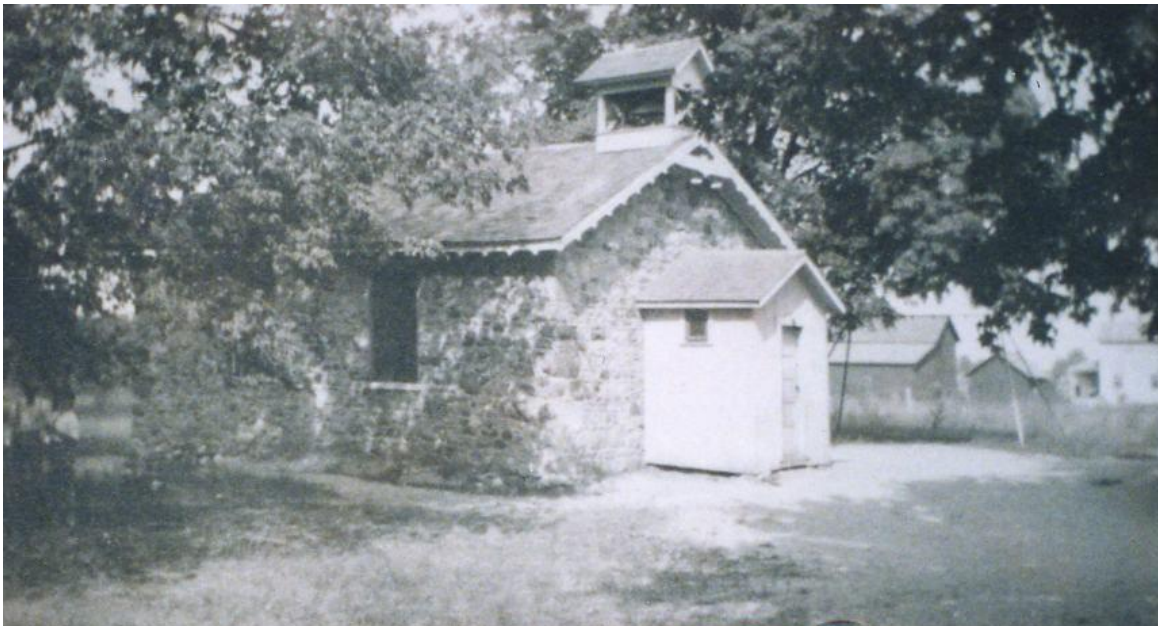


Jarvis Stone School Historic District Study Committee Report – May 1, 2013



Study Committee
Salem Area Historical Society
Jarvis Stone School & Surrounding Property

May 1, 2013

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I. Introduction:

In a letter dated June 2, 2011 (**Attachment A**), the Salem Area Historical Society (SAHS), the current owner of the historic one room school house and other buildings on the property located at 7991 North Territorial Road, Plymouth, MI 48170, Salem Township, Washtenaw County, through their President, Mr. Terry Cwik, petitioned Salem Township to have their property designated a Historic District under the jurisdiction of the Washtenaw County Historic District Commission. Salem Township Supervisor Robert Heyl notified the SAHS Board of Directors that the Township Board had passed a motion granting this request on June 15, 2011 (**Attachment B**).

Following the provisions of Section 3 of the County's Historic Preservation Ordinance (**Attachment C**), the Washtenaw County Board of Commissioners appointed a Historic District Study Committee by resolution on October 19, 2011 (**Attachment D**). The resolution charged the Study Committee to evaluate the property and determine if the SAHS property meets the criteria for historic district designation, as outlined in Section 3 of the County Preservation Ordinance.

The members of the **Salem Area Historical Society** Historic District **Study Committee** are:

Jean Bemish: Ms. Bemish has been a member of the SAHS for 25 years. She has been interested in the school's restoration since the Stone School located on the property was received from the Plymouth School System. Ms. Bemish has served as the SAHS Board secretary, membership chairperson and refreshment chairperson.

Cynthia B. Christensen: (Volunteer Staff): Ms. Christensen is a Historic Preservation Specialist who has volunteered to provide Washtenaw County Staff support to the Washtenaw County Historic District Commission and other historical groups. She is also the Chair of the Saline Historic District Commission, and holds a Master of Science in Historic Preservation from Eastern Michigan University.

Terry Cwik: Mr. Cwik joined the Salem Area Historical Society in 1992. He wanted to be a part of a group that was interested in preserving the past for future generations. Terry was instrumental in helping Don Riddering, past president of SAHS, in the restoration efforts of the Stone School. Mr. Cwik was elected SAHS president in 2007 and continues to serve in that position today. He has also served on the Financial and Audit Committee, the Fundraising and Membership committees, the Dickerson Barn committee as well as the Jarvis Stone School Committee.

Suzanne DiMilia: Ms. DiMilia and family joined SAHS in 2007 when she and her family became active members of the Society after her son completed his Eagle Scout project on the property. She serves on the Yard Sale and Country Fair (Arts & Crafts Show) and the Audit Committees. She has served on the Nominating Committee and was elected Treasurer in 2011.

Helen Gierman: Ms. Gierman and family are longtime members of SAHS. Her family joined in 1986 and has helped in numerous projects for the society since that time. The family was helpful in such projects as the school restoration, Eagle Scout projects, and the Membership and Refreshment Committees.

Jane Griffith: Ms. Griffith has been a member of SAHS since 2008. She has been active on the Yard Sale and Country Fair (Arts & Crafts Show) Committee. Additionally, Ms. Griffith is active in teaching others about the goal of SAHS, "Preserving the Past for the Future."

Melissa Milton-Pung (Staff): Ms. Milton-Pung is a Project Manager in the Washtenaw County Office of Community & Economic Development (OCED). She serves staff to the Washtenaw County Historic District Commission. She holds a Master of Historic Preservation degree from the University of Kentucky and is the board president of the Michigan Historic Preservation Network.

Nancy Snyder (Ex-Officio): Ms. Snyder is the Chair of the Washtenaw County Historic District Commission. She has served on this Commission for nearly three decades, and has participated in the designation of many local historic districts.

Marie Turppa: Ms. Turppa is a newer member of the SAHS, joining in 2010. Her background as a school librarian has provided assistance that has been invaluable.

Marcia Van Fossen (Chair): Ms. Van Fossen has been a member of SAHS since 1992. She has served on numerous committees and projects and is currently Vice President of SAHS and the Chairperson Yard Sale and Country Fair (Arts & Crafts Show) as well as Chairperson of the SAHS Historic Designation Study Committee.

II. Description of Property

The Jarvis Stone School (a.k.a. South Salem Stone School, a.k.a. Salem Stone School) is located at 7991 North Territorial Road, Plymouth, MI 48170 in Salem Township, Washtenaw County, Michigan. The property is located on the northwest corner of North Territorial and Curtis Roads. The Plymouth-Canton Community School Board transferred title to the Salem Area Historical Society in May 1978 (through Mrs. Lyke's efforts.)

The legal description of the property is as follows:

Parcel Number: A -01-28-400-001 Property Address Street Number, Name & Direction NORTH TERRITORIAL City, Village, or Township: TOWNSHIP OF SALEM Legal Description: *OLD SID - A 01-028-028-00 SM 28-13 COM AT E 1/4 POST OF SEC, THS 0 DEG 27' E 793.33 FT IN E LINE OF SEC FOR PL OF BEG, TH S 0 DEG 27' E 107.62 FT, TH S 80 DEG 40' W 107.62 FT, TH NORTH 0 DEG 27' W 107.62 FT, TH N 80 DEG 40' E 107.62 FT TO PL OF BEG, BEING PART OF E 1/2 OF SE 1/4 SEC 28 T1S-R7E 0.26 AC.

