

124

Genesee Street School



Ingham Co., MI

Name of Property
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

County and State

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Genesee Street School
Other names/site number: Black Child and Family Institute
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 835 West Genesee Street
City or town: Lansing State: Michigan County: Ingham
Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets
the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I
recommend that this property be considered significant at the following
level(s) of significance:

 national statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 x A B x C D

Brian Murray 2/10/14
Signature of certifying official/Title: Date
MI SHPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: _____ **Date** _____

Title : _____ **State or Federal agency/bureau**
or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Jon Colson H. Beall

Signature of the Keeper

4.7.14

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

Public – Local

Public – State

Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

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Building(s)

District

Site

Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u>2</u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/School

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Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

WORK IN PROGRESS

EDUCATION/School

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick/Limestone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Genesee Street School is a two-and-one-half-story hip-roof building, with a one-story 1962 east-end addition, that stands at the southeast corner of Genesee Street and Butler Boulevard, facing northward onto Genesee. Constructed in 1912, the main part of the building is a broad-fronted Neoclassical building with orange-tan brick walls trimmed with limestone. Its symmetrical front displays banks of closely spaced square-head windows separated by narrow brick strips, the banks to either side separated from the central ones by slightly broader sections

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of brick wall. Notable exterior features include the grouped, closely spaced windows on all facades, the broadly projecting roof eaves with their exposed shaped rafter tails, and the slightly projecting broken pediment portico at the center of the facade.

Narrative Description

The Genesee Street School is located in an early twentieth-century residential neighborhood located northwest of Lansing's downtown commercial district, at the intersection of Genesee Street and Butler Boulevard. The intersection is located two blocks south of Saginaw Street, Michigan Route M-43, and one block east of Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, both major thoroughfares. The neighborhood consists primarily of two-story, single- and two-family homes, with a few multiple units interspersed. A single early twentieth-century commercial building is located to the north of the school, across Genesee Street, and has been converted into apartments.

The school sits on an irregularly shaped lot of a little over two acres, with frontage of approximately 363 feet on the south side of Genesee Street and 264 feet on the east side of Butler Boulevard. The east and south property lines deviate around residential properties. The school building is situated at the northwest corner of the site with its historic front facing north. The site is generally level at an elevation of approximately four feet above the grade of Genesee Street. A drive enters the school grounds from Butler Boulevard behind the school and broadens into a large parking lot directly south of the 1912 portion of the building. A chain link fence partially surrounds the property, running eastward from the northeast corner of the 1962 addition to the easternmost edge of the property, and then following the property lines along the east and south sides of the lot. To the east of the addition is an asphalt play area, and to the east of that is a play structure and playground. A small garden area with raised beds sits at the southeast corner of the site (playground and garden = two non-contributing sites). There are a number of mature trees and shrubs along the Genesee and Butler sides of the site, both of which are bordered by concrete sidewalks. A concrete walkway runs eastward from the sidewalk along Butler Boulevard to an entry on the west side of the structure.

The original 1912 portion of the school is two-and-one-half stories in height and rectangular in plan. The structure has a concrete foundation and a slightly projecting concrete water table, punctuated by half-height basement windows. The broad brick walls are accentuated by limestone sillcourses, delineating the first and second stories of the building, while a plain, painted wood architrave runs above the second-story windows. The structure is topped by a hipped, asphalt shingle roof, whose north front is pierced by three small, low shed dormers, clustered near the center of the building. A circa 1912 photograph indicates that the building was originally topped by a small cupola. It is unclear when the cupola was removed, but a low, square base remains visible from the front and rear of the building. A simple, slender brick chimney rises perhaps fifteen feet above the roofline from the rear, south side of the roof.

A shallow, limestone entry portico stands at the center of the front, north-facing facade, reaching from ground level to the bottom of the second-story windows. An unfluted Roman Doric column on each side of the former entry supports a simple entablature and broken pediment. The

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pediment frames a limestone plaque reading "GENESEE ST." The enclosing of this portico-entry constitutes the exterior's primary physical integrity issue: originally sheltering the front entrance to the building, the portico location has been filled in with a smooth concrete-finish wall that contains a small triple casement window at the top and a small vent grill near the bottom and the original entry hall space within rebuilt as an office and bathrooms. This change is unfortunate but reversible and, in the SHPO's opinion, of minor overall consequence against the building's otherwise high integrity.

A side entrance on the west facade of the building now serves as the main entry into the building. Two additional entries, reached by flights of concrete steps, are located on the rear, south facade.

