

**Michigan Historic Preservation Network
35th Annual Statewide Preservation Conference**

“Always Seeking Modern”

**Northwood University, Midland, Michigan
Wednesday – Saturday, May 13-16, 2015**

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WEDNESDAY – GREAT MICHIGAN ROAD TRIPS:

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 5 – Tours – Great Michigan Road Trip – BUS TOUR

Date: Wednesday, May 13, 2014

Time: 8:30 AM – 5:30 PM – Includes one 1-hour lunch and two 15-minute breaks. There is lecture on the bus while travelling.

Title:

Tradition and Innovation: Cities of the Bay Region

Topic Statement: (100 words; 100 word limit)

The cities of the Bay Region are geographically and ecologically similar with parallel traditional cultural histories. From the shared past dominated by the lumber industry, each community followed a different developmental path to become a distinctive destination. The day-long tour looks at several themes including prehistoric occupation, ethnicity, and transportation in a variety of forms, as well as examines each community's innovations and inspirations. Included in the tour are visits to museums in Frankenmuth and Saginaw, and a stop in the newly restored City Hall in Bay City. Architecture from the lumber baron era to Mid-Century Modern is also discussed.

Summary: (293 words; 300 word limit)

Located near the Saginaw Bay of Lake Huron, the three Bay Region counties of Midland, Saginaw, and Bay have a long and shared history of aboriginal peoples, transportation, and lumbering. The traditions and innovations of the communities of Frankenmuth, Frankentrost, Saginaw, and Bay City are the subject of this day-long tour. The city of Frankenmuth was established in 1845 with the arrival of 15 immigrants from Germany. Initially focused on the lumbering industry, the community began to emphasize agriculture when the lumber was exhausted. Today, its focus is on tourism. The largest of the cities visited is Saginaw, the county seat of Saginaw County and hub of much of the industrial activity of the region. The city's financial prosperity in the past is demonstrated, in part, by its large commercial center and continuing industry. Over the last few decades, however, faced with numerous urban renewal projects and a decreasing population, Saginaw is working to "rightsized" its built environment. In the early 20th century, efforts began to establish a shoreline highway between Saginaw and Bay City to honor the "soldiers, sailors and marines of the two counties who died in their country's service." It took years, but eventually the Veterans Memorial Parkway was completed. The parkway is our route to Bay City, providing an opportunity to examine transportation via water, highway, and, with a stop at the historic James Clements Airport, air. Bay City is the final city visited. The city boasts two historic commercial districts on opposite sides of the Saginaw River. The Center Avenue Historic Residential District includes buildings ranging from superb lumber era mansions to locally developed catalog houses to a number of Mid-Century Modern homes. Among the stops in Bay City is the twice restored 1894-1897 Bay City City Hall.

Learning Objectives: (At least 4)

Participants will:

- Learn about the history of the Saginaw River Valley, including three of the major settlements within the region - Saginaw, Bay City, and Frankenmuth.
- Discover the prehistoric use of the region through a discussion of the Native American population and archaeological evidence of early occupation.
- Come to understand the interconnectivity of the transportation systems in the region, including the waterways, highways, and air travel which connect the region to the rest of the state and country.
- Learn about the different ethnic groups which occupy the region, including the German and African American populations, and the role these groups played in its development.
- Visit buildings and areas important to each of the communities visited during the tour – i.e. several historical museums; the newly restored Bay City City Hall; the depots in Saginaw and Bay City, one deteriorating and the other restored and actively used; residential neighborhoods from many time periods.

Tour Guide and Speaker Contact Information and Bio:

Terry Moulane, AICP
Neighborhood Services Manager
Neighborhood Services Department
City of Bay City
Bay City, Michigan

Born and raised in Bay City Michigan, Terry graduated from Michigan State University in 1994 with a bachelor's degree in Urban and Regional Planning. Employed by the City of Bay City since 1999, Terry served in each of the Planning Department positions, namely, Zoning Enforcement Officer, Community Development Planner, and Historic Preservation Officer; in 2013 he was promoted to Neighborhood Services Manager. His department provides oversight of the planning, zoning, and historic preservation functions of the city as well as the Community Development Block Grant Program. Terry served as the staff liaison to the Architectural Review Committee prior to its establishment of the Historic District Commission. He served as a board member and secretary to the Bay County Historical Society from 2004 to 2012 and is presently active with several community groups.

Daniel Schneider, AIA
Project Manager
Neumann/Smith Architecture
Detroit, Michigan

Daniel Schneider, AIA, is a Project Manager and Federally-Qualified 36CFR61 Historical Architect in Neumann/Smith Architecture's Detroit Preservation Studio. Dan has over 23 years of experience with several notable Metro Detroit design firms, most of which have been focused on restoring and rehabilitating existing and historic buildings. He has also served as a Historical Architect with the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office in Lansing. Dan is an active member of the American Institute of Architects, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Northville Historical Society, and the Michigan Historic Preservation Network. He currently leads preservation-related workshops throughout the state on behalf of the MHPN and serves on the Board of Directors for the Northville Historical Society. He has a bachelor of architecture degree from Lawrence Technological University and a Master's Degree in Historic Preservation from Eastern Michigan University.

Scott Slagor
Architectural Historian
Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.,
Jackson, Michigan

Scott Slagor is an architectural historian with Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group Inc., based in Jackson, Michigan. He holds a M.S. in Historic Preservation from Eastern Michigan University (2013), and a B.A. in Public History from Western Michigan University (2011). During graduate school, Slagor held a number of internships including Environmental Review Assistant with the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office and Architectural Historian with Parsons Brinckerhoff. He also worked with the Michigan Historic Preservation Network Rightsizing Historic Preservation Coordinator documenting the buildings, landscapes, and personal stories of the people in Saginaw, Michigan to capture the city in transition. Slagor has served on the MHPN Conference Planning Committee for two years, and volunteers with the organization regularly.

Stacy Tchorzynski
Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Office & Department of Natural Resources
Michigan Library and Historical Center
Lansing, Michigan

Stacy Tchorzynski is an archaeologist with the State Historic Preservation Office and the Department of Natural Resources where she reviews federal projects under Section 106, helps maintain prehistoric and historic sites on state lands, and assists in the management of the state archaeological site file and collections. Stacy has over a decade of Cultural Resource Management consulting experience as an archaeologist and assistant architectural historian and has co-instructed archaeological field schools in New York and Pennsylvania focused on a holistic approach to historic preservation planning. She received her MA in Anthropology at Binghamton University, SUNY in 2007 and her BS in Anthropology with a Minor in Historic Preservation at Eastern Michigan University in 2002.

Thomas Trombley
Deputy Director
Castle Museum of Saginaw County History
Saginaw, Michigan

Thomas Trombley has been the Deputy Director, Castle Museum of Saginaw County History since 2009. From 1990 until that time he was the construction specialist at Neighborhood Renewal Services of Saginaw, Inc. Previous to that time, he was Curator of Collections at the Historical Society of Saginaw County History. He has served as a consultant on several restoration projects including Hoyt Public Library in Saginaw, The Saginaw Art Museum, and the Theodore Roethke Childhood Home. He has been a speaker at several Michigan Historic Preservation Network (MHPN) conferences and was chair of the MHPN's 2006 conference held in Saginaw. He has served on several boards and committees and has a B.A. in Political Science from Saginaw Valley State University.

Ron Bloomfield
Director of Operations and Chief Historian
Bay County Historical Society/Museum
Bay City, Michigan

In addition to being the Director of Operations and Chief Historian of the Bay County Historical Society, Ron Bloomfield is the current President of the Michigan Museums Association, President of the Association for Great Lakes Maritime History, and an Appointee to the Michigan Underwater Salvage and Preserve Advisory Committee.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 5 – Tours – Great Michigan Road Trip - BUS TOUR

Date: Wednesday, May 13, 2015

Time: 8:30 AM – 5:30 PM – Includes one 1-hour lunch and two 15-minute breaks. There is lecture on the bus while travelling.

Title:

Preserving Heritage, Accommodating Change: Barns of Gladwin, Clare, and Isabella Counties

Topic Statement:

In our imaginations, barns represent a whole way of life, evoking a sense of tradition, closeness to the land, and simpler times. Many farm families keep their historic barns in careful repair and full use. They're like textbooks of ethnic design traditions, local building techniques, changes in farm practices, and advances in building technology. They're community landmarks that powerfully establish a sense of place. Unfortunately, many issues threaten them. Farmland is lost when cities expand. No longer needed, barns are dismantled for their appealing beams and lumber or just bulldozed. Even when a barn remains part of an active farm, it can be sidelined by modern machinery and production methods. By viewing five historic barns that continue in use today, we consider the benefits of maintaining them for continued, cost-effective use in agriculture, or of rehabilitating them for sympathetic new uses, sometimes in new locations and always with changes over the decades.

Summary: (305 words; 300 word limit):

In our imaginations, barns represent a way of life. They're like textbooks of ethnic design traditions, local building techniques, and changes in farm practices. Unfortunately, many issues threaten them. Farmland is lost when cities expand. Barns are dismantled for their lumber or just bulldozed. Even on an active farm, an historic barn can fall into disuse. By viewing five historic barns, we consider the benefits of maintaining them for continued, cost-effective use in agriculture, or of rehabilitating them for sympathetic new uses, sometimes in new locations and always with changes over time. 1) Stone Cottage Gardens, Gladwin. This garden supply business occupies a farmstead and fully uses its gambrel roof, timberframe wood dairy barn built by Czechoslovakian immigrants in 1918. Still on its original site, the barn required major work but was rebuilt using its original materials. 2) Fitzpatrick Family Farm, Beaverton. Leo Fitzpatrick spent years restoring this 1914 timberframe, curved rafter wood barn constructed by his grandfather. Among its numerous awards is the 2004 Barn Again! Farm Heritage Award. 3) Kunse Barn, Clare. John Bicknell constructed his gambrel roof, mortise-and-tenon wood barn during 1937 and 1938, slowed by Depression Era conditions. When the farmstead was redeveloped, Tom Kunse moved the barn two miles and restored it for storage and workshop use. 4) Brooks Farm, Clare. The Brooks purchased this farm in 1883, building a curved rafter wood barn in the 1890s for livestock. The farm passed to Harold Brooks in 1950 and he renovated the barn for dairy use. Retired in 1976, the barn was restored in 2002 for equipment storage. 5) Hovey Barn, Rosebush. Built in 1925 as a dairy barn, this curved rafter wood barn is unique in the county because of its convex hip roof and monitor. It has been expanded and repurposed for beef cattle but maintains its historic character.

Learning Objectives: (At least 4)

Participants will:

- Learn about the agricultural heritage of Gladwin, Clare, and Isabella Counties, discussing the impact of this history on the design and use of the barns viewed on the tour.
- Consider the threats that commonly confront barns if they cannot be maintained in an active use appropriate to their age, condition, and location.
- Consider the construction and style differences among the barns viewed on the tour – i.e. differentiating between a curved rafter barn and one with a gambrel roof, between timberframe and mortise-and-tenon construction.
- Discuss the barns seen on the tour relative to the *Secretary's Standards for Rehabilitation*: The Stone Cottage Gardens Barn had to be deconstructed during rehabilitation but was reconstructed using its original plan and over 80% of its materials; the Fitzpatrick Family Farm has been preserved in place; when threatened by development, the Thomas Kunse Barn was moved and restored in a location similar to its original; the Brooks Barn was renovated in 1955 for dairy use but the changes have gained significance in their own right and the barn has been restored ; the Hovey Barn has been repurposed and expanded but always with an eye to maintaining its historic character.
- Ask the tough questions: Have these projects been optimally sympathetic to the original structures? When might an eminent threat counterbalance strict adherence to the *Standards*? Can the introduction of new materials and technological improvements be accommodated when conserving a barn? Are there adaptive reuses that do and do not work?

Speaker's Contact Information and Bio:

Vera Wiltse
Board Member
Michigan Barn Preservation Network
Coleman, Michigan

Vera Wiltse received a secondary education degree from MSU and became an MSU Extension Educator, managing a 4-H camp facility and involving youths in producing an Isabella County barn tour. Now retired after 23 years, Vera recently contributed to a new 4-H curriculum - *4-H Backpack to Adventure: Youth Leaders in a Global World*. Her professional activities complemented her 40-plus years as a 4-H volunteer and board participation with the International Relations Council Mt. Pleasant Area for which she works on international activities for youth. Vera's knowledge of barns comes from growing up on a dairy farm with an historic barn as well as a 1960 dairy barn designed and built by her father. She is a farm owner and has learned about restoration and adaptive reuse as her husband has worked with Frank Graham on Isabella and Clare County barns. Vera is an MBPN founder and currently expanding its Michigan Barn and Farmstead Survey.

Frank Graham
Retired Contractor
Rosebush, Michigan

Frank is a retired contractor and lifelong resident of Rosebush, Michigan. He has retired from Mt. Pleasant Public Schools transportation department and from construction work. As a second generation barn contractor, he has repaired barns that were built by his father. He was well known in this area for his ability to straighten a barn so it would hold a new steel roof. Frank is a farmer, 4-H leader, and musician.

- 1st Stop: Stone Cottage Gardens, Gladwin, Gladwin County.

Dave and Mary Moore
Stone Cottage Gardens
Gladwin, Michigan

This garden supply business occupies a farmstead and fully uses its gambrel roof, timberframe wood dairy barn built by Czechoslovakian immigrants in 1918. Still on its original site, the barn required major work but was rebuilt using its original materials.

- 2nd Stop: Fitzpatrick Family Farm, Beaverton, Gladwin County.

Leo Fitzpatrick and Dan Fitzpatrick
Fitzpatrick Family Farm
Beaverton, Michigan

Leo Fitzpatrick spent years restoring this 1914 timberframe, curved rafter barn built by his grandfather. It received the 2004 Barn Again! Farm Heritage Award, 2005

Michigan Centennial Farm of the Year Award, and 2006 MBPN Barn of the Year Award.

- 3rd Stop: Thomas Kunse Barn, Clare, Clare County.

Thomas Kunse
Kunse Barn
Clare, Michigan

John Bicknell constructed his gambrel roof, mortise-and-tenon wood barn during 1937 and 1938, slowed by Depression Era conditions. When the barn's farmstead was redeveloped, Tom Kunse moved the barn two miles and restored it for storage and workshop use.

- 4th Stop: Brooks Farm, Clare, Isabella County.

Dorothy, Harold, and Tracey Brooks
Brooks Farm
Clare, Michigan

The Brooks purchased this farm in 1883, building a curved rafter wood barn in the 1890s for livestock. The farm passed to Harold Brooks in 1950; he renovated the barn for dairy use. Retired in 1976, the barn was restored in 2002 for equipment storage.

- 5th Stop: Mike and Sue Hovey Barn, Rosebush, Isabella County.

Mike and Sue Hovey
Hovey Barn
Rosebush, Michigan

Built in 1925 as a dairy barn, this curved rafter wood barn is unique in the county because of its convex hip roof and monitor. It has been repurposed to house beef cattle and expanded but maintains its historic appeal.

FRIDAY – KEYNOTE ADDRESS:

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Keynote Address

Date: Friday, May 15, 2015

Time: 12:45 PM – 2:00 PM – 15-minute welcome and introduction; 1-hour lecture.

Title:

American Modernism and Michigan's Distinct Role in It

Summary: (300 words; 300 word limit)

The leading edge of American Modernism moved to Michigan after the turn of the twentieth century. As the auto industry grew, "Modernism" came to mean the auto factory that provided livelihood and wealth, and the Model T parked in front of a factory worker's house. This visceral understanding of the modern era cut across all classes and led to Modern designs that would define Modernism nationally. Michigan's industrial and cultural atmosphere generated a spectrum of ideas and forms, often inspired by mass production and marketing. Albert Kahn's auto factories expressed the essentials of design: pragmatic, functional, with an innate beauty and conceptuality. Throughout midcentury, Detroit's auto industry exploited advances with glass, steel, and paint, and mated them to the cultural currents of speed, progress, and style. The architecture of Minoru Yamasaki in the 1950s derived original ornament from the formal possibilities of concrete and aluminum. Meanwhile Florence Knoll, George Nelson, and the Herman Miller Furniture Company mixed modern lifestyles with mass production to redefine the modern home and office. From the beginning of the century, educator Emil Lorch grounded the University of Michigan's School of Architecture in the modern ideas of Chicago and the Prairie School. Cranbrook Academy, founded in the 1920s and led by transplanted Finnish architect Eiel Saarinen, was rooted in the graceful modern tradition of the Arts and Crafts movement. Histories of Modernism have often focused on the role of Europeans introducing Modern ideas to the U.S. in the 1930s. Yet the twentieth century realities addressed in Michigan are at Modernism's core. Within a framework of innovation and cultural understanding, Michigan's auto stylists, furniture designers, architects, and academics hammered out the aesthetic issues of mass production vs. hand craft, of democratized consumer products vs. fine art design, of the spirit of tradition vs. the spirit of innovation.

Learning Objectives: (At least 4)

Participants will:

- Consider how the American auto industry based in Michigan produced the wide spectrum of ideas and forms that fueled Modernism.
- Learn how Michigan-based furniture designers and companies redefined the modern home and office.
- Discuss the work of Michigan-based architects relative to Modernism at mid-century.
- Consider the contributions of Michigan's academic centers in defining Modernism – i.e. with Emil Lorch at the University of Michigan and with Eiel Saarinen at Cranbrook.
- Discuss the scholarship that suggests that rather than Europeans introducing Modernism to the U.S. in the 1930s, it might be more accurate to say that the twentieth century realities addressed in Michigan are at the core of Modernism.

Speaker's Contact Information and Bio:

Alan Hess
Architect
Irvine, California

Architect and historian Alan Hess has written nineteen books on Modern architecture and urbanism in the mid-twentieth century; his subjects include John Lautner, Oscar Niemeyer, Frank Lloyd Wright, the Ranch House, Googie architecture, Las Vegas, and Palm Springs.

He is the architecture critic of the *San Jose Mercury News*, a contributor to *The Architects Newspaper*, a Graham Foundation grant recipient, a National Arts Journalism Program Fellow, and a National Trust for Historic Preservation Honor Award recipient for qualifying the oldest remaining McDonald's for the National Register of Historic Places.

TRACK 1 – THEME:

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 1 – Theme

Date: Thursday, May 14, 2015

Time: 10:45 AM – 12:00 Noon

Title:

Midland: City of Modern Explorers

Topic Statement: (53 words; 50 word limit)

Midland came early to a confident realization of its importance to the world's chemical industry. A spirit of exploration was fostered. Mid-twentieth-century leaders applied new suburban ideals to their city. Alden B. Dow influenced its architecture with his signature style of Modern, "organic" design and others took note. This spirit is alive today!

Summary Statement: (299 words; 300 word limit)

Midland has not shied away from calling itself a small town because it came early to a confident realization of its international importance. The town began in the traditional way in the mid-nineteenth century as traders and then lumbermen displaced Chippewa Indians and established a community at "the forks" where two rivers and several trails converged. The building stock before the turn-of-the-twentieth-century was representative of the period's traditional styles and construction methods. But by 1900, Midland was part of a world chemical industry, resulting in very modern and globally-influential exploration taking place daily. Community leaders made the decision to take the extraordinary resources generated from international business and make their town a beautiful place to live. Like explorers themselves, they created tree-lined streets with schools, churches, and parks based on new suburban ideals for the American city. No one exercised greater influence on how Midland developed architecturally than Alden B. Dow (1904–1983), the son of Herbert H. Dow, founder of the Dow Chemical Company. A graduate of Columbia University's architecture program and a charter member of Frank Lloyd Wright's Taliesin Fellowship, Dow created a signature style of Modern, "organic" architecture, exploring its potential from his earliest buildings of the 1930s until his death. He influenced others, not just Modernists working in Midland and in the Bay Area – for example, Jackson B. Hallet, Francis D. "Red" Warner, and Robert E. Schwartz – but in Michigan and beyond. The spirit of exploration continues today, both industrially and architecturally. Now the heart of Michigan's technology basin, Midland is the global headquarters of two Fortune 500 companies, Dow Chemical and Dow Corning Corporation, and is becoming a hub for the solar energy industry and emerging technologies. City planning efforts continue to help the town grow in ways that assure its cultural treasures are considered.

Learning Objectives: (At least 4)

Participants will:

- Learn about the turn-of-the-century transformation of a traditional 19th-century Michigan trading and lumbering center into a 20th-century leader of the world's chemical industry after 1900.
- Consider how community leaders came to focus their energy and resources on pursuing the new suburban model for Midland's growth rather than allowing growth to happen haphazardly.
- Discuss how Alden B. Dow returned to Midland after his educational activities at just the right time to introduce the prosperously-growing community to a Modern, "organic" architecture whose originality resonated with residents.
- Consider how Dow's work came to influence other architects, in the Midland area but also in Michigan and beyond.
- Discuss how this spirit of exploration continues today in industry, city planning, architecture, and preservation.

Speakers:

Craig R. McDonald
Director
The Alden B. Dow Home and Studio
And
Foundation Representative
The Alden and Vada Dow Family Foundations
Midland, Michigan

Craig McDonald is Director of the Alden B. Dow Home and Studio and Foundation Representative for the Alden and Vada Dow Family Foundations. McDonald has worked with the Alden B. Dow Family for over 30 years and was instrumental in transitioning the Home and Studio, a National Historic Landmark, into a public entity that offers a wide range of educational programming, public tours, and research opportunities. Under his direction in 2000, the Home and Studio was recognized for its "preservation and care of collections" from Heritage Preservation and the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works. McDonald is a trustee of the Midland Area Community Foundation, serving as Chair for the past three years. He is on the operating board of Northwood University's Center for Creativity and Enterprise and has served on several boards including the Michigan Humanities Council, Family and Children's Service of Midland, and the Michigan Historic Preservation Network.

