
**BATTLE CREEK
HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN**

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City of Battle Creek
Planning and Community Development Department

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SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

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What is Historic Preservation?

Historic Preservation is a method by which to maintain the unique attributes of a community. It involves not only buildings, but parks, open spaces, entrances, vistas, statues, cemeteries, transportation routes, and other resources related to people and events of the past, present, and even the future.

Historic Preservation is performed not only by saving structures, but is produced in the transformation of the values within which we live. It is not only to arrest time, but to mediate sensitively with the forces of change. Historic buildings and other resources add to the variety and beauty of life in a time that is daily becoming more mechanized and dehumanized. Historic Preservation is a big job. It's our job, because what we seek to preserve is more than a single building; it's the whole community.

Battle Creek is unique in it's history and development. No other community has the same combination of landscape, residents, and buildings. Historic Preservation is not only to save such resources, but is a means by which we may re-orient our attention to that which is special in our environment. It offers a way to capitalize on the significance and distinctive character of each community. There is a reason residents choose to live in Battle Creek, businesses select to operate in Battle Creek, and visitors spend time in Battle Creek. The more the city can retain and promote it's resources that make it special and give it that quality of life so often sought after, the more that residents, businesses, and visitors will choose to remain and make it special.

SECTION II

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

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HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Battle Creek is rich in its heritage. It has a strong history based in manufacturing, religion, and the health industries. From politics, religion, industry, and the arts, Battle Creek has local, state, national, and international personality. The history of the city is reflected in the landscape, layout, buildings, people, and manuscripts, photographs, and records. The combination of these resources make the city unique and provide a foundation with which the city can continue to grow and prosper.

Land claims were filed with the area that is now known as Battle Creek in 1831, shortly after the western expansion due to the completion of the Erie Canal in 1825. The first to make good on his claim was Sands McCamly, who settled permanently in Battle Creek in 1835. His perseverance led to the development of a city based upon a rich heritage of religious, health, and manufacturing industries. In 1835, McCamly built a mill race at the confluence of the Battle Creek and Kalamazoo rivers, around which the city grew and prospered. By the end of that same year there was a population of 50 with grist, saw, woolen, planing, and flour mills that provided a small base for future growth.

Within just two years, in 1837, the population blossomed to 400 residents, two flour mills, two saw mills, two taverns, two machine shops, two blacksmiths, one cabinet factory, and six additional stores. It was rapidly growing into a permanent community in southwest Michigan. In the same year another early pioneer, General Ezra Convis, settled one mile northeast of the rivers and developed the village of Verona. This village included a saw and grist mill, tailor, tavern, two dry goods stores, doctor, and mechanics and developed into a residential neighborhood, with a small mercantile base to serve surrounding residents.

Six years later, by 1843, Battle Creek's population had grown to 1000 residents. The following year brought the Michigan Central Railroad through town and opened up Battle Creek to attract more residents and industries. Nichols and Shepard founded their threshing plant in 1848 and thus the area's first major industry was born, followed shortly after by the Advance Threshing Machine Company. This commitment gave a thrust to the community and by 1850, the area, including Verona, was united as an official village.

Within just two years, Battle Creek was connected by rail to both Chicago and Detroit, further broadening the area and bringing with it an influx of settlers devoted to religious faith. By this time, Quakers and Spiritualists were well established with their own meeting house and became involved in the Underground Railroad. Sojourner Truth, former slave, feminist, and abolitionist,

settled here as she became a national spokeswoman of anti-slavery and freedom. Several additional religious organizations were formed and became well established by the mid-19th century including the Methodists, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Episcopalians, and Catholics.

In 1859, the population, mercantile, and manufacturing base of the area was substantial enough to incorporate as the City of Battle Creek. As a strong manufacturing base, Battle Creek was home to the Advance Thresher Company, Duplex Printing, and the H.B. Sherman Manufacturing Plant. In 1866, following the Civil War, the addition of the north-south line of the Peninsular (Grand Trunk Railroad) greatly improved access to a wider range of markets. In 1873, the Battle Creek Machinery Company became the first of three large steam pump manufacturers, followed by the Advance Steam Pump Company and the Union Steam Pump Company. The locomotive shops of the Grand Trunk Railroad were moved to Battle Creek in 1908, and became one of the town's largest employers.

One of the most prominent forces on the city's development, however, were the Seventh-Day Adventists. Leaders James and Ellen White came to Battle Creek in 1855 and began 50 years of active promotion of their faith through a variety of mediums. As their international headquarters, Battle Creek saw the incorporation of the SDA Publishing Association in 1861, the writing of the Church Articles of Incorporation in 1862, and the organization of the first General Conference in 1863. In 1866, just 11 years after their arrival, James and Ellen White developed Battle Creek's first Health Reform Institute and the impetus for the birth of Battle Creek as a center for an entirely new industry was born.

The Health Reform Institute grew slowly at first as a part of the Adventist life. In 1876, Dr. John Harvey Kellogg joined the staff as medical director and quickly changed the name to the Battle Creek Medical and Surgical Sanitarium or more fondly "The San". Dr. Kellogg worked for The San for more than 60 years, promoting health education, exercise, good eating habits, and plenty of sunshine. His brother Will Keith Kellogg worked alongside him in organizational and administrative affairs. The sheer accident of developing a ready-to-eat cereal while producing health foods launched W.K. Kellogg into Battle Creek's cereal industry. Another cereal pioneer, C.W. Post, learned of the product while a patient at the San, and in less than ten years developed Postum and Grape Nuts cereals and became one of cereal's great promoters.

Battle Creek was rapidly gaining in population with a count of 25,267 by 1910. Areas of development stretched approximately three miles from the center in each direction. Nineteenth century buildings filled the downtown, northside, and near southside neighborhoods. By the early 20th century, new residential districts near the Post Cereal Plant, Fremont School, and Adventist Village were

opening up and by the 1930s the majority of Battle Creek City was full of housing, schools, and thriving commercial districts. The former Battle Creek Township saw development of the later suburban period, although pockets of Colonial Revival and Bungalow style districts were evident as early as 1910.

The city has continued to serve as a base for manufacturing in a variety of disciplines, including cereal, agricultural, and manufacturing equipment. Although the Adventists decentralized their operations and moved their headquarters from Battle Creek in 1907, a strong religious base of a variety of faiths has been consistently present. The Sanitarium continued to prosper under Dr. J.H. Kellogg's care until 1942 when he sold the building to the Federal government and moved across the street to a smaller facility. The Federal Government used the building as the Percy Jones General Army Hospital until 1954 when it was converted to a Federal Office complex and continues to serve so today. Battle Creek has continued to serve as a center for health with two hospitals located north of the center built in 1927 and 1932. Manufacturing, religion, and health continue as prominent themes in the development of the city, along with other numerous activities. This rich heritage has contributed to a host of exceptional architecture, and the development of remarkable parks and open spaces. The remains of this history gives a prolific foundation from which to work for future development.

