Alpena Central Historic District | Alpena County, MI
Name of Property | County and State

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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: Alpena Central Historic District
Other names/site number: N/A
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: The district is generally bounded by South Chisholm Street, West Washington Avenue, West Fifth Avenue, North Second Avenue, West Clark Street, Ford Avenue, and Thunder Bay.
City or town: Alpena State: MI County: Alpena
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

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

SHPO July 16, 2025
Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

Michigan State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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:

_X_ 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:) _____

Alexis Abernathy 8/2/2025

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	X
Public – Local	X
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	
District	X
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
119	53	buildings
4	9	sites
11	7	structures
2	0	objects
136	69	totals

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE – specialty store, professional, financial institution, department store, restaurant
SOCIAL – meeting hall
GOVERNMENT – city hall, custom house, post office, public works
EDUCATION – library
RELIGION – religious facility, church school, church-related residence
RECREATION/CULTURE – theater
HEALTH CARE – medical business/office
DEFENSE – armory
TRANSPORTATION – rail-related, water-related, road-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE – specialty store, professional, financial institution, department store, restaurant
SOCIAL – civic
GOVERNMENT – city hall, post office, public works
EDUCATION – library
RELIGION – religious facility, church school, church-related residence
RECREATION/CULTURE – theater, outdoor recreation, monument/marker
HEALTH CARE – medical business/office
LANDSCAPE – plaza, street furniture/object
TRANSPORTATION – water-related, road-related, pedestrian-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN – Gothic Revival
LATE VICTORIAN – Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN – Romanesque Revival
LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS – Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS – Beaux Arts
LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS – Renaissance Revival
MODERN MOVEMENT – Art Deco
MODERN MOVEMENT – Modernist
MODERN MOVEMENT – Ranch

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD, BRICK, STONE, METAL, STUCCO, ASPHALT, CONCRETE, GLASS, SYNTHETICS

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 city of Alpena is located in northeastern Michigan on Lake Huron's Thunder Bay. The Alpena Central Historic District includes primarily commercial resources in the downtown core that illustrate the city's growth as a port city and center of commerce and civic activity from the late nineteenth century through the late twentieth century. Streets are arranged in a loose grid pattern centered on the Thunder Bay River, which bisects the district, resulting in a grid that is skewed approximately forty-five degrees to the northeast. The district is bounded by residential development, industrial resources, and Thunder Bay. Material alterations to the historic buildings are typically limited to the application of synthetic siding or the installation of replacement windows, doors, or storefronts. The district includes 165 primary resources, of which about two-thirds were constructed within the period of significance, 1867 to 1978, and contribute to the significance of the district.

Narrative Description

The Alpena Central Historic District includes the majority of contiguous commercial resources in downtown Alpena. The city is the county seat of Alpena County, located in the northeastern lower peninsula of Michigan on Lake Huron's Thunder Bay. It is in an isolated area of the state, approximately 80 miles southeast of the Mackinac Bridge, about 110 miles east of Traverse City, and about 115 miles northeast of Saginaw. United States Highway 23 passes through Alpena, extending north to Interstate 75 at the Mackinac Bridge and south to the village of Standish. MI Highway 32 travels about 100 miles across the state from the village of East Jordan, entering Alpena from the west, running concurrently with Washington Street, and terminating at Chisholm Street.

The district is largely commercial, though it also includes civic, recreational, and religious resources. The earliest commercial resources are located at the center of the district, along Chisholm Street and Second Avenue. Civic resources are concentrated in the eastern part of the district with recreational resources on the shorelines of Thunder Bay and the river. Religious resources are located on the edges of the district, providing a buffer between the commercial core and the surrounding residential areas. Resources are most dense at the center of the district, reflecting pedestrian-focused development in the late-nineteenth century, with density decreasing and automobile-related resources increasing on the edges of the district, especially in the western section. In total, there are 137 resources that were built between 1867 and 1978 and contribute to the significance of the district. Sixty-nine buildings, structures, and sites do not contribute to the district as they were either not present during the period of significance or have been so altered that they no longer retain sufficient historic integrity to convey significance. There are only thxxirteen vacant lots in the district, eight of which are public parking lots.

The city of Alpena is laid out on a grid plan centered on Second Avenue and Chisholm Street and parallel to the Thunder Bay River, which bisects the city from southeast to northwest, resulting in a grid that is skewed roughly forty-five degrees from true north. The city was laid out in 1840, and this original plat includes most of the historic district. As Alpena grew throughout the nineteenth century, Sanborn maps show the gridded plan was extended west to include S. Carter's Addition and D.D. Olner's Addition; south to include Hitchcock's 1st Addition and C. Richardson's Addition; and north to include G.N. Fletcher's 3rd Addition. Portions of each addition are located within the district boundary. Miller, Fletcher, River, Chisholm, Lockwood, Sable, Water, and Prentiss Streets, as well as Park Place, run parallel to the river, while the numbered avenues and Harbor Drive are perpendicular. Washington Avenue breaks with the grid of the city, running east-west to its termination at East Chisholm Street and resulting in several triangular parcels within the district. The topography of the district is flat, with small trees lining major thoroughfares and other natural elements largely limited to designed landscaping beds and city parks. The shorelines of Thunder Bay and the Thunder Bay River are important features of the historic district. Much of the land within the district meets the water, either on the river or the lakeshore, and the north and south ends of the district are connected by a bascule bridge that spans the river on North Second Avenue.

The size of blocks throughout the district are consistent with the exception of those adjacent to Washington Avenue, which are irregularly shaped and often triangular. Lot sizes vary greatly throughout the district due to the development of downtown Alpena over the course of more than 100 years. Lot depths are typically half of a city block, most with a narrow alley at the rear. In general, late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings at the center of the district tend to stand on smaller lots than their mid-to-late twentieth century counterparts. Religious resources are typically on the largest lots with a mix of church, rectory, and school buildings forming a contiguous campus. Despite the range of lot sizes and building ages, building setbacks are relatively consistent, especially within each block, with most commercial buildings abutting the sidewalk.

Manmade elements in the district include the grid pattern of the street, curbs, sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, and extant buildings. The streets are all paved with concrete curbs and gutters. Concrete sidewalks generally abut the street, though on some blocks, the sidewalks are buffered from the streets by planting strips. Driveways typically lead to parking lots, which are typically located at the side or rear of buildings, are of varying sizes, and are numerous throughout the district. Outbuildings are rare in the district.

Resources within the district vary in size and architectural style, based largely on their date of construction and relative location within the downtown core. Commercial buildings located near the center of the district tend to be narrow buildings, two or three stories in height, and highly decorative, especially those sited at prominent intersections. Those on the edges of the district are typically pared down stylistically, and most are one-story buildings with larger footprints. They include late nineteenth century commercial buildings, typically one or two stories and of brick construction, some in the Romanesque Revival or Italianate styles with varying degrees of ornamentation, and others vernacular examples with common massing and forms but minimal ornamentation. Early twentieth century commercial buildings are typically concrete block construction, and most are vernacular examples, though a small number of Colonial Revival- and Art Deco-influenced buildings are present. Commercial buildings constructed in the mid-to-late twentieth century typically reflect the influence of the Modern Movement, though most buildings express vernacular interpretations of the International style, which is most commonly seen in mid-to-late twentieth century commercial architecture. Religious and civic buildings are typically massive and highly decorative, with late nineteenth century Gothic Revival-style churches and early twentieth century Beaux Arts- and Renaissance Revival-style civic buildings.

The density of downtown buildings has changed over time as the needs of business owners and patrons have shifted. South Second Avenue has lost density since the early twentieth century as buildings have been demolished in favor of parks, plazas, and parking lots. West Chisholm Street developed organically in the late nineteenth century with a mix of commercial and residential buildings, the latter largely being replaced or converted over the course of the twentieth century from residential to commercial uses. Development along the waterfronts has generally been fluid in nature. In the nineteenth century, the waterfront attracted lumber, cement, and other industries that relied on the river and port for transportation of raw materials and finished goods, as well as a supply of water needed for industrial processes. In the twentieth century, the shorelines of the

river and the bay became the focal points of recreation, including parks and pathways that parallel the shorelines, as well as reshaping of the bay shoreline to support the public marina. Little new construction has taken place within the district since 1978, the end of the period of significance, with only seventeen primary resources post-dating the period of significance.

District Inventory

The inventory is arranged alphabetically by street name, then ascending numerically by street number along each street. Building names and construction dates were derived primarily from an architectural survey of downtown Alpena completed in 1986, as well as newspaper clippings and scrapbook materials from vertical files and the Trelfa Collection at the Local History Room of the Alpena County George N. Fletcher Public Library, with supplemental information from Sanborn maps and city directories; historic photographs and aerial images primarily from the collections of the Besser Museum for Northeast Michigan; and architectural analysis.[1] Tax records were not readily available. Whenever possible, resources are named for their first owner/occupant or for multiple owners/occupants associated with the property over time. Buildings for which no definite owners/occupants are known, or for which the occupants changed frequently, are listed simply by resource type, such as "commercial building."

Properties in the inventory are coded as contributing (C) or noncontributing (NC) based on their date of construction and level of material integrity. All contributing resources were constructed during the period of significance, 1867 to 1978, and retain sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to convey the historic and architectural significance of the district. Resources that are noncontributing due to alterations will include further details in the inventory description. Resources constructed after 1978, outside the period of significance, are simply marked noncontributing.

Much of the historic district retains the city's late nineteenth century character, as well as demonstrating the common post-World War II investment in updating storefronts with modern materials and stylistic details. Buildings that reflect either of these trends are contributing to the historic district. The Paul Dane Block at 428 North Second Avenue was built in the Italianate style in 1882 and the wood-framed storefront retains the original configuration, double-leaf wood doors, and transoms, while the second story retains arched two-over-two windows and a bracketed cornice. The Samuel A. Davison Block at 109 East Chisholm Street features a mid-twentieth-century aluminum-framed storefront and distinctive nineteenth-century Romanesque

[1] Laurie Kay Sommers, "Intensive Level Historic and Architectural Survey of Downtown Alpena, Michigan," 1986, Report #S85-207, Michigan State Historic Preservation Office, Lansing (hereafter MI SHPO); Fred R. Trelfa Collection, Alpena History Room, Alpena County George N. Fletcher Public Library, Alpena (hereafter Fletcher Library); "Sanborn Maps, 1867-1970," Online Database via University of Michigan Libraries; "U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995," Online Database via Ancestry.com, https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/2469/; Besser Museum Photograph Collections, Alpena; NetrOnline, "Historic Aerials," https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer/450827.

Revival-style arched window bays with stone springers and an elaborate bracketed cornice at the second story. Both examples are contributing to the historic district.

Common material changes within the Alpena Central Historic District include the application of vinyl, aluminum, or other synthetic siding; the replacement of windows and doors; and alterations to storefront transoms or cornices. These changes alone or in combination do not necessarily render a property noncontributing; if a commercial building retains its historic roofline, massing, materials, and, for multi-story buildings, its upper-level architectural detailing and fenestration, it is considered a contributing resource. However, significant changes to the upper stories of a building may render a commercial building noncontributing, as is the case with the John T. Bostwick Block at 201 North Second Avenue. The storefront has been completely reconfigured, a pent roof has been added, and the second and third stories have been wrapped with metal sheathing, concealing any stylistic detailing. This building does not retain sufficient historic integrity to contribute to the significance of the historic district.

Some buildings in the district were altered in the mid-twentieth century with the application of metal or wood sheathing, construction of storefront awnings, or installation of pre-cast concrete panels, and have since been restored to reflect an earlier historic period. If restored according to historic documentation and with historic form, massing, materials, and fenestration, as well as reflecting a single historic period, the building is considered a contributing resource. For example, the J.C. Penney Department Store at 101 South Second Avenue was constructed in 1929 with Art Deco-style ornamentation and renovated in 1972 with the application of pre-cast concrete panels on all visible elevations, covering the fenestration of the upper story. These panels were removed in 2022 to reveal the original, undamaged Art Deco detailing, and therefore the building is contributing to the significance of the district.

In the inventory, unless otherwise noted, the buildings in the district have flat roofs. Substantial secondary resources are counted, such as auxiliary buildings within a complex, however dependent resources, such as a drive through canopy in a bank parking lot, are not counted. Prefabricated sheds and other temporary structures are also not included within the inventory or resource counts.

Vacant lots (V) are also noted to identify their frequency and location. Vacant lots in the district that are owned by adjacent property owners are noted as such both in the inventory and on the historic district map. Vacant lots are not included in the resource counts.

CARTER STREET

138 Carter Street – VACANT
This property serves as a public parking lot.

141 Carter Street – VACANT
This property serves as a public parking lot.

CHISHOLM STREET EAST

100 East Chisholm Street
Culligan Plaza – 1981 1 Noncontributing Site

Located at the southeast corner of South Second Avenue and East Chisholm Street, this small plaza at the north end of the parcel is paved with concrete and brick, features a central concrete fountain in a sunken stepped terrace, concrete planters, and a concrete cheek wall separating the plaza from the adjacent parking lot. Smaller features include metal benches, picnic tables, and streetlights, as well as mature tree plantings. According to vertical file clippings, the plaza is located on the site of the Culligan Block, which was demolished in 1980, and named in honor of Patrick Culligan, a prominent Alpena lumberman and banker.

109-111 East Chisholm Street
Samuel A. Davison Block – 1890, c.1955 1 Contributing Building

This two-story Romanesque Revival-style building features a mid-twentieth-century storefront with recessed entrances, replacement doors, aluminum-framed display windows, and a fabric awning. The remarkably intact second story features paired one-over-one windows set in arched, slightly recessed bays with brick and limestone lintels and springers. The cornice features a decorative cast iron cornice above the window lintels, recessed brick panels above that, all topped with a cast iron cornice with dog-tooth detailing, recessed panels, and paired brackets. The cornice is flanked by small, round, cast iron turrets with finials. The roof is flat with a decorative gable parapet at the north end, featuring a decorative cast iron cornice and a limestone sign panel inscribed "Davison." The building is brick construction with a limestone foundation, limestone at the corners of the first-story, mid-twentieth-century stone veneer at the first story storefront, and an interior brick chimney. The adjacent vacant lot at 115 East Chisholm Street serves as parking for this property.

According to Trelfa Collection materials, the building was completed in 1890 as an addition to the Davison Block at 100-104 North Second Avenue by Samuel A. Davison, a lumberman who had offices for his shingle mill, forest products, and real estate businesses on the second floor while renting two first floor storefronts. In 1926, Samuel A. Davison and his brother Robert H. Davison sold the building to Herman Joachimstahl, a businessman who came to the United States from Germany in 1870. Attorney Donald Gillard purchased the building in 1934, and his legacy law partnership remains at this location. Sanborn maps show the building has also housed a saloon, barber, printing office, candy factory, furniture store, and wholesale liquors.

119-123 East Chisholm Street
Herron Farm Implement Company – c.1880, c.1917, 1950, c.1970
1 Contributing Building

This two-story, Modernist-style commercial building features a central, slightly recessed entrance; aluminum-framed entrances and display windows; pent roof with vertical board covering above the storefront; and recessed panels with glass block windows flank a recessed panel with vertical sheathing at the second story of the façade. The building is brick construction with a blond brick veneer façade and concrete block veneer on the side elevations; the upper story on the side and rear elevations have been covered with vertical sheathing or punched metal paneling; and there is a flat roof with metal coping. A concrete sign panel above the entrance is inscribed "Harlo Herron, 1950."

Trelfa Collection materials show the building was built around 1880 and originally included three storefronts with offices on the second floor. Sanborn maps show the building housed a variety of businesses, including a furniture store, bottling works, pharmacy, billiards, a grocery, printing offices, a wallpaper and paint store, a laundromat, the Salvation Army hall, and a hospital. The first floor was renovated between 1910 and 1924 to form two storefronts, Herron Farm Implement Company and John Deere. It was renovated to its current Modernist appearance with a single storefront in 1950, followed by the addition of the east storefront likely around 1970.

124 East Chisholm Street
Commercial Building – c.1887, c.1905, c.1970 **1 Contributing Building**

Located at the southwest corner of South Chisholm Street and East Washington Avenue, this one-story, vernacular building faces South Chisholm Street and features a slightly recessed entrance; aluminum-framed door; and aluminum-framed display windows with fabric awnings. The building is triangular shaped and has a brick veneer with a flat roof, metal coping, and an interior chimney.

The architectural evolution of this building is unclear. A slightly smaller one-story building housing a blacksmith and wagon shop appears on the 1890 Sanborn map, expanding to the current footprint by 1901. By 1910, a second story had been added, and the building housed a printing office. A two-story building remains on this site on the 1950 Sanborn map, used for oils as part of an auto sales and service shop and filling station, with the map noting the first story was of stone construction and open, with brick at the second story. The building appears to have been altered to its current appearance, similar to the original building, in the 1960s or 1970s. It is possible portions of the building built during its early decades may remain extant within the current building.

125 East Chisholm Street
Dallas Café Restaurant – c.1952 1 Contributing Building

This one-story building features elements of the Modern Movement, including a slightly recessed, aluminum-framed storefront sheltered by a fabric awning and glass block windows on the side elevations. The building is of concrete block construction with a brick veneer façade and has a flat roof with metal coping. Sanborn maps and aerial images show the building was constructed between 1950 and 1954.