The building's windows are simple modern double hung aluminum ones, with solid insulating baked enamel aluminum panels in the upper portion. Basement windows are a combination of simple one-over-one sash or single light casement windows, with several having been bricked in. The current windows were installed during modernizations in the late 1960s.

The 1912 portion of the school is rectangular in plan, with classrooms and offices arranged off the north and south sides of a twelve foot wide central hall. Stairwells are located at either end of the hall, at the east and west ends of the building. The school's first or main floor is located approximately six feet above ground level. Large classrooms are located at the northeast and northwest front corners of the first floor, with a number of small offices, teacher's restrooms, and coatrooms between them. One of the offices and the two restrooms occupy the central north-side space that formerly contained the main entry into the building and an entry hall leading from it to a central east-west corridor. Three more large classrooms are located on the south side of the central hall, including the former kindergarten room, which retains its original simple brick fireplace in one corner. Additionally, a number of small offices are located at the southeast corner of the first floor. Boys and girls restrooms are located at either end of the building, directly to the south of the stairwells.

The second floor is laid out similarly to the first, with three large classrooms across the north front of the building, separated by narrow hallways lined with coat hooks and shelves. To the south of the broad central hall is a large assembly room, complete with a stage along its west side. Smaller classrooms are located on either side of the assembly room, to the east and the west. As with the first floor, boys and girls' restrooms are located at the east and west ends of the building, directly south of the stairwells.

The basement is arranged similar to the first and second floors, with a number of small storage and mechanical rooms, offices, classrooms, and a teachers' lounge arranged on either side of the central hall. Its floor stands one-half story below grade. From outside it is reached by a straight-run concrete staircase from just inside the slightly recessed west-side entrance.

The building retains much of its stained wood trim, including door frames, chair rails, and blackboard surrounds, as well as the original interior doors and transom windows. A number of the classrooms retain their original wood floors on the first and second stories and terrazzo flooring in the basement, although some areas have been covered with carpet and vinyl tile. Acoustical tile ceilings have been installed throughout the structure.

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To the east of the original structure is a single-story addition, completed in 1962. The addition is roughly rectangular in plan, its westernmost portion with its north façade aligned with the north front of the 1912 building, and gradually stepping forward (north) in sections toward the east. Constructed of an orange-tan brick similar to that of the original structure, the addition stands on a concrete slab foundation. At the westernmost portion of the addition's front (north) facade are double steel entry doors, in front of which is a small concrete porch with a flat roof. The east part of the addition is a large, gable-front structure, which houses the school's gymnasium. Though it is faced with brick in a simple, common bond, an abstract tile mosaic in a cross-like pattern off-center in the north front adds visual interest. The structure's east facade is covered by a brightly colored mural, completed in 2011. Designed by local artists Joy Baldwin and Brian Whitfield, the mural was completed in collaboration with a number of local artists, including Brian Snyder, Jeana-Dee Allen Rogers, Jessica Yorke, and Erika Magers. The upper portion of the mural depicts the history and development of the Genesee neighborhood, while the lower portion is a collection of silhouettes of people painted by the members of the Black Child and Family Institute's 2010 fine art camp. At the rear of the building is a wide play porch, covered by an extension of the gymnasium's gabled roof. In addition to the gymnasium, the addition houses a small kitchen, boys and girls restrooms, and a janitorial closet.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Education

Period of Significance

1912-1964

Significant Dates

1912

1962

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Edwyn A. Bowd (Lansing, MI), architect for 1912 building

Early, Fitzpatrick & Wilcox (Lansing, MI), builder for 1912 building

Charles V. Opdyke (Lansing, MI), architect for 1962 building

Bud Reniger Construction (Lansing, MI), contractor for 1962 building

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Genesee Street School served as a public school building in Lansing, Michigan, from its construction in 1912 until 1984. The building meets National Register criterion A as one of the

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oldest remaining and longest used elementary schools in Lansing. The 1912 main building meets National Register criterion C as one of the few known remaining public school buildings designed by prominent Lansing architect Edwyn A. Bowd, who designed so many of Lansing's leading buildings from the 1890s to the 1930s.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Lansing

Lansing, Michigan's capitol city, was established as a result of a provision of the 1837 Michigan constitution that required the relocation of the state's governmental seat from its temporary location in Detroit by 1849. A number of other towns vied for designation as the new capital, but, in the end, the future site of Lansing, then little more than wilderness, was selected by the legislature. The site was located midway across the state, and to the north of that part of the state that was already becoming settled, so its selection was seen as a means of promoting the growth of more northern parts of the state.