Jon Lynch, AICP, ICMA-CM
City Manager
City of Midland
Midland City Hall
Midland, Michigan

Jon Lynch received his BS in Urban Planning from Michigan State University in 1991 and a 1999 MA in Public Administration from Central Michigan University. He began his career as Coldwater's Planning and Grants Coordinator and Building Commissioner, following that with service in Big Rapids from 1993 to 2000, moving up from Planning Director, to Director of Neighborhood Services, to Assistant to the City Manager, and finally to Assistant City Manager; he successfully established a new department responsible for land use planning, code enforcement, and construction and rental inspection. Jon came to Midland in 2000, named first as the Planning Director and then Assistant City Manager for the 35 square mile municipality. Since 2006, Jon has been Midland's City Manager, responsible for this full service municipality with 329 full-time employees and an annual budget of \$78 million. He infuses his work and decision-making with a strong sense of Midland's history.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 1 – Theme

Date: Thursday, May 14, 2015

Time: 1:30 PM – 2:30 PM

Title:

Idea/Ideal Houses: Modern Living in the 1950s

Topic Statement: (50 words; 50 word limit)

The Idea/Ideal Houses built around Metro Detroit document the evolution of the modern Ranch home. Each demonstrated the newest ideas and innovations in 1950s home building, reflecting national trends. The Builders Association of Metropolitan Detroit constructed them for its annual home show; such builders' shows fostered public awareness of Modernism.

Summary: (226 words; 300 word limit)

This session explores the innovative designs of the Idea/Ideal Houses found in the Metro Detroit area, built between 1950 and 1960 and documenting the evolution of the modern Ranch home. The Builders Association of Metropolitan Detroit (BAMD) built these homes as a promotional piece for its annual home show. The BAMD show attracted thousands of people who would tour the home and enter a contest to win the home at the end of the show. Not meant to be only modest in size, designed for mass production, or appealing just to the middle-classes, the Idea/Ideal Houses instead were unique, architect-designed, Modern residences fully furnished by the up-scale J.L. Hudson's Company of Detroit and showcasing the latest, national trends. Each year there would be a new set of criteria for the home, thus capturing changes in Mid-Century Modern design and introducing the public to them. Over time, key elements such as shouldered windows, window walls, and the emergence of backyard versus front-yard living were showcased. The session presents then-and-now images of these Idea/Ideal Houses with a discussion of the changes we see over time. We discuss the designers, many of whom were Cranbrook- and Lawrence Technical Institute-trained architects. And we consider the role played by a builder's association such as BAMD in fostering the public's awareness of Modern home design and construction innovations through its annual shows.

Learning Objectives:

- Understand the role of builders' associations such as the Builders Association of Metropolitan Detroit (BAMD) in the evolution of Modern home design and construction.
- Understand the evolution of the single story home that became the "ranch" home of the 1950s through the Idea/Ideal Houses.
- Learn about the architects who designed them and the builders who built them.
- Explore the innovations in home construction incorporated in the Idea/Ideal Houses and showcased at the annual builders' shows.

Speaker's Contact Information and Bio:

May Lyn Wake
Interpreter
Colonial Williamsburg Foundation
Williamsburg, Virginia

May Lyn Wake graduated from Eastern Michigan University with a Master of Science in Historic Preservation in 2011. While an intern, she assisted in Section 106 reviews in the City of Detroit. May is always on the lookout for unique Mid-Century Modern homes. On the Michigan Modern website, she continues to assist people researching their residences when based on plans from the Home Planners Co., a Michigan business established by Richard B. Pollman, Irving Palmquist, and Clifford N. Wright that published such books as *101 Homes for Every Purse and Person*. Since 2013, May has worked for the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation in Williamsburg, Virginia.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 1 - Theme
Date: Thursday, May 14, 2015
Time: 2:45 PM – 3:45 PM

Title:

Colonial Revival Becomes Modern: The Architecture of Frantz and Spence of Saginaw

Topic Statement: (47 words; 50 word limit)

Founded in 1925, Frantz and Spence was a leading Saginaw architectural firm noted for elegant, Colonial Revival–style designs. Over the course of three decades, however, they progressively embraced Modern design and their work offered a revealing case study in how designers adapted and adopted changing styles.

Summary: (300 words; 300 word limit)

From its founding in 1925 until it was dissolved in 1960, Frantz and Spence was one of the leading architectural concerns of the Saginaw Valley. The founding members of the company were Robert B. Frantz (born 1894, Waynesboro, Pennsylvania; died 1971,

Saginaw, Michigan) and James A. Spence, Sr. (born 1899, Saginaw, Michigan; died 1970, Higgins Lake, Michigan). Both were educated at the University of Michigan and played important roles in shaping the architectural landscape of mid-Michigan. As leading Saginaw Valley designers, they had careers closely interlinked with other architects in the region, including Alden B. Dow. Dow worked in the Frantz and Spence office for about 1½ years between his graduation from Columbia, which he attended following the University of Michigan, and his time at Frank Lloyd Wright's Taliesin; his design for the Midland County Club was executed through the firm. Early residential designs by Frantz and Spence were inspired by American Colonial examples and demonstrated the partners' careful analysis and understanding of historical prototypes. Even in their most passionately Colonial homes, however, careful scrutiny exposes subtle details related to the firm's more modern work. For example, they demonstrated skill in adapting these designs to contemporary demands - a home modeled on a Federal-style farmhouse would have bathrooms, a butler's pantry, and a modern kitchen. Often invited to update the work of other architects, the partners did so with a Modern sensibility that today require that their changes be recognized as significant in their own right. After World War II, they almost completely abandoned traditional inspiration and embraced Modernism. Fortunately, the Frantz and Spence archives are in the collection of the Castle Museum of Saginaw County History and contain drawings for more than 400 of their projects. It uniquely documents the history of the firm and the evolution of its design.

Learning Objectives:

Participants will:

- Begin to identify and understand 20th century architectural styles.
- Consider how to use a variety of materials for historical research including architectural drawings, archival materials, and other resources.
- Review some of the extensive work Frantz and Spence did on existing buildings, often significantly altering the work of other architects. Case studies based on their archives will illustrate the importance of understanding and preserving these alterations as they relate to the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards*.
- Explore the history of Frantz and Spence to discuss regional Michigan architectural history. Although originally noted for their traditionally-inspired work, they would eventually embrace the Modern Movement.
- Begin to appreciate the importance of preserving architectural records.

Speaker Bio and Contact Information:

Thomas Trombley
Deputy Director
Castle Museum of Saginaw County History
Saginaw, Michigan

Thomas Trombley has been the Deputy Director, Castle Museum of Saginaw County History since 2009. From 1990 until that time he was the construction specialist at Neighborhood Renewal Services of Saginaw, Inc. Previous to that time, he was Curator of Collections at the Historical Society of Saginaw County History. He has served as a consultant on several restoration projects including Hoyt Public Library in Saginaw, The

Saginaw Art Museum, and the Theodore Roethke Childhood Home. He has been a speaker at several Michigan Historic Preservation Network (MHPN) conferences and was chair of the MHPN's 2006 conference held in Saginaw. He has served on several boards and committees and has a B.A. in Political Science from Saginaw Valley State University.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 1 – Theme

Date: Thursday, May 14, 2015

Time: 4:00 PM – 5:00 PM

Title:

The Belle Isle Aquarium and Horticultural Building as a Harbinger of Modernity

Topic Statement: (50 words; 50 word limit)

The industrial work of Detroit's Albert Kahn (1869-1942) is celebrated as inspiration for European Modernism, and its precursor is this structure with Victorian roots. Despite acclaim as the oldest aquarium in North America, it barely survived the last decade. Can historic restoration safeguard this cultural icon through its second century?

Summary: (262 words; 300 word limit)

There are many levels on which to appreciate Albert Kahn's Belle Isle Aquarium and Horticultural Building (Detroit, 1901-04). One is to view the structure as the culmination of the celebrated line of Victorian aquaria. Another is to see it as the bridge between the architect's hardscrabble early career and his unparalleled success later as an architect of industrial buildings. In delving into this latter context the building emerges as a harbinger of modernity. For this presentation, a brief review of the public aquaria that came before leads to a discussion of Kahn's appropriation of the best of the past while setting the new standard for the institutions that followed. Looking beneath the fine ornament of the Belle Isle Aquarium and Horticultural Building, we find efficiencies of its plan and execution, and it becomes evident that in these efficiencies lay the seed of Kahn's factories that so inspired the modern movement in Europe. For instance, the repetitive iron and glass modules of the botanical conservatory presage the reinforced concrete bays of his automotive works with their expansive glazing. Similarly, the aquarium component demanded a rational plan to orchestrate the flow of water and other support for display tanks in a manner not unlike the material flow supporting workstations on factory production lines. The building also holds a dear place in the memories of generations of visitors. The paper concludes with a discussion of the current status of the building and choices for the future, which include leveraging its Michigan pedigree, unique architecture, and singular historic significance to ensure survival long into the future.

Learning objectives:

Attendees will gain:

- Awareness of the historic context of public aquaria.

- Appreciation of the role of Albert Kahn’s work in the shaping of the Modern
- Understanding of the position of the Belle Isle Aquarium and Horticultural Building within Kahn’s corpus of work.
- Awareness of considerations in restoration planning for the Belle Isle Aquarium and Horticultural Building

Speaker contact information and bio:

Chris Meister
 Member
 Belle Isle Aquarium Executive Board
 Belle Isle Conservancy
 Royal Oak, Michigan

Chris Meister is one of the volunteers associated with the reopening of the historic Belle Isle Aquarium in Detroit and currently serves on its executive board; aquarium operations are under the auspices of the Belle Isle Conservancy. His involvement includes restoration and exhibit planning for the institution. An independent scholar living in Royal Oak, Chris is also the author of *James Riely Gordon: His Courthouses and other Public Architecture*, published by Texas Tech University Press (2011). His articles include “Albert Kahn’s Industrial Partners,” *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* (March, 2013) and “Alfred Giles vs. El Paso County: An Architect Defends His Reputation on the Texas Frontier,” *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, (October, 2004). He has provided consulting services for the restoration of Texas county courthouses and a National Historic Landmark listing application. He holds a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree from Central Michigan University.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 1 - Theme
 Date: Friday, May 15, 2015
 Time: 8:30 AM – 9:45 PM

TITLE:

Before Modernism: A Glance at Midland's Early Social Life through its Buildings

TOPIC STATEMENT: (50 words; 50 word limit):

Before Modern design became prominent in Midland, there were stages of architectural development that also warrant consideration. Logging generated the community’s earliest wealth and its first buildings in wood. After, Midland’s mercantile proprietors rebuilt Midland in brick, ushering in the glamour of the 1890s and the Progressive Era’s civic improvements.

SUMMARY: (301 words; 300 word limit)

The city of Midland experienced three revolutions in architectural materiality and design which reflected the social command of its various patrons. This session considers the first

two before Modernism came to visually define the city. First, firmly in control of the logging industry in Midland, John Larkin built the city from the ground up out of logs. The 1870s was the heyday of the logging culture, with saloons, pioneer families, “hearty hospitality,” and circuit riding preachers. Next, William Reardon and the emerging mercantile sector revised the social order of the city and encouraged a respectable bourgeoisie lifestyle to take shape. In 1886, he built his marvelous store block out of brick in the First Ward. New brick kilns were installed in 1893 and Midland streets were paved in brick throughout the 1890s. These blocks became the homes of Midland's fashionable social clubs. In 1901, the paper declared the ultimate irony for the little logging town of Midland, “It is almost as cheap to build with brick as with wood.” Three years later, Midland had one of the largest chemical companies in the world, two banks, a wagon factory, a stove factory, machine shops, a foundry, a bean elevator, flour mills, and a completely furnished hotel. The new high school building alone cost \$30,000 (about \$754,846.18 in 2012 dollars), and the Public Library was equipped with over 1,000 volumes. Summarizing the success of the last few decades, another local paper quipped that Midland was becoming “the peer of any city of like population in the middle west.” Finally, Midland’s architecture began to change again after Fred Sias opened a cement block factory in 1906. As Dow Chemical Company’s global success spurred growth, Alden B. Dow patented his boldly geometric unit block, and industrialization influenced taste, Modernism evolved as Midland's unique domestic lifestyle.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: (at least 4)

Participants will:

- More fully understand the material resources in Midland which predetermined certain architectural projects before Modernism came to visually define the city.
- Learn of Midland's patrons and their socioeconomic backgrounds as reflected in Midland architecture.
- Discover the dynamic social life of Midland which brought about a series of changes in architectural functions and aesthetics.
- Uncover the emergence of Midland's civic infrastructure during the progressive era (electricity, water purification, and telecommunications) which created a modern city.

SPEAKERS CONTACT INFORMATION and BIO:

E. Wesley Reynolds, III
Adjunct Professor of History
Northwood University
Saginaw Valley State University
and
Historical Guide
Midland County Historical Society
Midland, Michigan

Wesley Reynolds holds a Master of Arts in Early Modern History from Central Michigan University (2013) and a Bachelor of Arts in History from Thomas Edison State College (2010). Reynolds has specialized in the pre-national context of support for the Jacobite

political dissent of the 1688 Revolution in Great Britain, studying heraldic hierarchy and martial pageantry as a language of command. He teaches American and European history for Northwood University and Saginaw Valley State University and frequently leads tours for all ages through the restored Victorian Bradley Home with the Midland County Historical Society. He has been a resident of Midland, MI since 2005, and is presently writing a book on Midland's history from 1890-1930.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 1 – Theme

Date: Friday, May 15, 2015

Time: 10:00 AM – 11:30 AM

Title for the Brochure:

Using Michigan's Placemaking Initiative to Support your Community's Historic Preservation Objectives

Topic Statement: (52 words; 50 word limit)

Michigan communities see placemaking as a means to attract talent, inspire entrepreneurship, and encourage business. Communities with historic resources are realizing that placemaking accommodates preservation goals as well. Through a brief facilitated exercise, participants analyze form-based codes and historic design guidelines to see how mutual objectives can become part of municipal regulation.

Summary: (254 words; 300 word limit)

Michigan is leading the national movement for “placemaking,” a signature program of Governor Rick Snyder’s Administration as it works to restore prosperity to Michigan. Downtowns and neighborhoods, cities, and regions see the importance of “place” to their economic development because they recognize that quality of life is essential to attracting talent, inspiring entrepreneurship, and encouraging local business. The MI-Place Partnership is designed to help with placemaking by reshaping existing state programs and inspiring collaboration among local governments, the private sector, schools, higher education, and nongovernmental and civic organizations. Dozens of existing planning, statutory, engagement, implementation, and funding tools are available in toolkits for local officials and stakeholders. Educational programs for state and local government staff and officials provide training in the art of placemaking. Regional and local Strategic Action Plans are used to give form to placemaking improvements. One-on-one technical assistance by state agency consultants is available. Within a community’s placemaking strategy, there is no question about the importance of historic preservation in creating the kinds of authentic places people seek. Increasingly, communities with historic resources are coming to see that placemaking accommodates their preservation goals. For instance, when communities analyze form-based codes and historic design guidelines, they begin to see how mutual objectives can become part of the municipal regulations that underpin their placemaking efforts. This session builds upon placemaking sessions presented at the last two MHPN conferences to look at these kinds of opportunities and, through a brief facilitated exercise, allows participants to see how to make them work in their communities.

Learning Objectives: (At least 4)

Participants will:

- Discuss the role that historic preservation plays in placemaking in Michigan.
- Learn about the MI-Place Partnership toolkit including dozens of existing planning, statutory, engagement, implementation, and funding tools available to local officials and stakeholders.
- Discuss the educational programs for state and local government staff and officials to train them in the art of placemaking with an emphasis on the new Placemaking Curriculum.
- Consider how to more closely integrate historic preservation goals with placemaking activities involved with design guidelines, form-based codes, and municipal regulation.

Speakers Contact Information and Bios:

James Tischler, AICP, PCP
Director
Community Development Division
Michigan State Housing Development Authority
Lansing, Michigan

Jim Tischler joined the Michigan State Housing Development Authority in 2011 as the Director of its Community Development Division. Prior to that, he had served as the Director of Planning & Development for the City of Saint Albans, Vermont; was the sole practitioner of a development consultancy; and for ten years was the Director of Community Development & Planning in the City of Monroe. After beginning his undergraduate work at Michigan State University, Jim completed his BA in Political Science at Oakland University in 1987; he continued with his education while working, receiving his MS in Urban Planning from Wayne State in 1994, and a Graduate Certificate in Economic Development from the University of Oklahoma in 1999. He is a member of the American Institute of Certified Planners and is a Resource Council Member with the Form-Based Codes Institute.

Luke Forrest
Program Manager
Michigan Municipal League Foundation
Lansing, Michigan

Luke Forrest joined the Michigan Municipal League in 2010 and is a Program Manager for the Michigan Municipal League, focusing on issues related to walkability, public transportation, and environmental sustainability. Luke also studies ways government can better utilize data to make policy and investment decisions. He represents the League on a number of committees and boards, including MEDC's Redevelopment Ready Communities Advisory Council, the Southeast Michigan Regional Energy Office Board of Directors, the Michigan Association of Planning's Government Relations Committee, and the Healthy Kids, Healthy Michigan Community Policy Action Team. Luke serves his city, Ferndale, in a volunteer capacity on the Planning Commission and a number of other

committees. Before joining the League, he worked for the Michigan Suburbs Alliance, the Association of Public and Land-Grant Universities, and the U.S. House of Representatives.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 1 – Theme

Date: Friday, May 15, 2015

Time: 2:15 PM – 3:30 PM

Title:

Corrado Parducci: Michigan's Forgotten Ornamentalist

Topic Statement: (51 words; 50 word limit)

Corrado Parducci (1900-1981) was one of our country's most original and imaginative architectural sculptors. Many examples of his work remain and represent some of Michigan's most beloved ornamentation. For six decades, he worked in Detroit and Michigan while completing close to 600 commissions nationwide, many of them for mid-century architectural gems.

Summary: (298 words; 300 word limit)

Corrado Giuseppe Parducci was one of the country's most notable architectural sculptors. While the bulk of his work can be found in Detroit and throughout Michigan, he completed a staggering sum of nearly 600 commissions that can be found from Los Angeles to New York and south to Louisiana. Parducci's talent was recognized at an early age and he was enrolled in a community arts program in the MacDougal Alley neighborhood near Washington Square in Manhattan. Later he enrolled in the Arts Students League and the Beaux Arts Institute of Design (BAID) and started working as an apprentice for Zari and Ricci and Anthony Di Lorenzo, two of the most prestigious architectural sculpture firms in the country. Parducci's true skill was that he could work in a multitude of architectural styles, setting him apart from his competitors. Furthermore he was comfortable working in any medium, from wood, stone, and plaster, to bronze and even cast stone. While working for the architectural firm of Anthony Di Lorenzo, Parducci met Albert Kahn and at his request, came to Detroit in 1924 to inspect the sculptural work he had created in New York for two of Kahn's Detroit buildings. Once in Detroit, he realized that the city was a growing metropolis and decided to stay. From there, Parducci began his own studio and never looked back. He would stay in his adopted hometown and continue to design until he died in 1981, almost six decades later. Parducci's legacy lives on through the sculpture that adorns the most significant structures in many states. The Parducci Society was formed in 2012 as a group of enthusiasts who celebrate architectural ornamentation and honor all craftsmen and craftswomen who make our built environment a more beautiful place.

Learning Objectives:

- Educate participants about the life and work of Corrado Parducci.
- Examine the variety of styles and periods he was proficient in and survey some of the symbolism found in his work.

- Examine Parducci's process for meeting clients' needs and how they differed.
- Provide insight on where the buildings of Corrado Parducci's works are located throughout Michigan.
- Provide participants with a short list of buildings most at risk of being lost and open a dialogue concerning the preservation of Parducci's work or rehabilitation of the buildings.

Speaker's Contact information and Bio:

Jennifer Baross
 Researcher
 and
 Co-Founder,
 The Parducci Society
 Troy, Michigan

Jennifer has a passion for preserving Detroit's architectural treasures and a commitment to our built environment. A photographer with several published works, Jennifer formed a photographic and film company, Destination Detroit Media, with partner Jack P. Johnson in 2005. Additionally, since 2009, Jennifer has lectured on Detroit's leading architectural sculptor Corrado Parducci at Detroit's Masonic Temple, Meadow Brook Hall, Detroit Historical Museum, and the Marshall Fredericks Sculpture Gallery on the campus of Saginaw Valley State University. In 2012, she co-founded the Parducci Society, an organization dedicated to cultivating an interest in architectural ornamentation, and serves on the board of the Detroit Area Art Deco Society. She is currently producing a documentary on Corrado Parducci and hopes to publish a book soon as well.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 1 – Theme
 Date: Friday, May 15, 2015
 Time: 3:45 PM – 5:00 PM

Title:

Snap, Crackle, Flicker, Glow: Neon's Fabulous Half-Century

Topic Statement: (52 words; 50 word limit)

Few things say "mid-century" as dramatically as neon signs. Studying examples such as Allegan's Regent Theatre marquee, Kalamazoo's Paris Cleaners sign, and the Old Saginaw City Historic Sign Park, among others, we consider neon's history, restoration challenges, the oversight of new signs, and having a refuge for much-loved but endangered neon art.

Summary: (303 words; 300 word limit)

Few things say "mid-century" as dramatically as neon signs with their wavering glow and crackle. We use three communities to discuss the history, restoration, oversight, and

future of neon lighting. In Allegan, the 1919 Regent Theatre hosted movies and vaudeville acts. An Art Deco façade was added in the 1930s using cream-colored vitrolite panels and a Streamline-era marquee with neon bandcourses in red, green, and blue. Saving the theatre from years of neglect, the non-profit Old Regent Theatre has worked since 1996 to restore the building, considering its neon marquee to be a visual anchor for downtown Allegan. Kalamazoo has a long neon history. The huge, mid-century Paris Cleaners sign was restored-in-place when it was learned that to remove it for restoration would mean that current city codes governing size would disallow its re-installation. The Kalamazoo Furnishings sign stands atop a 1880s downtown building and traces lighted signage from bill board to neon to LED. The historic district commission is issuing its first approvals of new neon signs, fulfilling the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's *Standards* by requiring them to be contemporary installations evocative of historic signage but not creating a false sense of the past. And in Saginaw County, endangered neon signs find refuge. It began when the Saginaw County Hall of Fame honored Julius Ippel in 2002 by restoring and re-installing the fire-damaged, Art Deco Ippel sign from his downtown Saginaw business in a small plaza nearby. The Saginaw Valley Historic Preservation Society began restoring and displaying other signs there, creating the Old Saginaw City Historic Sign Park. Fulfilling the provision to be endangered county signs at least 50-years-old, eleven have been added. In spite of impossible challenges such as saving Bean Bunny, Michigan's largest figural neon sign, advocacy of the county's neon art has fostered local interest and heritage tourism.

