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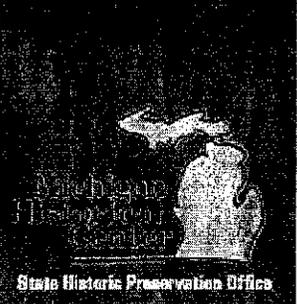
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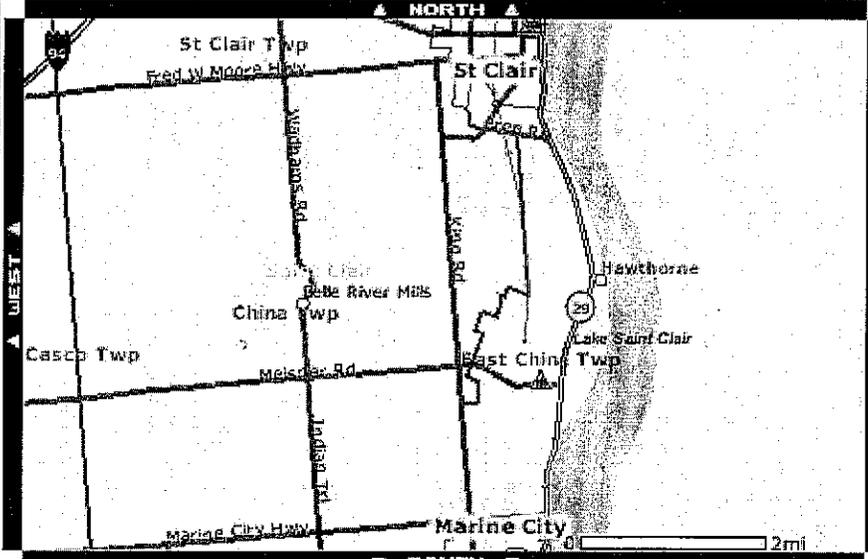
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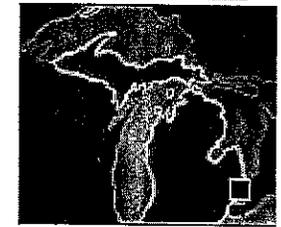
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East China Fractional District No. 2 School

696 Meisner Road, Marine City - St. Clair County

Property Type schoolhouse
 Historic Use EDUCATION/school
 Current Use RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum
 Style Other

Narrative Description The East China Fractional District No. 2 School is a modest, one-story, rectangular, front-gable brick building with attached brick and frame one-story ells. Brick hood molds surmount the entrance transom and flanking four-over-four light windows. A square, louvered belfry tops the asphalt shingle roof. The brick ell, constructed at an unknown date, projects from one side of the building just behind the building's main facade. The vinyl-sided, frame ell, added in 1957, is substantially larger in ground dimensions than the brick ell.

Marker Name East China Fractional District No. 2 School
 EAST CHINA FRACTIONAL DISTRICT NO. 2 SCHOOL
 East China Township was set off from China Township in 1859. In 1868 Harriet J. Comstock, an heir of pioneer Andrew J. Westbrook, sold a parcel of land to School District No. 2. A frame school, built on the site prior to 1853, was replaced by this brick school around 1873. It was one of three mid-nineteenth-century schools in the township, and is the only one remaining. Classes were held here until 1954. The township restored the building in 1988-1991 for use as a museum.

Period of Significance 1873-1954
 Significant Date(s) 1872-1873
 Registry Type(s) 07/27/1993 Marker erected
 07/18/1991 State Register listed
 Site ID# P24687

Historic Sites Online 20106

James McColl Residence

205Main, Yale - St. Clair County

Other Names James Godo Residence
Property Type house
Architect/Builder Isaac C. Erb

Narrative Description The James McColl House is located one block directly south of the Yale business district. The Queen Anne house includes an asymmetrical roof, turret, bays, lead cut glass, and colored glass art windows. The residence remains fully intact including a wrap around front porch and the carriage barn.

Statement of Significance The significance of the James McColl house is evident in both the design elements, and care, and quality of construction. McColl was a prominent businessman and local politician when he had the ornamental house built. He and his father-in-law owned and operated a flax and linseed oil industry.

Period of Significance 1866-1900
Significant Date(s) 1883-95
Registry Type(s) 01/31/1985 National Register listed
Site ID# P26144

Historic Sites Online 2010c



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Ruby Methodist Church

6650 Abbottsford Road, near Brott Road, Ruby - St. Clair County

Other Names Ruby United Methodist Church
 Property Type church
 Historic Use RELIGION/religious facility
 Current Use RELIGION/religious facility
 Style Other

Narrative Description

The Ruby Methodist Church is a rectangular-plan frame vernacular church edifice clad in vinyl siding. It is a straightforward, minimally embellished structure that is three bays wide and five bays deep. The building's silhouette is a modified basilica with a windowless clerestory defining the nave. The symmetrical facade features a centered entrance tower that rises to a hipped-roof louvered belfry capped by a finial. The double entry doors display a transom and are flanked by clear segmental-arched windows with simple surrounds. A single segmental-arched window occurs in the tower's second story. The interior of the church, although renovated, retains most of its original simplicity.

Statement of Significance

The Ruby Methodist Church congregation was organized in November 1854 at a meeting in the North Street Schoolhouse. In 1862 the group began to meet in a store building owned by John Beard, who donated the building and lot to the church in 1863. By 1864 flanking aisles had been added to the store building that formed the front-gabled core of the edifice, creating a clerestory effect. The addition of the vestibule and bell tower at the time essentially created the structure visible today. In 1928 the church building was moved a short distance to its present location and a church house was added to the rear. The church remains active in the community.

