
Appendix J – Section 106 Report



GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
MICHIGAN STRATEGIC FUND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

QUENTIN L. MESSER, JR.
PRESIDENT

June 22, 2022

AARON COMROV
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION
2300 EAST DEVON AVENUE ROOM 450
DES PLAINES IL 60018

RE: ER22-808 Ann Arbor Municipal Airport Runway 6/24 Extension, 801 Airport Drive, Sec. 17, T3S, R6E,
Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County (FAA)

Dear Mr. Comrov:

Under the authority of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, we have reviewed the above-cited undertaking at the location noted above. Based on the information provided for our review, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) concurs with the determination that **no historic properties are affected** within the area of potential effects of this undertaking.

This letter evidences the FAA's compliance with 36 CFR § 800.4 "Identification of historic properties," and the fulfillment of the FAA's responsibility to notify the SHPO, as a consulting party in the Section 106 process, under 36 CFR § 800.4(d)(1) "No historic properties affected." **If the scope of work changes in any way, please notify this office immediately. In the unlikely event that human remains, or archaeological material are encountered during construction activities related to the above-cited undertaking, work must be halted, and the Michigan SHPO and other appropriate authorities must be contacted immediately.**

We remind you that federal agency officials or their delegated authorities are required to involve the public in a manner that reflects the nature and complexity of the undertaking and its effects on historic properties per 36 CFR § 800.2(d). The National Historic Preservation Act also requires that federal agencies consult with any Indian tribe and/or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) that attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by the agency's undertakings per 36 CFR § 800.2(c)(2)(ii).

The State Historic Preservation Office is not the office of record for this undertaking. You are therefore asked to maintain a copy of this letter with your environmental review record for this undertaking.

If you have any questions, please contact Brian Grennell, Cultural Resource Management Coordinator, at 517-335-2721 or by email at GrennellB@michigan.gov. **Please reference our project number in all communication with this office regarding this undertaking.** Thank you for this opportunity to review and comment, and for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Brian G. Grennell
Cultural Resource Management Coordinator

MJH:BGG

Copy: Steve Houtteman, MDOT Office of Aeronautics
Emily Pettis, Mead & Hint, Inc.





APPLICATION FOR SHPO SECTION 106 CONSULTATION

Submit one application for each project for which comment is requested. Consult the *Instructions for the Application for SHPO Section 106 Consultation Form* when completing this application.

Mail form, all attachments, and check list to: Michigan State Historic Preservation Office, 300 North Washington Square, Lansing, MI 48913

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

- New submittal
- More information relating to SHPO ER# [SHPO Project #](#)
- Submitted under a Programmatic Agreement (PA)
PA Name/Date: [PA name/date, if applicable](#)

- a. **Project Name:** **Ann Arbor Municipal Airport Runway 6/24 Extension**
- b. **Project Municipality:** City of Ann Arbor
- c. **Project Address (if applicable):** 801 Airport Drive, Ann Arbor, MI 48108
- d. **County:** Washtenaw

II. FEDERAL AGENCY INVOLVEMENT AND RESPONSE CONTACT INFORMATION

- a. **Federal Agency:** Federal Aviation Administration
Contact Name: Aaron W. Comrov
Contact Address: 2300 East Devon Avenue, Room 450 **City:** Des Plaines **State:** IL **Zip:** 60018
Email: aaron.comrov@faa.gov
Specify the federal agency involvement in the project: Michigan is one of 10 states that administers Airport Improvement Program (AIP) grants under the Federal Aviation Administration’s (FAA’s) State Block Grant Program (SBGP). The SBGP, authorized under 49 U.S.C. § 47128, and 14 C.F.R. Part 156, allows the State of Michigan to assume environmental review responsibilities for FAA AIP grants in the state. Under the program, Michigan handles annual AIP grants that go to airports classified as “other than primary” airports, which includes the Ann Arbor Municipal Airport (ARB). Under the SBGP, the State of Michigan provides funding and oversight for this proposed project at ARB along with the responsibility for evaluating the potential environmental impacts of the project, consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969. Certain actions are considered outside the scope of the SBGP and are considered connected “Federal Actions” and subject to FAA’s environmental review. Relocating the FAA-owned Runway End Identifier Lights (REILs) at the approach end of Runway 6 is considered a Federal Action requiring minor FAA involvement and environmental review.
- b. **If HUD is the Federal Agency: 24 CFR Part 50** **or Part 58**
Responsible Entity (RE): [Name of the entity that is acting as the Responsible Entity](#)
Contact Name: [RE Contact name](#)
Contact Address: [RE mailing address](#) **City:** [RE city](#) **State:** [RE State](#) **Zip:** [RE zip code](#)
RE Email: [RE contact’s email](#) **Phone:** [RE contact’s phone #](#)
- c. **State Agency Contact (if applicable):** Michigan Department of Transportation, Office of Aeronautics
Contact Name: Steve Houtteman
Contact Address: 2700 Port Lansing Road **City:** Lansing **Zip:** 48906-2160
Email: houttemans@michigan.gov **Phone:** 616-299-2654
- d. **Applicant (if different than federal agency):** [Name of Applicant’s agency/firm](#)
Contact Name: [Applicant contact’s name](#)
Contact Address: [Applicant contact’s mailing address](#) **City:** [Applicant’s city](#) **State:** [Applicant contact’s state](#)
Zip: [Applicant contact’s zip code](#)
Email: [Applicant contact’s email](#) **Phone:** [Applicant contact’s phone #](#)



APPLICATION FOR SHPO SECTION 106 CONSULTATION

- e. **Consulting Firm (if applicable):** Mead & Hunt., Inc.
Contact Name: Emily Pettis
Contact Address: 2440 Deming Way **City:** Middleton **State:** WI **Zip:** 53562
Email: emily.pettis@meadhunt.com Phone: 608-443-0406

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

a. **Project Location and Area of Potential Effect (APE)**

- i. **Maps.** Please indicate all maps that will be submitted as attachments to this form.

- Street map, clearly displaying the direct and indirect APE boundaries (see Attachment B: Project Location Map)
- Site map (see Attachment C: Area of Potential Effects Map)
- USGS topographic map Name(s) of topo map(s): [Name\(s\) of topo map\(s\)](#)
- Aerial map (see Attachment C: Area of Potential Effects (APE) Map)
- Map of photographs (see Attachment D: Photos)
- Other: [Identify type\(s\) of map\(s\)](#)

- ii. **Site Photographs** (see Attachment D: Photos)

iii. **Describe the APE:**

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) was defined as: the area directly impacted by ground disturbance and grading for the 870-foot extension of Runway 24/6 and taxiway; the area directly impacted by ground disturbance and grading for the relocation of the northeast taxiway; the immediate area of proposed relocated REILs; and the area indirectly impacted by potential auditory changes resulting from an adjusted flight path (see Attachment C: Area of Potential Effects Map). The APE is limited to areas within the airport property.

The built-environment located outside of the APE includes buildings associated with the Ann Arbor Municipal Airport (Airport). The Airport was established in 1928 as one of the first airports in southeast Michigan, and among the earliest in the state. While some of the original buildings from this earlier airfield are extant along the east periphery (along State Road), the majority of the Airport's operations currently take place in buildings, structures, and along runway configurations from the mid-1960s through early 1970s. There are no buildings or structures from any era located within the APE.

iv. **Describe the steps taken to define the boundaries of the APE:**

The APE was defined to include areas of the Airport that may be directly or indirectly impacted by project activities; it considers indirect effects in the area where the project may have physical, visual, and auditory impacts. Project activities include ground disturbance and grading, removal of seven existing aviation lights, and installation of two relocated aviation lights. Auditory impacts are limited to the airport property, where auditory changes measured for 65 DNL (day-night average sound level) is expected to increase (see Attachment F: Noise Impacts Changes). The APE also includes the area directly surrounding the locations of two REIL lights proposed for relocation at the southeast end of the extended runway. Due to the primarily grade-level nature of the project activities, no visual impacts to built-environment resources are expected.



APPLICATION FOR SHPO SECTION 106 CONSULTATION

b. Project Work Description

Describe all work to be undertaken as part of the project:

The proposed project will shift and extend the existing runway to the southwest (see Attachment E: Project Activities). The runway will be shifted 150 feet southwest of its existing location, and extended in length 720 feet, for a total extension southwest of 870 feet. The existing taxiway located parallel to the runway will also be extended the same length. The taxiway that intersects the runway at its northeast end is proposed to be shifted to the southwest to accommodate the runway shift, with the existing taxiway pavement proposed for removal. Two REIL lights are proposed to be relocated to the southeast end of the shifted runway.

Seven ODAL lights located to the northeast of the runway were removed in October 2020, all of which were located on the airport property. These ODAL lights were extant at the time the Archaeology Survey Report (Appendix I) was completed (2019), but were removed prior to completion of the built-environment portion of this Section 106 application. As such, removal of the ODAL lights is not included as part of the project work description.

IV. IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

a. Scope of Effort Applied

- i. List sources consulted for information on historic properties in the project area (including but not limited to SHPO office and/or other locations of inventory data).

SHPO office, Pittsfield Township Historical Society website, Ann Arbor District Library (see Attachment G: Previously Recorded Properties)

- ii. Provide documentation of previously identified sites as attachments.
iii. Provide a map showing the relationship between the previously identified properties and sites, your project footprint and project APE.
iv. Have you reviewed existing site information at the SHPO: [X] Yes [] No
v. Have you reviewed information from non-SHPO sources: [X] Yes [] No

b. Identification Results

i. Above-ground Properties

A. Attach the appropriate Michigan SHPO Architectural Identification Form for each resource or site 50 years of age or older in the APE. Refer to the Instructions for the Application for SHPO Section 106 Consultation Form for guidance on this.

B. Provide the name and qualifications of the person who made recommendations of eligibility for the above-ground identification forms.

Name Emily Pettis Agency/Consulting Firm: Mead & Hunt, Inc.

Is the individual a 36CFR Part 61 Qualified Historian or Architectural Historian [X] Yes [] No

Are their credentials currently on file with the SHPO? [X] Yes [] No

If NO attach this individual's qualifications form and resume.

- ii. Archaeology (complete this section if the project involves temporary or permanent ground disturbance) Submit the following information using attachments, as necessary.



APPLICATION FOR SHPO SECTION 106 CONSULTATION

- A. **Attach Archaeological Sensitivity Map.** (see Attachment H: Archaeological Sensitivity Map)
- B. **Summary of previously reported archaeological sites and surveys:**

A review of the SHPO contract CRM reports indicated the project area has not been previously surveyed. There have been three previous surveys within the study radius (see Figure 6 of Archaeology Survey Report in Attachment I). In 1985, the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology conducted a survey for the Homestead Commons development in Ann Arbor, which resulted in the identification of a large Late Archaic/Late Woodland site, 33WA174 (Shott 1985a). Subsequent Phase II investigation of this site led to the determination it was not eligible for the NRHP (Shott 1985b). In 2012, Great Lakes Research, Inc., surveyed 84 acres for proposed improvements to the State Street corridor (Branstner 2012), resulting in the identification of 20WA407 and 20WA408 (the latter site outside the 2 km study radius). Finally, in 2014, the Mannik & Smith Group, Inc., conducted a Phase I archaeology survey of a proposed development in Pittsfield Charter Township, which identified material belonging to site 20WA71, previously identified in the mid-twentieth century as a prehistoric burial site. No further human remains were identified during their survey (Chidester and Hayfield 2014). See Attachment I: Archaeological Survey Report.

- C. **Town/Range/Section or Private Claim numbers:** Entire NE quarter and portions of the NW, SW, and SE quarters of Section 17 of Range 6E of Township 3S (Pittsfield Charter Township)
- D. **Width(s), length(s), and depth(s) of proposed ground disturbance(s):** At the south end of the runway, the proposed ground disturbance is as follows: width, 300 feet; length, 870 feet; depth, 4 feet. At the north end of the runway, the proposed ground disturbance is as follows: width, 600 feet; length 150 feet, depth, 4 feet.
- E. **Will work potentially impact previously undisturbed soils?** Yes No

If YES, summarize new ground disturbance:

The project APE was confirmed to be highly disturbed throughout most of the survey area, both through visual identification of disturbed areas, as indicated through fill materials on the surface and landforms showing obvious indications of cutting and filling; and through shovel probe excavation, which documented subsurface fill materials and scalped landforms lacking A horizon soils. A small section of active agricultural field did not show disturbance, and was surface collected. Intact soil conditions identified during subsurface excavations was limited to the southern survey area. No archaeological resources were identified.

- F. **Summarize past and present land use:**

Small family farms were present here in the 19th century, but with no associated buildings within the project area. The project area was developed into an airfield in the early 20th century with subsequent expansions and improvements.

- G. **Potential to adversely affect significant archaeological resources:**

Low Moderate High

For moderate and high potential, is fieldwork recommended? Yes No

Briefly justify the recommendation:

The likelihood to encounter previously unidentified cultural resources seems low, due to the severe disturbance across much of the area from airport construction. Archaeological resources were not identified in the portions of the project area containing undisturbed landforms.



APPLICATION FOR SHPO SECTION 106 CONSULTATION

H. Has fieldwork already been conducted? Yes No

If YES:

Previously surveyed; refer to A. and B. above.

Newly surveyed; attach report copies and provide full report reference here:

Lawhon & Associates, Inc. Phase I Archaeology Survey, Proposed Runway Extension and Taxiway Reconfiguration Project, Ann Arbor Municipal Airport, Washtenaw County, Michigan, L&A Project No: 19-0016. Prepared for Mead & Hunt, Inc. 23 July 2019.

I. Provide the name and qualifications of the person who provided the information for the Archaeology section:

Name: Andrew Sewell and Justin Zink Agency/Firm: Lawhon & Associates, Inc.

Is the person a 36CFR Part 61 Qualified Archaeologist? Yes No

Are their credentials currently on file with the SHPO? Yes No

If NO, attach this individual’s qualifications form and resume.

Archaeological site locations are legally protected.

This application may not be made public without first redacting sensitive archaeological information.

V. IDENTIFICATION OF CONSULTING PARTIES

a. Provide a list of all consulting parties, including Native American tribes, local governments, applicants for federal assistance/permits/licenses, parties with a demonstrated interest in the undertaking, and public comment:

The following are consulting parties for this project (see Attachment A: Consultation):

- Bay Mills Indian Community of Michigan (12140 West Lakeshore Dr, Brimley, MI 49175)
- Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians of Michigan (2605 NW Bayshore Dr, Suttons Bay, MI 49682)
- Hannahville Indian Community of Michigan (N14911 Hannahville B1 Rd, Wilson, MI 49896-9728)
- Huron Potawatomi, Inc (2221 1-1/2 Mile Rd, Fulton, MI 49052)
- Keweenaw Bay Indian Community of Michigan (Keweenaw Bay Tribal Center, 107 Beartown Rd, Baraga, MI 49908)
- Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa of Michigan (P.O. Box 249 - Choate Rd, Watersmeet, MI 49969)
- Little River Band of Ottawa Indians (375 River St, Manistee, MI 49660)
- Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians (7500 Odawa Cir, Harbor Springs, MI 49740-9692)
- Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians (P.O. Box 218, 1743 142nd Ave, Dorr, MI 48323)
- Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michigan (P.O. Box 180, 901 Spruce St, Dowagiac, MI 49047)
- Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan (7070 East Broadway, Mt. Pleasant, MI 48858)
- Sault-Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan (523 Ashman Street, Sault Ste Marie, MI 49783)
- Burt Lake Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians (6461 Brutus Road, Box 206, Brutus, MI 49716)
- Nottawaseppi Huron Band of Potawatomi (1485 Mno-Bmadzewen Way, Fulton, MI 49052)
- Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians (1316 Front Ave NW, Grand Rapids, MI 49504)



APPLICATION FOR SHPO SECTION 106 CONSULTATION

b. Provide a summary of consultation with consultation parties:

Early coordination (letters and maps) was conducted with relevant federal, state, and local agencies and Tribes that may have an interest in the project or project area. The letters requested any information, permits, and/or required mitigation concerning the project or project area as it related to their organization/jurisdiction. No objections to the project were received. No tribal responses were received. See Appendix A for a sample letter to the tribal representatives.

c. Provide summaries of public comment and the method by which that comment was sought:

Public outreach to date has included Washtenaw County Airport Board meetings, which are open to the public and allow public comments. Local agencies such as the City of Ann Arbor, Pittsfield Charter Township, and Washtenaw County have been involved in the project. The project has also been disclosed on the airport’s website.

VI. DETERMINATION OF EFFECT

Guidance for applying the Criteria of Adverse Effect can be found in the Instructions for the Application for SHPO Section 106 Consultation Form.

a. Basis for determination of effect:

No historic properties were identified within the project APE. The proposed project will not impact any known archaeological resources, and no further archaeological studies are recommended for the project.

b. Determination of effect

No historic properties will be affected or

Historic properties will be affected and the project will (check one):

have No Adverse Effect on historic properties within the APE.

have an Adverse Effect on one or more historic properties in the APE and the federal agency, or federally authorized representative, will consult with the SHPO and other parties to resolve the adverse effect under 800.6.

More Information Needed: We are initiating early consultation. A determination of effect will be submitted to the SHPO at a later date, pending results of survey.

Federally Authorized Signature: AARON W COMROV Digitally signed by AARON W COMROV Date: 2022.06.01 11:27:33 -05'00' Date: June 1, 2022

Type or Print Name: Aaron Comrov

Title: Environmental Protection Specialist



APPLICATION FOR SHPO SECTION 106 CONSULTATION

ATTACHMENT CHECKLIST

Identify any materials submitted as attachments to the form:

Additional federal, state, local government, applicant, consultant contacts (Attachment A: Consultation)

Maps of project location

Number of maps attached: 2 – Attachment B: Project Location Map; Attachment C: Area of Potential Effects (APE) Map

Site Photographs (Attachment D: Photographs)

Map of photographs

Plans and specifications (Attachment E: Project Activities)

Other information pertinent to the work description: (Attachment F: Noise Impacts Changes)

Documentation of previously identified historic properties (Attachment B: Project Location Map; Attachment G: Previously Recorded Resources)

Architectural Properties Identification Forms

Map showing the relationship between the previously identified properties, your project footprint, and project APE (Attachment B: Project Location Map)

Above-ground qualified person's qualification form and resume

Archaeological sensitivity map (Attachment H: Archaeological Sensitivity Map)

Survey report

Archaeologist qualifications and resume

Other: Phase I Archaeology Survey Report by Lawhon & Associates (Attachment I: Archaeology Survey Report)

Attachment A: Consultation

Native American Coordination - Master List						
Salutation line	Contact Name	Title	Organization	Address	City, State, Zip	Phone
Chairperson			Bay Mills Indian Community of Michigan	12140 West Lakeshore Drive	Brimley, MI 49175	
Chairperson			Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians of Michigan	2605 NW Bayshore Drive	Suttons Bay, MI 49682	
Chairperson			Hannahville Indian Community of Michigan	N14911 Hannahville B1 Road	Wilson, MI 49896-9728	
Chairperson			Huron Potawatomi, Inc	2221 1-1/2 Mile Road	Fulton, MI 49052	
Chairperson			Keweenaw Bay Indian Community of Michigan	Keweenaw Bay Tribal Center, 107 Beartown Road	Baraga, MI 49908	
Chairperson			Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa of Michigan	PO Box 249 - Choate Road	Watersmeet, MI 49969	
Chairperson			Little River Band of Ottawa Indians	375 River Street	Manistee, MI 49660	
Chairperson			Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians	7500 Odawa Circle	Harbor Springs, MI 49740-9692	
Chairperson			Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians	PO Box 218, 1743 142nd Avenue	Dorr, MI 48323	
Chairperson			Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michigan	PO Box 180, 901 Spruce Street	Dowagiac, MI 49047	
Chairperson			Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan	7070 East Broadway	Mt. Pleasant, MI 48858	
Chairperson			Sault-Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan	523 Ashman Street	Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783	
Chairperson			Burt Lake Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians	6461 Brutus Road, Box 206	Brutus, MI 49716	
Chairperson	Fred Jacko, Jr.	Culture Department Manager	Nottawaseppi Huron Band of Potawatomi	1485 Mno-Bmadzewen Way	Fulton, MI 49052	269.704.8307
Chairperson			Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians	1316 Front Ave NW	Grand Rapids, MI 49504	



U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Aviation
Administration**

Air Traffic Organization
Central Service Area
Technical Operations
2300 East Devon Ave.
Des Plaines, IL 60018

April 3, 2019

Bay Mills Indian Community of Michigan
12140 West Lakeshore Drive
Brimley, MI 49175

Re: Early Coordination Review of Proposed Improvements
Ann Arbor Municipal Airport, Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Chairperson:

On behalf of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the Michigan Department of Transportation, Office of Aeronautics (AERO), this letter serves to inform you of a project planned at the Ann Arbor Municipal Airport (Airport), Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The FAA and AERO has authorized the Airport to explore alternatives of extending Runway 6/24 (primary runway) to meet the current and future fleet mix needs of the Airport. Alternatives being considered will evaluate shifting the primary runway 150 feet to the southwest and extending the Runway 6 end by as much as 795 feet. The proposed action will potentially achieve an overall runway length of 4,300 feet.

A summary of the proposed action includes:

- Extend Runway 6 by 795 feet
- Shift Runway 6/24 by 150 feet to the southwest
- Extend parallel Taxiway A to match Runway 6 extension
- Extend runway and taxiway lighting and guidance signage
- Relocate/reconstruct FAA owned Runway 6 Runway End Identifier Lights
- Remove FAA owned and decommissioned Runway 24 Omni-Directional Approach Lights

Major ground disturbance activities include the shift and extension of the primary runway and the shift and extension of the parallel taxiway to match. The enclosed figures illustrate the Airport's location and approximate project construction limits.

The FAA and AERO would be pleased to receive your comments regarding this project, information you wish to share pertaining to archaeological or historical resources located in the project area, or notification that you would like to become an interested party under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. In order to sufficiently address key project issues and maintain the project schedule, your comments are requested by **May 27, 2019**.

Your response should be addressed to:

Aaron W. Comrov
Environmental Protection Specialist
Federal Aviation Administration
Infrastructure Engineering Center-Chicago, AJW-2C15H
2300 East Devon Avenue, Room 450
Des Plaines, Illinois 60018
direct: 847.294.7665
aaron.comrov@faa.gov

Sincerely,

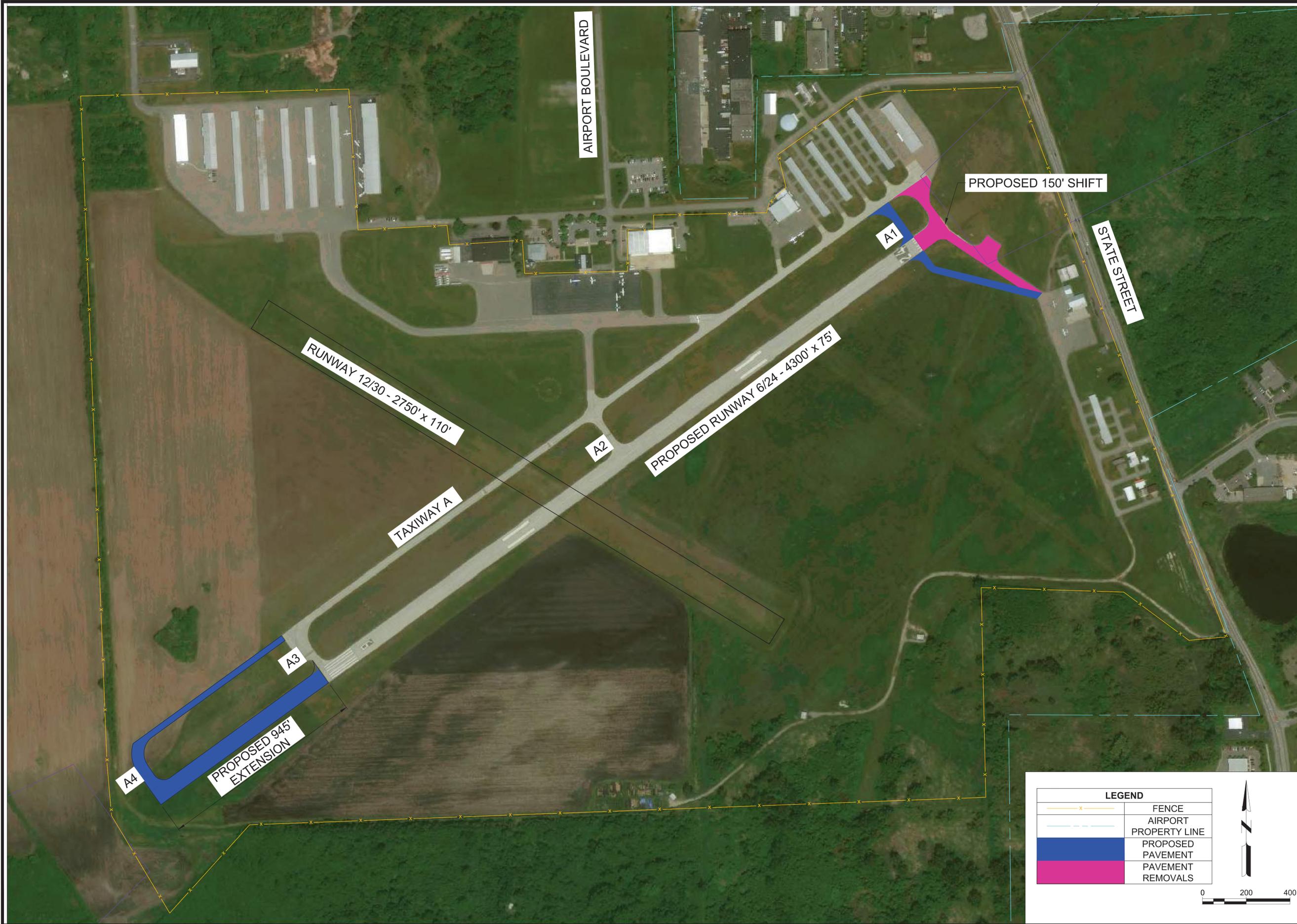
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Aaron W. Comrov', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Aaron W. Comrov
Environmental Protection Specialist

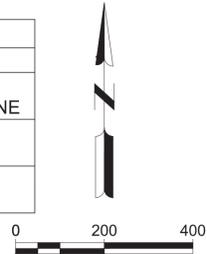
Enclosures

cc: Matt Kulhanek, Airport Manager
Steve Houtteman, Michigan Department of Transportation, Aeronautics
William Ballard, Mead & Hunt

X:\27088001\172467\01\TECH\CAD\PROJECT CONCEPT.DWG
4/8/2019 9:52:52 AM



LEGEND	
	FENCE
	AIRPORT PROPERTY LINE
	PROPOSED PAVEMENT
	PAVEMENT REMOVALS



Mead & Hunt
 Mead and Hunt, Inc.
 2605 Port Lansing Road
 Lansing, MI 48906
 phone: 517-321-8334
 meadhunt.com

These documents shall not be used for any purpose or project for which it is not intended. Mead & Hunt shall be indemnified by the client and hold harmless and defended from all claims, damages, liabilities, losses, and expenses, including attorneys' fees and costs, arising out of such misuse or reuse of the documents. In addition, unauthorized reproduction of these documents, in part or as a whole, is prohibited.

**ANN ARBOR MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
 RUNWAY 6/24 EXTENSION
 BUILD ALTERNATIVE 1**
 801 AIRPORT DR
 ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

ISSUED

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

MSH NO.: 2708800-172467.01
 DATE: 4/5/2019
 DESIGNED BY: JMM
 DRAWN BY: JMM
 CHECKED BY: WB
 DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS

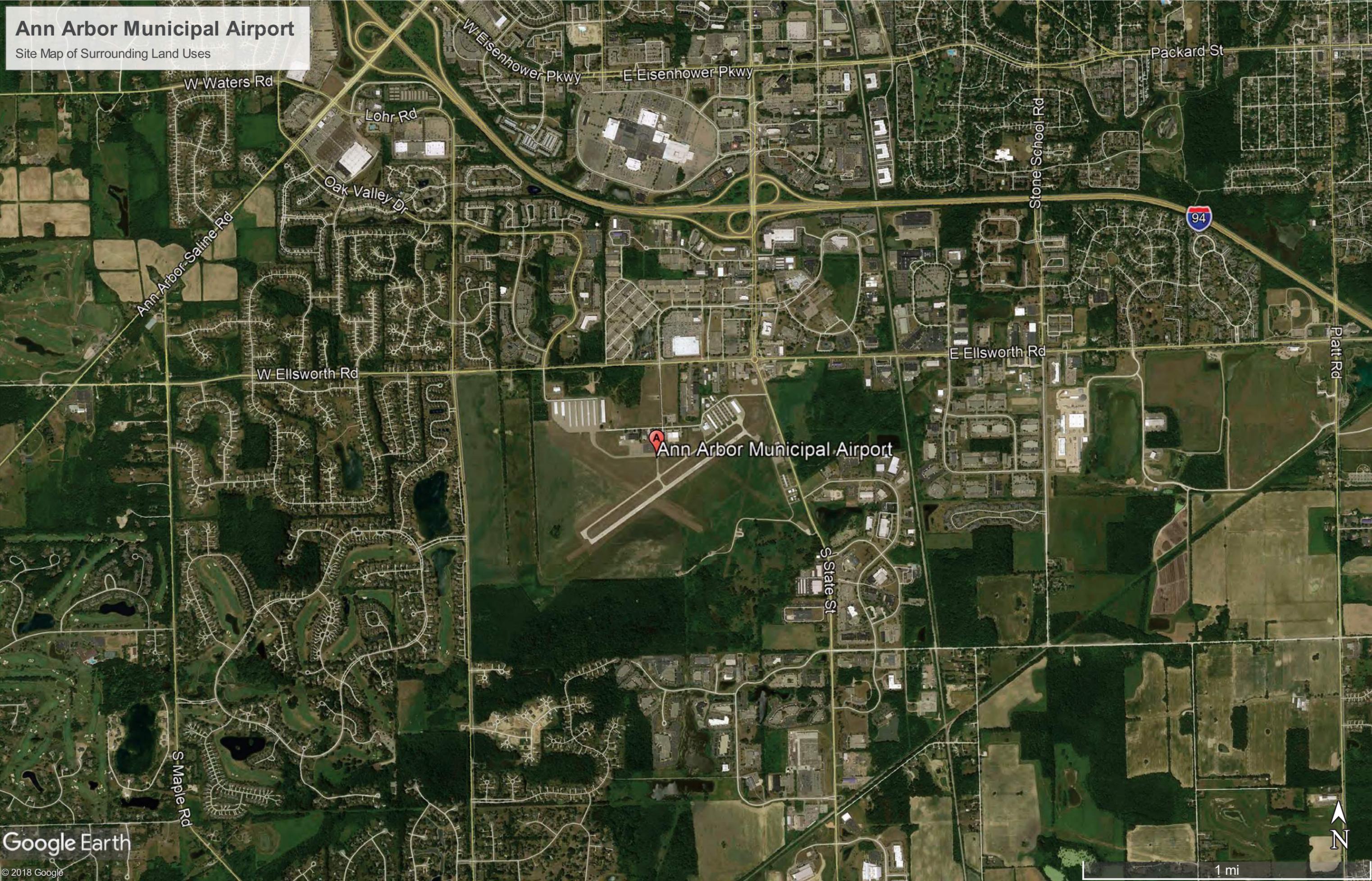
SHEET CONTENTS
 PROJECT CONCEPT SKETCH

SHEET NO.