Learning Objectives: (At least 4)

Participants will learn about:

- The history of neon lighting and why it has become a distinctive mid-century design element experiencing a resurgence of interest.
- How three Michigan communities – the small town of Allegan, a large city like Kalamazoo, and Saginaw County – have worked in different ways to conserve the neon signs that document their history and make them visually unique.
- New signs that continue a community's neon tradition while adhering to the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's *Standards* by avoiding the creation of a false sense of history.
- The challenges of restoring neon art when there are fewer craftsmen and businesses devoted to doing so.
- How a sign "park" plays a role in saving endangered neon signs, using them to inspire local recognition of the need to conserve neon art and to promote heritage tourism.

Speaker Contact Information and Bio:

Thomas B. Mudd
President
Saginaw Valley Historic Preservation Society
And
Member,
City of Saginaw Historic District Commission
Saginaw, Michigan

Thomas B. Mudd graduated from Michigan State University with B.A. and M.A. degrees, majoring in history, English, and education. He taught at various grade levels in Saginaw, Michigan, elsewhere in the U.S., and overseas. Tom has served on Saginaw's Historic District Commission for over 20 years. He has given many talks on the Lincoln assassination and the role his great-grandfather Dr. Samuel A. Mudd played; worked to purchase, move, restore, and display Saginaw County's oldest remaining home, the 1844-1846 Benjamin Cushway House; and worked to restore and maintain Saginaw's fabulous neon Bean Bunny sign and the last drive-in-movie neon sign from the Twilite. Tom established the non-profit Saginaw Valley Historic Preservation Society in 2003. In addition to the Cushway House and the Old Saginaw City Historic Sign Park, SVHPS is involved in local efforts such as its project to enhance or create new memorials for Saginaw pioneers at Brady Hill Cemetery.

Sharon R. Ferraro
Historic Preservation Coordinator and Downtown Design Review Coordinator
Community Planning and Development
City of Kalamazoo
Kalamazoo, Michigan

Sharon Ferraro, MSHP (Eastern Michigan University, 1994), currently works for the City of Kalamazoo as the Historic Preservation Coordinator. Drawing on experience in convention planning and amateur publishing in science fiction fandom, she cofounded the Old House Network with Pat McCarthy to address a need for old house owners to have access to high-quality instruction in traditional building techniques.

Patrick R. Hudson, MS, MA, AICP, CFM
Manager Planning & Zoning Services
Michigan Township Services, Inc. – Allegan
Allegan, Michigan

Patrick Hudson has been a professional planner for over 30 years, working initially for regional planning commissions in the western part of the Lower Peninsula. Since 1995, he has worked for a private sector firm – Michigan Township Services, Inc. – Allegan – primarily in land use planning and zoning administration for rural townships, cities, and villages. He obtained a master's in Geography in 1980 and a second master's in Historic Preservation in 2011. Since 2009, he has had a contract to administer the City of Allegan's Historic District Ordinance and its floodplain ordinance, and to perform in-house planning and site plan review for major projects. For the Senior Housing/Historic First Baptist Church Adaptive Re-Use Project, Patrick advised Allegan on its adequacy to meet city requirements. When an initial proposal stalled, he found a new developer experienced in adaptive reuse and able to save the church and still create the needed senior housing.

TRACK 2 – INFORMATION:

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 2 – Information
Date: Thursday, May 14, 2015

Time: 10:45 AM – 12:00 Noon

Title:

The Outreach, Advocacy, and Development Services of the Michigan Historic Preservation Network and the National Trust for Historic Preservation

Topic Statement: (52 words; 50 word limit)

MHPN's staff includes two Field Representatives and a Detroit Preservation Specialist all deployed in collaboration with the NTHP. These staffers, along with their Lansing colleagues, assist Michigan communities. They present educational programs, promote preservation easements, assist communities with advocacy efforts, and promote MHPN Preservation Fund Intervention Loans. How can they help you?

Summary: (197 words; 300 word limit):

In a variety of ways, the Michigan Historic Preservation Network assists residents in protecting and preserving the state's outstanding historic properties. For example, the Preservation Easement Program provides flexible legal instruments allowing an owner to preserve a significant building—and its grounds, if desired—in perpetuity. The easement donation may position the owner for various tax benefits. The MHPN and the National Trust for Historic Preservation have collaborated for years. Our two shared field positions focus on Southeast Michigan and Greater Michigan, and we share a Preservation Specialist focused on Detroit. These three staff members work one-on-one with communities, attending public meetings, working with officials, and writing press releases, letters to the editor, and a steady stream of web content. They strategize with community leaders on ways preservation can affect local planning through public awareness, protection programs, economic incentives, and education. They coordinate MHPN educational programs including Practical Preservation Workshops, customized community presentations, and Window Restoration Training Workshops. They reach out to new audiences and help connect people with the services and information they need. The staffers also spread the word about MHPN's Intervention Loans that offer financial support to projects unable to qualify for traditional financing.

Learning Objectives: (At least 4)

Participants will learn:

- What is the MHPN / NTHP Field Representative Program and how can its outreach and advocacy services assist Michigan communities?
- What issues is the Detroit Preservation Specialist working on and how are new connections being made between various people, interest areas, and organizations?
- What is a protective easement? How does the MHPN operate, select participants, and administer its easement program?
- What is MHPN's Intervention Loan Fund program, and what kinds of projects can that Fund serve?
- What is offered through MHPN Practical Preservation Workshops?

Speaker's Contact Information and Bios:

Ellen Thackery

MHPN / NTHP Field Representative for Southeast Michigan
The Michigan Historic Preservation Network
Lansing, Michigan

Ellen Thackery was the first shared field representative of the Michigan Historic Preservation Network and the National Trust for Historic Preservation beginning in 2004. After a 1-year hiatus in 2008-2009, she returned to the position. As a field representative, Ellen provides information and advocacy assistance to preservationists in Southeast Michigan. She holds an undergraduate degree from the University of Michigan and a master's degree in historic preservation from Ball State University in Indiana.

Amanda Reintjes

MHPN / NTHP Field Representative for Greater Michigan
The Michigan Historic Preservation Network
Lansing, Michigan

Amanda Reintjes lived much of her life in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. She received her B.S. in International Studies from Northern Michigan University in 2005 and her M.S. in Historic Preservation from Eastern Michigan University in 2011. While her early professional involvements included community outreach and advocacy, working at the Marquette Regional History Center in 2009 inspired her to pursue historic preservation. In 2010, she interned with the City of Detroit. Her most recent project has been nominating a cabin affiliated with the U.P.-born and raised Modernist architect John Lautner for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. She now resides in Grand Rapids which serves as her base of operations for work in her region.

Gary Scheuren

Programs Director
Michigan Historic Preservation Network
East Lansing, Michigan

Gary Scheuren joined The Christman Company in 1996 as a project engineer after graduating from Michigan Technological University in 1992. Promoted to project executive by 2006, he led a wide variety of projects for Christman clients in both historic preservation and new construction, with expertise in the area of urban revitalization. Michigan projects on which he was lead included Christman's own headquarters in downtown Lansing's Mutual Building, the Henry Ford Estate in Dearborn, Michigan State University's Wharton Center, the Governors' summer residence on Mackinac Island, restoration of several Eliel Saarinen buildings at Cranbrook Educational Community, and the Howell Opera House. As a preservation advocate, Scheuren has been a panelist and presenter for industry organizations throughout Michigan and nationally. He left Christman in 2009 and, on a consulting basis after serving on the Michigan Historic Preservation's Board and as both Secretary and Treasurer, has devoted himself to developing the MHPN's preservation services.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 2 - Information
Date: Thursday, May 14, 2015
Time: 1:30 PM – 2:30 PM

Title:

Preservation Education: How *Old Home Certified* is Changing the Game

Topic Statement: (50 words; 50 word limit)

Old Home Certified, a designation for Realtors®, is the first certification of its kind in Minnesota and new within the nation. Discover why educating Realtors furthers the preservation cause, and how Preservation Alliance of Minnesota brought together architects, interior designers, and other pros to create and instruct this groundbreaking course.

Summary: (123 words; 300 word limit)

Old Home Certified, a designation for Realtors®, is the first certification of its kind in Minnesota and new within the nation. Why would a preservation-centered nonprofit group focus on educating real estate agents? And how did Cornerstone Academy, a new program within Preservation Alliance of Minnesota, design, launch, and market this course? This session answers those questions and addresses how professionals in architecture, interior design, geography, historic preservation, and real estate were brought together to teach Realtors about houses. Some of the challenges and wins involved in establishing the course and creating the curriculum are discussed. Feedback and success stories from a few *Old Home Certified* Realtors are presented. And lastly, some input on bringing *Old Home Certified* to other regions is provided.

Learning Objectives:

Participants will:

- Gain an understanding of the *Old Home Certified* designation.
- Learn how such a designation helps further the cause of preservation.
- Discover how the course was designed and what topics it covers.
- Learn about how to make Realtor-focused courses like *Old Home Certified* happen in your community.

Speaker's Contact Information and Bio:

Beth Rutledge
Education Coordinator, Cornerstone Academy
Preservation Alliance of Minnesota
Saint Paul, Minnesota

Beth Rutledge joined the nonprofit organization Preservation Alliance of Minnesota (PAM) in 2013 first as a volunteer, and later as the Development & Marketing Coordinator. In

January 2014, she became the Education Coordinator for a new PAM program, Cornerstone Academy, focusing on preservation-based training for homeowners, Realtors® and more. Prior to coming to PAM, Beth worked for 20+ years as a copywriter and editor. A Realtor herself since 2007, Beth's personal interests include historic homes, neighborhood advocacy, and animal rescue. A graduate of the University of Minnesota with a B.A. in English, Beth has lived in Minneapolis for more than 25 years.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 2 - Information

Date: Thursday, May 14, 2015

Time: 2:45 PM – 5:00 PM with one 15 minute break

Title:

The Archives of the Modernists: Helping Preserve the Michigan Built Environment

Topic Statement: (48 words; 50 word limit)

Several Michigan archives have preserved the papers and drawings of modernist architects and designers. The session focuses on why these records have been preserved, gives examples of how these collections have been used to preserve the built environment, and offers information on how to access these collections.

Summary: (186 words; 300 word limit)

The Michigan built environment is rich in modernist architecture. Many modernists grew up here or brought their firms to Michigan. Their designs impacted the whole nation but we are grateful that many of their designs remain in Michigan and enrich our state including those of Albert Kahn, Frank Lloyd Wright, Smith, Hinchman & Grylls (Smith Group), Gunnar Birkerts, Minoru Yamasaki, Eero Saarinen, William Kessler, and Alden B. Dow among many others. Preserving these structures is often a challenge as appreciation for modernist architecture has waxed and waned yet thankfully, several Michigan archives have focused collecting efforts on preserving the papers and drawings of the modernist architects and designers. These archives are a tremendous resource for historical information about structures in the built environment and are often crucial to interpreting the design philosophy of the architect, to providing background on structures, and to offering base documents to allow reconstruction or renovation. The session will focus on why these records have been preserved, give examples of how these collections have been used to preserve the built environment in Michigan, and offer information on how to access these collections.

Learning Objectives: (At least 4)

The session will:

- Show why architectural records preservation is important to facilitate the work of building preservationists.
- Describe how these records came into the holdings of the archives.

- Describe how the records can be used to interpret the design philosophy of the architect, to provide background on structures, and offer base documents to allow reconstruction or renovation.
- Give examples of how these collections have been used to preserve the built environment in Michigan.
- Offer information on how to access these collections.

Speaker Contract Information and Bios:

Tawny Ryan Nelb, Hon A.I.A. Michigan
 President
 Nelb Archival Consulting, Inc.
 Midland, Michigan

Presentation title: "Commentary on How and Why Archives Help Your Work"

In 1975, Tawny Nelb obtained her BA from the University of Notre Dame and worked at the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library and Yale University before becoming an independent consultant in 1986. In 1983, Nelb obtained her MA in American History. President of Nelb Archival Consulting, Inc., she is a specialist in architectural records preservation and management. She has worked for the Michigan Historical Center, the Houston Museum of Fine Arts, UCLA, Independence National Historic Park in Philadelphia, and the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame among many other clients. Nelb has written over forty articles and four books on historical records preservation and history topics and given over 100 lectures. Her book *Architectural Records: Managing Design and Construction Records*, co-authored with Waverly Lowell, won the Waldo Gifford Leland award in 2007 from the Society of American Archivists for "writing of superior excellence and usefulness in the field of archival history, theory, or practice."

Mark Harvey
 State Archivist
 Archives of Michigan
 Lansing Michigan

Presentation Title: "Made in Michigan, the Records of William Kessler and Minoru Yamasaki"

Mark Harvey is the State Archivist and Director of the Archives of Michigan. His interests include access, preservation and expanding the collecting mission of the Archives of Michigan beyond government records. This interest led to the Archives accepting both the Minoru Yamasaki and William Kessler Papers at the Archives of Michigan in Lansing.

Leslie S. Edwards
 Head Archivist
 Cranbrook Archives, Cranbrook Center for Collections and Research
 Bloomfield Hills, Michigan

Presentation Title: "Crafting Modernism: The Cranbrook Connection"

Leslie S. Edwards is the Head Archivist of Cranbrook Archives in Bloomfield Hills, where a large portion of the collection focuses on modernist architects including Eero Saarinen and Ralph Rapson among others. As part of her role as ambassador of Cranbrook's heritage, she has given numerous presentations on and tours of Cranbrook and its architecture, including "Collaboration, Connection, and Competition: Cranbrook 1939" (Michigan Modern: Design that Shaped America, A Symposium) and "Cranbrook: Arts and Crafts Heritage" (Society of Architectural Historians 65th Annual Conference).

Nancy Bartlett
Associate Director
Bentley Historical Library
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Presentation Title: "Preserving and Promoting Michigan Modernism at the Bentley Historical Library"

As an archivist and author, Nancy Bartlett has engaged in the preservation and promotion of Michigan architectural archives for the past couple of decades. She has led the Bentley Historical Library's efforts to identify, collect, and publicize the archives of several premier Michigan-based architects. She has authored a volume entitled "More Than A Handsome Box: Education in Architecture at the University of Michigan, 1876-1986."

Craig R. McDonald
Director
The Alden B. Dow Home and Studio
And
Foundation Representative
The Alden and Vada Dow Family Foundations
Midland, Michigan

Presentation Title: "Redefining Architecture: Alden B. Dow's Midland"

Craig McDonald is Director of the Alden B. Dow Home and Studio and Foundation Representative for the Alden and Vada Dow Family Foundations. McDonald has worked with the Alden B. Dow Family for over 30 years and was instrumental in transitioning the Home and Studio, a National Historic Landmark, into a public entity that offers a wide range of educational programming, public tours, and research opportunities. Under his direction in 2000, the Home and Studio was recognized for its "preservation and care of collections" from Heritage Preservation and the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works. McDonald is a trustee of the Midland Area Community Foundation, serving as Chair for the past three years. He is on the operating board of Northwood University's Center for Creativity and Enterprise and has served on several boards including the Michigan Humanities Council, Family and Children's Service of Midland, and the Michigan Historic Preservation Network.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 2 – Information
Date: Friday, May 15, 2015

Time: 8:30 AM – 11:30 AM with one 15 minute break

Title:

Incentives for Successful Preservation Projects – Parts I and II

Topic Statement: (101 words; 100 word limit)

Restoring or adaptively reusing historic buildings can make valuable financial incentives available. We look in-depth at the power of combining available incentives – the Federal historic tax credit program, Michigan’s Community Reinvestment Program now in its fourth year of appropriations, and more. We discuss practical experiences closing historic tax credit syndication transactions under the IRS Safe Harbor guidance (Rev.Proc. 2014-12) for historic tax credit projects. Our conversation is meant for those already with a basic knowledge of project development who wish to use incentives to help secure conventional financing and make their preservation projects a reality. Significant time is provided for questions.

Summary Statement: (208 words; 300 word limit)

Restoring or adaptively reusing historic buildings can bring valuable financial incentives and more favorable loan terms to real estate development projects. Federal tax credits for historic rehabilitation, for example, remain key to financing historic preservation projects. And Governor Rick Snyder’s Community Reinvestment Program is now in its fourth year of an appropriation meant to replace Michigan’s former Historic Preservation and Brownfield Tax Credits with grants and loans for which preservation projects can compete; “creates jobs” and “addresses blighted properties” are among the selection criteria for program participation and clearly play to our desire to see historic preservation supported. We discuss such practical experiences as closing historic tax credit syndication transactions under the new IRS Safe Harbor guidance (Rev.Proc. 2014-12) for historic tax credit projects. Our conversation is meant for those already with a basic knowledge of project development. By presenting examples of actual deal structuring for some great historic properties, this session shows you how these and other programs work, how they can function together, and how you can work with the government agencies, investors, lenders, accountants, attorneys, and preservation consultants who can bring these incentives to your project. A significant amount of time is made available for questions so that participants can apply what they have learned.

Learning Objectives:

Participants will:

- Understand the various financial incentives available for historic preservation projects – i.e. the federal historic tax credits, Michigan’s Community Reinvestment Program, and more.
- See how to integrate these incentives to harness significant tax credit equity investment and more favorable loan terms.
- Identify the likely parties who will work on successful financial packages to restore or adaptively reuse historic buildings; consider how to work together.

- Go through case studies that apply what has been discussed.

Speakers, Contact Information, and Biographies:

Gordon B. Goldie, CPA
Tax Partner
Plante & Moran, PLLC
601 Cambridge Court – Suite 500
Auburn Hills, Michigan

Gordon B. Goldie is one of the leaders of Plante & Moran's Housing and Community Development Solutions Group. He has 26 years of experience primarily focused on providing tax consulting services to the real estate industry. He spends virtually 100% of his time assisting both profit and non-profit clients that are involved in real estate development projects involving tax incentives such as New Market Tax Credits, Historic Tax Credits, Brownfield redevelopment incentives, and film credits. He assists clients nationwide in identifying available tax incentives and structuring transactions to optimize the net benefit of the incentives while ensuring compliance with all applicable tax law requirements. Gordon frequently lectures on New Market Tax Credits, Historic Tax Credits, and other community development tax incentives for organizations such as IPED, NH&RA, ALI-ABA, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the State Bar of Michigan, and the Michigan Historic Preservation Network.

Richard Hosey
President
Richard Hosey Development LLC
Detroit, Michigan

Richard Hosey is a 1994 graduate of Florida A & M in Tallahassee and a 1996 graduate of the A.B. Freeman School of Business at Tulane in New Orleans. He was involved in prominent historic preservation and real estate companies in New Orleans and Baltimore before coming to Detroit in 2005 to join Bank of America. Based in its Detroit office, Richard advanced to senior vice president and senior originator for tax credit investments before starting his own firm, Hosey Development Inc. in 2012. Hosey Development is a full service real estate development company currently developing the Kirby Center Lofts in Midtown Detroit and Co-Developing the Capitol Park Projects in Downtown Detroit. A native Detroit, Richard challenges those who suggest that Detroit's historic buildings are not economically viable to restore. He serves on the board of the Michigan Historic Preservation Network and is a member of the Preservation Incentives Committee.

Robbert McKay
Historical Architect, Federal Tax Credits
State Historic Preservation Office
Michigan State Housing Development Authority
Lansing, Michigan

Robbert McKay is a Historical Architect with the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and responsible for administration of the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Incentives. McKay also jointly administers the State Historic Preservation Tax Incentives programs. He

assists with design review in the Cultural Resources Protection and Grants sections, and provides technical assistance to public and private owners of historic properties statewide. Robb regularly participates in SHPO educational and training presentations. He has been with the office for fifteen years. He received his undergraduate degree in Architecture from the University of Michigan in 1987, and went on to receive a Master of Architecture and Master of Urban Planning from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign in 1992.

David Schon
Partner
Nixon Peabody, LLP
Washington, DC

David Schon is a partner in Nixon Peabody's tax credit finance and syndication group and co-chairs the historic tax credit team. His practice centers on real estate development and finance, with emphasis on historic preservation and community development. David is recognized as a national leader in community development finance and has structured, negotiated, and closed transactions nationwide on behalf of investors and developers, many involving the Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit, New Markets Tax Credits, or Renewable Energy Tax Credit syndication. He is admitted to practice in the District of Columbia, Michigan, and Illinois, and before the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan. David received his B.A. in 1988 from the University of Michigan and his J.D. from Wayne State University in 1992. He serves on the board of directors of Preservation Action, and on the loan advisory committee of Partners for the Common Good.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 2 - Information
Date: Friday, May 15, 2015
Time: 2:15 PM – 3:30 PM

Title:

From Fast Lane to Past Lane: Signage Tempts Travelers and Residents to Stop and Enjoy their History

Topic Statement: (50 words; 50 word limit)

Historic places don't speak for themselves. People easily miss them. By considering the Michigan Historical Marker Program, the growing popularity of outdoor exhibits, and Michigan's Tourist-Oriented Directional Sign program for our highways, we see how outdoor signage gives historic places their "voice" and supports the economic value of heritage tourism.

Summary: (298 words; 300 word limit):

Historic places don't speak for themselves and people easily can pass them by. But outdoor signage gives a "voice" to these cultural resources. It tells travelers and residents that something special is there and invites them to pause, come closer, and interact. Heritage tourism is one of Michigan's most robust economic sectors, offering hundreds of Michigan villages, towns, and cities an opportunity to incorporate historic places into their

plans for growth in a way that highlights their individuality. It depends on markers, exhibits, and signs to attract and guide the public, and this session looks at examples of all three. First we consider the Michigan Historical Marker Program, begun in 1955, that provides well-documented histories that are easily accessible to the public through written texts. The markers are consistent in design, color, and choice of sizes so they are readily identifiable. Next are outdoor exhibits that rely more on photographs and other visual materials, in addition to captions and labels, to tell their stories. They stand alone at a site or are strung together to create a pathway or tour that guides the visitor along. Both markers and exhibits reflect the rich architectural, political, social, cultural, economic, intellectual, and scientific history of the state. Finally, we discuss Michigan's Tourist-Oriented Directional Sign program (PA 299 of 1996). Owners and administrators of Michigan's historic sites and districts may apply for highway signs that direct travelers their way when these resources meet location criteria, are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and have an official Michigan Historical Marker. Together, markers, exhibits, and signs are means by which communities display the importance they place on their heritage, remind decision-makers that a cultural resource is historically significant and worthy of protection and recognition, and build the economic value of heritage tourism.