133 East Chisholm Street
Commercial Building – c.1962, c.1985 Noncontributing Building

Located at the northwest corner of East Chisholm Street and North First Avenue, this one-story, vernacular building features a projecting, gabled entrance bay with aluminum-framed door and display windows that appears to have been added in the mid-1980s. The building is concrete block construction with later brick veneer on street-facing elevations and a quasi-mansard roof with wide eaves. Side elevations are partially covered with vinyl siding. Aerial images show the building was constructed between 1954 and 1971, then altered to its present appearance between 1982 and 1987. The building is noncontributing due to substantial alterations to the historic form and materials.

150 East Chisholm Street
Centennial Building/IOOF Building (NR2015) – 1876, 1903
1 Contributing Building

One of three distinctive flatiron-shaped buildings in Alpena, this three-story, brick building encompasses the southwest corner of the intersection of East Washington Avenue, East Chisholm Street, and South First Avenue. The current façade was added in 1903 with one-panel-over-one-light-over-three-panel wood doors accessed by stone steps and set in a recessed bay facing the intersection. Rough-faced stone block forms a surround for the entrance bay, supported by round metal posts, and the stone above the opening is carved "I.O.O.F." A balcony at the second story, above the entrance bay, is supported by round metal posts and is accessed by a one-light wood door with paneled wood sidelights and a rectangular transom. At the third story above the entrance bay, a two-over-two arched wood window with a three-part rowlock lintel is topped with a rectangular stone sign panel carved "FLT" with each letter enclosed in a carved oval. Projecting brick above the window bays on each side of the third story read "IOOF." The building has decorative projecting brick pilasters separating bays and at the corners; a stone foundation; and a decorative corbelled brick cornice, flat roof, and metal coping.

First-story windows on the west elevation are large with two fixed panes above sliding windows and set in segmental arch openings with two-part rowlock lintels and stone sills. A one-light-over-one-panel wood door with one-light sidelights on the west elevation is set in a recessed bay with stone veneer. Brick buttresses with stone caps at the first story are topped with a cornice of dog-tooth brick. Second- and third-story windows are set in slightly recessed bays, curved at the top corners. Second-story windows are two-over-two wood windows set in segmental arch openings with projecting brick lintels. Third-story windows are one-over-one wood windows set in arched openings with projecting brick hoods. A central bay with a corbelled brick pediment

separates brick panels at the cornice where projecting bricks forms "Centennial" and "4 July 1876."

First-story windows on the east elevation are fixed wood windows or wood casement windows, each with a two-light transom set in a segmental arch opening with brick lintels and stone sills. Second- and third-story windows match those on the west elevation. A narrow, southeast elevation has a replacement door at the first story but features tall, narrow, paired, one-over-one wood windows set in a segmental arch opening at the second story and set in an arched opening at the third story. The rear elevation has few windows, little ornamentation, and a three-story metal fire escape stair.

According to the Society of Architectural Historians *Archipedia* and vertical file clippings, the building was designed by William Mirre, a German-born surveyor who arrived in Alpena in 1871 and served as the county and city surveyor. The builder was Samuel Enoch Hitchcock, who was born in New York then came to Alpena where he was a land and real estate speculator. Hitchcock was the first owner of the building, with his wife Samantha, some of the earliest settlers in the city. The brickwork was laid by Fred Ludwig. In 1901 the building was sold to the local chapter of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 170, who added the current façade in 1903. The Alpena Lodge Rebekahs No. 409, the women's branch of the Odd Fellows, was formed in 1935 when two smaller groups were merged. The Odd Fellows sold the building in the mid-1970s and moved to a smaller building southwest of the historic district.

201 East Chisholm Street
Hayes Gulf Service Station – 1938, c.1970 1 Contributing Building
Located at the northeast corner of East Chisholm Street and North First Avenue, this one-story Modernist-style service station features a slightly shorter lobby wing with an aluminum-framed door and display windows, and a curved corner facing the intersection. A slightly taller garage wing originally contains two vehicle bays and has been expanded with three multi-light aluminum overhead doors facing East Chisholm Street. A rear wing with a larger four-light metal overhead door facing North First Street was added in the 1990s. The building is concrete block construction and was updated in the mid-twentieth century with brick veneer and a quasi-mansard roof clad in wood shingles.

Sanborn maps, city directories, and vertical file clippings show this building was constructed in 1938 and first operated by John Hayes. It was later known as Al's Gulf Station then Joe's Gulf Station. The adjacent lot at 110 North First Avenue serves as a parking lot for this property.

224 East Chisholm Street
Commercial Building – c.2002 1 Noncontributing Building
This one-story building, located at the southwest corner of East Chisholm Street and South State Street, contains multiple storefronts with aluminum-framed doors and display windows. The south wing is slightly shorter and clad in fiber cement siding; the center wing is slightly taller and clad in fiber cement siding with the entrance angled toward the intersection and topped by a trussed gable; and the north wing is clad in metal board and batten with a slightly projecting entrance bay. The adjacent vacant lot at 200 East Chisholm Street serves as a parking lot for this property. Aerial images show this building was constructed between 1999 and 2005.

312-314 East Chisholm Street
Medical Arts Building – c.1950 1 Contributing Building
This one-story, L-shaped, Modern Movement building features a recessed corner entrance, one-light aluminum doors, and casement windows. The building is brick veneer with stone veneer in the entrance bay, has a flat roof with deep eaves, and an interior brick chimney. Sanborn maps and city directories show this building was constructed around 1950 and housed a number of physician offices. The adjacent vacant lot at 300 East Chisholm Street serves as a parking lot for this property.

400 East Chisholm Street
Alpena Municipal Marina
Located at the end of East Chisholm Street at the waterfront, the Alpena Municipal Marina was first established in 1939 in an industrial area of the city with existing channels and docks to facilitate shipping, and an existing rubble breakwater completed in 1924 (not extant). The marina has been expanded since that time to include three buildings, navigational guides, and a series of wood docks, some with gas pumps, for personal watercraft.

Marina Store and Boat Repair – c.1939 1 Contributing Building
The main building, located at the entrance from East Chisholm Street, is a one-story, concrete block building with an irregular form and intersecting gabled, hip, and shed roofs. The south wing contains a market and features a two-light door, aluminum-framed display windows, twelve-light steel awning windows, and deep eaves with a metal cornice. A partial second story, added in the late twentieth century, is clad in vinyl siding, accessed by a metal staircase and a wide deck, and contains a nine-light door and picture windows. The north wing is a maintenance shop containing three large, metal overhead doors. Trelfa Collection materials and aerial images show this building was likely constructed at the time the marina was established.

Fish Cleaning Building – c.1990 1 Noncontributing Building
The fish cleaning building, located at the north end of the marina, is a one-story, front-gable, concrete block building with vinyl siding in the gables. The building is accessed by metal slab doors and has large openings on each side that can be opened during the fishing season and closed with plywood during the off-season. Aerial images show this building was constructed between 1987 and 1993.

Restroom/Snack Bar – c.1963 **1 Contributing Building**
Located adjacent to the Fish Cleaning Building, the restroom building is a one-story, front-gable, concrete block building with recessed entrances with privacy walls and sliding clerestory windows on the west half. The east half of the building is a snack bar with large, fixed windows facing Lake Huron, a recessed entrance, and casement windows. Aerial images show this building was constructed between 1954 and 1971.

South Boat Docks – c.1963 **1 Contributing Structure**
Wood docks for personal watercraft were built at the south end of the marina between 1954 and 1971.

North Boat Docks – c.1990 **1 Noncontributing Structure**
The marina was expanded with additional boat slips and wood docks on the north end between 1987 and 1993.

Shed – c.2011 **1 Noncontributing Building**
A small, gabled, vinyl-clad shed is located at the east end of the north docks. Aerial images show the shed was constructed between 2010 and 2012.

Stone Breakwater – c.1990 **1 Noncontributing Structure**
A stone breakwater extends along the east side of the marina to shelter the docks from Lake Huron. Aerial images show the breakwater was constructed between 1987 and 1990.

Breakwater Light – c.1952 **1 Contributing Object**
A metal breakwater light marks the entrance to the marina.

CHISHOLM STREET WEST

107 West Chisholm Street
Harshaw Hardware – 1895, c.1979 **1 Noncontributing Building**
This two-story, brick commercial building has been altered from its historic form and materials with a mid-twentieth-century aluminum-framed storefront and metal sheathing over the storefront cornice. The second story angles away from the building and contains three-part replacement windows set in recessed bays. The building is clad in vinyl siding and has a flat roof.

According to the 1986 survey and vertical file clippings, the building was constructed in 1895 by Andrew Harshaw as an expansion to an existing hardware and agricultural implements business at 105-107 North Second Avenue to the rear of this building. City directories show the building later served as one of the locations of the B.R. Young Hardware Company (later Huron Hardware) and Young Appliance Company. LaLonde Shoes, established by Ovide Lalonde in the late nineteenth century, moved to this location in 1979 and appears to have renovated the building to its present appearance around that time.

109 West Chisholm Street
Montroy Saloon – c.1880, c.1955, 2018 1 Noncontributing Building

This two-story commercial building retains a mid-twentieth-century storefront with a recessed entrance, aluminum-framed door and display windows, paneled wood bulkheads, and wood sheathing over the storefront cornice. A replacement door with a single-light transom leads to the second floor. The second story once featured Italianate detailing, however the original segmental-arch windows with brick and stone hoods have been replaced with larger rectangular windows. The façade is covered with interlocking panels of brick veneer, and the north elevation has been clad in panels to accommodate a large mural installed in 2016. The building is of brick construction, which was covered in vinyl siding by 2008, in turn removed from the front and side elevation in a 2018 renovation. The building retains two interior brick chimneys.

The building appears on the 1884 Sanborn map, the earliest available for Alpena, and according to the 1986 survey, housed a saloon operated by George T. Montroy. Vertical file clippings show the building later was one of the locations for DesChamps women's clothing store. This building is noncontributing due to substantial alterations to the historic form and materials.

110 West Chisholm Street
Steele Block – c.1922, c.1995 1 Noncontributing Building

This two-story, brick commercial building has been altered from its historic materials and fenestration. The storefront has been reconstructed and features a recessed entrance, mirrored glass display windows and transoms, and paneled bulkheads. The second-story fenestration has been altered to contain a set of three fixed windows and a single fixed window with flush concrete lintels and sills. The cornice features stamped metal with scroll and foliate designs. The building is of brick construction, with a late-twentieth-century brick veneer and stucco on the façade.

The building appears on the 1924 Sanborn map and city directories show it was known as the Steele Block, initially housing a dentist, a barber, and a shoe shiner, and later the Fred C. Steele insurance agency. The alterations were completed between 1986 and 2008.

112-114 West Chisholm Street
Eddy Building – 1908, c.1980 1 Noncontributing Building

This large, two-story commercial building has been altered from its historic materials and fenestration. The storefront was rebuilt in the late twentieth century and features a central entrance with sidelights and fanlight flanked by slightly recessed entrances with multi-light-over-multi-paneled doors and display windows. Horizontal sheathing covers the storefront cornice. The second story contains a central, fixed replacement window flanked by sets of three fixed replacement windows, all topped with a slightly projecting brick cornice. The elaborate metal cornice is original and features a projecting band of modillions above a limestone sign panel inscribed "Eddy." The building is brick construction with a later brick veneer façade, a parapet roof, and an interior brick chimney.

According to Sanborn maps and the 1986 survey, this building was constructed in 1908 by Nelson M. Eddy for the Eddy Engineering Company, a plumbing, heating, and roofing business. City directories show that by 1915, the building was occupied by the Northern Michigan Sanitarium, which the 1986 survey reports offered physical culture, Swedish massage and movements, spinal and electrical treatments, and electric light and scientific water baths. Alterations to the façade were completed prior to 1986.

115 West Chisholm Street
Chisholm Street Park – c.1995 **1 Noncontributing Site**

Connecting West Chisholm Street to the alley and parking at the rear of the 100 block, this pocket park features a curvilinear, concrete pedestrian pathway flanked by planters with rock substrate and small plantings, as well as granite benches, metal light posts, and downtown information signage. The park was established after the building on this site was destroyed by fire in 1993. The Downtown Development Authority purchased the vacant lot in 1995 and the park opened that July, with funding and donations provided by the DDA, Merchants Association, and City Council. A large mural was painted on the wall of the adjacent building facing the park in 2016.[2]

121 West Chisholm Street
Owl Café Restaurant #2 – c.1995, c.2016 **1 Noncontributing Building**

This one-story building is rough-faced concrete block construction with brick veneer on the façade and part of the side elevation. The storefront is recessed with full-height projecting walls on either end, and partial-height projecting walls flanking the central entrance, the upper portions having been removed between 2015 and 2018. The storefront was rebuilt between 2015 and 2018 and features an aluminum-framed glass door flanked by four-over-one windows. The entrance is flanked by paired four-light aluminum-framed windows. The bracketed cornice was added between 2015 and 2018. The building was constructed after the building previously on this site was destroyed by fire in 1993 and was one of the locations for the Owl Café Restaurant, previously located at 123 West Chisholm Street. This building is noncontributing due to substantial alterations to the historic form and materials.

122 West Chisholm Street
Harvest Table Restaurant – c.1975 **1 Contributing Building**

This one-story, brick veneer, Modernist-style building features a recessed side entrance facing the parking lot, large fixed windows above vertical sheathing aprons, and a quasi-mansard roof with deep eaves.

Aerial images and city directories show this building was constructed between 1975 and 1980, housing the Harvest Table Restaurant followed by the Old Town Restaurant. A large parking lot extends west of the building.

[2] Personal Communication with Anne Gentry (Executive Director, Alpena Downtown Development Authority) by Cheri Szcodronski, April 2024, via email.

123 West Chisholm Street
Owl Café Restaurant #1 – c.1963 **1 Noncontributing Building**

This two-story, concrete block building retains a mid-twentieth-century storefront though the second-story has been altered from its historic materials and fenestration. The storefront is angled toward a central, slightly recessed entrance with aluminum-framed doors, display windows, and transoms. A recessed entrance on the south end of the façade leads to the second floor. The second story is clad in horizontal sheathing with paired sixteen-over-sixteen vinyl windows, paneled wood columns at the corners, and a heavy wood cornice.

City directories show this building was constructed between 1960 and 1966 for the Owl Café Restaurant, with the Lions Club and Rotary Club meeting on the second floor.

125-127 West Chisholm Street
Commercial Building – c.1948 **1 Contributing Building**

This one-story commercial building contains two mid-twentieth-century storefronts. The east storefront, 125 West Chisholm Street, is slightly recessed with an aluminum-framed door and display windows, extruded brick veneer, board and batten over the cornice, and an awning. The west storefront, 127 West Chisholm Street, is also recessed with an aluminum-framed door and display windows, vertical wood sheathing covering the cornice, and brick bulkheads. The building has mid-twentieth-century textured brick veneer with a soldier course and slightly recessed sign panels above each storefront, a flat roof, and metal coping.

Sanborn maps and city directories show this building was constructed between 1946 and 1950, and housed a number of businesses including clothing stores, a barber shop, an ice cream company, and professional offices.

129 West Chisholm Street
Lincoln Tire Company – c.1927, c.1948 **1 Contributing Building**

Similar in materials and detailing to the adjacent building at 125-127 West Chisholm Street, this one-story commercial building has a three-bay storefront featuring a slightly recessed central entrance bay with an aluminum-framed door, sidelights, and transom; aluminum-framed display windows with transoms; and a soldier course above each storefront bay. The building is concrete block construction with extruded brick veneer and a parapet roof with metal coping.

Sanborn maps, city directories, and Trelfa Collection materials show the building was constructed between 1924 and 1930 and housed an automobile repair business, John Atkinson's Lincoln Tire Company followed by Lloyd R. Leavitt Automobiles, until around 1948 when the storefront was likely added, matching the adjacent building. By 1960 the building housed the Thomas News Agency, and by 1970 it was the location of The Photo Center.

130-136 West Chisholm Street
Alpena Sharp Freeze Co/Reinke Real Estate – c.1943, c.1957 **1 Contributing Building**

Located at the southeast corner of West Chisholm Street and South Third Avenue, this one-story building contains two mid-twentieth-century storefronts. The west storefront, 136 West Chisholm Street, is four bays wide with aluminum-framed doors, mirrored glass display windows, boarded transoms, and a flat awning. The east storefront, 130 West Chisholm Street, is three bays wide with a central entrance; aluminum-framed, mirrored glass door and display windows; and multi-light transoms. The brick building features decorative brick sign panels above each storefront, a stepped parapet roof, and metal coping.

Sanborn maps and city directories show the west half of the building was built between 1941 and 1946 for cold storage and meat lockers for Robert Dubey's Alpena Sharp Freeze Company. The east half appears to have been built in the late 1950s to match, and housed the Reinke Real Estate company.

131-135 West Chisholm Street
A&P Supermarket – c.1938, 1972 **1 Noncontributing Building**

Located at the northeast corner of West Chisholm Street and North Third Avenue, this one-story commercial building has been altered from its historic materials and ornamentation. The building retains the mid-twentieth-century configuration with three storefronts, each with a recessed entrance and aluminum-framed doors and display windows. Any original detailing has been covered; the storefronts have been clad in paneling with vinyl siding above 131-133 West Chisholm Street, vertical vinyl siding above 135 West Chisholm Street, and a wide panel of narrow vertical sheathing in between. The side and rear elevations are stucco with a large mural, and the building has a stepped parapet roof with metal coping. This building is noncontributing due to substantial alterations to the historic form and materials.