Commissioners appointed by the 1847 legislature to select the specific location for the new capitol chose Section 16, an area now bounded by Saginaw Street to the north, Martin Luther King to the west, St. Joseph Street to the south, and the railroad line east of Larch Street to the east. Very quickly the beginnings of three villages sprang up along the Grand River in this region: a north village, which had grown up around a dam and sawmill at the point where the area's pioneer highway, now Grand River Avenue, crossed the Grand River; a south village, located along Main Street and South Washington Avenue; and a middle village, centered at Washington and Michigan avenues in the heart of today's downtown near the future capitol location. The middle village quickly developed into the main focal point of Lansing Township. In 1859 the City of Lansing was incorporated with a population of about 3,000. By 1880 the population of Lansing had grown to 8,326. With the rise of the automobile industry in the early twentieth century Lansing's population swelled, reaching 31,229 in 1910 and 57,000 by the mid-1920s.

Lansing's rapid turn-of-the-century growth was largely due to the development of the automobile industry. Ransom Eli Olds founded the Olds Motor Vehicle Company with Frank G. Clark in Lansing in 1897. Though the company soon moved to Detroit, it moved back to Lansing in 1901, after the company's Detroit plant burned, eventually becoming the Oldsmobile Division of the General Motors Corporation. Olds subsequently established the REO Motor Car Company in Lansing in 1904. Numerous suppliers followed, with plants that produced automobile components – such as the Motor Wheel Corporation, Michigan Screw Products, and Atlas Drop Forge, all established between 1900 and 1910. As a result of this largely automobile industry-related development, Lansing's population soared, nearing 80,000 by 1930. The city's growth slowed somewhat through the 1930s and 1940s, though the many factories remained active through World War II, producing vehicles, ammunition, guns, and aircraft parts for the war

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effort. Lansing's population continued to increase with the post-war boom, topping 90,000 in 1950 and 100,000 in 1960. The city's population peaked around 1970 at 131,000, with more recent growth taking place primarily in the surrounding suburbs.

Lansing Public Schools

Although the city of Lansing was not incorporated until 1859, the area's first public school opened in May, 1847, in the north village, near what would later become the Cedar Street School. A one-room building, it initially served ten pupils. Enrollment increased to thirty by the end of the three-month term, and the structure was replaced with a larger one that autumn. In 1851 the school moved into a new, two-story brick building, which remained in use for nearly twenty-five years. Additional public schools were opened in the middle and south villages in 1849 or 1850 and 1851, respectively.

In 1861, under a provision in the Lansing city charter, the three separate districts were consolidated into a single Lansing School District, with a new fourth ward added. School elections were held in each ward to form the first Board of Education of the School District of the City of Lansing. The newly formed board held its first meeting on April 8, 1861. At that time, Lansing was home to three simple public school buildings, two brick and one wood frame. A fourth school building was added in 1868, at the corner of Kilborn and Walnut Streets in the fourth ward.

As Lansing's population grew in the late nineteenth century, so too did the number of wards within the school district. A fifth ward was added in 1871, and a sixth in 1874. A new high school was built in 1868-75, and new schools were built in the third and fifth wards in the 1870s and 1880s. Population growth led to a policy of school expansion in the 1890s, with four new schools built in that decade, and most of the existing schools were remodeled and expanded by 1910. The city's rapid population growth and development of new residential areas led to a large-scale school-building program in the early 1900s. Two additional schools were built in the 1900-1910 period, the Moores Park School in 1906 and the Franklin Avenue School in 1910, and many more in the 1910s and 1920s.

Lansing's oldest surviving public school buildings (none still used as schools) are:

- Cherry Street School. Built 1894. Last used as a school in 1933, this Late Victorian building has since housed offices and various other activities. Despite some substantial changes made by an architectural office that was a long time occupant, this building appears national register-eligible.
- Cedar Street School. Built 1910, expanded 1917. This building has been more substantially altered than some of the others and is likely not eligible.
- Genesee Street School. Built 1912.
- Allen Street School. Built 1913, expanded 1925.
- Leshner Place School. Built 1916. This and the Allen Street School retain high integrity (except for the universal window replacements) and may be national register-eligible.
- Maplewood School. Built 1918. The building has been extensively remodeled for housing in recent years and likely is not eligible.

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In January of 1912 the school board moved to have plans drawn up for a new school at the corner of Genesee Street and Butler Boulevard, in a residential neighborhood adjacent to the downtown, on vacant lots that had been purchased in April, 1909. In February 1912 the school board resolved to build said school for the cost of \$40,000. The district voters approved a special tax to raise the funds at a special meeting on February 23, 1912, at City Hall.