Learning Objectives: (at least 4)

Participants will:

- Learn about the Michigan Historical Marker Program and how to complete the process of having a marker produced and installed.
- Learn about the growing popularity of outdoor exhibits, using, among other examples, the "wayside exhibits" popularized by the National Park Service.
- Learn about Michigan's Tourist-Oriented Directional Sign program (PA 299 of 1996) and the criteria for qualifying cultural resources for the program.
- Consider the practical considerations for outdoor signage including accessibility for visitors, choice of sites, durability of materials, etc.
- Discuss how outdoor signage supports the growth of heritage tourism and what this can mean for the economic vitality and individuality of Michigan communities.

Speaker's Contact Information and Bios:

John M. Dempsey
Member
Dickinson Wright PLLC
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Jack Dempsey is author of *Capitol Park: Historic Heart of Detroit* (2014) and the 2012 Michigan Notable Book *Michigan and the Civil War: A Great and Bloody Sacrifice*, both published by The History Press. He and brother Dave co-authored the 2013 Michigan Notable Book *Ink Trails: Michigan's Famous and Forgotten Authors*, published by MSU Press. In addition to legal articles, he is a history book reviewer and author of several articles on Michigan history subjects. Jack is president of the Michigan Historical Commission, former chair of its Civil War Sesquicentennial Committee, and past Chairman of the Michigan History Foundation. He is past member of the board of the Historical Society of Michigan, life member of the Plymouth Historical Society, and regular member of

several Michigan history organizations. Jack is a Super Lawyer®, a Best Lawyer in America recipient, and member at the Ann Arbor law firm of Dickinson Wright PLLC.

Nancy Finegood
Executive Director
The Michigan Historic Preservation Network
Lansing, Michigan

Nancy Finegood was named executive director of the Michigan Historic Preservation Network in November 2002. Nancy is a Board Member of Preservation Action, the national historic preservation advocacy organization, as well as a member of the Oakland County Main Street and MSHDA Michigan Main Street Advisory Boards. She has been honored as an honorary affiliate of AIA Michigan. A Michigan native, Finegood was most recently the executive director of the St. Croix Landmarks Society in the U.S. Virgin Islands where she developed her passion for historic properties. As director of St. Croix Landmarks she ran three historic museums and the island-wide historic preservation society. She was previously the director of finance at the March Group, and also a partner in a private Caribbean kayaking tour company. Nancy earned both a BA in secondary education in 1975 and an MBA with an accounting concentration in 1988 from Wayne State University.

Joseph Hines
Principal
Project Arts & Ideas
Dearborn, Michigan

Joe Hines develops and designs exhibits for museums, visitor centers and heritage sites. After earning an Anthropology degree at the University of Michigan, he worked as a media specialist in archaeology in Peru and Illinois before completing graduate studies in design at the School of the Art Institute of Chicago. He went on to work in exhibit design at a series of museums, most recently at Henry Ford Museum & Greenfield Village (now The Henry Ford) in Dearborn, before founding Project Arts & Ideas in 1997. The design of outdoor exhibits has been a growing part of his work in recent years, as he creates an interpretive “voice” for trails, landscapes, landmarks and local history.

Pamela O’Connor, Hon. AIA
MHPN President Emerita and Advisor, National Trust for Historic Preservation
Owner
Preservation Practices
Kalamazoo, Michigan

Author and consultant Pamela Hall O’Connor is a *cum laude* graduate of Kalamazoo College. She lives and works in downtown Kalamazoo. She opened her business in 1994, and co-authored the award-winning *Kalamazoo: Lost and Found* in 2001. Today, she moves between preparing nominations for the National Register of Historic Places and applications for Rehabilitation Tax Credits. A 2001 graduate of the Leadership Kalamazoo program, O’Connor has served on multiple Kalamazoo boards and committees, including its Historic Preservation Commission, Comprehensive Land Use, Zoning, and DDA Building Rehabilitation grant committees. In 2000, O’Connor and her husband Terry founded The O’Connor Fund for Historic Preservation at the Kalamazoo Community Foundation,

providing an endowment for the Kalamazoo Historic Preservation Commission's work. O'Connor is an MHPN Board Chair Emerita, was named an AIA "Honorary Affiliate" by the Michigan AIA Chapter in 2004, and currently serves as an Advisor to the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 2 – Information

Date: Friday, May 15, 2015

Time: 3:45 PM – 5:00 PM

Title:

Willow Run in World War II: *Arsenal of Democracy* StoryMap Project

Topic Statement: (52 words; 50 word limit)

Willow Run was among the world's most modern wartime industrial complexes yet there are few physical remnants that tell its story. The image-rich *Arsenal of Democracy* StoryMap is a web-based tool that helps visitors understand the stunning mid-century innovations represented by B-24 Bomber production, Rosie the Riveter, Ypsilanti's overnight urbanization, and more.

Summary: (300 words; 300 word limit)

Washtenaw County staff will present on the *Arsenal of Democracy* project which was funded by support from Washtenaw County, Ypsilanti Convention & Visitors Bureau, and the MotorCities National Heritage Area. This web-based StoryMap is a new tool on the ArcGIS platform, produced by mapping software company ESRI. It is a visually-rich, web-based tourism product that allows community members and visitors to easily access local history stories from desktop and mobile devices. The presentations walks through each stage of development from conducting local research on the topic and surrounding themes, to developing storyline and identifying imagery, to evaluating content, build out, and public launch. The StoryMap digital medium has been adopted by communities around the world for use in showcasing a myriad of topics ranging from telling the story of Nevada's Area 51 that supported the U.S. military's development and testing of experimental aircraft and weapons, to demonstrating the devastation of the 2013 tornado disaster in Moore, Oklahoma. An excellent way to use the software is to tell stories of local history and promote tourism. The *Arsenal of Democracy* StoryMap tells about a part of Michigan history which is rapidly gaining new interest, and capitalizes on this trend by appealing to audiences in a technologically current manner. It integrates images of B-24 Bombers, Rosie the Riveter, and countless stories of working class Americans as they accomplished something astonishing by manufacturing one piece of American war machinery per hour. It also goes beyond this core storyline to tell of the impact of the Willow Run plant on the Ypsilanti area both during and after World War II. This session discusses methods for illustrating the impacts of historic events on a community's landscape and local culture as well as how site interpretation can occur even when few remnants remain extant in the community.

Learning Objectives:

Participants will:

- Develop an increased knowledge of historic industrial/manufacturing sites.
- Learn about activities of Michigan architects and industrial leaders during the mid-20th century.
- Become familiar with the capabilities of the ESRI StoryMap software.
- Grasp basic methods of local history research and source evaluation.

Speaker Contact Information and Bios:

Melissa Milton-Pung
Project Manager
Economic Development and Historic Preservation
Washtenaw County Government
Office of Community & Economic Development
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Melissa Milton-Pung is a Project Manager in the Office of Community & Economic Development at Washtenaw County Government. She holds a Master's Degree in Historic Preservation from the University of Kentucky, with expertise in public policy and economic development. Melissa has worked on numerous Federal compliance projects and historic property designations throughout the Midwest and Upper South. At Washtenaw County, she oversees 13 local historic districts, administers grant projects, and provides technical assistance for local governments seeking to stimulate local investment and preserve community character. Melissa also provides project management for the Eastern Leaders Group and local economic development, with special focus on Commercial Property Incentives. She is the Immediate Past President and Co-Chair of Public Policy for the Michigan Historic Preservation Network, and is also a past Board Chair of the Arts Alliance of Washtenaw County. She presently sits on the board of the Ann Arbor Historical Foundation.

Megan Gilbert
Former Historic Preservation Intern
Washtenaw County Government
Office of Community and Economic Development
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Megan Gilbert is a former Historic Preservation Intern in the Office of Community and Economic Development at Washtenaw County Government from June – September 2014. She obtained a Bachelor of Science in Architecture from the University of Michigan in 2012 and a Master of Science in Historic Preservation from Eastern Michigan in 2014. Megan consulted with Quinn Evans Architects to create a National Register Nomination for a Mount Pleasant Business District and interned with the City of Jackson to survey and update reports on the Under the Oaks Historic District. She also volunteers with the Michigan Historic Preservation Network on the Membership Committee, collecting and reporting all volunteer hours. Her role in the *Great Arsenal of Democracy* StoryMap

involved research, photograph selection, narrative creation, data entry, and compilation of the StoryMap.

TRACK 3 – APPLIED SKILLS:

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 3 – Applied Skills
Date: Thursday, May 14, 2015
Time: 10:45 AM – 12:00 Noon

Title:

Dalle de Verre/Faceted Glass Windows: The Evolution of this Glass Material from 1920's Europe to 1960's Midland, Michigan.....and Beyond!

Topic Statement: (51 words; 50 word limit)

Faceted Glass was developed in the 1920's in Europe but took 30 years to become a mainstay in mid-century US churches. Midland art teacher Jim Hopfensperger was one who used this new material in a local church. The evolution and design techniques will be discussed, both in the US and Europe.

Summary: (292 words; 300 word limit)

This presentation discusses the invention and proliferation of dalle de verre windows - thick glass with a concrete matrix - having its origin in the early 1920s in France, with its first appearance in North America in Quebec, Canada by Frenchman Auguste Laboret (1871 - 1964). There is conflicting information as to the first US studio to make a faceted window, Willet Studio of Philadelphia or Conrad Schmitt Studio near Milwaukee. These windows were suited for the newly-designed contemporary churches, and as Jim Hopfensperger was an art teacher in the Midland Schools, he likely saw articles in magazines about the process. For example, an interesting 1950s church's architecture in Audincourt, France may have been an impetus for Hopfensperger's design for Blessed Sacrament, as well as for the architectural firm that designed the church. Photos are shown of this church. Alternatively, the French studio, Loire Stained Glass located in Chartres, received many US commissions and there are several in Michigan which are included in the presentation. It is important to note that whatever his inspiration, Hopfensperger chose to have the glass encased in cast aluminum which was a very different procedure from what other studios were using. The 2008 DUComomo International Conference addressed the 21st century's architectural situations relative to faceted glass windows, including problems encountered with this glass medium that no one had predicted. For example, even with an epoxy matrix replacing concrete, problems have been encountered. This, along with the fact that the style has somewhat gone out of favor and that colored glass is not even used in newly built churches, has reduced the designing and use of faceted glass. Within the context of this discussion, we also discuss the 20+ year Michigan Stained Glass Census, its history, and its current status.

Learning Objectives:

Participants will:

- Learn about the history of faceted/dalle de verre glass and how its use quickly proliferated, and then waned after twenty-five years.
- Discuss the physical properties of faceted/dalle de verre glass, how the architectural window frame is affected by the overall weight, how and why it is chipped on the edges, and the use of negative space during the design phase which is contrary to normal stained glass.
- Consider the artistic connection between mid-century churches and this new (at the time) use of faceted glass.
- Talk about the physical causes of the matrix material degradation over time, why and how this has happened twice.

Speaker's Bio and Contact Information:

Barbara Krueger
Director
Michigan Stained Glass Census
Hartland, Michigan

Barbara Krueger has been involved with stained glass for 40 years. A former teacher, she returned to college and after two years in the art program of EMU, took an historic preservation class, switched her major, and in 1995 graduated with an MS in historic preservation. Barbara has been involved with the American Glass Guild, was on its first Board, and chaired a Detroit conference. For 20 years, she has been a volunteer Research Assistant with the MSU Museum's Michigan Stained Glass Census – now with 1,200 buildings registered - and is now the Director. She lectures at civic/statewide gatherings on "The Art and Architecture of Stained Glass." She volunteered in the statewide program "New Dollars/New Partners for Sacred Places" sponsored by Partner for Sacred Places in Philadelphia and Michigan Historic Preservation Network. She partnered with several people on, *Historic Detroit Houses of Worship*, published by Wayne State University Press, 2012.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 3 – Applied Skills
Date: Thursday, May 14, 2015
Time: 1:30 PM – 2:30 PM – 1 hour

Title:

Painting and Other Appropriate Treatments to Historic Commercial Buildings

Topic Sentence: (49 words; 50 word limit)

Paint is used to protect and decorate many types of historic commercial buildings. The assessment, removal, and application of paint, the selection of appropriate colors, and the

decorative elements that enhance commercial buildings – awnings, lighting, storefronts, signage – should all be guided by a respect for the building’s historic character.

Summary: (214 words; 300 word limit)

Paint is an important building element that has been used for generations to protect and decorate many types of historic commercial buildings throughout this county. We start by providing a brief history of the use of commercial paint coatings, including the introduction of pigments that changed and adapted as new building styles became fashionable. Our focus then turns to what you need to know to work with your building today. We explore several methods to determine appropriate color schemes that meet the Secretary of the Interior’s *Standards for Rehabilitation*; part of the discussion is how to counter and correct common assumptions that many people make about colors schemes in relation to building styles. There are methods to review in detail that are used to remove existing paint and then apply new coatings that are appropriate for historic buildings and their materials. And we discuss common building elements found on many commercial buildings - such as awnings, storefronts, windows, signage, and lighting fixtures - and how these items can be designed and applied without overwhelming the historic building itself. Our discussion emphasizes that the removal and application of paint, the selection of appropriate colors, and the decorative elements that can enhance a commercial building are all guided by a respect for the building’s historic character.

Learning Objectives: (at least 4)

Participants will:

- Review a brief history of paints and paint applications in America, with emphasis on their use with commercial buildings.
- Discuss options for selecting color schemes that are appropriate to different styles of commercial buildings and in keeping with the Secretary of the Interior’s *Standards for Rehabilitation*.
- Explore appropriate methods of assessing, removing, and applying paint to materials normally found on historic buildings.
- Study the proper design and placement of other treatments typically found on commercial buildings such as awnings, storefronts, windows, signage, and lighting fixtures.

Speaker Contact Information and Bio:

Daniel Schneider, AIA
Project Manager
Neumann/Smith Architecture
Detroit, Michigan

Daniel Schneider, AIA, is a Project Manager and Federally-Qualified 36CFR61 Historical Architect in Neumann/Smith Architecture’s Detroit Preservation Studio. Dan has over 23 years of experience with several notable Metro Detroit design firms, most of which have been focused on restoring and rehabilitating existing and historic buildings. He has also served as a Historical Architect with the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office in

Lansing. Dan is an active member of the American Institute of Architects, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Northville Historical Society, and the Michigan Historic Preservation Network. He currently leads preservation-related workshops throughout the state on behalf of the MHPN and serves on the Board of Directors for the Northville Historical Society. He has a bachelor of architecture degree from Lawrence Technological University and a Master's Degree in Historic Preservation from Eastern Michigan University.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 3 – Applied Skills

Date: Thursday, May 14, 2015

Time: 2:45 PM – 5:00 PM (with one 15 minute break midway)

Title:

Busting Myths and the Cases that Prove You Can!

Topic Statement: (84 words; 100 word limit)

We've heard it before – “Old isn't ‘Green’...It's cheaper to build new...It's from the 1960s, it can't be historic.” How can you counter these misperceptions? Learn about these and other common myths, even as they apply to buildings from the recent past which challenge us with their design, materials, and construction. Through the use of examples and case studies these myths are addressed, providing you with current information on energy conservation, windows, codes, hazardous materials, maintenance, repair vs. replacement, and other timely topics confronting preservationists.

Summary: (300 words; 300 word limit):

We all have opportunities to talk with others about the benefits and importance of historic preservation. But we often don't feel prepared to knowledgeably counter people's preconceived views. With the social, political, and economic changes over the last decade, erroneous beliefs may be nothing more than misperceptions, yet they have a direct and negative impact on the way people think of preservation. The long-standing arguments that preservation is one more regulation, or that we're dealing with an antiquated structure costing more, are now joined by the push to be ‘Green’, sustainable, and out-of-the-way of progress! This session takes a critical look at these myths and reveals if they are busted or fact. With the help of experts, you learn up-to-date responses that address both time-worn myths and some of the new challenges presented by structures from the recent past. Be ready when someone says, for example:

- It costs too much to renovate.
- It's faster and cheaper to build new.
- Building something new will help the economy and put people to work.
- Everything will have to be brought up to the current code.
- Old isn't ‘Green’ because old buildings are energy hogs.
- Older buildings are full of hazardous materials.
- Maintaining an old building costs a lot.
- “Historic” designation means I can't do what I want.

- You can't do much with an old building except what it was built for.
- And the New Classic: Isn't it too new to be historic?

You can be confident when you speak about historic preservation. It will allow you to better inform others about the benefits of existing resources, the 'Green' benefits of preservation and renovation, and how preservation remains a formidable tool for revitalization. Prepare yourself for the Next Generation of Historic Structures – those “Mid-Century Moderns” – with the unique and different preservation challenges they present.

Learning Objectives: (At least 4)

Participants will:

- Understand the common arguments used against preservation and adaptive use, and responses that advance the field.
- Review the basic method of calculating costs in construction so that your discussions of the costs of new construction v. preservation are better informed.
- Recognize the basic accommodations for historic buildings allowed by the Building Codes.
- Review how advancements in energy retrofitting are making existing buildings as energy efficient as new buildings, and sometimes even more so.
- Discuss hazardous waste issues in existing buildings.
- Appraise the effectiveness of historic preservation as a planning tool
- Observe some of the stunning transformations that come about through the adaptive reuse of historic buildings.

Speaker's Contact Information and Bios:

Jackie Hoist, AIA
 Preservation Architect and Certified Building Inspector
 H2A Architects
 Davison, Michigan

Jackie Hoist, AIA, is a registered architect, preservation architect, and Certified Building Inspector. She is a co-founding principal in an architectural firm, H2A Architects, with specialties in Historic Preservation, adaptive use, and sustainable design. She was appointed by the Governor to serve on the Regulatory Review Commission and serves on her Township Planning Commission. Jackie was appointed to the State Building Code team responsible for reviewing and writing Michigan's Building Code and she has served on the State Fire Marshal Review Board. She has more than 20 years experience in master planning, condition assessments, building conservation, historic preservation, and rehabilitation.

Ron Campbell, AIA
 Principal Planner and Preservation Architect
 Oakland County Planning & Economic Development Services
 Oakland County
 Waterford, Michigan

Ron Campbell, AIA, Principal Planner/Preservation Architect, is responsible for providing historic planning and technical assistance to Oakland County Communities, which include 227 State Historic Sites, 41 National Registered Historic Sites and Districts, 2 National Historic Landmarks, and 1 National Natural Landmark . He also provides design assistance to the 12 communities of the Main Street Oakland County Program. He received a Masters of Architecture from the University of Michigan, and has nearly 40 years of experience in all aspects of planning, design, preservation, and adaptive use.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 3 – Applied Skills

Date: Friday, May 15, 2015

Time: 8:30 AM – 9:45 AM

Title:

The Knapp's Centre: A 1930's Art Moderne Icon is Reinvented in Lansing

Topic Statement: (50 words; 50 word limit)

The Art Moderne Movement's experimental materials and building techniques condemn many stunning buildings to be viewed as "beyond repair" when they age and deteriorate. To redevelop this iconic downtown department store, the Knapp's Centre renovation required a reinvention of the exterior to meet modern design criteria yet match the original.

Summary: (298 words; 300 word limit)

The Knapp's Centre is a historic, six-story Art Moderne building in Lansing, Michigan. The building was designed by Orlie Munson of the Bowd-Munson Company. The exterior envelope was constructed of several sections of concrete faced with "Maul Macotta" panels, a copyrighted metal enamel panel produced by the Maul Macotta Company. Prismatic glass block filled the horizontal bands of windows. Vertical pylons of blue Macotta panels marked the four building entrances. The building was designed to house the main department store of the Lansing based JW Knapp Company. The building received praise when it opened, and today is considered one of the finest intact examples of Art Moderne commercial design in the Midwest. The building eventually closed as a department store and opened later as a converted office building; it has been vacant since 2003. The building was redeveloped for mixed-use, incorporating ground floor retail, three floors of office, and two top floors as residential. The building did not easily lend itself to reuse as office and commercial space. The major challenges included restoration of the exterior envelope, including the historic Mocatta panels and the prismatic glass block, and overcoming the lack of natural light and the building's sizeable footprint. By thoroughly understanding the historic construction, how the panels were installed, and the modifications over the years, the developer saw why the panels were failing and could design a replacement system replicating the characteristics of the Mocatta panels. Introducing a central atrium and a raised floor system allows more natural light deeper into the building. The historic prismatic glass blocks were replaced with clear block to provide a visual connection to the outside. Overall, the redevelopment is a success story in

preserving the historic qualities of the 1930's Art Moderne style, while modernizing the building to meet current requirements.

Learning Objectives:

Participants will:

- Identify causes in building envelope failures.
- Understand the challenges of blending old with new building technologies.
- Understand experimental techniques of the past and how they have shaped current building materials.
- Understand the importance of preserving key elements to redevelopment of historically significant buildings.

Speaker Bio and Contact Information:

Bradley Cambridge, AIA, LEED AP
Project Architect
Quinn Evans Architects
Detroit, Michigan

Bradley is an architect and planner with the Detroit office of Quinn Evans Architects. He has over 15 years experience restoring historic structures including public landmarks, small community landmarks, and modest buildings within local historic districts. His interest focuses on urban rehabilitation and renovation projects across Michigan, strengthening our urban cities. Brad earned his Bachelor of Architecture and a minor in Urban and Regional Analysis from Miami University and a Masters of Architecture from the University of Michigan.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 3 – Applied Skills

Date: Friday, May 15, 2015

Time: 10:00 AM – 11:30 AM

Title:

A Window Opens on a New Business: How Training Historic Window Craftspeople Promotes both New Businesses and Historic Preservation in Your Community

Topic Statement: (53 words; 50 word limit)

The MHPN presents Wood Window Rehabilitation Workshops that train people to make even the most damaged windows functional, energy efficient, and cost-competitive with new. Graduates who have started businesses or expanded existing services discuss a thriving market for their skills. While demonstrating their work, they discuss the importance of keeping character-defining historic windows.