Parcel Number: A -01-28-400-010 Property Address Street Number, Name & Direction 7991 NORTH TERRITORIAL City, Village, or Township: TOWNSHIP OF SALEM Legal Description: QCD L3083 P917 ****FROM 0128400002 02/17/95 SM 28-12A-1 COM AT E 1/4 COR SEC 28, TH S 00-27-15 E 793.33 FT, TH S 80-40-00 W 33.40 FT TO W LN CURTIS RD & POB, TH CONT S 80-40-00 W 74.23 FT, TH S 00-27-15 E 74.23 FT TO N LN NO TERRITORIAL RD, TH S 80-40-00 W 107.21 FT, TH N 01-49-26 W 49.52 FT, TH N 02-24-45 W 268.58 FT, TH N 88-41-54 E 190.33 FT, TH S 00-27-15 E 224.52 FT TO POB. PT OF SE 1/4 SEC 28, T1S-R7E. 1.16 AC.

The property, approximately 1.42 acres, currently consists of a school building, a shed, a barn with a fenced barnyard, a merry-go-round, and a ball field (Figure 1). Future plans may include a covered area near the croquet field and other historical buildings. There are a few maple trees planted around the property as well as some plants around the school and shed. There is a split rail fence enclosing the west portion of land by the barn. A driveway into the property is located to the north of the school and across from the barn.

Figure 1 Jarvis Stone School Site Plan

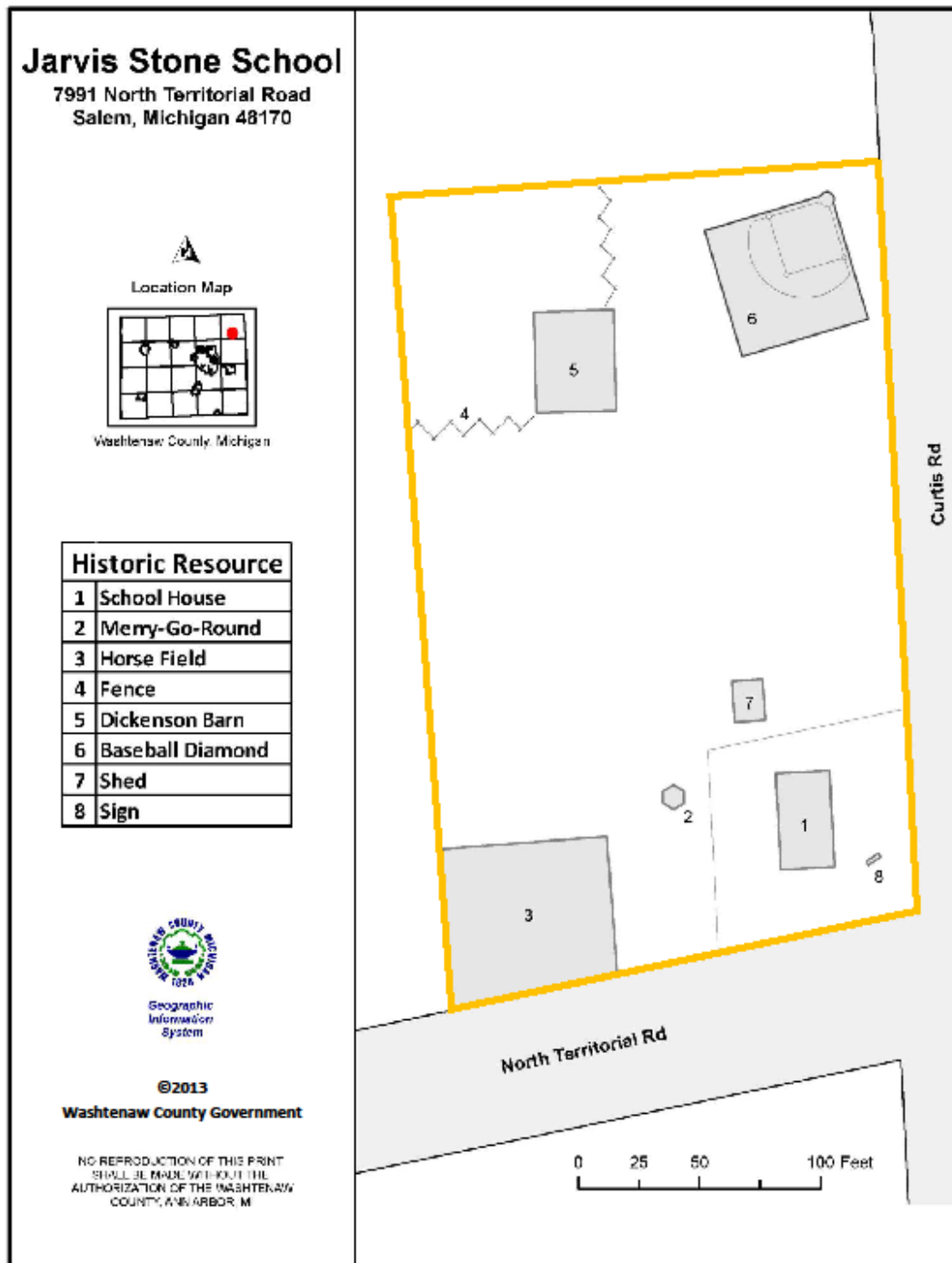


Figure 2 Jarvis Stone School – Arial View



1. Jarvis Stone School (a.k.a. South Salem Stone School) (Figures 2 - 6)

The school is a 24 x 30 foot rectangular structure with front and rear entryways. The roof, the peak of which runs north and south, is covered in #1 Western Red Cedar shingles. A ridge vent is also covered in the same shingle specified. It features bargeboards along the eaves with decorative scrollwork painted white. There are four double exterior safety lights located on each corner of the building.

Figure 3 Jarvis Stone School



EXTERIOR:

The north exterior wall has one (1) 12 over 12 double hung window toward the west side of the wall, an entry door to the east side of the wall and a cinder block addition with a covered roof starting roughly in the middle of the wall. This addition extends east and covers the entry door and has an entry ramp. The school walls have uncut irregularly coursed rubble stone. A tall brick chimney straddles the roof peak toward the rear of the structure. Decorative wooden painted trim runs along the roofline of the school. Plain white painted boards run along the roof of the addition.

Figure 4 Jarvis Stone School, north (rear) elevation



Figure 5 Jarvis Stone School, east elevation

The east exterior wall has two (2) 12 over 12 double hung windows, one closer to the north end and one closer to the south end of the building. The walls are coursed with rough-cut square quoins at each corner. There are approximately three courses in every two feet of wall surface.



The mortar around the stones on the coursed elevations has been tooled in such a way as to form squared frames around each stone giving the visual impression of straight joints. The rear addition is open on the east side and there is a door to a service area. The side of the front addition has two hopper pebbled privacy glass windows, which are currently covered with wood protectors, set high and equally spaced on the addition. Decorative wooden painted trim runs along the roofline of the school. Plain white painted boards run along the roof of the front and rear additions.

Figure 6 Jarvis Stone School, south (front) elevation

The south exterior wall has a 10 x 21 concrete block entryway with a steel door located in the middle of the addition. The remaining walls are coursed with rough-cut square quoins at each corner. The trim is decorative cut boards painted white that run along the roofline.



Figure 7 Jarvis Stone School, west elevation

The west exterior wall has two 12 over 12 double hung windows, one closer to the north end and one closer to the south end of the building. The walls are coursed with uncut irregularly coursed rubble stone. The trim along the roofline is decorative cut boards painted white.



The front block addition on the south end of the building has one (1) 6 over 6 double hung window in the middle of the addition's wall. Plain white painted boards run along the roof of the front and rear additions.

INTERIOR:

The north interior wall has an entry door toward the east side of the wall and a 12 x 12 double hung window, trimmed in 4" painted boards, toward the west side of the wall. The window is set toward the outside wall leaving a 10-inch ledge inside the room. Approximately 8" from the ceiling is a molding to hang pictures. The top two thirds of the wall, going down to the windowsill height, is painted drywall; the lower third of the wall is horizontal wooden painted boards.