Sanborn maps and city directories show this building was constructed in the 1930s and housed an A&P Supermarket from 1938 until 1954, after which it was vacant for many years. The building was renovated for new tenants in 1972, after which it housed a variety of other businesses including an automobile garage, jewelry store, clothing store, and professional offices.[3]

200 West Chisholm Street
Peoples State Bank of Alpena – c.1963 **1 Contributing Building**

Located on the southwest corner of West Chisholm Street and South Third Avenue, this large, two-story, Modern Movement bank building features a projecting entrance bay centered on the north elevation, facing West Chisholm Street, with a flat roof and deep eaves, aluminum framed doors and fixed windows, and concrete bulkheads. The remainder of the building features aluminum framed doors on each elevation; aluminum-framed fixed windows, most in groups of three and set in recessed bays; tall, narrow windows on the rear elevation; and bays of green

[3] Personal Communication with Don Labarre (Head of Collections and Local History, Alpena County George N. Fletcher Public Library) by Cheri Szcodronski, June 2024, via email.

marble tile on each elevation. The second story is blind and wrapped in stacked, narrow cast concrete panels that encircle the building and emphasize the building's horizontal aesthetic. A small, one-story, flat-roof brick bay projects from the south end of the west elevation and contains fixed single-light, aluminum-framed windows. A flat roof, vinyl clad, drive-through service structure supported by metal columns is located in a large parking lot west of the building, and an adjacent vacant lot at 213 Lockwood Street also serves as parking for this property.

City directories and vertical file clippings show this building was completed between 1960 and 1966 as the Peoples State Bank of Alpena.

201 West Chisholm Street
Wehofer's Bakery – c.1948 **1 Contributing Building**

Located at the northwest corner of West Chisholm Street and North Third Avenue, this one-story commercial building features a recessed entrance with aluminum-framed doors, fixed display windows, late twentieth-century vertical wood sheathing, and a fabric awning. The building is concrete block construction with a brick veneer façade, flat roof, metal coping, and an exterior brick chimney. A small parking lot extends west of the building.

Sanborn maps and city directories show this building was constructed between 1946 and 1950 to house Wehofer's Bakery.

205 West Chisholm Street
Alpena Optical Company – c.1958 **1 Contributing Building**

This one-story commercial building features a recessed storefront with aluminum-framed door, display windows, and transoms and vertical sheathing bulkheads and cornice. The building is concrete block construction with brick façade, parapet roof, and metal coping. A multi-light metal overhead door on the rear elevation serves as a loading dock.

Sanborn maps and city directories show this building was constructed between 1956 and 1960 for the Alpena Optical Company.

207 West Chisholm Street
Roy's Barber Shop – c.1958 **1 Contributing Building**

This small, one-story building is similar in detailing to the adjacent building at 205 West Chisholm Street and these buildings appear to have been constructed at the same time. It features a recessed storefront with aluminum-framed door, display windows, and transoms and vertical sheathing bulkheads and cornice. The building is concrete block construction with brick façade, parapet roof, metal coping, and an interior brick chimney.

Sanborn maps and city directories show this building was constructed between 1956 and 1960 for Roy's Barber Shop.

213 West Chisholm Street
House – c.1905, c.1972 1 Noncontributing Building
Once a two-story house, this building has been altered for commercial use. A one-story, concrete block entrance wing has been added to the front of the building and features a brick façade, an aluminum-framed door and display windows, a flat roof with metal coping, and a full-width awning. The front-gabled house features vinyl replacement windows, vinyl siding, an interior brick chimney, and a stone foundation. The adjacent vacant lot at 209 West Chisholm Street serves as parking for this property.

Sanborn maps show this building was constructed as a dwelling between 1901 and 1910, and city directories show it was converted to commercial use between 1970 and 1975.

215 West Chisholm Street
Leo's TV Clinic – c.1973 1 Contributing Building
This one-story building features a recessed central entrance bay with board-and-batten cladding and entrances into each side of the building. The storefront contains aluminum-framed doors and continuous display windows with concrete sills, sheltered by a fabric awning. The building is of concrete block construction with a brick veneer façade and has a flat roof with concrete coping.

City directories show this building was constructed between 1970 and 1975 to house Leopold Antoniszczak's television repair shop.

217 West Chisholm Street
Balchen-VanNocker Photography Studio – c.1887, c.1965 1 Noncontributing Building
Though this two-story commercial building appears to retain much of its historic form, the historic materials have been substantially altered. Entrances containing repurposed replacement doors with boarded transoms flank a central display window with a multi-light, stained-glass transom, and there is a small pent roof above the storefront. The second story contains vinyl replacement windows, and the building is clad in vertical wood sheathing. The building retains a front-gable roof with a tall parapet on the façade, topped with a small pent roof as a cornice, and has a metal roof and brick exterior chimney.

This building first appears on the 1890 Sanborn map as a photography studio owned by Hans J. Balchen. City directories and Trelfa Collection materials show the studio was later owned by Edward H. VanNocker from at least 1920 until the early 1960s.

219 West Chisholm Street – VACANT
This property serves as a public parking lot.

225 West Chisholm Street
Dege's Garage – c.1943, c.1972 1 Noncontributing Building
This one-story building, which originally faced River Street, spans the block from River Street to West Chisholm Street. It features a barrel roof with parapet ends and has been clad in vinyl siding. The north elevation retains the overhead door leading to the interior automobile bay, but a pair of twelve-light casement windows have been removed and a smaller fixed window installed

in its place. The south elevation, facing a parking lot accessed via West Chisholm Street, has been reconstructed to remove the overhead door and casement windows and to install a row of three display windows and aluminum-framed doors sheltered by a gabled overhang. Side elevations are blind. These changes match those of 212 River Street and likely took place around the same time.

Sanborn maps and city directories show the building was constructed between 1941 and 1946 and was the location of Dege's Garage until the late 1950s, followed by John's Auto Service through the early 1970s. This building is noncontributing due to substantial alterations to the historic form and materials.

234 West Chisholm Street
Office Building – c.2016 **1 Noncontributing Building**

Located at the southeast corner of West Chisholm Street and South Fourth Avenue, This imposing two-story Modernist building features an off-center entrance set in a full-height, slightly projecting concrete bay with aluminum-framed, mirrored glass doors and windows, a concrete sign panel, and a nine-light window above the entrance. A similar entrance is on the rear elevation. Remaining windows are nine-light fixed windows with mirrored glass, brick surrounds, and concrete keystones and sills. The building is brick veneer with large concrete blocks at the corners, below the windows, and between the first and second story. The second story is blind. The building has a concrete cornice, flat roof, and metal coping.

235 West Chisholm Street
Commercial Building – c.1986 **1 Noncontributing Building**

Located at the northeast corner of West Chisholm Street and North Fourth Avenue, this one-story building features a central entrance with an aluminum-framed door and sidelights, as well as tall fixed aluminum-framed windows, all set in arched openings with filled transoms. A hip-roof supported by metal columns shelters the storefront. The building is concrete block construction with stone veneer on the lower portion of the south and west elevations and brick veneer above. It has a bracketed cornice, parapet roof, and metal coping.

City directories show the building was constructed after 1985, and aerial images show it was built between 1982 and 1987.

300-302 West Chisholm Street
Szejbach Grocery – c.1922 **1 Contributing Building**

Located at the southwest corner of West Chisholm Street and South Fourth Avenue, this one-story building features a wood-framed storefront with a central entrance, large display windows, and rectangular transoms. A small pent roof has been added above the storefront. The building is clad in vinyl siding and retains a front-gable form with a tall parapet and bracketed wood cornice on the façade.

Sanborn maps and city directories show this building was constructed between 1920 and 1924 for Ben Szejbach's grocery store.

304 West Chisholm Street
House – c.1880, c.2003 **1 Noncontributing Building**

This one-story, relatively square, hip-roof building appears to have once been a house that has been converted for commercial use. The building has a small entry stoop with a gabled roof supported by sawn brackets and metal posts with concrete steps and brick cheek walls. The replacement door is set in an arched opening with a plain surround. The six-over-one wood windows are set in pairs, and the house is clad in wood shingles with a rough-faced concrete block foundation, decorative wood cornice, and interior brick chimney.

The building appears on the 1884 Sanborn map, the first available for Alpena. It was converted for commercial use sometime after 1985, and currently houses Meridian Contracting Services, which formed in 2003.

307 West Chisholm Street
Britton Boots and Shoes – c.1887, c.1980 **1 Noncontributing Building**

This two-story commercial building has been altered from its historic form and materials. The storefront has a recessed entrance, two-light wood door, and wood-framed display windows with a fabric awning. The second-story windows have been replaced with shorter sliding windows. The building has an asymmetrical front-gable form and retains an interior brick chimney. It is clad in vertical wood sheathing at the first story and aluminum siding at the second story. A one-story flat roof wing extends from the west elevation, and a wide, one-story shed-roof wing extends from the north (rear) elevation.

Sanborn maps show the building was constructed between 1884 and 1890 with the current two-story form with one-story wing configuration. According to city directories, it first housed Joseph Britton's boots and shoes shop, and later a variety of businesses including a millinery, confectionary, tea shop, and cigar shop.

310 West Chisholm Street
Pamerleau Building – c.1887, c.1975 **1 Noncontributing Building**

This two-story, brick commercial building has been altered from the historic form and materials. The rebuilt storefront has stone veneer and aluminum-framed doors and display windows. The second story façade contains vinyl replacement windows, while side elevations retain some original arched window openings with arched brick hoods. The building has a flat roof and metal coping. A one-story, flat-roof concrete block wing with a small porte cochere and glass block windows extends from the east elevation and has stone veneer on the façade.

Trelfa Collection materials, Sanborn maps, and city directories show this building was built in 1890 by George Pamerleau, who operated a grocery store until his retirement in 1907. After that, the building housed J.J. Danford & Company grocery store. By 1930, this was the location of the Hunter Funeral Home, which remained in operation until at least the late 1980s. Frank R. Hunter appears to have renovated the building to its current appearance in the 1970s.

311 West Chisholm Street
House – c.1880, c.1901, c.1955 1 Noncontributing Building

Like others on this block, this two-story house has been converted for commercial use. A storefront has been constructed on the front elevation with a recessed entrance, aluminum-framed door and display window, and a flat, metal awning. A secondary entrance on the east end of the storefront leads to the second floor. The second-story windows have been replaced with a smaller one-over-one vinyl window and a fixed picture window on the façade and casement windows on the side elevations. The front-gabled building has aluminum siding with metal panels at the storefront and an interior brick chimney.

This building appears as a dwelling on the 1884 Sanborn map, the first available for Alpena, later changing to commercial use as a piano and organ shop in 1901 and a secondhand shop in 1920.

312 West Chisholm Street
Saint Bernard Catholic Church Sisters of Charity House – 1904
1 Contributing Building

Like others on this block, this two-story, Colonial Revival-style house has been converted for commercial use, however, unlike others on this block, this building remains highly intact. A one-light wood door with six-light wood sidelights is centered on the façade and sheltered by a small stoop with a curved roof supported by classical columns on a brick cheek wall with concrete caps. On either side of the entrance, there are one-over-one wood windows set in banks of four. Similar windows in banks of three are located on the side elevations. The second story features one-over-one wood windows set in arched openings with brick and stone lintels and stone sills. The hip roof has wide eaves with dentil detailing and modillions. A gabled dormer on the front elevation features a Palladian window, returned cornices, and dentil detailing. The first story of the building is clad in stone veneer with brick at the second story and two interior brick chimneys. A side-gable, stone veneer, one-car garage extends from the west elevation and has a hip roof and overhead doors on the front and rear elevations.

This house first appears on the 1910 Sanborn map. City directories show it was the home of the Saint Bernard Catholic Church Sisters of Charity, who taught at the Saint Bernard Catholic School, and later served as the church rectory. Church records indicate the building was constructed in 1904.

315 West Chisholm Street
Commercial Building – c.1995 1 Noncontributing Building

Encompassing the west half of the block and bounded by West Chisholm Street, North Fifth Avenue, and River Street, this one-story, concrete block and stucco building features aluminum-framed doors, fixed aluminum windows, vertical metal sheathing at the cornice on the façade, and a flat roof. A large parking lot spans the south and east sides of the building, and the adjacent vacant lot at 320 River Street also serves as parking for this property. Aerial images show the building was constructed between 1993 and 1998.

324 West Chisholm Street
Saint Bernard Catholic Church All Saints Parish – 1880-1884
1 Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of West Chisholm Street and South Fifth Avenue, **Saint** Bernard's Parish is a fine example of Gothic Revival religious architecture. The front-gabled, stone building features asymmetrical towers at the corners, with a two-story, mansard-roof square tower at the west end of the façade and a three-story, hip-roof, square bell tower with pointed arch openings at the east end. The church retains pointed arch wood doors with two-light, stained-glass transoms set in limestone surrounds; pointed arch, wood, stained glass windows with tracery and limestone surrounds; and heavy stone buttresses. The main entrances, facing north toward West Chisholm Street, are slightly elevated and accessed by a full-width stair with stone cheek walls. A hip-roof, polygonal bay extends from the rear elevation. Basement windows are multi-light wood windows in segmental arch openings. A mansard-roof, stone elevator bay has been added to the east elevation. A pierced concrete wall extends along West Chisholm Street, separating the parking lot from the sidewalk and street.

A cornerstone and Michigan Historical Marker indicate the congregation formed in 1861 and the current church was completed in 1884. Trelfa Collection materials show the church was established by Bishop Frederic Baraga and the first baptism was in 1864 by Reverend P. Bernard Murray. A school was established immediately east of the church in 1870, operating until 1972 (not extant).

114 South Fifth Avenue
Saint Bernard Catholic Church Parish House/Madonna House – 1902
1 Contributing Building

Located at the northeast corner of South Fifth Avenue and Lockwood Street, south of the church, this two-story, brick, Colonial Revival-style house is similar in materials and stylistic detailing to the house at 312 West Chisholm Street, which was also constructed around 1905 by Saint Bernard's Church. The nine-light wood door is flanked by six-light wood sidelights and centered on the façade, with a gabled porch with square posts on brick cheek walls. Groups of four one-over-one wood windows with stone lintels and sills flank the entrance. The second floor features one-over-one wood windows set in segmental arch openings with either stone or brick and stone lintels, and stone sills. The building has a stone foundation, stone water course, and stone belt courses at the first-story lintels and second-story sills. The hip roof has deep eaves with dentils and modillions at the cornice, and there is an interior brick chimney. A gabled dormer on the façade has a Palladian window, returned cornices, and scalloped wood shingles. A flat-roof sunroom extends from the south elevation and is enclosed with eight-light wood windows with grouped wood posts at the corners. A flat-roof, two-car garage extends from the north elevation and features wide eaves, metal overhead doors, and paired four-light fixed windows. This building first appears on the 1910 Sanborn map as the Saint Bernard Catholic Church Parish House for Reverend Thomas D. Flannery and now serves as the church Madonna House. Church records show it was constructed in 1902.

319 Lockwood Street
Saint Bernard School and Parish Center – 1962 1 Contributing Building
This two-story, L-shaped building is part of the Saint Bernard Catholic Church campus, immediately east of the church and Madonna House. The school is constructed of distinctive rough-faced concrete bricks and features elements of the Modern Movement. The main entrance faces south toward Lockwood Street and has an off-center entrance bay with aluminum-framed doors and fixed windows at the first story, sheltered by a flat awning. The second story contains fixed and awning windows, each with green granite spandrel panels above and below window openings. Each of the five bays are separated by concrete fins. The side elevations also have concrete fins between bays and green granite spandrel panels. A blind, two-story, flat-roof wing and blind, one-story, shed-roof wing extend from the east elevation. A driveway on the west side of the building leads north to a rear parking lot. A one-story wing spans the north end of the building. Its west elevation features a recessed bay with aluminum-framed doors and fixed windows, concrete block built-in planters, and a wide interior chimney. A cornerstone near the entrance is inscribed "1962." The north (rear) elevation of this wing features four projecting, peaked bays with aluminum-framed window walls.

FIRST AVENUE NORTH

111 North First Avenue – VACANT
This parcel serves as a parking lot.

115 North First Avenue
Commercial Building – 1950 1 Contributing Building
This two-story commercial building has a fixed window and a recessed entrance with an aluminum-framed door, sidelights, and transom at the south end of the façade and topped by a flat metal awning. The façade also features two recessed bays with aluminum-framed display windows set on brick bulkheads. Integrated brick planters project from the bulkheads but are recessed from the façade. The storefront is topped with a soldier course cornice. The second story features replacement three-part casement windows with brick sills and a continuous soldier course lintel. The south elevation is board and batten with stone veneer below the first-story windows. The building has a parapet roof with metal coping.

The 1950 Sanborn map indicates the building was constructed that year, and city directories show that by 1960 it housed professional offices for a physician, dentist, and bank.

208 North First Avenue
Alpena City Hall – 1908, c.1958 1 Contributing Building
This prominent Beaux Arts-style civic building is constructed of limestone brought in from Bedford, Indiana. It is a two-story-with-raised-basement building with a terra cotta hip roof and projecting, full-height gabled bays with finials centered on the front and side elevations. The façade features one-light wood doors with a single-light transom, flanked by awning windows in arched surrounds, all sheltered by the portico, which has arched openings at the first story and Ionic columns and a heavy balustrade at the second story balcony. The pedimented gable

contains a round window with a keystone surround. The north and south elevations feature large three-part fixed and awning windows set in arched surrounds with springers and keystones at the second story. The south elevation features a one-light wood door with sidelights and a large transom sheltered by an elaborate pedimented portico with dentils and modillions and supported by Ionic columns. The remaining first- and second-story windows are awning windows in arched surrounds with keystones. The building has a projecting limestone water course and belt course, a band of trim at the cornice, and an interior limestone chimney. The building originally featured a cupola, which was removed in the late 1950s.