C-101

Ann Arbor Municipal Airport

Site Map of Surrounding Land Uses



W Waters Rd

W Eisenhower Pkwy

E Eisenhower Pkwy

Packard St

Lohr Rd

Oak Valley Dr

Stone School Rd

94

Ann Arbor-Saline Rd

W Ellsworth Rd

E Ellsworth Rd

Platt Rd

Ann Arbor Municipal Airport

S State St

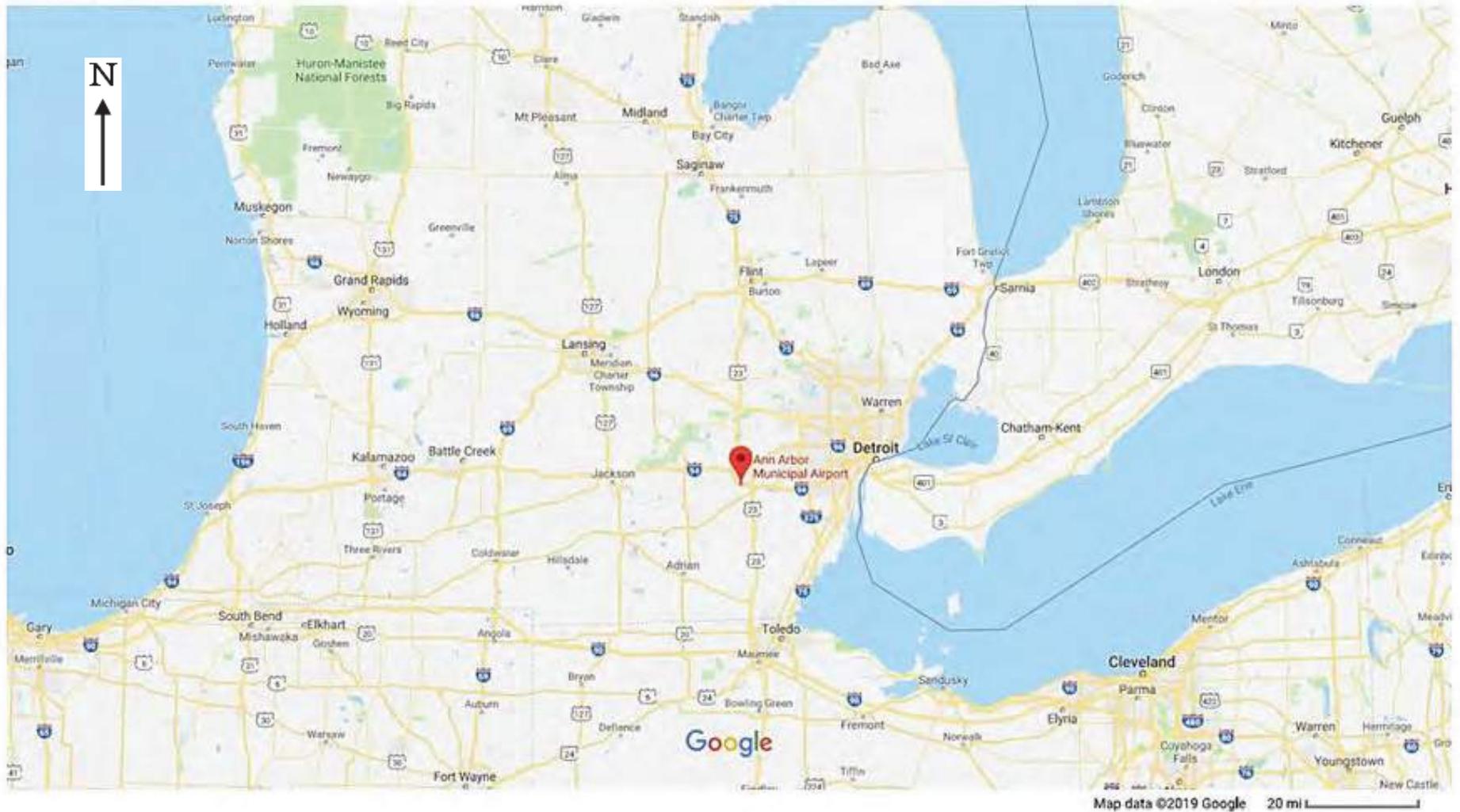
S Maple Rd

Google Earth

© 2018 Google

1 mi

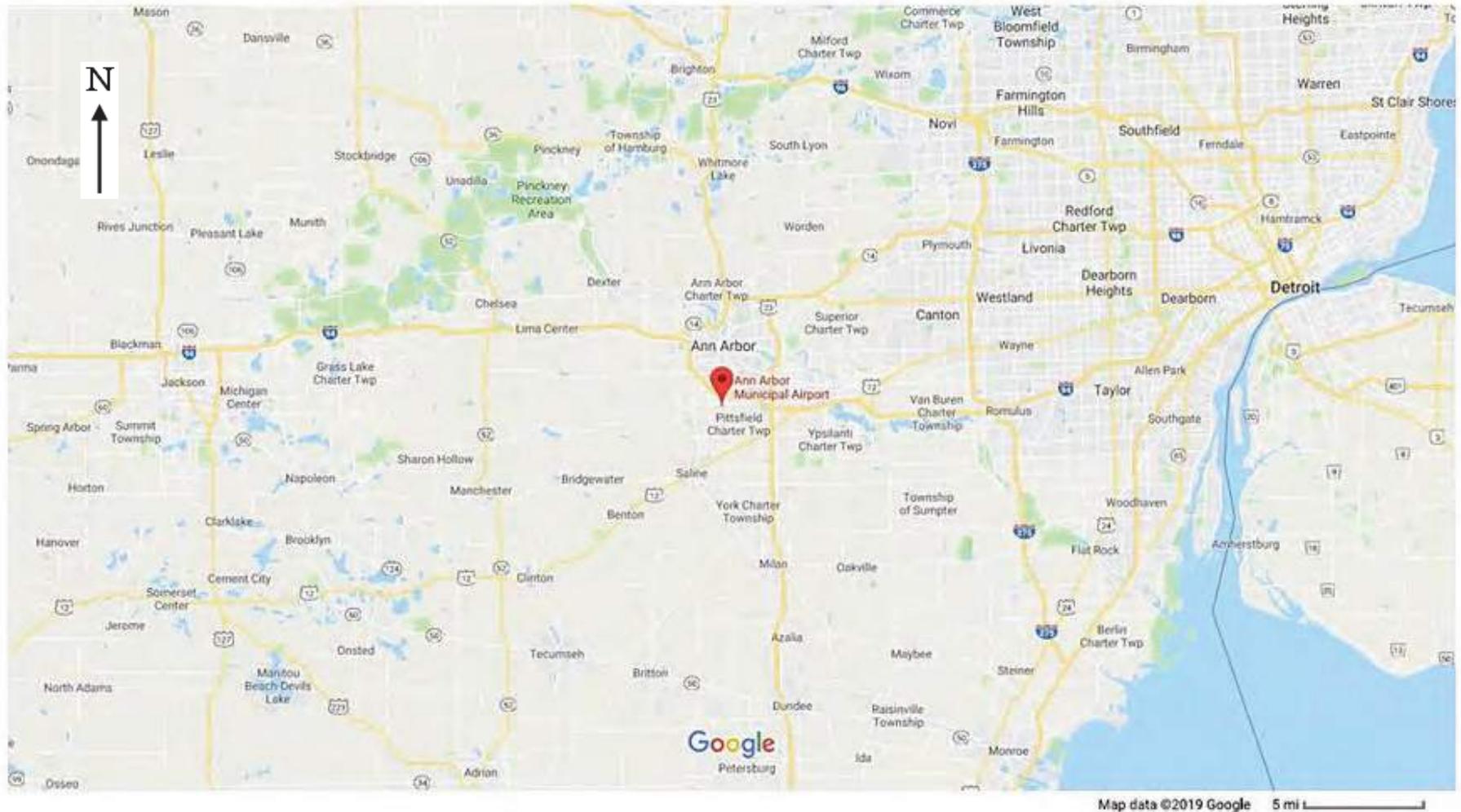




Location Map

Early Agency Coordination
Ann Arbor Municipal Airport
Ann Arbor, Michigan

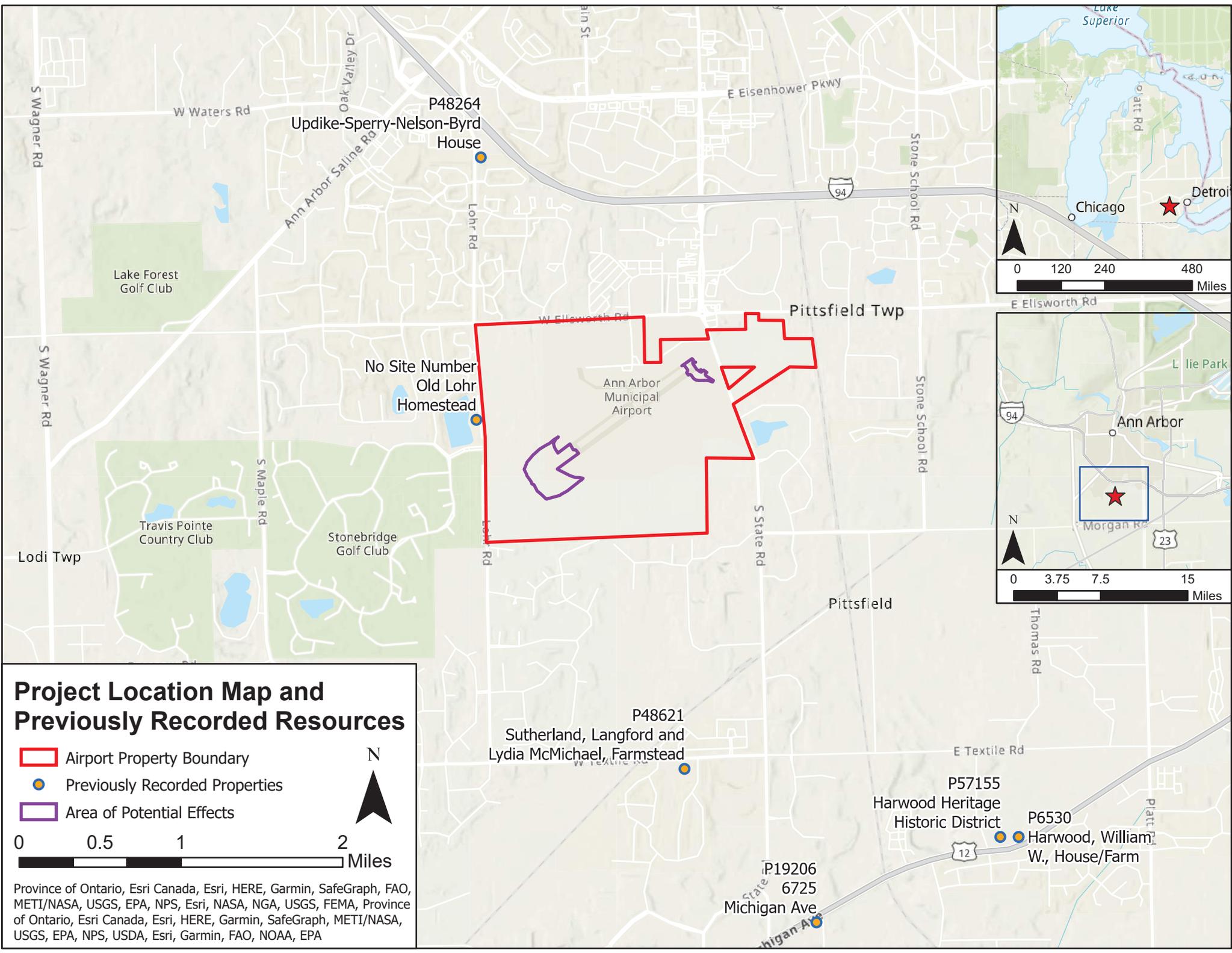
Ann Arbor Municipal Airport



Vicinity Map

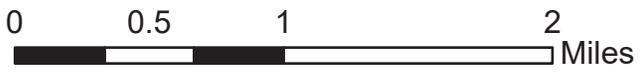
Early Agency Coordination
Ann Arbor Municipal Airport
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Attachment B: Project Location Map

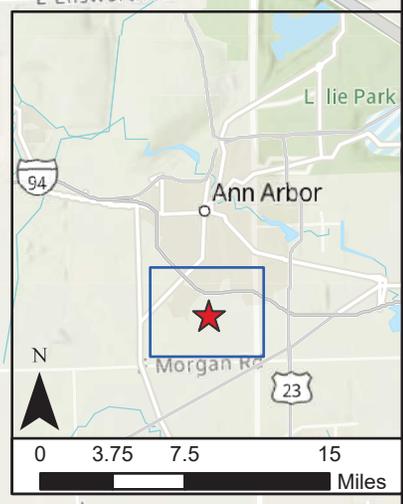
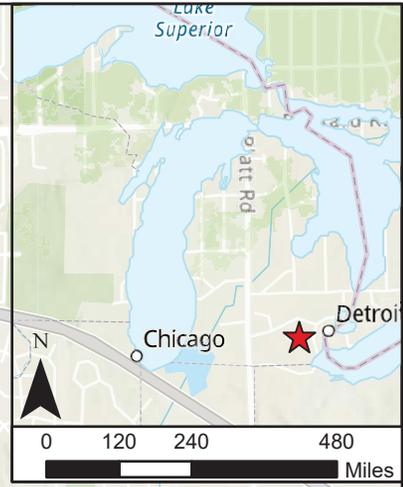


Project Location Map and Previously Recorded Resources

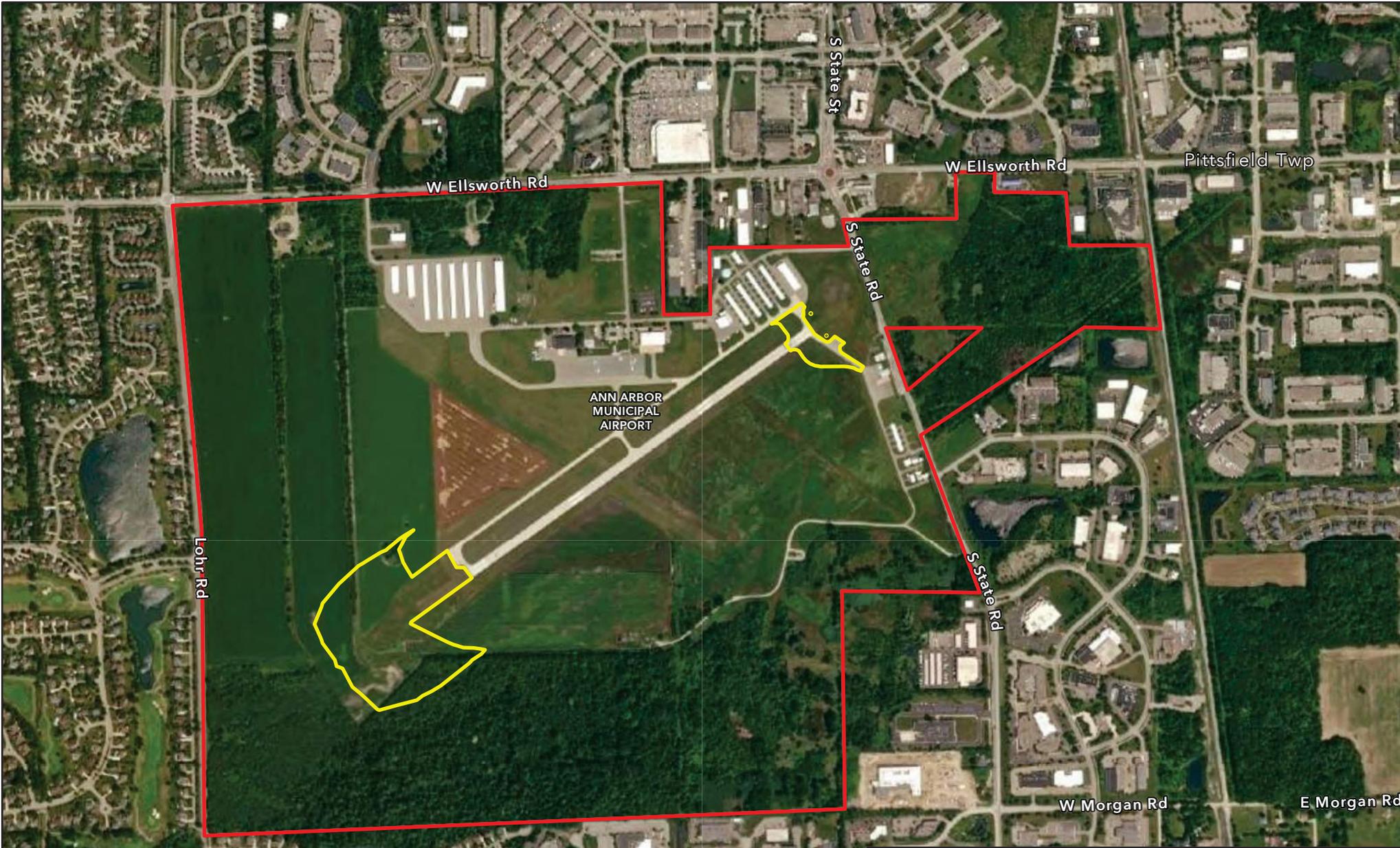
- Airport Property Boundary
- Previously Recorded Properties
- Area of Potential Effects



Province of Ontario, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, Province of Ontario, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, Esri, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, EPA



Attachment C: Area of Potential Effects Map

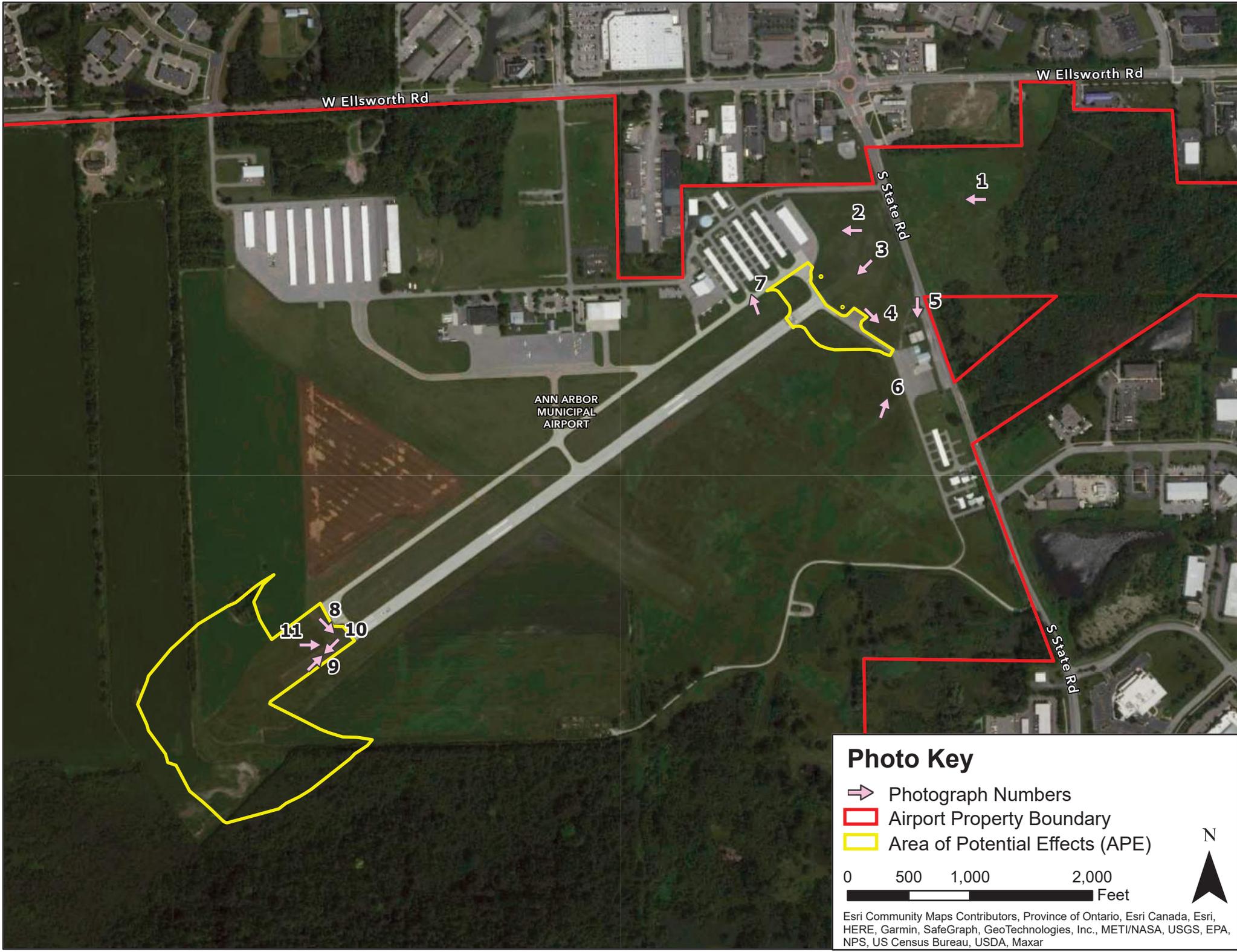


Area of Potential Effects (APE) Map

-  Airport Property Boundary
-  Area of Potential Effects



Attachment D: Photographs



W Ellsworth Rd

W Ellsworth Rd

S State Rd

S State Rd

ANN ARBOR
MUNICIPAL
AIRPORT

Photo Key

-  Photograph Numbers
-  Airport Property Boundary
-  Area of Potential Effects (APE)

0 500 1,000 2,000
 Feet



Esri Community Maps Contributors, Province of Ontario, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc., METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, Maxar



Photo 1: View toward airport hangars beyond State Street, view facing west.



Photo 2: Hangar E northwest of the runway, view facing west.



Photo 3: View toward airport across State Street, view facing southwest.



Photo 4: Hangars along State Street east of the runway, view facing southeast from existing taxiway at northeast end of runway.



Photo 5: Hangars along State Street east of the runway, view facing south.



Photo 6: Hangars along State Street east of the runway, view facing north-northeast.



Photo 7: Hangar B northwest of the runway, view facing north-northwest.



Photo 8: View southeast from the southwest end of the runway.



Photo 9: View of the runway from its southwest end, view facing northeast.



Photo 10: View southwest from the southwest end of the runway.



Photo 11: View east from the southwest end of the runway.

Attachment E: Project Activities

These documents shall not be used for any purpose or project for which it is not intended. Mead & Hunt shall be indemnified by the client and held harmless and released from all claims, damages, liabilities, losses, and expenses, including attorneys' fees and costs, arising out of such misuse or reuse of the documents. In addition, unauthorized reproduction of these documents, in part or as a whole, is prohibited.

**ANN ARBOR MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
RUNWAY 6/24 - ALTERNATIVE 2
720' EXTENSION WITH 150' SHIFT**

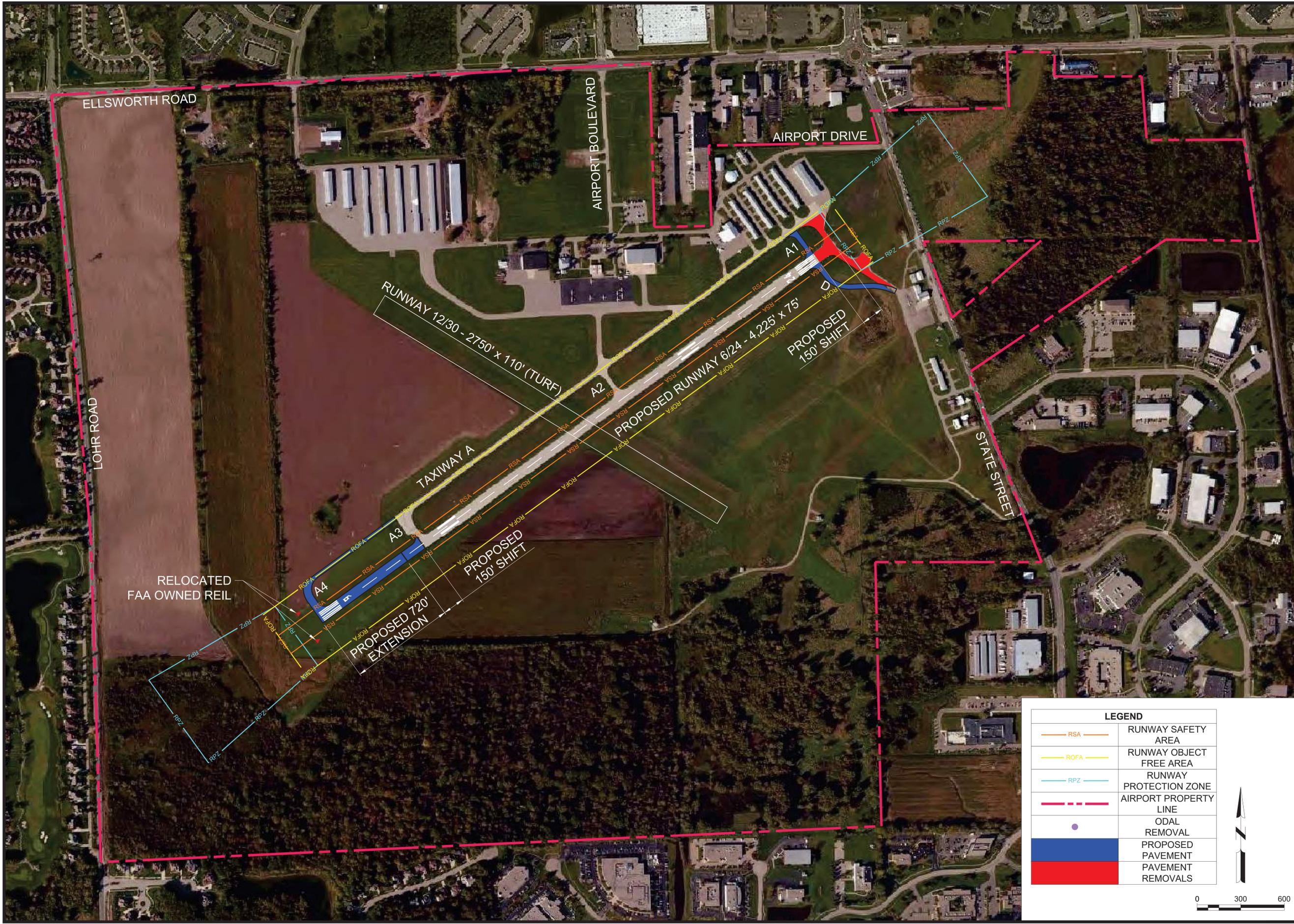
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

ISSUED

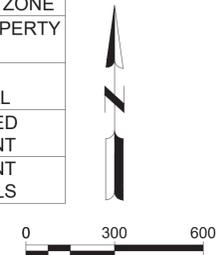
MSH NO: 2708800-172467.01
DATE: 4/26/2021
DESIGNED BY: JMM
DRAWN BY: JMM
CHECKED BY: WB
DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS

SHEET CONTENTS
PROJECT CONCEPT
SKETCH

SHEET NO. of
A-102



LEGEND	
	RUNWAY SAFETY AREA (RSA)
	RUNWAY OBJECT FREE AREA (ROFA)
	RUNWAY PROTECTION ZONE (RPZ)
	AIRPORT PROPERTY LINE
	ODAL REMOVAL
	PROPOSED PAVEMENT REMOVALS



X:\2708800\172467\01\TECH\INFORMATION\ALTERNATIVES\REVISED ALTERNATIVES\CAD\PROJECT CONCEPT.DWG
5/10/2021 3:06:18 PM

Attachment F: Noise Impacts Changes

These documents shall not be used for any purpose or project for which it is not intended. Mead & Hunt shall be indemnified by the client and held harmless and released from all claims, damages, liabilities, losses, and expenses, including attorneys' fees and costs, arising out of such misuse or reuse of the documents. In addition, unauthorized reproduction of these documents, in part or as a whole, is prohibited.