SECTION III

SETTING

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SETTING

Battle Creek's earliest beginnings centered around the confluence of the Battle Creek and Kalamazoo rivers. The center of town lies in a small valley in which the two rivers meet; the Kalamazoo River running southeast to northwest through the city and the Battle Creek River flowing from the northeast and meeting the Kalamazoo at the heart of the city. The original center of town originally focused near what is now known as McCamly Park bounded by Washington, Michigan, Gould, and VanBuren Streets. Local government built the first City Hall further east on Michigan Street, between McCamly and Capital Avenue. This created a hub of commercial activity including theaters, apparel, taverns, and banking. This core continues to serve as the heart of the Central Business District today. The traditional 'main four corners' of town developed at Michigan and Capital Avenue, with banks anchoring each corner. In 1914, City Hall moved three blocks to a site on the eastern border of the central business district at 114 East Michigan Avenue and eventually additional government buildings clustered around it.

The earliest residential neighborhoods grew around the heart of the city, particularly towards the northern borders. These nearby neighborhoods showcase much of the residential history of the city in both high style and vernacular buildings. Two distinct neighborhoods eventually developed. The earliest neighborhood evolved north of the original city center and McCamly Park in what is now referred to as Advent Town. This section was dominated in those early years by Seventh Day Adventists, their health philosophies, and the Battle Creek Sanitarium (John Harvey Kellogg's health complex). The neighborhood forms a grid plan and consists of a variety of house styles from Greek Revival to Queen Anne to Bungalow. Public, commercial, and religious buildings continue to identify the heart of this neighborhood. From school buildings, fire stations and the current Federal Center building or "Old San", to restaurants, small businesses, and various church buildings, the neighborhood has remained intact throughout many ups and downs of the last century. Over the past several years, this area has been in a constant state of revitalization and restoration.

Capital Avenue extends northeast from the city center and is beset with many local churches and religious buildings. These magnificent buildings create a gateway between the Central Business District and the Maple Street neighborhood which developed during the latter half of the 19th century and served as a promenade of the city's most prominent citizens. Most of the historic architecture remains in good condition and is a fine display of the status of many early residents. Magnificent examples of Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Arts and Crafts dominate the main artery, Capital

Avenue (previously Maple Street). This historic architecture spills into the neighboring streets on a less prominent scale and the side streets of Capital Avenue display the growth of the area well into the 1930s. This is definitely Battle Creek's grandest avenue.

Michigan Avenue has served as Battle Creek's "main street" since its inception, extending approximately five blocks, with the heart of town located between Capital and McCamly avenues. It runs northwest to southeast and finally east, following the flow of the Kalamazoo and Battle Creek rivers. It once served as the territorial road and the principal highway across lower Michigan. It is lined with a variety of commercial, public, non-profit, and religious buildings. To the east it runs past the two major cereal manufacturing plants, Kellogg and General Foods (formerly Post Cereal Company). It connects Battle Creek with its eastern neighbor of Marshall.

To the southeast, Main Street stretches from the center of town past the Grand Trunk Railroad, reaching out to the Oakhill and Olivet Cemeteries. Sections of the street still reflect early brick pavers, and historic homes line each side. To the east of Main Street, neighboring residential sections represent homes of the cereal plant workers of the 1900s - 1930s, reflecting vernacular cottages and bungalow styles. Main Street offers a vista into the town center as it ascends a minor uphill grade from the Central Business District.

Battle Creek Township developed as a separate governmental unit and was incorporated into the City of Battle Creek in 1983. It has always been a part of the community, however, and developed along with the city itself. This area lies due south of the city center expanding along Riverside Drive, Capital Avenue Southwest, and the old Territorial Road. The core of late 19th century neighborhoods lie within one mile of the central business district. Capital Avenue Southwest is an exception as it served as a very early transport route for city residents escapes to Goguac Lake, which lies two miles south and a bit west from the center. Goguac Lake served as the city's water supply for many years and a principal vacation and recreation spot in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Between the lake and the Central Business District lie several neighborhoods of post World War I homes which demonstrates a major growth period for this section of town. There are also historic farmhouses dotting these three main arteries that are now mixed with post 1950 suburban neighborhoods.

To the west of the Central Business District lies the City of Springfield, a city within the City of Battle Creek. To the north of Springfield is Battle Creek's western neighborhood of Urbandale. Most of Urbandale's residential areas were developed post World War II. The exception are those areas on or immediately adjacent to Michigan Avenue. West Michigan is an interesting artery as it once served as lower Michigan's main highway and existing buildings and resources represent a variety of historic periods. From Greek Revival to Italianate, Arts

and Crafts, Bungalow, and Tudor, examples are spread out along this road which stretches to Battle Creeks western boundary. Bungalows dot the neighborhoods one to two blocks north of Michigan Avenue. In addition, lying along the northern border is Leila Arboretum, 72 acres of public park donated to the city by Leila Post Montgomery, C.W. Post's widow. To the west of Springfield lies Ft. Custer, a former military camp, currently serving as the Kellogg Regional Airport, Industrial Park, and a home to the Michigan National Guard.

SECTION IV

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

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REVIEW OF ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

History is best remembered by the architecture of the town, and Battle Creek has a rich legacy. As a typical midwestern town, the city exemplifies almost every style of historic architecture since its inception in 1835. Battle Creek's monumental, commercial, and residential structures reflect the history of the city and tell us much about past citizens, settlement patterns, and business opportunities that have contributed to the development of Battle Creek and have made it what it is today. Buildings tell us about our pioneers. The size and materials reflect the economic status of the builder. Locations provide information about transportation routes. Construction methods lend clues to technology of the period. From historic buildings we can retrace our ancestors' steps, stand in their footprints, and connect the present with the past.

Greek Revival

Battle Creek's earliest architectural examples are Greek Revival, popular throughout the United States from the 1820s to the 1850s. An overall shape and style was predominant, from which various subtypes developed, reflecting the individuals and their personalities. Gable front with one or two shed roof wings, side gables, and two-story front gable with side gable wings were all common throughout the city. A very classic form of architecture, the more wealthy who utilized this style built large homes with temple fronts on two-story columns. More often than not, however, were those homes that we now refer to as simple or vernacular homes. These buildings are notable not only for their age, but for those earliest moments of local history that is carried with them. Examples within the city include those that once served as farmsteads and residences and are usually located on current or historic major transportation routes. From Battle Creek founders of the Seventh Day Adventists, James and Ellen White, to the Merritt family, major landowners along the old Maple Street (now Capital Avenue, N.E.), Greek Revivals represent some of Battle Creek's most important residents in local history.

Features:	Low pitch roof	Sidelights at the entry
	Front or side gable	Cornice returns
	Symmetrical facade	Columns and/or pilasters
	Multi-pane windows	Wide entablature often
	End chimney	with fretwork grills

Examples: Merritt Homestead, 327 Capital Ave., N.E.
Beckley Residence, 13021 Helmer Road
Barney's Tavern, 1278 W. Michigan
James & Ellen White House, 63-65 N. Wood

Gothic Revival

Between the 1850s - 1870s, a new form of architecture arose throughout the country. The Romantics heavily influenced religious, commercial and residential buildings and thus evolved the Gothic Revival style of architecture. Within Battle Creek, examples are few, which makes them quite precious and important to history.

Features:	Steep pitch roof	Porches on two or more sides
	Multiple or cross gable	Gothic lancet arched windows
	Interior or grouped chimneys	Emphasis on natural materials
	Decorative vergeboard	(stone, stucco, board & batten, etc.)