Three architects submitted sets of plans for the school, and those of Lansing architect Edwyn A. Bowd (1865-1940) were selected at a special meeting of the school board in early May 1912. One of Lansing's most prominent architects of the early twentieth century, Bowd was born and raised in England, graduating from Orset College in Dover. He emigrated to the United States in 1882, settling in Detroit, where he began his architectural career with Gordon W. Lloyd. Bowd relocated to Lansing in 1888, briefly working with architect William P. Appleyard. After many years on his own, he established a partnership, Bowd & Munson, with former employee Orla Munson in 1925, and the two established the firm Bowd-Munson, Inc., in 1929. Bowd remained active in the firm until his death in 1940.

Bowd was responsible for a number of Lansing's important civic and institutional buildings, as well as many of its churches. Among his early notable works were the First Baptist Church (1894), Lansing City Hall (1897), Plymouth Congregational Church (1900), and Lansing's Carnegie Library (1903). Bowd also worked extensively outside of the Lansing area, and received numerous commissions for public buildings throughout southern Michigan, designing courthouses for Ingham, Montcalm, and Wexford counties between 1900 and 1910, as well as the Ionia Armory (1909), Owosso Armory (1915), and Hillsdale City Hall (1913). Though some of Bowd's earliest major work was Richardsonian Romanesque in style, by the early twentieth century he had shifted largely to Neoclassicism. His Neoclassical work in Lansing includes several buildings at the Michigan School for the Blind (1912-1924), the Lewis Cass State Office Building (1921), and the Masonic Temple (1924) among many others.

William Appleyard was a specialist in school design, and by 1891 Bowd also listed schools as a specialty. Bowd was appointed Architect of East Lansing's Michigan Agricultural College (now Michigan State University) in 1902 and designed a number of major buildings there. In the early twentieth century he designed public school buildings for Corunna, Owosso, and other southern Michigan communities. Few of these have survived.

After Bowd's plans for the Genesee Street School were selected by the school board, a request for proposals was published in the April 04, 1912, edition of *The State Journal*, seeking bids for building, plumbing, heating, and electrical work. The contracts were awarded later that month. The construction contract was awarded to the lowest bidders, Early, Fitzpatrick & Wilcox, for a sum of \$33,951.93, while the electrical contract was awarded to Capitol Electric of Lansing for \$592. Initial bids for the plumbing and heating systems were rejected by the school board, but contracts were later awarded to the Lansing firms of J. G. Gross for \$2,744.99 and Shields & Leadly for \$4,200, respectively.

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Bowd's original design for the school called for a rectangular, two-story brick structure with a tile roof, containing seven school rooms, two recitation rooms, a large kindergarten room with fireplace, and an assembly room with a 15 x 39 foot stage, all arranged around a central hallway. The building itself was originally topped with a small cupola, which was removed some time prior to the mid-1960s. The school is strikingly similar to another designed by Bowd in 1903, the Shiawassee Street School in Corunna, Michigan.

Following World War II, Lansing's population growth again led to school overcrowding. Enrollment at the Genesee Street School increased nearly fifty percent between 1945 and 1961, from 238 pupils to 340, though the school's official capacity was only 295 students. Only two full-time and one part-time teachers were added during the same time frame, and in 1961 the school's staff consisted of a principal, ten full-time teachers, one part-time teacher, a secretary, and a custodian. The school shared the services of a librarian and nurse with other schools in the district, as well as teachers in remedial reading and speech correction. In the summer of 1961, the school district acquired seven parcels adjacent to the school, totaling 0.6 acres of land, and in 1962 a 3,721 square foot addition was completed to the east of the original structure, bringing the school's capacity to 375 students. Designed by architect Charles V. Opdyke of Lansing, the single-story brick addition contains a gymnasium/multi-purpose room, kitchen, storage, and restrooms. The general construction contract for the addition was awarded to Bud Reniger Construction of Lansing for \$91,790. The mechanical contract was awarded to United Piping and Erecting Company for \$18,700 and the electrical contract to Lansing Electric Motors for \$6,635.

The Genesee Street School remained in public school use until it was closed by the school district at the end of the 1984 school year, due to declining inner city population and enrollment. After its closure, the building was occupied by a number of small non-profit organizations, most notably the Black Child and Family Institute, who leased the building from the school district from 1986 until 2012. The building was sold to a private developer in March of 2013.