Period of Significance 1862-1998
 Significant Date(s) 1863, 1928
 Registry Type(s) 07/19/1990 State Register listed
 Site ID# P24686

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Dundee Historic District

Roughly bounded by Main, Monroe, and Toledo streets, the River Raisin, Riley, Tecumseh, and Ypsilanti streets, Dundee - Monroe County

Property Type	historic district
Historic Use	COMMERCE/TRADE INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/manufacturing facility
Current Use	COMMERCE/TRADE RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum
Style	Late Victorian
Architect/Builder	Henry Ford
Significant Person	Henry Ford
Narrative Description	<p>The Dundee Historic District straddles the River Raisin and includes the historic central commercial and industrial core of the Village of Dundee. The district contains two separate areas-- the River Raisin with its existing dam, mill, and the sites of a no longer existing millrace and related industrial development and , back farther from the river, the historic core of the central business district. The present low concrete dam and the mill pond backing up behind it separate the 1850s frame Greek Revival mill in its park setting from the narrow riverfront park on the north bank that occupies the site of the former millrace and industrial development. Back a short distance from this riverfront park, and on higher ground, is the old business district of narrow-front, late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century brick commercial blocks grouped about a small triangular park complete with bandstand and cannon.</p>
Statement of Significance	<p>The Dundee Downtown Historic District is important for its street plan of roads; radiating out from a central, triangular park, rather than forming the typical Midwestern grid; and for its downtown streetscapes of brick Italianate and Late Victorian store buildings. The buildings' uniform scale, brick facades; the round- and segmental-arch-head windows with original sash and ornamental trim intact; the corbelled and panelled brick cornices; and the storefront columns and other trim all contribute to the district's architectural and visual quality. The district is also notable for its mill which has direct associations with the early history of milling in the area and with Henry Ford's "Village Industries" experiment. The Greek Revival mill is believed to have been built about 1850 by Henry Angell. The "Village Industries" project was an experiment by Ford to see whether factory work could be economically done in small-town environments using water power. Ford purchased the Dundee mill property in 1934 and repaired and renovated it for manufacturing copper tips for welding machines. Used for light manufacturing after the Ford experiment was discontinued, the mill and its property were sold to the Village of Dundee in 1970. The mill building is used for public meetings and as a museum.</p>
Period of Significance	1850-1940
Registry Type(s)	08/20/1990 National Register listed
Site ID#	P24264

La Plaisance Bay Pike Informational Designation

Tecumseh Community Center on M-50, near the Monroe Co. line (US-23),
Tecumseh - Lenawee County

Marker Name	La Plaisance Bay Pike
Marker Text	LA PLAISANCE BAY PIKE In 1832 the federal government appropriated funds for survey and construction of a road which was to begin at La Plaisance Bay, near Monroe. The road was to pass through Tecumseh, and join with the Chicago Road at Cambridge Junction. The road was completed in 1835. A few years later several boggy sections of the road were covered by oak planks. During early statehood years, thousands of settlers bound for western Michigan used this route.
Period of Significance	1826-1865
Significant Date(s)	1835
Registry Type(s)	07/15/1966 Marker erected 05/12/1965 State Register listed
Site ID#	P23945



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Lenawee County Courthouse

301 North Main Street, Adrian - Lenawee County

Property Type courthouse
 Historic Use GOVERNMENT/courthouse
 Current Use GOVERNMENT/courthouse
 Style Romanesque
 Architect/Builder Edward O. Fallis

Narrative Description
 The Lenawee County Courthouse was designed in 1884 by Edward O. Fallis of Toledo, Ohio, and is a Romanesque-inspired building constructed of red brick with stone coursing on a rusticated stone foundation. Its finest feature is the extraordinary display of iconographic and floral terra cotta. The massive building displays impressive gabled entrances on three sides and a decorative gable on the fourth. An impressive central tower topped by a rounded cupola crowns the hip-roof structure.

Statement of Significance
 The Lenawee County Courthouse stands as a testament to Lenawee County's enormous growth and prosperity in the sixty years since the county was established. Despite its numerous interior alterations, the courthouse remains one of the most impressive of Michigan's surviving late nineteenth-century courthouses. It is an important work in the career of its architect, E.O. Fallis of Toledo, Ohio, who designed eight massive courthouse buildings in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Kansas in the 1880s.

Marker Name County Courthouse

Marker Text
 COUNTY COURTHOUSE Lenawee County was first settled in 1824 at Tecumseh, which the Territorial Legislature subsequently made the county seat. Pioneers, mostly from upper New York State, then established Blissfield and Adrian, the latter called Logan. The largest Indian tribe in the area was the Potawatomi. In 1838 the first state legislature moved the Lenawee seat of justice from Tecumseh to Adrian. The first courthouse in Adrian was built in 1837 but burned in 1852. Immediately purchasing this site, formerly the western terminus of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad, the county erected a temporary courthouse. The present Romanesque-style edifice was completed in 1885 and features round-arched entrances and an ornate tower. Its exterior is also adorned with classic reliefs and terra-cotta trim. Since 1885 this impressive structure has been the seat of Lenawee County government.

Period of Significance 1866-1900

Significant Date(s) 1884-85

Registry Type(s) 02/02/1981 Marker erected
 02/28/1991 National Register listed
 11/14/1974 State Register listed

Site ID# P23895