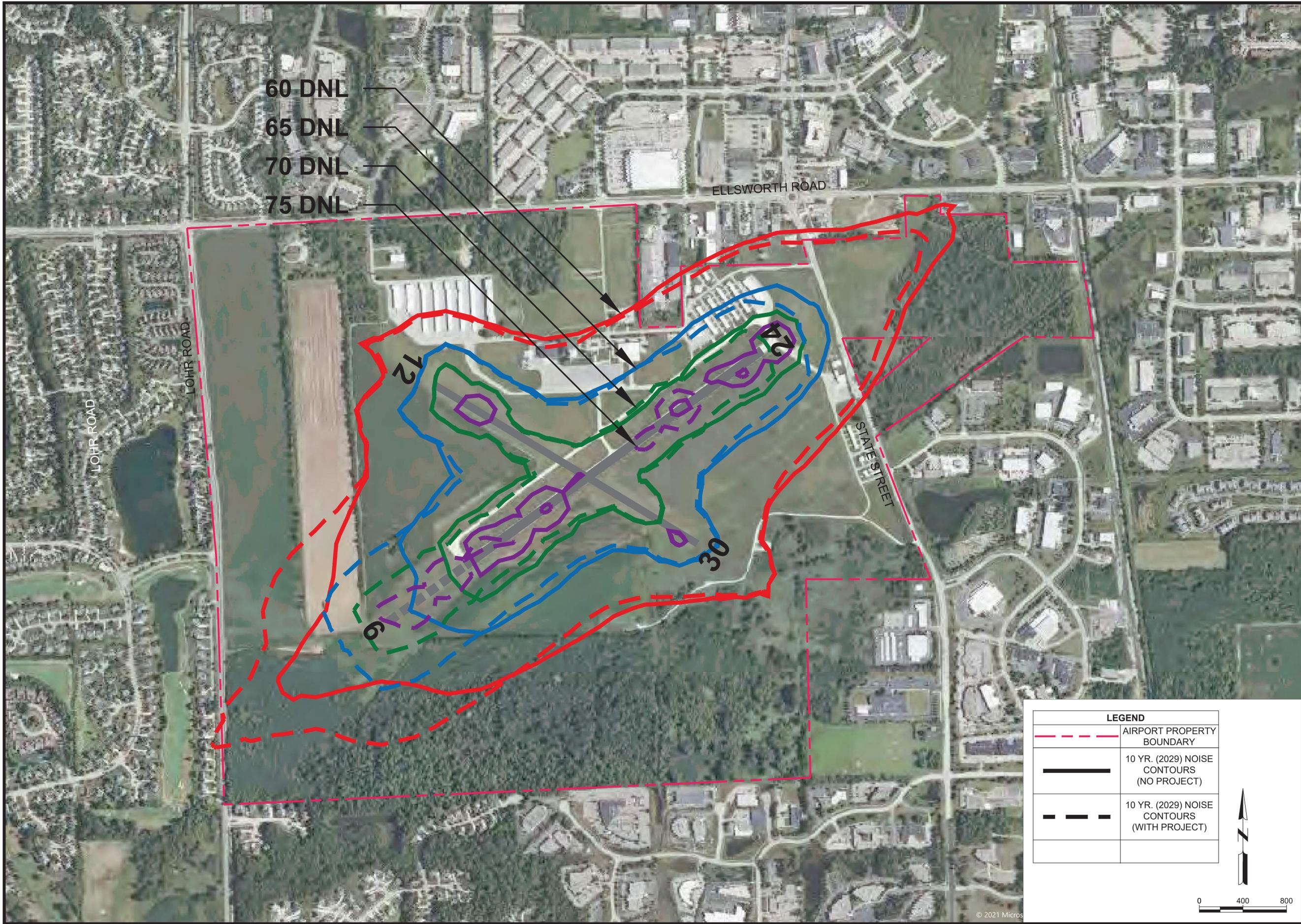
**ANN ARBOR MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
10 YEAR (2029) NOISE CONTOUR
COMPARISON**
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

ISSUED

MSH NO.: 2708800-172467.01
DATE: 12/16/2021
DESIGNED BY: JMM
DRAWN BY: JMM
CHECKED BY: WB
DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS

SHEET CONTENTS
10 YEAR (2029)
NOISE CONTOUR
COMPARISON

SHEET NO. _____ of _____
A-101



60 DNL
65 DNL
70 DNL
75 DNL

ELLSWORTH ROAD

LOHR ROAD

LOHR ROAD

STATE STREET

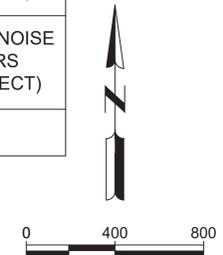
120

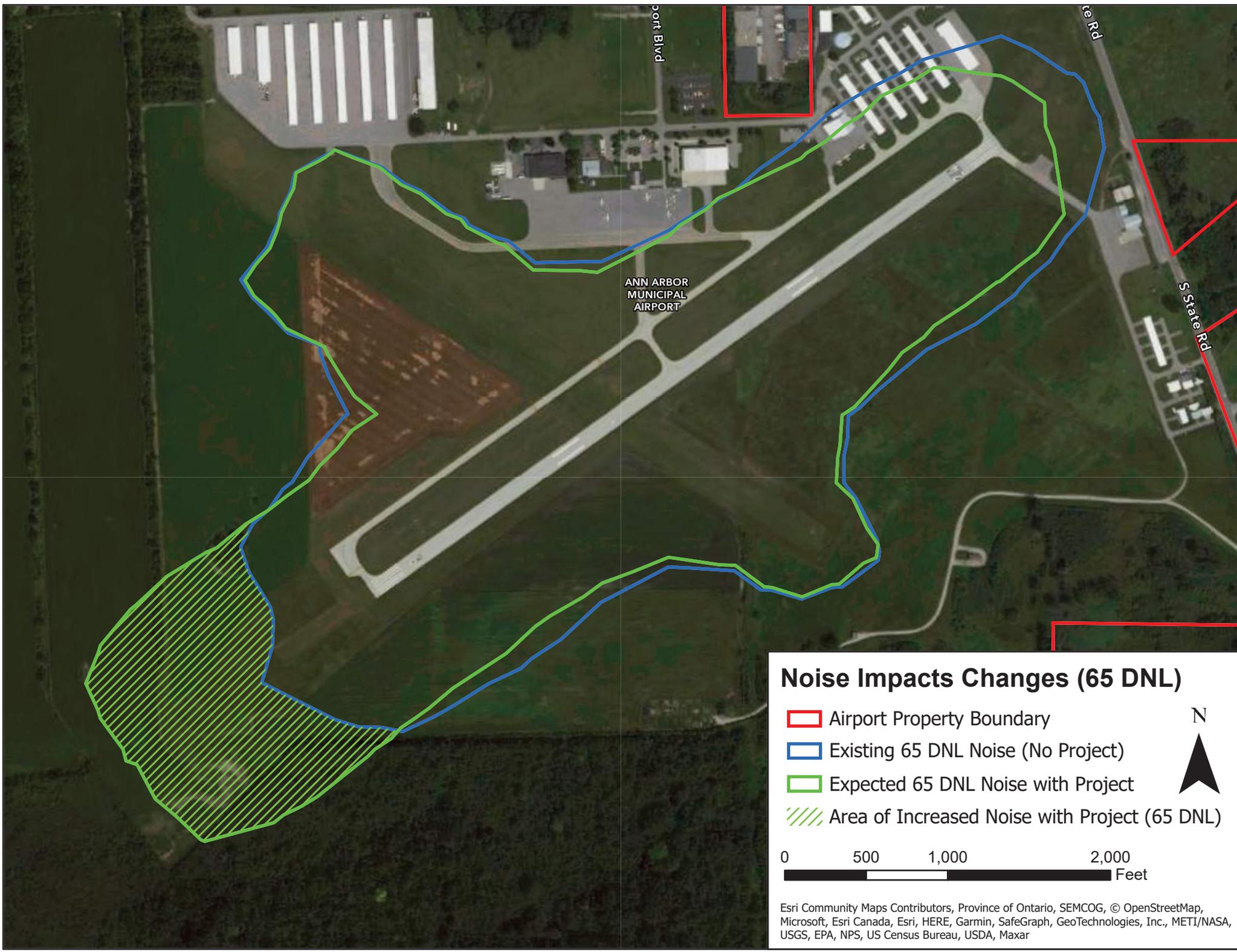
30

90

110

LEGEND	
	AIRPORT PROPERTY BOUNDARY
	10 YR. (2029) NOISE CONTOURS (NO PROJECT)
	10 YR. (2029) NOISE CONTOURS (WITH PROJECT)





Noise Impacts Changes (65 DNL)

- Airport Property Boundary
- Existing 65 DNL Noise (No Project)
- Expected 65 DNL Noise with Project
- Area of Increased Noise with Project (65 DNL)

N
▲

0 500 1,000 2,000
 Feet

Esri Community Maps Contributors, Province of Ontario, SEMCOG, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc., METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, Maxar

Attachment G: Previously Recorded Resources

Site ID	Name	Site Type	Department	Owner	Significance	Property Type	Resource Type	Name (Current NR Status) (National Register Status)	City (Main Geolocation) (Geolocation)	County (Main Geolocation) (Geolocation)	State (Main C (Geolocation))	Street 1 (Main Geolocation) (Geolocation)	Township (Main Geolocation) (Geolocation)
P19226	4740 Michigan Ave	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Pittsfield	Washtenaw	MI	4740 Michigan Ave	
P19225	4980 Michigan Ave	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Pittsfield	Washtenaw	MI	4980 Michigan Ave	
P19222	5041 Michigan Ave	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Pittsfield	Washtenaw	MI	5041 Michigan Ave	
P19224	5066 Michigan Ave	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Pittsfield	Washtenaw	MI	5066 Michigan Ave	
P19221	5102 Michigan Ave	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Pittsfield	Washtenaw	MI	5102 Michigan Ave	
P19219	5105 Michigan Ave	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Pittsfield	Washtenaw	MI	5105 Michigan Ave	
P19220	5126 Michigan Ave	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Pittsfield	Washtenaw	MI	5126 Michigan Ave	
P6540	5138 Michigan Ave	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Pittsfield	Washtenaw	MI	5138 Michigan Ave	
P6535	5896 Michigan Ave	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Pittsfield	Washtenaw	MI	5896 Michigan Ave	
P19206	6725 Michigan Ave	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Pittsfield	Washtenaw	MI	6725 Michigan Ave	
P6528	7125 Michigan Ave	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Pittsfield	Washtenaw	MI	7125 Michigan Ave	
P6525	7443 Michigan Ave	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Pittsfield	Washtenaw	MI	7443 Michigan Ave	
P6524	7500 Michigan Ave	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Pittsfield	Washtenaw	MI	7500 Michigan Ave	
P6523	7640 Michigan Ave	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Pittsfield	Washtenaw	MI	7640 Michigan Ave	
P51693	Asher Aray House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places		Washtenaw	MI	5843 Michigan Ave	Pittsfield
P47525	Boss-Schmidt House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places		Washtenaw	MI	5138 Michigan Ave	Pittsfield
P47523	Brown-McCoy House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places		Washtenaw	MI	7443 Michigan Ave	Pittsfield
P57155	Harwood Heritage Historic District	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			District	More Information Needed/Unevaluated		Washtenaw	MI	6356 East Michigan Avenue	Pittsfield
P6530	Harwood, William W., House/Farm	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places		Washtenaw	MI	6356 Michigan Ave	Pittsfield
P51691	Hertler House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places		Washtenaw	MI	7125 Michigan Ave	Pittsfield
P51692	Hoy-Roberts Farmstead	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places		Washtenaw	MI	5896 Michigan Ave	Pittsfield
P19227	Michigan Ave (3-10a)	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM				Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Pittsfield	Washtenaw	MI	Michigan Ave (3-10a)	
P19223	Michigan Ave (3-6a)	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM				Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Pittsfield	Washtenaw	MI	Michigan Ave (3-6a)	
P47522	Morton-Hertler House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places		Washtenaw	MI	7500 Michigan Ave	Pittsfield
P47521	Rentschler, Emanuel and Elizabeth (Burkhardt), Farmstead	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Local	Farm	District	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Saline	Washtenaw	MI	1265 Michigan Ave	Pittsfield
P48621	Sutherland, Langford and Lydia McMichael, Farmstead	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			District	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places		Washtenaw	MI	797 Textile Rd	Pittsfield
P47641	Valentine School	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places		Washtenaw	MI	7172 Michigan Ave	Pittsfield

Site ID	Name	Site Type	Department	Owner	Significance	Property Type	Resource Type	Name (Current NR Status)	National Regis	City (Main Geolo	County (Main Ge	State (Main Geo	Street 1 (Main Geolocation)	Township (Main Geolocation)
P56245	1000 East Ann Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1000 E Ann St	
P56248	1010 East Ann Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1010 E Ann St	
P56280	1015 East Huron Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1015 E Huron St	
P39995	1017 W. Liberty Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	National		Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1017 W Liberty St	
P56281	1027 East Huron Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1027 E Huron St	
P56268	109 Glen Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	109 Glen St	
P39626	110 Crest Avenue	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	National		Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	110 Crest Ave	
P56201	110 Ingalls Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	110 Ingalls St	
P7960	1116 S State St	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1116 S State St	
P48428	1116 W Washington St	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1116 W Washington St	
P5752	112 West Washington	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	112 W Washington St	
P56199	113 Ingalls Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	113 Ingalls St	
P49803	1137 Traver St	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1137 Traver St	
P21178	114 N. Division	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	114 N Division St	
P56141	114 North Ingalls Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	114 N Ingalls St	
P4332	114-120 W Washington	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	114-120 W Washington St	
P56200	115 Ingalls Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	115 Ingalls St	
P56230	117 North Division Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	117 N Division St	
P56161	120 North Street Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	120 N State St	
P56275	121 Glen Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	121 Glen St	
P56162	200 North Street Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	200 N State St	
P56202	204 Ingalls Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	204 Ingalls St	
P56152	204 North Street Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	204 N State St	
P56100	206 South First Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	206 S First St	
P47284	208 Koch Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	208 Koch St	
P56101	208 South First Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	208 S First St	
P465	209 S. Fourth	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	209 S Fourth Ave	
P47315	210 Crest Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	210 Crest Ave	
P47388	210 N Fourth Ave	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	210 N Fourth Ave	
P56102	210 South First Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	210 S First St	
P56257	210 Thayer Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	210 Thayer St	
P464	211 S. Fourth	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	211 S Fourth Ave	
P56103	212 South First Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	212 S First St	
P48719	213 N Thayer St	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	213 N Thayer St	
P462	213 S. Fourth	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	213 S Fourth Ave	
P56256	214 North Fifth Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	214 N 5th Ave	
P48078	215 Crest Ave	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	215 Crest Ave	
P56228	215 North Division Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	215 N Division St	
P461	215 S. Fourth	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	215 S Fourth Ave	
P50054	217 S Seventh St	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	217 S Seventh St	
P56203	220 Ingalls Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	220 Ingalls St	
P56104	224 South First Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	224 S First St	
P39814	228 Buena Vista	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	National		Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	228 Buena Vista Ave	
P50048	236 Murray Ave	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	236 Murray Ave	
P56157	301 North Street Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	301 N State St	
P47806	304 Third St	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	304 Third St	
P56158	307 North Street Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	307 N State St	
P56254	310 North Fifth Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	310 N Fifth St	
P3778	313-327 Braun Court	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	313-327 Braun Ct	
P56156	315 North Street Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	315 N State St	
P56259	317 Thayer Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	317 Thayer St	
P56215	319 Catherine Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	319 Catherine St	
P56238	321 East Ann Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	321 E Ann St	
P56261	321 Thayer Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	321 Thayer St	
P56282	322 North State Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	322 N State St	
P20805	322 S. State St.	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	322 S State St	
P20806	324 S. State St	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	324 S State St	
P56149	330 Kingsley Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	330 Kingsley St	
P56216	331 Catherine Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	331 Catherine St	
P56240	333 East Ann Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	333 E Ann St	
P56150	334 Kingsley Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	334 Kingsley St	
P56220	335 Catherine Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	335 Catherine St	
P56214	338 Catherine Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing		Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	338 Catherine St	

P56242	338 East Ann Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	338 E Ann St
P56151	338 Kingsley Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	338 Kingsley St
P56159	403 North Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	403 N State St
P56229	406 North Division Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	406 N Division St
P56154	406 North Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	406 N State St
P39033	408 Second Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	National	Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	408 Second St
P56155	410 North Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	410 N State St
P56258	410 Thayer Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	410 Thayer St
P56224	411 North Division Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	411 N Division St
P56226	412 North Division Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	412 N Division St
P37765	413 Second Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	National	Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	413 Second St
P56232	414 Detroit Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	414 Detroit St
P47195	415 High Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	415 High St
P56166	415 Ingalls Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	415 Ingalls St
P56235	417 Detroit Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	417 Detroit St
P48772	417 W Jefferson Ave	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	417 W Jefferson Ave
P56231	418 Detroit Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	418 Detroit St
P56278	418 Kingsley Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	418 Kingsley St
P56237	422 Detroit Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	422 Detroit St
P47193	423 High	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	423 High St
P46986	425 5th Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	National	Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	425 Fifth St
P38555	454 Fifth Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	National	Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	454 Fifth St
P56207	504 Lawrence Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	504 Lawrence St
P38384	506 E. Kingsley	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Local	Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	506 E Kingsley St
P56153	506 North Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	506 N State St
P50927	509 Detroit Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	509 Detroit St
P48153	510 4th Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	510 Fourth St
P56227	513 North Division Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	513 N Division St
P56160	514 North Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	514 N State St
P56233	516 Detroit Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	516 Detroit St
P56213	517 Catherine Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	517 Catherine St
P56164	517 Elizabeth Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	517 Elizabeth St
P50823	48103	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	519 Third St
P56205	519 Lawrence Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	519 Lawrence St
P47256	520 W. Washington Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	520 W Washington St
P56163	521 Elizabeth Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	521 Elizabeth St
P56223	521 North Division Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	521 N Division St
P56234	522 Detroit Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	522 Detroit St
P56225	524 North Division Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	524 N Division St
P56236	529 Detroit Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	529 Detroit St
P39580	529 S. Ashley St.	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	529 S Ashley St
P47303	529 Sixth Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	529 Sixth St
P49162	544 N Main St	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	544 N Main St
P50028	553 S 7th St	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	553 S Seventh St
P56212	602 Catherine Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	602 Catherine St
P46775	602 E. Ann Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Local	Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	602 E Ann St
P39579	609 W. Washington St.	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	609 W Washington St
P56204	610 Lawrence Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	610 Lawrence St
P47282	614 S First St	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	614 S First St
P47234	615 Turner Park Ct.	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	615 Turner Park Ct
P39771	624 Third Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	National	Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	624 Third St
P56210	707 Lawrence Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	707 Lawrence St
P56211	707 Lawrence Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	518 Lawrence St
P56208	709 Lawrence Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	709 Lawrence St
P56219	710 Catherine Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	710 Catherine St
P56217	711 Catherine Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	711 Catherine St
P48826	711 W Washington St	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	711 W Washington St
P56218	712 Catherine Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	712 Catherine St
P56276	712 Kingsley Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	712 Kingsley St
P56221	720 Catherine Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	720 Catherine St
P56209	723 Lawrence Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	723 Lawrence St
P56277	802 Kingsley Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	802 Kingsley St
P20746	809 Lawrence	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	809 Lawrence St
P47939	812 East Ann Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	812 E Ann St
P56206	815 Lawrence Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	815 Lawrence St
P50778	818 S Seventh St	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	818 S Seventh St
P56279	907 East Huron Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	907 E Huron St
P20870	915 W. Huron	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	915 W Huron St

P56239	920 East Ann Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	920 E Ann St
P56243	928 East Ann Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	928 E Ann St
P56252	929 East Ann Street	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	929 E Ann St
P3888	Adams, Edward L, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1850 Washtenaw Ave
P24898	Adams, Henry Carter, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1421 Hill St
P3809	African Methodist Episcopal Church	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Local	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	632 N Fourth Ave
P3788	Agricultural Hall	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	201 Catherine St
P3806	Allmendinger and Schneider Central Mills	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	206-222 S First St
P3805	Almendinger Organ Factory	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	120-130 S First St
P28621	American Broach Building	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	424 W Washington St
P3873	Anberay Apartments	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	619 E University Ave
P3856	Anderson, William, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	2301 Packard Rd
P3874	Angell School	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1608 S University Ave
P3823	Ann Arbor Bus Depot (116 W Huron St)	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	116 W Huron St
P3822	Ann Arbor Bus Depot (206 East Huron)	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	206 E Huron St
P3798	Ann Arbor Central Brewery	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	724 N Fifth Ave
P24899	Ann Arbor Central Fire Station	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	219 E Huron St
P3865	Ann Arbor High School	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	105 S State St
P4982	Ann Arbor Michigan National Guard Armory	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	223 E Ann St
P56105	Ann Arbor Railroad at the Huron River Bridge	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Bridge	Structure	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	Ann Arbor Railroad at the Huron River
P7359	Ann Arbor Veterans' Administration Medical Center	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		District	Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	Oakway Rd & Fuller Rd
P58237	Ann Arbor Veterans' Administration Medical Center Building #15	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	2215 Fuller Road
P58232	Ann Arbor Veterans' Administration Medical Center Building #1E/1W/1E1/1T/28	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	2215 Fuller Road
P58233	Ann Arbor Veterans' Administration Medical Center Building #2	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	2215 Fuller Road
P58238	Ann Arbor Veterans' Administration Medical Center Building #22	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	2215 Fuller Road
P58239	Ann Arbor Veterans' Administration Medical Center Building #29	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	2215 Fuller Road
P58234	Ann Arbor Veterans' Administration Medical Center Building #3	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	2215 Fuller Road
P58240	Ann Arbor Veterans' Administration Medical Center Building #30	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	2215 Fuller Road
P58241	Ann Arbor Veterans' Administration Medical Center Building #31	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	2215 Fuller Road
P58242	Ann Arbor Veterans' Administration Medical Center Building #32	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	2215 Fuller Road
P58235	Ann Arbor Veterans' Administration Medical Center Building #4	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	2215 Fuller Road
P58236	Ann Arbor Veterans' Administration Medical Center Building #7	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	2215 Fuller Road
P56122	Ann Arbor Yard and Turntable	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	Between Hoover Ave and Stadium Blvd
P20773	Ann Arbor YMCA	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	110 N Fourth Ave

P3762	Ann Street Historic Block-Local	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		District	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	Ann St
P48242	Apartment House Historic District - Local	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Local	District	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	2220 Washtenaw Ave
P36572	Arent Cut Stone Company Building	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	924 N Main St
P3780	Argo Substation	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	987 Broadway St
P48069	Argus 1	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	515-535 W William St
P3871	Armstrong, Jacob and Solomon, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1223 Traver St
P3818	Arnold, Arthur & Etta, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1430 Granger Ave
P3782	August Herz Building	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1027 Broadway St
P3790	Baldwin, Eunice, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1500 Dexter Ave
P3842	Bank Building	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	118-124 S Main St
P47389	Bank of Washtenaw/ Catlapa Inn	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	200 N Fourth Ave
P49862	Barton Hydroelectric Plant	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	E Barton Le at Huron River
P56128	Baumgardner's Barn	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	301 N Fifth Ave
P3832	Beck, Jacob, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1444 W Liberty St
P3861	Beckley, Guy, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1425 Pontiac St
P3862	Beckley, Josiah, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1709 Pontiac St
P24902	Bell-Spalding House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	2117 Washtenaw Ave
P24903	Bennett, Henry, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	312 S Division St
P52174	Bennett, Wells I., House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	2045 Geddes Ave
P55780	Bennett-Karmani Complex	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Local	Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	5668 Geddes Rd Superior
P3811	Bethlehem German Evangelical Church	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	423 S Fourth Ave
P3848	Bird, John, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1884 Miller Ave
P47611	Botanical Garden and Arboretum	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1610 Washington Hts
P3803	Boughard, George, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	450 S Fifth Ave
P56144	Bower, Henry, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	602 Lawrence St
P49592	Brehm, Peter, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	326 W Liberty St
P50026	Broadway Historic District	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Local	District	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	Both sides of Broadway from 1206 through 1677, parcels on the north side of Cedar Bend, and Jones from 802-1317 Jones, The north side of Moore Street from 703-723 and both sides of Traver Street from 1127-1314 District includes Plymouth Park
P3804	Bronson, Sarah M., House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	205 N First St
P49246	Brown, Arthur, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	119 N Thayer St
P3883	Burd, Zenas, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	606 E Washington St
P39035	Burke, Herbert, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Local	Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	414 E Kingsley St
P3834	Burnham, Nathan, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	940 Maiden Ln
P24904	Campbell, Edward DeMille, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	155 Washtenaw Ave
P3896	Christian Eberbach House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1115 Woodlawn Ave
P3847	Christian Mack School	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	920 Miller Ave
P3817	Clark, George & Ella, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	627 Gott St
P3816	Conrath, Charles and Barbara, Farm	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	2103 Geddes Ave

P24905	Cook, Martha, Building	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	906 S University Ave	
P25758	Cooley Building, Mortimer E.	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI		
P3870	Corey, Amos, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1219 Traver St	
P21176	Cornwell, Henry, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	538 N Division St	
P56129	DeForest, Andrew, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	303 N Division St	
P681	Delta Upsilon Fraternity House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Local	Building	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1331 Hill St	
P52272	Dennison, Professor & Mrs. David M., House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	2511 Hawthorn Rd	
P55776	DePlance-BenDor Residence	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Local	Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	5843 Vreeland Rd	Superior
P3779	Detroit Edison Building	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	982 Broadway St	
P3775	Detroit Observatory-University of Michigan	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1308 E Ann St	
P3869	District School	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1202 Traver St	
P3760	Division Street Historic District - Local	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		District	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	317 E Ann St	
P20872	Dixboro General Store Complex	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	5202-16 Plymouth Rd	
P56124	Douglass, Silas, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	502 E Huron St	
P3837	Dr. Chase's Steam Printing House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	301-305 N Main St	
P47017	Dupper, Jacob and Anna Marie, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	National	Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	448 Fifth St	
P21285	Earhart Manor	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	4090 Geddes Rd	Ann Arbor
P3838	Earl, Thomas, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	415 N Main St	
P3770	East Liberty Historic Block	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	311-325 E Liberty St	
P3768	East William Street Historic District-Local	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		District	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	308-340 E William St	
P56146	Eisele, Anton, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	216 Catherine St	
P3781	Exchange Block	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Local	Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1001-1007 Broadway St	
P37174	Fairview Cemetery	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Site	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1401 Wright St	
P24906	Felch, Governor Alpheus, Park	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Site	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	121 Fletcher St	
P56119	Fingerle Lumber Yard	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	221 W William St	
P3835	First and Second Pardon Blocks	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	219-223 N Main St	
P56125	First Baptist Church	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	512 E Huron St	
P3895	First Congregational Church	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	608 E William St	
P3844	First National Bank Building	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	201 S Main St	
P24908	First Unitarian Church	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	100 N State St	
P49518	First United Methodist Church	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Local	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	120 S State St	
P50678	Fleetwood Diner	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	300 S Ashley St	
P24963	Fleming Creek Mill	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Farm	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	4650 Geddes Ave	Ann Arbor
P3797	Foran, Pat, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	713 N Fifth Ave	
P3851	Forest Hill Cemetery	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	415 Observatory St	
P56133	Foster, W. G. and Mary, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	324 Catherine St	
P51136	Fourth and Fifth Avenues Historic District	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		District	Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI		
P3767	Fourth/Ann Historic District-Local	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		District	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI		
P55750	Frains Lake School	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	7500 Plymouth Rd	Superior
P24909	Frieze, Henry S., House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1547 Washtenaw Ave	

P8975	Fuller Street over Huron River Bridge	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Bridge	Structure	Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	Fuller St over Huron R	
P55775	Gale School	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	5843 Vreeland Rd	Superior
P55774	Gale-Blank Farm	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Local	Farm	Building	Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	5906 Vreeland Rd	Superior
P3799	Gaskell (Beakes), Clayton, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	415 S Fifth Ave	
P56148	George Dock House (Demolished)	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1014 Cornwell Pl	
P3884	Germania Building Complex	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	119 W Washington St	
P3841	Glazier Building	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	100 S Main St	
P48973	Goss, Arnold and Gertrude, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	3215 W Dobson Pl	
P48024	Hanselmann, Thomas, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	525 Fourth St	
P24911	Harris Hall	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	617 E Huron St	
P3810	Heinrich Building	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	111 S Fourth Ave	
P3875	Hicks, Sumner, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	936 Wall St	
P3892	Hildene Manor	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	2220 Washtenaw Ave	
P3878	Hoffstetter, Jacob, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	322 E Washington St	
P56120	Hoover Steel Ball Company	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	Hoover Ave	
P3890	Hoover, Leander J., Mansion	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	2015 Washtenaw Ave	
P56118	House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	431-433 S First St	
P3787	House, Samuel and Ophelia, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1660 Broadway St	
P47808	Hughes, A. J., House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	812 E Kingsley St	
P3824	Hunter Brothers Gas Station	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	300 W Huron St	
P52261	Huron Tower Apartments	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	2200 Fuller Ct	
P56116	I-House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	207 W William St	
P3765	Individual Historic Properties-Local Historic District	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	116 W Huron St	
P3821	Inglis, James, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	2301 Highland Rd	
P3826	Island Park Shelter	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1450 Island Park Dr	
P3819	Ives, Marvin A., House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1808 Hermitage Rd	
P33515	James M. Murray Farm	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Site	Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	7995 Plymouth Rd	Superior
P47631	James Moynihan House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	529 Elizabeth St	
P3828	James, Enoch, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	321 E Liberty St	
P21183	John Hagen House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	818 W Liberty St	
P49023	John Maynard House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	218 N Division St	
P38778	Jones, Marvin, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Local		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	537 Elizabeth St	
P24912	Kappa Alpha Theta Fraternity House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1414 Washtenaw Ave	
P3808	Kayser Block	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	209-211 N Fourth Ave	
P56143	Kearney, Thomas P., House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	601-603 Lawrence St	
P3253	Kellogg-Warden House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	500 N Main St	
56106	King-Seeley Company Plant	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	305 S First Street	
P56140	Kingsley Post Apartments	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Apartment Buidi	Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	809 E Kingsley St	
P56135	Kingsley, James, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	418 N Division St	
P56115	Kiwanis Club	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM			Building	Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	200 S First St	

P3793	Koch, John G., House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	530 S Division St	
P3830	Krause/Bissinger Building	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	111 W Liberty St	
P3791	Kuehnle, Frederick, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	2961 Dexter Ave	
P3807	Land Title Building	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	106 N Fourth Ave	
P56138	Lawrence, John, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	407 E Kingsley St	
P3827	Lesure, David, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1309 Jones Dr	
P3761	Liberty Street Historic District	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		District	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	117-119 W Liberty St	
P3852	Lockwood, Albert, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	700 Oxford Rd	
P48140	Lower Town Historic District - Local	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Local	District	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI		
P3859	Lund, Jonathan M., House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1324 Pontiac St	
P3831	MacKenzie, Robert, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1422 W Liberty St	
P3766	Main Street Historic District-Local	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		District	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI		
P3792	Mann, Emanuel, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	303 S Division St	
P3800	Mann, Henry and Mary, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	419 S Fifth Ave	
P36526	Maple Road/Huron River Bridge, Ann Arbor Township, Washtenaw County	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Bridge	Structure	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	Maple Rd at the Huron River
P48918	Mayer-Schaier Company	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	110-112 S Main St	
P3801	McCarthy, John, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	437 S Fifth Ave	
P3776	McCollum, David and Sabina House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	214-216 W Ann St	
P48247	McMahon, James and Fanny, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Local	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated		Washtenaw	MI	2426 Whitmore Lake Rd	
P35447	Mechem, Floyd R., House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1402 Hill St	
P56134	Meier House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	903 E Huron St	
P3867	Memorial Christian Church	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	730 Tappan St	
P52271	Metcalf, Robert C. and Bettie J. (Sponseller), House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Statewide	Building	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1052 Arlington Blvd	
P52277	Metcalf, Robert C., Office	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	2211 Medford Rd	
P3881	Methodist Episcopal Church Parsonage	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Local	Building	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	332-334 E Washington St	
P3889	Meyers, Dean, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1917 Washtenaw Ave	
P3880	Michigan Bell Telephone Company	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	323 E Washington St	
P3795	Michigan Central Railroad Ann Arbor Depot	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Railroad Depot	Building	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	530 N Fifth Ave
P21175	Michigan Furniture Company	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	405 Fourth St	
P3829	Michigan Theater Building	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	519 E Liberty St	
P3863	Miller, Samuel, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1136 Prospect St	
P56136	Misses Clark School	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	505 N Division St	
P47034	Moses and Jane Gunn House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Local	Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	712 E Ann St	
P52279	Muschenheim, William and Elizabeth (Bodanzky), House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Statewide	Building	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1251 Heather Way	
P20770	Nanry, John William, Farm	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Local	Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	6595 Plymouth Rd	
P24914	Newberry Hall	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	434 S State St	
P196	Nickels Arcade	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	326 S State St	
P3773	Northern Brewery	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1327 Jones Dr	

