building's roof is covered with red tiles. Small stained glass windows, the inscription "In Hope" carved in a sandstone block below a heart-shaped stone, three square metal accent plates, and metal doors articulate the Henry Street facade. Stained glass windows and metal accents also highlight the west facade. The edges of the main east (Henry Street) facade and the entrance are emphasized by projecting stones. The mausoleum interior contains space for 88 to 100 burials.

- 8. Significance: period--1900-  
area of significance--architecture  
specific date--1914-15, builder/contractor--O.J. McBride Co.

The Board of Cemetery Trustee's report to the Village Council in 1914 describes their intention to have built "a sanitary and modern place of burial, for 80 to 100 people, a beautiful little chapel which can be used for funerals, not only for compartment owners in the Mausoleum, but also for other funerals in stormy or inclement weather" (February 28, 1914, Village Council Minutes). The unusual fieldstone mausoleum was built "by the O.J. McBride Company for the Washtenaw

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Mausoleum Company, under contract with the Village of Saline. The work of construction was under the superintendency of Dr. J.B. Wallace [superintendent of the Board of Cemetery Trustees], by appointment of the Village Council" (J.B. Wallace, n.d., n.p.). A Village Council minutes entry dated March 8, 1915, reports that the Mausoleum is almost completed. The building's dual use as a chapel and crypt accounts for its somewhat large size. The Oakwood Cemetery, in which the structure stands, includes land set aside for burial use by Orange Risdon during his original platting of Saline.

Although Village records contain no further information on either the contractor (who was not local) or the Washtenaw Mausoleum Company, a phone interview with Larry Arnett--of the Arnett Cemetery Monuments Company of Ann Arbor, the oldest monument firm in the county--revealed that an identical mausoleum located in Ann Arbor's Bethlehem Cemetery was recently torn down. Arnett suggests that the Washtenaw Mausoleum Company was probably one of many franchises found across the nation during the 'Teens and Twenties. The City would donate the land, and the franchise would provide the plan and sell crypt rights to the City, or directly to subscribers. The Washtenaw Mausoleum Company never registered with the State, a fact which tends to corroborate the franchise hypothesis.

9. Major Bibliographical Sources

(see General Bibliography section for full citation)

Arnett, Larry, Interview April 6, 1985.

Saline Historic District Commission, Saline Has a Past in Its Future. 1976.

Saline Historic District Commission Survey Notebook, 1975.

Saline Village Council Minutes, Report of the Board of Cemetery Trustees, February 28, 1914; Mar. 8, 1915.

Wallace, J.B., Oakwood Cemetery in the City of Saline, undated manuscript in the "Saline History" vertical file, Saline Public Library.

Walsh, Rita, 1979 draft of the Saline Multiple Resource Nomination.

10. Geographical Data

acreage: less than one

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Quadrangle: Saline, scale 1: 24,000

UTM References: 17/269930/4671500

Verbal boundary description: a 75 x 75 foot tract of land, in which the mausoleum structure is centered, whose eastern edge is located 175 feet from the western edge of Monroe Street, directly in line with W. Henry Street. The Saline Village Council Minutes for March 8, 1915, describe the building's location as lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, Block F.

Justification: This includes the tract on which the mausoleum stands, but excludes adjacent areas containing individual monuments.

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received 8/29/85  
date entered

Continuation sheet

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Page

Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Saline MRA  
State Washtenaw County, MICHIGAN

Cover form accept P. Andrews 10/10/85

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Annin, Joseph, House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Melrose Byrum 10/20/85