The Government Square property comprises a full city block bordered by North First Avenue, Water Street, Harbor Drive, and Park Place. The City Hall building is at the west end of the block, set well back from North First Avenue with a grassy lawn bordered by mature trees, landscaped planting beds, and a network of concrete sidewalks. The remainder of the block is a paved parking lot with some mature trees in the medians and along the sidewalks.

According to the Society of Architectural Historians Archipedia, the building was designed by Bay City architects Clark and Munger, though local contractor Richard Collins supervised construction. The Northern Planing Mill and A.B. Crow marble, both local companies, also worked on the building.

***USS Maine* Cannon – c.1895, c.1912** **1 Contributing Object**
A canon is located on the lawn of Government Square, west of City Hall. Once mounted on the battleship *USS Maine,* which exploded in Havana Harbor in 1898, ultimately contributing to the start of the Spanish-American War, the canon was salvaged and dedicated on the City Hall grounds in 1912.

Shelter – c.2002 **1 Noncontributing Structure**
A gabled parking structure with shed-roof wings and supported by metal and concrete posts is located at the east end of the City Hall parking lot. Aerial images show the shelter was constructed between 1999 and 2005, and it has housed the farmer's market since 2018.

211 North First Avenue
Alpena County George N. Fletcher Public Library – 1974, c.2015
1 Contributing Building

Located at the eastern end of the block bounded by Park Place, North First Avenue, and Water Street, this two-story, flat-roof, library building was completed in 1974 and features elements of the Modern Movement. The building is of concrete construction with pre-cast panels of textured concrete. Recessed bays contain pairs of tall, narrow, fixed windows separated by vertical stucco panels. Bands of stucco form a belt course and a cornice, and stucco columns are located at the corners of the building.

The building was updated around 2015 to improve circulation and increase natural light in the interior reading spaces. On the south elevation, the aluminum-framed main entrance is recessed and canted to face southwest, and the recessed area was enclosed with aluminum-framed

windows and doors to form an entrance vestibule. Just east of the vestibule, a four-part window has been added and this bay is clad in vertical wood sheathing. Above the entrance, a bank of eight full-height fixed windows has been added to the second story. A secondary entrance at the northeast corner has been removed and replaced with banks of windows on each elevation. Additional banks of windows have been added to the center section of the south elevation at both the first and second stories. These alterations to the entrances and addition of windows are in-keeping with the stylistic detailing of the building and do not detract from its architectural significance. Several memorial plaques have been installed on the library grounds, including a Michigan Historical Marker for the Daniel Carter Family, a recognition plaque for George N. Fletcher, a plaque establishing the Grace Howe Memorial Garden in 1987, and a plaque from the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 2495 dedicating the flagpole in 1974.

FIRST AVENUE SOUTH

108 South First Avenue
Okmart Orthopedics – c.1968 **1 Contributing Building**
This one-story, front-gable, brick veneer commercial building has stone veneer and aluminum siding on the façade. The aluminum-framed entrance is set in a recessed corner bay supported by square posts with brackets. The one-over-one wood windows throughout are typically set in pairs.

City directories show this building was constructed between 1966 and 1970 for Bruce R. Okmart's orthopedic surgery office.

112 South First Avenue
Hatch Dentistry – c.1968 **1 Contributing Building**
This one-story, front-gable, brick veneer commercial building has a slightly projecting, gabled entrance bay wrapped with corrugated metal and containing an aluminum-framed door and sidelights. The one-over-one wood windows are set in pairs, and there is wood shingle in the gable ends.

City directories show this building was constructed between 1966 and 1970 for Robert D. Hatch's dentistry office.

116 South First Street
Beatty Dentistry – c.1968 **1 Contributing Building**
This one-story, Modernist-style office building features a prowed-gable roof with deep eaves and a flat-roof entrance bay with a nine-light door. The building is clad in board and batten with brick veneer below the windows, which are aluminum sliding windows set higher on the walls of the side elevations. The façade and the north elevation feature long, built-in, brick veneer planters with concrete caps.

City directories show this building was constructed between 1966 and 1970 for Ronald J. Beatty's dentistry office.

FLETCHER STREET EAST

120 East Fletcher Street
North Riverfront Park – c.1978, 1985, 2005, 2018 1 Contributing Site

North Riverfront Park extends along East Fletcher Street overlooking the north side of the Thunder Bay River. The park is an open green space with benches, picnic tables, walkways, drinking fountain, boat launch, and a fenced dog park. The property was purchased in 1977 and improved with Land and Water Conservation Grants from the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, including a boat launch, paved parking lot, landscaped planting beds, and a variety of trees in 1985; walkways with round metal safety railings along the waterfront, additional parking, and replica historical lights in 2005; and the construction of the Thomas Stafford Dog Park, enclosed by a metal fence, in 2018.[4] A section of the Alpena Bicentennial Path runs through the park along the Thunder Bay River. (See West Fletcher Street) This property was historically industrial, related to the lumber and cement industries in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, before shifting to waterfront recreational uses.

FLETCHER STREET WEST

119 West Fletcher Street
P&B Supply; George Fischer & Sons Refrigeration – c.1953, c.1965
1 Contributing Building

This one-story commercial building has two aluminum-framed doors on the façade and is without windows or ornamentation. The building is constructed of concrete block with a flat roof and metal coping.

Sanborn maps and city directories show the east end of the building was constructed between 1950 and 1956, with the west end constructed after 1960. The building housed P&B Supply and George Fischer & Sons wholesale refrigeration by 1956, followed by Fischer-Flack electrical equipment by 1985, and now is part of the JJ's Pizza and Catering complex.

122 West Fletcher Street
Alpena Bicentennial Path; Great Lakes Maritime Heritage Trailhead – c.1976, 2006
1 Contributing Structure

The trailhead for the Alpena Bicentennial Path (Bi-Path) is located east of the Alpena Freight Depot, with this section of the trail extending west along the Thunder Bay River. The Great Lakes Maritime Heritage Trail also runs concurrently with the Bi-Path, extending east from the Great Lakes Maritime Heritage Center at 500 West Fletcher Street (outside the district). The trailhead is marked by a large, tripartite arch with a tall, cement block central arch flanked by smaller cement block arches set on brick walls with concrete caps. There are additional sections throughout the historic district, traversing most of the city-owned parks, as well as private

[4] Personal Communication with Montiel Birmingham (Planning, Development, and Zoning Director, City of Alpena) by Cheri Szcodronski, February-June 2024, via email.

property for which the city holds trail easements. The trail was constructed in 2006 with funding from a Michigan Department of Transportation Enhancement Grant.[5]

124 West Fletcher Street
Former Alpena Freight Depot – c.1920 1 Contributing Building

The Alpena Freight Depot is located adjacent to the north side of the Thunder Bay River, where railroad tracks once ran parallel to the shore. The façade faces west toward a large parking lot and has a geometric parapet roof. A replacement wood door with a single-light transom is sheltered by an arched portico with wide, round, metal columns. One-over-one windows are set in groups of two, which are separated by slightly projecting, full-height pilasters. The south elevation features clerestory windows above a band of fixed windows, and the north elevation has large loading bays infilled with wood doors or fixed windows with aprons. The building is one story with a raised basement, constructed of concrete block, and has a barrel roof. Sanborn maps show the first freight depot was a smaller building constructed on this site by 1890, with a passenger depot (no longer extant) immediately to the west.

The current depot first appears on the 1924 Sanborn map and city directories show it remained in use until the late 1950s. The building was occupied by Alpena Wholesale Grocery from the early 1960s until at least 1975.

133 West Fletcher Street
Union Hall – c.1963 1 Contributing Building

This one-story commercial building is constructed of rough-faced concrete block with a flat roof and concrete coping. Aluminum-framed doors are centered on the façade and sheltered by a metal awning. Picture windows with sliding sidelights flank the entrance, with integrated concrete planters beneath each. A plaque near the entrance is inscribed "George's Wrecker Service, 1994." The west elevation features two aluminum-framed fixed windows, a secondary entrance in a projecting gabled bay, and a metal overhead rolling door. A concrete knee wall at the south end of this elevation screens exterior heating and cooling equipment. A shed-roof wing extends from the north (rear) elevation and is obscured by a concrete privacy wall.

Aerial images and city directories show the building was constructed in 1954 as Union Hall, headquarters for a number of local organizations including the Executive Council of Unions & Auxiliary, Thunder Bay Labor Council, United Stone & Allied Products Workers of America Locals 135, 175, and 176, Retail Clerks International Association Local 1658, United Dairy Local, International Woodworkers of America Local 12-260, Cement Lime and Gypsum Workers Local 352, Railroad Fireman, and Retail Grocery & Food Clerks Union Local 876.

[5] Personal Communication with Montiel Birmingham.

FOURTH AVENUE NORTH

111 North Fourth Avenue
Social Security Administration Office – c.2002 1 Noncontributing Building
Located at the southwest corner of North Fourth Avenue and River Street, this one-story, stucco building has a gable-on-hip roof with vinyl siding in the gables. A gable-on-hip entrance bay projects from the east elevation with aluminum-framed doors. The building is wrapped with a band of trim under square, fixed windows, and there is also a band of trim at the cornice. Aerial images show this building was constructed between 1999 and 2005.

HARBOR DRIVE

101 Harbor Drive – VACANT

210 Harbor Drive
Alpena Water Recycling Plant – 1953, 1972, 1999-2003 1 Contributing Building
The Alpena Water Recycling Plant is located on Harbor Drive at the east end of Park Place and Water Street on the Lake Huron shoreline. The primary building was constructed in three phases. The main part of the building was completed in 1953 and includes administrative offices at the western end, large settling tanks in the center section, and plant services at the eastern end. In 1972, a water quality lab was added to the southwest corner of the building and a settled sewage pumping station was constructed on the southeast corner. These two sections make up a one-story, relatively square, concrete block building with aluminum fixed and awning windows and metal doors.

A two-story, rough-faced concrete block addition on the front of the building, facing west toward Harbor Drive and a city-owned parking lot, was constructed 1999-2003. This elevation features a fixed walk-up window with a sliding drawer for payment of utilities, which is sheltered by a large metal awning. The main entrance, aluminum-framed glass doors with a single-light transom, is on the north elevation in a one-story recessed bay flanked by two-story projecting walls. The southwest elevation is a canted, multi-light, full-height window wall. According to blueprints and the City of Alpena, this resource was completed in 1953.

The remainder of the facility extends east of this building and includes several water tanks, storage buildings, and machinery buildings. Resources are connected by a series of concrete sidewalks, accessed by paved parking areas, and enclosed by a combination of concrete walls and chainlink fencing. Information about these resources was provided by plant staff, the City of Alpena, 1950 and 1970 blueprints, and historic aerial images.

Digester Tank No. 1 – 1953 1 Contributing Structure
Located north of the Digester Building, this tank is constructed of concrete with insulation covered in concrete parge and has an open top. A brick retaining wall extends along the west side of the tank adjacent to a concrete sidewalk. According to blueprints and the City of Alpena, this resource was completed in 1953.

Digester Tank No. 2– 1953 **1 Contributing Structure**
A second open digester tank is located south of the Digester Building and is constructed of concrete block on a poured concrete foundation. According to blueprints and the City of Alpena, this resource was completed in 1953.

Digester Building – 1953 **1 Contributing Building**
A small, one-story, flat roof, concrete block building with two one-light metal doors is located between the digester tanks and contains the machinery to operate the tanks. The roof serves as a walkway to access the tank openings and has a metal railing. A small, gabled, metal storage shed also containing machinery is located on the roof of this building. According to blueprints and the City of Alpena, this resource was completed in 1953.

Drying Bed – 1953 **1 Contributing Site**
A rectangular, concrete drying bed is located between Storage Building 2 and the Biosolids Storage Tank. According to blueprints and the City of Alpena, this resource was completed in 1953.

Pre-Aeration Tank – 1972 **1 Contributing Structure**
This underground tank is constructed of poured concrete with a flat, concrete roof at ground level and is located west of the Blower Building. According to blueprints and the City of Alpena, this resource was completed in 1972.

Blower Building – 1972 **1 Contributing Building**
A tall one-story Blower Building is located at the south end of the plant adjacent to the Final Settling Tanks. It is constructed of concrete block on a poured concrete foundation with a flat roof that projects slightly beyond the walls to protect a narrow band of aluminum windows under the eaves. The building is accessed by a pair of two-light metal doors on the west elevation. According to blueprints and the City of Alpena, this resource was completed in 1972.

Thickener Tank – 1972 **1 Contributing Structure**
This poured concrete tank is enclosed by a domed concrete roof and located between the Grit Chamber Building and the Blower Building on the south end of the plant. According to blueprints and the City of Alpena, this resource was completed in 1972.

Grit Chamber Building – 1972 **1 Contributing Building**
Also known as the Influent Chamber, this L-shaped, flat-roof, concrete block building is located at the south end of the plant adjacent to the Thickener Tank. There is a metal overhead door on the west elevation facing a parking lot and Harbor Drive, and the remaining elevations are blind. A flat-roof covered walkway with concrete steps and sidewalk and partial walls of vertical sheathing extends south to the Blower Building on the east side of the Thickener Tank. According to blueprints and the City of Alpena, this resource was completed in 1972.

Final Settling Tank No. 1 – 1972 **1 Contributing Structure**
A round, open Final Settling Tank of poured concrete construction and partially underground is located east of the Blower Building. A metal catwalk provides access to the operations machinery at the center of the tank. According to blueprints and the City of Alpena, this resource was completed in 1972.

Final Settling Tank No. 2 – 1972 **1 Contributing Structure**
A second round, open, partially underground tank of poured concrete construction is located north of Final Settling Tank No 1 and east of the Blower Building. A metal catwalk provides access to the operations machinery at the center of the tank. According to blueprints and the City of Alpena, this resource was completed in 1972.

Aeration Tanks – 1972 **1 Contributing Structure**
A poured concrete, rectangular aeration tank is located east of the Final Settling Tanks and divided into two tanks by a central walkway. Walkways extend along the upper edges of the tanks and have metal safety railings. According to blueprints and the City of Alpena, this resource was completed in 1972.

Vacuum Filter Building – 1972 **1 Contributing Building**
Located at the east end of the complex, this tall, one-story building was built in two phases. The north wing was built in 1972 to serve as the vacuum filter building. It is a flat-roof building of concrete block construction with bands of fixed aluminum windows below a plain cornice. There are two large truck bays with metal overhead doors on the north elevation. In the 1990s, a small wing was added to the south elevation. This wing is blind and constructed of pre-cast concrete panels, and has a flat roof with a curved metal parapet. The building is now used for truck storage. According to blueprints and the City of Alpena, this resource was completed in 1972.

Biosolids Storage Tank – c.1990 **1 Noncontributing Structure**
A large metal tank with a domed roof and metal scaffolding is located at the north end of the complex. This tank replaced earlier drying beds at this location. Aerial images show this resource was constructed between 1987 and 1993.

Biosolids Pump House – c.1990 **1 Noncontributing Building**
A small, concrete block building adjacent to the Biosolids Storage Tank with a one-light metal door used to pump biosolids from the Biosolids Storage Tank to fertilizer trucks. Aerial images show this resource was constructed between 1987 and 1993.

Storage Building 1 – c.1995 **1 Noncontributing Building**
A tall, one-story, front-gable building constructed of textured concrete bricks with vinyl in the gable and a metal roof located adjacent to the main building. This building has a tall, three-light, metal overhead door and a one-light metal pedestrian door. Aerial images show this resource was constructed between 1993 and 1999.

Storage Building 2 – c.1995 **1 Noncontributing Building**

A frame building located adjacent to the Biosolids Storage Tank with an asymmetrical side-gable metal roof, two metal overhead doors on the west elevation, a metal pedestrian door on the south elevation, vertical wood sheathing, and a concrete block foundation. Aerial images show this resource was constructed between 1993 and 1999.

Septage Receiving Facility – c.2007 1 Noncontributing Building
A one-story, flat-roof building located on a circular drive adjacent to Harbor Drive to facilitate delivery of septage to the plant, this building is constructed of textured concrete block on a concrete block foundation with a metal overhead door on the north elevation and metal pedestrian doors on each end of the east elevation. The building is screened from Harbor Drive by a concrete block wall with metal gates on each end. Aerial images show this resource was constructed between 2005 and 2009.

LOCKWOOD STREET

115-119 Lockwood Street
Alpena Battery Service Corporation – c.1927, c.1955 1 Contributing Building
This one-story commercial building features a mid-twentieth-century storefront with a slightly recessed entrance containing aluminum-framed glass doors with a single-light transom flanked by fixed, aluminum-framed display windows on concrete block bulkheads. The storefront is sheltered by a metal awning. The building is constructed of rough-faced concrete block and has a stepped parapet roof with metal coping. A slightly shorter, flat roof wing on the west elevation has an aluminum-framed glass door and a band of fixed windows.

Sanborn maps and city directories show this building was constructed between 1924 and 1930 for the Alpena Battery Service Corporation.

121 Lockwood Street – VACANT
This property serves as a public parking lot.

123 Lockwood Street
Bedard's Ice Cream – c.1953 1 Contributing Building
This is a one-story, rough-faced concrete block commercial building with a parapet roof and metal coping. The parapet roof steps lower from the façade to the north (rear) elevation. The storefront opening remains visible but has been infilled with vinyl siding, a replacement door, and replacement windows. The east elevation is blind and the west elevation contains an entry door and a small, modern horizontal slider window similar to those of the north elevation.