The Genesee Street School has significance as one of the oldest public school buildings in Lansing, one of two of the oldest three that appears to retain adequate integrity. It is also significant as the last of its type built in the city. Following the construction of the Genesee Street School, "a new and more modern type of school architecture" was introduced, with buildings planned as units that could be expanded as needed without major remodeling of the original building (Aldinger, 29). Genesee, with its staircases in the center of the end walls rather than off to one side, could not have been expanded as easily as the next generation of schools. Genesee also differed from later Lansing schools in having a hip rather than flat roof. A tall roof with extensive timber framing like Genesee's was increasingly seen as both an unnecessary expense and a fire hazard to be avoided in the early twentieth century. Genesee seems to have been the last of the city public schools built with a tall timber frame roof structure. Nearly all city schools built in the coming years had flat roofs. After 1912, older school buildings were considered outmoded and replaced by new buildings rather than remodeled. Thus the Genesee Street School stands as one of the few remaining pre-World War I schools in Lansing.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Brewer, Anna L. *The History and Growth of the Lansing Public Schools, Volume II: With Emphasis on Years 1944-1962*. Lansing, MI: Lansing School District, 1962.

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"Contract is Awarded to J. G. Gross and Co." *The State Journal* (Lansing, MI) 14 May 1912.

Eckert, Kathryn Bishop. *Buildings of Michigan*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 1993.

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Green, Charles R. *The Appraisal of Genesee Elementary School*. Lansing, MI: Charles R. Green Realty Co., 1986.

ICON architecture, inc., and Roy Strickland. *An Honor and an Ornament: Public School Buildings in Michigan*. Lansing, MI: State Historic Preservation Office, Michigan Department of History, Arts and Libraries, 2003.

Inglot, Sam. "The Empty Halls of the Lansing School District." *City Pulse* (Lansing, MI) 05 September 2012: 9-11.

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Remick, Edward L. *The History and Growth of the Lansing School District, Volume III: With Emphasis on Years 1962-1966*. Lansing, MI: Lansing School District, 1966.

“School House Plans Adopted.” *The State Journal* (Lansing, MI) 7 March 1912.

“Veteran Architect is Death Victim.” *The State Journal* (Lansing, MI) 18 July 1940.

<http://boards.ancestry.com/localities.northam.usa.states.michigan.counties.ingham/572/mb.ashx>

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Forest Parke Library and Archives

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property 2.2 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

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Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1.Latitude: 42.738466 | Longitude: -84.564126 |
| 2.Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3.Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4.Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 1.Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2.Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3.Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4.Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

School grounds forming a rectangle bounded to the north by Genesee Street right-of-way and to the west by Butler Avenue right-of-way, with approximately 363 feet of frontage along Genesee and 264 feet of frontage along Butler. The east and south property lines deviate around residential ownerships.

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The boundary can also be described as the North 66 feet of the West 241.312 feet of Lot 3, and the North 66 feet of the West 99 feet of Lot 2 of Block 2 of Claypool Subdivision; and Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 of Dodge and Daniel's Subdivision East of Butler Avenue, recorded in Liber 5, page 533 Ingham County Records.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Entire grounds associated with the school.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Cassandra Nelson
organization: Preservation Lansing
street & number: 500 Fulton Place
city or town: Lansing state: MI zip code: 48915
e-mail nelson.c@comcast.net
telephone: 517-242-4435
date: July 12, 2013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Genesee Street School

Ingham Co., MI

Name of Property

County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Genesee Street School

City or Vicinity: Lansing

County: Ingham

State: Michigan

Photographer: Penny Zago

Date Photographed: April 02, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 14. N (front) facade, 1912 school
- 2 of 14. N (front) and W facades, 1912 school
- 3 of 14. S (rear) facade, 1912 school and 1962 addition
- 4 of 14. S (rear) and E facades, 1912 school
- 5 of 14. E facades, 1912 school and 1962 addition
- 6 of 14. N (front) facades, 1912 school and 1962 addition
- 7 of 14. N (front) and E facades, 1962 addition
- 8 of 14. Assembly room, 1912 school, showing stage, facing W
- 9 of 14. Assembly room, 1912 school, showing blackboards and trim, facing E
- 10 of 14. Assembly room, 1912 school, showing blackboards, doors, and transom, facing N
- 11 of 14. Kindergarten room, 1912 school, facing SE
- 12 of 14. Kindergarten room, 1912 school, showing fireplace and door, facing E
- 13 of 14. Kindergarten room, 1912 school, facing NW
- 14 of 14. Gymnasium, 1962 addition, facing S