The east interior wall has two (2) 12 over 12 double hung windows, trimmed in 4" painted boards, one closer to the north end and one closer to the south end of the building. The windows are set toward the outside wall leaving a 10-inch ledge inside the room. Approximately 8" from the ceiling is a molding to hang pictures. The top two thirds of the wall, going down to the windowsill height, is painted drywall; the lower third of the wall is horizontal wooden painted boards.

The south interior wall of the school has a 6-panel door in the middle of it leading to the block addition. Approximately 8" from the ceiling is a molding to hang pictures. The top two thirds of the wall is painted drywall; the lower third of the wall is horizontal wooden painted boards. In the middle of the wall running the length of the wall, except for the doorway, there is a chalkboard, consisting of horizontal boards that are painted black. A chalk ledge, level with the top edge of the lower third trim, runs the length of the chalkboard.

The west interior wall has two (2) 12 over 12 double hung windows, trimmed in 4" painted boards, one closer to the north end and one closer to the south end of the building. The windows are set toward the outside wall leaving a 10-inch ledge inside the room. Approximately 8" from the ceiling is a molding to hang pictures. The top two thirds of the wall, going down to the windowsill height, is painted drywall. The lower third of the wall is horizontal wooden painted boards.

There are six (6) electric dome glass lights with milk white shades hanging from the dry walled ceiling. The ceiling has three (3) demonstration cutouts, showing the structure of the ceiling, covered in Plexiglas. The cutouts run north south just east of the centerline of the ceiling. Two of the cutouts are located toward the center of the ceiling; one cutout is at the front (south end) of the room.

The floor is finished hardwood.

INTERIOR - FRONT ADDITION:

The north wall of the front addition is painted stone and is coursed with rough-cut square quoins at each corner. There are approximately three courses in every two feet of wall surface. The mortar around the stones on the coursed elevations has been tooled in such a way as to form squared frames around each stone giving the visual impression of straight joints. A doorway is located off center toward the east end of the wall and leads into the school.

The east wall is painted drywall and has a door off center, toward the north, leading into the rest room area.

The south wall is painted drywall and has an entry door, toward the east side of the wall, leading outside.

The west wall is painted drywall with one (1) 6 x6 double hung window. The window is trimmed in two inch painted pine wooden molding and is located in the middle of the wall.

The ceiling is painted drywall with two (2) ceiling light fixtures.

The floor is finished hardwood.

INTERIOR – LAVATORY:

The north wall is painted stone and is coursed with rough-cut square quoins at each corner. There are approximately three courses in every two feet of wall surface. The mortar around the stones on the coursed elevations has been tooled in such a way as to form squared frames around each stone giving the visual impression of straight joints.

The east wall is painted drywall and has two (2) pebble glass hopper windows toward the top of the wall and equally spaced horizontally on the wall. The windows are trimmed in two inch painted pine wooden molding.

The south wall is painted drywall.

The west wall is painted drywall with a door off center of middle, toward the north. The door leads into the main part of the addition.

The ceiling is painted drywall with one (1) ceiling light fixture, one (1) exhaust fan/light fixture and one trap door to the attic area.

The floor is finished hardwood.

2. Shed (Figures 7 – 10)

The windowless shed is a 12 x 16 foot wooden frame design and is located near the rear of the schoolhouse. The foundation is concrete 8" wide block upon which a treated 2" x 8" wooden mudsill sits. The siding is pine. The floor joists are 2" x 8" with $\frac{3}{4}$ " plywood flooring over a crawl space. The roof rafters are 2" x 6" with nominal 1" pine boards over them in an 8/12 pitch over which #1 Western Red Cedar shingles are laid. A ridge vent is also covered in the same shingle specified. ¹

Figure 8 Shed, north elevation



Figure 9 Shed, east elevation



Figure 10 Shed, south (front) elevation



Figure 11 Shed, west elevation



¹ Billy Kruze – Bill of Materials and work order

EXTERIOR:

North Elevation: The north side of the shed has 1"x10" pine vertical siding and 1"x4" battens on the seams.

East Elevation: The east side of the shed has 1"x10" pine vertical siding and 1"x4" battens on the seams. There is an outline of a door at the north end of the east side that is non-operational.

South Elevation: The south side of the shed has 1"x10" pine vertical siding and 1"x4" battens on the seams. There is a 42" wide door, constructed of 1" x 6" T&G boards, offset toward the west side. A small entry way made of TREX decking is at the door.

West Elevation: The west side of the shed has 1"x10" pine vertical siding and 1"x4" battens on the seams. There is an outline of a door at the north end of the east side that is non-operational

INTERIOR:

The interior is unfinished.

3. Dickerson Barn (Figures 11-14)

The Dickerson Barn (a.k.a. Windy Acres) is a 32 x 42 foot (20' high) post-and-beam English Style Swing Beam wooden frame gable barn with pass through doors. The style is typical of barns in New England, which were made to hold grain (to be threshed) and equipment – not animals. The construction was "typical 1800's post-and-beam" with pole roof rafters, strip roof boards, and cedar wood shingles. It is painted red oxide and sealed with linseed oil.

The foundation is 42" deep and is concrete. Above the concrete, about one foot of rock was been added to give the impression of a stone foundation.

EXTERIOR:

The north side has wide plank board siding with battens over the siding board butt joints. There is exposed rock at the foundation under the siding boards.

The east side has wide plank board siding with battens over the siding board butt joints. There is exposed rock at the foundation under the siding boards. There are double swing doors with black hinges in the middle of barn. An earth ramp

leads up to the doors. A small entry door is located to the north side of the east wall.

The south side has wide plank board siding with battens over the siding board butt joints. There is exposed rock at the foundation under the siding boards.

The west side has wide plank board siding with battens over the siding board butt joints. There is exposed rock at the foundation under the siding boards. There are double swing doors with black hinges in the middle of barn. An earth ramp leads up to the doors.

Figure 12 Dickerson Barn, north elevation



Figure 13 Dickerson Barn, east elevation



Figure 14 Dickerson Barn, south elevation



Figure 15 Dickerson Barn, west elevation



INTERIOR:

The main frame is 4 bay, 4 bent (truss structure) which makes up basic timber framing. The 8 x 8 timbers are white oak. The center cross beam (the swing beam) is white oak. The loft was duplicated with the swing beam. The roof rafters are tamarack poles. The grain room is in the same position on the south side of the barn; however, it is slightly smaller than in the original barn.

The north interior wall has a T-shaped support beam made from two perpendicular 8 x 8 beams. There are angle supports in each corner of the intersections between the walls or floor and the beams. There are two cross beams equally spaced between the floor and the top of the T-shaped support, spanning the width of the barn. Above the 8 x 8 beam forming the top of the T-shaped support are more angled supports going to the peak of the inside of the roof. There is another cross beam where the angle supports attach. The inside of the siding is visible.

On the east side there are pass through double swing doors in the middle of the barn framed by 8 x 8 posts. A small entry door is located to the north side of the east wall. The inside of the swing doors has the door structure exposed and four (4) offset L shaped brackets equally spaced across the middle of the door about 4 feet from the floor. It holds a cross bar to secure the door. On the south third of the east wall is a loft below which there are five (5) vertical 2 x 4's.

On the south side there is a loft and below it a 4 bay grain room whose walls are double boarded – 2 layers about ½” thick. The inside has softwood positioned perpendicular to the outside hardwood siding. The vertical supports of the grain room and loft begin about 4 feet south of the south edge of the frame of the double swing doors and they are equally spaced east to west. The cross beam is about 8 x 8 and runs the width of the barn and is even with the top of the swing doors which is about half way up the side of the barn. There are three (3) vertical supports above the loft beam and attaching to another 8 x 8 cross beam. Above that are angled supports connecting to the roof.

On the west side there are pass through double swing doors in the middle of the wall framed by 8 x 8 posts. The inside of the swing doors has the door structure exposed and four (4) offset L shaped brackets equally spaced across the middle of the door about 4 feet from the floor. It holds a cross bar to secure the door. On the south third of the west wall is a loft.

There is a support post from the floor to the ceiling centered east to west in the barn and in line with the north edge of the swing through doors.