Attest

2. East Michigan Avenue  
Historic District

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Melrose Byrum 10/20/85

Attest

3. Forbes, Jortin, House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Melrose Byrum 10/20/85

Attest

4. Guthard, Charles, House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Melrose Byrum 10/20/85

Attest

5. Lutz, George R., House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Melrose Byrum 10/20/85

Attest

6. Miller--Walker House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Melrose Byrum 10/20/85

Attest

7. North Ann Arbor Street  
Historic District

Substantive Review

Keeper

accept Patrick Andrews 10/10/85

Attest

8. Oakwood Cemetery Mausoleum

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Melrose Byrum 10/20/85

Attest

9. Saline First Presbyterian  
Church

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Melrose Byrum 10/20/85

Attest

10. Sturm, Louis, House

Entered in the  
National Register

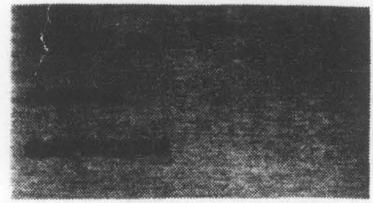
Keeper

Melrose Byrum 10/20/85

Attest

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Saline MRA  
State MICHIGAN

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- |     |                                       |                                  |            |   |
|-----|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|---|
| 11. | Union Block                           | Substantive Review               | for Keeper | accept Patrick Andrus 10/10/85                          |
|     |                                       |                                  | Attest     | _____   |
| 12. | Van Duzer, Samuel D., House           | Entered in the National Register | for Keeper | Shelous Byers 10/10/85                                  |
|     |                                       |                                  | Attest     | _____   |
| 13. | Wallace Block—Old Saline Village Hall | Entered in the National Register | for Keeper | Shelous Byers 10/10/85                                  |
|     |                                       |                                  | Attest     | _____   |
| 14. | Watson, Henry R., House               | Entered in the National Register | for Keeper | Shelous Byers 10/10/85                                  |
|     |                                       |                                  | Attest     | _____   |
| 15. | Zalmon Church House                   | Entered in the National Register | for Keeper | Shelous Byers 10/10/85                                  |
|     |                                       |                                  | Attest     | _____   |
| 16. | Aldrich, Edgar, House                 | Substantive Review               | for Keeper | Determined Eligible<br>Eligible Patrick Andrus 10/10/85 |
|     | DOE/OWNER OBJECTION                   |                                  | Attest     | _____   |
| 17. | Saline Methodist Episcopal Church     | Substantive Review               | for Keeper | Determined Eligible<br>Eligible Patrick Andrus 10/10/85 |
|     | DOE/OWNER OBJECTION                   |                                  | Attest     | _____   |
| 18. | Barnegat Historic Complex             | Substantive Review               | Keeper     | _____ 25  |
|     | DOE/OWNER OBJECTION                   |                                  | Attest     | _____   |
| 19. |                                       |                                  | Keeper     | _____   |
|     |                                       |                                  | Attest     | _____   |
| 20. |                                       |                                  | Keeper     | _____   |
|     |                                       |                                  | Attest     | _____   |

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

COVER

Saline MRA  
Washtenaw County  
MICHIGAN

Substantive Review

Working No. AUG 29 1985  
Fed. Reg. Date: 7-3-87  
Date Due: 9/29/85 - 10/13/85  
Action:  ACCEPT 10-10-85  
 RETURN  
 REJECT  
Federal Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review:  sample  request  appeal  NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Historically & architecturally significant -  
small town served as an important regional  
shipping center for agricultural & farm products

Recom./Criteria accept cover A&C  
Reviewer Patrick Andrews  
Discipline Historian  
Date 10/10/85  
\_\_\_\_\_ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: \_\_\_\_\_ technical corrections cited below  
\_\_\_\_\_ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

7. Description

Condition

- |                                    |                                       |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated |
| <input type="checkbox"/> good      | <input type="checkbox"/> ruins        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fair      | <input type="checkbox"/> unexposed    |

Check one

- unaltered
- altered

Check one

- original site
- moved date \_\_\_\_\_

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

**8. Significance**

Period \_\_\_\_\_ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates \_\_\_\_\_ Builder/Architect \_\_\_\_\_

Statement of Significance *(in one paragraph)*

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

*note: Politics/govt & religion have been selected (among others) as areas of significance - the cover form does not justify these as areas of significance for the MRA*

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_  
 Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_  
 UTM References \_\_\_\_\_

Verbal boundary description and justification

**11. Form Prepared By**

**12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification**

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

\_\_\_\_ national      \_\_\_\_ state      \_\_\_\_ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