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding

Genesee Street School

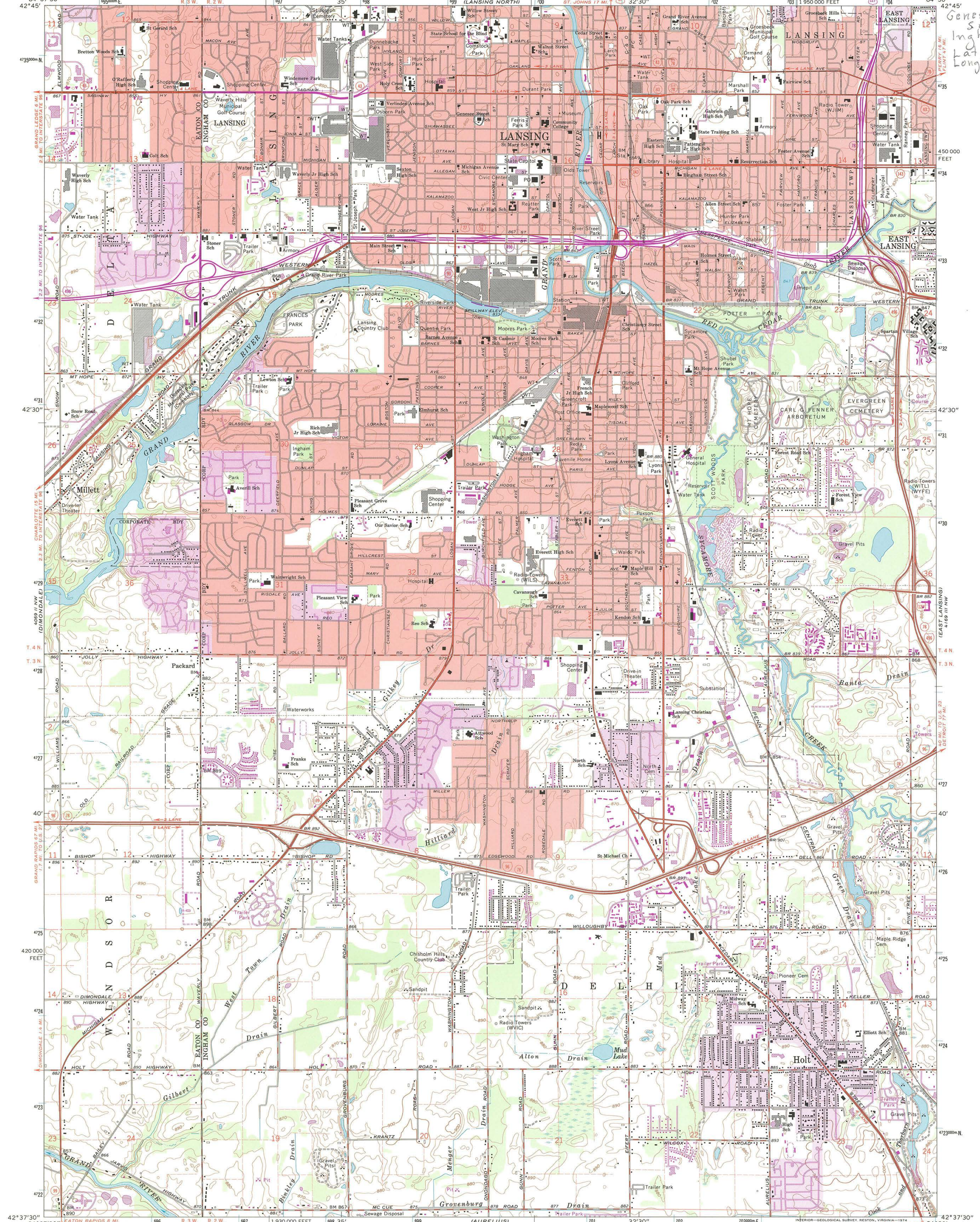
Ingham Co., MI

Name of Property

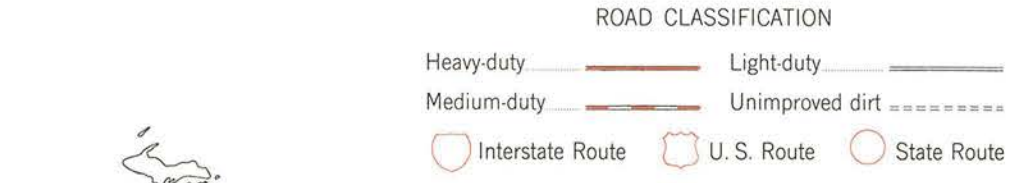
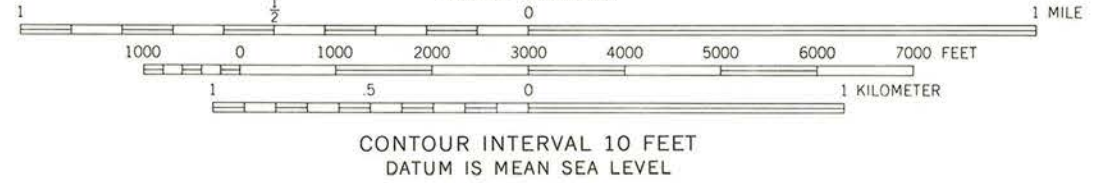
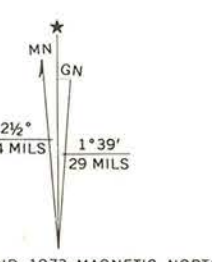
County and State