Examples: 21 Elizabeth
54 Rose Street

Octagon

Octagon style buildings were rare. The Octagon is based upon its floor plan comprised of eight connecting exterior walls. The inspiration for this unique style came from Orson Fowler in his book, *A Home For All*, which touted the aesthetic values gained from the use of the interior space. A travelling orator, Fowler stopped in Battle Creek on his 1850 tour of lower Michigan and inspired the construction of three such buildings. Today, one of approximately 40 octagons in the entire state is left standing in Battle Creek as a tribute to Mr. Fowler and to his ideas of the Octagon as a *Home for All*.

Features:	8 sided exterior	Brackets
	Two-story	Low-pitch hipped roof
	Cupola	

Examples: 159 North Avenue

Second Empire

The Second Empire style is another instance of a more unusual architecture. This style is usually found sporadically throughout towns and villages and is characterized by its distinctive mansard roof, which incorporates a full upper floor. It was utilized throughout the Northeast and Midwest from the late 1850s through the mid 1870s. Several fine examples are found scattered throughout Battle Creek.

Features:	Mansard Roof (full story in height)	Delineation between floors
	Molded cornices	Brackets under the eave
	Dormers	Patterned roof shingles
		Towers

Examples: Emily Andrus Home, 652 Capital Ave., N.E.

Romanesque

Romanesque is a unique architectural style identifiable by its large massing and use of heavy stone. Architect H.H. Richardson often utilized this style when designing train stations. During the 1880s and 1890s the style spread throughout the country. Battle Creek has some fine examples of Romanesque depicted in train stations, churches, public buildings and residences.

Features: Heavy, stone structures Round arched windows
Asymmetrical facade Towers

Examples: Penn Central Train Station
Fire Station No. 3, Cliff and Grenville Streets

Italianate

Buildings of the Italianate style display a classic design, consisting of a cube-shaped form with symmetrical details and features. Beginning in the 1870s through the late 1880s, the style flourished in residential structures. Commercial buildings utilized this style well into the early 1900s. Italianate style was very common in Battle Creek due to the large growth of the city during the time period.

Features: Cube-shape form Relatively small front porches
Hipped or front gable roof Paired/single brackets
Wide overhanging eaves Tall, narrow windows
Bay or projecting windows Etched glass

Examples: Skinner Residence, 181 Capital Ave., N.E.
173 Capital Ave., N.E.
93 Garrison

Queen Anne

Another very popular style, Queen Anne is known for its exuberance in detail and ornamentation. Primarily a residential style, it emerged in the late 1870s and remained popular until the early 1900s. This versatile style could be adapted along a spectrum from the simple vernacular to the extravagant and ornate. Many people refer to this style as "Victorian" due to its prominence during a portion of the reign of Queen Victoria. Battle Creek contains many fine examples of both elite and popular Queen Anne residences.

Features:

- Elite: Large wrap-around porches or verandas
- Various cross gable roof lines
- Heavy use of decoration in shingles, brackets, color, filigree, window shapes, etc.
- Colored glass
- Towers

- Popular/ Vernacular: No towers or turrets
Smaller porch
- Smaller elements
Limited decoration

- Examples: Kimball House Museum, 196 Capital Ave., N.E.
 Frank Kellogg House, 200 Capital Ave., N.E.
 Zachary Spencer House, 299 Capital Ave. N.E.
 50 Fremont Street
 78 North Avenue
 125 Chestnut

Colonial Revival

Colonial Revival buildings are recognized by simple heavy doric columns, a symmetrical facade, and heavy or pronounced decoration of the central front door. It emerged in the early 20th century throughout the country. Most buildings comprised of this style were residences. There are many examples of Colonial Revival found throughout Battle Creek, best exemplified in Country Club Hills, Maple Street Historic District, Old Advent Town Historic District, Fremont Street neighborhood and the near sides of Lakeview and Verona.

- Features: Side gable Heavy, Doric columns
- Low-pitch roof Symmetrical facade
- Center entry Palladian-type window
- Return Cornice Full Porch

- Examples: 35 Elizabeth St.
 Hinman Residence, 303 Capital Ave., N.E.
 Richard Merritt House, 265 Capital Ave., N.E.
 Phelps Residence, 258 Capital Ave., N.E.
 The Lilacs, 1238 W. Michigan
 Seventh Day Adventist Tabernacle, 19 N. Washington.

Dutch Colonial Revival

Dutch Colonial Revival is a sub-type of Colonial Revival. It contains all the elements of the Colonial Revival with the modification of the roof into the gambrel or Dutch form. Battle Creek examples date from 1900 to 1917.

Features:	Side gable	Heavy, Doric columns
	Low-pitch roof	Symmetrical facade
	Center entry	Palladian-type window
	Return Cornice	Full Porch

Examples: 59 Elizabeth
108 Fremont
150 Chestnut

Beaux Arts

Beaux-Arts was a direct result of the 1890 World's Fair in Chicago and the City Beautiful Movement. The style was most often incorporated into public and commercial buildings, but examples of Beaux-Arts residences do exist. It lent a stateliness to buildings and exuded an air of permanence. Several of Battle Creek's public buildings were designed in this style and lend an importance to the city as landmark buildings.

Features:	Flat roofs	Light-colored stone
	Masonry walls	Ionic / Corinthian columns (paired or singular)
	Two stories in height	Garland motif
	Arched windows	
	Corner quoins	

Examples: Battle Creek City Hall
Old Post Office Building
Miller-Stone Building

Arts and Crafts

A less popular form, the Arts and Crafts building developed from a growing movement in England and spread to the United States in the late 19th century. This style was most prevalent from 1895 to 1910. It is characterized by the use of natural materials or those that replicate nature. The overall silhouette is a low-slung building that blends into its surroundings. Arts and Crafts in Battle Creek tend to be of a more elite or extravagant form.

Features:	Low-pitched roof	Knee brackets under eaves
	Wide, overhanging eaves	Grouped windows, often casement style
	Stone, brick, stucco walls	Half-timbering
	Tile roofs	Stained / leaded glass
	Corner porches	

Examples: Lamplighter Inn, 276 Capital Avenue, N.E.
223 Capital Ave., N.E.

Prairie

A style with roots in the Arts and Crafts movement, Prairie style gained popularity between 1908 and 1918. It is noted by a wide overhanging eaves and low-pitched hipped roof, seeming to hug the ground. In two-story examples a difference in height is often noticed between the first and second stories. Frank Lloyd Wright was the most influential in promoting the Prairie Style. He utilized straight lines and focused on nature in his buildings. Prairie Style buildings were used for both residential and commercial purposes and can be found scattered throughout various Battle Creek neighborhoods.

Features: Cube / rectangular floor plan Rows or bands of windows
 Low-pitch hipped roof Symmetrical facade
 Wide overhanging eaves Straight lines / walls

Examples: W.K. Kellogg Residence

Bungalow

One of the most common styles of architecture in the country, the Bungalow emerged in Battle Creek around 1910 and continued its popularity well into the 1930s. A vernacular or common form of architecture, many middle class homes were built in this comfortable style which flourishes on many Battle Creek streets.

Features: Low pitch roof Wide columns or piers
 Exposed rafters Block foundation
 Front gable or shed roof porch

Six sub-styles of the Bungalow can be identified and are distinguished by their roof shapes:

- 1) One-story Gable Front
- 2) Side Gable
- 3) Hipped Roof
- 4) Double Front Gable
- 5) Double Cross Gable or Airplane
- 6) Shed Roof (includes dormer)

Examples: 611 W. Michigan
 10 Hillcrest
 163 Chestnut

American Foursquare or Box House

Another very common style, the Foursquare emerged around 1915 and maintained a presence well into the 1920s. It is a simple cube or square shape building and always two stories in height with minimal decoration or details. Numerous examples can be found in the Fremont School Neighborhood, Post Addition, and Old Advent Town.