Sanborn maps and city directories show the building was constructed between 1950 and 1956 for Bedard's Ice Cream.

133 Lockwood Street – VACANT
This property serves as a public parking lot.

214 Lockwood Street
Greene-Schultz Building – c.1958 1 Contributing Building

This one-story, concrete block, building has a front-gable form with deep eaves and features elements of the Modern Movement. The north elevation, facing Lockwood Street, features angled brick veneer walls and two picture windows flanked by slab doors. The building extends south with square, single-light windows and slab doors. A concrete block wall extends along the west parcel line. The west gable abuts this wall and a screen wall fills the space between the angled building wall and the block wall. A two-story wing at the south end is brick at the first story and aluminum siding at the cantilevered second-story, with paired one-over-one windows.

Sanborn maps and city directories show the building was constructed between 1956 and 1960. The building housed Thomas A. Greene Realty, Julius Schultz and Thomas A. Green Building Company, Julius Schultz's Downtown Laundromat, and the Lockwood Street Barber Shop.

215-227 Lockwood Street
General Telephone Company – c.1951 1 Contributing Building

This two-story, brick, Modern Movement building features an irregular form with several projecting and recessed bays. A one-story, flat-roof, projecting entrance wing wraps the southeast corner with a band of clerestory windows, aluminum-framed doors with transom, and a brick privacy wall. The west half of the second story is cantilevered above a parking lot and supported by square concrete columns with a pierced concrete wall on the south end. The north elevation features full-height recessed bays with awning windows at the first story and fixed windows at the second story.

Sanborn maps and city directories show the building was constructed between 1950 and 1951 for the Union Telephone Company. By 1958, Union Telephone Company had been acquired by General Telephone Corporation (Gen-Tel). Vertical file clippings show this building housed the Alpena District Headquarters and the Northern Division Headquarters for Gen-Tel until 1971 when the division offices were moved to a new location outside of downtown.[6] Gen-Tel remained at this location until at least 1985, and the building is now occupied by Frontier Internet.

[6] By the late 1950s, General Telephone Corporation merged with Sylvania Electric Products and was renamed GT&E, which was later revised to GTE. GTE merged with Bell Atlantic in 2000 and the new company was renamed Verizon. At that time, some parts of the company were sold to Frontier Communications. In September 2024, Verizon announced its intention to acquire Frontier. The merger was approved by the Federal Communications Commission in May 2025.

PARK PLACE

127 Park Place
Steele's Auto Garage/Roller Skating Rink – c.1905, c.1955, 1987
1 Noncontributing Building

This two-story warehouse building has been altered from its historic materials and fenestration. Originally oriented to face Water Street, the building extends across the block to Park Place. The storefront now faces Park Place and features an aluminum-framed entrance and multi-light display windows sheltered by a metal pent roof, all likely added during the 1987 renovations. Second story windows are fixed replacement windows, and the side elevations are blind. The rear elevation, facing Water Street, has a loading dock with an overhead door near the center, and a small storefront on the west end with an aluminum door and two fixed windows. A second-story enclosed walkway, constructed c.2002, connects to the Fletcher Library to the east. The building is constructed of concrete and has a barrel roof with a parapet at each end.

Sanborn maps and city directories show the building was constructed between 1901 and 1910. The first floor housed Steele's Auto Garage repair shop and there was a roller skating rink on the second floor. The building later housed the Alpena Garment Company. By 1956 it was the Silver Furniture Company, which initially faced Water Street but seems to have shifted to face Park Place in the late 1950s. The building was vacant by 1985. It was purchased by Dr. Robert Currier who renovated the building to its current appearance in 1987 for his practice, Northern Eye Optical.

130 Park Place
***Alpena News* Building – c.1953** **1 Contributing Building**

This two-story building features an off-center, slightly projecting entrance bay. The aluminum-framed doors are recessed and flanked by stacked five-light wood windows, with one-over-one wood windows making up the rest of the first- and second-story storefront, which is divided by spandrel panels featuring X detailing and is topped with a metal cornice. On either side of the entrance bay there are two two-over-two horizontal-pane wood windows at the first and second stories. The building is concrete block construction, and the east end of the building is clad in texture concrete veneer with brick veneer on the rest of the façade and the west elevation.

Sanborn maps and city directories show the building was constructed between 1950 and 1956 for the *Alpena News* newspaper, which serves northeastern Michigan.

140 Park Place
Ehunk Chrysler Auto Sales and Service – c.1927 **1 Contributing Building**

Located at the northwest corner of North First Avenue and Park Place, this one-story, brick veneer commercial building has a recessed entrance at the corner facing North First Avenue with a two-panel wood door flanked by single-light sidelights and a rectangular transom. The north elevation is four bays wide with two-over-two horizontal-pane windows. A wood cornice with classical pilasters wraps the corner of the building above the entrance and windows. There are two large, metal overhead doors and a one-light metal door with a boarded transom facing North First Avenue. Additional window openings on this elevation have been infilled with brick. The

building has a rowlock water course, belt course, and cornice, as well as a parapet roof with metal coping.

Sanborn maps and city directories show the building was constructed between 1924 and 1930 as a Chrysler auto sales and service center managed by Albert V. Ehunk. The building now functions as part of the *Alpena News* Building to the immediate west.

202 Park Place
Reekstin Auto Sales and Service – c.1932, c.1990 1 Noncontributing Building
Located at the southeast corner of Park Place and North First Avenue, this one-story, brick building has been altered from its historic materials and form. The replacement door with fanlight is centered on the façade and flanked by large display windows with mirrored glass and three-part transoms, all sheltered by a bracketed pent roof. Remaining windows are double-hung replacements, though some windows openings have been infilled. The building has a barrel roof with a parapet.

Sanborn maps and city directories show the building was built between 1930 and 1935 for an auto sales and service center managed by Peter Reekstin. In 1988, the building was renovated to its current appearance for the headquarters of the United States Coast Guard Auxiliary Flotilla 26-04 Station.

PRENTISS STREET

100-200 Blocks Prentiss Street
Bay View Park – 1914, c.1952, 1988 1 Contributing Site
One of Alpena's largest city parks, Bay View Park extends along the Lake Huron shoreline at the southeast corner of the historic district. The park includes a band shell, athletic courts, walking and biking paths, and a playground. The park includes a number of small-scale features as well, such as light posts, concrete and wood benches, picnic tables, a rock retaining wall along the shoreline, planters, sculptures, and interpretive signage.

Several adjacent lots have been combined to create the park, including 110, 122, 128, 130, and 260 Prentiss Street and 130, 136, 156, 174, 180, and 234 South State Avenue. The Alpena Yacht Club is also located within the park boundary and is leased from the City of Alpena (see 250 Prentiss Street). The south end of the park was owned by Alpena Public Schools and used for athletic facilities for both the school and the general public, and was acquired by the City of Alpena in 1997 to expand the park.[7] A section of the Alpena Bicentennial Path encircles and bisects the park, continuing both to the north and south. This concrete path runs concurrently with the Great Lakes Maritime Heritage Trail on the east edge of the park, following the Lake Huron shoreline. (See West Fletcher Street) Aerial images show a paved parking lot for the park, located at 180 South State Avenue, was constructed between 1993 and 2005.

[7] Personal Communication with Montiel Birmingham.

Playground – c.2013 **1 Noncontributing Structure**
A playground with a large wooden play structure and modern equipment, enclosed by a wood fence, is located adjacent to the parking lot on the north end of the park.

Band Shell – 1988 **1 Noncontributing Structure**
A concrete band shell is located adjacent to the playground at the north end of the park. A marble plaque is engraved "Dedicated to the citizens of Alpena area, July 4, 1988."

Tennis Courts – c.1952 **1 Contributing Structure**
Four tennis courts are located adjacent to a parking lot accessed from State Street at the south end of the park. The tennis courts and adjacent basketball courts are enclosed by a chain link fence. Sanborn maps and aerial images show the tennis courts were built between 1950 and 1954.

Basketball Courts – c.1995 **1 Noncontributing Structure**
Three basketball courts are located adjacent to a parking lot accessed from State Street at the south end of the park. The basketball courts and adjacent tennis courts are enclosed by a chain link fence. Aerial images show the basketball courts were built between 1993 and 1998.

105 Prentiss Street
Alpena Chamber of Commerce – c.1963 **1 Contributing Building**
Located at the northeast corner of Prentiss Street and State Street, this one-story Modern Movement building has an aluminum-framed entrance centered on the façade and sheltered by an awning that extends partway along the sidewalk, with a similar rear entrance leading to a paved parking lot. Windows throughout are aluminum fixed windows above awning windows, set in pairs, though the west elevation is blind. The building is concrete block and brick veneer construction, has a flat roof with deep eaves and purlins, and retains in interior brick chimney.

City directories and Trelfa Collection materials show this building was constructed between 1960 and 1966 for the Alpena Chamber of Commerce, which relocated from its former location at East Chisholm and North State Streets to make way for the Alpena Shopping Center.

123 Prentiss Street
C.F. Reitz & Company Accounting – c.1975 **1 Contributing Building**
This one-story, Ranch-style building has a hip roof form with projecting gabled bays on each elevation. The entrance is a one-light door partially screened by a brick planter, and most windows are aluminum sliding windows. A projecting gabled bay at the south end of the façade features a picture window with a pent awning. A projecting gabled bay on the east elevation contains a band of fixed windows that wrap the sides of the wing. A slightly lower, one-story wing extends from the west elevation and is slightly set back from the façade. The building is brick veneer with vinyl siding at the entrance and the façade of the west wing. A concrete patio extends from the rear elevation toward a parking lot. The adjacent vacant lot at 111 Prentiss Street is associated with this property. City directories show the building was constructed between 1975 and 1980 for the C.F. Reitz and Company certified public accounting firm.

250 Prentiss Street
Alpena Yacht Club – c.1950, c.1963, c.1976 1 Contributing Building
The Alpena Yacht Club is located at the end of Prentiss Street on the Lake Huron shoreline, adjacent to the Alpena Municipal Marina docks and within the boundary of Bay View Park. It is a side-gable building with a projecting front gable on the façade with an aluminum-framed door and sidelight. Windows on the front and side elevations are aluminum sliding windows, while a flat-roof wing at the rear features picture windows that overlook the shoreline. A door in this wing leads to a concrete patio, a slightly elevated wood deck, and an attached gabled picnic shelter. The building is clad in vinyl siding, except the rough-faced concrete block entrance bay, and has a vinyl exterior chimney.

The club was established in 1909 and aerial images show the core of the current building was built before 1954, with the rear wing added between 1954 and 1971, and the entrance bay added between 1971 and 1982.

Shed – c.1953 1 Contributing Building
A small, front-gable, vinyl shed with a slab door and a poured concrete foundation is located southwest of the building.

RIVER STREET

109 River Street
Commercial Building – c.1892, c.2021 1 Contributing Building
This two-story, brick commercial building features a recessed entrance with a one-light-over-one-panel wood door flanked by fixed display windows. The wood storefront has recessed panels around the windows and a wood cornice. The entrance to the second floor has been infilled with a matching fixed window and recessed paneled wood surround. The second story retains two-over-two wood windows set in segmental arch openings with brick lintels and stone sills, all set in a slightly recessed corbelled bay. The building has a corbelled cornice above a band of metal squares, a flat roof, and metal coping.

Sanborn maps show the building was constructed between 1890 and 1895. City directories list a number of businesses at this location, including Frank Selonke's saloon, Armedes J. Charron's café and tavern, Walt's Dry Dock Tavern, and Lucille's Beauty Shop. Google Streetview imagery shows the building was restored between 2018 and 2024, reversing mid-to-late twentieth century alterations. The storefront was restored to its original configuration; later stone veneer was removed from the façade; a replacement door with a glass block transom, leading to the second floor, was removed; and second-story windows that had been partially infilled were reopened to their original size. The building is now functionally combined with the adjacent building at 111-115 River Street.

111-115 River Street
A.W. Ziem Building – 1899, c.2021 1 Contributing Building
This two-story brick building features Italianate-style detailing at the second story and a mid-twentieth-century storefront. The aluminum-framed door is set in an angled recessed bay supported by a round metal column and flanked by aluminum-framed display windows on brick bulkheads. A metal cornice projects slightly above the storefront, with wood paneling over the transom. Second-story windows are one-over-one replacements with molded, segmental arch lintels under brick lintels, some set in pairs. The second-story façade features a bay window with molded lintels over the windows, paneled wood aprons, and a paneled wood cornice. The building has a bracketed wood cornice, flat roof, metal coping, and two interior brick chimneys. The adjacent vacant lot at 119 River Street is associated with this property. A sign panel near the cornice is inscribed "A.W. Ziem, 1899."

City directories show the building housed August W. Ziem's saloon, and later a variety of businesses, including the William Burgard music lessons, a Mill End Store, Warnike Floor Coverings, and Big John's Shoe and Saddlery Repair Shop, as well as Moose Club meeting rooms on the second floor. A restoration between 2018 and 2024 removed vinyl cladding from the façade, replaced mid-twentieth century display windows, and reopened partially infilled windows at the second story. The building address was 111-115 River Street prior to the renovation. It is now functionally combined with the adjacent building and, as a result, shares the 109 River Street address.

119 River Street
Waterfront Park – c.2002 1 Noncontributing Site
This downtown pocket park is a gravel lot with wooden picnic tables, wood spools that serve as cocktail height tables, metal bistro tables and chairs, a metal bike rack, and raised planting beds enclosed with textured concrete blocks. A building on this lot was destroyed by fire in the 1960s and aerial images show the park was established between 1999 and 2005.

127-131 River Street
Commercial Building – c.1953 1 Contributing Building
This one-story building features three storefronts. The east storefront features an aluminum-framed door with aluminum-framed display windows and a later cornice of vertical wood sheathing. The center storefront retains the original aluminum-framed door with transom, aluminum-framed display windows, and concrete cornice. The west storefront has been infilled with a replacement door and smaller fixed windows, but retains the concrete cornice. The building is constructed of concrete block with a brick veneer façade, flat roof, and metal and stone coping.

Sanborn maps and city directories show the building was constructed between 1950 and 1956 and housed a variety of professional offices for architects, insurance companies, labor unions, and banks. The adjacent vacant lot at 125 River Street serves as a parking lot.

128 River Street – VACANT
This property serves as a public parking lot.

135 River Street
MacIver's Cleaners – c.1953 1 Contributing Building
Located at the northeast corner of River and Carter Streets, this one-story Modernist-style building features and aluminum-framed storefront with fixed display windows on a brick bulkhead and recessed entranced on each end of the façade. Above the storefront is a distinctive and decorative pierced concrete cornice. The building is concrete block construction with slightly projecting pilasters on the west elevation, a flat roof that extends slightly over the storefront, and metal coping.

Sanborn maps and city directories show this building was constructed between 1950 and 1956 for Kenneth C. MacIver's dry cleaning and tailoring shop, which he operated in this location until the early 1960s. The adjacent vacant lot at 131 River Street is used as a parking lot.

208 River Street – VACANT
This property serves as a public parking lot.

212 River Street
Martindale's Agricultural Implements – c.1918, c.1972 1 Noncontributing Building
This building has been substantially altered from its historic materials and fenestration. The one-story north wing has a recessed entrance with a replacement door and sidelights, stone veneer in and around the entrance bay, and replacement sliding windows. The two-story south wing has a matching entrance on the east elevation, facing a paved parking lot, with stone veneer in and around the entrance bay and below the first story windows. Windows in this wing are fixed picture windows. Marble plaques above each entrance are inscribed "Northern Abstract and Title Company, Est. 1888," a reference to the current occupant. The building has a barrel roof with parapet ends, dentil trim at the cornice of the north wing and between stories of the south wing, and vinyl siding.

Sanborn maps and city directories show the building was constructed between 1916 and 1920 as a storage building for McGee and Martindale agricultural implements, later Martindale's Agricultural Implements, which had a storefront and a second storage building east of this building on River Street (neither extant). By 1975, the building was occupied by Northern Abstract & Title Company, which likely renovated the building to its current appearance.

225 River Street
Holiday Inn – 2015 1 Noncontributing Building
Located at the northwest corner of River and Carter Streets, this four-story modern hotel building is brick veneer with an aluminum-framed entrance under a flat metal carport and two-light aluminum-framed windows. Google Streetview data shows the building was constructed in 2015.

232 River Street
Gohlke Office Equipment – c.1953 1 Contributing Building
Located at the southeast corner of River Street and North Fourth Avenue, this one-story commercial building has an aluminum-framed door facing west toward North Fourth Avenue, with aluminum-framed display windows on the west and north elevations. The building is concrete block construction with brick veneer on the west and north elevations, has a wide cornice with a peak over the entrance, and a flat roof with concrete coping.

Sanborn maps and city directories show the building was constructed between 1950 and 1956 for Gohlke Office Equipment, which occupied the building at least through the mid-1980s.

315 River Street
Riverview Apartments – c.1968 1 Contributing Building
Situated on the south shore of the Thunder Bay River, this two-story apartment building has a long central section with Y-shaped wings on each end. A recessed, aluminum-framed entrance is centered on the façade, facing south toward River Street, sheltered by a quasi-mansard, wood shingled roof. Apartments have slab doors and large, sliding windows. The building is brick veneer with a flat roof. The building has interior hallways accessed by central common areas. Patios feature wood shingles on a partial wall at the first story and second-story balconies feature a pent roof with a metal safety railing. A one-story, flat roof wing with large windows and wide deck extends from the rear elevation and overlooks the Thunder Bay River.

City directories show this building was constructed between 1965 and 1970.