The roof rafters are made from tamarack poles positioned about every four feet and form a peak that runs north south. The inside of the roofing runs the length of the barn and is perpendicular to the rafters.

The floor is made of wide wooden planks.

4. Landscape Features:

Merry Go Round (Figure 16)

The merry go round is about a 10' diameter hexagon-shaped metal structure with six (6) oak plank seats painted red to match the barn. The seats are about 5' long by 7 ½" wide and are about a foot off the ground.

Figure 16 Merry Go Round



Ball Field (Figure 17)

The entire baseball field is roughly square with sides measuring 110 x 110 feet. The infield is a 40 x 40 feet diamond. The backstop is a 4-section 12-foot high cyclone fence painted a silver metallic color. There are two wooden benches adjacent to each other on the north side of the property and to the west of the backstop.

Figure 17 Ball Field



Fence

There is a zig-zag wooden split rail fence that extends north from the NE corner of the barn to the property line and extends west from the SW corner of the barn to the west side of the property. The fence can be seen in photos of the barn.

Horse Field

An unkempt field is located in the southwest corner of the property and is surrounded by a wooden post and metal farm fence.

Sign (Figure 18)

A white wooden sign with “Jarvis Stone School Established 1857” and “Salem Area Historical Society” on it (with room for event advertising) is located east of the school toward the south side of the school.

Figure 18 Sign



Contributing small scale features in the landscape include a large crab apple tree to the west of the shed, two maple trees west of the school just north and south of the merry go round, and a maple tree to the east of the school.

III. Summary of Resources on SAHS Property

RESOURCES

NO.	Resource	Date of Construction	Date of Major Change	Comments
1	Stone School *	1857	Front addition 1941, 1995	
2	Merry go Round	?	Refurbished 2007	
3	Horse Field	?		
4	Fence	2010		
5	Barn *	1830	Moved to site 2006/7	
6	Baseball Diamond	c. 1950's		
7	Shed	2005		1887 original Torn down 1949
8	Jarvis Stone School Sign	c. 1995		
	Maple Trees	Planted 2007		
	Crab Apple Tree	?		

*** Resource considered historically significant**

RESOURCES NO LONGER EXTANT

NO.	Resource	Date of Construction	Date of Removal	Comments
2	Shed	1887	1949	Torn down

IV. History of Property

The first American settlers of Salem were John Dickerson, Joseph Dickerson and Mrs. Amy Dickerson, all natives of New York, who left Seneca County in 1825, and located lands on sections 13 and 14, in the fall of that year. About the same period Elkanah Pratt, better known as Dr. Pratt, met John Dickerson in the forest and claimed him as a neighbor, so that for a long period the question, "Who is the first bonafide settler?" was discussed. Now, however, it is conceded that the honor belongs to the Dickersons, as they preceded Dr. Pratt by a few days. In 1827, Dickerson built the first log barn ever erected in the township, and three years later (1830) constructed the first frame barn.² This is the Dickerson Barn that stood just south of Six Mile Road and east of Chubb Road and is the barn described in this report.³ John Dickerson was the Supervisor in Salem Township in 1838 and 1849 and Township Assessor in 1834, 1835 and 1838.⁴

Mrs. Amy Dickerson met her sister pioneer, Mrs. Peters, wife of Jesse Peters, who came into the township early in 1825. Though Mrs. Dickerson was undoubtedly here before Mrs. Peters, both of them may be termed the first white women residing in Salem Township. At this time, deer, bear and wolves were present in large numbers. Native Americans also inhabited the area and visited the homes of Dickerson and Peters. The first child born to a settler in the township was Isaac Peters. He was the son of Mr. & Mrs. Jesse Peters, and was born early in 1827.⁵

Until March of 1833, the current Township of Salem was originally part of the Township of Panama. George Renwick introduced the following Act, which was approved by the Territorial Legislative Assembly:

*"Be it enacted by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, That all that part of the township of Panama, in the county of Washtenaw, comprised in surveyed township number 1 south, in range 7 east, be a township by the name of Salem, and the first township meeting shall be holden at the school-house near Jacob E. Bullock's, in said township, and that this act shall take effect and be in force on and after the first Monday in April next."*⁶

² Chapman, Chas. C. & Co., History of Washtenaw County, Michigan (Chas. C. Chapman & Co., 1881): 599

³ Salem Area Historical Society, Maps to Accompany Salem Area Historical Society's Historical Monographs (Salem Area Historical Society, 1991): 1850 Map of Salem Township

⁴ Chapman, Chas. C. & Co., History of Washtenaw County, Michigan (Chas. C. Chapman & Co., 1881): 608-9

⁵ Chapman, Chas. C. & Co., History of Washtenaw County, Michigan (Chas. C. Chapman & Co., 1881): 603

⁶ Chapman, Chas. C. & Co., History of Washtenaw County, Michigan (Chas. C. Chapman & Co., 1881): 608

The log schoolhouse at Bullock's Corners is the one that preceded the Jarvis Stone School and is the one that is specified in the Territorial Legislative Act that established the Township of Salem in March 1833. As per this new Act, the first election of Officers for the Township of Salem did take place in the schoolhouse near Bullock's Corner on April 1, 1833.⁷ George Renwick was elected the first Supervisor. John Dickerson, Calvin Wheeler and Welcome J. Partello were elected Township Assessors. John Dickerson was also elected Treasurer of the Poor Fund.⁸

In 1827, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan passed a law that required every township in Michigan with fifty or more inhabitants to employ a schoolmaster "of good morals to teach reading, writing, English, French, arithmetic, spelling and decent behavior."⁹ A school was built of unhewn logs on the corner of North Territorial Road and Curtis Road in 1829. In 1857, the Salem School District No. 3 built a one-room stone schoolhouse on the opposite corner to replace the log school. This Jarvis-Stone School was used continuously as a one-room schoolhouse for 110 years.¹⁰

"The advantages of education in Salem were not unlike those common to all new counties. The schools in the early day were small and school houses were few and far between. The best of them were rude in construction and unpretentious in appearance. There has been some question as to the location of the first school-house within the boundary of the township, Mr. Wynkup, an old settler, claiming the location was on section 27. But the weight of authority fixes the location at Bullock's Corners, in 1829. This structure was built of hewn logs, and was considered a model of its kind. The first school was taught therein during the winter of 1829-30 by Charles Dean. The second school-house was built on the northwest corner of section 15, in 1832. The first school here was taught by Miss Jane Jessups in the winter term of 1832-33.

Regarding the first school-house, Isaac Wynkup says: 'I understand that Mr. Wheeler of Salem has come to the conclusion that the first school-house in the township of Salem was built on section 27, and known as the Bullock School-house. This, I think, is a mistake; my wife lived in the Bullock district when she was a young girl, and she says there was a school-house in section 31, and that she went to school there, because the Bullock school-house was not yet built.' The Pioneer Committee of which Messrs. Wheeler, Walker and Lane are members, still believes that the school-house to which Mr. Wynkup refers, was just outside the town

⁷ Chapman, Chas. C. & Co., History of Washtenaw County, Michigan (Chas. C. Chapman & Co., 1881): 608

⁸ Salem Area Historical Society, History of Salem Township (Salem Area Historical Society, 1976): 43

⁹ Hudson, Samuel, Michigan's Tenth Largest (Plymouth, MI: Plymouth-Canton Community School District, 1987): 2

¹⁰ Seymour, Bob, "Preservation Study and Plan for the South Salem Stone School" (1996): 1

line in section 6, of Superior township; and in this view, the majority of old settlers concur, holding that the first school-house built within the present boundaries of Salem, was that at Bullock's Corners. From the opinion of the majority there is no reason to dissent in this case. That opinion is founded on that belief, that the first school-house was built at Bullock's Corners in 1829, and the first school taught therein, during the winter of 1828-30 by Charles Dean. This house was very humble in its appearance, constructed of unhewn logs, scarcely six feet from floor to ceiling, having a small six-light window on each of the three sides, furnished with slab seats set on pins, with a desk on three sides of the house; heated by a small box-stove, which was considered an improved method of heating, as very many school-houses at this time were warmed by a huge fire-place in one end of the house, on which was piled large logs of wood from four to eight feet in length. It was in structures of these kind that very many of the men who have built up this great commonwealth and given it character, received their early education."¹¹