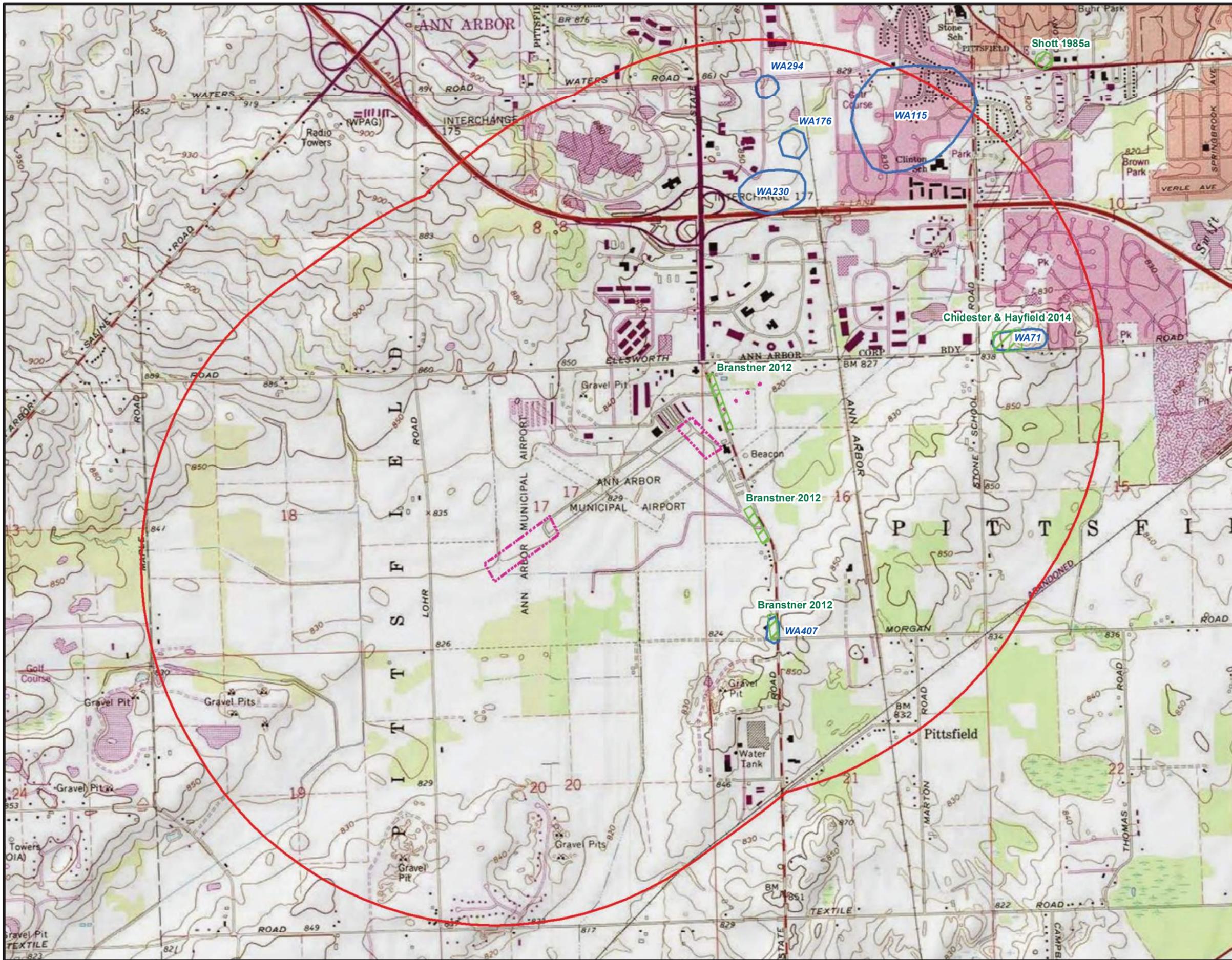
P3886	Observatory Lodge	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1402 Washington Hts
P56145	O'Hearn, Patrick, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	206 N Thayer St
P3764	Old Fourth Ward Local Historic District	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Local	District	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	Generally bounded by Fifth Street/Detroit Street/Carey Street on the west, Fuller St. on the north, Glen Ave on the east, and Huron Street on the south.
P56137	Old Saint Thomas School	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	324-326 E Kingsley St
P4275	Old West Side Historic District	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		District	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	
P3857	Ormsby, Caleb, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1029 Pontiac St
P52284	Osler, David W. and Connie, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	3081 Glazier Way
P35727	Palmer, William B. and Mary Shuford, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	227 Orchard Hills Dr
P24964	Parker Mill Complex	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Structure	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	Geddes Rd and Dixboro Rd Ann Arbor
P24915	Pattengill, Albert H., House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1405 Hill St
P52276	Patterson, Kenneth and Elizabeth (Gregg), House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1605 Harbal Dr
P3864	Paul, Henry, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	625 Spring St
P3855	Perry, W. S., School	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	330 Packard St
P3858	Perry, William R., House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1317 Pontiac St
P3794	Petrie, James, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1111 Fair Oaks Pkwy
P24916	Phi Delta Theta Fraternity House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1437 Washtenaw Ave
P3887	Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1443 Washtenaw Ave
P3843	Philip Bach Building	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	126 S Main St
P33646	Philo Galpin Farm	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Farm	Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	6820 Plymouth Rd Superior
P48789	Phoenix Memorial Laboratory and Ford Nuclear Reactor	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Structure	Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	2301 Bonisteel Blvd
P3771	Planada Apartments (DEMOLISHED)	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1127 E Ann St
P3882	Polhemus, Albert, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	411-413 E Washington St
P26642	Popkins School Historic District	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated		Washtenaw	MI	Plymouth Rd Ann Arbor
P52289	Power Center for the Performing Arts, The University of Michigan	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	121 Fletcher St
P263	Pratt Block	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	306-310 S Main St
P24917	President's House, University of Michigan	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	815 S University Ave
P49502	Prudden, Noah, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	418 N State St
P3784	Pulcifer, Zerah, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1324 Broadway St
P21208	Pumping Station #2	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	201 Mulholland St
P49495	Radmore House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	605 Catherine St
P56147	Rectory, First Unitarian Church	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	110 N State St
P20929	Reuben Kempf House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	321 N Ingalls St
P56130	Rinsey, David, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	401 Lawrence St
P3840	Robison House and Sinelli's Market	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	611, 613, 615 N Main St
P56142	Root, Tracy, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	412 E Huron St
P56131	Royce, James T., House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	311 E Ann St
P55751	S. Geer-Staebler Farm	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Farm	Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	7734 Plymouth Rd Superior
P24918	Saint Andrew's Church	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	306 N Division St
P3868	Saint Mary's Student Chapel	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	331 Thompson St
P49516	Saint Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Local	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	414 N Main St

P56126	Saint Thomas Church and Rectory	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	520 Elizabeth St	
P24919	Saint Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	517 N State St	
P38725	Salvation Army Building	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Local	Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	206 S Fifth Ave	
P38723	Salvation Army Building	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Statewide	Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	117 E Ashley St	
P52307	Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. Walter, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	99 Barton North Dr	
P3860	Schmid, Christian, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1416 Pontiac Trail	
P3846	Schneider, John, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	707 Miller Ave	
P47387	Schwaben Building	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	213-215 S Ashley St	
P49520	Seventh Day Adventist Church	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Local	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1131 Church St	
P3769	State Street Historic District	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		District	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI		
P3850	Stevens, Alviso, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	915 Oakland Ave	
P56139	Stofflet Block	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Apartment Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	501-507 Detroit St	
P3576	Stone School	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Local	Building	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	2600 Packard Rd	
P49497	Sudworth Building	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	205-207 E Washington St	
P3894	Tappan Intermediate School	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1414 Wells St	
P3786	Taylor, J. C., House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1520 Broadway St	
P3774	Ticknor, Dr. Benajah, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	2781 Packard Rd	
236	Ticknor-Campbell House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	2781 Packard Rd	
P35317	Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Michigan Railroad Ann Arbor Depot	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Railroad Depot	Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	416 S Ashley St
P3783	Traver, Absalom House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1300 Broadway St	
P3893	Tuomy Hills Gas Station	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Service Station	Building	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	2460 Washtenaw Ave
P3796	Tuttle, Chester and Sabrina, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	605 N Fifth Ave	
P3785	Tuttle, Mary Ann, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1418 Broadway St	
P26905	U. S. S. Washtenaw County Local Historic District	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Object	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	209 N Main St	
P3836	United States Post Office	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	220 N Main St	
P25872	University of Michigan	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI		
P24920	University of Michigan Central Campus Historic District	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		District	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI		
P680	University of Michigan Fraternity/Sorority House Thematic	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		District	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI		
P25884	University of Michigan Homeopathic Hospital	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI		
P52296	University of Michigan School of Dentistry	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1011 N University Ave	
P25895	University of Michigan: Administration Building	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	Administration Building	
P25816	University of Michigan: East Engineering	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI		
P25759	University of Michigan: East Quadrangle	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI		
P25928	University of Michigan: Jordan, Mosher Hall	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI		
P25817	University of Michigan: Kresge Medical Research Building	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI		
P25818	University of Michigan: Outpatient Clinic Building	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI		
P25885	University of Michigan: School of Education Buildings: University High School	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM		Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI		

P26002	University of Michigan: University Museums	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	
P26121	University of Michigan: Allen- Rumsey Dorm	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	Madison St and Thompson St
P26104	University of Michigan: Botanical Gardens Laboratory	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	
P26003	University of Michigan: College of Pharmacy Building	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	
P25883	University of Michigan: Convalescent ward - East	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	
P26105	University of Michigan: General Library	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	
P25776	University of Michigan: Interns' Residence	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	
P25783	University of Michigan: Law Building	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	
P26139	University of Michigan: Lloyd Hall	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	
P26122	University of Michigan: Michigan Union	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	
P25879	University of Michigan: Old Chemistry Building	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	
P25797	University of Michigan: Old General Library	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	
P26138	University of Michigan: Power Center	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	
P25798	University of Michigan: Ruthven Museum, A.G.	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	
P26231	University of Michigan: Tappan Hall	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	
P25777	University of Michigan: University Hospital	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	
P26234	University of Michigan: Victor C. Vaughan House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	
P25881	University of Michigan: Waterman Gymnasium	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	
P26230	University of Michigan: West Medical Building	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	
P26166	University of Michigan: Women's Athletic Building	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	
P52225	University Reformed Church Updike-Sperry-Nelson-Byrd	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	928 E Ann St
P48264	House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	3261 Lohr Rd
P56132	Vandawarker, Jacob, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	220 N Fifth Ave
P3885	Wagner/Schneider Blacksmith Shop	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	122 W Washington St
P3813	Wahr, George, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	445 S Fourth Ave
P3849	Waite/Kellogg House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	723 Moore St
P39554	Walker Brothers Building	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	115 W Liberty St
P3814	Ward/Kerr House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	451 S Fourth Ave
P56107	Washtenaw County Road Commission Garage and Yard	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	415 W Washington St
P3815	Washtenaw Light and Power Building	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	916 Fuller St
P3763	Washtenaw-Hill Historic District	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	District	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	
P3877	Weinmann Block	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	219-223 E Washington St
P3845	West Park Entrance and Band Shell	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	627 Miller Ave
P24965	White, Orrin, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	2940 Fuller Rd
P56127	Whitman, Charles, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	1007 E Huron St
P39220	Wienberg, Julius and Irene, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	621 Second St
P3812	Wild, Gottlieb, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	442 S Fourth Ave
P48594	Wilkinson Building	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	327 S Main St

P3833	Willey, Vernon, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	308 E Madison St	
P55783	Williams-Hopkins Residence	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	5521 Geddes Rd	Superior
P24922	Wilson, Judge Robert S., House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	126 N Division St	
P3854	Wines, Daniel, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	126 Packard St	
P3853	Wines, William Wallace, House	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	120 Packard St	
P3789	Wood and Perrin	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	304 Depot St	
P48539	Wuerth Building	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Building	Contributing	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	318-324 S Main St	
P3825	Zwerdling Fur Shop Sign	Site	State Historic Preservation Office	# SA_MISHPO_CRM	Object	More Information Needed/Unevaluated	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	MI	213 E Liberty St	

Attachment H: Archaeological Sensitivity Map



Site Location Map

Legend

-  APE
-  Lit Review Study Radius
-  Previously Recorded Survey
-  Previously Recorded Site



**Ann Arbor Airport
Ypsilanti West
1967 (1989)**

Archaeology Sensitivity Map



Lawhon & Associates, Inc.

Date: Sep 2021	Approved by: AS	L&A No. 19-0016	Figure
-------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------

Attachment I: Archaeology Survey Report

PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY
Proposed Runway Extension and Taxiway
Reconfiguration Project
Ann Arbor Municipal Airport
Washtenaw County, Michigan
L&A Project No: 19-0016



Prepared by:
Lawhon & Associates, Inc.
1441 King Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43212
July 23, 2019



Prepared for:
Mead & Hunt, Inc.
2605 Port Lansing Road
Lansing, MI 48906

**Phase I Archaeology Survey of Approximately 20.3 Acres (8.2 ha) for the
Proposed Runway Extension and Taxiway Reconfiguration Project at the
Ann Arbor Municipal Airport in Washtenaw County, Michigan**

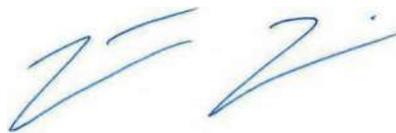
by

**Andrew R. Sewell, RPA
Justin P. Zink, RPA**

**Prepared By:
Lawhon & Associates, Inc.
1441 King Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43212
Phone: (614) 481-8600
Fax: (614) 481-8610
www.lawhon-assoc.com**

**Prepared For:
Mead & Hunt, Inc.
2605 Port Lansing Road
Lansing, MI 48906**

**Lead Agency:
Federal Aviation Administration**



Justin P. Zink, RPA

July 23, 2019

0.1 ABSTRACT

In May of 2019, Lawhon & Associates, Inc. (L&A) conducted Phase I archaeological investigations of the proposed Runway Extension and Taxiway Reconfiguration Project at the Ann Arbor Municipal Airport in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan. The Federal Aviation Administration is the lead federal agency for this project. The survey involved visual inspection and subsurface testing. The project APE was confirmed to be highly disturbed throughout most of the survey area, both through visual identification of disturbed areas, as indicated through fill materials on the surface and landforms showing obvious indications of cutting and filling; and through shovel probe excavation, which documented subsurface fill materials and scalped landforms lacking A horizon soils. Intact conditions were encountered during subsurface testing in the southwestern portion of the APE within fallow and active agricultural field conditions. A small section of active agricultural field further to the southwest was surface collected as well. No archaeological resources were identified. The proposed project will not impact any known archaeological resources, and no further archaeological studies are recommended for the project.

0.2 TABLE OF CONTENTS

0.1	ABSTRACT.....	I
0.3	LIST OF FIGURES	III
0.4	LIST OF TABLES	III
0.5	LIST OF PHOTOS	III
1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
2.0	RESEARCH DESIGN	2
3.0	ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING	3
3.1	CLIMATE	3
3.2	PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY	4
3.3	SOILS	4
3.4	HYDROLOGY	4
3.5	FLORA AND FAUNA	4
4.0	LITERATURE REVIEW	5
5.0	CULTURAL SETTING	6
5.1	PREHISTORIC CONTEXT	7
5.1.1	PALEOINDIAN PERIOD	7
5.1.2	ARCHAIC.....	9
5.1.2.1	EARLY ARCHAIC.....	10
5.1.2.2	MIDDLE ARCHAIC	10
5.1.2.3	LATE ARCHAIC.....	11
5.1.3	WOODLAND PERIOD	14
5.1.3.1	EARLY WOODLAND	14
5.1.3.2	MIDDLE WOODLAND	16
5.1.3.3	LATE WOODLAND.....	18
5.1.4	UPPER MISSISSIPPIAN	21
5.2	HISTORICAL PERIOD CONTEXT	22
5.2.1	EARLY HISTORIC PERIOD, CA. 1630–1800	22
5.2.2	AMERICAN ACQUISITION AND STATEHOOD, 1800–1837	25
5.2.3	EXPANSION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH, 1837–1860.....	26
5.2.4	THE CIVIL WAR YEARS AND POSTBELLUM DEVELOPMENTS, 1860–1900.....	27
5.2.5	INDUSTRIAL BOOM YEARS AND THE DEPRESSION, 1900–1940.....	28
5.2.6	WORLD WAR II AND THE POST WAR YEARS, 1941–1967	29
5.2.7	THE MODERN ERA	30
5.2.1	WASHTENAW COUNTY HISTORY	30
5.2.2	PITTSFIELD CHARTER TOWNSHIP HISTORY	32
5.2.3	HISTORY OF THE PROJECT AREA	32
5.3	RESEARCH QUESTIONS 1 AND 2 DISCUSSION	33
6.0	METHODS.....	33
6.1	ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS.....	33
6.1.1	VISUAL INSPECTION	33
6.1.2	SURFACE COLLECTION	34
6.1.3	SUBSURFACE EXCAVATION	34
6.2	ARTIFACT ANALYSIS METHODS.....	34

7.0	RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY	34
7.1	SURFACE COLLECTED AREAS	35
7.2	SUBSURFACE EXCAVATIONS	35
7.3	RESEARCH QUESTIONS 3 AND 4 DISCUSSION	35
8.0	SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	35
9.0	REFERENCES	37
10.0	FIGURES	45
11.0	PHOTOS	61

0.3 LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.	County Map with an Overview of Michigan	46
Figure 2.	Modern Topographic Map	47
Figure 3.	Modern Aerial Imagery Map	48
Figure 4.	Soils Map	49
Figure 5.	Detail of Washtenaw County map from Hinsdale 1931	50
Figure 6.	Previously Identified Cultural Resources and Surveys	51
Figure 7.	Detail of Bechler & Wenig's 1856 Map of Washtenaw County	52
Figure 8.	Detail of Pittsfield Township Plat (Everts and Stewart 1874)	53
Figure 9.	Detail of Pittsfield Township Plat (Ogle 1895)	54
Figure 10.	Detail of Pittsfield Township Plat (Ogle 1915)	55
Figure 11.	1904 Ann Arbor, Michigan 15' Series Topographic Map	56
Figure 12.	1967 Saline, Michigan and Ypsilanti West, Michigan 7.5' Series Topographic Map	57
Figure 13.	Fieldwork Schematic	58
Figure 14.	Typical Test Unit and Shovel Probes	60

0.4 LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.	Soils encountered within the project area	4
Table 2.	Previously recorded archaeological sites within the study radius	6

0.5 LIST OF PHOTOS

Photo 1.	Conditions within northern survey area, facing northwest from southwest corner of area	62
Photo 2.	Conditions within northern survey area, facing northeast from southwest corner of area	62
Photo 3.	Conditions within northern survey area, facing northwest from center of area	63
Photo 4.	Soil disturbance visible at surface, northern survey area	63
Photo 5.	Conditions within northern survey area, facing northwest from southeast corner	64
Photo 6.	Overview of existing runway surfaces to be removed in northern survey area, facing southwest	64
Photo 7.	Disturbed surface soils at northern survey area	65

Photo 8. Wetland conditions within southern portion of northern survey area, facing southwest	65
Photo 9. View of the inundated conditions encountered throughout the wetland in the northern survey area	66
Photo 10. Recently tilled field at southwest end of southern survey area, facing south	66
Photo 11. Typical surface visibility in tilled field	67
Photo 12. Conditions within northern end of southern survey area, facing southwest.....	67
Photo 13. Conditions within southern survey area, facing northeast.....	68
Photo 14. Conditions within southern survey area, facing northeast from south end.....	68
Photo 15. View of a to-be-removed Omni-directional approach light (ODALS) within the northeastern aspect of the survey area	69
Photo 16. View of the northeastern stretch of ODALS that will be removed as a part of the current project, facing northeast	69

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Lawhon & Associates, Inc. (L&A), under contract with Mead & Hunt, Inc., conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of an approximately 20.3 Acres (8.2 ha) for the Proposed Runway Extension and Taxiway Reconfiguration Project at the Ann Arbor Municipal Airport in Washtenaw County, Michigan (Figures 1-3). The Federal Aviation Administration is the lead federal agency for this project. The project area will be graded, old pavement removed, and new pavement installed. It is mostly in locations previously disturbed through prior airport development activities over the years.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is different for each project. According to 36 CFR 800, the area of potential effects is “the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.” The APE takes into account the effect that the proposed project will have on the project area itself (direct effect) and on the areas surrounding the project (indirect effect). The APE for direct effects is typically equivalent with the construction footprint of the project. The APE for indirect effects involves areas in the vicinity of the project that might be visually impacted by the proposed project. Archaeological surveys are typically concerned with the APE for direct effects; however, any project action that may result in an indirect effect to an archaeological site outside the construction limits would need to be considered by a survey.

The proposed project will extend the existing runway to the southwest by approximately 900 feet, and add new pavement while removing existing pavement at the northeast end of the runway. It also includes the removal of seven Omni-directional approach lights (ODALS), two of which fall within the northern survey area. The APE includes the areas where ground will be disturbed for this project, and consists of a northern survey area, a southern survey area, and seven ODALS removal areas (Figure 3).

L&A conducted the archaeological investigations for this project in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1992, U.S.C. 470f and with Ohio Revised Code § 149.53. The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (1985) are the standards and guidelines used to develop survey methods. This document meets the standards established by the Advisory Council of Historic Preservation and the new Section 106 (36 CFR Part 800) regulations that went into effect on January 11, 2001. The goals of this survey are to determine whether archaeological resources exist within the project area, and to determine whether any identified resources are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

L&A conducted the archaeological fieldwork on May 28–30, 2019. The field crew included Justin Zink, Samuel Plent, and Nancy Fisher. Justin Zink served as the Principal Investigator. Andrew Sewell served as the primary report author. The

following report describes the research design, methods, and results of the literature review and field survey for this project. The results presented in this report are based on information collected from various literature review resources as well as photographs and field records resulting from this study.

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

This research design presents a framework within which the Phase I survey was conducted. The purpose of the Phase I survey is to identify any cultural resources that will be affected by the proposed project, typically consisting of archaeological deposits and architectural resources 50 years or older. Once cultural resources are identified, the principal investigator evaluates each archaeological site or historic resource for characteristics of integrity and significance, which are important factors in determining eligibility of each resource for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). To be listed in the NRHP, a property must be significant to one or more aspects of American history, architecture, archaeology, or culture. For a property to be considered eligible, it must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- (A) be associated with events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of our history; or,
- (B) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or,
- (C) embody the distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or,
- (D) have yielded, or be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, a property must also possess integrity, which is how a property conveys authenticity through the survival of physical characteristics associated with the period of significance for the property. Cultural resource management (CRM) professionals evaluate integrity according to the following aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property considered eligible for the NRHP will always display several, if not all, of the aspects of integrity. Aspects of integrity are discussed below (Little et al. 2000).

1. Location – the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event took place.
2. Design – the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of the property.
3. Setting – the physical environment of a historic property.
4. Materials – the physical elements of a property. The property must retain the key exterior materials dating from the period of significance.
5. Workmanship – the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture during any given period in history.

6. Feeling – a property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
7. Association – direct link between an important historic event of person and a historic property.

CRM professionals typically evaluate Architectural resources under NRHP Criteria A-C and archaeological sites under NRHP Criterion D. However, certain archaeological sites can also be eligible under Criteria A-C. For an archaeological site to be eligible for the NRHP, it must have the potential to yield data important in answering specific research questions important to the understanding of the past, and it must display sufficient physical integrity to allow proper evaluation of that data. If archaeologists cannot recover sufficient data during the Phase I survey to determine the eligibility of the resource, more intensive work may be required to determine the eligibility of the resource and consequently, the effect of the project on the resource. The principal investigator designed the Phase I survey to answer the following general set of questions in regards to the project:

1. Has the project been subjected to previous cultural resources investigations and are there any previously recorded sites or resources located within or immediately adjacent to the project?
2. What is the likelihood of identifying previously unrecorded cultural resources within the project? Where are these cultural resources most likely to occur?
3. Will the proposed project affect any cultural resources (archaeological or above ground structures)?
4. If cultural resources will be affected, are any of those affected resources listed, eligible, or require further study for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places?

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The environmental setting contextualizes the cultural investigations within the natural environment. Since environmental factors influenced much of prehistoric activity, either directly or indirectly, the environmental setting contributes to the understanding of prehistoric behaviors exhibited by the inhabitants of a particular prehistoric site. Environmental and geographical conditions affected the function, social status, and productivity of historical sites as well, among other factors. Understanding the environmental setting is a key element of the interpretation of archaeological sites.

3.1 CLIMATE

The climate in Washtenaw County is continental, having relatively cold winters and warm summers. The annual rainfall in the county is approximately 37 inches, with February having the least rainfall (2.4 in) and June being the wettest month (3.66 in); snowfall averages 57 inches a year with most occurring between December and February (US Climate Data 2019).

3.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The project area in Washtenaw County is in the Southern Lower Peninsula Hills and Plains Region in southeast Michigan (Michigan Geological Survey 2019). The topography within this part of the county consists of rolling sections of end moraines. The geology of the region consists primarily of the Mississippian-age Coldwater Shale formation. The glacial till that dominates the area generally consisted of fine-textured material dating to the late (Wisconsin) glacial advance.

3.3 SOILS

The project area is located primarily within the Boyer-Fox-Sebewa soil association (USDS SCS 1977). This association contains nearly level to steep, poorly drained to well drained soils formed in glacial outwash.

Four individual soil types are present within the portion of the APE that was surveyed (Table 1; Figure 4). Soil descriptions are from the USDA NRCS web soil survey (2019).

Table 1. Soils encountered within the project area

Soil Symbol	Soil Name	Landform	Drainage	Parent Material
FoB	Fox sandy loam, till plain, 2–6 percent slopes	Outwash plains and terraces	Well	Glaciofluvial deposits over outwash
MdA	Matherton sandy loam, 0–4 percent slopes	Outwash plains, drainageways, terraces	Somewhat poor	Glaciofluvial deposits over outwash
Pa	Palms muck	Moraines, till plains, depressions	Very poor	herbaceous organic material over loamy till
WaA	Wasepi sandy loam, 0–4 percent slopes	Drainageways, lake plains, deltas	Somewhat poor	Glaciofluvial deposits over outwash

3.4 HYDROLOGY

The major drainage in Washtenaw County is the Huron River, located 6.3 km (3.92 miles) northeast of the survey area. An unnamed ditch drains the project area northeast to the Huron River, while the Wood Outlet Drain ditch drains south to the Saline River. Analysis of soil types within the project area suggests that the areas with Palms muck may have formerly been a wetland, such as a swamp forest, prior to land clearing in the early nineteenth century.

3.5 FLORA AND FAUNA

Prior to settlement in the region, natural phenomenon such as glaciations during the Pleistocene and the associated climate changes had a major effect on plant and animal communities. As the glaciers retreated and the climate warmed, tundra ecosystems with their characteristic plant and animal life retreated north,

and forests covered much of Michigan, bringing with them an entirely different community of life.

The modern animal and plant life in the county bears little resemblance to those present prior to wide-scale nineteenth century settlement in the region. These changes are attributable to habitat loss and change, purposeful extirpation of predators, unchecked hunting, and introduction of non-native species. Early settler accounts and paleoecological studies of the region provide useful information on the original ecosystem of this part of the state, supplemented by information from the archaeological record. Kapp (1999) places Washtenaw County in an area still under the last glaciers at 12,800 B.C., with successive ecological changes to tundra around 11,800 B.C., boreal forest ca. 10,500–9800 B.C., mixed conifer and hardwood forestation ca. 7900 B.C., and relatively modern conditions ca. 2500–1500 B.C. The earliest recorded land surveys classified the natural vegetation in this region as beech-sugar maple and oak-hickory forestation (Michigan Geological Survey 2019).

The modern pattern of land use has altered historical animal and plant community distributions and populations. The fauna historically inhabiting the general region of the survey area included several species of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish. Many species are no longer present due to the drastic habitat changes in the region, competition with invasive species, and historical periods of overhunting.

In summary, the environmental information indicates a rich prehistoric environment with a variety of resources. A variety of plants characterized a diverse floral environment exploitable by humans and animals. Animal life provided a source of protein and raw material for clothing and tools. All of these factors indicate that this area possesses potential for the presence of archaeological sites within the project area.

4.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review study radius is 2 km (1.2 mi) from each exterior corner of the proposed project limits. This size is usually sufficient to provide the necessary contextual information regarding previously identified cultural resources and historical information on the project area. The report author examined following sources:

1. Hinsdale's Archaeological Atlas of Michigan (1931)
2. Michigan Archaeological Site File (MASF) forms
3. Contract Cultural Resource Management reports
4. USGS 7.5' and 15' series topographic maps, historical aerial photographs, and Washtenaw County historic atlases

The *Archaeological Atlas of Michigan* (Hinsdale 1931) represents an important early attempt to map archaeological sites by type across the state. While its general accuracy is likely not completely reliable, it nonetheless provides a good sense of the archaeological potential of any given area based on the knowledge provided by Hinsdale's informants and contemporaries. Many of the sites

reported by Hinsdale might only be described in this text, due to the loss of sites from development over time. For Washtenaw County, Hinsdale noted there were 5 mounds, 8 villages, and 2 cemeteries. None of these resources are shown within the project area on Hinsdale's map, with the nearest sites being mounds to the northeast and southeast (Figure 5).

The MASF indicate that there are 6 previously recorded archaeological sites within 2 km of the project; none are located within the project APE. These resources will not be impacted by the undertaking (Figure 6; Table 2).

Table 2. Previously recorded archaeological sites within the study radius

Site #	Site Type	Temporal Affiliation	NRHP Status
20WA71	Cemetery	Late Woodland	Not assessed
20WA115	Village	Unassigned Prehistoric	Not assessed
20WA176	Camp	Late Woodland	Not Eligible
20WA230	Undetermined	Unassigned Prehistoric	Not Eligible
20WA294	Undetermined	Early Woodland	Not assessed
20WA407	Homestead	Nineteenth-Twentieth Century	Not assessed

A review of the SHPO contract CRM reports indicated the project area has not been previously surveyed. There have been three previous surveys within the study radius (Figure 6). In 1985, the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology conducted a survey for the Homestead Commons development in Ann Arbor, which resulted in the identification of a large Late Archaic/Late Woodland site, 33WA174 (Shott 1985a). Subsequent Phase II investigation of this site led to the determination it was not eligible for the NRHP (Shott 1985b). In 2012, Great Lakes Research, Inc., surveyed 84 acres for proposed improvements to the State Street corridor (Branstner 2012), resulting in the identification of 20WA407 and 20WA408 (the latter site outside the 2 km study radius). Finally, in 2014, the Mannik & Smith Group, Inc., conducted a Phase I archaeology survey of a proposed development in Pittsfield Charter Township, which identified material belonging to site 20WA71, previously identified in the mid-twentieth century as a prehistoric burial site. No further human remains were identified during their survey (Chidester and Hayfield 2014).

5.0 CULTURAL SETTING

The historic context provides a framework for evaluating the integrity and significance of any identified cultural resources. The principal investigator uses the context to assess a sites' ability to contribute to the existing historic knowledge of a region. The report authors derived the following contexts from previously reported information from throughout the region and identified in the immediate area through previous archaeological and historical research. While not all of these contexts may be identified within the project area during the survey, the established contexts are presented in chronological order to

understand the relationships between different temporal periods and the continuum of cultural development that occurred in this area. It should be noted that these periods are defined through cultural expressions, and that the ranges of time associated with each period will likely overlap in different parts of the region, as some prehistoric groups may not have adapted a new cultural expression at the same time as other groups, or indeed even at all.

5.1 PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

The prehistoric cultural development of the region began with the influx of the first post-glacial populations and continued throughout prehistory until the arrival of Europeans and settlers from east of the Appalachians. Archaeologists developed temporal periods to distinguish cultural and/or technical advances over time, divided into the Paleoindian; Early, Middle, and Late Archaic; Early, Middle, and Late Woodland; Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric. The temporal ranges given here for each period may differ from other presented material. This should not be construed as either a challenge to, or perceived error on the part of earlier material, but reflects the rather fluid nature of defining temporal periods based on current dating techniques, selective regional data comparisons, and differing opinions on when and where to divide prehistory into arbitrary periods.