Features: 2 stories Little ornamentation
 Hipped Roof Square or almost square footprint

Examples: 86-88 Calhoun
 347 Garfield

Tudor Revival

In the late 1920s and early 1930s a new style of architecture emerged in the Midwest, and Battle Creek was no exception. The Tudor Revival style was most often incorporated by the middle class and entire neighborhoods were often built in the style. It was utilized both extravagantly and also very simply. Certain areas of Battle Creek which were developed at the time exemplify this style, such as Merrit Woods, Orchard Street, Capital Avenue, S.W., and Country Club Hills.

Features: Steep pitch roofs Large wall chimneys
 Asymmetrical design Half-timbering
 Stucco and brick walls 1 1/2 to 2 stories
 Sweeping front gable Normandy-type tower

Examples: 92 Garrison
 1159 W. Michigan
 Orchard

SECTION V

HISTORICAL RESOURCES

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HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Battle Creek has many historical resources of which to be proud. Historic resources provide a fabric to the city that adds to its quality, character, and charm. The physical history that remains, whether it is buildings, groups of buildings, neighborhoods, entries into town, parks or fields, trees, edges, vistas, topography, bridges, statues, etc., can be a town's most important asset. These resources which serve as clues to our past can be promoted, utilized, and cared for, so that they will continue to contribute to the quality of life of the town. Each community has its unique composition of buildings, history, people, and resources from which to draw and use to its best advantage.

Most of Battle Creek's historic resources are in the form of buildings, including residential, commercial, industrial, and religious. There are other resources, however, that are pertinent to Battle Creek history, including parks, buildings, lakes, cemeteries and other open spaces. Although Battle Creek has lost many significant resources of it's past, the focus must now turn to existing historic resources and ways to make the best use of them in the present.

It is impossible to create a complete inventory of historic resources at this point in Battle Creek's preservation process, for it is a **process** in which resources are continually being discovered and expanding the breadth of our knowledge. The following list is by no means complete. It should be used as a **guide** by which to identify current recognized historical resources and a learning tool to identify future historic resources.

**City of Battle Creek
Historic Resources Inventory**

<u>Address</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
20th Street	Haskell Home Cemetery		
12137 3 1/2 Mile Road	IOOF Building		
	Mill Pond		
	Wolfs Building		
	Sanitarium Barn		Greek Revival
22 Barney	H.B. Sherman Building	1900	
Beckley / Helmer	Beckley Cemetery	1833	
Beckley / Helmer	Beckley School	1859	
71 Blanch	Wilson School	1936	
344 Burnham	American Stamping		
104 Calhoun	Dowsett Groceries	1912	
109 Calhoun		1912	
113 Calhoun		1912	
245 Calhoun	Shipp Residence	1915	
66 Capital Ave., N.E.	St. Thomas Church	1878/1949	
77 Capital Ave., N.E.	Miller-Stone Building	1917	Classical Revival
92 Capital Ave., N.E.	St. Philip Catholic Church	1929	
115 Capital Ave., N.E.	First Presbyterian Church	1928	
145 Capital Ave., N.E.	First Congregational Church	1907	
161 Capital Ave., N.E.	William J. Smith Residence	1897	
165 Capital Ave., N.E.	B.J. Hinman Residence	1848	
173 Capital Ave., N.E.		1852	Italianate
181 Capital Ave., N.E.	William Skinner Residence	c. 1860	Italianate
196 Capital Ave., N.E.	Kimball House Museum	1886	Queen Anne
200 Capital Ave., N.E.	Frank Kellogg House	1891	Queen Anne
211 Capital Ave., N.E.	Nelson Eldred Residence	1880	
217 Capital Ave., N.E.	William Merritt Residence	1880	

**City of Battle Creek
Historic Resources Inventory**

<u>Address</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
223 Capital Ave., N.E.	Allen Residence	1906	
226 Capital Ave., N.E.	Christ Scientist Church	1928/1941	Colonial Revival
231 Capital Ave., N.E.	Arther Williams House	1905	
238 Capital Ave., N.E.	Silas Pittee Residence	1870 / 1907	
243 Capital Ave., N.E.	Luther Halton House	1878	
248 Capital Ave., N.E.	Haddock Residence	1873	Queen Anne
258 Capital Ave., N.E.	Phelps Residence	1904	Colonial Revival
265 Capital Ave., N.E.	Richard Merritt House	1864	Colonial Revival
276 Capital Ave., N.E.	Old Lamplighter's Homestay	1913	Arts and Crafts
286 Capital Ave., N.E.	Dee Allen Residence	1916	Prairie
289 Capital Ave., N.E.	Irving Stone House	1889	Chateausque
298 Capital Ave., N.E.	Brainard Skinner Residence	1907	Stick
299 Capital Ave., N.E.	Zachary Spencer House	1884	Queen Anne
303 Capital Ave., N.E.	Hinman Residence	1904	Colonial Revival
312 Capital Ave., N.E.	Knight Residence	1891	Queen Anne
327 Capital Ave., N.E.	Merritt Family Homestead	1854	Greek Revival
328 Capital Ave., N.E.	Mecham-Moore Residence	1885	Queen Anne
342 Capital Ave., N.E.	Maple United Methodist Church	1890	
825 Capital Ave., N.E.	Verona School	1930	
427 Capital Ave., S.W.	V.C. Squier		
965 Capital Ave., S.W.			Greek Revival
991 Capital Ave., S.W.			Greek Revival
997 Capital Ave., S.W.			Greek Revival
1003 Capital Ave., S.W.			Greek Revival
1357 Capital Ave., S.W.			Queen Anne
2320 Capital Ave., S.W.	Adams Farmstead		Greek Revival
285 Capital, S.W.	Free Methodist Church	1947	
15 Carlye	Officeways	1902	

City of Battle Creek Historic Resources Inventory

<u>Address</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
162 Champion	Central Fieldhouse	1928	Art Deco
306 Champion	Ann J. Kellogg School	1930	
250 Champion Street	Kellogg Inn	1925	
Champion / West	C.W. Post Field	1961	
20 Cherry	St. Philip Elementary School	1909	Italianate
20 Cherry Street	St. Philip High School	1924	
252 Chestnut	Close Residence	1935	
222 Cliff St.	Fire Station No. 3		
24 College Street	Michael Bailey Residence	1855	Greek Revival
526 Country Club Dr.	Holmes	1924	
11 Crest	Kolb Residence	1957	
Division @ Michigan	Post Park	1916	
Division, N.	Kellogg House	1918	Prarie Style
28 Elizabeth	Klein Residence	1927	
70 Elizabeth	Rosenfeld	1926	
209 Emmett	Thomas Residence	1927	
217 Emmett	Sullivan Residence	1927	
169 Emmett, W.	Sanitas Museum	1901	
171 Emmett, W.	Sanitas Museum	1901	
Fort Custer	General's Residence	1916	
92 Garrison	Corlett House	1927	
57 Guest	Skidmore Residence	1926	
59 Guest	Skidmore Residence	1926	
242 Hamblin Avenue	Little Wheels Rink		
42 Hazel Street		c. 1900	Queen Anne
13021 Helmer Road	Beckley Homestead	c. 1865	Greek Revival
10 Hillcrest	California Bungalow	c. 1910	Bungalow
1675 Iroquois	Prairieview School	1950	