Jarvis Stone School was known as the Jarvis School in the mid-1800's. This was to honor an early School Board Member, William Jarvis, who was a contemporary of George Renwick. It was later changed to South Salem Stone School by the School Board when the Jarvis family moved out of the township.¹²

According to John D. Pierce (appointed Michigan's first Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1836) in his book, *Education in Michigan* (1880), by 1866, there were 67 stone, 329 brick, 3,376 frame and 723 log schoolhouses for total of 4,495 buildings being used for public education in Michigan.¹³ According to a chart compiled by Superintendent Herschell Gass in 1884, there were 75 stone, 962 brick, 5,357 frame and 496 log school building for a total of 6,890. Stone construction was the rarest and in 1884 Oakland County had the highest number with 14 stone schoolhouses.¹⁴

In 1881, the stone building was valued at \$700.¹⁵

At the time of construction the interior of the school was probably unfinished with walls of wither exposed masonry or rough plaster over the stone and a floor of rough wood. There was a wide board at the back of the room, which was for coats and lunch pails. The walls were papered and in 1902 black boards of an unspecified wood (painted

¹¹ Chapman, Chas. C. & Co., *History of Washtenaw County, Michigan* (Chas. C. Chapman & Co., 1881): 609-11

¹² Beamish, Jean, *History of The Jarvis Stone School* (Salem Area Historical Society, 2002):

¹³ Pierce, John D., *Education in Michigan* (1880)

¹⁴ State Historic Preservation Office, *An Honor and An Ornament: Public School Buildings in Michigan* (Michigan Department of History, Arts and Libraries, September 2003):71

¹⁵ Chapman, Chas. C. & Co., *History of Washtenaw County, Michigan* (Chas. C. Chapman & Co., 1881): 611

boards) were added to the front walls. Originally, there were 6 windows in the school building proper. One was removed (the eastern most window on the north side) when a rear entry door was added in the 1940's. The windows, originally 3 x 4 double hung, were duplicated and installed during the restoration.

Heat was provided by a box stove, which sat in the center of the room on a brick foundation. The tall brick chimney straddled the roof peak toward the rear of the structure so there would have been some type piping from the stove to the chimney. Lighting was provided by kerosene lamps hung from the ceiling until the 1930's when electricity was added to the building. There was a bell tower on the forward peak, which was removed circa 1866. It was later replaced and again removed in the 1960's.

The school also included a small entryway. In 1941, the entryway was removed and replaced with a larger brick entry that is now in the front of the schoolhouse. This 10 x 21 foot addition included a main room, which had racks for coats and lunch pails and served as the lunchroom. There were two tiny bathrooms with Kaustine Septic Toilets. The exterior trim on the eaves was duplicated and installed during the restoration.¹⁶

In 1964, the Michigan State Legislature passed Public Act 289, whose goal was to eliminate primary school districts in the state through a process of mandatory annexation. In September 1965, the South Salem Stone School voted to be annexed into the Plymouth School District. Stone school only included ¼ acre of land when annexed. That school district closed the South Salem Stone School after the completion of the 1966-67 school year. At its closing, it was the oldest existing school in Washtenaw County¹⁷.

After the school was closed, the Plymouth School District turned down an offer of \$6,000 for the building and property. They felt that it could be better used as a museum or library. In 1976, the district approved an effort by Principal Anne Welch's 4th and 5th graders at Farrand School to restore the Stone School as a Bicentennial project. About \$1,000 was raised for this effort, but the project ceased when Anne Welch left Farrand.¹⁸

The Stone School was left unheated and it became a target for vandals. In 1977, Mrs. Irene Lyke saw a notice in the papers stating that the school district planned to dispose of the property. Mrs. Lyke contacted the school board and attended their board meetings to explain the plan of Salem Area Historical Society for the school.¹⁹ In

¹⁶ Beamish, Jean, History of The Jarvis Stone School (Salem Area Historical Society, 2002):

¹⁷ Hudson, Samuel, Michigan's Tenth Largest (Plymouth, MI: Plymouth-Canton Community School District, 1987): 111, 193, 195

¹⁸ Hudson, Samuel, Michigan's Tenth Largest (Plymouth, MI: Plymouth-Canton Community School District, 1987): 195-6

¹⁹ Beamish, Jean, History of The Jarvis Stone School (Salem Area Historical Society, 2002):

December, 1978, the Plymouth-Canton Community School District (named changed in 1976) gave the deed to the building and the property to the Salem Area Historical Society (SAHS) which said it would renovate and preserve the structure.²⁰

During the next 16 years not much was done on the school. SAHS was attempting to take ownership of the adjacent property to the school that had been used as the school property and playground for over 70 years. Through the persistent effort of SAHS's president, Don Riddering, SAHS finally acquired the deed for the adjacent property in 1995.

Restoration of the school began in 1995 and was completed in 1999 following a paper created in 1996 by Bob Seymour entitled "Preservation Study and Plan for the South Salem Stone School".²¹ Restoration included complete removal of the flooring, new wood flooring installed, new heat ducts, new electrical wiring, some new interior walls, new ceiling, new windows, and a new roof. The entry way was refurbished (2010-2011) with new drywall and new wood flooring and now includes a single self-composting toilet. The rear entry way had a handicapped ramp installed in 2010. The school bell was returned and will be displayed in a yet to be determined manner.

In 1887, a 6 x 8 foot balloon framed outbuilding was erected which served as a wood shed and outhouse. This outbuilding was torn down in late 1949 when a furnace of some type was placed in a corner of the schoolroom.

A 12 x 16 foot shed was built near the rear of the schoolhouse in April 2005 (final inspection was April 20, 2005) and is currently used for storage. Its design was based on a 1949 photo.

In the fall of 1825, John Dickerson was the first settler to purchase land in Salem. In 1827, he built the first log barn ever erected in the township and in 1830 he constructed the first frame barn on the south side of Six Mile Road near Chubb Road to store his equipment and hay.²² The barn's main frame is 4 bay, 4 bent (truss structure) which makes up the basic timber framing. The 8 x 8 timbers are white oak. There is a chestnut center cross beam (the swing beam). The roof rafters are tamarack poles. Tamarack, which grew in the surrounding swamps, grew tall and slender and is strong. The roof was originally ¾" thick black walnut of varying widths (10 to 18" wide) because the wood was prevalent in the area. It grows straight and is relatively soft when young.

Over the years the Dickerson Barn was covered with metal and converted to Office and Storage space and was used by Salem RV Storage, now named All American Storage.

²⁰ Hudson, Samuel, Michigan's Tenth Largest (Plymouth, MI: Plymouth-Canton Community School District, 1987): 196

²¹ Seymour, Bob, "Preservation Study and Plan for the South Salem Stone School" (1996)

²² Chapman, Chas. C. & Co., History of Washtenaw County, Michigan (Chas. C. Chapman & Co., 1881): 599

In 1999, Salem Township approved a permit to level the Dickerson Barn, but the owner Brett Hensley was willing to work with the Salem Area Historical Society to save the barn.²³

Through the efforts of Salem Area Historical Society, led by Mrs. Meroë Allen Kaericher, the Dickerson Barn was donated to the SAHS and methodically dismantled in 1999 and stored in local barns until SAHS began the relocation effort. For the next six years, Don Riddering and Gilbert Terry kept the SAHS focused on procuring the needed funds to reassemble the barn. In the summer of 2006, the SAHS completed the foundation for the barn in the Northwest corner of their property at 7991 North Territorial Road. The new foundation is 42" deep and is concrete. Above the concrete, about one foot of rock has been added to give the impression of a stone foundation. In the winter of 2006-7, the Salem Area Historical Society hired Ken Brock and Associates, Inc. to reassemble the Dickerson Barn (a.k.a. Windy Acres, which had been painted on the wood siding behind the metal siding) on top of this new foundation. The actual barn restoration work began in February 2007. During restoration, the chestnut center cross beam (the swing beam) was replaced with white oak and a few (2 or 3) of the original tamarack rafters were replaced. The grain room is in the same position; however, it is slightly smaller than in the original barn. The original siding had been wide plank boards. However, during the reconstruction, battens were added over the siding board butt-joints to prevent the weather from deteriorating the wood. Originally, the openings between the joints provided air for circulation, which was desired for the grain. A small entry door, not original to the barn, was added to meet current fire exit regulations.