Summary: (301 words; 300 word limit)

In Michigan, and throughout the United States, a significant portion of the housing stock that pre-dates 1950 has traditional, double-hung, wood windows. Seeing many of these windows being lost, the Michigan Historic Preservation Network assessed what was wrong. Many people did not recognize windows as a key character-defining feature of older buildings. Property owners did not understand the ingenious working systems historic windows represent that allow them to fit tightly, move easily, and, with proper care, last a very long time. Others held the widespread misperception that it is more energy efficient to replace older windows. And property owners had difficulty finding skilled craftspeople qualified to rehabilitate their historic windows. To address this last point, the MHPN created its Wood Window Rehabilitation Workshop, building upon the MHPN's well-established Practical Preservation Workshops to teach the skills needed. The Workshop started during a period of economic decline when, in 2009, the State Historic Preservation Office awarded a federal Certified Local Government grant to the City of Kalamazoo to train workers and help address unemployment. This first effort grew into today's intensive two-week Workshop. Under the guidance of preservation craftspeople, trainees learn traditional techniques and work with historic materials. Often the program expands the skills of workers with existing knowledge; at other times, it provides job retraining for unemployed or underemployed workers. Through their work, graduates demonstrate that older buildings can become energy efficient. They establish well-paid small businesses or expand the array of rehabilitation services they already offer. The Workshop is part of an overall effort by the MHPN to preserve historic places, increase the pool of trained craftspeople, use historic preservation as an economic driver, and provide sustainable employment in an environmentally-friendly manner. This model is summed up in the program's credo - - "Conserve Energy, Preserve Resources, and Create Sustainable Jobs."

Learning Objectives: (At least 4)

Participants will:

- Consider why the conservation of historic windows is so important.
- Learn about the history of the MHPN Window Workshops, why they were begun, and how they fit into the vocational trades in Michigan.
- Talk about the shortage of window repair people and why this is a problem, emphasizing how this kind of technical training fills a need in the marketplace and thus fosters the establishment of new and sustainable businesses.
- Through demonstrations and a behind-the-scenes look at the Window Workshops, review the curriculum and what the students get from the training.
- Consider what it is like to start a successful business using this new skill whether adding the skill to an existing business or starting new.

Speaker Contact Info and Bios:

Robin Adair

Owner
Adair Restoration LLC
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Robin Adair is well known for his work as the Michigan Historic Preservation Network's carpentry instructor, bringing his years of hands-on preservation experience to its Practical Preservation Workshops. Since graduating from Albion College in 2000 and then completing the Preservation Carpentry Program at North Bennet Street School in Boston, Robin has helped restore historic buildings in both Massachusetts and Michigan, with a focus on timber frame barns and buildings. Key sites on which he has worked include the First Parish Church in Shirley, MA and the Shirley-Eustice House in Roxbury, MA. After working with Wuerth Restoration and Marlowe Restorations LLC in Massachusetts and then with REconstruction and Turner Restoration in Michigan, Robin started Adair Restoration LLC based in Ann Arbor. His company specializes in historic window restoration but also provides preservation/restoration services for most aspects of historic building revitalization. Robin joined the MHPN Board of Directors in 2012.

Tim Bowman
Owner
Historic Restoration LLC
Jonesville, Michigan

Tim was drawn to the residential building industry after his 1982 graduation from Cedar Lake Academy in Cedar Lake, Michigan. For over a decade, he served as a sales consultant with Watson Tile Distributors but, by 2005, had established his own business, working as a general contractor with single-family homes. As a licensed residential builder, Tim gravitated to historic homes and specialized in traditional tile installations. His interests soon also included the preservation of historic wood windows, and he participated in one of the Michigan Historic Preservation Network's Window Repair Workshops in 2012. He was part of the 9-member class of students who did their training at the Thelma Joyce Osteen Comfort Station in Old Town Lansing, the 100-year old interurban rail station that was under restoration as the MHPN's headquarters; after the training, he earned the MHPN's appreciation for his help in building the Comfort Station's new wood storms.

Lorri D. Sipes, FAIA
Owner
Wood Window Repair Company
Ann Arbor, Michigan

After completing a 1972 Bachelor's degree at the University of Kansas in Environmental Science/Architecture, Lorri attended the University of Michigan and completed her Masters of Architecture in 1978. Consistently working as an architect and ultimately being named a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, Lorri was a co-founder of one of the state's earliest preservation firms, Architects Four, in Ann Arbor. From 1999-2004, she worked at the architectural firm of SmithGroup, serving as Vice President and Director of its Historic Preservation Studio. After working as an historic preservation consultant from 2003-2008, Lorri began building a wood window repair business; this grew into the Wood Window Repair Company LLC established in 2009. Lorri's company repairs existing windows, including their operating systems (counterweights, pulleys, and sash cords), weatherizes

them, and reinstalls them; owners are given advice on maintenance. Lorri is a member of the National Association of Window Restoration Specialists.

Stephen Stier
Owner
REConstruction
Empire, Michigan

Stephen Stier has a Master's Degree in Industrial Arts Education from Western Michigan University, and a Master's Degree in Historic Preservation from Eastern Michigan University. He is an educator and historic preservation specialist with interests in historic rural vernacular architecture – especially barns, traditional trades, and the use of history and preservation in community development. Steve has developed programs on timber framing, agricultural heritage, and preservation and restoration techniques; he has presented them to government units, museums, historical societies, universities, public schools, and state/federal parks. He is a Michigan Licensed Builder specializing in historic preservation. He has led timber frame construction classes at Tillers International in Kalamazoo. As a former board member of the Michigan Historic Preservation Network, Steve designed the curriculum for the ten-day wood window rehabilitation workshop and since has coordinated many workshops. He is active with the Michigan Barn Preservation Network and the Traditional Building Craft Center.

Ellen Thackery
MHPN / NTHP Field Representative for Southeast Michigan
The Michigan Historic Preservation Network
Lansing, Michigan

Ellen Thackery was the first shared field representative of the Michigan Historic Preservation Network and the National Trust for Historic Preservation beginning in 2004. After a 1-year hiatus in 2008-2009, she returned to the position. As a field representative, Ellen provides information and advocacy assistance to preservationists in Southeast Michigan. She holds an undergraduate degree from the University of Michigan and a master's degree in historic preservation from Ball State University in Indiana.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 3 – Applied Skills
Date: Friday, May 15, 2015
Time: 2:15 PM – 3:30 PM

Title:

Hidden Gems in Plain View: Revitalizing Historic Buildings in Grand Rapids and Pontiac

Topic Statement: (53 words; 50 word limit)

The rehabilitation of historic buildings maintains traditional neighborhoods and downtowns, uses existing infrastructure, saves energy, and keeps construction waste out of landfills. To make the point, we study Grand Rapids and Pontiac projects that are well-designed,

LEED-Certified gems today because they started life as “modern” commercial buildings from the 19th- and early-20th centuries.

Summary: (298 words; 300 word limit)

The rehabilitation of historic buildings maintains traditional neighborhoods and downtowns, intensifies use of existing infrastructure, saves energy, and keeps construction waste out of landfills. We study several project to make the point including the adaptive reuse of a 1929 Sears Roebuck in Pontiac and 19th- and early-20th century commercial buildings in Grand Rapids. These are well-designed, LEED Certified gems today because they started life as “modern,” cutting-edge commercial buildings from the 19th- and early-20th centuries. In Grand Rapids, Wolverine Building Group worked with three adjacent buildings located in the Division Avenue corridor south of downtown. The Division Park Avenue Project came about when an 1888 commercial building and a 1911 building constructed as a short-stay hotel were transformed into live-work units and 1- to 3-bedroom apartments. Wolverine’s third building, a former tire installation garage built in 1917, became 1- and 2-bedroom apartments re-christened the Serrano Lofts. In all, 45 apartment units were created, retaining wood staircases and metal ceilings when possible, yet making the building barrier-free, introducing modern conveniences, and adding energy efficiencies that qualified the project for LEED Certification. West Construction Services created a mixed-use strategy for the historic Sears Roebuck store in downtown Pontiac’s historic district, carefully restoring windows, reusing hardwood floors, and keeping many interior and exterior details in all three of the project’s component parts. Lafayette Place Lofts has attracted new tenants downtown including young professionals, students, and families. Lafayette Market is the only fresh foods market downtown. Anytime Fitness has over 400 members drawn from the Pontiac community. Working on a tight, one-year timeframe, the project incorporated sustainable site development, water savings, and other energy efficiencies to earn the LEED Platinum Certification, the highest possible. With perseverance and creativity, the developers tipped the balance in their cities toward “placemaking” with vibrantly revitalized gems.

Learning Objectives:

Participants will: (at least 4)

- Consider how developers in two Michigan communities created distinctive solutions for saving very different historic buildings, often mixing downtown housing with other uses.
- Discuss how deteriorated but once-modern and cutting-edge commercial buildings were restored in keeping with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior’s *Standards for Rehabilitation*.
- This is not a workshop on financial packaging for the redevelopment of historic properties, but touch briefly upon why such incentives are important to allowing historic preservation projects to remain competitive with projects that simply reuse old buildings or focus on new construction.

- Study the new residents attracted downtown and the spin-off effects to the entire community when important historic buildings are reclaimed and returned to service.

Speaker Contact Information and Bios:

Aaron Jonker, PE, LEED-AP
Vice President
Wolverine Building Group
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Aaron received his Bachelor of Science Degree in Civil Engineering in 1999 from Calvin College. He joined Wolverine in 2007, bringing extensive project management experience as a production and development director for a large home builder and developer. Aaron specializes in complex historic renovations involving State and Federal Tax Credit compliance as well as Low-Income Housing Tax Credit funding. He has overseen some of Wolverine's most complex historic renovation projects, including 101 South Division Lofts (Grand Rapids) and the Durant Hotel (Flint), both of which won numerous awards. Aaron's engineering background and experience allow him to foresee obstacles and work through them before they surface. He oversees all phases of a project, from programming to final closeout, and assigns resources to ensure the project stays on track. He works closely with the project manager, estimator, and site superintendent to align the project team with the client's goals.

Kyle J. Westberg
Owner and President/CEO
West Construction Services
Pontiac, Michigan

Kyle received his BSA in Architecture from Lawrence Technological University in 1990. Soon after, West Construction Services was founded in 1995 and based in the Historic District of Downtown Pontiac. West Construction Services is a leading technology-driven builder and developer specializing in historic preservation, affordable housing, and multi-family, mixed-use, residential, and commercial development. It offers comprehensive building expertise and know-how through services that include real estate development, architectural services, interior design, material selection, incentive financing tools including historic preservation and brownfield credits, and building code and government process compliance management; general contracting services are also available. Urban and downtown redevelopments are particular strengths. West Construction Services includes professionals who are LEED Accredited, Energy Star Certified, Green Community Builders, Lead Certified, and Alternative Energy Experts.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 3 – Applied Skills
Date: Friday, May 15, 2015
Time: 3:45 PM – 5:00 PM

Title:

Midland County Courthouse: Passionate Partnership Confronts a Modern Challenge

Topic Statement: (52 words; 50 word limit)

Dow Chemical Company's founder Herbert H. Dow commissioned Paul Honore to create exterior murals for the 1925 Midland County Courthouse. The stucco included a Dow byproduct that offered rich color and texture but caused disintegration. By 1994, alarmed residents had organized and, guided by conservators, contributed countless hours to save their murals.

Summary: (299 words; 300 word limit)

Midland resident and Dow Chemical Company founder, Herbert H. Dow, commissioned Pennsylvania-born artist Paul Honore to execute monumental murals to adorn the exterior of the Midland County Courthouse constructed 1924–1925 in the City Midland. Honore executed his work with stucco made from a byproduct of the Dow electro-chemical extraction process, magnesium oxychloride. The experimental material allowed production of beautifully textured and richly pigmented scenes of the county's history including white pines, indigenous inhabitants, and the men who logged the forests. The stucco began to disintegrate, however, within a decade; after 70 years, little was recognizable over the majority of the murals' surface. Local alarm led to formation of the Citizens Committee for the Restoration of the Exterior of the Midland County Courthouse, given the task of determining the right approach to save the murals. The selected approach included an accurate replication in style and color for the secondary murals, and a qualified conservation of the primary murals that most reflected the strong academic artistry, creativity, and style of the artist. When work began in the summer of 1994, a complex relationship had been forged between the professionals selected for the project and the community volunteers who formed the Citizens Committee; this partnership grew to include the Midland County Board of Commissioners, the Voluntary Action Center, and many residents of the City of Midland, Midland County, and beyond. The resulting project was unique, not only for Midland County and Michigan, but also among similar projects that had taken place and continue to take place today. This presentation explores the history of the project from the creation of complex working relationships, to the selection of a qualified firm and a research-driven approach, to the training of over 125 local volunteers who contributed hundreds of hours to save their irreplaceable murals.

Learning Objectives: (at least 4)

- Learn how decisions were made to look at the exterior murals as both primary and secondary expressions of Paul Honore's work, so that the former received a qualified conservation while the latter received an accurate replication of the style and color of the original work.
- Understand the complexities of conserving the most important mural components.
- Understand a successful process for replication of historic exterior pigmented stucco using a contemporary product and pigments.
- Discuss solutions for incorporating volunteers and paid employees into an architectural arts restoration project.
- Attain a greater understanding and appreciation for the potential of a partnership utilizing volunteers.

Speaker's Contact Information and Bio:

Steve Seebohm
Architectural Arts Conservation & Restoration Consultant
SEEBOHM LLC
Petoskey, Michigan

Steve Seebohm began his career in preservation as a painter working on historic homes in northern New Jersey while pursuing his degree at Parsons School of Design. The combination of his work experience and passion for the arts led him into the field of historic decorative painting and the architectural arts. Over the past 30 years, he has worked on decorative paint, mural, fresco, wood, plaster, scagliola, and mosaic projects covering the country. His accomplishments include work in the Vice-President's Office, the Smithsonian, the U.S. Treasury Building, eight State Capitols, two Governor's residences, and numerous large and small projects across 20 states. Steve has lived in Michigan since the last restoration of the Michigan State Capitol 25 years ago, and currently resides in Petoskey.

TRACK 4 – PARTNERS:

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 4 – Partners – Michigan Barn Preservation Network

Date: Thursday, May 14, 2015

Time: 10:45 AM – 12:00 Noon

Title:

Historic Barns Renewed

Topic Statement: (52 words; 50 word limit)

Preserving barns and other historic farm buildings through adaptive reuse can be challenging in this era of zoning ordinances and building codes. By studying a 150-year-old barn-to-house project, a barn rebuilt for a gardening business, and other projects, we see how repurposing these features of Michigan's agricultural landscape extend their useful lives.

Summary: (244 words; 300 limit)

Michigan's barns and other historic farm buildings generally face one of three possible futures. They can remain in active use, be ignored and eventually demolished through neglect, or be repurposed for new uses that prolong their lifespans while retaining the connection to their historic building form and their place on the Michigan agricultural landscape. This presentation addresses the third scenario – both the issues that can stand in the way of success and the satisfaction that comes with succeeding. Preserving barns and other historic farm buildings through adaptive reuse can be challenging in this era of zoning ordinances and building codes. In our first case study, we examine in detail a 150-year-old barn-to-house project that exemplifies modern energy efficiency practices. A

second case study considers a barn that was dismantled and rebuilt for use in a gardening retail business; it was a project that overcame issues related to taxation and insurance. An overview of additional conversions will illustrate how historic farm buildings can be repurposed successfully if you explore the suitability of adapting a particular building and address the challenges of working through structural issues, building codes, zoning ordinances, and more. Vera Wilse has been collecting adaptive reuse case studies of barns for several years and has added several new examples. Barn owners have been interviewed and photos of the projects have been taken. Jerry Damon and Dave and Mary Moore who have presented their case studies will be available for questions from the audience.

Learning Objectives:

Participants will:

- Acquire a new understanding of adaptive reuse in relation to agricultural buildings.
- Discuss techniques for working with zoning officials.
- Develop an understanding of how codes apply to agricultural buildings being adapted.
- Gain insight into all the possibilities for new uses of old barns.

Speaker's Contact Information and Bio:

Vera Wiltse
Board Member
Michigan Barn Preservation Network
Coleman, Michigan

Vera is a retired MSU Extension Educator, farm owner, and board member of the Michigan Barn Preservation Network. She graduated from MSU with a degree in secondary education and has been actively involved in several community organizations and building projects.

Jerry Damon
Board Member
Michigan Barn Preservation Network
Howell, Michigan

Jerry Damon is a retired engineer from Howell. He spent five years moving and converting an old barn into an energy efficient house. Jerry has a degree in product design from Ferris State College, an engineering degree from Lawrence University, and serves on the board of three non-profits.

Dave Moore
Owner
Stone Cottage Gardens
Gladwin, Michigan

Dave Moore retired from being a chef to start a second career operating a gardening business with his wife Mary. Stone Cottage Gardens, located in Gladwin County, was started in 1998 and has recently expanded to provide produce for local restaurants.

Mary Moore
Owner
Stone Cottage Gardens
Gladwin, Michigan

Mary Moore retired from teaching to start a second career operating their gardening business with her husband Dave. Stone Cottage Gardens, located in Gladwin County, was started in 1998 and has recently expanded to provide produce for local restaurants.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 4 – Partners – Michigan Barn Preservation Network
Date: Thursday, May 14, 2015
Time: 1:30 PM – 2:30 PM

Title:

Modernization of Traditional Hay Barns 1900 to 1950

Topic Statement: (52 words; 50 word limit)

Traditional Michigan barns changed drastically during the first half of the 20th century. Especially for hay barns, changes in progressive agricultural practices, construction techniques, available farm equipment, and advertising and marketing led to obsolescence by mid-century. Learn why “always seeking modern” meant the end of big, traditional barns on Michigan’s rural landscape.

Summary: (269 words; 300 word limit)

Beginning just before the turn of the 20th century, barn construction techniques began to turn away from the 19th century’s heavy timber frame due in part to the dwindling number of skilled wood-workers and access to larger timbers. The desire to “modernize” farming and farm buildings played a significant role as well. In 1904 John Shawver promoted a new “Plank Frame” construction as a more economical and “modern” advancement in framing. His “Shawver Truss” roof system was widely copied. Barn equipment manufacturers like Loudon Machinery Company and James Manufacturing Company that has pioneered modernization through labor-saving devices during the last half of the 19th century had by 1900 increased production and advertising and added design services. A farmer could have an “engineer” come to his farm and advise him on structural modernization of his “old fashioned” barn as well as add the newest in labor-saving and sanitary equipment. By around 1918, Sears Roebuck’s and Gordon Van Tine’s lavishly illustrated catalogs offered “Kit Barns” in scores of different styles that all encouraged modernization. Kit barn parts were provided precut and marked for easy assembly and were delivered to the nearest town by railroad. Modernized farming trends that also influenced barn styles and construction included the shift in power from horses to tractors,

the availability of electricity, the move to bailed hay, and rising standards in milk production. This session illustrates traditional barn use, construction, and roof stiles styles from circa 1900 through mid-century. Participants learn how changes in progressive farm practice, available farm and barn equipment, construction techniques, and advertising and marketing caused the demise of traditional barns in Michigan.

Learning Objectives:

Participants will:

- Learn about different types of barn framing and the changes they caused in barn construction.
- Discuss how the change from horses to tractor power affected barn construction.
- Consider what technological developments influenced barn construction including advances such as the shift in power from horses to tractors, the availability of electricity, and the move to bailed hay.
- Review the advances in available materials that changed barn construction.

Speaker Contact Information and Bio:

Steve Stier
Founding Member and President
Michigan Barn Preservation Network
Empire, Michigan

Steve Stier is an educator and historic preservation specialist with focused interests in rural architecture and traditional trades. Steve has developed curricula and presented and taught programs that cover timber framing, agricultural heritage, and preservation and restoration techniques. He has consulted on approaches for museums, historical societies, universities, public schools, and National and State Parks to take when conserving their historic agricultural buildings. Steve has extensive study and experience in restoration and rehabilitation of many types of historic structures. He is a Michigan Licensed Builder specializing in Historic Preservation, interpreting and using traditional tools, and construction methods and materials. Believing strongly in volunteerism, Steve is a founding member of the Michigan Barn Preservation Network and a former member of the Michigan Historic Preservation Network. He has Masters degrees in Historic Preservation from Eastern Michigan University and in Industrial Arts from Western Michigan University.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 4 – Partners – Michigan Barn Preservation Network
Date: Thursday, May 14, 2015
Time: 2:45 PM – 3:45 PM

Title:

Birth and Evolution of a 20th-Century Icon: The Tower Silo

Topic Statement: (49 words; 50 word limit)

The evolution of the 20th-century Michigan silo mirrors that of 20th-century building design. Silos evolved through scientific experimentation, were built using modern materials (concrete, steel, glass), and were made affordable packaged as standardized kits. Heading towards extinction today, the silo's form offers a unique template for creative alternative uses.

Summary: (296 words; 300 word limit)

The tower silo associated with the American rural landscape is a distinctive product of its time. Like barns, it has become an iconic symbol of 20th century agriculture. Unlike barns and other traditional farm buildings, the tower silo had no precursor and dairy farmers could not rely on oral tradition to build one. Developed as an experiment in the late 19th century in the Midwest to meet the demand for dairy products year round in urban markets, the silo evolved rapidly through trial and error over the first few decades of the 20th century. Silos were initially built out of materials on hand—wood, stone, and brick, but none of these provided the ideal air-tight environment necessary for creating high-quality silage. The solution was discovered with the use of cement blocks, poured concrete, and, later, steel and glass. The idea of a silo was disseminated to the public using newspaper articles, agricultural publications, agricultural club meetings, personal testimonials, and direct marketing. By the time the silo design matured, it was difficult for the average farmer to build one by hand. Many farmers relied on mail-order catalogs to select kit silos from one of numerous silo manufacturing companies, a number of which were located in Michigan, particularly the Saginaw area. Silos could be ordered with custom add-ons and delivered to the nearest railway stop. The silos were such an economic success, that many dairy farmers adopted the associated new farming methodology and added one to their farm. Silos popped up everywhere in the dairy belt, creating a visual association with the landscape, cows, and our cultural heritage that continues to this day. As the need for tower silos has waned, silos are being abandoned and removed while a small number are being rehabilitated for creative alternative uses.

Learning objectives: (At least 4)

Participants will:

- Learn about silos and other agricultural buildings and their significance and impact on the 20th century landscape.
- Learn about the scientific, technological, and economic factors present leading to the birth and evolution of silos.
- Review local and Michigan history through the understanding of the evolution of silos. That history includes aspects of 19th and early 20th century agriculture, architecture, technology, and construction.
- Learn about alternative uses adopted resulting in the rehabilitation of silo structures in an era when their original purpose is no longer practical.