401 River Street
Eagles Club Hall; Alpena Civic Theater – c.1953 1 Contributing Building
Located at the junction of River Street and North Fifth Avenue, this two-story, Modernist-style building features aluminum-framed doors with a concrete surround, six-light aluminum-framed fixed windows with awning windows at the center, and glass block windows. The building is concrete block construction with brick veneer on the front and side elevations and has a flat roof with concrete coping.

Sanborn maps and city directories show the building was constructed between 1950 and 1956 as the Fraternal Order of Eagles Hall, a fraternal organization founded by theater owners whose early membership and history was centered around the theater. The building also housed a number of local clubs and organizations through the early 1960s. Vertical file clippings show the Alpena Civic Theater, whose troupe formed in 1956, has occupied the building since about 1963.

SABLE STREET

101 Sable Street
Commercial Building, c.1937 1 Noncontributing Building
This narrow, one-story, concrete block building has a large picture window in place of the storefront and three doorways added to the west elevation. The building has glass block windows on the east elevation, a flat roof, and metal coping.

Sanborn maps show the building was constructed between 1924 and 1950.

220 Sable Street
Gebhardt, Morrow, & Company Planing Mill – 1922-1923, c.1980
1 Noncontributing Building
This industrial building has been altered from its historic fenestration and materials. Large window openings at the first and second stories throughout have been infilled with vinyl, and a replacement door, bay window, and fixed window have been added as a storefront. The building is clad in clay tiles, which have been covered with concrete on the façade and part of the side elevations. The front section of the building is two stories with a low-pitched front-gable roof with a parapet, and the rear section is one-story with a monitor roof. A one-story, concrete block wing on the west end of the building has three metal overhead doors and one six-light wood overhead door, and a front-gable roof with a parapet.

According to the 1986 survey, this was the Gebhardt, Morrow, & Company Planing Mill and later warehouse. Sanborn maps show there were additional mill facilities adjacent to the west side of the building, though these are no longer extant. Trelfa Collection materials show the company was established in 1891 by Jacob Gebhardt, James Morrow, James Murray, Louis Krimmer, and William Gebhardt (Jacob Gebhardt's son). The company's first job was construction of the town's first election privacy booths. Utilizing primarily local lumber, the company first made doors, window frames, and sash; shifting to the sale of lumber, pre-manufactured building materials, and custom cabinetry and woodwork by the 1920s. The facility remained in use as a warehouse for the company until the late 1970s, followed by Al Skiba Lumber and Ace Hardware Warehouse by 1980. See also 228 South Third Avenue.

SECOND AVENUE NORTH

100-104 North Second Avenue
William H. Davison Block – 1881, c.1892, 1968, c.1975 1 Contributing Building
Located at the northeast corner of North Second Avenue and East Chisholm Street, this two-story commercial building has storefronts at 100, 102, and 104 North Second Avenue. The storefront at 100 North Second Avenue reflects mid-twentieth-century updates, including an aluminum-framed storefront with a recessed entrance and display windows on stuccoed bulkheads. A slightly recessed aluminum-framed door with a sidelight provides access to the second floor. The second story is four bays wide with aluminum sliding windows that appear to be smaller than the original openings. The building is stucco with slightly projecting bands of

trim between the stories, at the corners, and at the cornice, and it has a flat roof with metal coping.

The storefronts at 102 and 104 North Second Avenue retain recessed entrances with one-light wood doors with transoms and wood-framed display windows on marble bulkheads. The transom over 102 North Second Avenue has been covered with vertical wood sheathing and decorative wood detailing, and the transom at 104 North Second Avenue is covered with vinyl siding, but these storefronts retain a continuous dentillated cornice. The second story retains Italianate-style detailing. This story is six bays wide with two slightly recessed corbelled bays containing three segmental-arch, one-over-one wood windows with brick and stone lintels and stone sills. The building is brick construction with a bracketed wood cornice, parapet roof, and metal coping.

According to the 1986 survey and the Trelfa Collection, this building was constructed in 1881 by brothers William H., Matthew, and Samuel A. Davison of Flint. In 1883, Matthew Davison sold his interest in the building to his brothers; William Davison, also a lumberman and banker, operated a clothing store while Samuel Davison had his business offices on the second floor. In 1888, Samuel Davison sold his interest in the building and began construction on an addition at 109 East Chisholm Street. William Davison rented the storefronts at the first floor to a grocery and a clothing store and had offices for his shingle mill, forest products, and real estate businesses on the second floor. In 1921, William Davison sold the building to Martin H. Martinson, who operated a clothing store. Trelfa Collection materials also indicate that the storefront and second-story fenestration of 100 North Second Avenue, containing Martinson's Clothing store, were renovated to the current appearance in 1968, with the stucco applied to the façade by 1986. Sanborn maps and city directories show a variety of additional businesses at this location over time, including a saloon, DesChamps women's clothing store, a millinery, a confectionary, dry goods, Black and White Grocery, Sepull Pharmacy, and the Alpena Sporting Goods store.

Though the original detailing of 100 North Second Avenue has been obscured by the later application of stucco, the overall form and division of space remain intact. This in combination with the intact historic form and materials of 102 and 104 North Second Avenue render this building contributing to the historic district.

101 North Second Avenue
C.C. Whitney Block – c.1876, c.1990 1 Contributing Building

Located at the northwest corner of North Second Avenue and West Chisholm Street, this three-story Italianate-style commercial building has a late-twentieth-century storefront with a recessed entrance canted to face the intersection with a one-light-over-one-panel wood door and four-light wood transom. Display windows sit on brick bulkheads and are topped with multi-light wood transoms. The façade is three bays wide at the second and third stories with arched, two-over-one wood windows with projecting brick hoods with keystones and corbelled brick sills. A dog-tooth belt course separates the second and third stories and tops the second story windows. The first story of the south elevation, facing West Chisholm Street, features a recessed, arched entrance flanked by paired, fixed windows set in arched brick surrounds, and a half-round fixed window

in a brick surround. The second and third stories are six bays wide with segmental-arch, two-over-one wood windows with double rowlock brick lintels and stone sills. The building is brick with a parapet roof and metal coping; original bracketed cornices have been removed.

According to the 1986 survey, the building was constructed between 1875 and 1877 by C.C. Whitney to house his pharmacy. Whitney left Alpena by 1883, and the building later housed one of two locations for William D. Foley and Robert R. Stepler's pharmacies. There were also offices on the second floor and a lodge meeting room on the third floor, rented for a time by the Hebrew Benevolent Society.

105 North Second Avenue
Andrew Harshaw Block South – 1877, c.1990

1 Contributing Building

This two-story brick commercial building retains elaborate and distinctive Italianate-style detailing at the second story, though the storefront was rebuilt after the 1986 survey with gray brick veneer, a replacement door in a recessed bay, multi-light display windows, and vinyl half-round windows at the cornice. The second story features segmental-arch window openings with brick and stone hoods and stone lintels, though the windows are vinyl replacements. The building is topped with a series of elaborate corbelled cornices, a parapet roof, and metal coping.

This building was constructed with 107 North Second Avenue but now functions as a separate building. According to the 1986 survey, it was built in 1877 by Andrew Harshaw for his hardware and agricultural implements store, which later expanded to the rear to include 107 West Chisholm Street. Harshaw was a prominent businessman and politician in Alpena, and he served three terms as mayor in the 1880s and 1890s. City directories show the building housed a number of additional retail businesses, including jewelry, variety, and shoe stores, and the second floor was used for office space.

107 North Second Avenue
Andrew Harshaw Block North – 1877, c.1925, c.1955, c.2015

1 Noncontributing Building

The storefront at 107 North Second Avenue appears to retain features constructed following a 1920s fire, as well as mid-twentieth century updates, some of which were then removed around 2015. The first story features a mid-twentieth century recessed entrance with a one-light wood door and infilled transom, wide one-light sidelights, and display windows on paneled wood bulkheads. A second entrance at the north end of the storefront leads to the second floor and contains a six-light over two-panel wood door that replaced a mid-twentieth century aluminum-framed door around 2015. The storefront transom is covered with plywood and obscured by a fabric awning. Between 1986 and 2015, the second story of the building was covered with ribbed vertical metal sheathing, which was then removed between 2015 and 2018. Above the storefront transom, a paneled wood cornice topped has been added, as well as a slightly projecting bracketed cornice that forms the sills of the second-story windows. Two pairs of one-over-one windows at the second story are sheltered by fabric awnings. The building is likely brick construction but is covered with paneled wood at the first story and aluminum siding at the second story. The building is topped with a bracketed cornice, parapet roof, and metal coping.

This building was constructed with 107 North Second Avenue but now functions as a separate building. According to the 1986 survey, it was built in 1877 by Andrew Harshaw for his hardware and agricultural implements store.

106 North Second Avenue
Johnrowe Block South – c.1880 1 Contributing Building
This two-story commercial building features an aluminum-framed glass door with a transom in a recessed bay and wood-framed display windows on bulkheads covered with plywood, likely over brick. A second, slightly recessed entrance leads to the second floor. A five-light wood transom spans the façade above the storefront and is obscured by a fabric awning, above which there is a projecting bracketed cornice. The second story is three bays wide with segmental-arch window openings with replacement windows, rowlock brick lintels, and concrete sills. Slightly projecting brick forms a cornice, and the building is brick construction with a parapet roof and metal coping.

Sanborn maps, city directories, and the Trelfa Collection materials show the building was constructed prior to 1884 and housed a saloon, a clothing store, and a Sears, Roebuck and Co. store. According to the 1986 survey, the building is the south half of the Johnrowe Block, which was constructed for George Masters for his clothing and shoe stores and originally included 108 North Second Avenue, though that half of the building was demolished in 1969 and replaced by the current building at that address.

108 North Second Avenue
George Masters & Sons Shoes – 1969 1 Contributing Building
This one-story commercial building features a recessed storefront with paired aluminum-framed doors with a transom centered on the façade and flanked by aluminum-framed display windows on brick bulkheads. A wood pent roof spans the façade and shelters the storefront. The building is brick veneer with a wide cornice of vertical wood sheathing, a parapet roof, and metal coping. An alley extends along concrete block wings on the north elevation of the building, which contain secondary entrances.

Sanborn maps, city directories, and vertical file clipping show an earlier building on this site was part of the Johnrowe Block with George Masters & Sons Shoes operating in the north storefront at 108 North Second Avenue. In 1969, this half of the building was demolished and the present building constructed, while the south storefront of the Johnrowe Block at 106 North Second Avenue remains extant. Masters & Sons continued to operate at this location until at least the late 1980s.

109 North Second Avenue
David D. Hanover Block – 1903, 1997, 2014 1 Noncontributing Building
The façade of this three-story brick building was largely reconstructed in 1997, with further alterations to the storefront in 2014. A recessed, aluminum-framed entrance is centered on the façade and flanked by folding windows installed in 2014 to provide patio seating for the restaurant now operating at this location. A recessed, aluminum-framed door with a transom set

at the end of the façade provides access to the second floor. A transom of prism glass above the storefront has been replaced with multi-light windows, and the original projecting secondary cornice has been removed and replaced with a dentillated cornice added in 1997. The second and third stories, which retain original fenestration, are thirteen bays wide with grouped replacement windows set in slightly recessed bays separated by brick pilasters. Windows at the third story are set in segmental-arch openings. Concrete belt courses span the façade to form the window sills and lintels at the upper stories. Original Romanesque Revival-style stone surrounds have been removed. The building is brick constructed with brick veneer applied to the façade in 1997. The original corbelled cornice with stone detailing has been removed, and brick veneer was applied to the façade in 1997. A concrete sign panel is inscribed "Hanover 1903," and the building has a parapet roof with concrete coping.

According to the 1986 survey, the building was constructed by local businessman and real estate developer David D. Hanover. City directories show the building first housed Charles Hawley Dry Goods and the law offices of James Collins, Frank T. Hinks, and Joseph H. Cobb. By 1938 the building housed a Montgomery Ward department store, followed by the Gately Company, a local furniture business.[8]

112-118 North Second Avenue
F.W. Woolworth Company/Douville Bakery Company – c.1950, c.1980
1 Noncontributing Building

This two-story building contains storefronts at 112 and 118 North Second Avenue, both of which were altered from the original form, materials, and fenestration in the late twentieth century. The façade of 112 North Second Avenue is set back slightly from the rest of the block with a one-story, flat-roof, entrance wing that spans the façade and features a recessed entrance with an aluminum-framed door, sidelight, and transom; fixed windows; and wood paneling. The second story is four bays wide with sets of sliding windows in the center two bays flanked by fixed windows at each end, all with concrete sills. The storefront at 118 North Second Avenue has a replacement door in a recessed bay with some display windows infilled with wood. A pent roof has been added over the primary display window, with metal vertical sheathing over the storefront cornice. The second story of the building has been covered with wood paneling. The building is concrete block construction with a blond brick veneer façade, a flat roof, and metal coping. Sanborn maps, city directories, and newspaper clippings show the building was constructed around 1950 and housed the F.W. Woolworth Company at 112-116 North Second Avenue and the retail store for the Douville Bakery Company at 118 North Second Avenue.[9]

[8] "Brief History," *The Center Building – Downtown Alpena*, http://www.centerbuilding.com/brief-history.html.
[9] *The Alpena News* Heritage Edition, July 2, 1976, Book 3, Trelfa Collection, Fletcher Library; "Company to Change Hands," *The Alpena News*, July 11, 1967, Book 14: Businesses in Alpena, Trelfa Collection, Fletcher Library.

117 North Second Avenue
Goodrich-Reynolds-Kennedy Jewelry Store – 1872, 1974, c.2000 **1 Contributing Building**

The storefront of this two-story commercial building was renovated in 1974 with an aluminum-framed entrance set in a recessed bay centered on the façade and flanked by aluminum-framed display windows on wood paneled bulkheads. The storefront transom is obscured by a fabric awning. The second story retains Italianate-style detailing and features two one-over-one wood windows, which have a slightly larger lower pane, projecting rowlock brick hoods, and stone sills. The windows are set in a slightly recessed bay with brick detailing at the top. The building is brick construction with a parapet roof and metal coping. It retains an especially fine cornice of dog-tooth and corbelled brick detailing, similar to the elaborate Italianate-style cornices of 105, 119, and 121 North Second Avenue.

According to the 1986 survey, vertical file clippings, and Trelfa Collection materials, the building was constructed by F.S. Goodrich following the 1872 downtown fire for his jewelry store. In 1880, Charles H. Reynolds bought the jewelry business, followed by the Kennedy family in 1927. The façade was completely renovated in 1974, with all original detailing covered, and the second story was restored sometime between 1986 and 2015.

119 North Second Avenue
Field and Grey Drug Store – c.1880, 1952, c.2000 **1 Contributing Building**

Like most buildings on this block, this two-story commercial building features a mid-twentieth-century storefront and retains Italianate-style detailing at the second story. The storefront is aluminum-framed with a recessed entrance and display windows on low bulkheads. The storefront is clad in recent stone veneer, which also covers the transom. A stone belt course separates the first and second stories, and is partially obscured by the stone veneer. The second story is three bays wide with one-over-one wood windows with a larger upper pane, set in segmental-arch openings with projecting brick hoods with stone springers and keystones, and stone sills. The building is brick construction with an elaborate series of corbelled brick cornices, a parapet roof, and metal coping.

According to the 1986 survey and Sanborn maps, the building was constructed between 1877 and 1884 by J.E. Field and George H. Grey, partners in a successful pharmacy. By 1910, John H. Judson ran the drug store. Newspaper clippings in the Trelfa Collection show the building was updated in 1952, likely the construction of the current storefront. At the time of the 1986 survey, the building was clad in vinyl siding, and Google Streetview data shows the restoration of the second story and application of the stone veneer at the first story occurred between 1986 and 2015. The adjacent vacant lot at 110 River Street serves as a parking lot for this property.

121 North Second Avenue
Potter Block South – c.1887, c.1955 1 Contributing Building

This two-story commercial building features a mid-twentieth-century, aluminum-framed storefront with a recessed entrance centered on the façade and display windows on low, paneled wood bulkheads. The storefront is sheltered by a pent roof clad in corrugated metal. The second story retains Italianate-style detailing and is quite similar to the upper story of 119 North Second Avenue. The second story is three bays wide with replacement windows set in segmental-arch openings with projecting brick lintels with stone springers and keystones, and concrete sills. The building is brick construction with a series of elaborate corbelled brick cornices under a bracketed wood cornice with dentils and panels, and has a parapet roof with metal coping.

Sanborn maps and city directories show the building was constructed between 1884 and 1890 and is part of the Potter Block with 123-127 North Second Avenue, which was constructed earlier. This building housed a dry goods store, followed by Mrs. A.M. McLearn's millinery by 1910 and Dr. Duncan A. Cameron's offices on the second floor by 1920. The O'Callahan Drug Store was at this location in the 1930s, followed by Marks Ladies Apparel from at least the mid-1940s until about 1970.

122 North Second Avenue
PNC Bank – c.1996 1 Noncontributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of North Second Avenue and Park Place, the second story of this two-story, flat-roof building is smaller and slightly set back from the first story. The lower half of the first story is clad in textured concrete with the remainder of the building stucco, and each story has a wide, rounded cornice of vertical metal sheathing. The recessed, aluminum-framed entrance faces west toward North Second Avenue with fixed display windows near the entrance on the west and north elevations. Remaining windows are also fixed. A flat roof drive-through canopy extends from the south elevation and is supported by square columns of textured concrete and stucco. According to the 1986 survey and city directories, this building was constructed between 1986 and 2015, and aerial images confirm it was built between 1993 and 1999. Adjacent vacant lots at 115, 118, and 120 Park Place serve as parking lots.