A split rail fence was added in 2010 (as part of Steven Walega's Eagle Scout Project). It is in two sections. One goes north from the northeast corner of the barn and the other goes west from the southwest corner of the barn.²⁴

The merry go round, originally installed in the 1950's or 60's, was refurbished in 2009 as part of James DiMilia's Eagle Scout Project. The original metal structure was restored. The original wooden seats were replaced with oak planks and painted to match the barn.²⁵

The baseball field was restored in October of 2011 as part of Nick Dunkle's Eagle Scout Project. The backstop was painted, two benches were installed (next to each other to avoid any team from having to sit by a busy road), and the field was leveled and reseeded.

²³ Olander, Valerie, *South Lyon Herald* "Historical society sets sights on 1830s barn" (March 21, 1999): A3

²⁴ http://www.sahshistory.org/Eagle_Scout_Project.html

²⁵ Mueller, Nathan, *South Lyon (Michigan) Herald* "Jarvis-Stone School gets upgrade from scout volunteers" (November 22, 2007)

V. Historic Significance of Property

Areas of Significance: Education, Social History, Architecture, Agriculture

Period of Significance: 1830 to 1967

The criteria for historic significance are identified in Section 3 (ESTABLISHMENT, MODIFICATION AND ELIMINATION OF HISTORIC DISTRICTS) Part C (3) of the Washtenaw County Historic Preservation Ordinance²⁶. It specifies that the criteria that shall be used in evaluating the Local Historic District significance be those used for the inclusion of resources in the National Register of Historic Places, which are specified in 36 C.F.R, part 60.4.

The Jarvis Stone School Local Historic District meets Criterion A for historic significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places as well as Category b of its Criteria Considerations. Within these criteria, The National Park Service has identified areas of significance to be used for selection to the National Register of Historic Places²⁷. The areas of significance for the Jarvis Stone School Local Historic District are Education, Social History, Architecture and Agriculture.

Criterion A for historic significance is defined as “That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history”.²⁸ Category b of Criteria Considerations is “A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event.”²⁹

The Jarvis Stone School fulfills Criterion A in the areas of significance for Education, Social History and Architecture. The Jarvis Stone School was built by the South Salem School District No. 3 and for 110 continuous years it fulfilled the spirit of the Northwest Ordinance: “Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary for good government and the happiness of mankind, school and means of education shall be forever encouraged.”³⁰ This school was available for the education of every child in the South Salem School District from 1857 until 1967. Not only did it impact the education of the citizens of the area but it also was a major part of the social fabric of the area. The school board and the parents were involved in the continued success of the school. “Architecturally the building is significant not only for the way it was constructed, but for

²⁶ Washtenaw County Historic Preservation Ordinance (2003)

²⁷ National Register Bulletin – How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15_5.htm)

²⁸ 36 C.F.R. Part 60.4

²⁹ 36 C.F.R. Part 60.4

³⁰ Habb, Julius, “Development in Rural Education in Washtenaw County (1943): 2

the craftsmanship by which it was built.”³¹ It is one of the rare remaining school buildings built entirely of stone from the surrounding fields.

The Dickerson Barn fulfills Category b in the areas of significance for Agriculture and Architecture. The Dickerson Barn, which was built by Salem’s first settler, John Dickerson, was built within five years of his original purchase of the land in 1825. It was used in his farming business for storage of his equipment and hay. It is the oldest existing barn in Washtenaw County. Architecturally, the Dickerson Barn is post-and-beam English Style Swing Beam wooden frame gable barn with pass-through doors. The style is typical of barns in New England, the region from which John Dickerson migrated, and was made to hold grain (to be threshed) and equipment – not animals. The construction was 1800’s post-and-beam style with pole roof rafters, strip roof boards, and cedar wood shingles.

The period of historic significance is from 1830 to 1967. The Dickerson Barn was built in 1830. The Jarvis-Stone School was built in 1857 and was in continuous operation as a one-room schoolhouse until 1967.

In the fall of 1825, John Dickerson was the first settler to purchase land in Salem. In 1830, he built his barn on the south side of Six Mile Road near Chubb Road to store his equipment and hay³².

In 1827, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan passed a law that required every township in Michigan with fifty or more inhabitants to employ a schoolmaster “of good morals to teach reading, writing, English, French, arithmetic, spelling and decent behavior.”³³ A school was built of unhewn logs on the corner of North Territorial Road and Curtis Road in 1829. In 1857, the Salem School District No. 3 built a one-room stone schoolhouse on the opposite corner to replace the log school. This Jarvis-Stone School was used continuously as a one-room schoolhouse for 110 years³⁴.

In 1964, the Michigan State Legislature passed Public Act 289, whose goal was to eliminate primary school districts in the state through a process of mandatory annexation. In September 1965, the South Salem Stone School voted to be annexed into the Plymouth School District. That school district closed the South Salem Stone School after the completion of the 1966-67 school year. At its closing, it was the oldest existing school in Washtenaw County³⁵.

³¹ Seymour, Bob, “Preservation Study and Plan for the South Salem Stone School” (1996): 2

³² Olander, Valerie, South Lyon Herald “Historical society sets sights on 1830s barn” (March 21,1999): A3

³³ Hudson, Samuel, Michigan’s Tenth Largest (Plymouth, MI: Plymouth-Canton Community School District, 1987): 2

³⁴ Seymour, Bob, “Preservation Study and Plan for the South Salem Stone School” (1996): 1

³⁵ Hudson, Samuel, Michigan’s Tenth Largest (Plymouth, MI: Plymouth-Canton Community School District, 1987): 111, 193, 195

There is another stone schoolhouse in Washtenaw County and it was added to the National Register of Historic Places (#95001386) in 1995. It is located at 2600 Packard Road in Ann Arbor.³⁶ This Stone School was built in 1911 and was used for a primary education until 1949.³⁷

VI. Boundary Justification

The Jarvis Stone School is a typical 19th century one-room rural public school with a surrounding school yard, which includes the playground, a baseball field, and an historic barn.

The school building is architecturally unique in construction and craftsmanship, and was in continuous use as a school from 1857 thru 1967. The school building and grounds are now completely restored.

The school is located at 7991 North Territorial Road, at the corner of Curtis Road, in Section 28, Salem Township, Washtenaw County Michigan, as shown on the map dated 1874, and recent aerial photo.

The school building was erected in 1857 by residents of Salem Township, for Salem School District #3, on a corner of farmland owned by George McCormick. He probably gave the Salem school district permission to build the school building on his property.

In 1894, the size of the school property was enlarged by the purchase of an additional 25 foot strip of land north of the school building, and 25 feet on the west side of the school building. This verifies that the Salem School District owned the school property at that time.

The school became part of the Plymouth-Canton school system in 1965, and was closed in 1967 after 110 years of continuous use as a public school. The building was unused after 1968, until it was deeded to the Salem Area Historical Society in December 1978, for restoration. The Salem Area Historical Society now owns the entire proposed district, which includes both the school building premises, and the surrounding school yard.

The school building and grounds have been completely restored for use as a school, meeting place, and for other community recreational and social activities.

The proposed district size is approximately 1.42 acres, about 185 X 310 feet, nearly rectangular in shape, as shown on the topographical site survey dated Oct 6, 2000.