Speaker Contact Information and Biography:

Ina Hanel-Gerdenich
Architectural Historian

Mirka Productions, LLC
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Ina Hanel-Gerdenich, Mirka Productions, LLC, has worked in the preservation field for thirty-five years, specializing in historic resources associated with rural agriculture. A consultant in historic preservation, she served as co-author and editor of “The Agricultural Landscape of Michigan: an Historic Context for the Theme of Agriculture” (MDOT 2004), a multi-disciplined study of the history of agriculture in Michigan as seen on the landscape. She has conducted many surveys of farmsteads and farm buildings, as well as other properties, both as a private consultant and as an architectural historian for the Washtenaw County, Michigan government. Ms. Hanel-Gerdenich is a member of the Michigan Barn Preservation Network. In recent years she has assisted with the organization of hands-on barn preservation workshops and a Washtenaw County barn tour, and currently serves as a member of the MBPN Awards Committee. Ms. Hanel-Gerdenich obtained an M.S. degree in Historic Preservation from Eastern Michigan University.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 4 – Partners - Landscape

Date: Thursday, May 14, 2015

Time: 4:00 PM – 5:00 PM

Title:

The Heart of the City: Public Parks and the Master Planning Process in Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo

Topic Statement: (50 words; 50 word limit)

At Monument and Veterans Memorial Parks in Grand Rapids, war memorials blend history with the modern cityscape, while at Kalamazoo’s Bronson Park, Ianelli’s Modernist fountain presides over a thriving public space. The process of establishing consensus-based master plans for each balances respect for the past while creating effective public spaces.

Summary: (289 words; 300 word limit)

Public parks are integral to the cultural landscape of the city. As historic places, they house the memories of generations of citizens and, like a palimpsest, reflect layers of the city’s history. In the current city, they serve as places for citizens to interact on a daily basis, to celebrate or commemorate important dates and events, and to reflect on simple natural beauty. As the stewards of city parks seek to keep parks relevant for current and future generations in the face of changing patterns of use, they must also maintain the continuity of the parks’ history and make that history transparent and relatable. This presentation explores this process through two recent master planning efforts. At Monument and Veterans Memorial Parks in Grand Rapids, two adjoining parks in the heart of the downtown, the master plan addressed usability and amenities while remaining respectful of the Civil War monument and the memorials to the fallen from World War I to the Gulf War. At Bronson Park in Kalamazoo, Alfonso Ianelli’s iconic Modern sculpture, the Fountain of the Pioneers, will take center stage in the development of a master plan to create an

effective public space. The presentation will focus on these two projects through the lens of the process used to reach a consensus. This is an inclusive method designed to develop an understanding of the consistent elements through time, engage the many interested and invested stakeholders, who often come to the table with divergent ideas and strong opinions, and come to a consensus that creates a plan for the future that respects the past while accommodating current and future uses. The results are public parks that remain the heart of the city, connecting with the surrounding city and community.

Learning Objectives: (At least 4)

Participants will:

- Understand the function and historic role of Monument and Veterans Memorial Parks in Grand Rapids.
- Understand the function and historic role of Bronson Park in Kalamazoo.
- Learn the process of developing an inclusive master planning tool for documenting and assessing the history, current conditions, and future needs of the parks.
- Understand the results of creating a master plan that communicates the stories of the parks while making them an effective public space.

Speakers' Contact Information and Bios:

Ruth E. Mills, MA, MS
Associate and Historian/Architectural Historian
Quinn Evans Architects
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Ruth E. Mills is historian and architectural historian in the Ann Arbor, Michigan office of Quinn Evans Architects. Ms. Mills holds a Master of Arts in Comparative History from Central Michigan University and the University of Strathclyde in Glasgow Scotland (1995), and a Master of Science in Historic Preservation from Eastern Michigan University (2001). She is President of the Michigan Historic Preservation Network. Ms. Mills was the project historian for the Grand Rapids Monument and Veterans Memorial Park Master Plan and the Kalamazoo Bronson Park Master Plan. She has a special interest in cultural landscapes and teaches a master's level course in cultural landscape documentation for the Historic Preservation Program at Eastern Michigan University.

Stephanie Austin
Landscape Designer
Quinn Evans Architects
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Stephanie Austin is a landscape designer in the Ann Arbor office of Quinn Evans Architects. Ms. Austin holds a Bachelor of Science in Architecture and a Masters of Landscape Architecture from the University of Michigan. She is a dynamic and enthusiastic member of QEA's cultural landscape team, having played a key role in recent Cultural Landscape Reports for Effigy Mounds National Monument and Harry S Truman National Historic Site, the campus heritage plan for Virginia Commonwealth University, and the Historic Structure and Cultural Landscape Report for the American Ambassador's

residence in Paris. She is the landscape architect for the preparation of the Kalamazoo Bronson Park Master Plan.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 4 – Partners - DOCOMOMO

Date: Friday, May 15, 2015

Time: 8:30 AM – 9:45 AM

Title:

'No frills, no gingerbread, and contemporary in style' - The History and Current State of Schools Built in Grand Rapids from 1951-1975

Topic Statement: (51 words; 50 word limit)

In 1951, Grand Rapids hired a collaborative of local architects directed to create schools sleekly Modern in design and sited in beautiful city parks. The post-war baby boom had created a classroom crisis and the city's solution drew national attention. Once the anchors for their neighborhoods, these schools face varied futures.

Summary: (261 words; 300 word limit)

In 1951, a Grand Rapids Public Schools (GRPS) millage election launched a twenty-year building program drawing on a collaborative of prominent local architects to create striking Mid-Century Modern schools with park-like playgrounds in new and established neighborhoods. Faced with outdated buildings, a post-WWII baby boom, and new housing developments, Grand Rapids Public Schools used a survey done by University of Chicago educators to convince voters to approve an ambitious school building plan focused on new creative spaces, better playgrounds, and more classrooms. The SOS (Support Our Schools) project lasted 1950-1975 and employed leading local architects who developed a shared criteria but encouraged individual and unique building architecture. The schools were to have "...No frills and no gingerbread...be contemporary in style designed to ... compliment the neighborhood." In 1953, Architectural Forum put together an impressive team to do a similar study of classrooms needed nationwide and recognized as exemplary the GRPS practice of placing schools within a park with shared city-school upkeep. The journal also promoted the one-story building concept, initially followed by GRPS (Prairie style influence), as an economical alternative to the older multi-story style. By 1961, 16 new and replacement schools were constructed, more were added to the district through city annexation, and school building continued through the early 1970's. Presenters share historic photos and original documents, documenting a rich history of anchoring Grand Rapids neighborhoods with architecturally interesting schools and parks. The discussion also features a profile of the collaborating architects. Current images demonstrate how these schools have aged and the state of Grand Rapids' mid-century school building stock.

Learning Objectives:

Participants will:

- Understand the history of the City of Grand Rapids school building program and public school architecture during the mid-century.
- Discover the individuality and design aesthetics of the schools.
- Learn how Grand Rapids school architecture reflected educational trends and received national attention for innovative park environments.
- Explore the background and principal works of the collaborating local architects.
- Consider the ways the neighborhoods are impacted by the fate of their mid-century schools.

Speaker Contact Information and Bios:

Pamela VanderPloeg, M.L.S., M.M.
 Architectural Researcher
 West Michigan Modern
 Grand Rapids, Michigan

Pamela VanderPloeg launched West Michigan Modern to document area midcentury modern architecture and promote sensitive renovation through social media, presentations including Wealthy Street Theatre for the AIA West Michigan Chapter, classes for lifetime learners at Aquinas College, and tours for the Grand Rapids Art Museum and Michigan Modern Symposium at Kendall College. From 2000-2010 VanderPloeg worked as a Library Administrator collaborating with rural and urban communities in Kent County to design customer-focused branch libraries with emphasis on literacy, inviting spaces, and accessible technology. VanderPloeg studied Historic Preservation at Kendall, Political Science at Hope College, and completed Master's Degrees in Library Science from Indiana University and Management from Aquinas College.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 4 – Partners - Archaeology
 Date: Friday, May 15, 2015
 Time: 10:00 AM – 11:30 AM

Title:

45 Years of Public Archaeology and History Programming at the Chippewa Nature Center in Midland

Topic Statement: (40 words; 50 word limit)

Since its founding in 1966, the Chippewa Nature Center has conducted archaeological and historical research on its 1,200 acre property. The interconnectivity of culture with nature and the role played by their archaeological research, surveys, and recent excavations are presented.

Summary: (276 words: 300 word limit)

Located at the confluence of the Pine and Chippewa Rivers, the Chippewa Nature Center (CNC) facilitates the enjoyment and understanding of natural and cultural resources as

relevant to the Saginaw ecosystems, promotes environmental awareness, and fosters responsible stewardship. Founded in the 1960s, the CNC has grown from an original grant of 198 acres to its current 1,200 acres. Initially run by an all-volunteer staff, the CNC opened its Visitor Center to the public in May 1975. The completed building included space for exhibits, a wildlife viewing area, and classrooms used to bring people and nature together. Today, the Chippewa Nature Center is one of the largest private non-profit nature centers in the United States and has transitioned from an all-volunteer staff to 40 staff members and hundreds of volunteers. As part of its programming, the CNC has carried out various archaeological investigations on the property. Findings include prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites along the rivers. The CNC also maintains a reconstructed 1870's homestead farm and schoolhouse, a relocated 1870's sugarhouse, as well as a Native American wigwam. These are used to interpret Michigan's prehistoric and historic cultures and their relationship to the land and nature. The historic research and its interpretation at the CNC are presented in the session, introducing people from across the state to its unique approach combining culture and nature in an interpretive setting. The findings of the various archaeological investigations carried out since the establishment of the CNC are also presented. Included are the two most recent and ongoing excavations, the Sias East site (a prehistoric late Middle Woodland campsite, ca. 500 A.D.) and the Ponton site (a settler cabin, 1832-1835).

Learning objectives: (At least 4 objectives)

Participants will:

- Receive an introduction to the Chippewa Nature Center, its programming, and unique interpretation of the Saginaw ecosystems through the interconnectivity of nature and culture.
- Gain an understanding of the type of historic research being carried out at the CNC, and how it has impacted the continued interpretation of the site.
- Development awareness of the archaeological investigations carried out on the CNC since its founding over 40 years ago.
- Learn about the two most recent archaeological investigations, the Sias East site and the Ponton site, including when the Woodland Period of occupation occurred and how it is identified as Middle Woodland vs Early or Late Woodland; and what can be learned from an early settler cabin.

Speaker contact information and bios:

Scott G. Beld, Ph.D.
Research Laboratory Specialist
University of Michigan Museum of Paleontology
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Scott Beld has conducted archaeological research with the Oxbow Archaeologists at Chippewa Nature Center since 1994. In the past, he has worked as adjunct instructor of archaeology at Alma College (till 2001) teaching archaeology and conducting Historic Preservation Grants in mid-Michigan. He has also served as the prehistoric archaeologist on the Michigan Historic Preservation Review Board (2003-2012). He holds a Ph.D. in Ancient Near Eastern Languages and Literatures from the University of Michigan and

currently is employed at the University of Michigan Museum of Paleontology on a project studying mammoths and mastodons.

Kyle Bagnall
Manager of Historical Programs
Chippewa Nature Center
Midland, Michigan

Bagnall received his Bachelor of Arts in Public History from Western Michigan University in 1993. From 1990-1994 he worked as an Historical Interpreter for Mackinac State Historic Parks at Fort Mackinac on Mackinac Island, Michigan. Since 1995, he has been the Manager of Historical Programs at Chippewa Nature Center (CNC) in Midland, Michigan. At CNC, Kyle develops and presents environmental history programs on a wide variety of topics which highlight our human connection to the natural world. Supplementing his role at the CNC, since 1998, Kyle has been active in the Association for Living History, Farm and Agricultural Museums, recently completing a term on their board of directors. He also has been active in the Midwest Open Air Museums Coordinating Council and is currently serving the organization as a board member. Kyle is also currently serving as Michigan coordinator for Project Passenger Pigeon.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 4 – Partners - Archaeology

Date: Friday, May 15, 2015

Time: 2:15 PM – 3:30 PM

Title:

The Sanilac Petroglyphs: A Collaboration to Preserve a Timeless Creation

Topic Statement: (48 words; 50 word limit)

The Sanilac Petroglyphs are the largest known grouping of Native American rock carvings in Michigan and are estimated by archaeologists to be approximately 1,000 years old. Efforts to study and protect this sacred place and ensure its continued survival while respecting the Native American community's traditions are examined.

Summary: (268 words; 300 word limit):

The Sanilac Petroglyphs are the largest known grouping of Native American rock carvings in Michigan. Over 100 carvings in sandstone were created by Native Americans living during the Woodland Period (approximately 1,000 years ago). Much more than art, the carvings are vital and sacred to the *Anishinaabeg*, the Native Peoples of the Great Lakes. The petroglyphs were first discovered by the wider world following massive fires which swept across the region in 1881, and gained popularity as a tourist site by the early 20th century. By the 1950s, concern for the petroglyphs resulted in the Cranbrook Institute of Science (CIS) stepping in to spearhead efforts to preserve the rare and delicate carvings. CIS has not been alone in these efforts, sharing concern for the site with local citizens, Michigan's archaeological community, and the State of Michigan. Recently, the Michigan

Historical Center has reached out to the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe and to CIS to continue efforts to preserve and protect the historically significant site for future generations. This presentation details past efforts of the CIS, which worked in cooperation with a Detroit area group of lay scholars and the State of Michigan, to place the site in the public trust. The session is enriched through photos, publications, and plaster and fiberglass castings of the petroglyphs that are a part of the CIS's collection. Also included in the presentation is an explanation of recent events surrounding the petroglyphs as both a popular place for hikers and lay-archeologists, and the renewed efforts to ensure survival of the petroglyphs in a manner that respects the traditions of the Native American community.

Learning Objectives: (At least 4)

Participants will:

- Learn when and how the petroglyphs were discovered and their significance to the Native American community.
- Discuss that sandstone carvings are susceptible to weather and pollution with details and entire features sometimes lost. What efforts have been made to protect and preserve the Sanilac Petroglyphs?
- Given the fragile and delicate features of the petroglyphs, consider how it has been possible to carry out study of the site and what efforts have been taken to interpret the petroglyphs for visitors.
- Learn about the current status of the Sanilac Petroglyphs relative to their ongoing protection and continued role as a sacred site to Michigan's Native American community.

Speaker contact information and bio:

Cameron Wood
Curator of Collections & Anthropology Educator
Cranbrook Institute of Science
Bloomfield Hills, Michigan

Cameron Wood has worked at the Cranbrook Institute of Science since 2002 where he is currently the Curator of Collections and lead Anthropology Educator. As an undergraduate, Wood earned a degree in Anthropology from Michigan State University and worked as a student at the MSU Museum and the Wheelwright Museum of the American Indian, Santa Fe, New Mexico. He went on to earn his Master's Degree in History from Oakland University, where his thesis was entitled "*We Wish to Remain among the Whites*": *The Creation of a Shared Potawatomi/Settler Community*. His professional career began at the R. E. Olds Transportation Museum, Lansing, Michigan, followed by eight years at the Nokomis Native American Cultural Learning Center in Okemos, Michigan.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 4 – Partners - Archaeology
Date: Friday, May 15, 2015
Time: 3:45 – 5:00 PM

Title:

The Ongoing Quest for the Wreck of the *Griffon*

Topic Statement: (49 words; 50 word limit)

In August of 1679, the French explorer LaSalle sailed his small ship the *Griffon* from Niagara Falls to Green Bay, Wisconsin. The *Griffon* left Green Bay in September loaded with furs, but the vessel disappeared, and today it is one of the most sought-after wrecks in the Great Lakes.

Summary: (294 words; 300 word limit)

Everyone is familiar with the outline of the state of Michigan: the mitten-shaped Lower Peninsula and the westward-extending Upper Peninsula. But much less well known is the fact that there are 38,000 square miles of Michigan land on the bottoms of Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, and Lake Erie. There are hundreds of shipwrecks on Michigan's Great Lakes bottomlands, and those shipwrecks are underwater archaeological sites. Locating, identifying, and documenting those wrecks are part of a continuing effort to seek the past. In the summer of 1679, the French explorer and fur trader Rene-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de LaSalle built a small sailing vessel on the banks of the Niagara River near Niagara Falls. He named the vessel the *Griffon*, and in August he sailed through Lake Erie and Lake Huron, and into Green Bay on the west side of Lake Michigan. There he engaged in a lucrative trade for furs with local Native American groups. In September, LaSalle loaded the *Griffon* with his cargo of furs and directed the crew to sail back to Niagara. After leaving Green Bay, the *Griffon* disappeared without a trace, and the location and circumstances of the ship's demise are unknown. The *Griffon* is commonly recognized as the first European sailing vessel to ply the waters of the Upper Great Lakes. Interest in finding the wreck of the *Griffon* is so strong that it is often referred to as the "holy grail" of shipwrecks in the Great Lakes. The lure of discovering the *Griffon* has led to many claims that the wreck has been found, but thus far, none of those episodes have produced conclusive evidence to substantiate such a claim. This presentation examines a recent and well-publicized claim of the discovery of the wreck of the *Griffon*.

Learning Objectives: (At least 4)

Participants will:

- Learn about Michigan's bottomlands and the number of shipwrecks located within these areas.
- Understand the significance of the *Griffon*, and its discovery.
- Hear about efforts to recover the lost ship and how they will be able to scientifically establish if they have found the correct vessel.
- Gain insight on recent claims of discovery, and why these are thought to be incorrect by the State Archaeologist and his staff.

Speaker Contact Information and Bio:

Dean L. Anderson, Ph.D.
State Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Office
Lansing, Michigan

Dean Anderson is the State Archaeologist in Michigan's State Historic Preservation Office. Originally from Minnesota, Dean received his B.A. in anthropology from the University of Minnesota, and his Ph.D. in anthropology from Michigan State University. Dean's primary interest throughout his career has been the archaeology of the Great Lakes region. He has excavated a number of fur trade era sites, and he is particularly interested in the economic, social, and political relationships that developed between Native Americans and French explorers, traders, and missionaries in the western Great Lakes region. In his job as State Archaeologist, Dean works with state agencies, federal agencies, tribal groups, schools, local communities, and other archaeologists to protect archaeological sites and pursue archaeology's goal of furthering our knowledge of Michigan's past.

TRACK 5 – TOURS:

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 5 – Tours – BUS TOUR

Date: Thursday, May 14, 2015

Time: 10:45 AM – 12:00 Noon – No break; no stops; city tour with lecture exclusively while travelling.

Title:

Midland's Architecture and the History it Reflects – A Bus Tour

Topic Statement: (114 words; 100 word limit)

In the 1850s, Chippewa Indians populated Midland's riverbanks and White fur-traders were arriving. An architectural legacy, however, begins with lumbering and the 1874 arrival of the railroad. Midland's first fashionable residential neighborhood included Italianate and Queen Anne homes along West Main Street. Downtown, brick Italianate commercial buildings went up after the 1876 fire; workers homes stood behind. With Herbert H. Dow's arrival in 1890 and Dow Chemical Company's resulting growth, post-WWI subdivisions of Revival Style homes were constructed for Dow's lieutenants. Community leaders began implementing America's new suburban ideals around 1935-1940. Alden B. Dow, son of Herbert Dow, had the greatest influence on Midland's architecture and Modernism visually defined the city we see today.

Summary: (300 words; 300 word limit):

Midland, Saginaw, and Bay City anchor the Great Lakes Bay Region. In the 1850s, Chippewa Indians populated Midland's riverbanks and White fur-traders began trading.

Loggers arrived next, with John Larkin the leading figure. Although the settlement grew, none of the vernacular and Greek Revival buildings near the river have survived. The Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad arrived in 1874 and the City incorporated in 1887. Never a boom-town, Midland saw Italianate and Queen Anne homes define its first distinctive residential neighborhood along West Main Street. These homes – later with Period Styles and even Modern renovations intermixed – were built for professionals and lumber entrepreneurs. What is now Midland’s downtown along Main Street was first built in wood. Following a fire in 1876, William Reardon gave shape to the emerging mercantile sector by building his substantial Italianate commercial block of brick in 1886. Today’s downtown still includes a few intact storefronts and immediately north remains the modest workers’ housing built for shopkeepers and workers. In 1890, Herbert Henry Dow arrived in Midland. He founded Dow Chemical Company which developed quickly into a world chemical industry leader by the early 1900s. Subdivisions opened after WWI with the Park Realty Company taking the lead along East and West Park Drives. These were the homes of the early Dow lieutenants who built homes in Revival Styles. Community leaders began implementing America’s new suburban ideals around 1935-1940. No one exercised greater influence on how Midland developed architecturally than Alden B. Dow, the son of Dow’s founder. Under the influence of Alden Dow and his contemporaries, Modernism came to visually define the city we see today – i.e. the A.B. Dow Home and Studio, blocks of Modern residences, and handsome civic buildings. Now the heart of Michigan’s technology basin, Midland continues to invest in its beauty and livability.

Learning Objectives: (At least 4)

Participants will:

- Visit the earliest settlement area of Midland along the river at what today is East Main and State Streets and discuss the vernacular buildings that were lost and the downtown expansions and river front improvements that have taken their place.
- Consider how such things as the development of the lumbering industry, the arrival of the railroad, and the incorporation of the city during the 1870s and 1880s translated into the establishment of the first distinctive residential neighborhood of Italianate and Queen Anne homes for well-to-do entrepreneurs and professionals.
- Trace the architectural history of Midland’s downtown that, while still located along Main Street, has been transformed over time by expansion and rebuilding; consider the modest housing north of downtown built for storekeepers and other workers.
- Discuss how the wealth generated by the Dow Chemical Company after the early 1900s initiated development of the first subdivisions of Revival Style homes for its own leading chemists, administrators, and investors.
- Discuss the 1935-1940 decision by city leaders to pursue the suburban ideals of the American city that, because of the dominant design philosophy of Alden B. Dow and his contemporaries, led to the community visually defined by Modernism that we see today.
- Consider how the City, its residents, and its corporate and business citizens continue to invest in Midland.

Speaker’s Contact Information and Bio:

Gary F. Skory

Museum Director
Midland County Historical Society – Midland Center for the Arts
Midland, Michigan

Gary F. Skory is a native of Manistee, Michigan, where he developed an interest in historical museums as a junior and senior high school student working at the Manistee County Historical Museum. He graduated from Central Michigan University in 1978 with a BA in American History, emphasizing Museum work. While at CMU, he was history curator of the CMU Museum and employed by the State of Michigan Archives to lead an experimental County records survey program. Gary came to Midland in 1982 as the Historical Interpreter for the Chippewa Nature Center, overseeing construction and expansion of the 1870 Homestead Farm Complex, educational programming, and archeological activities. He started with the Midland County Historical Society as Historic Sites Manager in 1988. He supervised the design and construction of the Herbert H. Dow Historical Museum Complex and installation of exhibits. After the 1990 dedication of the Complex, Gary was appointed the Society's Director.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 5 – Tours – BUS TOUR

Date: Thursday, May 14, 2015

Time: 1:30 PM – 5:00 PM – One 15 minute break; lecture on the bus between stops.