City of Barrie Creek Historic Resources Inventory

<u>Address</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
26 Jackson, W.	Fire Station No. 1		
30 Jackson, W.	Fire Station No. 1		
307 Jackson, W.	Sullivan Barn		
175 Kendall, S.	Fire Station No. 4	1904	Romanesque
Kendall Street	Advance Threshing Co.	1883	
36 Liberty	A. K. Zinn Co.	1946	
175 Limit Street	Kingman Museum	1932	
175 Main Street	Grand Trunk Railroad Station		
223 Main Street	Kendall Hardware	1924	
225 Main Street	Kendall Hardware	1924	
443 Main Street	Penniman Castle	1908	
150 McCamly, S.	Ralson Purina Factory	1901, 17, 30	
Merrill Park	B. C. Food Co.	1925	
5 Merwood	Allen	1935	
60 Merwood	Irwin Residence	1961	
70 Merwood Drive	Close residence	1941	
26 Michigan, E.	Ermisch Travel	1901	Italianate
30 Michigan, E.		1916	Art Deco
34 Michigan, E.	Binder Building	1887/1890	
36 Michigan, E.	Potter Block	1881	Italianate
40 Michigan, E.	Potter Block	1881	Italianate
66 Michigan, E.	Elizabeth Building	1912	
68 Michigan, E.	Elizabeth Building	1912	
70 Michigan, E.		1895	
80 Michigan, E.	First Baptist Church	1871	
103 Michigan, E.	City Hall	1914	Beaux - Arts
114 Michigan, E.	First United Methodist Church	1908	Romanesque
133 Michigan, E.	Masonic Temple	1914	

City of Battle Creek Historic Resources Inventory

<u>Address</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
223 Michigan, E.	Dudley Garage	1924	
225 Michigan, E.	Dudley Garage	1924	
17 Michigan, W.	Toeller Building	1868	
21 Michigan, W.	Toeller Building	1868	
25 Michigan, W.	Comerica Bank	1931	Art Deco
70 Michigan, W.	Transamerica Tower	1931	Art Deco
85 Michigan, W.	Shrank's Cafeteria	1889	
89 Michigan, W.	Shrank's Cafeteria	1889	
91 Michigan, W.	MacGregor Block	1923	
95 Michigan, W.	MacGregor Block	1923	
115 Michigan, W.	Alex Ratti Building	/1923	
121 Michigan, W.	Alex Ratti Building	/1923	
123 Michigan, W.	Hebble Building	1914	
300 Michigan, W.	Michigan National Bank West		
1159 Michigan, W.	Theodore Henry Residence	1926	Tudor Revival
1177 Michigan, W.	Dr. Kingsley Residence	1926	Sandstone
1238 Michigan, W.	The Lilacs	1906	Colonial Revival
1278 Michigan, W.	Barney's Tavern	1838	Greek Revival
Michigan, W. @ 20th Street	Leila Arboretum	1922	
Michigan / Washington	Seventh Day Adventist Office	1926	
156 Minges, S.			Greek Revival
163 Minges, S.			Greek Revival
4463 Minges, S.			Greek Revival
4500 Minges, S.			Greek Revival
North Avenue	Irving Park		
300 North Avenue	Leila Hospital	1927	
300 North Avenue	Leila Lodge		
297 Orchard	Kolb Residence	1940	

**City of Eugene, Oregon
Historic Resources Inventory**

<u>Address</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
480 Parkway Drive	Battle Creek Academy		
Riverside Drive	Farmhouse (near Morningside Drive)		
373 Riverside Drive, N.	Warren Sheperd House		
80 Sherman	MacGregor Residence	1928	
255 South Street	Oak Hill Cemetery		
50 Spencer	Southeastern Jr. High School		
80 State, E.	Hall of Justice	1907 / 1931	Beaux - Arts
Territorial	Colonial Home AFC		
1404 Territorial Road	Shady Pines	c. 1905	
270 Upton Avenue	Original Church of God		
281 Upton Avenue	Royal Funeral Home	1879	Italianate
60 Van Buren, W.	W.K. Kellogg Auditorium & Jr. High	1932-33	Classical Revival
VanBuren, W.	Michigan Central Railroad Station	1888	Richardsonian Romanesque
VanBuren, W.	St. Philip Fine Arts Building	1910	Classical Revival
7 VanBuren, W.	Willard Library	1905 / 1935	Neo-Classical
100 VanBuren, W.	B.C. Central High School	1918	
182 VanBuren, W.	Community Services Building	1890	
268 VanBuren, W.	Smith - Miller Residence	1869	Italianate
280 VanBuren, W.	Hebble Funeral Home	c.1869	Queen Anne
364 VanBuren, W.	Mt. Zion AME Church	1906	
390 Washington	Southwestern Jr. High School	1926	
Washington / Manchester	The "White" House	1909	
19 Washington, N.	Seventh Day Adventist Tabernacle	1926	Colonial Revival
25 Washington, N.	Hart Hotel	1930	Art Deco
29 Washington, N.	Hart Hotel	1930	Art Deco
74 Washington, N.	Federal Center	1928	
145 Washington, N.	Fire Station No. 2	1903	
196 Washington, N.	Seventh Day Baptist Church	1928	Beaux - Arts

City of Battle Creek Historic Resources Inventory

<u>Address</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
450 Washington, N.	Washington School	1930	
Washington, N./Michigan W.	McCamly Park		
Washington, N./Michigan W.	Soldiers and Sailors Monument		
Washington, S. @ bridge	Duplex Printing Company	c. 1890	
115 West Street	Youth Building	1928	Art Deco
183 West Street	Community Hospital	1932	Art Deco
43 Wood, N.			
63 Wood, N.	James and Ellen White House	1856	Greek Revival
65 Wood, N.	James and Ellen White House	1856	Greek Revival
9 Woodmer	Chanel	1927	
29 Woodmer	Freeman house	1927	

SECTION VI

POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS

SECTION VI

POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Historic districts provide a means with which to protect historic resources and provide a tool with which to educate citizens about local history. Currently, there are two types of historic districts available to communities to designate those areas, based upon the level of significance of the district. The following are the types of districts and the benefits of each:

The National Register of Historic Places District *does*:

- 1) Recognize that a property is of significance to the nation, state or community.
- 2) Encourage the preservation of historic properties by documenting the significance of historic properties and by lending support to local preservation activities.
- 3) Provide for review in the planning of federally assisted projects.
- 4) Make owners of historic properties eligible for certain federal tax benefits.
- 5) Make owners of historic properties eligible to apply for federal preservation grants.

The National Register of Historic Places District *does not*:

- 1) Restrict the rights of property owners in the use, development, or sale of private historic property.
- 2) Lead automatically to historic district zoning.
- 3) Force federal, state, local or private projects to be stopped.
- 4) Provide for review of state, local, or privately funded projects which may affect historic properties.
- 5) Guarantee that grant funds will be available for all historic properties.
- 6) Provide tax benefits to owners of residential historic properties, unless they are income-producing properties.

A Local Historic District *does*:

- 1) Create an environment which is conducive to the preservation of historic properties.
- 2) Require a Historic District Commission under the direction of the local unit of government.
- 3) Require a Certificate of Appropriateness for all exterior changes from the Historic District Commission prior to issuance of a building permit.
- 4) Provide a place of honor for listed resources.
- 5) Aid in education of history to property owners and the general public.