³⁶ <http://www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com/MI/Washtenaw/state2.html>

³⁷ <http://stoneschool.org/SSCN/History.html>

The boundaries of the proposed district are:

SOUTH	181.44 feet frontage on N. Territorial Rd
EAST	298.75 feet frontage on Curtis Rd
NORTH	encompasses the baseball field
WEST	encompasses the playground and barnyard.

The integrity of the district was established when the school building was constructed, and with the development of the surrounding playground. The functional uses of the entire district are still in effect. The entire proposed District was used continuously as a public school and school yard, from 1857 to 1967. Today, the currently restored condition of buildings and grounds replicate the 1857 - 1967 historic use and tradition.

The historic function and uses of the proposed Jarvis Stone School Local Historic district were typical of one-room public schools in rural Michigan in the 19th and early 20th centuries. It served the local Salem Township agricultural community continuously for 110 years. The entire proposed district has recently been completely restored to its original "school and school grounds" appearance, and continues to be actively used for historical displays, recreational activities, and as a community meeting place.

The playgrounds were developed over the early years of the 20th century and were used continuously for school activities through 1967, although actual ownership of that property remained with the owner of the farm until 1995. The Salem Area Historical Society now owns the entire proposed district.

There has been no development within the proposed district since 1857, other than the recent re-erection of an historic barn at the rear of the property. The proposed District is still surrounded by farms.

The entire proposed District is now owned by the Salem Area Historical Society

Parcel	A-01-28-400-001	School Building	1978 deed	0.26 acres
Parcel	A-01-28-400-010	School grounds	1995 deed	1.16 acres
per Register of Deeds- Washtenaw County				

The legal descriptions for the parcels noted above establish the boundaries for the proposed district. The county tax records and the two deeds show identical legal descriptions. Total is 1.42 acres.

VII. Conclusions and Recommendations

The Historic District Study Committee finds that the Jarvis Stone School, (a.k.a. South Salem Stone School, a.k.a. Salem Stone School) and the property located at 7991 North Territorial Road in Salem Township, Washtenaw County, consisting of the school, a 1830 barn, a shed, a merry-go-round and a ball field, possesses local historic significance under Criterion A and Category b of the National Register of Historic Places.³⁸

The Jarvis Stone School fulfills Criterion A in the areas of significance for education, social history and architecture. With regards to education and social history significance, it is a one-room school associated with the education system common in late nineteenth and early twentieth century rural Michigan. Architecturally, the Jarvis-Stone School building is significant, not only for the way it was constructed, but for the craftsmanship by which it was built. The Jarvis Stone School was built by the South Salem School District No. 3 and used for 110 continuous years. This school was available for the education of every child in the South Salem School District from 1857 until 1967. Not only did it impact the education of the citizens of the area but it also was a major part of the social fabric of the area. The school board and the parents were involved in the continued success of the school. At its closing in 1967 the Jarvis Stone School was the oldest existing school in Washtenaw County.

The Dickerson Barn fulfills Category b: “a building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event.”³⁹ The Dickerson Barn was built by Salem’s first settler, John Dickerson. It was built within five years of his original purchase of the land. It is the oldest existing barn in Washtenaw County. The construction demonstrates 1800’s post-and-beam style with pole roof rafters, strip roof boards and cedar wood shingles. Because of its important architectural structure, the barn was removed from its original location and restored on the North Territorial property where the value of its construction will be preserved for the future.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon its research and the information contained in this report, this Historic District Study Committee recommends that the Washtenaw County Board of Commissioners adopt an ordinance designating the Jarvis Stone School property as a Washtenaw County Historic District under the jurisdiction of the Washtenaw County Historic District Commission.

³⁸ National Register Bulletin-How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.

³⁹ 36 C.F.R. Part 60.4

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Published by George A. Ogle & Company, Chicago 1915 (page 81, Salem Township map) and Robt. Pagel, 60 acres, SE corner of Section 28

State Historic Preservation Office, An Honor and An Ornament: Public School Buildings in Michigan (Michigan Department of History, Arts and Libraries, September 2003)

Topographic Survey drawing dated Oct 6, 2000, also shows locations of the school building, and the historical barn, within the boundaries.

Washtenaw County Historic Preservation Ordinance (2003)

Washtenaw County Legal Descriptions for parcels located in the SE Quarter of Section 28, Salem Township; A-01-28-400-001 (the school building); A-01-28-400-010 (playground)

Washtenaw County Register of Deeds. Miscellaneous Libers and Libers of Mortgages (refer to footnotes for specific numbers).

36 C.F.R. Part 60.4

References:

1874 map shows George McCormick as owner of the farm and school property.

1894 tax records show D.L. Waters owned the farm, but the school is not listed

1895 Salem School District purchased 25 feet added around the school building, from farm owner D. Waters (indicating that Salem Schools already owned the complete school property)

1915-1934 Robert Pagel owned the farm (and the playground)

1985 J. Roth owned the farm (and the playground and ball field)

1994 School playground and ball field owned by (bankrupt) American Commercial Liability Insurance Co.

1995 School playground and ball field purchased by S.A.H.S. from the State of Michigan, Department of Insurance, on behalf of American Commercial Liability Insurance Co.

Attachments

Attachment A: Letter to Salem Township Board



Salem Area Historical Society

P.O. Box 75011

Salem, MI 48175

www.sahshistory.org

June 2, 2011

Salem Township Board of Trustees
c/o Mr. Robert Heyl, Supervisor
9600 Six Mile Road
Salem, MI 48168

Dear Salem Township Board of Trustees,

The citizens of Salem Township founded the Salem Area Historical Society (SAHS) in 1975. Since its founding, SAHS was acquired the Jarvis Stone School which is located at 7991 North Territorial Road in Salem Township. This one room schoolhouse was built by the residents near it in 1857 and expanded in 1941 to include a front addition. The building was used as a school from 1857 until 1969. This school and its associated property have been an integral part of the community since it was built.

The Salem Area Historical Society by action of its Board of Directors has voiced its support of the effort to create a Washtenaw County Local Historic District encompassing the school and its surrounding property that is owned by the SAHS. The Society feels that this is fitting because the school is a fine example of the one-room schoolhouses that were the initial foundation of public education in Washtenaw County. In addition, the Jarvis Stone School is even more unique in that it is constructed of fieldstone.

In order to proceed, the Washtenaw County Historic District Commission (WCHDC) needs to receive a resolution of the Salem Township Board of Trustees supporting our request to create a Local Historic District as authorized under the Washtenaw County Historic Preservation Ordinance #115. The SAHS encourages the Salem Township Board of Trustees to adopt such a resolution and to send it to the WCHDC.

Thank you for considering our request and we are hoping for your support and action.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, which appears to read "Terry T. Cwik". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name of the signatory.

Terry T. Cwik, President of the Salem Area Historical Society

Attachment B: Motion Granting SAHS' Request

Resolution to Authorize Washtenaw County through the Washtenaw County Historic District Commission to conduct a historic district study of the Jarvis Stone School property in Salem Township for possible local historic district designation

WHEREAS, the property located at 7991 North Territorial Road has the potential to be nominated as a local historic district; and

WHEREAS, under Michigan Historic Districts Act (P.A. 169 of 1970, as amended in 1992) and Washtenaw County Historic Preservation Ordinance #115, a historic district study committee must be established to evaluate the property and determine if it meets criteria to be included in a historic district; and

WHEREAS, under P.A. 169, the County Board of Commissioners has the authority to establish such a historic district study committee; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees of Salem Township at their regular meeting on June 14, 2011 approved this resolution requesting the Washtenaw County Board of Commissioners through the Washtenaw County Historic District Commission to conduct this work on their behalf through the Washtenaw County Board of Commissioners' appointment of a Historic District Study Committee to conduct the research and evaluation, which then reports to the Washtenaw County Historic District Commission; and

WHEREAS, Salem Township has determined that the preservation of this property is compatible with the long-range goals of Salem Township regarding the preservation of historic resources; and

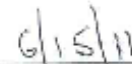
WHEREAS, the Salem Township Board of Trustees understands that the Township must enter into a contract giving the county jurisdiction over the proposed historic district as a precondition to the county beginning the process to set up a historic district study committee,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SALEM TOWNSHIP BOARD OF TRUSTEES AS FOLLOWS:

The Salem Township Board of Trustees hereby authorizes its Supervisor to execute a contract with Washtenaw County granting the county authority to exercise jurisdiction granted in P.A. 169 of 1970 and the Washtenaw County Historic Preservation Ordinance #115 over the proposed Jarvis Stone School Historic District.