123-127 North Second Avenue
Potter Block North – c.1880, c.1955 1 Contributing Building

Located at the southwest corner of North Second Avenue and River Street, this large, two-story building features a mid-twentieth-century storefront with two recessed entrances; aluminum-framed doors and display windows; and fabric awnings under a wide, wood paneled cornice. First-story windows on the side elevation have been infilled with brick. The second story retains classical detailing with one-over-one windows separated by classical columns with a continuous stone lintel on the façade; windows set in pairs with stone lintels and sills on the side elevation; and a wide cornice with modillions and dentil detailing. The building is brick construction with a flat roof and deep eaves.

Sanborn maps and Trelfa Collection materials show this building was constructed prior to 1884 and is part of the Potter Block with 121 North Second Avenue, which was constructed later. According to city directories, the building housed a variety of businesses, including Potter Brothers Hardware Store, dry goods, a tailor, a pharmacy, and offices on the second floor.

200-202 North Second Avenue
Maltz Opera House Block South Wing – 1879, c.1970 1 Contributing Building

This two-story building is located at the northeast corner of North Second Avenue and Park Place. The storefront is clad in faux stone veneer, applied prior to the 1986 survey, and has two matching storefronts with recessed entrances with aluminum-framed doors, and aluminum-framed display windows on high bulkheads. A pent roof with wood shingles spans the façade and wraps the corner of the building and part of the south elevation. The second story retains Italianate-style detailing, with two slightly recessed bays each containing replacement windows with heavy stone hoods and a stone belt course forming a continuous sill. Brick pilasters with stone bases and capitals are located at the corners and between the bays at the second story. The building is brick construction with a corbelled, arched brick cornice, a parapet roof, and metal coping.

According to the 1986 survey, this block was the south wing of the Maltz Opera House, which was designed by local architect Samuel Boggs and built in 1879. Though the opera house was destroyed in the 1925 downtown fire, this wing survived and remains largely intact. City directories show the building housed a variety of businesses, including a Western Union, dry goods store, pharmacy, 99-cent store, jewelry store, tailor shop, notions and crockery store, cigar shop, bicycle shop, and clothing store.

201 North Second Avenue
John T. Bostwick Block – 1874, 1882, c.1892, c.1940, c.1970
1 Noncontributing Building

Located at the northwest corner of North Second Avenue and River Street, this three-story commercial building has been altered from its original materials, fenestration, and stylistic detailing. The storefront, originally canted to face the intersection, was altered to its present configuration around 1940, containing a central recessed entrance with aluminum-framed doors with transoms, and aluminum-framed display windows on brick bulkheads. A pent roof with wood shingles shelters the storefront where there once was a glass block transom topped with projecting sign panels. The second and third stories have been wrapped with metal sheathing on the façade, covering the original Italianate-style ornamentation, and both stories have replacement windows. The side elevation is clad with stucco and the fenestration has been altered on this elevation with smaller windows and the removal of Italianate-style detailing.

According to the 1986 survey and Trelfa Collection materials, this building was constructed in 1874 with an addition designed by local architect John M. Lewis added to the rear, along River Street, in 1882. Sanborn maps show the building was originally two stories with a third story added between 1890 and 1895. It was built for John T. Botswick, who opened the second pharmacy in Alpena in 1867. Sanborn maps and city directories show this building was a second location for the Foley and Stepler Drug Store by 1910, followed by the Spens Pharmacy from at

least 1920 until at least 1985. There were also offices on the second floor and a telephone exchange on the third floor. It is believed this was the first building to have plate glass display windows installed in Alpena, though the windows are no longer extant and the building was altered to its current appearance prior to the 1986 survey.

204 North Second Avenue
Maltz Opera Block – 1925, 1955 1 Contributing Building

This three-story, Beaux Arts-style brick theater building was constructed in 1925, designed by the Chicago firm of Foltz & Brandt Company. In 1955, the theater was altered to its current appearance in a restrained Moderne style. The first story features distinctive red tile at the storefront and cornice, with two aluminum-framed entrances and an angled, projecting marquee above the south entrance. Above the storefront, the center of the building features a multi-story arched window opening with a concrete surround and keystone and a concrete window balustrade, flanked by concrete pilasters topped with a partial pediment. Remaining second- and third-story window openings are rectangular with soldier course brick lintels with concrete keystones, and there are concrete sills at the second story and concrete window balustrades at the third story. All windows were infilled with brick in 1955. The building has concrete cornices and a stepped parapet roof with concrete balustrades and coping.

According to the 1986 survey and vertical file clippings, the building was constructed to replace the Maltz Opera House that was destroyed by the downtown fire of 1925. The opera house is named for George Maltz, who had this building, as well as the adjacent ones, constructed. Maltz was a Detroit banker who later served as mayor of Alpena, University of Michigan Regent, treasurer of the State of Michigan, and state bank commissioner. The theater was adapted for motion pictures in 1929. The theater was acquired by Michigan theater chain W.S. Butterfield Company, which appears responsible for the 1955 alterations to the building. The theater was renamed the State Theater and remained in operation as such until 1978, when it was acquired by the AMC Company. The AMC theater closed in 2019, and the building is currently vacant.

205 North Second Avenue
Honora Minton Block – 1882, c.1935, c.1955 1 Contributing Building

This massive, two-story, brick commercial building has a mid-twentieth-century storefront with a central recessed entry, aluminum-framed doors with a wide transom, and aluminum-framed display windows on low bulkheads. The cornice above the storefront has been covered and the framing of a flat awning remains. The second story is nine bays wide with three slightly recessed bays containing three multi-light, metal casement windows each. The upper story was covered with stucco-like panels before the 1940s, and the building has a flat roof with metal coping. The interior retains the original pressed tin ceiling.

According to the 1986 survey, the building was constructed in 1882 for Honora Minton for the fishing, lumbering, and general merchandise business started by her late husband, Martin H. Minton. City directories show the building housed a variety of businesses throughout its history, including a clothing store, tobacco and cigar shop, variety store, confectionary, millinery, jeweler, and theater.

209 North Second Avenue
Greenbaum Block – 1905, c.1955 1 Contributing Structure

Located at the southwest corner of North Second Avenue and Carter Street, this two-story building retains its mid-twentieth-century form, fenestration, and materials. The storefront features two recessed entrances with aluminum-framed doors, sidelights, and transoms, and aluminum-framed display windows on low bulkheads. Tile cladding at the storefront added in the mid-twentieth century has been removed, and the framing of a flat awning remains in place. The second story is thirteen bays wide with eleven multi-light metal windows of varying widths and two four-light wood windows, some separated by the original paired concrete pilasters, other divided by a brick pilaster added later. Stucco was applied to the upper story sometime after the 1940s, and the building has a flat roof and metal coping. The interior retains the original pressed tin ceiling.

According to the 1986 survey, this building was constructed in 1905 for a department store operated by the Greenbaum brothers. The building also housed a confectionery and jewelry store.

210-212 North Second Avenue
Alpena National Bank Block – 1876, 1879, c.1955, c.2000 1 Contributing Building

Located at the southwest corner of North Second Avenue and Water Street, this two-story brick building features two mid-twentieth-century storefronts, each with a recessed entrance and narrow transom in a wood surround, aluminum-framed display windows on brick bulkheads, wood paneling over the storefront cornice, and a projecting wood belt course. Stucco was applied to the first story façade prior to the 1986 survey but has been replaced with brick veneer. The second story retains some Italianate detailing, including narrow windows, though the original hoods have been lost; a dentillated brick cornice; brick and wood pilasters at the corners and between bays; and a wide, bracketed wood cornice. The building has a flat roof and metal coping. An addition at the rear, along Water Street, features matching upper story detailing, though the aluminum-framed storefront has been clad in metal sheathing.

According to the 1986 survey and Trelfa Collection materials, the building was constructed in 1876 with the Water Street addition, designed by local architect Samuel Boggs, completed in 1879. The building first housed the George Maltz & Company Exchange Bank, incorporated in 1872 by Maltz and J.P. Whiting. The Exchange Bank was expanded and reorganized into the Alpena National Bank in 1883. This firm merged with the Alpena Trust and Savings Bank in 1931, then was reorganized and renamed Alpena Savings Bank in 1933.

309-313 North Second Avenue
William H. Campbell Block – c.1916, c.1934, c.1955, c.2000
1 Contributing Building

This two-story brick building stands alone between Center Street (formerly Water Street) and the Thunder Bay River, a second storefront to the south having been demolished when Water Street was extended. The mid-twentieth-century storefront has aluminum-framed doors with sidelights and transom centered on the façade in a slightly recessed bay and flanked by aluminum-framed display windows on low bulkheads. The storefront transom has been covered with plywood.

Plywood also forms a belt course between the first and second stories. The second story features a slightly recessed, stepped center bay containing one replacement window, which is flanked by larger matching bays containing tripartite windows, all with wood cottage windows and stone lintels and sills. The cornice is covered with vertical metal sheathing, and the building has a flat roof, metal coping, and an interior brick chimney. Windows on the side and rear elevations are set in segmental-arch openings with stone sills and double rowlock lintels, some wood cottage windows and other replacement windows. The south elevation has been faced in stucco. A frame, one-story, gabled rear wing was added between 1924 and 1944 and has a recessed entrance flanked by picture windows on the façade (facing west), one-over-one windows on the side elevations, and a tall parapet with sawn corner brackets and one-over-one windows that give the appearance of a second story. A frame, gabled, one-story wing with large window bays facing the river was added to the north elevation between 1986 and 2018.

According to the 1986 survey, this building was constructed for William H. Campbell around 1916 when he opened his plumbing, steamfitting, tin, copper, and ironworking business at this location. City directories show there were physician offices on the second floor, and the building later housed Alpena Power Company.

300 Block North Second Avenue
Second Avenue Bascule Bridge – 1938-1939 1 Contributing Structure
This steel bridge is a double-leafed drawbridge that spans the Thunder Bay River on North Second Avenue in the 300 block between Water Street and Fletcher Street. The bridge is concrete with steel grating on each leaf, a concrete sidewalk with steel guardrails on each side, and concrete supports. A concrete control room south of the drawbridge has vinyl casement and awning windows and a replacement door. Signal gates and traffic lights are located at each end of the bridge to control traffic. This bridge is the fourth bridge in this location, replacing an earlier steel swing bridge.

Construction of the bridge was funded by the Public Works Administration with construction beginning in 1938 and the bridge opened in 1939. The bridge was recognized by the American Institute of Steel Construction with an Award of Merit for Most Beautiful Steel Bridge in 1939, and a commemorative plaque has been installed on the control room exterior. A second plaque commemorates the construction of the bridge, recognizing Clifford E. Paine as the engineer and designer; W.J. Storen Company as the general contractor; R.C. Mahon Company for the structural steel; and Hall Electric Company for the electrical installation, as well as the mayor and members of city council at the time of construction.

310 North Second Avenue – VACANT

325 North Second Avenue
Greenbaum-Cohen Block – c.1898, 1906, c.1951, c.2000 1 Contributing Building
This massive two-story building is located on North Second Avenue between the Second Avenue Bascule Bridge and West Fletcher Street. The aluminum-framed doors with a transom are centered on the façade in a recessed bay and are flanked by bands of display windows on brick veneer bulkheads. A second, recessed entrance at the north end of the façade leads to the second

floor. A metal awning spans the building to shelter the storefront. The second story is nine bays wide with groups of four windows with transoms and concrete lintels and sills set in slightly recessed dentillated bays. The south elevation features matching windows while the north elevation is blind. The building is set into a slight hill, resulting in a three-story rear elevation, though the first- and second-story windows have been infilled with brick. The building is concrete block construction with a combination of red brick and blond brick veneer, a parapet roof, and metal coping.

According to the 1986 survey, the building was constructed as two separate blocks, the Romanesque Revival-style south block built for the Greenbaum brothers between 1895 and 1901, and the Italianate-style north block built for Isaac Cohen in 1906. The second story was rebuilt following a 1951 fire in the bowling alley housed there, and large glass block windows were installed. These windows were replaced between 1986 and 2018 to bring the building to its current appearance. Sanborn maps and city directories show the building has housed a variety of retail businesses, including clothing stores, a millinery, drug store, department store, furniture store, and hardware store, as well as the bowling alley and a ballroom. The buildings were combined as the Alpena Furniture Company in the 1960s.

Warehouse – c.1996 **1 Noncontributing Building**

A large metal warehouse with a low-pitched gable roof, a metal overhead door, and a slab door is located northwest of the store and connected by a small hallway. Aerial images show this building was constructed between 1993 and 1999.

350 North Second Avenue
United States Post Office – 1956 **1 Contributing Building**

This one-story, Modernist-style post office is located at the southeast corner of North Second Avenue and East Fletcher Street. The entrance is set in a recessed bay at the south end of the façade with aluminum-framed doors, sidelights, and transom, with a band of fixed and awning windows extending north of the entrance also in a recessed bay, both of which are clad with pre-cast concrete panels. The remainder of the building is brick veneer with fixed and awning windows, some set in pairs. A slightly taller loading wing at the southeast corner has seven overhead doors on the east elevation and one overhead door on the south elevation, all sheltered somewhat by a wide overhang. The building has a flat roof, metal coping, and interior brick chimney.

Trelfa Collection materials show the building was completed and opened to the public in 1956, followed by a dedication ceremony in 1958.

400 North Second Avenue
Spens Block – 1904, c.2000 **1 Contributing Building**

This two-story, Italianate-stye, brick building is located at the northeast corner of North Second Avenue and East Fletcher Street. The storefront has been partially infilled with diagonal wood sheathing with a recessed entrance and display windows with transoms at the north end of the façade. A narrow, flat, metal awning spans the façade above the storefront. A wide band of stucco forms a sign panel painted “Thunder Bay Theater” between the storefront and the second-

story windows. The second story has one-over-one windows in segmental-arch openings with continuous stone lintels and sills, separated into groups of three by brick and stone pilasters. There are recessed panels above the windows, a corbeled brick and stone cornice, and a stone sign panel engraved "Spens." The building has a flat roof and metal coping.

According to the 1986 survey, the building was constructed in 1904 for the Edward C. Spens drug store and the William Spens grocery store. The Spens were of German descent, their parents Andreas and Sophia Spens having immigrated from Prussia in the 1850s. In the 1950s, the building housed the Alpena Candy & Cigar Company, and it has been the Thunder Bay Theater since 1986.

408, 410, 414 North Second Avenue – 3 VACANT LOTS
These properties serve as parking for surrounding businesses.

411 North Second Avenue
JJ's Steak and Pizza House – c.1937, c.1963, 1993 1 Noncontributing Building
This one-story building at the northwest corner of North Second Avenue and West Fletcher Street is concrete block construction with a brick veneer façade, aluminum framed doors and windows set in concrete surrounds, and a parapet roof with a corbelled cornice and concrete coping. A concrete sign panel on the building is inscribed "JJ's Steak & Pizza House, Est. 1993."

Sanborn maps and aerial images show the building was constructed as separate buildings over time, with the north end built between 1924 and 1950, and the middle and south end built between 1954 and 1971. The buildings were renovated to function as a single building in 1993.

416 North Second Avenue – VACANT
This property serves as a parking lot for the adjacent businesses.

419 North Second Avenue
Avery Park – c.1918, c.1990 1 Contributing Site
Located at the southwest corner of North Second Avenue and West Oldfield Road, this small city park features concrete sidewalks, metal streetlights, wood and metal benches, a brick and concrete planter with a four-faced bronze clock, and a variety of mature trees, shrubs, and flowerbeds.

Sanborn maps show the park was established between 1910 and 1924, with expanded paths and the addition of the clock around 1990.

420 North Second Avenue
Alpena Visitors Center – c.2000 1 Noncontributing Building
This frame, one-story building is gabled with a tall parapet oriented to face south toward a large, paved parking lot. The south elevation has a central entrance flanked by twenty-four-light windows and bracketed wood cornices above the entrance and at the roofline. An entrance on the west elevation, facing North Second Avenue, is an aluminum-framed door with sidelights flanked by thirty-six-light windows and sheltered by a shed-roof porch with round posts and balustrade. The building is clad in rustic wood siding with an asphalt roof on the main block and a master rib metal roof on the porch. The building was constructed between 1986 and 2018.

424 North Second Avenue
Scott Ice Cream Company – c.1953, c.2000 1 Contributing Building
This one-story commercial building has a brick veneer façade with two recessed entrances and aluminum-framed display windows on low bulkheads. Transoms above the storefronts are covered with siding and topped with a soldier course cornice and a narrow metal awning. The building has a parapet roof with siding over the cornice.

Sanborn maps and city directories show the building was constructed between 1950 and 1955 for the Scott Ice Cream Company. The cornice and transoms were covered between 1986 and 2018.

428 North Second Avenue
Paul Dane Block – 1882, 1981-1982 1 Contributing Building
Located at the southeast corner of North Second Avenue and East Oldfield Street, this two-story commercial has a restored storefront with double-leaf wood doors, wood-framed display windows, cast iron columns, and patterned-glass transoms. Horizontal wood sheathing separates the two storefronts and vertical wood sheathing serves as a cornice. The second story is six bays wide and retains Italianate-style detailing, including two-over-two wood windows set in segmental-arch surrounds with double rowlock lintels and stone sills. The building has a parapet roof, wide bracketed cornice, and metal coping.