A Local Historic District does not:

- 1) Provide grants to owners of historic properties.
- 2) Offer tax credits for owners of historic properties.

Battle Creek has made a good start on protecting historic resources with the designation of four Local Historic Districts. Old Advent Town comprises a largely residential area on the city's near northside. It also includes religious and commercial buildings which were significant in Battle Creek's early periods as the original focus of town and the national home to the Seventh-Day Adventist religious movement. The Central Business District includes the heart of the city and it's 19th century commercial buildings, churches, and early 20th century public buildings. Maple Street Historic District contains a collection of Battle Creek's most magnificent historic homes along Capital Avenue. Finally, Merritt Woods encompasses a purely residential district of distinct 1930s residences, located northeast of the city center.

Three additional districts have previously been identified by the Historic District Commission (HDC) as potential National Register Districts and are in the process of being so identified. These include Maple Street, a small section of the Central Business District, and the VanBuren Street district comprised of monumental churches and public buildings.

Another district currently being recognized by the HDC is the Post Addition, a collection of residences between Michigan Avenue and Main Street, which served as worker housing for the C.W. Post Cereal Manufacturing Company.

With the work that the city and Historic District Commission have thus far accomplished, there are other areas of the city that still need to be reviewed in further detail for possible designation as historic resources. Some of these areas provide much early local history and once served as additional villages and townships. Some areas reflect a later, yet still important era of Battle Creek history. Some potential districts contain important architectural resources that can be revitalized to provide for future housing needs. Still others demonstrate the first attempts at planned suburban developments. These areas should be researched and surveyed in detail to determine the extent and significance of historical developments to the City of Battle Creek.

Riverfront District - Originally surveyed as part of the 1988 Historic District Survey, this area contains relevant post-Civil War architecture. Unique details, unusual forms, and a large quantity of historic buildings give a sense of history that is not found in other sections of the city. A portion of this district should be reviewed once more utilizing the following boundaries as a guide: Battle Creek River on the south, Union Street on the West, rear lot lines of Capital Avenue on the north, Cherry Street from Division to Penn streets on the north, and Division Street on the west.

Fremont Neighborhood - Originally surveyed as part of the 1988 Historic District Survey, this area contains middle to upper class residences of late 19th century. A wealth of history and architecture is contained in this neighborhood with some fine examples of Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow and Tudor Revival. Boundaries that should be reviewed are as follows: Frelinghuysen on the south, Garrison on the East, Garfield and Sherman on the north, and North Avenue on the west.

Oakhill Cemetery neighborhood - This area should be surveyed to fully determine the extent of architecture and history that lies within it. The neighborhood is a compilation of late vernacular 19th century housing, interspersed with some small manufacturing/commercial buildings and anchored by Oakhill and Mt. Olivet cemeteries which provide much history in their own right. This neighborhood served as the southeast edge of town, and contains both late 19th century and early 20th century housing. Boundaries of this neighborhood which should be surveyed are: Kenosha, West Kingman Avenue and Oakhill Cemetery on the south, Main Street on the east, Jay and Fountain streets on the north, and South Avenue and Fonda Street on the west.

Southwestern Neighborhood - Southwestern Jr. High School serves as the heart of this neighborhood. This is a very large district that includes some excellent examples of Italianate and Queen Anne on the far north side and examples of Foursquares and Bungalows throughout. Use of cobblestone is seen sporadically throughout the district. Capital Avenue, S.W. cuts through the center of the district, lined with various commercial buildings. Corner commercial areas can be found throughout this heavy residential district. Many buildings in this neighborhood are in a precarious condition due to lack of maintenance. Boundaries are: Eldred Street and East Territorial on the south; Riverside Drive on the east; Upton Avenue on the north, from Riverside to Boardman; Boardman on the west, incorporating Wilson School; Spring Street on the north from Orient to Grand Circle and Harris on the west; Webber Street on the north; and LaVista Boulevard on the west.

Foster Park - This neighborhood consists of a small commercial district surrounded by homes of the 1910s-1930s. Capital Ave., S.W. provides the main artery of commercial development, as it once served as the street car line that

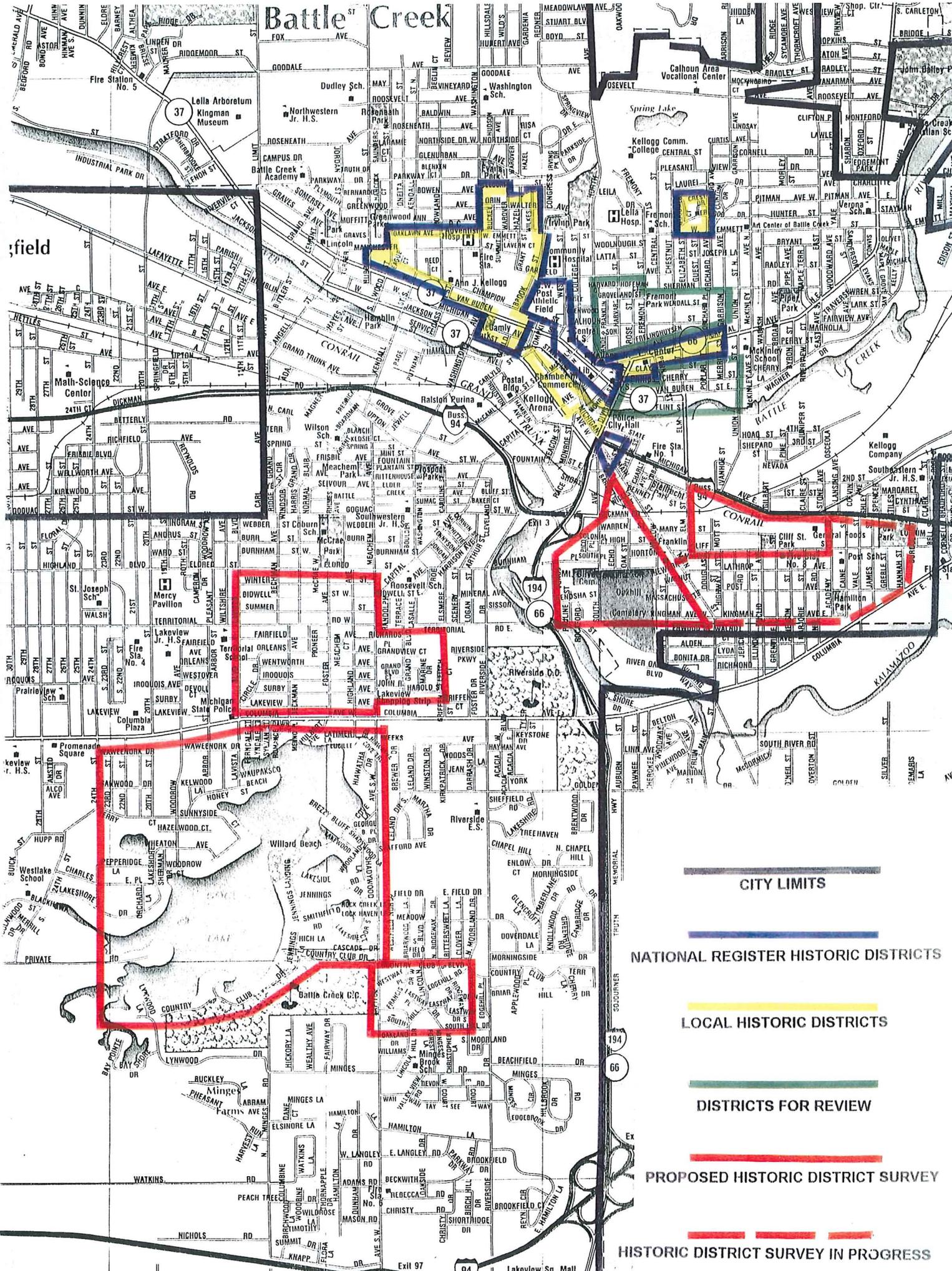
serviced Goguac Lake. An interspersing of colonial revival, bungalows, and tudors, this area has great potential for representing post WWI history of the city. Boundaries include: Lakeview Avenue and Harold Street on the south, Leitch Court and Meachem Avenue on the east, Eldred Street and East Territorial Road on the north, and Lavista Boulevard on the west.