Title:

Sacred Spaces, Special Places: The Modern Churches of Midland – Tours by Bus

Topic Statement: (124 words; 100 word limit)

Participants visit four of Midland's outstanding Modern churches, the first two by Alden Dow. Completed in 1949-1950, First United Methodist Church is a downtown presence strikingly composed of horizontal brick planes topped by wide copper bands. St. John's Lutheran Church was built in 1953. Octagon-shaped, it has an extraordinary roofline of two nested layers of gable roofs suggesting the visual exuberance of the interior. Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church was designed by the Bay City firm of Brysselbout -Starke-Hacker & Simon, Architects, and constructed in 1967. The circular sanctuary is memorable for Midland artist Jim Hopfensperger's faceted glass windows. Midland architects Robert Schwartz and Charles Blacklock designed United Church of Christ, constructed in 1964. Its hyperbolic paraboloid roof soars 40 feet into the treetops.

Summary: (305 words; 300 word limit)

Participants visit four of Midland's outstanding Mid-Century Modern churches, the first two by Alden B. Dow. With its downtown sanctuary completed in 1949-1950, the First United Methodist Church of Midland is a low-profiled but imposing presence. Horizontal brick planes, one- and two-stories in height, are topped by wide copper bands establishing a striking horizontality. The visitor experiences Dow's delight in interior spatial variations by walking through a low lobby before entering the high-ceilinged, light-filled sanctuary. St. John's Lutheran Church was designed in 1953. It is an octagon with an extraordinary

roofline made of two nested layers of gable roofs that start from a low center- point anchored by the steeple and, like a fan, radiate upward and out with only glass beneath. Inside, the nave is a visually exuberant space with a complex interweaving of an octagonal recess over the center altar, cantilevered beams, and the many gable ends. Blessed Sacrament is a Catholic parish church designed by the Bay City firm of Brysselbout - Starke-Hacker & Simon, Inc., Architects, and constructed in 1967. It is a low, single-story, circular structure distinguished by a steeple that soars upward almost 100 feet. The sanctuary is memorable for its windows. Faceted glass in deep, rich colors was roughly-chipped around the edges to fit into a thick, pre-cast lattice of matte-finished aluminum that encircles the sanctuary. Jim Hopfensperger from Midland was the artist. Midland architects Robert Schwartz and Charles Blacklock designed the United Church of Christ Midland, constructed in 1964. Visitors wind through a wooded area to find this stunning white structure. The roof is a hyperbolic paraboloid, asymmetrically saddle-shape. The concrete and steel creating the 148-foot, point-to-point span belie the sense of weightlessness created as the south end soars 40 feet into the treetops supported only by clear glass beneath. Inside, the roofline defines the intimately-scaled nave.

Learning Objectives: (At least 4)

Participants will:

- Discuss the history of Midland and the growth of its varied church community and the architecture that complemented its parishes.
- Consider the Mid-Century Modern design vocabulary and its use in ecclesiastical buildings.
- Discuss the vastly different design inspirations of the four churches chosen for the tour, discussion with the on-site guides the liturgical – and maintenance! - benefits and challenges of each.
- Study the ornamental detailing chosen for the church – especially the stained glass windows – and how they were created to be complementary to the modernity of their churches.

Speaker Contact Information and Bios:

Scott Seeburger
Chairperson
Midland County Historical Society
Midland, Michigan

Scott Seeburger had a 43 year career in media and global public relations. He was primary spokesperson and global community relations manager for Dow Corning Corporation for nearly 26 years, and a leader in several community organizations. His business-education partnership work positively impacted more than 100,000 area youth. In 2002, Scott joined Delta College Public Broadcasting, responsible for marketing, public relations, and business underwriting for its public television and radio stations. He did some on-air work for Delta and received awards for documentary and community service radio broadcasts. Scott has published hundreds of articles in newspapers and magazines, many about the arts. He was a co-founder and board member of Lake Michigan Broadcasting, Inc., a Ludington-based radio station group. In retirement, Scott is a Midland County Historical

Society board member, currently serving as chair, and vice president of the Michigan Jazz Trail. In 2000, he received Delta College's Distinguished Alumni Award.

Barbara Krueger
Director
Michigan Stained Glass Census
Hartland, Michigan

Barbara Krueger has been involved with stained glass for 40 years. A former teacher, she returned to college and after two years in the art program of EMU, took an historic preservation class, switched her major, and in 1995 graduated with an MS in historic preservation. Barbara has been involved with the American Glass Guild, was on its first Board, and chaired a Detroit conference. For 20 years, she has been a volunteer Research Assistant with the MSU Museum's Michigan Stained Glass Census – now with 1,200 buildings registered - and is now the Director. She lectures at civic/statewide gatherings on "The Art and Architecture of Stained Glass." She volunteered in the statewide program "New Dollars/New Partners for Sacred Places" sponsored by Partner for Sacred Places in Philadelphia and Michigan Historic Preservation Network. She partnered with several people on, *Historic Detroit Houses of Worship*, published by Wayne State University Press, 2012.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 5 – Tours – WALKING TOUR

Date: Thursday, May 14, 2015

Time: 6:45 PM – 8:30 PM – No break; lecture from curbside.

Title:

West Main Street Historic Residential District: A Guided Walking Tour

Topic Statement: (102 words; 100 word limit)

Midland prospered during its lumbering era but never was a boom-town with lumber baron homes. Instead, West Main Street developed during the late-19th and early-20th centuries as its first stylish neighborhood with the homes of professionals, merchants, and lumber entrepreneurs. Italianate and Queen Anne styles were most popular during the 1870s-1890s and Classical Revival styles followed. People continued building long after other neighborhoods developed. For example, Alden B. Dow designed a Unit Block House in 1936-1937 at 812 West Main. With Modernism dominating Midland after the 1930s, the district's 24 homes – 80% from its period of significance – remain a focus for preservation.

Summary: (297 words; 300 word limit):

During its lumbering era, Midland prospered but was never a boom-town of lumber baron homes. Instead, it saw West Main Street develop during the late-19th and early-20th centuries as its first stylish residential neighborhood with homes built for professionals, merchants, and lumber entrepreneurs. There were Italianate residences such as the 1874 home of John and Almira Kelley at 505 West Main that was a two-story cube with tall

double-hung sash in decorative enframements and with brackets under the eaves of its low hipped-roof. A Queen Anne residence was constructed in 1875 at 512 West Main for Thomas Main, Midland's Register of Deeds; the two-story home featured a steeply-pitched gable roof with bargeboards. In 1890, Herbert H. Dow arrived in Midland and founded what would become Dow Chemical Company. People important to the early enterprise were attracted to West Main and assured its continued development. At 608 West Main Street, for example, T. H. McCann, a merchant, built a 1904 Classical Revival residence noteworthy for its over-sized, beveled-glass windows and its deep porch supported by clustered columns. In testimony to the appeal of West Main, people continued to build even after other neighborhoods developed. For example, a Dow chemist built a brick Tudor Revival home at 116 Auburn Street in 1935. In 1936-1937, James T. Pardee, an original investor in Dow Chemical Company, commissioned Alden B. Dow to design a Unit Block house at 812 West Main. And an owner like Earl Bennett, the first chair of Dow Chemical Company, so liked his family's American Four-Square built in 1915 at 714 East Main Street that rather than move, he asked Dow to remodel it. With Modernism visually dominating Midland after the 1930s, the district's 24 homes – over 80% from its period of significance – remain a focus for preservation.

Learning Objectives: (At least 4)

Participants will:

- Consider how the development of the lumbering industry translated into the establishment of the first distinctive residential neighborhood of Italianate and Queen Anne homes for well-to-do entrepreneurs and professionals.
- Discuss how growth of the Dow Chemical Company after the turn of the 20th century helped assure continued development along West Main Street with Classical Revival residences.
- Talk about why – in a city recognized as a center of Modernism – a late-19th and early-20th century district such as that along West Main Street becomes important to an understanding of the community's history.
- Discuss the efforts that residents and the City of Midland have undertaken to address preservation of the West Main Street Historic District. What has worked and what has not?

Speaker's Contact Information and Bio:

Edward E. Saunders
Citizen-at-Large
West Main Street Historic District Commission
City of Midland
Midland, Michigan

Edward Saunders is the Vice President of Midland Engineering, Ltd. with international experience in chemical plant engineering, operations, and maintenance. Prior to joining Midland Engineering, Ltd. in 1996, Saunders was with Dow Chemical from 1965-1995. He

holds a 1965 B.S. in Chemical Engineering from Drexel University, and an MBA from Central Michigan University earned in 1971. Though engineering is his livelihood, Saunders is passionate about safeguarding the architectural heritage of Midland, his interest in history stemming from his Philadelphia upbringing. A resident of the West Main Street Historic District, he served as chair of the Historic District Study Committee tasked to research and write the report in 1995 that led to the creation of a local ordinance and designation of West Main Street as the first district. He served as first chair of the West Main Street Historic District Commission. Saunders currently serves on the Commission as a citizen-at-large member through 2015.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 5 – Tours – BUS TOUR

Date: Friday, May 15, 2015

Time: 8:00 AM – 11:45 AM – One 15 minute break; lecture on the bus between stops.

Title:

Midland's Visual Wealth: Modern Designs for Private Homes and Public Buildings – Tours by Bus

Topic Statement: (124 words; 100 word limit)

Midland architects captured their community's imagination with their Modern designs. We see Alden B. Dow mastering fresh responses for each project when we tour his Frank Lloyd Wright-influenced Stein House of 1933 and compare it to his singular A-frame Ashmun House from 1951. At the Lane House designed in 1976 by Francis D. Warner, we tour a split-level home nestled into its wooded lot. A tour through the 1957 home created by Jackson B. Hallett gives us a look at what the architect designed for his own family. We also experience the changing monumentality of Dow's public work by comparing the horizontality of the 1955 Grace A. Dow Memorial Library with the strikingly layered architectural details of the 1968-1970 Midland Center for the Arts.

Summary: (302 words; 300 word limit):

Alden B. Dow devoted his fifty-year career to refining an organic style grounded in Modernism that captured the imagination of his community and influenced other Midland designers. Dow conceived the 1933 Earl R. and Mae Stein House prior to studying with Frank Lloyd Wright and finished its design afterwards. Reflecting Wright's influence, Dow carried the home's organic qualities into its surroundings using, for example, a patio dramatically framed by intersecting roof planes and garden walls as a light-filled extension of the interior. When in 1951 Dow was asked by his cousin, Josephine Ashmun, to create her home, his design reflected the ability he had mastered to create a fresh response for each project. With the home designed as an A-Frame, the second floor of the interior was elegantly suspended from the rafters and commanded views of the surrounding woods. Influenced by Dow, Francis D. "Red" Warner developed his own responses to Modernism for Midland. At the Lane House built in 1976, he created for Richard and Christine Lane a bi-level home in brick including in the main living space his characteristic beamed ceiling with clerestory and end-walls of glass. Midland's Modern public buildings are equally

noteworthy. Completed in 1955, the Grace A. Dow Memorial Library provided a look at the monumentality of Dow's work when created for the public. The original portion of the library employed a striking geometry of low brick planes topped by metal bands. Built 1968-1970, the nearby Midland Center for the Arts showed that Dow could masterfully move into a completely new architectural vocabulary for a different public space. Most commanding for this horizontal brick-and-glass building was the wide decorative screen of intersecting metal circles that wrapped around its second floor level. Below were recessed glass walls flanked by brick piers that opened the interior to the outside.

Learning Objectives: (At least 4)

Participants will:

- Learn how the City of Midland and its Modern architects – Alden B. Dow and those he influenced – came together to make a distinctively modern city.
- Compare the 1933 Earl R. and Mae Stein House and its Frank Lloyd Wright influences with the Josephine Ashmun House built less than 20 years later as an A-Frame, to discuss Dow's application of fresh and changing design responses for each commission.
- Consider Alden B. Dow's influence on other Midland architects such as Francis D. "Red" Warner and Jackson B. Hallett and how that influence was translated into their own distinctive commissions.
- Compare the 1955 Grace A. Dow Memorial Library's striking geometry of low brick planes with the vertical stacking of distinctive bands of architectural details in the 1968-1970 Midland Center for the Arts, to consider the different responses created by Dow when working with public spaces.

Speaker's Contact Information and Bios:

Craig R. McDonald
Director
The Alden B. Dow Home and Studio
And
Foundation Representative
The Alden and Vada Dow Family Foundations
Midland, Michigan

Craig McDonald is Director of the Alden B. Dow Home and Studio and Foundation Representative for the Alden and Vada Dow Family Foundations. McDonald has worked with the Alden B. Dow Family for over 30 years and was instrumental in transitioning the Home and Studio, a National Historic Landmark, into a public entity that offers a wide range of educational programming, public tours, and research opportunities. Under his direction in 2000, the Home and Studio was recognized for its "preservation and care of collections" from Heritage Preservation and the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works. McDonald is a trustee of the Midland Area Community Foundation, serving as Chair for the past three years. He is on the operating board of

Northwood University's Center for Creativity and Enterprise and has served on several boards including the Michigan Humanities Council, Family and Children's Service of Midland, and the Michigan Historic Preservation Network.

Daria Potts
Volunteer and Homeowner Coordinator
The Alden B. Dow Home and Studio
Midland, Michigan

Daria Potts is the past director of the Alden B. Dow Archives which is located in the Alden B. Dow Home and Studio. The Alden B. Dow Archives is the repository for the architectural drawings and the professional and personal papers of Alden B. Dow. As Director, Ms. Potts acquired an in-depth knowledge of Alden B. Dow's architecture and philosophy. She retired from the Archives in 2012 and currently works with Alden Dow Homeowners and volunteers on special projects for the Home and Studio. A native of Michigan, Ms. Potts was raised and educated in the Detroit area. She graduated from Oakland University with a B.A. in History and Secondary Education. She has lived in Midland since 1979. Ms. Potts is the past chair for the Alden B. Dow Museum of Science and Art and has been a volunteer for educational and arts programs.

R. William and Nancy Barker
Owners
Earl R. and Mae Stein House
Midland, Michigan

R. William and Nancy Barker are the current owners of the Earl R. and Mae Stein House.

Arlene and Ross Thompson
Owners
Josephine Ashmun House
Midland, Michigan

Arlene and Ross Thompson are the current owners of the Josephine Ashmun House.

Christine Lane
Original Owner
Richard and Christine Lane House
Midland Michigan

Christine Lane is the original owner of the home she built with her husband Richard.

Glenn and Kris Hallett
Owners
Jackson B. Hallett House
Midland, Michigan

Glenn and Kris Hallett are the owners of the home built by Glenn's father, Jackson B. Hallett.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Track 5 – Tours – BUS TOUR with DROP-OFF AND PICK-UP

Date: Friday, May 15, 2015

Time: 2:15 PM – 5:00 PM – One 15-minute break; tour and lecture of surrounding neighborhoods before or after tour of the site.

Title:

“Gardens never end and buildings never begin” – Alden B. Dow’s Own Home & Studio

Topic Statement: (108 words; 100 word limit)

Alden B. Dow (1904-1983) received his architecture degree from Columbia University and apprenticed for a time with Frank Lloyd Wright. He returned to Midland and opened his architecture studio by 1934, beginning work on his own studio and residence created between 1934 and 1941. Dow said of his philosophy of organic design that “Gardens never end and buildings never begin.” Use of his unit block for a structure surrounded by a pond and woods surely reflected this passion for strong visual geometry in the midst of nature. Designated a National Historic Landmark in 1989, the Home & Studio engages visitors with its reflected light, soaring roofs, and diverging angles.

Summary: (304 words; 300 word limit):

Alden B. Dow (1904-1983) was the son of Herbert H. Dow, founder of Dow Chemical Company. He received his bachelor of architecture degree from Columbia University and apprenticed for a short time with Frank Lloyd Wright. He returned to Midland and opened his own studio by 1934, beginning his work to design and construct his own studio and residence between 1934 and 1941. He located it on property previously planted as orchards, redirecting a stream to establish the pond that surrounded the structure. Dow's drafting room sat parallel to the pond. When construction began, his patented unit blocks were not in production so the long narrow space was built with Homasote exterior panels, a strong horizontal element. The main structure's entryway, reception area, and lower meeting space presented sharp angles, vertical and horizontal planes, and the geometric unit block chimney. The low horizontal plane of the second drafting room with a folded copper roof and angular windows extended to the west of the front entry. A trellis resting on unit block piers integrated this additional work space with the main structure. At the end of the winding drive was the entrance to the residence. A covered walkway connected the large recessed front door and the garage. “Gardens never end and buildings never begin” is how Dow described his organic design philosophy. His own Home and Studio exemplified how he wove structure and nature together for the ultimate living environment, one in which he worked for over forty years and in which he and wife Vada raised their three children. Designated a National Historic Landmark in 1989, the Home and Studio continues to engage the imagination of all who experience this powerful statement of Mid-Twentieth Century Modern architecture. The Home and Studio remains alive with reflective light, soaring roof lines, diverging angles, and brilliant color.

Learning Objectives: (At least 4)

Participants will:

- Be guided through the Alden B. Dow Home and Studio by trained docents who will describe in-depth the selection of the structure's site and construction of the structure.
- Discuss how the structure's various elements – living space, work space, the interfaces between indoor and outdoor spaces, movement around the property – were addressed in the design.
- Consider how the Home and Studio reflects Dow's signature "organic architecture" and his philosophy that "Gardens never end and buildings never begin."
- Talk about the Home and Studio in the context of the architecture of Midland, but also as one of the most significant examples of Mid-Twentieth Century Modern design in the nation.

Speaker's Contact Information and Bios:

NOTE: While the afternoon tour is overseen by Craig McDonald, Director of the Alden B. Dow Home and Studio, the groups will be taken through the building by the site's trained docents.

Craig R. McDonald
Director
The Alden B. Dow Home and Studio
And
Foundation Representative
The Alden and Vada Dow Family Foundations
Midland, Michigan

Craig McDonald is Director of the Alden B. Dow Home and Studio and Foundation Representative for the Alden and Vada Dow Family Foundations. McDonald has worked with the Alden B. Dow Family for over 30 years and was instrumental in transitioning the Home and Studio, a National Historic Landmark, into a public entity that offers a wide range of educational programming, public tours, and research opportunities. Under his direction in 2000, the Home and Studio was recognized for its "preservation and care of collections" from Heritage Preservation and the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works. McDonald is a trustee of the Midland Area Community Foundation, serving as Chair for the past three years. He is on the operating board of Northwood University's Center for Creativity and Enterprise and has served on several boards including the Michigan Humanities Council, Family and Children's Service of Midland, and the Michigan Historic Preservation Network.

Daria Potts
Volunteer and Homeowner Coordinator
The Alden B. Dow Home and Studio
Midland, Michigan

Daria Potts is the past director of the Alden B. Dow Archives which is located in the Alden B. Dow Home and Studio. The Alden B. Dow Archives is the repository for the architectural drawings and the professional and personal papers of Alden B. Dow. As Director, Ms.

Potts acquired an in-depth knowledge of Alden B. Dow's architecture and philosophy. She retired from the Archives in 2012 and currently works with Alden Dow Homeowners and volunteers on special projects for the Home and Studio. A native of Michigan, Ms. Potts was raised and educated in the Detroit area. She graduated from Oakland University with a B.A. in History and Secondary Education. She has lived in Midland since 1979. Ms. Potts is the past chair for the Alden B. Dow Museum of Science and Art and has been a volunteer for educational and arts programs.

SATURDAY:

WORKSHOP:

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Saturday

Date: Saturday, May 16, 2015

Time: 9:00 AM – 12:00 Noon – with one 15 minute break. Final hour is spent in the Tom Jester presentation at the "Michigan Modern: Design that Shaped America" symposium.

Title:

Re-evaluating Significance: Reconsidering Your Community's Newer Historic and Modern Resources

Topic Statement: (98 words; 100 word limit)

Many communities have long-standing historic district study committee reports that overlooked newer historic and Modern resources. As time has passed, however, our appreciation has grown and communities are re-evaluating them. How do we best work with them? In this session, we discuss evaluating newly significant resources, amending your study committee report, and expanding your district's period of significance or getting a new district underway. We talk specifically about Modern resources – how to evaluate their significance, their character-defining features, and the applications commissions are seeing for work. Finally, we learn about 20th-century building materials and the challenges they pose.

Summary: (216 words; 300 word limit):

As time has passed, appreciation for newer historic and modern resources has grown, and more communities are taking a second look at what they are recognizing. Long-standing historic district study committee reports may need to be updated and previously insignificant, underappreciated buildings might now be considered for protection. At the same time, however, not every 1960s office building or mid-century suburban home is significant and worthy of being designated. How do we recognize significance in buildings that were constructed in living memory, and how do we advocate for their preservation when some residents in town don't think 20th-century buildings can be special? In this session, we discuss how to evaluate Modern resources using the selection criteria for the National Register of Historic Places, how to amend your study committee report, and how to expand your district's period of significance or get a new district off the ground. We talk

specifically about Modern resources – how to evaluate their significance, what their character-defining features are, and what kinds of applications commissions are seeing for work on Modern buildings. Before we close, we join those participating in the Michigan Modern Symposium on Saturday to hear Tom Jester’s presentation on 20th-century building materials and the challenges they pose. Jester is the editor of *Twentieth-Century Building Materials: History and Conservation*.

Learning Objectives: (At least 4)

Participants will:

- Learn how to expand their period of significance, how to change the status of non-contributing buildings to contributing, how to get a new district started, and how to know which of these actions is right for their community or district.
- Review the selection criteria for Modern resources set forth by the National Register of Historic Places.
- Learn how to apply the National Register criteria to post-World War II resources and how to determine and express significance for these resources.
- Apply their knowledge to applications for work on Modern buildings.
- Learn about 20th-century materials from editor/author Tom Jester.