5.1.1 PALEOINDIAN PERIOD

Archaeologists estimate that occupation of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan would have been possible by approximately 11,500 B.C. to 11,000 B.C. By this time, the glacial front that had once covered the peninsula had retreated into the Upper Peninsula/Lake Superior region. The Paleoindians, the first known prehistoric population to occupy Michigan, were highly mobile, small-band hunters moving on a seasonal basis in order to more fully exploit available natural resources (Dragoo 1976), and carbon dated evidence for their presence in the Lower Great Lakes region suggests occupations as far back as far as 10,500 B.C. (Carr 2012). The Paleoindians were opportunists willing to use a broad spectrum of animal and plant resources, and with a fluctuating post-glacial environment, both in terms of climate and ecological communities, they had to adapt to exploit a variety of environments from tundra to wetlands. Analysis of pollen data and plant macrofossils suggest that tundra conditions in the late Pleistocene Midwest were constricted to the glacier margins, with differing ecological regimes advancing quickly northward as the glaciers retreated. Specifically, spruce-sedge parkland environments dominated the immediate post-glacial landscape for about 2000 years after the last glacial maximum, then rather quickly replaced by pine and then oak forests in the Lower Peninsula. Within this set of environmental conditions, a great diversity of animal species flourished, including several species that would have represented important game animals for human predation, such as mastodon, mammoth, ground-sloths, musk-ox, elk, caribou, and smaller game species.

One popular hypothesis about Paleoindian subsistence strategies is that they were primarily herd-followers, tracking caribou across the post-glacial landscape. Carr (2012) points out that such hypotheses are largely based on ethnographic

analogy and not on hard data reflecting actual Paleoindian subsistence strategies. He points out that there is a general lack of such data for the lower Great Lakes, and posits that this reflects Paleoindian site selection strategies that correspond to locations with poor long-term preservation characteristics. Instead, Carr lays out a hypothesis that Paleoindian hunters employed a herd-intercept strategy oriented along lake shores, moving to key locations where caribou herds would be found at certain points of a season, rather than seasonal relocation of a group to be within the summer and winter ranges of a single herd. People practicing the herd-intercept strategy would rely on storage and secondary protein resources when caribou were scarce. Carr suggests Paleoindian bands were residentially mobile within large territories exceeding 20,000 km², and notes the absence in the archaeological record for definitive evidence of periodic large aggregations of individual bands, which has occurred elsewhere in the Eastern Woodlands (Bull Brook, Massachusetts, for example).

Specific Paleoindian complexes in the lower Great Lakes include Gainey (9500–9000 B.C.), Parkhill (9000–8400 B.C.), Crowfield, and Holcombe (both occurring after 8400 B.C.). Shott and Wright (1999) also note the ephemeral presence of a Mid-Atlantic Paleoindian phase contemporary with Clovis called the Enterline phase, which is known in Michigan only from one site in Saginaw County, and is quite possibly a local variant of Gainey instead of representing Enterline. The Gainey complex, taking its name from an important site in southeast Michigan, is represented by large fluted points with parallel sides, similar to western Folsom points, and accompanied by triangular end scrapers, side scrapers, and graters (Carr 2012; Shott and Wright 1999). The Parkhill complex was identified from a series of sites in southern Ontario, and are identified through the presence of Barnes fluted points. Groups associated with the Parkhill complex are thought to have had a residential preference for the shore margins of Glacial Lake Algonquian, and occupied much smaller territories than Gainey people; a large territory between Jackson and Alpena is posited to have been one such territory covering the eastern Lower Peninsula, albeit without much supporting evidence (Shott and Wright 1999). Parkhill toolkits show an increasing diversity of tool forms over preceding Gainey kits. The Crowfield and Holcombe complexes represent the end of the Paleoindian period, with many Holcombe points being either poorly fluted or in some cases, simply being basally thinned in place of fluting. Few examples of the Crowfield complex have been identified in Michigan, being more of an eastern Great Lakes phenomenon. Holcomb complex sites are mainly restricted to southeastern Michigan (Shott and Wright 1999).

Small lithic scatters and isolated finds of diagnostic, fluted projectile points characterize the archaeological record of Michigan's Paleoindian period; such points including Clovis, Holcombe, Cumberland, Plainview, and Agate Basin types. Unfluted Hi-Lo points are also a diagnostic point for the period in Michigan (Justice 1987; Carr 2012); although some archaeologists prefer to assign these points to the initial Early Archaic (Shott 1999). Paleoindian groups in Michigan are noted for a heavy reliance on Onondaga, Bayport, and Fossil Hill cherts, with early Gainey phase people also using exotic Upper Mercer chert from east-central Ohio (Carr 2012; Shott and Wright 1999). Notably, Paleoindian groups

appear to have focused on single sources of lithic raw material, so that lithic types may be an identifier for a band territory.

5.1.2 ARCHAIC

A period of significant environmental change ensued as the glaciers retreated northward at the end of the Pleistocene. The climate became temperate. Large-game species, such as mastodon, became extinct, and the deciduous forest common today developed, replacing the boreal-coniferous forests. The Archaic period encompasses the notable human adaptations and settlement practices developed in response to the changing environment (Ford 1974). Artifact assemblages from Archaic sites show a wider range of tool types in comparison to the preceding Paleoindian period, some of which have specialized functions for the processing of a wider variety of plant and animal resources (Griffin 1967). Although all Archaic-period human groups exhibited characteristics of classic hunter-gathering lifestyles, environmental differences led to regionally distinctive artifact assemblages by the end of the period, which might reflect the evolution of culturally distinct human social groups (Dragoo 1976).

Changes in human social organization occurred concurrently with expanding food procurement strategies. In eastern North America, organizational changes generally included restricted group mobility, larger aggregations of individuals, development of ritual behavior, development of inter-regional exchange systems, and the first attempts at plant domestication (Ford 1974). Other results included smaller group territories, sites occupied for longer periods, reuse of sites at more frequent and probably more regular intervals, and the use of a wider variety of plants and animals. Storage facilities and vessels also appeared more frequently in Archaic sites, as well as evidence for early cultivation of some plant species. Archaic developed burial ceremonialism and other ritual behavior, and showed signs of becoming formalized in some regions. Ritual activity might be linked to the establishment of social group identities, the maintenance of territorial boundaries, and the regulation of intergroup alliances and trade. However, archaeologists are still trying to adequately test this proposition.

Research has shown the progression of these adaptations through the Archaic period (ca. 8000 B.C. to 1000 B.C.), resulting in the subdivision of time into three distinct temporal periods: Early, Middle, and Late Archaic. Some general traits, such as basal styles of projectile points, are common throughout all three Archaic sub-periods, so some Archaic sites cannot be classified to one of these three periods.

Early and Middle Archaic sites are somewhat rare in Michigan, which was once attributed to an actual general absence of people during that time in the region. However, recent studies suggest that fluctuations in glacial meltwater lake levels in the early Holocene may have resulted in contemporary sites being either flooded or deeply buried under alluvium, as lake levels were considerably lower than at present.

5.1.2.1 EARLY ARCHAIC

During the Early Archaic period (8000 B.C. to 6000 B.C.), small mobile groups gradually became more geographically restricted as seasonally oriented hunting-and-gathering activities were focused on smaller, well-exploited territories. This reduction in territory size and mobility is a direct link to the expansion of the deciduous forests that produced a more favorable habitat for game species (Chapman 1975). Although hunting was the major subsistence activity, Early Archaic people also used a narrow spectrum of nutritious plant foods (Chapman 1975; Cleland 1966). This expansion of the subsistence base correlates with a change in material culture. Early Archaic hunters switched from lanceolate spear points, ideal for hunting larger animals, to a series of smaller, more diversified notched and stemmed projectile points, scrapers, knives, drills, and ovoid blades. Woodworking and food preparation tools first appear in the tool assemblage during the Early Archaic period. These tools included axes, adzes, mortars and pestles, awls, gouges, and grinding stones (Chapman 1975; Jennings 1968). Sites were small and scattered, largely discovered through surface collection, and usually located in uplands near secondary stream valleys (Benchley 1975).

Early on, Early Archaic bands in Michigan practiced a lifeway fairly similar to preceding Paleoindian groups, and sites from this part of the period are classified as the Plano tradition. Indeed, some archaeologists place Plano as a Paleoindian manifestation characterized by a loss of fluting in projectile point technology (Justice 1987). It seems likely that Plano and Dalton types of points are reflective of gradual change, rather than demarking any sharp divisions between the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods, and thus may best be discussed as Paleoindian/Early Archaic. The Plano tradition dates to ca. 8000–7500 B.C., and is characterized by Hi-Lo projectile points (Shott 1999).

The succeeding Kirk tradition dates to ca. 7500–6000 B.C. and is notable for the first occurrence of notched and stemmed bifaces, variously attributable to Palmer, Kirk Corner-notched, Kirk-stemmed, St Albans, Kanawha, and LeCroy types (Shott 1999). This change represents a fairly abrupt change in lithic technology from preceding lanceolate forms, with a concurrent increase in use of exotic Ohio lithic materials. This change may be correlated with movement of new groups into Michigan from Ohio, although such interpretations do not suggest what happened with the Plano people already present. Shott (1999) posits a viewpoint that suggests bands belonging to the Plano and Kirk traditions overlapped in territory and interacted with each other. Indeed, he notes that while there is a relative explosion in biface form diversity, the overall toolkit for Early Archaic peoples share many characteristics with late Paleoindian and subsequent Archaic groups.

5.1.2.2 MIDDLE ARCHAIC

During the Middle Archaic period (6000 B.C. to 3000 B.C.), floral communities diversified as the overall climate warmed and stabilized, allowing for a broader selection of food and material for use. However, Middle Archaic people still appear to have emphasized hunting within an increasingly sedentary lifestyle

(Cleland 1966). In lower Michigan, there is a debate as to whether or not the local environment could support a large population of hunter-gatherers. Boreal forests may not have developed sufficient mast-bearing species to support a new regime of large mammals, and stream flows may have been too rapid to support large fish populations. Nonetheless, extensive and productive marshes along the relict margins of Lake Algonquin in southeastern Michigan may have been well-exploited by Middle Archaic bands, and many of Michigan's Middle Archaic sites are found in the that region (Lovis 1999). As well, pollen studies indicate that oak, maple, and elm had begun to establish themselves in southern Michigan by 5000 B.C. It may simply be that Michigan Middle Archaic populations were largely focused on shoreline habitats that are now underwater, thus introducing a significant bias in typical survey results. In addition, Middle Archaic groups are suggested to have practiced a long-distance logistic mobility strategy that would spread evidence of Middle Archaic people thinly over a landscape, moving between shoreline residential camps and upland logistical sites (Lovis et al. 2005); such a strategy, where people are normally occupying sites on a very short-term basis, would also help to explain the low density of Middle Archaic sites.

Middle Archaic material cultural reflects the change in economy as well, adapted to intensive exploitation of forest and riverine environments. Some researchers divide the Middle Archaic in the Great Lakes into two horizons based on projectile point morphology (Stothers et al. 2001). The first horizon is the Weak-Stemmed Point Horizon (6000–3800 B.C.), with points such as Morrow Mountain and Stanly Stemmed; the second horizon is the Side-notched Point Horizon (3800–2000 B.C.), associated with points similar to the Raddatz, Matanzas, Otter Creek, and Brewerton styles (Lovis 1999). Of note is the overlap of Brewerton points between the Middle and Late Archaic periods. Plant-processing tools included a variety of ground stone implements, grooved axes, metates, and nutting stones. Bone tools such as awls and fishhooks also appear in Middle Archaic assemblages. Atlatl weights and bone tools first appear in the archaeological record elsewhere in the Midwest and Northeast (Broyles 1971; Lewis and Lewis 1961). These types of groundstone tools are curiously absent from Michigan Middle Archaic sites, but this may be a bias resulting from the overall scarcity of Middle Archaic sites formally excavated in the state (Lovis 1999; Stothers et al. 2001).

Although Middle Archaic sites tend to be rare, one important site in Michigan is the Weber I Site (20SA581) in the Saginaw River Valley (Lovis 1999). This site exhibited stratified Middle Archaic and Late Archaic deposits and provided evidence for Middle Archaic subsistence strategies, specifically focusing on hunting elk and deer while gathering nuts and berries (Smith and Egan 1990).

5.1.2.3 LATE ARCHAIC

In contrast to the preceding Middle Archaic period, the Late Archaic (3000 B.C. to 500 B.C.) is a highly visible manifestation in Michigan's archaeological record. Group ceremonialism increased in importance, as demonstrated by more elaborate, formalized burial practices and the presence of exotic materials

obtained from emerging trade networks. Scheduled harvesting of seasonal, available plant and animal resources climaxed in the Late Archaic (Caldwell 1964). Coinciding with an increase in territorial permanence was the first appearance of regionally distinct human culture groups in Michigan (Cleland 1966). Late Archaic lifeways in the northern parts of the state (the Upper Peninsula and northern Lower Peninsula) persisted well into what would be considered the Early Woodland period in more southerly regions, with pottery only appearing around A.D. 0. Late Archaic people were organized into seasonally mobile bands, likely in the range of 25-30 people. There likely were population aggregations in the winter months with dispersal in the warmer seasons, perhaps down to single-family groups. There is limited evidence for Late Archaic houses available in the archaeological record of Michigan.

In Michigan, the levels of the Great Lakes were much higher than today, but also fluctuated considerably over the course of the period. In the Late Archaic period, the expansion of deciduous forests reached its northernmost limit (Cleland 1966). The vegetation communities present in the state had become more or less modern (Robertson et al. 1999). Late Archaic people responding to the diverse and evolving ecosystems adapted varying ways of exploiting natural resources. Fishing was an important component of faunal exploitation. The Late Archaic period marks the first appearance of cultigens in the archaeological record. Archaeologists recovered chenopodium, sunflower, and gourd seeds dated to approximately 1500 B.C. from the Salts Cave site in Kentucky (Yarnell 1974), while other researchers have dated squash seed as early as 2300 B.C. in Missouri and Kentucky (Yarnell 1963). However, these Eastern Agricultural Complex (EAC) cultigens are not often found in Late Archaic contexts in Michigan (Robertson et al. 1999). Exploitation of local plant and animal resources, including aquatic species, became more efficient and broad-based in the Late Archaic period. The success of this subsistence strategy is shown by the recovery of charred botanical remains of a variety of nuts, including acorn, hazel, hickory, and black walnut. Fruit also was an important food resource, as demonstrated by the diversity of fruit seeds in archaeobotanical assemblages, such as wild grape, blueberry, raspberry, and strawberry (Dye 1977; Yarnell 1974). Late Archaic people exploited these resources as a seasonal round, with either longer, more extensive occupations or higher seasonal site fidelity only occurring in the Terminal Late Archaic. Specifically, spring occupations may have focused on fish runs, followed by summer camps for berry exploitation, fall camps for mast resources, and winter camps with a broad-based hunting focus. A general lack of sedentism may be attributable to the largely unreliable nature of the fluctuating environmental conditions that typify most of this period (Robertson et al. 1999). It should be noted that caution must be taken with applying general statements about Late Archaic lifeways in Michigan, as the database of Late Archaic site information is heavily skewed towards the well-scrutinized Saginaw Valley region of southeastern Michigan.

Late Archaic people developed a wide array of specialized objects, including steatite and sandstone bowls, stone tubes and beads, polished plummets, net sinkers, whistles and rattles, birdstones, and boatstones, as well as awls,

needles, and perforators made of bone (Chapman 1975). Brewerton series points are characteristic of this period (Ritchie 1961; Witthoft 1953; Robertson et al. 1999). In Michigan, broad-bladed stemmed points, such as Susquehanna, Adder Orchard, Perkiomen, and Genesee types, also are associated with the Late Archaic (Robertson et al. 1999). Interestingly, narrow projectile point styles that occur at Late Archaic sites in the eastern Great Lakes (Lamoka, Normanskill) are not associated with Michigan Late Archaic assemblages. By the end of the Late Archaic, projectile point style diversity increased, with the introduction of small, broad-bladed point types. These points are associated with types including Berrien Corner-notched, Oronoko Side-notched, Sodus Expanding Stemmed (Robertson et al. 1999). Turkey-tail points also occur in ceremonial contexts and in buried caches. By the very end of the period, Meadowood points begin to occur in Terminal Late Archaic contexts. Meadowood points do not occur with pottery on Michigan sites, although sites with Meadowood points are contemporary with Early Woodland sites in Ontario and elsewhere, suggesting that Meadowood points are associated with the end of the Late Archaic here. In southern Michigan, the transition to the Early Woodland is typified by Terminal Late Archaic point types showing up in association with Early Woodland deposits (Robertson et al. 1999).

Trade is demonstrated through the appearance of exotic materials in Late Archaic assemblages, and through the dating of certain prehistoric Lake Superior copper mining pits to this period. In addition, foreign cherts such as Wyandotte/Indiana Hornstone and Onondaga appear in Lower Peninsula assemblages, and ritual objects made from marine shell appear for the first time. However, the occurrence of such exotic materials is fairly rare on Late Archaic sites, suggesting that trade was not intensive. Trade was likely a key component of maintaining social ties among related but widely-dispersed groups. Trade may also have been one response to uncertain availability of resources related to subsistence, including food and animal hides for clothing. Notably, exotic trade items often are found in mortuary contexts. There are three distinct burial complexes associated with the Michigan Late Archaic: Old Copper, Glacial Kame, and Red Ochre (previously thought to represent entire cultures, but now more properly classified as distinct subcomponents of larger Late Archaic cultural practices). Old Copper Complex burials are largely found in the western Great Lakes, primarily Wisconsin, although there are documented occurrences in Ontario and Quebec to the east. The complex is eponymously named for the occurrence of copper artifacts with burials. Old Copper Complex burials are not documented from the Lower Peninsula. Glacial Kame burials are associated with exotic shell beads and gorgets, copper beads, stone pipes, and birdstones, among other items. As the name indicates, Glacial Kame burials have commonly been found interred in kame landforms. Largely a southern Midwest expression, Glacial Kame burials are documented as far north as Cheboygan County. Evidence from Wisconsin documents interactions between people practicing Old Copper and Glacial Kame burial traditions. Finally, the Red Ochre burial complex is associated with the Terminal Archaic Meadowood cultural expression, which elsewhere is associated with the initial stages of the Early Woodland period

(there are very few Early Woodland mounds in Michigan, obscuring the boundary even further between the Terminal Archaic and Early Woodland periods). Red Ochre burials take their name from the use of red ochre to cover the grave. Interments are flexed, accompanied by Turkey-tail blades, small ovate cache blades, copper artifacts, and tubular marine shell beads. As with Glacial Kame, Red Ochre burials have been documented in association with Old Copper culture burials at cemetery sites. It should be noted that not all Late Archaic burials conform to one of the three complexes, which are regional and may be sequentialized cultural expressions (Robertson et al. 1999). Of considerable interest is the observation that the increase in mortuary ceremonialism appears to halt with the commencement of the subsequent Early Woodland period.

5.1.3 WOODLAND PERIOD

W. C. McKern first described the Woodland period as an archaeological manifestation within the McKern Taxonomic System (McKern 1939), initially distinguishing it from the preceding Archaic period through the use of pottery and ceremonial construction of earthworks and mounds. Griffin's work (1952) on the Woodland period defined three sub-periods: Early Woodland (1000 B.C.–100 B.C.), Middle Woodland (100 B.C.–A.D. 500), and Late Woodland (A.D. 500–1200). Archaeologists still use the same basic system today, although current research suggests that adaptations and cultural traits assigned to each period are actually quite variable in both time and location. For example, in some regions of the Midwest, the cultural expressions associated with the Middle Woodland are not present, with Early Woodland practices persisting through time. Some Woodland period sites are identified solely through the presence of pottery or burial mounds; these sites are typically not assigned to one of the three sub-periods. Specifically to Michigan, the Woodland period spans 800 B.C. to A.D. 1650 (Chivis 2003). Late Prehistoric cultural manifestations, such as Mississippian cultures, did not occur widely in Michigan; instead, Late Woodland cultural practices persisted to the Contact Period in large portions of the state, and Late Prehistoric groups appear confined to the southwestern Lower Peninsula, contemporary with Late Woodland people elsewhere in the state.

5.1.3.1 EARLY WOODLAND

The Early Woodland period in Michigan begins at different times in different regions in Michigan. In the southern Lower Peninsula, it extends from approximately 800 B.C. to A.D. 1, overlapping somewhat with the Middle Woodland period. Research in the Midwest demonstrates a general continuum from the end of the Archaic through the Middle Woodland for the intensification of horticulture and the formalization and elaboration of mortuary practices (Dragoo 1976). However, Woodland people did not uniformly adapt these traits at the same general time, and some practices associated with Woodland people (such as mound building) are largely absent in Michigan. There are few Early Woodland mound sites in Michigan, Croton Carrigan Mounds in Newaygo County being one (Garland and Beld 1999). In general, Early Woodland peoples maintained a largely foraging-focused economy with gradual incorporation of plant cultivation, specifically sunflower and squash. Early Woodland sites are

somewhat rare in Michigan, and often occur as part of multicomponent sites, with subsequent Woodland-period occupations.

To the south, archaeologists most closely associate the Early Woodland period with the Adena Culture. The Adena culture dominated much of the northern Eastern Woodlands from upstate New York into the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, characterized by conical earthen mounds and elaborate burials with ornamental grave goods. The Adena culture may have developed as early as 500 B.C., based on the dating of burial mounds in the central Ohio River Valley region (Seeman 1992:25). Notably, the Adena culture did not expand into Michigan. However, there is one Early Woodland earthworks in central Michigan, 20IA37, which bear similarities to Adena earthworks to the south (Garland and Beld 1999). 20IA37 represents a unique occurrence of a ceremonial aggregation site associated with the Early Woodland period in the state. Mortuary processing at the site is suggested through the recovery of fragmentary human bones, but no actual burials are known to be present.

In southern Michigan, research indicates a strong continuity between Late Archaic and Early Woodland cultural practices. Horticulture likely became more important in the subsistence strategy of Early Woodland people, but how important this adaptation was to different groups varies across time and space within this period. Some areas do not show much evidence of domesticated plants until near the end of the Early Woodland period, coinciding with the beginning of the Middle Woodland period (Fritz 1990:403). Sunflower cultivation is demonstrated at the Eidson Site, being a continuous tradition with the preceding Late Archaic occupation (Garland and Beld 1999). Seasonal mast crops continued to be an important resource, and Early Woodland groups still depended on wild versions of plants that would become cultivars, such as squash, sumpweed, gourd and goosefoot.

Although there may have been some tendency for limiting residential mobility in the Early Woodland period, settlement patterns generally resemble those of the preceding Late Archaic period, with large summer base camps in the flood plains and upland resource extraction camps occupied in the fall and winter (Garland and Beld 1999; Yerkes 1988:319). Clay (1992:80) suggests that Early Woodland groups were likely practicing a semi-sedentary, hunter-gatherer lifestyle organized into egalitarian groups, rather than having a more hierarchical tribal system. This certainly seems to be the case in Michigan.

Projectile point/knife forms diagnostic of the Early Woodland period include Kramer, Cresap, Meadowood and Adena Stemmed types (Chivis 2003; Justice 1987). As noted previously, Meadowood points are also associated with the Terminal Archaic in Michigan. Early Woodland pottery first appears around 500 B.C. and tends to exhibit coil construction with cordmarked surfaces. Pottery types associated with the Early Woodland period includes Marion Thick (also known as Schultz Thick), Shiawassee Ware (found in the Saginaw Valley), and Mushroom Cordmarked, a late Early Woodland type (Garland and Beld 1999; Chivis 2003). Marion Thick is considered similar to types in other regions of the Midwest, such as Vinette in Ontario and Fayette and Leimbach Thick in Ohio.

The production of Marion Thick appears to have persisted into the Middle Woodland period. Exotic materials are indicative of long-distance trade networks, including copper and high-quality cherts from Ohio and Illinois.

5.1.3.2 MIDDLE WOODLAND

The Middle Woodland period (ca. 100 B.C. – A.D.400) saw a gradual expansion in the general patterns of the Early Woodland. Elaborate burials and distinct ceremonialism increased and mound construction became increasingly complex, with huge, precisely arranged geometric earthworks being the hallmark of the Hopewell cultural manifestation that flourished to the south in Ohio, with its influence spreading throughout the Midwest. Like the Adena, the Hopewell manifestation likely does not represent a single monolithic culture, but rather a shared worldview among many different groups of people across the mid-continent. Elaborate mound construction and an increased reliance on fishing are hallmarks of the Middle Woodland in Michigan.

In southeast Michigan, the Norton Tradition is the main regional expression of the Hopewell cultural manifestation, although Havana Hopewell is present in sites along the Michigan-Indiana border. Chivis (2003) notes that current research suggests many of the Middle Woodland vessels recovered archaeologically from western Michigan show influence from Illinois populations, with several probably representing imported or trade items. Pottery types associated with Middle Woodland groups in southwest Michigan include Norton Ware, Havana Ware, Western Basin Ware, Crockery Ware, and Hacklander Ware (Chivis 2003). In southeast Michigan, near Saginaw Bay, the local Hopewell expression is the Saginaw Tradition. Hopewell cultural expressions were not adopted by Woodland groups occupying the area beginning roughly at the Muskegon River and northwards, and additionally do not seem to be present in the southeastern corner of the state south of Saginaw Bay (Kingsley et al. 1999). It appears that while migration of Hopewell people into southwestern Michigan may be the best explanation for the cultural development observed there, the Saginaw Bay tradition may have developed in situ. Middle Woodland period sites have been identified along the northwest coast of the Lower Peninsula, some with Hopewellian materials. However, it is not clear that these sites actually represent a Hopewell population; instead, they may be a contemporary Middle Woodland population that traded with Hopewell groups to the south but did not adopt their practices.

The Saginaw Tradition is composed of three separate phases, which overlap somewhat. The earliest is the Shiawassee Phase (100 B.C.–A.D. 0), a rarely-occurring cultural expression largely associated with an eponymous ceramic type. The Tittabawasee Phase (100 B.C.– A.D.300) is characterized by Tittabawasee Ware, which is similar to Havana Hopewell wares. Finally, the Green Point Phase is known through Green Point pottery, and spans A.D. 300–500, representing the terminal Middle Woodland (Kingsley et al. 1999). The Saginaw Tradition is thought to represent a resident Woodland population adopting some Hopewell traits through acculturation. Notably, however, the Saginaw Tradition is not associated with earthen architecture, and its ceramic

vessel forms that are correlated of Havana Ware (Tittabawassee Ware) and Hopewell Ware (Green Point) appear consecutively, not contemporaneously. It appears that Saginaw Tradition people adopted certain Hopewell behaviors through diffusion, likely in contact with Norton Tradition people to the west. Saginaw Tradition burial practices are not well understood. Saginaw Tradition burials have been documented at only a few sites, with no sizable mortuary populations that would lend themselves to analysis of populations and burial traditions.

An important component of understanding the Middle Woodland period in Michigan is the presence of cultural systems unrelated to the Hopewell phenomenon. Some of these societies may simply be groups continuing cultural practices first developed in the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods. In southeast Michigan, the Western Basin Tradition is a Late Woodland cultural expression that may have developmental roots in a local non-Hopewell Middle Woodland population. Several researchers interpret Western Basin material as representing an in situ cultural evolution of Woodland traits culminating in Late Woodland cultural expressions, such as the Younge Phase in northwest Ohio and the Wayne Tradition in southeast Michigan. Another resident, non-Hopewell Middle Woodland population is posited in southwest Michigan, in between the Havana Hopewell and the Norton Hopewell areas. These people are known from locally-derived ceramic forms, some of which are similar to Point Peninsula cultures to the east. Some Hopewellian material also occurs at sites thought to be Non-Hopewell Middle Woodland, interpreted as the result of contact with Hopewell groups to the north and south (Kingsley et al. 1999). In northern Michigan and the Upper Peninsula, groups are classified as belonging to the Lake Forest Middle Woodland, a cultural expression that is contemporary and interacted with other Middle Woodland cultures, such as people associated with Laurel, Hopewell, Point Peninsula, and North Bay cultural traditions.

The current understanding of settlement and subsistence behaviors of the Hopewell and other Middle Woodland populations is unclear at best, with a variety of opinion to explain the data collected to date. Using information from non-mound excavations (e.g., Prufer 1964), Ford (1979) suggested a basic hunting-and-gathering economy with limited horticulture. Subsistence data from Michigan sites is scarce, unfortunately, complicating the development of a robust theory on Middle Woodland subsistence and settlement, like that developed for Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois Hopewell societies. A settlement pattern has been developed for the Norton Tradition, based upon a system known as Intensive Harvest Collecting associated with Havana Hopewell groups. The Norton settlement pattern consists of villages located on terraces or levees along the main river associated with the group's territory, and always are near large floodplains with backwater and mudflat habitats. Villages were also located near reliable sources of mast. Interestingly, the environmental requirements of this system match well with known Norton site distribution. In particular, the Kalamazoo River Valley lacks such requirements, and correspondingly also lacks any major Hopewell settlements. In contrast, the Saginaw Tradition settlement pattern includes warm-weather base camps with a heavy reliance on fishing for

subsistence, likely also serving as population aggregation centers. In the winter months, Saginaw Tradition people dispersed into smaller winter hunting camps. This system is more in line with northern Lake Forest Middle Woodland cultures, and indeed, even with historic-period Ojibwa practices (Kingsley et al. 1999).

Late Woodland Transition

The transition from Middle Woodland to Late Woodland cultural practices in Michigan appears to reflect an in situ development, rather than a population displacement. One possible population movement in Michigan involves the development of the Wayne Mortuary Complex of eastern Michigan, which does not have any clear precedents in the local archaeological record, but has some defining features (Jack's Reef points, use of exotic Upper Mercer chert) that have been documented in late Hopewell burials in the Grand River valley. A tentative hypothesis is that this Late Woodland mortuary complex evolved out of Hopewell antecedents in western Michigan and moved east with a band of people at the end of the Middle Woodland period (Kingsley et al. 1999).

5.1.3.3 LATE WOODLAND

The Late Woodland period (ca. A.D. 400–1650) can be defined as a period of complex social change, and there are competing theories about the various cultural sequences associated with the period in the southern Lower Peninsula. The early part of the Late Woodland period is characterized by a subsistence economy almost wholly devoted to wild food sources (ca. A.D. 600-1000), while the latter part of the period sees the increasing importance of horticulture and domesticates (ca. A.D. 1000-1650). However, Muhammad (2010) characterizes certain Late Woodland groups as practicing a “middle ground” subsistence system, with mingled aspects of hunter-gatherer and agriculturalist strategies. She further posits a fluid network of resource exchange between groups practicing different subsistence strategies as a form of societal risk management for dealing with periodic episodes of regional resource scarcity. During this later part as well, southwestern Michigan saw the influx of Upper Mississippian peoples, an event that surely was important in the cultural development of resident Late Woodland groups. Defensive earthworks appear for the first time, a reflection of the rate of change and the reactions of Michigan Late Woodland people to this change (Holman and Brashler 1999:213). Late Woodland people appear to have rather abruptly stopped the practice of mound construction and elaborate mortuary traditions of the preceding Hopewell culture. In the early Late Woodland period, there is evidence of regional adaptations, development of formal kinship systems tied to exchange of different kinds of chert, food storage intensification, and seasonal migrations. Ceramic types were similar between disparate groups, suggesting close relationships between them. After about A.D. 1000, group territories were more strictly observed, and chert gift-giving ceased to occur. Rock art and earthwork construction began to appear. The Late Woodland sites in the Upper Peninsula show a general continuity with Middle Woodland cultural behaviors, with small bands of people relying on wild rice, mammal hunting, and fishing for their economic base. Lake Phase sites are found in the western Upper Peninsula, while Mackinac Phase, Bois Blanc Phase,

and Juntunen Phase sites are associated with the eastern Upper Peninsula. One notable characteristic that differentiates Upper Peninsula Late Woodland from the preceding period is an increase in site fidelity (Martin 1999).