Goguac Lake - This area served as a recreational district for city residents from 1870 - 1930. Many homes that line the lake are representative of that era, including Greek Revival, Queen Anne, and the Cottage Bungalow. The electric streetcar line brought many residents out for a day of recreation, fresh air, and fun. Due to the winding roads that follow the lakeshore and the possibility of adjacent historic development, the boundaries for historic survey should include: Country Club Drive on the south, both sides of Capital Avenue on the east, Columbia Avenue on the north, and 24th Street on the west.

Country Club Hills - A planned suburban development, Country Club Hills was developed and promoted as early as 1926. This district contains some excellent examples of Colonial Revival, Bungalow, and Tudor style residences on winding, suburban streets. Boundaries to be examined via historic district survey are: A line following due east of the western point of South Hill Drive on the south, Moorland Drive on the east, Country Club Boulevard on the north, and both sides of Capital Ave., S.W. on the west.

C.W. Post Cereal Plant - A manufacturing site now owned by General Foods Corporation, this site includes several buildings from the beginning of Post's cereal creations in the 1895 through 1935. These buildings display unique architectural features and styles. This complex is bounded by Cliff Street on the south, Academy Street on the west, East Michigan Avenue on the north; and Elm Street on the West.

Battle Creek



- CITY LIMITS
- NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICTS
- LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS
- DISTRICTS FOR REVIEW
- PROPOSED HISTORIC DISTRICT SURVEY
- HISTORIC DISTRICT SURVEY IN PROGRESS

Map showing streets, landmarks, and historic district boundaries in Battle Creek, Michigan. Key landmarks include the Leila Arboretum, Kingman Museum, and various schools and parks. Major roads like I-94 and I-66 are also shown.

SECTION VII

RECOMMENDATIONS

SECTION VII

RECOMMENDATIONS

Preservation of historic resources provides a tool which communities can utilize to revitalize and restore the fabric of the city. By preserving and encouraging the preservation of historic buildings, objects, park areas and open spaces, the City of Battle Creek will gain numerous public benefits. There is more than one reason to "save a building", including enhanced economic development, revitalization of unstable neighborhoods, and an overall enhanced quality of life.

Private investment in historic buildings can generate an increased economic base for the property, district, and city. By transforming a building, property values will increase, benefitting the district and increasing the tax revenue for the municipal government. In addition, historic buildings are almost always comprised of quality materials and construction techniques. By undertaking construction rehabilitation, the resource is recycled, jobs are created, local supplies are purchased, and an overall investment in the community is made.

Neighborhoods which exhibit a precarious state of flux profit greatly from restoration and rehabilitative investments. These types of efforts often lead to increased reinvestment in the district, increased employment, a decrease in crime, and often the return of vacant properties to the tax rolls. Pockets of deterioration and poverty are diluted, providing increased safety and a better quality of life for the residents.

With renovation and restoration an inevitable increase in community pride and involvement is created. This does not only come in the form of participation of community organizations and individual pride and promotion of the community, but also is more effective in creating community consensus than other economic development strategies. This consensus is helpful for planning and zoning activities and addressing political issues. Pride within neighborhoods, and of Battle Creek as a whole, stimulates tourism and leaves visitors with a strong visual impression of a clean, quality community, unique in history and committed to a positive experience for both residents and visitors.

To be truly successful, preservation must be a community-wide activity. Battle Creek is fortunate to have various organizations committed to preserving and researching the historic resources which were pivotal in the city's development and educating the community about local history. The Planning and Community Development Department, Historic District Commission, Historical Society of Battle Creek, Neighborhoods, Inc., and Willard Library's Local History Division must continue to work together and support each other to promote local history. The strength of this network of organizations and people committed to a positive development force for Battle Creek should be expounded upon using the

Preservation Action Alliance organization. The following specific recommendations are made to aid in the continuation of the development of Battle Creek history and the promotion of it's historic resources.

Planning and Community Development Department

The Planning and Community Development Department has a few critical issues that need to be addressed as soon as possible. The first three projects involve the completion of previous undertakings and are not extensive.

A) The completion of necessary documents for the State of Michigan to complete the National Register Nominations for the City Hall, Maple Street, and VanBuren Street Historic Districts should be undertaken. This may require contracting an individual outside of the Planning and Community Development Department to complete the requirements, but it should be acted on quickly as much time has passed since originally being submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office.

B) The Post Addition historic survey which was begun in 1992 for a possible Local, State, and/or National Historic District should be completed. Since much of the work is done, the Architectural Historian should be contacted to determine the status of the project. Subsequent steps should be determined based upon the project status.

C) Current vacant buildings and endangered historic resources are assets to the city and should be thoroughly documented. A team should be developed to research feasible options and prepare a market analysis to return them to a productive status and enhance the foundation of economic development for the City of Battle Creek.

D) Forge effective public-private partnerships with existing historic preservation organizations. Each sector must understand and support the efforts of the other.

Along with the Historic District Commission, the Planning and Community Development Department has been very effective in the promotion and education of historic preservation and local historic resources. The establishment of local historic districts and review of properties within those districts has given the city tools to help educate residents. Both entities should continue strict review of all properties within historic districts, while educating property owners as a part of the process.

Historic District Commission

A) Historic District Surveys

As mentioned in Section VI, Battle Creek has several very important neighborhoods that should be surveyed to determine existing historic resources. Districts should be addressed as described in Section VI. Since the areas deemed necessary to be surveyed may seem overwhelming, it is recommended that the HDC do so in the following order of ease and importance:

1) Riverfront and Fremont neighborhood review

Review the portions listed for possible establishment of local historic district(s). It is highly recommended that educational programs be targeted to these two areas regarding restoration and renovation techniques, architecture styles, historic paint schemes, local history, etc. The HDC should work in cooperation with the Historical Society of Battle Creek and Neighborhoods, Inc. to promote historic preservation techniques to these two areas.

2) Southwestern and Oakhill Cemetery Neighborhood Historic Surveys

Due to some of the instabilities that are in these two districts, historic surveys should be undertaken as soon as possible. Some unique and interesting architecture can be found in these areas and education programs should be targeted to them as well. If possible, Historic Preservation Promotion programs should be copied from those previously utilized in Advent Town.