this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior,
1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Genesee Street
School
Ingham Co., MI
Lat: 42.738466
Long: -84.564126



Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1964. Field checked 1965
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Michigan coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 16, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs
taken 1973. This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DIVISION
MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, LANSING, MICHIGAN 48909
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



LANSING SOUTH, MICH.
N4237.5-W8430/7.5
1965
PHOTOREVISED 1973
AMS 4069 II NE-SERIES V862











LET THE AREA

THE ART CAM 10

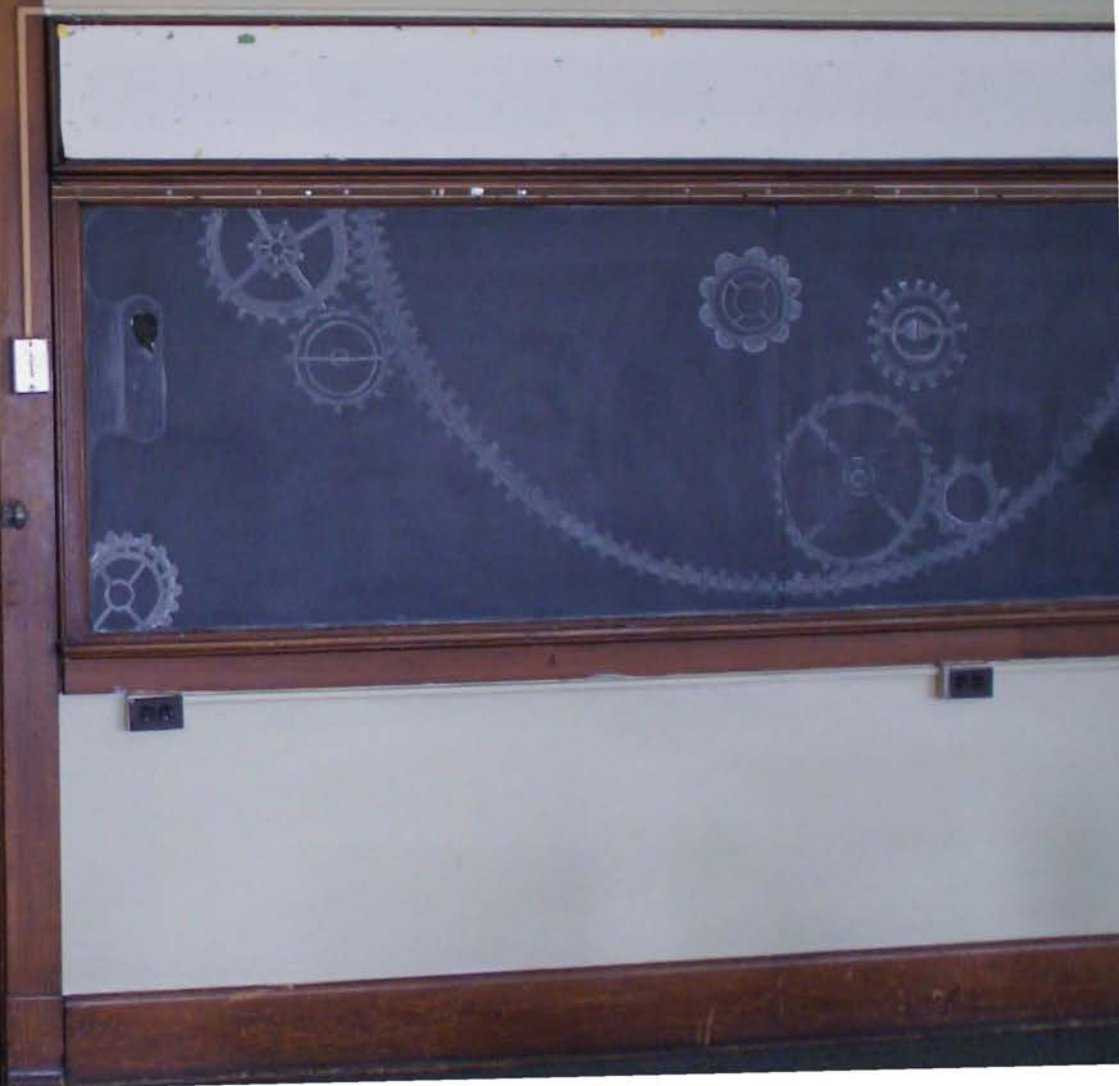




We're all in this together...