In southeast Michigan, the Late Woodland has been associated with the Wayne Cultural Tradition. Some archaeologists define this as a Wayne Tradition with associated Wayne Burial Complex, marked by diagnostic Wayne Ware pottery showing plain cordmarking and minimal decoration, extending from Saginaw Bay to Lake Erie, interacting and co-existing with Western Basin Tradition (Younge) groups to the south. An alternate view that has gained much support in recent years is that the Wayne Tradition is merely the northern extension of the Western Basin Tradition (Stothers 1999).

The Western Basin Tradition is one of two Late Woodland cultural traditions that developed in southeastern Michigan, northeast Indiana, northwest Ohio, and southwest Ontario; the other being the Sandusky Tradition. The Western Basin Tradition contains four sequential phases: Gibraltar (ca. A.D. 500-750), Riviere au Vase (ca. A.D. 750-1000), Younge (ca. A.D. 1000-1200), and Springwells (ca. 1200-1300). People exhibiting traits of the Gibraltar Phase are thought to have radiated out from the St. Clair-Detroit River drainage, around Lake Erie to Sandusky Bay and up the coast of Lake Huron to Saginaw Bay. Stothers (1999) suggests these population clusters developed into coeval local branches of the larger Western Basin Tradition. The Western Basin Tradition people may represent an Iroquoian population that descended from Princess Point Complex societies in eastern Ontario. Stothers suggests that mortuary sites, which included both mounds and cemeteries, also functioned as social aggregation sites for non-mortuary purposes, such as trade. One such trade item may have been maize, which shows up in Western Basin assemblages but not to the degree that it indicates sustained local agriculture. Ethnographic analogues to such gatherings from Iroquoian peoples include the display of the remains of revered ancestors through suspension and reassembly; evidence for similar mortuary behavior has been documented on remains from Western Basin contexts (Stothers 1999; Stothers and Bechtel 2000). Indeed, Stothers and Bechtel (2000:2) suggest that the Western Basin Tradition represents an “unrecognized branch of the Ontario Iroquois Tradition which did not survive into history, but was instead ‘militarily’ defeated and dispersed in the late 13th/early 14th century A.D. by Central Algonquian-speaking Wolf phase populations from north-central Ohio.”

Krakker (1983) proposes two settlement patterns for the Late Woodland in southeast Michigan: agricultural settlements along major rivers and streams to take advantage of fish runs, and specialized interior resource extraction camps occupied on a seasonal basis. Holloway's senior honors thesis on Late Woodland settlement organization calls into question the assumption that areas with arable land suited for agriculture would have correlating agriculture-based settlements. Her interpretations of excavations at 20WN14 suggests that sites previously interpreted as semi-permanent agricultural settlements may instead represent serially-occupied short-term resource extraction camps instead

(Holloway 2012). Stothers and Bechtel ascribe a similar seasonal mobility system as Krakker, with roots in the Late Archaic, with the further interpretation that Western Basin Tradition people never developed formal villages but instead lived in clusters of hamlets (2000:24); this settlement pattern recalls that of Middle Woodland peoples elsewhere in the Midwest.

Around A.D. 1200, Western Basin people began to disperse away from their traditional core areas, a process Stothers calls the Western Basin Tradition Retreat. It appears that partly in response to a northward push of Wolf Phase Sandusky Tradition people from Ohio, Western Basin people of the Springwells Phase moved to the north, northeast, and west from Lake Erie and the Detroit River valley. A type of Late Woodland pottery classified as Juntunen Ware is interpreted by some archaeologists as representing material associated with northerly-dispersed Western Basin Tradition groups (Stothers 1999).

The successors to the Western Basin Tradition people were groups affiliated with the Wolf Phase of the Sandusky Tradition. The diagnostic pottery type for these groups is Parker Festooned, along with wares that appear to be regional expressions of Fort Meigs and Indian Hills types. Stothers classifies these people as belonging to an Upper Mississippian culture. He further notes that the Wolf Phase people who lived at Saginaw Bay, Lake St. Clair, and Sandusky Bay correlate to the early historical Kouattoehronon (Sauk), Skenchioronon (Fox), and Totontaratonhronon (Mascouten) tribes. Stothers places these tribes, along with the antecedents of the Kickapoo (Ontarraronon) and Wea (Berrien Phase) people, as part of a intertribal league called the Assistaeronon (Fire Nation) Confederacy. The Fire Nation groups occupied southern Michigan until conflicts with the Neutral Indian Confederacy drove them out of the state in the mid 1600s (Stothers 1999).

The appearance of high-quality Bayport and Norwood cherts across the southern Lower Peninsula suggests the exchange of this material as part of social relationship maintenance in the early Late Woodland. Distribution of ceramic wares suggests that groups from different traditions could rely on the use of each other's territories in times of scarcity. A maintenance of the social network affiliated with the Middle Woodland is suggested through the appearance of exotic cherts from Illinois and Ohio (specifically Upper Mercer chert), and there is a continuity of projectile point styles from the Middle Woodland into the Late Woodland as well. There is evidence as well for a small population movement into Michigan from the east. A non-locally derived ceramic type called Hacklander Ware appears in southwest Michigan during the late Middle Woodland and early Late Woodland, bearing similarities to wares from New York and southern Ontario. Analysis of this pottery on Michigan sites suggest it does not represent a trade item (Holman and Brashler 1999).

After about A.D. 1000, southern Michigan saw a major change in Late Woodland behaviors. Ceramic types and lithic material choices indicate that inter-regional exchange and contact declined within the state. Exotic cherts become uncommon in assemblages. About this time is when Mississippian people appear to have begun interacting with Late Woodland groups in southwest Michigan,

with evidence for interaction with Upper Mississippian people by 1100, and another such incursion in 1400 by makers of Huber Ware (Holman and Brashler 1999). It appears that certain indigenous Late Woodland groups began adopting Mississippian practices (including corn-bean-squash agriculture), while others continued Late Woodland lifestyles.

In the early part of the Late Woodland period, burial practices continued to be characterized by the inclusion of “rich grave goods” with high-status individuals (Halsey 1999:234). In the southern Lower Peninsula, the Wayne Mortuary Complex is predominant, and Halsey places it within a larger group of similar burial traditions extending from the Mid-Atlantic to North Dakota. Burial mound construction similar to the Middle Woodland period still occurred in the early Late Woodland period, but this burial system was soon abandoned for individual graves in cemeteries, isolated graves, and intrusive burials into pre-existing mounds. Towards the middle of the period, clay elbow pipes began to be included in graves, although most other forms of grave goods were no longer used in mortuary contexts. However, a very late cemetery excavated by pot hunters dating to the 1500s or early 1600s was very well preserved, with numerous organic artifacts that suggests grave goods were still numerous within Late Woodland internments but likely were too perishable to survive in earlier excavated graves. Some Late Woodland burial practices switched to the use of ossuaries. St

Earthworks in Michigan are a Late Woodland phenomenon, and usually consist of circles or horseshoe-shaped constructions with adjacent ditches. Zurel estimated that over 100 such earthworks probably existed in Michigan; only a handful remain intact today. The earliest carbon-dated earthwork is from southwest Michigan, the Whorley Earthwork (20BR6), dated to ca. A.D.1080±100. Other carbon dated earthworks fall in the date range of about A.D. 1275-1550, with a late date of A.D. 1700±60 for the Graham-Vogt site (20MB78). Many enclosures seem to be associated with wooden palisades. However, the exact nature of these earthworks is unclear. In southeast Michigan, the locations of earthworks all seem to be about a day’s walk apart, suggesting a possible affiliation of individual bands to individual earthworks. A defensive nature is suggested by the palisades and by evidence of occupation zones within the earthworks that have been archaeologically tested (Zurel 1999).

5.1.4 UPPER MISSISSIPPIAN

The Upper Mississippian period is one of the least well-known prehistoric expressions in Michigan, partly due to a scarcity of sites and limited geographical distribution of Upper Mississippian sites. Archaeological evidence places Upper Mississippian people in southwest Michigan beginning ca. A.D. 1050, persisting until ca. 1600. The Upper Mississippian development is thought to be an in situ development of groups adopting practices developed by Middle Mississippian groups centered on the St. Louis region. Specifically in Michigan, Upper Mississippian traits are overlain on a Late Woodland cultural base (McAllister et al. 1999). Upper Mississippian people in southwest Michigan practiced corn-bean-squash agriculture, aggregating in a few summer villages and then

dispersing in smaller, family-based groups to winter hunting camps. However, some village sites may have been occupied year-round, such as Moccasin Bluff. Evidence for specialized camps in southwest Michigan includes site types focused on the spring sturgeon run and wetland resources.

Elsewhere in Michigan, evidence of Mississippian influence and occupation is much less prevalent. The Saginaw Valley region has sites with Mississippian-style pottery present in small amounts, and a few burials are highly similar to those documented in Mississippian societies elsewhere. However, the evidence is too scant to conclusively state that people practicing a primarily Mississippian lifestyle occupied this region in any significant numbers. In the Upper Peninsula, the rare sites showing Mississippian influence are mainly related to Oneota cultural expressions found primarily to the south in Wisconsin, and are identified through the presence of shell-tempered pottery. Middle Mississippian wares, such as Ramsey, have also been found in the Upper Peninsula. The Menominee River Basin has perhaps the most evidence for occupation by Upper Mississippian people, while the presence of Mississippian artifacts elsewhere are as equally explainable as trade items versus the actual presence of people practicing Mississippian lifeways. No evidence for Mississippian agriculture has been found at any Upper Peninsula sites; indeed, the environmental conditions of the peninsula may have actively discouraged such practices. Instead, Mississippian people may have been temporary visitors or seasonal occupants exploiting resources at the very northern edge of their territories (McAllister et al. 1999).

5.2 HISTORICAL PERIOD CONTEXT

There is scant evidence for the direct presence of Europeans in Michigan prior to the mid-seventeenth century. However, some protohistoric Native American sites do show indirect contact through the presence of European trade items, such as the Cloudman Site on Drummond Island, dating to ca. 1615 and including glass beads, iron, and copper artifacts made using Native methods but mimicking French knife forms. This site is interpreted as likely being an Ottawa occupation, whose residents had trade relations with other Native people to the east that had been directly in contact with early French explorers (Cleland 1999).

5.2.1 EARLY HISTORIC PERIOD, CA. 1630–1800

Early European presence in the Great Lakes is linked to French exploration and missionary activity. The first documented European explorer in the Michigan region is Jean Nicolet in 1634. Seven years later, the Raymbault Mission was established at Sault Ste. Marie by Jesuit missionaries. This mission first served Ojibwa groups moving west to get away from raiding Iroquois bands, with Ottawa people subsequently settling around it. While the French also established the fur trade, it did not become the dominant focus of activity in the region due to the conservatism of the French court, which placed greater emphasis on conversion of Native groups and exploration (Heldman et al. 1999). However, competition with other European nation-states forced a change in emphasis for the French to commerce, beginning about 1700. The French Bourbon court largely viewed its

North American activities in terms of wealth extraction rather than colonial expansion and settlement. The lack of any substantial French immigration to the New World (in contrast to British policies) meant that Native alliances were highly important to the success of French activities on the continent.

The French established settlements at the Straits of Mackinac beginning in 1671, first on the north shore near St. Ignace and then at Fort Michilimackinac in 1715 (the latter of which is arguably the most important early historical archaeological site in the Great Lakes). The French traded with local Huron, Petun, and Ottawa people here, and established a Jesuit mission headed by Father Jacques Marquette, who had moved the focus of missionary activity here from Sault Ste. Marie in recognition of the primacy of the Straits as a Native transportation route. The Native tribes had settled here just prior to the French, having been forced out of their former territories to the east and southeast during the Iroquois Wars, ca. 1640–1660 (Cleland 1999; Heldman et al. 1999). Other Native tribes that were present in the state in the seventeenth century include the Mascouten, Potawatomi, Miami, and Menominee. In particular, the Ottawa, Ojibwa, and Potawatomi formed a loose alliance called “The Three Fires” (Rubenstein and Ziewacz 2014). Native American sites of the Early Historic Period consist of villages and burials. Village sites can show reconstruction episodes for the longhouses, which can confuse interpretation. European trade goods are diagnostic, as are traditional Native technologies using European artifacts as raw material (e.g., glass projectile points, brass tinkler cones). An important corollary is that there do not appear to be any types of diagnostic Native artifacts that would allow identification of tribal identity; this situation is largely due to the disruptive effects of colonization and contact that led to rapid changes in material culture and mixing of previously separate tribal bands in single villages in some cases. One exception to this rule is the Marquette Mission Huron Village site (20MK82 and 20MK99), where artifacts do show an Iroquoian affiliation (Cleland 1999). Also of important note is that a drastic change in technology and raw material use does not indicate an equivalent change in cultural traditions. Ethnohistorical accounts support the continuation of cultural traditions with likely roots far back into the prehistoric period among Michigan tribal groups (Heldman et al. 1999).

In southwest Michigan, Rene-Robert Cavalier, Sieur de la Salle, established Fort Miami at modern St. Joseph in 1679, named after the Miami tribe that was the focus of missionary efforts in that location. In 1686, the French established Fort St. Joseph in the Port Huron area (actually the second fort by the name; the first was near Fort Miami). These forts protected French interests in the fur trade against the expanding British. In 1701, Antoine de la Mothe, Sieur de Cadillac, built Fort Pontchartrain between Lake Huron and Lake Erie, at a spot he called “le Detroit,” meaning “the strait.” Because of its strategic location, the fort and the surrounding community of Detroit became the most important French settlement in the first half of the eighteenth century (Rubenstein and Ziewacz 2014; Heldman et al. 1999). By the 1750s, numerous small French farms were present in the southeast Lower Peninsula.

The mid-1700s were a period of war between the two major colonizing powers in eastern North America, the French and British. King George's War broke out in 1744, followed by the French and Indian War of 1754–1763. The British were slowly expanding and forming new alliances with tribes, forcing the French to react with increased fortifications. British blockades during the war years severely hindered the French's ability to conduct trade. In 1760, all French forces surrendered, and in 1763, the French ceded claim to all their lands to the victorious British in the Treaty of Paris (Rubenstein and Ziewacz 2014). Soon after the surrender, British forces moved into the Great Lakes and took over important forts at the Straits of Mackinac and Detroit, although many French inhabitants of the associated settlements remained. Some stayed and lived alongside the British, while others relocated to new communities to preserve some sense of autonomy and cultural traditions, such as at River Raisin. British settlement outside of the forts is not well documented, but there are several archaeological sites known that represent British-era settlement.

The change from French to British occupation was drastic in terms of cultural approaches to interactions with Native groups. The British lost their chance to capitalize on goodwill with their Native allies by appointing Lord Jeffery Amherst as Governor General of North America. Amherst refused to listen to other British officials who understood Native customs and his actions, including ignoring pledges made during the war and a cessation of gift-giving, led to increasing hostilities, such as Pontiac's War of 1763. French traders encouraged the division between Native Americans and their former allies. The efforts of the French were successful in helping make up the minds of Great Lakes tribes to rise up against the British (Rubenstein and Ziewacz 2014). This conflict was a major, if temporary, setback to the British, who lost control of all their western forts apart from those at Detroit, Niagara, and Pitt. However, the British soon regained control of the territory (Heldman et al. 1999). The Proclamation of 1763, drafted in response to Pontiac's Rebellion, stated that all land west of the Allegheny Mountains as permanent Native territory, with land sales only by permission of the British government.

The next major event during the British period in Michigan was the American Revolution. Being on the periphery of British territory in North America, the British military outposts in Michigan did not result in any direct response to the outbreak of hostilities until 1778 and 1779, when American actions in Illinois prompted the building of new forts and strengthening of some of the older forts. In 1780-1781, the British dismantled Fort Michilimackinac and relocated to a new fort on Mackinac Island to better defend the Straits. Britain directed Native raids against American settlements from Detroit, which served as a major source of war supplies for such raids (Rubenstein and Ziewacz 2014). An interesting bit of Revolutionary War history is the taking of Fort St. Joseph at Niles by a combined force of Spanish, French, and Native soldiers, who briefly raised a Spanish flag over the fort before looting and abandoning it. Niles thus has the distinction of the only city in Michigan that has had the flags of four nations flying over it (Rubenstein and Ziewacz 2014). The British period in Michigan ended with their signing of the Jay Treaty in 1794, and American forces took over the major

British forts at Detroit and Mackinac in 1796. A British fort on Drummond Island was built in 1815 and remained until 1828, when the United States formally acquired the island.

5.2.2 AMERICAN ACQUISITION AND STATEHOOD, 1800–1837

Although American forces occupied forts in Michigan in 1796, American expansion and settlement in Michigan did not occur with any frequency until the nineteenth century, largely after the War of 1812. Landscapes within Michigan retained a frontier character until their resources became important to the economic development of the state and nation, such as the mineral ranges of the Upper Peninsula, which were not developed until later in the nineteenth century. The Michigan Territory was created by Congress in 1805 after the admittance of Ohio to the Union. However, prior to 1812, most of the white residents of the territory were French, with several British traders still operating out of the territory.

The War of 1812 broke out when the Michigan Territory was under control of territorial governor William Hull, who proved to be completely inept in military matters. Despite a brief foray into Canada, Hull's leadership was disorganized and British forces soon took over the primary forts in the territory, and Hull himself surrendered Detroit. Initial British success was short-lived, and American victory in 1814 marked the last active hostilities in Michigan between white and Native forces, while cementing the Michigan Territory as a part of the United States (Rubenstein and Ziewacz 2014). Native rights to land in Michigan were slowly chipped away in a series of land cessations, beginning with the Treaty of Detroit in 1807 and culminating in the Treaty of La Pointe in 1842 (Rubenstein and Ziewacz 2014). By the 1870s, most of the state's Native population were living on reservations.

By 1833, Michigan's population was over 60,000 people, more than enough to be admitted into the Union as a state. However, Congress refused to consider the matter until a boundary dispute with Ohio was resolved. Both the State of Ohio and the Michigan Territory considered a strip of land at the northwest corner of Ohio as their rightful possession. This area, called the Toledo Strip, was controversial because Ohio had a provision in its constitution that its northern boundary, delineated in the Ordinance of 1787, could be adjusted if it did not include the mouth of the Maumee River. However, when the Michigan Territory was set up in 1805, Congress either was unaware of or ignored this provision and gave this land to the new territory. While militias on both sides were formed and Michigan militiamen made incursions into Ohio, the so-called "Toledo War" mainly consisted of political bluster, and was resolved without a shot being fired through a compromise bill in Congress that admitted Michigan as a state if it ceded the Toledo strip. As a consolation prize, the Upper Peninsula was included as part of the new state's territory (a transaction that subsequent generations of Michiganders now recognize as getting the best part of the deal). Still, various attempts down through the years have been made on Michigan's behalf to regain Toledo, all ending in failure. On January 26, 1837, Michigan was formally admitted to the Union (Rubenstein and Ziewacz 2014).

5.2.3 EXPANSION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH, 1837–1860

The initial settlement after statehood was achieved focused mainly on the southern tier of counties in the state, largely due to proximity to transportation routes, but also because of the presence of good farmland, especially in the southwestern prairie habitats. Settlers moved north at a slower rate, as transportation routes were nearly non-existent and there was a considerable effort required to clear land for agriculture. Too, the climate became more harsh the farther north one went, with fewer growing days per year. The early settlers to the southeastern part of the state were largely from New England and New York, while people from Indiana and Ohio moved into the southwestern quarter, giving each area a distinct set of traits related to the settlers' origins. Improving transportation was the first priority for the new state legislature, and an elaborate proposal to build two canals running across the state and three railroads, all extending east-west across the southern half of the Lower Peninsula was funded by a public improvement act in 1837. Unfortunately, financial troubles ultimately meant that these projects could never actually be funded through the sale of bonds (Rubenstein and Ziewacz 2014).

A new source of profit for the state was needed. Eyes turned towards the Upper Peninsula, especially the copper country of the Keweenaw Peninsula. The copper wealth of this region was first recognized back in the era of French exploration, when massive chunks of float copper were described on the surface. The expedition of Douglass Houghton and Henry Rowe Schoolcraft in 1837 confirmed for the state the vast potential of this area. However, exploiting this resource was hampered by the fact that the state did not technically possess this part of the Upper Peninsula, which was still recognized by the United States as Ojibwa territory. The Federal Government quickly entered into negotiations with Ojibwa representatives, extracting the rights to the tribe's Lake Superior territory in exchange for \$800,000 and the right to occupy portions of the area for a temporary period of time. With the signing of the Treaty of La Pointe in 1842, the Upper Peninsula mineral rush began. After problems with issuing mining permits was ironed out between the state and the Federal governments, people began flooding into the western Upper Peninsula. Numerous mining companies financed by Eastern businessmen, especially from Boston, set up mines and attendant communities across the landscape. Soon after the establishment of copper mining, large iron ore deposits were discovered along the southern Lake Superior shore in the central Upper Peninsula near present-day Negaunee. As with the Keweenaw region, several iron mining companies quickly developed to exploit this valuable resource, with new communities springing up around the mine locations. For a brief period around 1880, Michigan led the nation in both copper and iron production. Many of the towns and villages of the western and central Upper Peninsula today trace their origins to the mining boom of the last half of the nineteenth century (Rubenstein and Ziewacz 2014).

In 1847, Lansing became the state capital, which previously was held at Detroit. A new state constitution was approved in 1850, which raised the question of suffrage for non-white men. Ultimately, the constitution approved extending the

vote to immigrants who pledged to attain full citizenship and Native Americans who renounced tribal membership. Suffrage for Black people was placed on a separate ballot and soundly defeated. This event was typical for early civil rights in the state, which had early on addressed the issue during the territorial government days by passing a law that, while protecting free blacks from Southern slave catchers, denied them any semblance of civil rights or equality. Still, the abolitionist movement grew in Michigan, bolstered by immigrants from states with large numbers of abolitionists. The Underground Railroad had several routes leading across the state and slowly, anti-slavery sentiment grew in strength, until antebellum newspapers were bold enough to print statistics on the number of escaped enslaved people that made it to freedom in Canada through Michigan. As part of this movement, the Republican party saw a surge in electoral success in the 1850s, turning the state into one of the first strongholds for the party in the nation (Rubenstein and Ziewacz 2014).

5.2.4 THE CIVIL WAR YEARS AND POSTBELLUM DEVELOPMENTS, 1860–1900

Michigan was a vocal supporter of the Union cause in the months leading up to the Civil War, and put deeds to words by sending an infantry company for the Union Army to Washington, D.C., just over a month after Confederate forces fired on Fort Sumter. The Michigan legislature recognized the key issue of the conflict in an 1862 resolution calling for the complete abolishment of slavery. As the war ground on, however, northern Democrats saw a chance to push back and rallied against abolitionism. While seeing some short-term gains, a party platform explicitly supporting white supremacy was too much for many of the so-called “War Democrats” who switched affiliation to the Republicans, and the Michigan Democratic Party was essentially neutered. Republicans swept the 1864 election, buoyed by the success of Sherman’s Atlanta campaign.

Outside of the state government’s actions, Michigan’s support for the Union cause is seen in the number of men it sent to the war. Nearly a quarter of the male population of the state served in the war, including half of all military-aged men. Over 90,000 men in total went to war, including 1,600 free Black men who served in units like the First Michigan Colored Infantry. One of the most famous Michigan citizens tied to the Civil War is George Armstrong Custer, who rose to the rank of Major General and was known as one of the most talented cavalry officers on either side of the conflict. Michigan’s economy boomed during the war years, as its copper and iron were vital to the war effort. Too, the state’s farmers rapidly adopted mechanization into their labor practices, due to a labor shortage of farmhands who had gone off to war. This development was supported by increasing prosperity for farmers, who were making good money off of providing food supplies for the war effort. This development was key in the change from primarily subsistence farming to large-scale commercial farming in the state. Although hampered during the war years because of labor shortages, the Michigan timber industry became one of the state’s predominant industries, with a yearly average of 33,000 acres of timberland cleared during this period. This

period was also the golden age of rail in the state, with nearly 7,000 miles of track crisscrossing the state by 1900 (Rubenstein and Ziewacz 2014).

The post-war years showed that Michigan, while strongly anti-slavery during the war, was hesitant to grant full civil rights to Black people afterwards. An act to grant suffrage to Black men barely passed in 1870, with fear among segments of the white populace that passage would result in a mass migration to the state of former slaves. The same year, Michigan's first women's suffrage societies formed, although their goals would not be reached until the twentieth century. Politically, the Republican party dominated control of both the governor's seat and the State House during this period, although the Democrats made steady advances in eroding their control.

Ironically, while white Michiganders feared an influx of Black immigrants from the South, it was experiencing massive population growth during this period of other immigrants, primarily from Europe. Over half of the 700,000 people who moved to the state between 1860 and 1900 were foreign nationals. Indeed, foreign immigration to the state was actively encouraged by the state legislature as early as 1845. Special focus of these efforts was on the Germanic region of Europe, whose residents were seen as ideal immigrants due to their perceived conservatism, education, work ethic, and religious values. Many towns in Michigan still boast a strong Germanic culture, such as Frankenmuth and Gaylord. Canadians, especially French Canadians, were another significant source of newcomers. An influx of Dutch settlers to western Michigan influenced cultural development in that region, including the development of a town called Holland, an annual tulip festival, and even a few traditional Dutch windmills. In the Upper Peninsula, the mining companies actively recruited skilled Cornish miners from the United Kingdom. Large numbers of Irish also came to the mining districts, followed at the end of the nineteenth century by Italians, Swedes, Eastern Europeans, and Finns. While many of these immigrants moved further west to follow mining booms, the Finns in particular stayed put and Finnish heritage is a key component of Upper Peninsula culture (Rubenstein and Ziewacz 2014).

5.2.5 INDUSTRIAL BOOM YEARS AND THE DEPRESSION, 1900–1940

Michigan's industrial base developed greatly in the first two decades of the twentieth century. The copper and iron mining regions were still experiencing success, even with the contraction of active copper mines to the Portage Lake region and major competition with western mines. It was the automobile industry, however, that would define Michigan industry in the twentieth century. By 1900, Ransom Olds had already established Michigan's first automobile manufacturing company, and thanks in part to a mass-market advertising campaign, became rather successful. Olds' success inspired many others to enter the automobile industry. The most famous name in the industry is that of Henry Ford, who founded the Ford Motor Company in 1903. Ford is credited with the introduction of many innovations to the industry, including the assembly line and providing a living wage for his workers, based on the idea that the people who made his products should also be able to afford them. Other Michigan-based automobile

companies that sprang up at the turn of the century include General Motors, created in 1908 out of an amalgamation of 30 different car companies purchased by William Durant.

The Great Depression had a tremendous effect on Michigan. The automobile industry was hard-hit, as cars were still viewed as a luxury item. The mining districts were devastated, and the copper mines in particular never recovered. State efforts to provide relief were hampered by a Red Scare that occurred in the 1920s, lending a stigma to state welfare programs. Numerous strikes occurred during this period of labor disruption and unrest. Towards the end of the depression years, however, federal programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps and Works Progress Administration had hired thousands of out-of-work Michigan residents, resulting in what has been described as 20 years' worth of infrastructure and societal improvements in the span of three years (Rubenstein and Ziewacz 2014).

5.2.6 WORLD WAR II AND THE POST WAR YEARS, 1941–1967

Michigan was a major player in materiel supply during World War II. Its industries were well-positioned to convert to production of vehicles, ammunition, and other supplies for the war, while its mines provided valuable copper and iron. Indeed, World War II is likely responsible for the survival of the copper industry in Michigan past the mid-century mark. Ten percent of all federal war contracts went to Michigan companies, second only to New York. After the war, numerous developments, such as middle-class families with substantial savings to spend and the development of the interstate highway system, helped grow the automobile industry even more. The copper industry essentially collapsed completely after the war, with only two major mining companies barely managing to struggle along. Many of the rural counties in Michigan, especially in the Upper Peninsula, saw drastic population declines as families moved elsewhere to take advantage of better economic opportunities.

The development of a car-centric culture is a key factor in suburban growth, with a more negative contribution coming from systematic racism, as white families fled cities like Detroit with rising Black populations. Race relations were always a simmering issue in Michigan, with a surge in the Ku Klux Klan in the 1920s and a major race riot in Detroit in 1943. Because of its large Black population, Detroit was a hotbed of civil rights activity in the postwar years. In 1963, the city was the location of a national civil rights conclave attended by key figures in the movement, including Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. Despite efforts to improve social and economic conditions, unemployment reached 11 percent by 1967, and civil discontent reached the boiling point in July of that year, with the infamous 1967 Detroit Riot. Sparked by a police raid on a night club during a severe heat wave, riots spread uncontrollable throughout the city, with entire city blocks destroyed by fire, the deaths of 44 people, and over \$50 million in property damage. The city is still trying to recover from the effects of this event to this day (Rubenstein and Ziewacz 2014).

5.2.7 THE MODERN ERA

Beginning in the 1970s, Michigan has experienced a series of declines in its industrial base. The automobile industry in the state has been effected through enticements by southern states to relocate factories with the promise of tax abatements and an anti-union governmental stance, while increased automation in the auto plants reduced the need for large workforces. The oil embargo of the early 1970s and governmental efforts to mandate fuel efficiency and emissions reductions also challenged the industry. By the 1980s, the state had one of the highest unemployment rates in the nation. The state economy has begun to diversify in recognition that depending largely on one dominant economic sector was not sustainable. New sources of business development appeared in the form of wineries and tourism. A series of political reforms of varying strategies helped pull the state out of severe economic woes by the 1990s, although it still lags behind much of the rest of the nation in key areas (Rubenstein and Ziewacz 2014).

5.2.1 WASHTENAW COUNTY HISTORY

Washtenaw County was not home to any significant Native presence in the seventeenth or early eighteenth centuries, due to the Iroquois Wars to control the fur trade in eastern North America that pushed non-Iroquois nations away from the lower Great Lakes region. By the mid-eighteenth century, the area including the county would be included in the northeastern range of Potawatomi territory, with two Potawatomi villages, near the modern cities of Saline (known as Salt Spring) and Ypsilanti. These villages persisted into the 1820s, although likely were mostly depopulated by the time American settlers began showing up (Tanner 1987). Somewhat earlier Late Woodland through Contact period occupations are indicated at Ann Arbor, through early settler accounts of looting a large burial ground there and descriptions of artifacts consistent with those periods (Chapman & Co. 1881).