3) Foster Park and Country Club Hills Historic Surveys

These two neighborhoods contain their own unique post WWI resources (and some 19th century resources) and maintain a high degree of integrity. Both areas are very stable, but will need to be surveyed to determine the extent of historic resources. As fairly small area, Country Club Hills will not take much effort to complete.

4) Goguac Lake Historic Survey

Goguac Lake was a very important historic amenity for the City of Battle Creek. The area defined in Section IV should be thoroughly surveyed for the resources that reflect this intriguing historic district. Most of the resources will be those that follow the lakeshore, although other resources are sure to be found on the fringes. When surveying this district, the lake itself should be taken into consideration as it is that which makes the area unique.

B) Demolition of historic resources should always be viewed as a last resort, rather than simply a convenient solution and only if historic resources threaten or endanger the public health, safety, and welfare. If demolition is to be recommended or undertaken for contributing buildings in historic districts, significant historic structures, or individual buildings on national, state or local historic register, a qualified Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) should

be completed to insure proper documentation of the history of the property. For more information on HABS documentation contact the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office. They will be able to provide source lists of researchers and consultants who are proficient in performing such a survey.

C) As the Historic District Commission gains new and/or unexperienced members, efforts should be taken to train them to a professional level. The Michigan Historic Preservation Network provides such training and should be enlisted. The Historic Preservation Network can also assist the HDC in difficult preservation issues, problems, or concerns.

D) Educational programs should always be a focus of the HDC. Types of educational assistance can include:

- ♦ resource lists for residents regarding preservation experienced architects, contractors, or suppliers
- ♦ technical assistance brochures/manuals
- ♦ workshops or seminars for neighborhood leaders
- ♦ resource library to include federal, state, and local resources and information available to the public

E) Completion of Walking Tour brochures should be undertaken. These would include tours for the Post Addition, Northside, and Lakeview areas. These tours provide a valuable educational tool for the entire community to learn from, while showing off Battle Creek's 'best' for visitors and tourists.

F) Forge effective public-private partnerships with existing historic preservation organizations. Each sector must understand and support the efforts of the other.

Historical Society of Battle Creek

As a citizen group, the Historical Society of Battle Creek is in a unique position to enlist their fellow citizens to participate in modern programs which promote the city's historic resources. The City of Battle Creek should work with the local historical society to help them accomplish their plans and the recommendations listed above. The Historical Society of Battle Creek can help accomplish historic preservation goals and objectives in several ways.

First, the Historical Society can provide historic research assistance for the various programs that the Planning and Community Development Department and Historic District Commission become involved with. This can include not only research for educational programs and walking tour brochures, but also background research on specific buildings set for review and those affected by zoning policies.

As in the past, the Historical Society of Battle Creek can be enlisted to assist in the survey of potential historic districts. Assistance might come in the form of staff, research, photography, recommendations or funding. This can be a great help to the city in undertaking such projects.

Third, the Historical Society of Battle Creek can provide assistance in the completion of the Walking Tour brochures via research, writing, input, or funding. With staff and a large membership committed to educating the community, the Historical Society can be an incredible asset to work with on preservation related projects.

Neighborhoods, Inc.

This organization has had a profound impact on city housing and development. Their work in the Advent Town Historic District has brought the area back to life, while providing for the direct needs of the residents. The strong partnership with the Planning and Community Development Department and the Historic District Commission should be continued, working with them towards residential rehabilitations to provide more quality housing for the residents in transitional neighborhoods.

Willard Library - Local History Division

The Local History Division of Willard Library provides an important function as a repository of Battle Creek's heritage and history. Their facilities and staff provide proper care and storage to significant documents, manuscripts, and photographs of Battle Creek's past and present. They can also serve as a link to additional history collections reflecting local events including: The Bentley Library's Michigan History Collections, Western Michigan University Archives, and the State of Michigan Historical Library Collections.

SECTION VIII

FUNDING SOURCES

SECTION VIII

FUNDING SOURCES

Funding is always a main concern for organizations struggling to provide programs and institute projects for non-commercial purposes. Funding is available to non-profit organizations and entities if you have the time and make the effort to find it and prove your projects worthwhile. The following is a list of sources that Battle Creek can look to help fund historic preservation projects:

Local level

Contact and network with other municipalities for program development ideas. Creativity in developing funding including:

- Facade restoration programs
- Revolving Funds
- Special Assessment Districts (DDA - TIFA - LDFA -)

State Level

Michigan State Historic Preservation Grant

Projects: To identify, register, and protect resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

Contact: Grant Section Supervisor
Budget Division
Michigan Department of State
717 West Allegan Street
Lansing, MI 48918-1800

Michigan Humanities Council

Projects: Various projects funded

Contact: Michigan Humanities Council
119 Pere Marquette Drive, Suite 3B
Lansing, MI 48913-1231
(517) 372-7770

Federal Level

National Trust for Historic Preservation

Preservation Services Fund

Projects: Consultant Services
Preservation Education
Co-Sponsored Conferences

Contact: Midwest Regional Office
National Trust for Historic Preservation
53 W. Jackson Blvd., Suite 1340
Chicago, IL 60604
(312) 939-5547

Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) Fund

Matching funds

Projects: Provision of facilities for pedestrians and bicycles
Acquisition of scenic easements and scenic or historic sites
Scenic or historic highway programs
Landscaping and other scenic beautification
Historic Preservation
Rehabilitation and operation of historic transportation buildings,
structures, or facilities
Preservation of abandoned railway corridors
Control and removal of outdoor advertising
Archaeological planning and research
Mitigation of water pollution due to highway runoff

Contact: Michigan Department of Transportation
State Highway Building
P.O. Box 30050
425 West Ottawa
Lansing, MI 48909
(517) 335-2969

Challenge Program, Room 617
National Endowment for the Arts
Nancy Hanks Center
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20506-0001
(202) 682-5436

Museum Program, Room 624
National Endowment for the Arts
Nancy Hanks Center
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20506-0001
(202) 682-5442

Institute of Museum Services
Program Office
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Room 609
Washington, DC 20506
(202) 606-8539

Private Funding

Battle Creek is fortunate to have the following three local foundations who have been willing to fund many community projects:

Kellogg Foundation
Miller Foundation
Battle Creek Community Foundation

In addition, there are other private resources available at the local level willing to fund specific projects. Types of resources include:

Local Corporations
Local Utility Companies
Private Individuals

By conducting background research, you should be able to identify additional resources with a commitment to history, preservation, and the Battle Creek Community.

SECTION IX

RESOURCE DIRECTORY

SECTION IX

RESOURCES DIRECTORY

Organizations

National Trust for Historic Preservation
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 673-4000

Midwest Regional Office
National Trust for Historic Preservation
53 W. Jackson Blvd., Suite 1340
Chicago, IL 60604
(312) 939-5547

Michigan State Historic Preservation Office
Michigan Library & Historical Center
717 W. Allegan
Lansing, MI 48918
(517) 373-1630

Michigan Historic Preservation Network
P.O. Box 398
Clarkston, MI 48347
313-625-8181

Historic Preservation Program
Eastern Michigan University
Strong Hall
Ypsilanti, MI 48197
(313) 487-0232

Publications

Landmark Yellow Pages, Maddex, National Trust for Historic Preservation

All About Old Buildings, The Whole Press Catalogue, Maddex, National Trust for Historic Preservation

A Field Guide to American Houses, McAlester & McAlester

What Style Is It?, Poppliers, Chambers, & Schwartz

Information Series, National Trust for Historic Preservation