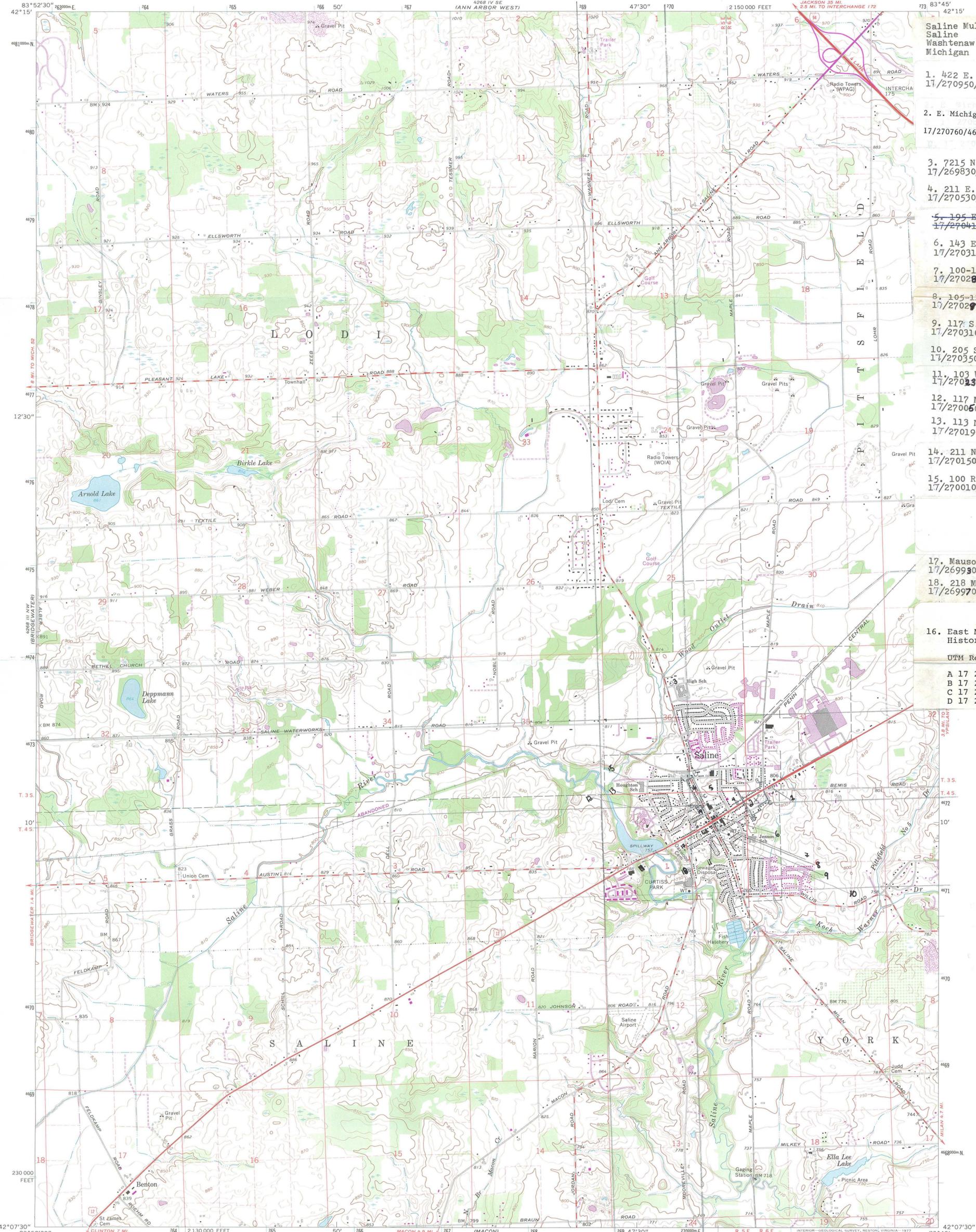
title \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

**13. Other**

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_



Saline Multiple Resource  
Saline  
Washtenaw Co.  
Michigan

1. 422 E. Michigan  
17/270950/4672180
2. E. Michigan Historic District  
17/270760/4672040
3. 7215 N. Ann Arbor  
17/269830/4673370
4. 211 E. Michigan  
17/270530/4672020
- ~~5. 195 E. Michigan  
17/270410/4671930~~
6. 143 E. Michigan  
17/270310/4671870
7. 100-110 E. Michigan  
17/270280/4671790
8. 105-113 S. Ann Arbor  
17/270270/4671760
9. 117 S. Ann Arbor  
17/270310/4671720
10. 205 S. Ann Arbor  
17/270350/4671630
11. 103 W. Henry  
17/270230/4671920
12. 117 McKay  
17/270050/4671820
13. 113 N. Ann Arbor  
17/270190/4671880
14. 211 N. Ann Arbor  
17/270150/4671980
15. 100 Russell  
17/270010/4672000

17. Mausoleum  
17/269930/4671500
18. 218 Monroe  
17/269970/4671270

16. East Michigan Avenue  
Historic District

UTM Refs:

- A 17 270550 4672140
- B 17 270800 4672240
- C 17 270890 4672040
- D 17 270700 4671880

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
in cooperation with State of Michigan agencies

Control by USGS and USC&GS

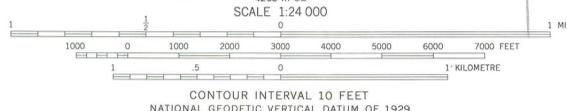
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial  
photographs taken 1965-66. Field checked 1967

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Michigan coordinate system, south zone  
1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 17, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is uncheckd

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs  
taken 1975. This information not field checked

UTM GRID AND 1975 MAGNETIC NORTH  
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route	U.S. Route

SALINE, MICH.  
N4207.5—W8345/7.5

1967  
PHOTOREVISED 1975  
AMS 4268 III NE—SERIES V862

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

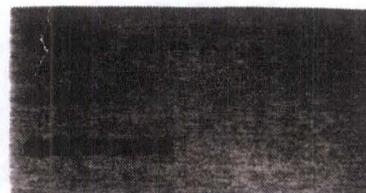
Page

Barnegat Historic Complex

Nomination materials for the Barnegat Historic Complex have been deleted from this submission pending further discussions between the State Historic Preservation Office, State Review Board, and City of Saline concerning boundaries. The complex will be submitted in the future as an amendment to the Saline Multiple Resource Nomination.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Saline MRA  
State MICHIGAN

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- |     |                                       |                                  |            |  |
|-----|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|--|
| 11. | Union Block                           | Substantive Review               | for Keeper | accept Patrick Andrus 10/10/85                       |
|     |                                       |                                  | Attest     | _____  |
| 12. | Van Duzer, Samuel D., House           | Entered in the National Register | for Keeper | Arlene Byers 10/10/85                                |
|     |                                       |                                  | Attest     | _____  |
| 13. | Wallace Block—Old Saline Village Hall | Entered in the National Register | for Keeper | Arlene Byers 10/10/85                                |
|     |                                       |                                  | Attest     | _____  |
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|     |                                       |                                  | Attest     | _____  |
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|     |                                       | DOE/OWNER OBJECTION              | Attest     | _____  |
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|     |                                       | DOE/OWNER OBJECTION              | Attest     | _____  |
| 18. | Barnegat Historic Complex             | Substantive Review               | Keeper     | _____ 25   |
|     |                                       | DOE/OWNER OBJECTION              | Attest     | _____  |
| 19. |                                       |                                  | Keeper     | _____  |
|     |                                       |                                  | Attest     | _____  |
| 20. |                                       |                                  | Keeper     | _____  |
|     |                                       |                                  | Attest     | _____  |

PHOTO: # 21 of 40



- a. Saline Multiple Resource Nom.  
(Barnegat Historic Complex)  
Pumphouse with Carriage Hse. and Mill
- b. Saline, Washtenaw, MI
- c. L. Sommers
- d. fall, 84
- e. Mich. Bureau of History  
208 N. Capitol  
Lansing, MI
- f. facing NE
- g. photo #21 of 40

Sharon  
Bitt

WELLER'S

555 W. MICHIGAN • SALINE, MICHIGAN 48176 • PHONE (313) 429-2115



July 19, 1985

AUG 01 1985

MICHIGAN HISTORY DIVISION

Michigan Department of State  
Historic Preservation Officer  
Bureau of History  
Lansing, Michigan 48918

Att: Kathryn B. Eckert

Re: Barnegat Historic  
Complex, Saline, Mich.

Dear Ms Eckert:

As per your letter of July 9, 1985 we are herewith  
advising that we do not wish to be considered for  
nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

While we appreciate the historic value of our property,  
we cannot avail ourselves of tax credits in that we  
have spent the past 21 years restoring our building  
and grounds without government assistance, credits or  
benefits of any kind.

We cannot afford to gamble on the possibility of future  
restrictions that would negate our freedom to develop  
as we see fit.

Sincerely,

Carl J. Weller

Iris J. Weller

State of Michigan  
County of Washtenaw

On this 30th day of July 1985 Carl Weller and Iris Weller appeared  
before me and signed their signatures above.

\_\_\_\_\_, Notary for the County of  
Washtenaw. My commission expires May 1, 1989.

For the original nomination of this property,  
please see the 1984 microfiche publication of  
The National Register of Historic Places.