Prior to the nineteenth century, French traders crossed through what would become Washtenaw County without establishing any forts or trading posts (Chapman & Co. 1881). In 1809, French traders established a post near the Potawatomi village at the modern location of Ypsilanti. The legislative council of the Michigan Territory established Washtenaw County in 1822 from part of Wayne County. The county takes its name from an Algonquin word, likely associated with the original name for the Grand River, although there is some uncertainty to this fact. The first Americans to settle in Washtenaw County were John Bryan, Daniel Cross, and Benjamin Woodruff in 1823, near present day Ypsilanti. The area of Ann Arbor received its first settlers the following year. By 1830, there were over 4,000 settlers in the county, which increased substantially to over 20,000 people by 1840 and over 47,000 people by 1900. Early communities in Washtenaw County include Ypsilanti in 1823, Ann Arbor in 1824, Dexter in 1830, and Saline in 1825. The county court was established in Ann Arbor in 1827 (Chapman & Co. 1881; Beakes 1906). The University of Michigan and Eastern Michigan University (originally the State Normal School) have greatly influenced the cultural development of Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti. Ann Arbor

in particular could be considered the prototypical “college town” environment, and its account in *The WPA Guide to Michigan* (Federal Writers Project 2013 [1941]) is dominated by descriptions of university buildings, environment, and student life. Ypsilanti was more balanced between its commercial and industrial concerns and its educational aspects. Saline was named for its salt springs. An early grist mill was converted to soy bean oil production by Henry Ford in the early twentieth century as part of his practice of industrial decentralization and vertical integration.

Early American settlers came up the Huron River on flat boats or used well-established Native American trails. The first surveyed road came through in 1825, leading from Detroit to Chicago and passing through Ypsilanti, Pittsfield, and Saline. The next road was the Territorial Road, surveyed in 1830, passing through Ann Arbor to Jackson. By the mid-nineteenth century, several railroad lines crisscrossed Washtenaw County, including the Michigan Central Railroad, Detroit, Hillsdale & Indiana Railroad, Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad (Jackson branch), and the Toledo & Ann Arbor Railroad (Chapman & Co. 1881). Interurban electric rail lines appeared in the 1890s, connecting Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti and then expanding outwards.

By the 1880s, Washtenaw County had established a well-supported agricultural base to its economy, supplemented by a variety of industries and commercial enterprises, including general stores, brickyards, iron furnaces, tanneries, distilleries and breweries, flour mills, and manufactories of various items. Agricultural products included wheat, corn, oats, barley, potatoes, orchard products, dairy products, and wool (Chapman & Co. 1881). Small industrial areas in Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti were centered on railyards within the cities. Ann Arbor produced pianos, machinery, ball bearings, and radios in the twentieth century (Federal Writers Project 2013 [1941]). The Ford Motor Company operated small automobile plants in Ypsilanti and Saline; neither are still in operation.

Washtenaw County is a center of collegiate education in the state, being home to the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor and Eastern Michigan University in Ypsilanti. A plan for the University of Michigan was developed in 1817, and a college known as the Catholepistemiad of Detroit became the first public university in the Northwest Territories (considered the first iteration of the University of Michigan). In actuality, this learning institution functioned more as a preparatory school than a college (Federal Writers Project 2013 [1941]). It was not until 1837 before an official legislative act established the institution in Ann Arbor on forty acres of land. The first classes were taught on campus in 1841. Enrollment was restricted to men until 1870. The university has expanded greatly over the years and is the largest educational institution in the state with over 40,000 students in attendance (University of Michigan 2019). Eastern Michigan University has its roots in the establishment of the State Normal School in 1849. The institution became a four-year college in 1897 and it became known as the Michigan State Normal College. In 1956, the school changed its name to Eastern Michigan College after expanding in size to meet educational demands from

returning war veterans, and became Eastern Michigan University in 1959. It is still highly regarded for its College of Education (Michigan History 2019).

5.2.2 PITTSFIELD CHARTER TOWNSHIP HISTORY

Pittsfield Charter Township was organized in 1834 out of Ann Arbor, Saline, and Ypsilanti Township. Originally called Pitt Township, the name was changed to Pittsfield in 1840, and Pittsfield Township became a charter township in 1972 (Pittsfield Charter Township 2019; Chapman & Co. 1881). Pittsfield Township notably was home to the first school built in Washtenaw County in 1825. There were no organized villages or towns established in the township, which remained largely rural in character well into the twentieth century. It still retains large areas of agricultural land today, although suburban expansion from Ann Arbor is evident in the western part of the township.

5.2.3 HISTORY OF THE PROJECT AREA

The project area is within the property of the Ann Arbor Municipal Airport, which occupies the entire northeast quarter and portions of the northwest, southwest, and southeast quarters of Section 17 in Pittsfield Charter Township. Much information about this location comes from historical maps. In 1856, this was the R. J. Barry farm, with no buildings indicated within the project area (Figure 7). An unnamed stream is shown flowing through the northeast quarter; this stream was channelized and redirected when the airport was constructed. In 1874, the project area was partly within property owned by Peter Davison and partly by a Mrs. White. Again, no buildings are shown in the project area (Figure 8). D. J. Davidson owned the central portion of Section 17 in 1895, with Anna East living in the northeast corner and J. B. Street owning most of the eastern edge of the section, with no buildings within the project area (Figure 9). In 1915, Davidson was still the main owner of the central part of the section, and Anna East was still occupying her house in the northeast corner. J. B. Steere owned a portion just south of East, and the City of Ann Arbor was the owner of part of the project area as well. The stream that flowed through the project area is labeled as the “City Ditch” on this map (Figure 10). This ditch is shown flowing out of extensive wetlands on the 1904 USGS map, with wetlands within the northern survey area location and along the southern border of the southern survey location (Figure 11). The 1967 USGS map shows the airport with few visible differences from current conditions (Figure 12). Historical aerial photographs viewed online dating back to 1955 (NETR 2019) show the original configuration of runways for the airport was along S. State Street (the remnants of which are still visible in modern aerial photography). The northern survey area included parts of these older runways, while the southern survey area was an agricultural field. By 1963, the modern runways were under construction, although the southern survey area was still under cultivation. Ten years later, much of the modern infrastructure of the airport was in place, although portions of the older runways still appear in use. These older portions were abandoned by 2000, with little apparent changes afterwards to the present.

The Ann Arbor Municipal Airport appears to have its beginnings as a simple landing strip for local aviators, established soon after the conclusion of World War I. The location of the airport was originally used by the City of Ann Arbor as a water source for its sewage treatment plants, and wells located on the property still feed water to the system. The city's Board of Water Commissioners deeded the site to the Board of Park Commissioners to establish an airport in 1927. By 1933, the first administration building and a hangar for fixed base operations were present. The original terminal, along S. State Road, was built with WPA labor in 1935; this building no longer exists (A2GA2 2019).

5.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS 1 AND 2 DISCUSSION

The first two research questions address the relationship of previous surveys and previously recorded sites/resources to the proposed project and the likelihood of encountering previously recorded cultural resources within the proposed project. These questions can be answered using the information collected from the literature review and application of the environmental and cultural contexts to the specific ecological history of the project location.

1. *Has the project been subjected to previous cultural resources investigations, and are there any previously recorded resources located within or immediately adjacent to the project?*

The literature review indicated the project area has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources, and there are no previously recorded cultural resources within or adjacent to the project.

2. *What is the likelihood of identifying previously unrecorded cultural resources within the project?*

The likelihood to encounter previously unidentified cultural resources seems low, due to the severe disturbance across much of the area from airport construction. Archaeological material could be located in the small portion of the southern survey area that does not appear to have been developed and is currently in agricultural field.

6.0 METHODS

6.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS

The field crew used three methods of investigation during the archaeological survey: visual inspection, surface collection, and subsurface excavation.

6.1.1 VISUAL INSPECTION

The crew visually inspected the entire surveyed area to identify readily apparent cultural resources, such as mounds, earthworks, buildings, or structural remnants of such. The crew also documented areas of disturbance, steep slope, and any inundated areas (i.e. wetlands, streams, ponds, etc.), which would preclude physical testing.

6.1.2 SURFACE COLLECTION

About 1.65 acres (0.67 ha) of the southern survey area was located in a well-weathered, plowed agricultural field and suitable for surface collection. The surface was well weathered and generally offered better than 90 percent bare ground visibility. Pedestrian transects occurred at 7.5 m intervals; if cultural materials were identified, the immediate area was inspected for any additional artifacts. The crew used a Trimble R1 GNSS receiver (sub-meter accuracy) with a GPS enabled iPad operating Esri ArcGIS for data collection to individually piece-plot and log the locations of any artifacts identified during surface collection.

6.1.3 SUBSURFACE EXCAVATION

Shovel probe excavation took place in areas with suspect disturbance activity. The shovel probes measured 30 cm on a side and were excavated to a depth that allowed for an accurate depiction of the disturbed nature of the area (usually 15-20 cmbs). The crew excavated probes at 15 m and 30 m intervals depending on the severity and readily identifiable nature of the disturbance. The crew visually inspected and troweled through soil in shovel probes, but did not systematically screen for artifacts. If a crew member found the soils in a shovel probe to be relatively intact, the crew member excavated a full shovel test unit instead.

Systematic STU excavation took place in areas with less than 15 degrees of slope and poor ground surface visibility (less than 50 percent) that had not previously been subjected to standardized archaeological survey. The crew excavated STUs at 15 m (50 ft) intervals, and each unit measured 50 cm² (19.7 in²). Crew members troweled the walls and floor of each unit clean to determine the depth of the plow zone and if *in situ* cultural remains were present. The crew screened all soil from each STU through 0.64 cm (0.25 in) hardware cloth to aid in the recovery of any cultural material present. The field director maintained notes on the soil color, texture, depth, and the presence or absence of artifacts for each STU.

The field director recorded additional information such as field conditions, methods of investigation, and site locations. The crew documented all identified cultural resource locations using a Trimble R1 GNSS receiver (sub-meter accuracy) with a GPS enabled iPad operating Esri ArcGIS for data collection. The crew took photographs of the project as deemed appropriate. The field director kept a photolog record of the photographs, keyed to project mapping.

6.2 ARTIFACT ANALYSIS METHODS

The artifact analysis for the project is tailored to focus on specific classes of material recovered during the survey. As no artifacts were recovered from the survey efforts, this standard section is omitted from this report.

7.0 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The crew conducted fieldwork in late May of 2019. The weather during the days of survey was warm with some periods of rain (70–80°F). The weather did not

hinder the completion of the fieldwork. The crew used surface collection, subsurface testing, and visual inspection to survey the project (Figure 13). The vast majority of the project was located within developed portions of the airport and subjected to subsurface excavation (Photo 1–Photo 9; Photo 12–Photo 14). A portion of the southern survey area was in a recently tilled agricultural field and subjected to surface collection (Photo 10, Photo 11). Areas of severe disturbance precluding testing were generally minimal and limited to existing airport runway infrastructure, including all seven of the ODALS locations (Photo 15, Photo 16). In addition, an active wetland in the northern survey area did not allow testing to occur (Photo 8–Photo 9). No archaeological sites or material was identified as a result of the survey.

7.1 SURFACE COLLECTED AREAS

The surface collection in the portion of the project area with over 50 percent surface visibility involved pedestrian transects spaced at 7.5 m intervals following the dominant direction of the field, which coincided with the primary direction the crops were planted. The surface visibility within the field ranged from 80-90 percent visibility. No artifacts were observed on the surface of this field.

7.2 SUBSURFACE EXCAVATIONS

Most locations within the project area did not possess sufficient surface visibility for surface collection. These areas were tested with STU excavation, and areas assumed to be disturbed with shovel probing. A total of 132 STUs and 77 shovel probes were excavated. The southern survey area was the only area where intact soil conditions, intermixed with severe disturbance, were encountered during subsurface excavations. A typical excavation is shown in Figure 14. No intact soil horizons were identified in any of the probe locations, and no archaeological material was observed.

7.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS 3 AND 4 DISCUSSION

After completing analysis of the results of fieldwork, the second two research questions regarding whether the proposed project will affect any cultural resources and if so, are those affected resources listed, eligible, or potentially eligible for the NRHP can be addressed.

3. *Will the proposed project affect any cultural resources (archaeological or above ground structures)?*

The proposed project will not affect any known cultural resources.

4. *If cultural resources will be affected, are any of those affected resources listed, eligible, or require further study for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places?*

There are no cultural resources that will be affected by this project.

8.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Lawhon & Associates, Inc. (L&A) conducted Phase I archaeological investigations of the proposed Runway Extension and Taxiway Reconfiguration

Project at the Ann Arbor Municipal Airport in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan. The survey involved visual inspection, surface collection, and subsurface testing. The project APE was confirmed to be highly disturbed throughout most of the survey area, both through visual identification of disturbed areas, as indicated through fill materials on the surface and landforms showing obvious indications of cutting and filling; and through shovel probe excavation, which documented subsurface fill materials and scalped landforms lacking A horizon soils. A small section of active agricultural field did not show disturbance, and was surface collected. Intact soil conditions identified during subsurface excavations was limited to the southern survey area. No archaeological resources were identified. The proposed project will not impact any known archaeological resources, and no further archaeological studies are recommended for the project.

9.0 REFERENCES

A2GA2

2019 ARB History. <http://www.a2ga2.org/arb-history/>, accessed May 30, 2019.

Beakes, S. W.

1906 *Past and Present of Washtenaw County, Michigan*. The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, Chicago.

Bechler, G. R., and E. Wenig

1856 *Map of Washtenaw County, Michigan*. Bechler, Wenig & Company, Philadelphia.

Benchley, E. D.

1975 *Final Report of an Archaeological Survey of the Franklin Sanitary Landfill Site, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin*. University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee Archaeological Research Laboratory Reports of Investigation No. 6. Submitted to Metro Disposal Service. Copies on file at the University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee Archaeological Research Laboratory, Milwaukee.

Branstner, M. C.

2012 *Cultural Resource Inventory Survey: Proposed Improvements to the State Street Corridor, Pittsfield Charter Township, Washtenaw County, Michigan*. Submitted by Great Lakes Research, Inc., Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. Copy on file at Michigan State Historic Preservation Office, Lansing (Project ID ER12-172).

Brashler, J. G., J. R. Halsey, M. B. Holman, J. J. Krakker, S. R. Martin, D. M. Stothers, and R. I. Zurel

1999 The Late Woodland: Prehistory's Finale, History's Prelude. In *Retrieving Michigan's Buried Past: The Archaeology of the Great Lakes State*, edited by J. R. Halsey, pp.193–252. Cranbrook Institute

Brockman, C. S.

1998 *Physiographic Regions of Ohio*. Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological Survey, Columbus.

Brose, D. S.

1994 Archaeological Investigations at the Paleo Crossing Site, a Paleo-Indian Occupation in Medina County, Ohio. In *The First Discovery of America: Archaeological Evidence of the Early Inhabitants of the Ohio Area*, edited by W. S. Dancey, pp. 61–76. Ohio Archaeological Council, Columbus.

Brose, D. S., D. Bier, J. Astramecki, F. Chapman, R. Ford, R. Mensforth, D. Morse, and P. Storch

1978 *Archaeological Investigations of the Killen Electric Generating Station near Wrightsville, Adams County, Ohio: Part I—The Fort Ancient Occupation*. Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Cleveland, Ohio. Submitted to and copies available from the U. S. Department of the Interior Interagency Archaeological Services, Atlanta, Georgia. Contract No. 588-7-0070.

-
- Brown, J. D.
1981 *The Tower Site and Ohio Monongahela*. Research Papers in Archaeology No. 3. The Kent State University Press, Kent, Ohio.
- Broyles, B. J.
1971 *Second Preliminary Report: The St. Albans Site, Kanawha County, West Virginia*. Report of Archaeological Investigations No. 3. West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey, Morgantown.
- Caldwell, J. R.
1964 *Trend and Tradition in the Prehistory of the Eastern United States*. Memoir of the American Anthropological Association No. 88. American Anthropological Association, Washington, D.C.
- Carr, D. H.
2012 *Paleoindian Economic Organization in the Lower Great Lakes Region: Evaluating the Role of Caribou as a Critical Resource*. Unpublished Ph.D dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
- Chas. C. Chapman & Co.
1881 *History of Washtenaw County, Michigan*. Chas. C. Chapman & Company, Chicago.
- Chidester, R. C., and K. J. Hayfield
2014 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Summit Development in Township 3 South, Range 6 East, Section 10, Pittsfield Charter Township, Washtenaw County, Michigan*. Submitted by The Mannik & Smith Group, Inc., Toledo, Ohio. Copy on file at Michigan State Historic Preservation Office, Lansing (Project ID ER13-510).
- Chivis, J.
2003 *Understanding Prehistoric Ceramic Technology from the Grand River Valley*. *McNair Scholars Journal* 7(1):49–59.
- Church, F.
1987 *An Inquiry Into the Transition from Late Woodland to Late Prehistoric Cultures in the Central Scioto Valley, Ohio Circa A.D. 500 to A.D. 1250*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, The Ohio State University, Columbus.
- Clay, R. B.
1992 *Chief, Big Men, or What? Economy, Settlement Patterns, and Their Bearing on Adena Political Models*. In *Cultural Variability in Context: Woodland Settlement Patterns of the Mid-Ohio Valley*, edited by M. F. Seeman, pp. 77–80. Kent State University Press, Kent, Ohio.
- Cleland, C. E.
1966 *The Prehistoric Animal Ecology and Ethnozoology of the Upper Great Lakes Region*. Anthropological Papers No. 29. Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
-

-
- 1999 Cultural Transformation: The Archaeology of Historic Indian Sites in Michigan, 1670–1940. In *Retrieving Michigan's Buried Past: The Archaeology of the Great Lakes State*, edited by J. R. Halsey, pp. 279–290. Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.
- Dragoo, D. W.
1976 Some Aspects of Eastern North American Prehistory: A Review 1975. *American Antiquity* 4:3–27.
- Dye, D.
1977 Model for Late Archaic Subsistence Systems in the Western Middle Tennessee Valley During the Bluff Creek Phase. *Tennessee Anthropologist* 2(1):63–80.
- Essenpreis, P.
1978 Fort Ancient Settlement: Differential Response at a Mississippian–Late Woodland Interface. In *Mississippian Settlement Patterns*, edited by B. D. Smith, pp. 143–167. Academic Press, New York.
- Everts and Stewart
1874 *Combination Atlas Map of Washtenaw County, Michigan*. Everts and Stewart, Chicago.
- Federal Writers Project
2013 (1941) *The WPA Guide to Michigan*. Trinity University Press, San Antonio, Texas.
- Ford, R. I.
1974 Northeastern Archaeology: Past and Future Directions. *American Antiquity* 3:385–413.

1979 Gathering and Gardening: Trends and Consequences of Hopewell Subsistence Strategies. In *Hopewell Archaeology*, edited by D. S. Brose and N. Greber, pp. 234–238. The Kent State University Press, Kent, Ohio.
- Fritz, G. J.
1990 Multiple Pathways to Farming in Precontact Eastern North America. *The Journal of World Prehistory* 4(4):387–426.
- Garland, E. B. and S. G. Beld
1999 The Early Woodland: Ceramics, Domesticated Plants, and Burial Mounds Foretell the Shape of the Future. In *Retrieving Michigan's Buried Past: The Archaeology of the Great Lakes State*, edited by J. R. Halsey, pp. 125–146. Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.
- Griffin, J. B.
1952 Culture Periods in Eastern United States Archaeology. In *Archaeology of Eastern United States*, edited by J. B. Griffin, pp. 352–364. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

1967 Eastern North American Archaeology: A Summary. *Science* 156:175–191.
-

-
- Halsey, J. R.
1999 Late Woodland Burial Practices. In *Retrieving Michigan's Buried Past: The Archaeology of the Great Lakes State*, edited by J. R. Halsey, pp. 234-243. Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.
- Herbstritt, J. T.
1983 Throckmorton Site. In *Excavation of Two Monongahela Sites: Late Woodland Gensler (36 Gr 63) and Proto-Historic Throckmorton (36 Gr 160)*, edited by R. Michael, pp. 107–200. NPW Consultants, Uniontown, Pennsylvania. Submitted to Consolidation Coal, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Copies available from the Bureau for Historic Preservation, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg.
- Hinsdale, W. B.
1931 *Archaeological Atlas of Michigan*. Michigan Handbook Series No. 4. University of Michigan Publications, Ann Arbor.
- Holloway, C.
2012 Late Woodland Period Settlement Organization in Southeast Michigan. Unpublished Senior Honors Thesis, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti.
- Jennings, J. D.
1968 *Prehistory of North America*. 2nd ed. McGraw-Hill, New York.
- Kapp, R. O.
1999 Michigan Late Pleistocene, Holocene, and Presettlement Vegetation and Climate. In *Retrieving Michigan's Buried Past: The Archaeology of the Great Lakes State*, edited by J. R. Halsey, pp. 31–58. Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.
- Kingsley, R. G., D. S. Brose, and M. J. Hambacher.
1999 The Middle Woodland: A Golden Age of Mound Builders and Fishermen. In *Retrieving Michigan's Buried Past: The Archaeology of the Great Lakes State*, edited by J. R. Halsey, pp. 147–192. Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.
- Kraker, J.
1983 Changing Sociocultural Systems During the Late Prehistoric Period in Southeast Michigan. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
- Lewis, T. M. N., and M. K. Lewis
1961 *Eva: An Archaic Site*. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville.
- Little, B., E. M. Seibert, J. Townsend, J. H. Sprinkle, Jr. and J. Knoerl
2000 *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archaeological Properties*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington D.C.
- Lovis, W. A.
1999 The Middle Archaic: Learning to Live in the Woodlands. In *Retrieving Michigan's Buried Past: The Archaeology of the Great Lakes State*, edited
-

- by J. R. Halsey, pp. 83–94. Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.
- Lovis, W. A., R. E. Donahue, and M. B. Holman
2005 Long-Distance Logistic Mobility as an Organizing Principle among Northern Hunter-Gatherers: A Great Lakes Middle Holocene Settlement System. *American Antiquity* 70(4):669–693.
- Martin, S. R.
1999 A Site For All Seasons: Some Aspects of Life in the Upper Peninsula during Late Woodland Times. In *Retrieving Michigan's Buried Past: The Archaeology of the Great Lakes State*, edited by J. R. Halsey, pp. 221–227. Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.
- McAllister, P. W., W. M. Cremin, and J. R. Halsey
1999 Upper Mississippian/Oneota: People on the Margins of Michigan and the Fringes of History. In *Retrieving Michigan's Buried Past: The Archaeology of the Great Lakes State*, edited by J. R. Halsey, pp. 253–279. Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.
- McKern, W. C.
1939 The Midwestern Taxonomic Method as an Aid to Archaeological Culture Study. *American Antiquity* 4(4):301–313.
- Michigan Geological Survey
2019 Physiographic Map of Michigan.
<http://mgs.geology.wmich.edu/webmgs/physiography/physio.html>, accessed May 28, 2019.
- Michigan History
2019 Ypsilanti: Eastern Michigan University.
<http://michiganhistory.leadr.msu.edu/ypsilanti-emu/>, accessed May 29, 2019.
- Muhammad, A. J.
2010 A Bioarchaeological Study of a Late Woodland Population from Michigan: Frazer-Tyra Site (20SA9). Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan.
- National Environmental Title Research (NETR)
2016 *Historic Aerials*. <http://www.historicaerials.com/>, accessed May 30, 2019.
- National Park Service
1997 *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. United States Department of the Interior, Washington D.C.
- Ogle, G. A.
1895 *Standard Atlas of Washtenaw County, Michigan*. Geo. A. Ogle & Company, Chicago.
1915 *Standard Atlas of Washtenaw County, Michigan*. Geo. A. Ogle & Company, Chicago.

Pittsfield Charter Township

2019 History & Preservation. <http://www.pittsfield-mi.gov/Index.aspx?NID=1293>, accessed May 29, 2019.

Prufer, O. H.

1964 The Hopewell Complex of Ohio. In *Hopewellian Studies*, edited by J. R. Caldwell and R. L. Hall, pp. 35–84. Scientific Papers No. 12. Illinois State Museum, Springfield.

Robertson, J. A., W. A. Lovis, and J. R. Halsey

1999 The Late Archaic: Hunter-Gatherers in an Uncertain Environment. In *Retrieving Michigan's Buried Past: The Archaeology of the Great Lakes State*, edited by J. R. Halsey, pp. 95–124. Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.

Rubenstein, B. A. and L. E. Ziewacz

2014 *Michigan: A History of the Great Lakes State*. John Wiley & Sons, Chichester, West Sussex, United Kingdom.

Seeman, M. F.

1992 Woodland Traditions in the Midcontinent: A Comparison of Three Regional Sequences. In *Long-term Subsistence Change in Prehistoric North America*. D. Croes, R. Hawkins, and B. Isaac, eds., pp. 3–46. Ohio Archaeological Council, Columbus.

Shott, M. J.

1985a *Report of Phase I Archaeological Investigation at Homestead Commons, Ann Arbor, Michigan*. Submitted by University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology. Copy on file at Michigan State Historic Preservation Office, Lansing (Project ID ER-7515).

1985b *Report of Phase II Archaeological Investigation at 33WA174, Washtenaw County, Michigan*. Submitted by University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology. Copy on file at Michigan State Historic Preservation Office, Lansing (Project ID ER-7515).

1999 The Early Archaic: Life After the Glaciers. In *Retrieving Michigan's Buried Past: The Archaeology of the Great Lakes State*, edited by J. R. Halsey, pp. 71–82. Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.

Shott, M. J. and H. T. Wright

1999 The Paleo-Indians: Michigan's First People. In *Retrieving Michigan's Buried Past: The Archaeology of the Great Lakes State*, edited by J. R. Halsey, pp. 59–70. Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.

Stothers, D. M.

1999 Late Woodland Models for Cultural Development in Southern Michigan. In *Retrieving Michigan's Buried Past: The Archaeology of the Great Lakes State*, edited by J. R. Halsey, pp. 194–211. Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.

Stothers, D. M. and S. K. Bechtel

2000 The Land Between the Lakes: New Perspectives on the Late Woodland (ca. A.D. 500–1300) Time Period in the Region of the St. Clair-Detroit River System. In *Cultures Before Contact: The Late Prehistory of Ohio and Surrounding Regions*, edited by R. A. Genheimer, pp. 2–21. The Ohio Archaeological Council, Columbus.

Stothers, D. M., T. J. Abel, and A. M. Schneider

2001 Archaic Perspectives in the Western Lake Erie Basin. In *Archaic Transitions in Ohio & Kentucky Prehistory*, edited by O. H. Prufer, S. E. Pedde, and R. S. Meindl, pp. 233–289. Kent State University Press, Kent, Ohio.

Tanner, H. H.

1987 *Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA NRCS)

2019 *Web Soil Survey*. <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>, accessed May 28, 2019.

United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service (USDA SCS)
1977 *Soil Survey of Washtenaw County, Michigan*. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

University of Michigan

2019 History & Tradition. <https://admissions.umich.edu/about-u-m/history-tradition>, accessed May 29, 2019.

US Climate Data

2019 Climate Ann Arbor-Michigan. <https://www.usclimatedata.com/climate/ann-arbor/michigan/united-states/usmi0028>, accessed May 28, 2019.

Wheeler-Voegelin, E.

1974 An Ethnohistoric Report on the Indian Use and Occupancy of Royce Area 11, Ohio and Indiana. In *Indians of Ohio and Indiana Prior to 1795*, vol. I:129–462 and vol. II:7–468. Garland, New York.

Witthoft, J.

1953 Broad Spearpoints and the Transitional Period Cultures in Pennsylvania. *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 23(1):4–31.

Yarnell, R. A.

1963 Comments on Struever's Discussion of an Early "Eastern Agricultural Complex." *American Antiquity* 28: 547–548.

1974 Plant Food and Cultivation of the Salts Caves. In *Archaeology of the Mammoth Cave Area*, edited by P. J. Watson, pp. 113–122. Academic Press, New York.

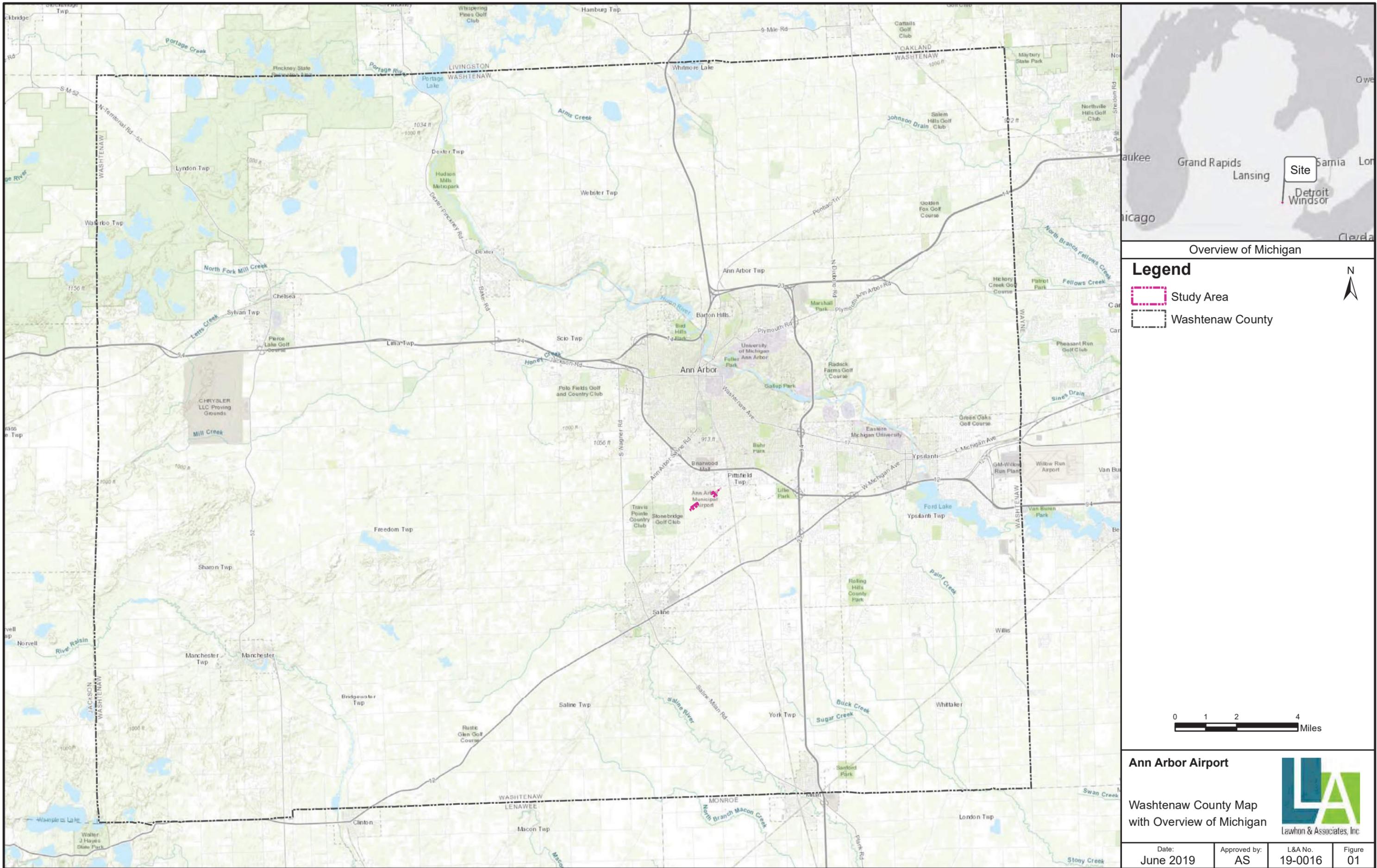
Yerkes, R. W.

1988 The Woodland and Mississippian Traditions in the Prehistory of
Midwestern North America. *Journal of World Prehistory* 2(3):307–358.

Zurel, R. L.