Signed:


Robert Heyl, Supervisor
Salem Township


Date

Attachment C: Washtenaw County Historic Preservation Ordinance, Section 3

SECTION 3 ESTABLISHMENT, MODIFICATION, AND ELIMINATION OF HISTORIC DISTRICTS

A. The Washtenaw County Historic District Commission may, by ordinance and in cities, villages or townships where there is a contract explicitly addressing the Washtenaw County Historic District Commission's jurisdictional authority within that governmental entity, establish one or more historic districts. The County Historic District Commission pursuant to section 4 shall administer the historic districts.

B. Before such establishment the Board of Commissioners shall appoint an historic district study committee. The committee shall contain a majority of persons who have a clearly demonstrated interest in or knowledge of historic preservation, and shall contain representation from one or more duly organized local historic preservation organizations.

C. The Committee shall:

- (1) Conduct a photographic inventory of resources within each proposed historic district following procedures established or approved by the bureau.
- (2) Conduct basic research of each proposed historic district and the historic resources located within that district.
- (3) Determine the total number of historic and non-historic resources within a proposed historic district and the percentage of historic resources of that total. In evaluating the significance of historic resources, the committee shall be guided by the selection criteria for evaluation issued by the United States secretary of the interior for inclusion of resources in the National Register of Historic Places, as set forth in 36 C. F. R. part 60, and criteria established or approved by the bureau, if any.
- (4) Prepare a preliminary historic district study committee report that addresses at a minimum all of the following:
 - (i) The charge of the committee.
 - (ii) The composition of the committee membership.

F. A writing prepared, owned, used, in the possession of, or retained by a committee in the performance of an official function shall be made available to the public in compliance with Act No. 442 of the Public Acts of 1976, as amended, being sections 15.231 to 15.246 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

G. The Commission may at any time establish by ordinance additional historic districts, including proposed districts previously considered and rejected, may modify boundaries of an existing historic district or may eliminate an existing historic district. Before establishing, modifying, or eliminating a historic district, a historic district study committee appointed by the Board of Commissioners shall, except as provided in Section 3, subsection H, comply with the procedures set forth above and shall consider any previously written committee reports pertinent to the proposed action. To conduct these activities, the Board of Commissioners may retain the initial committee, establish a standing committee, or establish a committee to consider only specific proposed districts and then be dissolved.

H. If considering elimination of a historic district, a committee shall follow the procedures set forth in this section for issuing a preliminary report, holding a public hearing, and issuing a final report but with the intent of showing one or more of the following:

- (1) The historic district has lost those physical characteristics that enabled establishment of the district.
- (2) The historic district was not significant in the way previously defined.
- (3) The historic district was established pursuant to defective procedures.

I. Upon receipt of substantial evidence showing the presence of historic, architectural, archaeological, engineering, or cultural significance of a proposed historic district, the County Board of Commissioners may, at its discretion, adopt a resolution requiring that all applications for permits within the proposed historic district be referred to the commission as prescribed in sections 4 and 5. The commission shall review permit applications with the same powers that would apply if the proposed historic district was an established historic district. The review may continue in the proposed historic district for not more than one year, or until such time as the County Board of Commissioners approves or rejects the establishment of the historic district by ordinance, whichever comes first.

J. If the County Board of Commissioners determines that pending work will cause irreparable harm to resources located within an established historic district or a proposed historic district, the County Board of Commissioners may by resolution declare an emergency moratorium of all such work for a period not to exceed six months. The Board may extend the emergency moratorium for an additional period not to exceed six months upon finding that the threat of irreparable harm to resources is still present. Any pending permit application concerning a resource subject to an emergency moratorium may be summarily denied.

- (iii) The historic district or districts studied.
- (iv) The boundaries for each proposed historic district in writing and on maps.
- (v) The history of each proposed historic district.
- (vi) The significance of each district as a whole, as well as a sufficient number of its individual resources to fully represent the variety of resources found within the district, relative to the evaluation criteria.
- (5) Transmit copies of the preliminary report for review and recommendations to the Washtenaw County Historic District Commission, the Washtenaw County Planning Advisory Board, the Washtenaw County Parks and Recreation Commission, Michigan Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Review Board and the SHPO.
- (6) Make copies of the preliminary report available to the public pursuant to subsection F on the next page.

D. Not less than sixty (60) calendar days after the transmittal of the preliminary report, the committee shall hold a public hearing in compliance with Act No. 267 of the Public Acts of 1976, as amended, being sections 15.261 to 15.275 of the Michigan Compiled Laws. Public notice of the time, date, and place of the hearing shall be given in the manner required by Act No. 267 of the Public Acts of 1976, as amended. Written notice shall be mailed by first-class mail not less than 14 calendar days before the hearing to the owners of properties within the proposed historic district, as listed on the tax rolls of the local unit.

E. After the date of the public hearing, the committee and the County Board of Commissioners shall have not more than one year, unless otherwise authorized by the County Board of Commissioners, to take the following actions:

- (1) The Committee shall prepare and submit a final report with its recommendations and those of the Washtenaw County Historic District Commission to the Washtenaw County Board of Commissioners. If the recommendation is to establish a historic district or districts, the final report shall include a draft of a proposed ordinance or ordinances.
- (2) After receiving a final report that recommends the establishment of a historic district or districts, the County Board of Commissioners, at its discretion, may introduce and pass or reject an ordinance or ordinances. If the County passes an ordinance or ordinances establishing one or more historic districts, the County shall file a copy of that ordinance or those ordinances, including a legal description of the property or properties located within the historic district or districts, with the register of deeds. The County shall not pass an ordinance establishing a contiguous historic district less than 60 days after a majority of the property owners within the proposed historic district, as listed on the tax rolls of the local unit, have approved the establishment of the historic district pursuant to a written petition.

Attachment D: **Appointment of Historic Designation Committee by the Washtenaw County Board of Commissioners**

A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE APPOINTMENT OF A HISTORIC DISTRICT STUDY COMMITTEE AS RECOMMENDED BY THE WASHTENAW COUNTY HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSION FOR THE PURPOSE OF EVALUATING JARAVIS STONE SCHOOL FOR HISTORIC DISTRICT STATUS

WASHTENAW COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

October 5, 2011

WHEREAS, the property located at 7991 North Territorial Road Plymouth, MI 48170 in Salem Township has the potential to be nominated as a local historic district and

WHEREAS, the owner approached Salem Township to have the property listed as a historic district, Salem Township has asked Washtenaw County Board of Commissioners through the Washtenaw County Historic District Commission to conduct this work on their behalf, and

WHEREAS, under Michigan's Historic Districts Act (P.Q.A.169 of 1970, as amended in 1992) and Washtenaw County Historic Preservation Ordinance #115, a historic district study committee must be established to evaluate the property and determine if it meets criteria to be included in a historic district, and

WHEREAS, under P.A. 169, the County Board of Commissioners has the authority to establish such a historic district committee: and

WHEREAS, as dictated by the law, the Washtenaw county Historic District Commission is presenting a list of nominees to serve on this Historic District Committee, and

WHEREAS, the Washtenaw county Historic District commission recommends that the following individuals be appointed to the Historic District Study committee: Jean Bemish, Terry Cwik, Sue DiMilia, Helen Gierman, Jane Griffith, Marie Turppu, and Marcia Van Fossen and Nancy Snyder; and

WHEREAS, the Washtenaw county Historic District Commission recommends that Melissa Milton-Pung and Cynthia B. Christensen serve as staff.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Washtenaw County Board of Commissioners hereby appoints the above named residents to serve on the Jarvis Stone School Historic District Study Committee.