KEVIN BIBBS, PH.D. 1994-1998
ZERO DAY HQ



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Genesee Street School

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MICHIGAN, Ingham

DATE RECEIVED: 2/18/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/18/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/02/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/06/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000124

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 4-7-14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

RECEIVED
JAN 22 2014


Certified Local Government
National Register Nomination Review Report

Michigan State Housing Development Authority
State Historic Preservation Office

Name of Property: **Genesee Street School**
Address: **835 West Genesee Street, Lansing**
Owner: **MI Placemakers, Inc., c/o Tim Hunnicutt, 835 W. Genesee St., Lansing 48915**
Date completed nomination approved by the SHPO: **December 2, 2013**

The CLG agrees with the SHPO to expedite the review period for this nomination.

YES **December 3, 2013 (date of agreement)** NO _____



Nathalie Winans, CLG Commission Chairperson Date **12/16/13.**



Virg Bernero, Mayor, City of Lansing Date _____

Date(s) of commission meeting(s) when nomination was reviewed: **December 9, 2013**

Date of written notice to property owner of commission meeting: **None, however, there has been ongoing coordination with the property owner.**

The CLG provided the following opportunities for public participation in the review of this nomination:

The Commission discussed this nomination at eight (8) regular Historic District Commission meetings beginning on January 14, 2013.

Were any written comments received by the CLG? YES NO **XX** (Please submit copies with this report.)

Was the nomination form distributed to CLG Commission members? YES **XX** NO _____

Was a site visit made to the property by CLG Commission members? YES **XX** NO _____
If yes, when? **October 24, 2012, at a Preservation Lansing awards ceremony.**

Did the CLG seek assistance of the Michigan Historical Center in evaluating the eligibility of this property for the National Register? YES **XX** NO _____

VERIFICATION of Professional Qualifications of Commission in accordance with 36 CFR 61, Appendix 1, of Michigan's Certified Local Government Program.

List those commission members who meet the 36 CFR 61 qualifications required to review this type of resource.

Cassandra Nelson

Was an outside consultant used? YES ___ NO **XX**

If yes, provide the name and list the 36 CFR 61 qualifications the person meets:

Work performed by Cassandra Nelson, Lansing Historic District Commission member. She has a Masters Degree in Historic Preservation at Eastern Michigan University, and three years experience conducting historic preservation studies with the Michigan Department of Transportation.

The CLG Commission finds that the property meets the following national register criteria of significance:

YES **XX** NO

The CLG Commission finds that the property meets the national register standards of integrity.

YES **XX** NO ___

Recommendation of CLG Commission:

APPROVAL XX

DENIAL _____ (specify reasons on a separate sheet of paper)



Virg Bernero, Mayor, City of Lansing

Date

Date of transmittal of this report to MHC/SHPO _____

Date of receipt of this report by MHC/SHPO _____



STATE OF MICHIGAN

RICK SNYDER
GOVERNOR

MICHIGAN STATE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

SCOTT WOOSLEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

RECEIVED 2280

FEB 18 2014

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

February 7, 2014

Mr. J. Paul Loether, Chief
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW, 8th Floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed is a national register nomination form for the Genesee Street School in Lansing, Ingham County, Michigan. This property is being submitted for listing in the national register. Grand Rapids is a Certified Local Government. We have enclosed a copy of the review report form providing the city's approval of this nomination. No other written comments concerning this nomination were submitted to us prior to the submission of the nomination to you.

Questions concerning this nomination should be addressed to Robert O. Christensen, national register coordinator, by phone at 517/335-2719 or email at christensenr@michigan.gov.

Sincerely yours,

Brian D. Conway
State Historic Preservation Officer

State Historic Preservation Office

Michigan Library and Historical Center • 702 West Kalamazoo Street • P.O. Box 30740 Lansing, Michigan 48909-8240
michigan.gov/shpo • 517.373.1630 • FAX 517.335.0348 • TTY 800.382.4568