1999 Earthwork Enclosure Sites in Michigan. In *Retrieving Michigan's Buried
Past: The Archaeology of the Great Lakes State*, edited by J. R. Halsey,
pp. 244-248. Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.

10.0 FIGURES



Overview of Michigan

Legend

- Study Area
- Washtenaw County

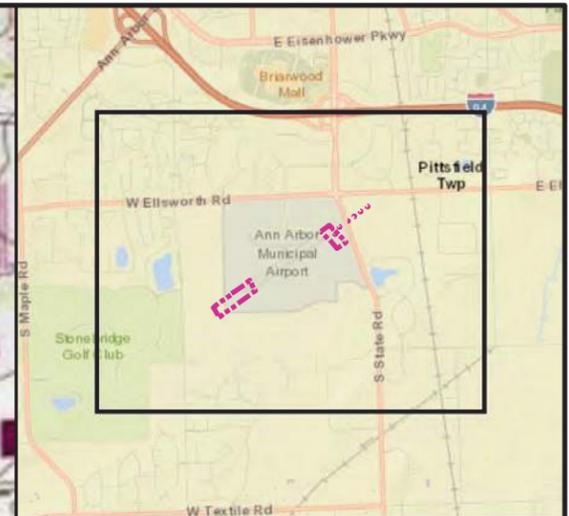
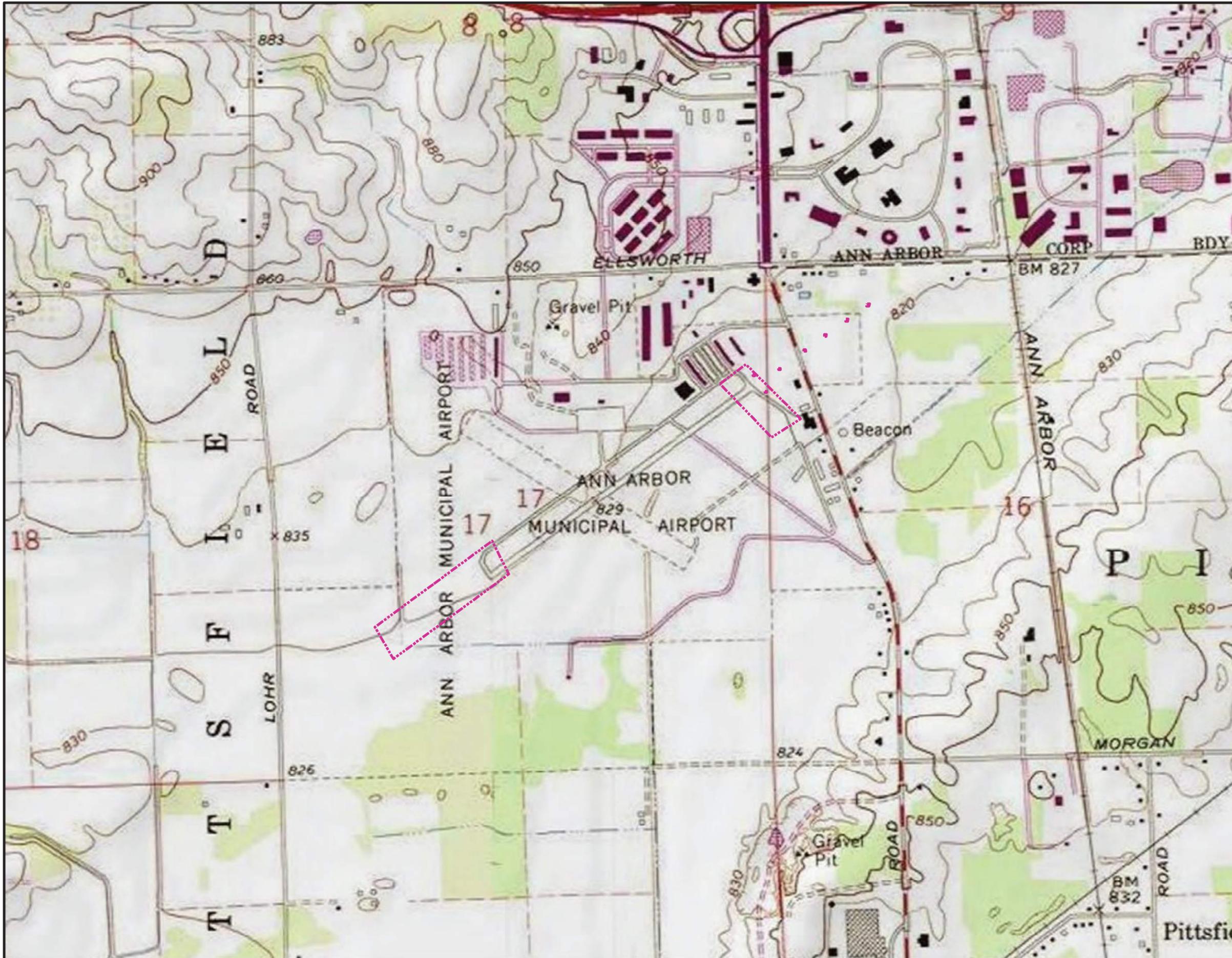


Ann Arbor Airport

Washtenaw County Map
with Overview of Michigan

Lawton & Associates, Inc.

Date: June 2019	Approved by: AS	L&A No. 19-0016	Figure 01
--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------



Site Location Map

Legend

-  Study Area



Ann Arbor Airport

USGS Topographic Map
Saline / Ypsilanti West Quads



Lawton & Associates, Inc.

Date: June 2019	Approved by: AS	L&A No. 19-0016	Figure 02
--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------



Site Location Map

Legend

 Study Area



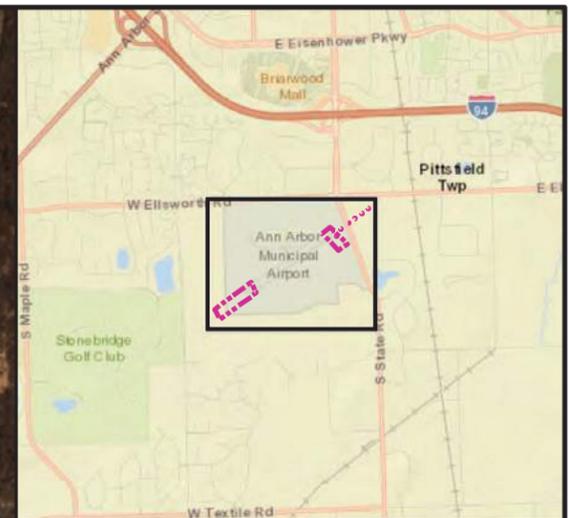
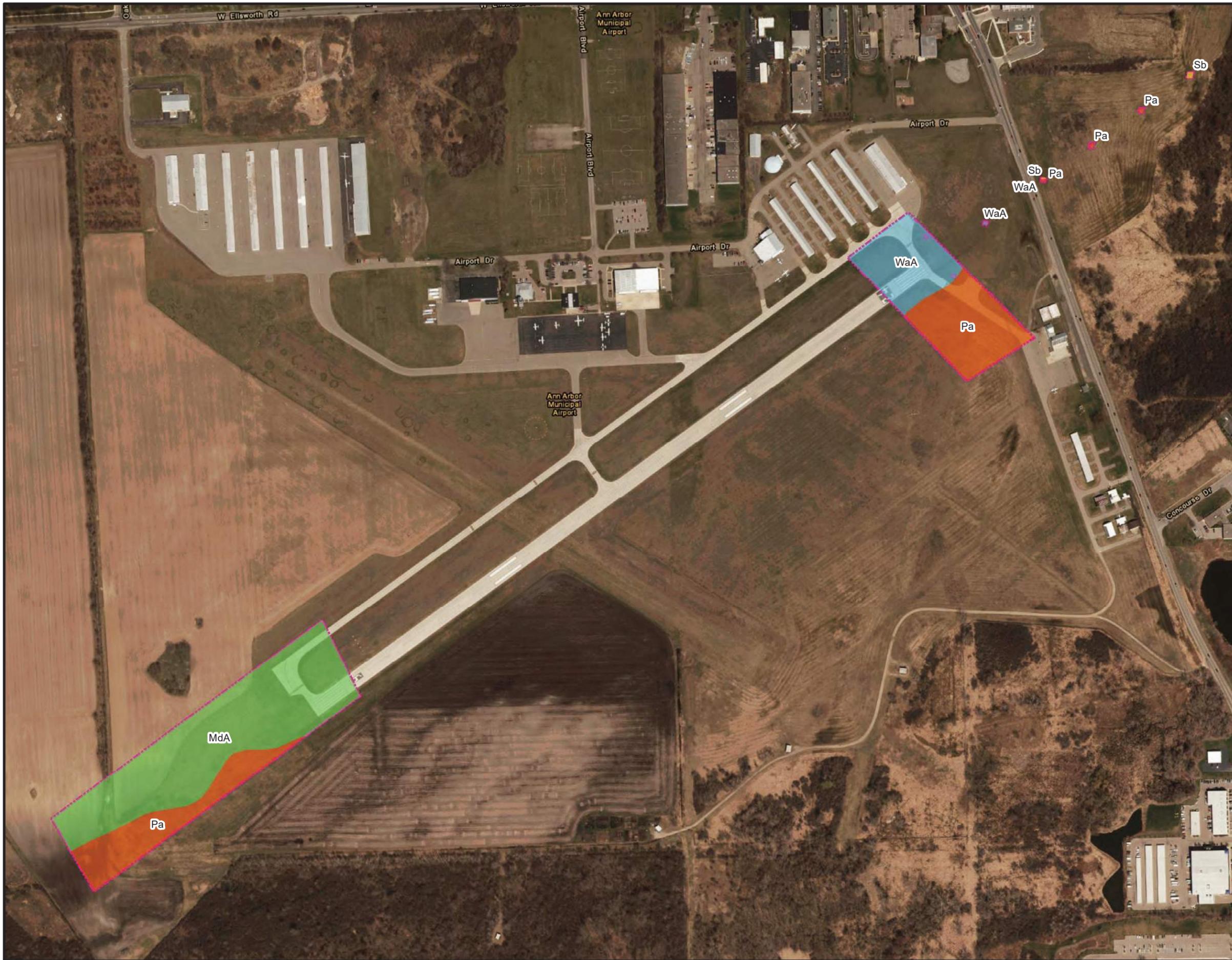
Ann Arbor Airport

Modern Aerial Imagery Map



Lawton & Associates, Inc.

Date: June 2019	Approved by: AS	L&A No. 19-0016	Figure 03
--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------



Site Location Map

Legend

-  Study Area
- Soil Type**
-  MdA
-  Pa
-  Sb
-  WaA



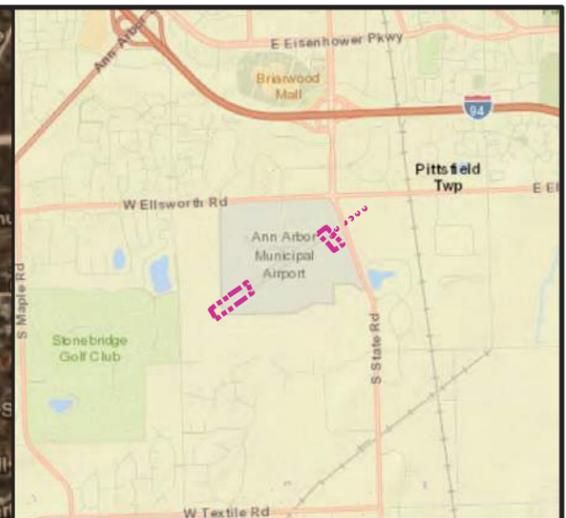
Ann Arbor Airport

Soils Map



Lawton & Associates, Inc.

Date: June 2019	Approved by: AS	L&A No. 19-0016	Figure 04
--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------



Site Location Map

Legend

-  Study Area
-  Previously Recorded Survey
-  Previously Recorded Site



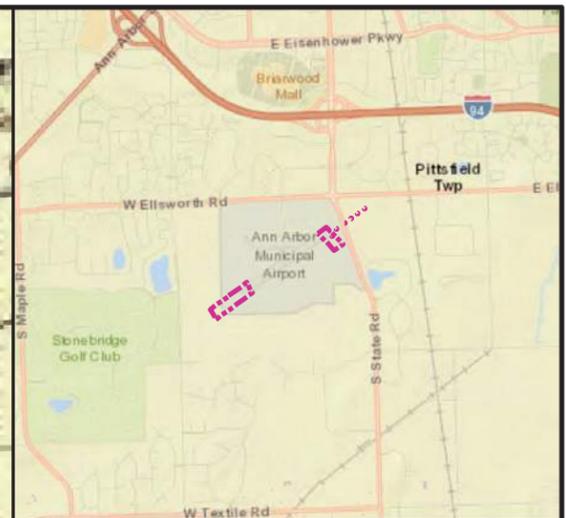
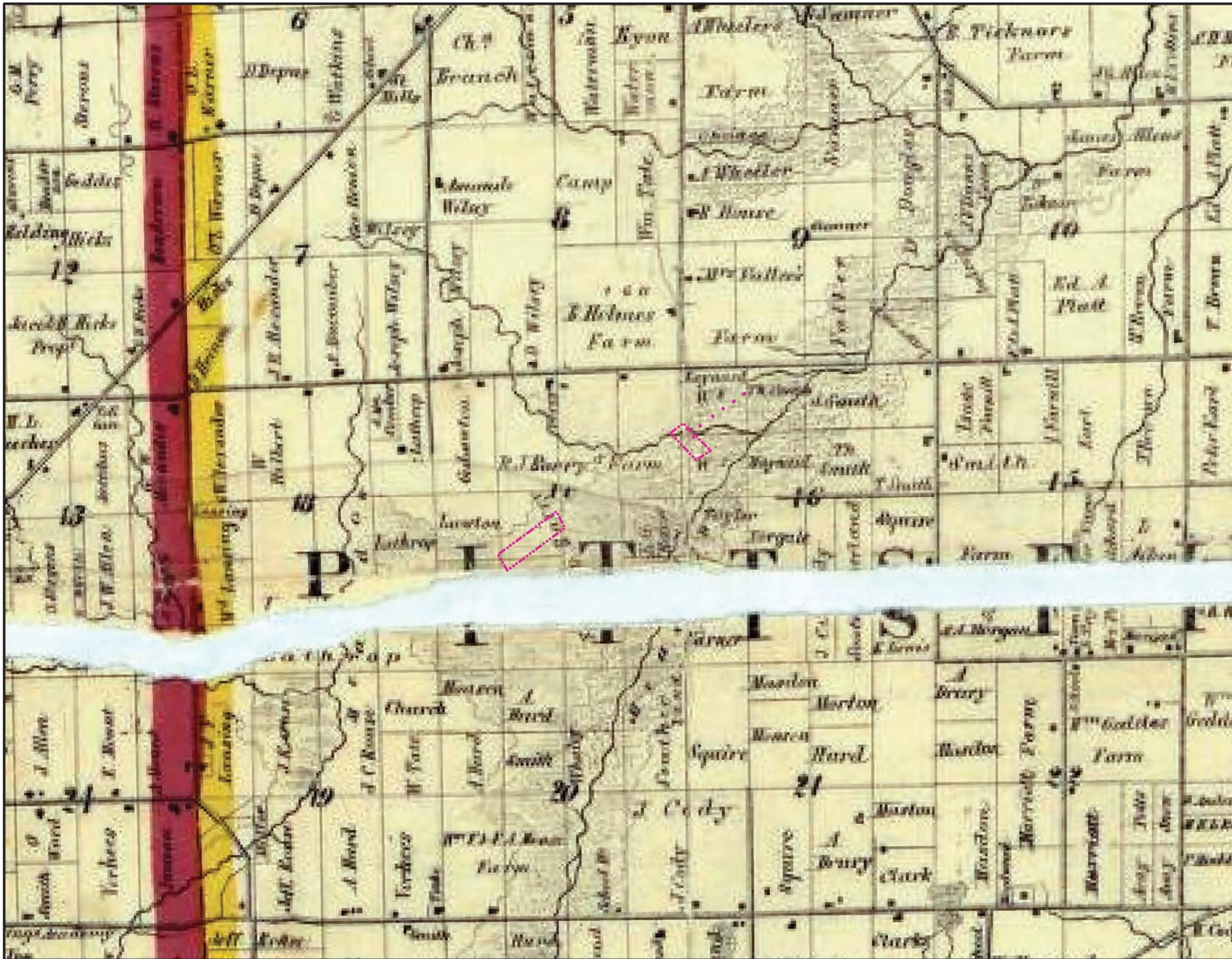
Ann Arbor Airport

Previously Identified Cultural Resources and Surveys



Lawton & Associates, Inc.

Date: June 2019	Approved by: AS	L&A No. 19-0016	Figure 06
--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------



Site Location Map

Legend

 Study Area



Ann Arbor Airport

Detail of Bechler & Wenig's
1856 Map of Washtenaw County

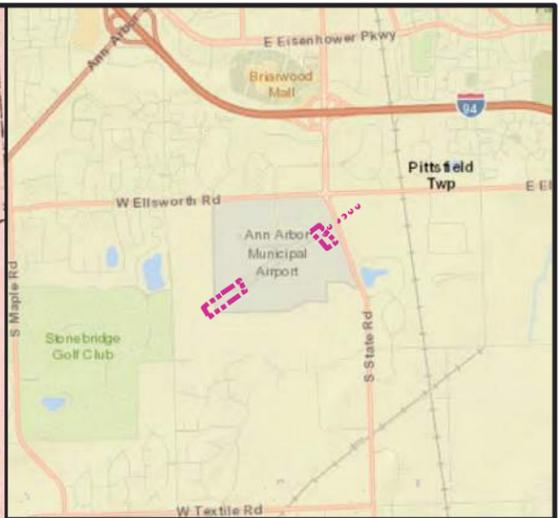
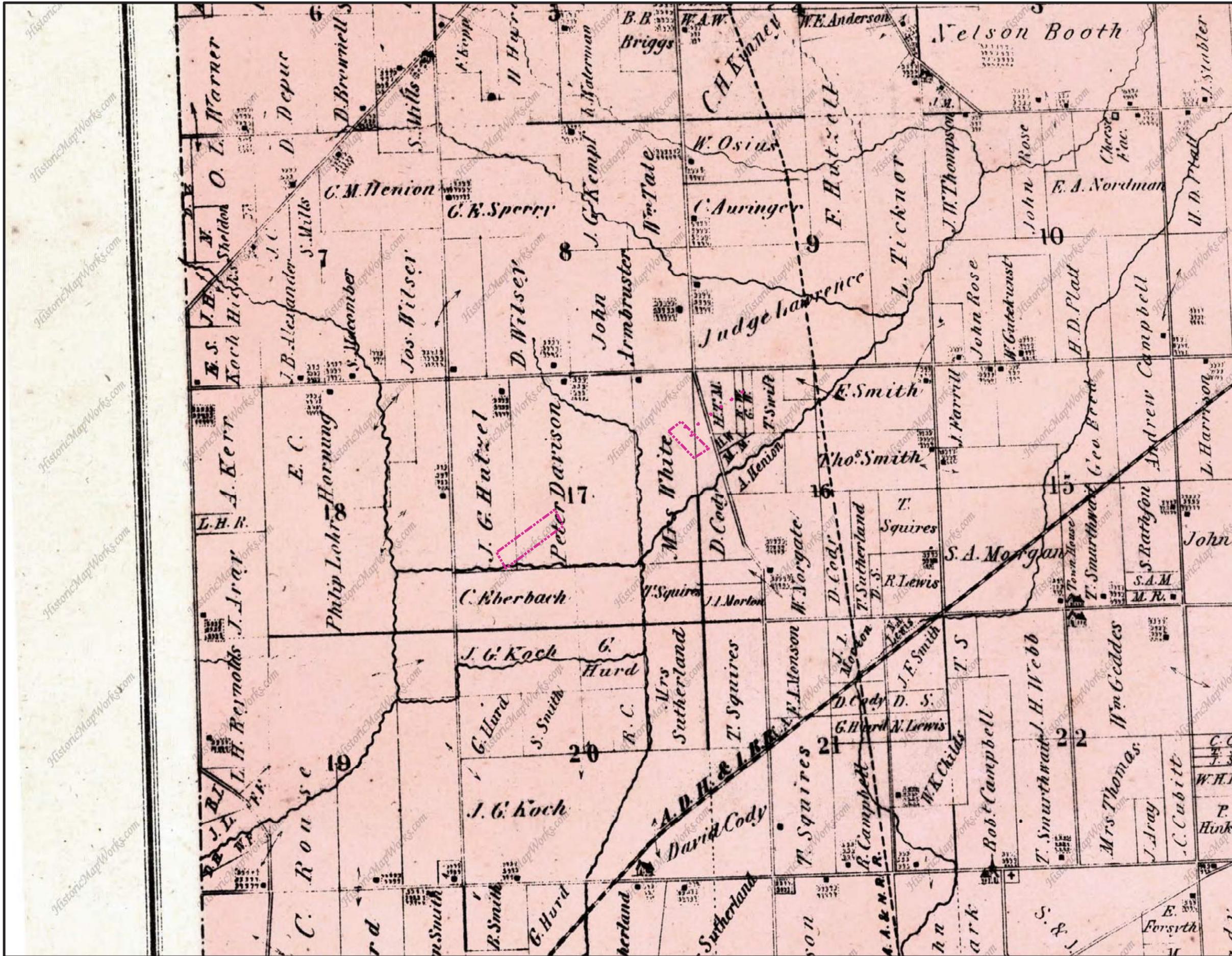


Date:
June 2019

Approved by:
AS

L&A No.
19-0016

Figure
07



Site Location Map

Legend

 Study Area

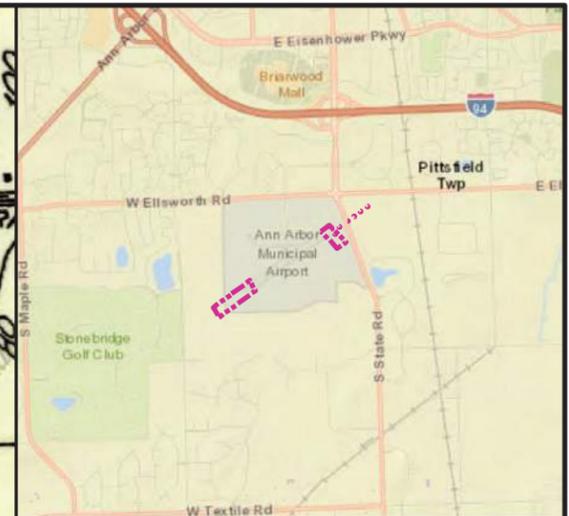


Ann Arbor Airport

Detail of Pittsfield Township Plat
(Everts and Stewart 1874)



Date: June 2019	Approved by: AS	L&A No. 19-0016	Figure 08
--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------



Site Location Map

Legend

- Study Area

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

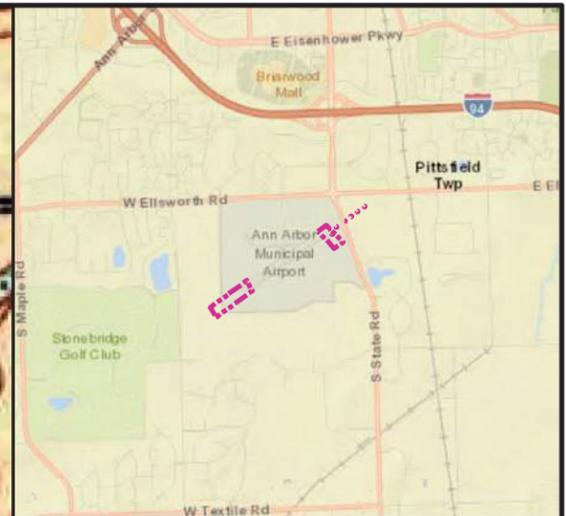
Ann Arbor Airport

Detail of Pittsfield Township
Plat (Ogle 1915)

Date: June 2019
Approved by: AS
L&A No. 19-0016
Figure 10

File Name: 10-1915 plat.mxd
Edited: 6/24/2019
By: dwilliams





Site Location Map

Legend

 Study Area



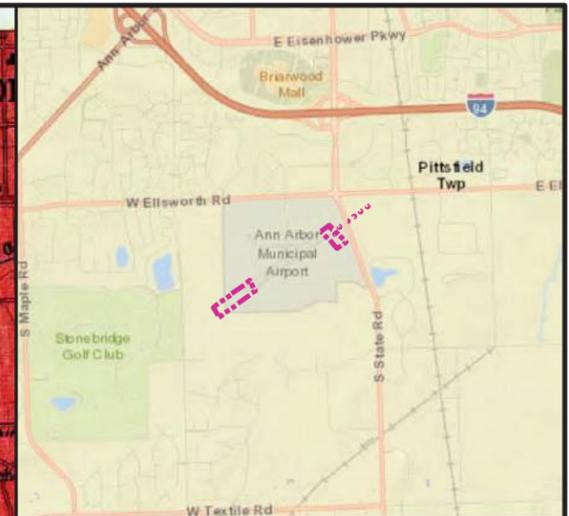
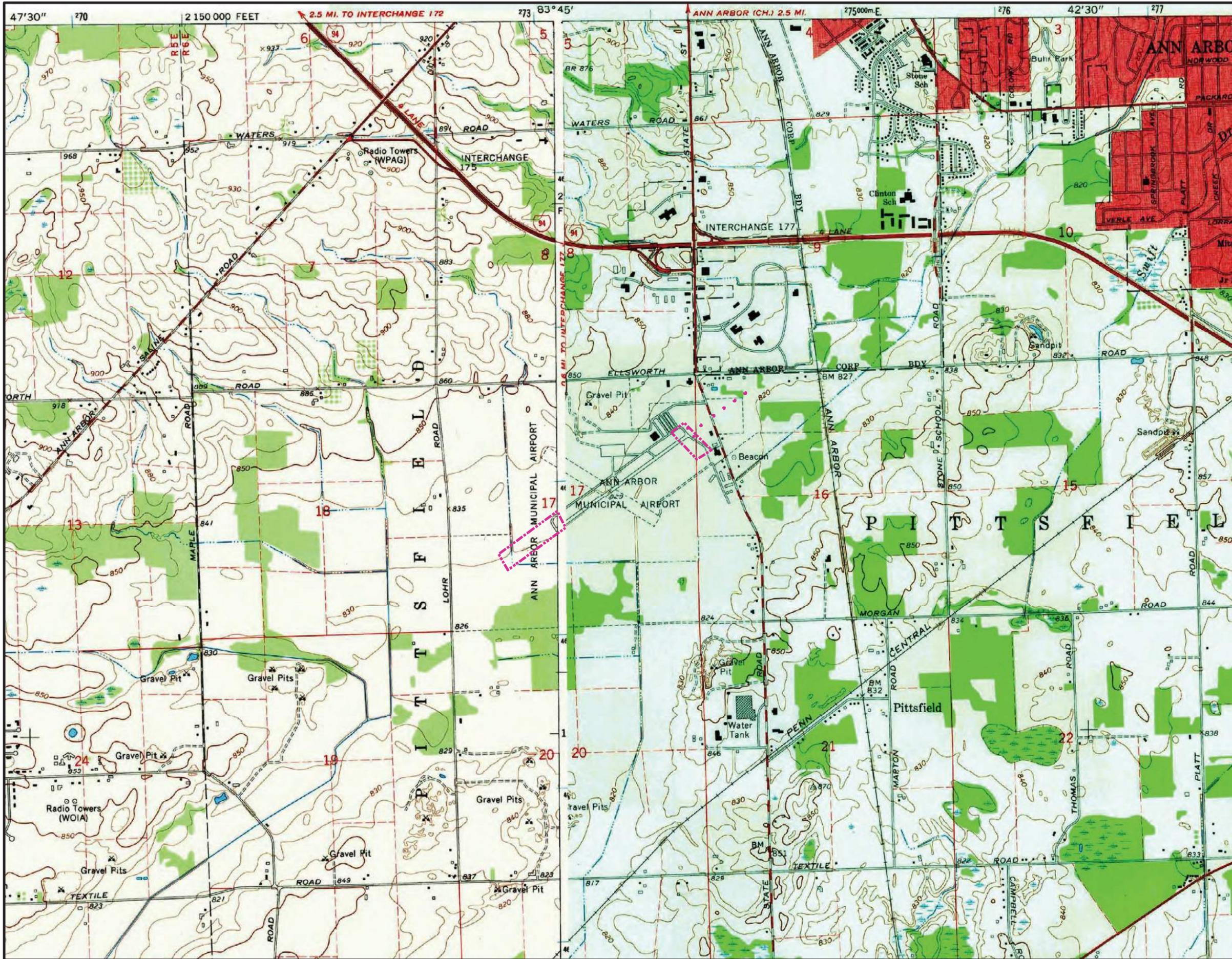
Ann Arbor Airport

1904 Ann Arbor, Michigan
15' Series Topographic Map



Lawton & Associates, Inc.

Date: June 2019	Approved by: AS	L&A No. 19-0016	Figure 11
--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------



Site Location Map

Legend

- Study Area



Ann Arbor Airport
 1967 Saline, Michigan and
 Ypsilanti West, Michigan
 7.5' Series Topographic Map
 Lawton & Associates, Inc.

Date: June 2019	Approved by: AS	L&A No. 19-0016	Figure 12
--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------



Extent Indicator Map

Legend

- Study Area
- ▲ Datum
- Negative Shovel Test Unit
- x Disturbed Shovel Probe
- Surface Collected Area
- Visually Disturbed Area
- ↑ Photo Location



Ann Arbor Airport

Fieldwork Schematic
with Photo Orientations



Lawhon & Associates, Inc.

Date: July 2019	Approved by: AS	L&A No. 19-0016	Figure 13-a
--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	----------------



Extent Indicator Map

Legend

- Study Area
- ▲ Datum
- x Disturbed Shovel Probe
- Visually Disturbed Area
- Wetland
- ↑ Photo Location



Ann Arbor Airport

Fieldwork Schematic
with Photo Orientations



Lawhon & Associates, Inc.

Date: July 2019	Approved by: AS	L&A No. 19-0016	Figure 13-b
--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	----------------

11.0 PHOTOS



Photo 1. Conditions within northern survey area, facing northwest from southwest corner of area



Photo 2: Conditions within northern survey area, facing northeast from southwest corner of area



Photo 3. Conditions within northern survey area, facing northwest from center of area



Photo 4. Soil disturbance visible at surface, northern survey area



Photo 5. Conditions within northern survey area, facing northwest from southeast corner



Photo 6. Overview of existing runway surfaces to be removed in northern survey area, facing southwest



Photo 7. Disturbed surface soils at northern survey area



Photo 8. Wetland conditions within southern portion of northern survey area, facing southwest



Photo 9. View of the inundated conditions encountered throughout the wetland in the northern survey area



Photo 10. Recently tilled field at southwest end of southern survey area, facing south



Photo 11. Typical surface visibility in tilled field



Photo 12. Conditions within northern end of southern survey area, facing southwest



Photo 13. Conditions within southern survey area, facing northeast



Photo 14. Conditions within southern survey area, facing northeast from south end



Photo 15. View of a to-be-removed Omni-directional approach light (ODALS) within the northeastern aspect of the survey area



Photo 16. View of the northeastern stretch of ODALS that will be removed as a part of the current project, facing northeast