Speaker Contact Information and Biographies:

Sharon R. Ferraro
Historic Preservation Coordinator and Downtown Design Review Coordinator
Community Planning and Development
City of Kalamazoo
Kalamazoo, Michigan

Sharon Ferraro has had a lifelong affection for historic houses, beginning when her best friend’s family purchased an extravagant Queen Anne in 1963. This led to her interest in history, a master’s degree in historic preservation from Eastern Michigan University, and her current job as the historic preservation coordinator in Kalamazoo. In 2003, she co-founded the Old House Network devoted to teaching appropriate repair and maintenance techniques to old house owners.

Rhonda Baker
Historic Preservation Specialist, City Planning Department
City of Grand Rapids
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Rhonda Baker is a graduate of Western Michigan University’s Public History program and has worked in the field of preservation for over seventeen years. She was employed as Assistant Director and Director for the Historic Preservation Department of South Bend and St. Joseph County Indiana and for the last twelve years has served as the Historic Preservation Specialist for the City of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

SYMPOSIUM:

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Saturday Symposium – Michigan Modern: Design that Shaped America

Date: Saturday, May 16, 2015

Time: 8:45 AM – 9:45 AM

Title:

Alden B. Dow: The Influence of Midwestern Modern

Topic Statement: (51 words; 50 word limit)

During his 50-year career, Alden B. Dow (1904-1983) designed over 600 projects, not only in Midland and the state of Michigan but throughout the United States. Innovative with materials and techniques, always evolving his signature style of organic architecture, and with remarkable breadth to his portfolio, Dow influenced the future.

Summary: (306 words; 300 word limit):

Alden B. Dow (1904-1983) designed over 600 projects during his 50 year career, not only in Midland and the state of Michigan but throughout the United States. Innovative with materials and techniques, always evolving his signature style of organic architecture, and with remarkable breadth to his portfolio, Dow influenced both the field of architecture and generations of designers. Midland unquestionably was his work's showcase with 130 realized commissions. His father, Herbert H. Dow, may have built the industry that built the town, but no one exercised greater influence over how Midland developed architecturally than his son. Modernism came to visually define the city with each residence, church, and civic structure subtly reflecting the constant evolution of Dow's thinking. Michigan also was a focus for his work with 350 projects built. Those who sought him out were those whose attention had been captured by his work, perhaps giving him an invitation for even more daring and innovative designs than in Midland. With stunning examples of his work in almost every region of the state, Alden B. Dow was named Architect Laureate of Michigan in 1983. There also was national recognition. For example, America's pending involvement in WWII drew Dow to the Gulf Coast community of Freeport, Texas, where Dow engineers were helping the war effort. The demand for housing was acute and he approached modular housing and prefabrication with his indefatigable inventiveness. By late 1941, however, the company wanted to attract permanent employees and purchased 5,000 inland acres. Dow dreamt of creating an ideal residential community. Construction began in 1942 and, by April 1943, Lake Jackson was a city with homes on garden-like properties laid out on curved drives among trees, parks, and lakes. Having received accolades for breakthroughs in community planning, Dow returned to Midland to continue his career of challenging norms and inventing the future.

Learning Objectives: (At least 4)

Participants will:

- Consider Alden B. Dow’s prolific career, gaining a sense of the impact a designer has when they have a career spanning 50 years and over 600 projects in their portfolio.
- Looking at Dow’s work in Midland, trace the constant evolution of his philosophy of organic design, his pursuit of new materials, and his use of changing construction methods.
- Compare the projects completed in Midland to those elsewhere around the state and nation.
- Discuss the Freeport and Lake Jackson experiences to consider how Dow’s work to that point affected this work in Texas, and how those experiences in Texas – especially in the arena of community planning - influenced projects that followed.
- Consider his legacy to the field of architecture through his influence on contemporary architects and future generations of designers.

Speaker’s Contact Information and Bios:

Craig R. McDonald
 Director
 The Alden B. Dow Home and Studio
 And
 Foundation Representative
 The Alden and Vada Dow Family Foundations
 Midland, Michigan

Craig McDonald is Director of the Alden B. Dow Home and Studio and Foundation Representative for the Alden and Vada Dow Family Foundations. McDonald has worked with the Alden B. Dow Family for over 30 years and was instrumental in transitioning the Home and Studio, a National Historic Landmark, into a public entity that offers a wide range of educational programming, public tours, and research opportunities. Under his direction in 2000, the Home and Studio was recognized for its “preservation and care of collections” from Heritage Preservation and the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works. McDonald is a trustee of the Midland Area Community Foundation, serving as Chair for the past three years. He is on the operating board of Northwood University’s Center for Creativity and Enterprise and has served on several boards including the Michigan Humanities Council, Family and Children’s Service of Midland, and the Michigan Historic Preservation Network.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Saturday Symposium – Michigan Modern: Design that Shaped America
 Date: Saturday, May 16, 2015
 Time: 10:00 AM – 11:00 AM

Title:

Motor Cities Axis: An Alternative View of America's Modernism

Topic Statement: (50 word limit)

Detroit and Los Angeles formed a distinctive Modern design axis based on technology tested in the crucible of modern industry and society. It's a chapter that has been overlooked, but it has proven to be more influential -- and more popular -- than the International Style promoted in most history books.

Speaker's Contact Information and Bios:

Alan Hess
Architect
Irvine, California

Architect and historian Alan Hess has written nineteen books on Modern architecture and urbanism in the mid-twentieth century; his subjects include John Lautner, Oscar Niemeyer, Frank Lloyd Wright, the Ranch House, Googie architecture, Las Vegas, and Palm Springs. He is the architecture critic of the *San Jose Mercury News*, a contributor to *The Architects Newspaper*, a Graham Foundation grant recipient, a National Arts Journalism Program Fellow, and a National Trust for Historic Preservation Honor Award recipient for qualifying the oldest remaining McDonald's for the National Register of Historic Places.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Saturday Symposium – Michigan Modern: Design that Shaped America

Date: Saturday, May 16, 2015

Time: 11:00 AM – 12:00 Noon

Title:

Repairing and Renewing Modern Era Buildings: Technical and Design Challenges Working with Twentieth-Century Materials and Assemblies

Topic Statement: (51 word limit; 50 word limit)

Modern era buildings present a host of new challenges to preservationists. Beyond educating the public about their importance and maintaining their relevance in the face of changing 21st-century needs, advocates must make difficult choices about the preservation, renewal, duplication, or replacement of their mid-century materials and assemblies, many of which are deteriorating.

Summary: (304 words; 300 word limit):

Buildings from the Modern era present a host of new challenges for preservation practitioners. New contexts must be developed to address sweeping mid-twentieth century trends such as suburbanization. A new generation of architects awaits recognition. Our architectural vocabulary needs updating because the nomenclature of Classicism no longer applies. And beyond that, we must grapple with the relevance of mid-century resources

when there simply are so many of them. How do we separate the historic from the merely old? And if historic, can they be made to meet today's programmatic, functional, and energy performance requirements? Arguably of equal if not greater importance is that many of the buildings of the Modern era were created of materials that are beginning to reach the limits of their functional lives. Bungalows from the 1930s, gas stations and diners from the 1940s, and office buildings and homes from the 1950s-1970s were constructed of materials and products no longer produced, under trade names no longer recognized, and with out-dated details that do not meet today's standards. Construction materials used since 1900 include aluminum, cast stone, pre-stressed concrete, glass block, stainless steel, plywood, decorative plastic laminates, linoleum, and gypsum board. Some materials and others were innovative and experimental while others became ubiquitous. Today architects, engineers, and conservators must be able to research materials, diagnose their current condition and modes of deterioration, and make informed decisions about whether a material/assembly can be repaired or restored, or if replacement is necessary. If replacement is necessary, consideration must be given to whether the replacement will duplicate the original or correct flaws in formulation and manufacture to improve performance while respecting the character of the original. We tackle these issues through case studies and discussion, helping us become more comfortable with architecture that thrills us with exciting and iconic designs, but throws surprises our way at every turn.

Learning Objectives: (At least 4)

Participants:

- Are introduced to the challenges faced in preserving buildings of the Modern era.
- Discuss some of the most common construction materials used since 1900 including aluminum, pre-stressed concrete, tile, glass block, stainless steel, plywood, decorative plastic laminates, linoleum, and gypsum board.
- Consider how these materials are deteriorating, how to diagnose their current condition, and how to make informed decisions about whether they can be repaired or restored, or if replacement is necessary.
- Discuss when replacement of historic materials is done in-kind, or when a new material is chosen to respect the character of the original while correcting its flaws in formulation or manufacture.

Speaker's Contact Information and Bios:

Thomas C. Jester, AIA, FAPT, LEED AP
Senior Associate
Quinn Evans Architects
Washington, DC

Thomas C. Jester, AIA, FAPT, LEED AP, is a Senior Associate at Quinn Evans Architects and leads the firm's Heritage Conservation Studio. Mr. Jester has been a national leader in efforts to preserve modern architecture since the early 1990s. He is the editor of *Twentieth-*

Century Building Materials: History and Conservation, which was republished by the Getty Conservation Institute in 2014. He served as one of the principal organizers of the *Preserving the Recent Past* (1995) and *Preserving the Recent Past 2* (2000) conferences. Mr. Jester co-chaired the APT's *Technical Committee on Modern Heritage* from 2007-2012 and is a founding board member of Docomomo DC. Mr. Jester is currently managing the building envelope revitalization at the National Air and Space Museum. He received his BA from Colby College in 1988, MS in Historic Preservation from the University of Pennsylvania in 1991, and Master of Architecture from the University of Maryland in 1999.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Saturday Symposium – Michigan Modern: Design that Shaped America

Date: Saturday, May 16, 2015

Time: 12:45 PM – 1:45 PM

Title:

An Interview with Charles Breed: Teacher and Modern Arts Innovator

Topic Statement: (50 words; 50 word limit)

Charles Breed chose to teach art in Midland's schools during the 1950s because of the architecture of Alden B. Dow, who in 1960, procured a Dow Foundation grant for Breed to explore polyester resin and silicone elastomer as fine art mediums. Breed gained national recognition for his Modern sculptural works.

Summary: (195 words; 300 word limit)

Charles Breed chose to teach art in Midland's schools during the 1950s because of the architecture of Alden B. Dow, who in 1960, procured a Dow Foundation grant for Breed to explore polyester resin and silicone elastomer as fine art mediums, elevating them, as he wrote, "from utilitarian and imitative to exquisite." He continued to work closely with Dow, who assisted him in establishing a studio on Post Road, just outside the grounds of Dow's own home and studio. Breed gained national recognition for Modern works that were exhibited at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington D.C. and the Museum of Contemporary Crafts in New York, the latter from which he received a national merit award in 1966. Honored as an "Outstanding Michigan Artist" by Governor George Romney in 1965, Breed also received the "Governor's Award for Excellence in Design" in 1978 from Governor William Milliken. He established a public garden, Dahlia Hill, in Midland in 1992, and added a museum of his work that sometimes depicts the flower. The business he started in 1958, Equiline Design Ltd., makes art pieces based on his designs. All profits from sales are donated to the Dahlia Hill Society.

Learning Objectives: (At least 4)

Participants will:

- Learn about the friendship artist Charles Breed shared with architect Alden B. Dow. Did their individual expressions of Modernism influence each other?

- Considering that Dow Chemical Company had a long tradition of experimenting with new materials and that Alden B. Dow and some of his contemporaries tapped the Company for materials with modern applications to architecture, discuss whether this same tradition was established in the arts through Charles Breed.
- Discuss the characteristics of polyester resin and silicone elastomer and why the materials lent themselves to the Modern sculptural works that were the signature of Charles Breed. Are there current-day uses for these materials or have other materials taken their place?
- Hear what Charles Breed sees as the future of Modern expression in the arts from his perspective of a half-century living and creating in Midland?

Speakers, Contact Information, and Biographies:

Charles Breed
Arts Innovator, Teacher, Activist
Midland, Michigan

Charles Breed taught, developed, and directed art programs for over 40 years on all educational levels, receiving awards and international recognition for his innovative approach to teaching design. In 1980, Breed presented his approach at “Symposium 80: The International Conference on Teaching the Arts on Advanced Levels” in Montreal and in 1983 was selected as “Innovator of the Year” by the League of Innovation of Colleges. In 1978, he received Governor Milliken’s “Award for Excellence in Design” for his “Way of Life” exhibit about Alden B. Dow, which was included in Katherine McCoy’s book 1967-1977 *Design in Michigan*. Nationally known for his pioneering plastic artwork, he was featured in the Museum of Contemporary Crafts in New York City, the Smithsonian Institute in Washington D.C. and other major exhibitions. His art was published in *House Beautiful*, *People Magazine*, *Adornment Magazine*, *Paramount News* and CBS’s P.M. Magazine. For more information see: www.dahliahill.org/museum/

Debbie Millman
President, Chief Marketing Officer
Sterling Brands
New York, New York

Debbie Millman is Chief Marketing Officer and President of the Design Division at Sterling Brands in New York City; president of the AIGA, the largest professional association for design; and chair of the Master’s in Branding Program at the School of Visual Arts in New York City. She hosts a weekly internet talk radio show entitled *Design Matters with Debbie Millman*. As such, she frequently serves as the interviewer of notable personalities in the world of art and design, bringing to each discussion an informed knowledge of the topics and her subjects that thoroughly enriches the experience for her listeners.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Saturday Symposium – Michigan Modern: Design that Shaped America

Date: Saturday, May 16, 2015
Time: 1:45 PM – 3:15 PM

Title:

Perspectives on Midland's Pioneering Modernists

Topic Statement: (51 words; 50 word limit)

Midland's streetscapes reflect not only the work of Alden B. Dow but that of other pioneering Modernists including Robert E. Schwartz, Francis D. "Red" Warner, Jackson B. Hallett, and others. Family and friends provide unique insights into the careers, friendships, and working relationships of those who influenced Modern design in Midland.

Speaker's Contact Information and Bios:

Glenn C. Hallett
Chief Information Officer
GCRH Consulting Inc.
Midland, Michigan

Glenn is the son of Jackson Hallett.

After earning his Bachelor of General Studies within the College of Literature, Science & Arts at the University of Michigan in 1980, Glenn Hallett began his career as a programming consultant for small business and was an early proponent and developer of personal computer technologies. As a beta-test evaluator for several industry-leading software development companies, he was involved in testing operating systems and software programs for Claris, Microsoft, and Apple. A 13-year career followed at The Dow Chemical Company during which his primary focus was on developing applications and solutions for the EHS (Environmental, Health, Safety) and Packaging Design functions, and serving later as an Information Systems Specialist and then Senior Telecommunications Analyst. He founded The GCRH Corporation in 1996 and serves as Chief Information Officer and primary architect of the RightAnswer@solution.

Leslie Warner-Rafaniello
Associate Broker
Miranda Real Estate Group, Inc. (Saratoga area)
Clifton Park, New York

Leslie is the daughter of Francis D. "Red" Warner

Leslie Warner Rafaniello fondly remembers a childhood during which her father, Midland-based architect Francis D. "Red" Warner, expected her to assist with his building projects by learning to shingle a roof, lay a course of block, dig a post hole, and patch a membrane roof. Every trip they took, every time they entered a building, her father took the opportunity to discuss with her structure and aesthetics. It is her love of homes and great spaces that Leslie feels is key to her success as a successful realtor, a job she truly loves as she finds homes that fit her buyers.

Robert Schwartz
Robert Schwartz and Associates
New York, New York

Robert is the son of Robert Schwartz.

Robert Schwartz began his architectural career in 1964 performing building inspections and drafting for various firms. In 1969, he joined Skidmore, Owens & Merrill where he worked in drafting, specification writing, estimating, construction administration, interior production, and project management, and was a member of the team that opened SOM's Denver office. In 1981, he founded Robert Schwartz & Associates that works with building types ranging from educational to housing, and governmental offices to religious. Robert's specifications philosophy is two-fold. First he anticipates and prevents project problems through experience as an architect in the construction industry. Second he aids clients in successful execution of projects through proper specification of materials and assemblies guided by the "5 C's" of specification writing - Clear, Concise, Complete, Correct and Consistent. Robert is a registered architect in New Jersey, a certified Specifier, and an adjunct professor at Pratt Institute where he teaches specification writing.

Debbie Millman
President, Chief Marketing Officer
Sterling Brands
New York, New York

Debbie Millman is Chief Marketing Officer and President of the Design Division at Sterling Brands in New York City; president of the AIGA, the largest professional association for design; and chair of the Master's in Branding Program at the School of Visual Arts in New York City. She hosts a weekly internet talk radio show entitled *Design Matters with Debbie Millman*. As such, she frequently serves as the interviewer of notable personalities in the world of art and design, bringing to each discussion an informed knowledge of the topics and her subjects that thoroughly enriches the experience for her listeners.

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Saturday Symposium – Michigan Modern: Design that Shaped America
Date: Saturday, May 16, 2015
Time: 3:30 PM – 4:30 PM

Title:

Dow Chemical Company: A History of Innovative Construction Materials and Techniques

Topic Statement: (71 words; 50 word limit)

Alden B. Dow, as well as some of his contemporaries, developed innovative products and techniques to realize their Modern designs. Dow Chemical Company often was part of the process yielding the Alden B. Dow Unit Block Building System, ETHOCEL™, STYROFOAM™, Saran™, and more. Though some experimental products were

unsuccessful, others are still produced today and join Dow Chemical Company's portfolio of expertise, technologies, products, and services for the construction industry worldwide.

Summary: (312 words; 300 word limit)

To realize his Modern designs, Alden B. Dow sought innovative products and techniques throughout his career. Dow Chemical Company, founded by his father, was often part of the process. Certainly one of Dow's most recognizable inventions was his Unit Block Building System patented in 1937. Wanting bold geometric shapes, he created a rhomboid block with a square face in 16 different sizes and produced it using cinder waste from Company furnaces. Dow chose Unit Blocks for 13 buildings including his own home and studio, using them for both exterior walls and interior features. Another experiment was ETHOCEL™, a trademarked family of ethylcellulose polymers. They first had applications in the construction industry following their introduction by the Company in the mid-1930s and are manufactured today for other purposes. Dow helped with the formulation of the attributes he sought – i.e. films that were water-insoluble, tough but flexible, and luminescent. Ceiling panels of ETHOCEL were the result. Dow also used Saran™, the trade name for polymers the Company made from vinylidene chloride and still produces today. After Saran's accidental discovery in the Company's labs in 1933, Dow recognized that having layers of it fused into plastic laminates was perfect for the furniture and built-ins he designed. Sometimes Dow contemporaries collaborated with Company engineers. Robert E. Schwartz saw potential in extruded polystyrene – trademarked as STYROFOAM™ - with its durability, moisture-resistance, and compressive strength. The Company had developed a "spiral generation" machine that laid down layers of four-inch-thick Styrofoam in a dome shape; the layers were fused with heat, sprayed with a three-inch-thick concrete coating, and given a finish developed by Dow Corning. Schwartz used the material for his family's dome residence that he designed and built in 1964. Though some experimental products were unsuccessful, others are still produced today and join Dow Chemical Company's portfolio of expertise, technologies, products, and services for the construction industry worldwide.

Learning Objectives: (At least 4)

Participants will:

- Consider the collaborations Dow Chemical Company had with architects such as Alden B. Dow and some of his contemporaries.
- Talk about the motivations of these architects seeking experimental materials to use – i.e. was it their Modern design philosophies that demanded something beyond what available building materials offered?
- Discuss such products and techniques as the Alden B. Dow Unit Block Building System patented in 1937, ETHOCEL™ introduced by the Company in the mid-1930s, the accidentally-discovered Saran™ from 1933, STYROFOAM™ from the 1960s, and more.
- Study what circumstances allowed some of these early experimental products to fall out of use while others survive and join Dow Chemical Company's current portfolio

of expertise, technologies, products, and services for the construction industry worldwide.

Speaker's Contact Information and Bios:

Representative
Dow Chemical Company
Midland, Michigan

2015 MHPN Annual Statewide Preservation Conference

Track: Saturday Symposium – Michigan Modern: Design that Shaped America

Date: Saturday, May 16, 2015

Time: 4:45 PM – 6:15 PM

Title:

Midland's Dome: The Robert E. and Barbara Schwartz House

Topic Statement: (52 words; 50 word limit)

When Midland architect Robert E. Schwartz planned his family's home, he worked with Dow Chemical Company engineers. They had developed a "spiral generation" machine that could shape a new material - Styrofoam - into a dome. Schwartz made it his choice for creating a unique, three-story residence constructed between 1964 and 1966.

Summary: (286 words; 300 word limit)

Robert E. Schwartz pursued a degree in architecture from the University of Michigan, receiving it in 1954. While in Ann Arbor, Schwartz and a small group of other students worked with Buckminster Fuller to design a prototype shelter. Their design was a dome. After graduation, Schwartz returned to Midland, his hometown, where he apprenticed with several local architects including Glen Beach and Robert Goodall, the latter having studied at Taliesin under Frank Lloyd Wright. When Schwartz began planning his own family's home for his wife Barbara and their three children, he chose to make it a dome and began collaborating with engineers at Dow Chemical Company. Dow had developed a "spiral generation" machine that would lay down layers of four-inch-thick Styrofoam in a dome shape. The layers of Styrofoam were fused using heat, sprayed with an approximately three-inch-thick coating of concrete, and coated with a finish developed by Dow Corning. Completed between 1964 and 1966, the house contains three floors and approximately 4,300 square feet of living space. Three large arches, fitted with windows set in aluminum frames, have been cut into the dome to allow views out onto the home's three-quarter-acre wooded lot and to provide natural light to the interior. The interior spaces are arranged in an open floor plan. The living room, dining room, kitchen, and a small office space are located on the first floor. The second floor contains four bedrooms and two baths. The third floor functions as a recreation space getting natural light from a skylight at the top of the dome. Under the guidance of Robert Schwartz Jr., an architect practicing in New York City, the house has undergone a sensitive renovation that preserves its original features.

Learning Objectives: (At least 4)

Participants will:

- Use this tour of the Robert E. and Barbara Schwartz House to see firsthand one of Dow Chemical Company's experimental building materials, Styrofoam. Consider how its characteristics made it work.
- Discuss the "spiral generation" machine that formed the Styrofoam into a dome ready to be coated with concrete and a finish.
- Consider the design accommodations needed to fit the spaces and uses the designer wanted into the unusual shape.
- Discuss restoration of the home, especially in terms of the condition of the Styrofoam, its repair or replacement, and what it means for the home's structural integrity over time.

Speaker's Contact Information and Bios:

Leonard and Carol Bogan
Owners
The Robert E. and Barbara Schwartz House
Midland, Michigan