According to the 1986 survey, the building was constructed for Paul Dane in 1882. Dane served as the Justice of the Peace and operated a grocery store at this location, while John Dane operated a saloon. By 1924 the building housed Morely's Bicycle Shop, and a painted advertisement for the business, "Wallace Morley Bicycle Hospital," remains just visible on the north elevation. City directories show the building also housed a credit union, typewriter sales and service shop, furniture store, tin shop, and plumber, with offices and apartments at the second floor. The survey report indicates the storefront was restored in 1981-1982 to its current appearance based on a historic photograph of the building, however the changes prior to the restoration are unclear.

500 North Second Avenue
All Saints Catholic School – 1967 1 Contributing Building
Located at the northeast corner of North Second Avenue and East Oldfield Street, this two-story Modern Movement-influenced school is located on the campus of the Saint Mary Catholic Church. The main entrance is on the south elevation, facing East Oldfield Street, and includes

paired, aluminum-framed doors with wide sidelights sheltered by a flat metal awning. A smaller, secondary entrance faces west, toward North Second Avenue, and features matching detailing and materials. Windows are a combination of fixed windows with casement sidelights and tripartite transoms, paired fixed windows with awning windows below, and paired fixed windows with transoms. The building is rough-faced concrete brick with wood sheathing emphasizing window bays and metal sheathing on the upper half of the gym wing. According to the church history, the school was built in 1967. The adjacent vacant lot at 127 East Oldfield Street is used as a parking lot.

503 North Second Avenue
Commercial Building – c.1990 **1 Noncontributing Building**

Located at the northwest corner of North Second Avenue and West Oldfield Street, this one-story concrete building features a metal-framed glass door set in a slightly recessed entrance bay that is canted to face the intersection. The street-facing elevations are clad in brick veneer. The east elevation, facing North Second Street, is three bays wide with metal sliding windows with brick sills. The south elevation, facing West Oldfield Street is six bays wide and contains matching windows, with the two center windows narrower. The building sits on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a wide, paneled wood cornice on the south elevation and a narrower cornice on the east elevation. Aerial images show the building was constructed between 1987 and 1993.

509 North Second Avenue
Julius L. Dziesinski House – c.1922 **1 Noncontributing Building**

This one-and-one-half-story, side-gable bungalow is one of the few residential buildings interspersed among commercial buildings in the district. A corner porch at the north end of the façade has been enclosed with brick veneer, one-over-one windows, and a one-light wood door with narrow sidelights. There is a group of four one-over-one vinyl windows and a gabled dormer with groups of three replacement windows on the façade. Windows on the side elevations are also replacements set in groups of two or three. The house is clad with vinyl siding and sits on rough-faced concrete block foundation. A rear ell and detached garage are obscured by a wood fence that encloses the property.

Sanborn maps show the building was constructed between 1910 and 1924 as a one-story dwelling, and city directories confirm it was built between 1920 and 1924. First owned by Polish American Julius L. Dziesinski, the house was likely built simultaneously with the adjacent drug store at 511 North Second Avenue, also owned by Dziesinski. This house does not convey significance in commerce or commercial architecture and is therefore noncontributing to the district.

511 North Second Avenue
Julius L. Dziesinski Drugs – 1922, c.1975 1 Contributing Building
The storefront of this one-story, brick commercial building is recessed with a centered metal-framed door, boarded on the bottom half, with a fixed, single-light transom. The entrance is flanked by display windows that have been boarded, leaving smaller rectangular lights. The façade has been covered with metal panels. A small projecting bay on the south elevation contains a glass block window.

Sanborn maps show the building was constructed between 1910 and 1924 to house a pharmacy, and city directories confirm it was constructed between 1920 and 1924. Trelfa Collection materials indicate that Julius L. Dziesinski, the son of Polish immigrants, opened a drug store at this location. Though the historic form and materials have been altered, this building is located a corridor of immigrant-owned business in the district and conveys significance in the area of commerce. Therefore, this building is contributing to the historic district.

513 North Second Avenue
Marcotte House – c.1880 1 Noncontributing Building
This two-story, front-gable house is one of three residential buildings interspersed with commercial buildings on this block. The shed roof porch spans the full width of the façade and is supported by tapered square wood posts with a matchstick balustrade. The replacement door and a group of three one-over-one wood windows on the façade are set in plain wood surrounds. At the second story, paired one-over-one wood windows are set in wood surrounds with projecting lintels. A pair of one-over-one wood windows in the front gable provide light to an upper-story attic. Windows on the side elevations are also one-over-one wood and set, usually set in pairs, within surrounds matching those of the second-story façade. The south elevation features a small, shed-roof stoop supported by a square post. The house is clad with asbestos siding, has a rough-faced stone foundation, and retains an interior chimney with a tall, reconstructed stack. A one-story gabled garage wing extends from the west elevation. This wing is clad in vinyl siding and has three metal overhead doors on the north elevation.

This building appears on the 1884 Sanborn map, the first available for Alpena. City directories indicate the house was built for French-Canadian immigrant John J. Marcotte, who arrived in the United States around 1870 and worked in a local paper mill. By 1916, Eugene LaChance, also of French-Canadian descent, boarded at this property, and later opened a barber shop at 614 North Second Avenue. Although this house retains integrity, it does not convey significance in commerce or commercial or religious architecture and is therefore noncontributing to the district.

516 North Second Avenue
Saint Mary Catholic Church – 1889, 1971, 1979, 1983 1 Contributing Building
Located at the southeast corner of East Miller Street and North Second Avenue, this Romanesque Revival-style church is a front-gable, brick building. Paired four-panel wood doors with a stained-glass, arched transom with tracery are set in a recessed bay with brick pilasters supporting a polychromatic arch on projecting stone springers under a bracketed pediment. The sanctuary windows are tall, narrow stained-glass windows with tracery, set in arched surrounds with brick lintels on stone springers. The building has a raised stone foundation, corbelled

cornice, and metal roof. The three-part, square steeple is centered on the façade and clad in weatherboard with a rose window at the base, round louvered windows at the second level, and arched vinyl windows topped with pediments and a polygonal steeple. The base is original, completed in 1971 after the original steeple was hit by lightning, and the upper levels were rebuilt in 1983. A shed-roof elevator bay with glass block windows was added at the southeast corner of the building in 1979, and a two-story polygonal sacristy flanked by one-story shed-roof wings extends from the rear elevation. A vacant lot at 101 East Miller Street serves as parking for this property, which is separated from the sidewalk on both the North Second Avenue and East Miller Street sides by a decorative concrete block screen wall.

According to church history, the first church on this site was built for a Methodist congregation but was vacant by 1883. At that time, the Polish members of Saint Bernard Catholic Church on West Chisholm Street split to form their own congregation, moving into the vacant East Miller Street building. That church was destroyed by a fire that consumed hundreds of buildings on the north side of the Thunder Bay River in 1888. The present building was completed in 1889 and dedicated in 1893.

Saint Mary Catholic Church Parish House – 1936 1 Contributing Building
This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, brick veneer house is located on the campus of the Saint Mary Catholic Church between Saint Mary Catholic Church and All Saints Catholic School. The replacement door is centered on the highly symmetrical façade and sheltered by a hip-roof porch with heavy columns and cheek walls. The porch is flanked by one-story, hip-roof, polygonal bay windows. Windows are vinyl replacement windows, some set in pairs, with solider course lintels and concrete sills. The house has deep eaves, an interior brick chimney, and a large, attached garage with an overhead door. According to the church history, the house was built in 1936, replacing an earlier parish house on this site.

120 East Miller Street
Felician Sisters Convent – 1956 1 Contributing Building
Located at the southwest corner of East Mill Street and Ford Avenue, adjacent to the church, this two-story, hip-roof, stone veneer building served as the convent for the Felician Sisters who taught at the school on the Saint Mary campus. The main entrance is an aluminum-framed door with wide sidelights and a three-part transom, sheltered by a flat metal awning. It leads to a foyer with a two-light wood door with wood sidelights and transom. The entrance is flanked by integrated concrete planters and a cornerstone on the façade is inscribed “AD 1956.” Slightly recessed, full-height bays contain one-over-one wood windows at the first and second stories with spandrel panels of alternating rows of projecting stone veneer and glass block windows at the basement level. An entrance facing Ford Avenue has been altered with a slab door and partial enclosure of the original entrance, but retains the flat-roof metal awning. A one-story, hip-roof wing on the south elevation has a corner porch and an accessibility ramp with a wood railing. A playground with modern equipment is located west of the building and enclosed by a chain link fence. The convent now appears to serve as an apartment building.

Garage – c.1952 **1 Contributing Building**

A concrete block garage with a stepped roof, slab door, metal overhead door, and metal sliding windows is located east of the church.

519 North Second Avenue
Solomon-Rouleau House – c.1905 **1 Noncontributing Building**

This two-story, front-gable house retains original brick veneer, one-over-one wood windows with stone lintels and sills, and a stone foundation. The full-width shed-roof porch features a gable to accentuate the entrance, turned wood posts, low matchstick balustrade, and a wood floor. The façade is two bays wide with a one-light wood door with a stone lintel and a wood cottage window with stone lintel and sill. The house has wide eaves clad with vinyl, a wide wood cornice, and two interior chimneys with reconstructed stacks. A one-story, gabled ell with asbestos siding extends from the west elevation.

Sanborn maps show this building was constructed between 1901 and 1910, and city directories indicate the house was built for Thomas Solomon, a Canadian immigrant. The house was then occupied by Frank W. Rouleau, a millhand of French-Canadian descent, who remained through the 1920s. Though the house retains high physical integrity, it does not convey significance in commerce or commercial or religious architecture and is therefore noncontributing to the district.

521-523 North Second Avenue
Ghent Drug Store and Drag & Svang Grocery – c.1890, c.1940
1 Contributing Building

Located at the southwest corner of North Second Avenue and West Miller Street, this two-story commercial building contains two storefronts. The entrance to 521 North Second Avenue is at the south end of the façade and contains an aluminum-framed glass door with a fixed rectangular transom. The entrance to 523 North Second Avenue is slightly recessed and is obscured by a metal storm door. The display windows have been either painted or boarded with plywood, and sit on bulkheads of vertical wood sheathing. A hipped cornice projects slightly above the storefront. The building is likely of brick construction but has been covered with vinyl siding. Most windows on the north elevation, facing West Miller Street, have been covered, leaving two small awning windows. The second floor contains one-over-one vinyl windows.

The building appears on the 1890 Sanborn map, the first to include this portion of the block. City directories show that by 1883, Ole Drag and Jacob Svang, Norwegian immigrants, operated a grocery at 523 North Second Avenue. By 1910, 521 North Second Avenue contained a drug store was operated by C.N. Ghent, a Canadian immigrant. Trelfa Collection materials show that by the 1940s, the building was occupied by Phil's IGA Supermarket, operated by Polish Americans Phil Ruczynski and Frank Skatzka, and had been renovated to its current appearance.

601 North Second Avenue
Elowski Meats; Muszynski Pharmacy – 1910, c.1940, c.1980 **1 Contributing Building**

The entrance of this two-story commercial building is canted towards the intersection of North Second Avenue and West Miller Street and contains a replacement door. The storefront retains one display window with the remainder infilled with vinyl siding, metal sheathing, and stone veneer. The transom above the storefront has been covered with metal sheathing. First-story windows have been infilled with vinyl siding and glass block, and second-story windows are aluminum replacements. The building has a flat roof with metal coping.

Sanborn maps and city directories show the building was constructed in 1910 to house Elowski Meats, owned by Richard and Laura Elowski, both of whom were born in Michigan to Polish-German immigrant parents. By 1946 the building housed the Muszynski Pharmacy, owned by Theodore J. Muszynski and his wife, Mildred, both also of Polish descent. Trelfa Collection materials show this was a two-story front-gable building with a one-story north wing until at least 1935, and by 1950 the building had been expanded to its current form. Though the historic form and materials have been altered, this building is located a corridor of immigrant-owned business in the district and conveys significance in the area of commerce. Therefore, this building is contributing to the historic district.

611 North Second Avenue
Flavia Parrant Boarding House – c.1910 **1 Noncontributing Building**

This two-story, front-gable house was built in the early twentieth century and retains a later Craftsman-style porch. The gabled, full-width porch features tapered wood posts on rough-faced concrete block piers and a wood floor, and it shelters two replacement doors and a group of four one-over-one wood windows. The house is clad in vinyl siding that appears to cover some original windows on side elevations; windows that remain are wood one-over-one or slider windows. A shed-roof bay extends from the second story of the north elevation, supported by wood posts and with a side entrance underneath at the first story. An enclosed, shed-roof porch on the south elevation is accessed by wood steps with a wood railing. A front-gabled garage at the rear of the house is obscured by foliage.

The house appears on the 1890 Sanborn map, the first to include this block. By 1910 it appears to have been a boarding house owned by Flavia Parrant, a widowed French-Canadian who rented rooms to other immigrant families. Though the house retains integrity, it does not convey significance in commerce or commercial or religious architecture and is therefore noncontributing to the district.

613 North Second Avenue
Douville & Sons Bakery – c.1917, c.1946 **1 Contributing Building**

This one-story, concrete block building was constructed in phases. The west wing of the building, constructed around 1946, features a barrel-roof with a tall, stepped parapet. A metal pedestrian door centered on the north elevation is flanked by metal overhead doors. Tall, narrow glass block windows are on each end of the north elevation and above the entrance. Windows on the west elevation have been infilled with concrete block. A one-story, flat-roof east wing, also

constructed around 1946, spans the depth of the building and contains a metal overhead door centered on the north elevation and metal pedestrian doors at each end of the east elevation. A two-story, flat-roof wing at the southwest corner of the building was constructed around 1917 and is obscured by foliage and the rest of the building.

This building was part of a larger L-shaped building that extended from North Second Avenue to West Lake Street and housed the Douville & Sons Bakery plant and retail store. Materials from the Trelfa Collection show that Jeremiah Douville, the son of French-Canadian immigrants, established the Douville Bakery in 1880 across the street at 612 North Second Avenue (not extant), then moved the bakery to this location in 1885. The facility expanded to encompass additional sections of this block over the following decades.

Sanborn maps, aerial images, and city directories show that the southwest wing of the extant building was added onto the original bakery building (not extant) between 1910 and 1924 and used for storage, while the west and east wings of the extant building were added between 1941 and 1950 to serve as loading and storage areas. Along with the original bakery, additional buildings fronting North Second Avenue east of the extant building, including a flour storage facility and houses, have been demolished. These lots now serve as parking. The company was acquired by Grocers' Baking Company around 1967, which continued to operate the facility. The building was vacant in the 1980s and was recently occupied by an automobile-related business, though is now vacant again.

614 North Second Avenue
LaChance Barber Shop – c.1930, c.1963 1 Contributing Building
This one-story, front-gable commercial building has a reconstructed storefront with concrete brick veneer, large display windows, an aluminum-framed glass door, and a pent roof. The side elevations have vinyl siding and sliding windows, and there is an interior brick chimney. Aerial images show a cross-gable, concrete block rear wing was added between 1954 and 1971.

Sanborn maps show the building was constructed between 1924 and 1950, and city directories indicate it was occupied by Eugene J. LaChance, a son of French-Canadian parents, who operated a barber shop at this location from at least 1935 until the late 1950s. Though the historic form and materials have been altered, this building is located a corridor of immigrant-owned business in the district and conveys significance in the area of commerce. Therefore, this building is contributing to the historic district.

616 North Second Avenue
Commercial Building – c.1890 1 Contributing Building
This two-story, brick veneer commercial building features a centered, inset entrance with a replacement door and wood-framed display windows, and the storefront is clad in a later concrete brick veneer and topped with a projecting cornice. The second story retains original detailing, including one-over-one wood windows set in segmental arch openings with double rowlock lintels and a bracketed wood cornice. The building has a parapet roof and a stone foundation. An exterior stair enclosed with wood sheathing on the south elevation is accessed by a replacement door at the south end of the façade.

The building appears on the 1890 Sanborn map, the first to include this block. City directories show the building has housed a variety of businesses, including Adolph D. Hubert's hardware store, Timothy W. Stewart's meat market, the Angus Cameron Grocery, Frank Markowski's cigar shop, George H. Dace Plumbing and Heating, the Alpena Maternity Shop, and the Stanley Home Product Company.

624 North Second Avenue
DeBats Singer Sewing Machine Company – c.1924, c.1963 1 Contributing Building
This one-story commercial building has a brick veneer façade featuring a centered, inset entrance with a wood-framed glass door and wood-framed display windows on brick bulkheads. The storefront is topped by a metal cornice. Second-story windows are one-over-one wood windows, the side elevations are clad in asbestos siding, and there is a narrow interior brick chimney. A one-story gabled addition at the rear of the building is clad in asbestos siding with a gabled hood over the door and paired windows on the side elevation. A front-gabled garage addition with vinyl siding and a metal overhead door is attached to the northeast corner of this wing. Both appear to have been added between 1954 and 1971.

The building first appears as a storefront on the 1924 Sanborn map, and city directories indicate Clarence A. DeBats, a descendant of Dutch immigrants, operated a Singer Sewing Machine business at this location from the 1930s until at least the 1960s. Though the historic form and materials have been altered, this building is located a corridor of immigrant-owned business in the district and conveys significance in the area of commerce. Therefore, this building is contributing to the historic district.

626 North Second Avenue
Selonke Saloon; Blue Bird Tavern – c.1880 1 Contributing Building
Located at the southeast corner of North Second Avenue and Lake Street, this two-story, front-gable, brick commercial building has a centered, inset entrance with a replacement door, display windows infilled with brick veneer and glass block, and a fabric awning over the storefront. The second story contains one-over-one windows set in segmental arch openings with soldier course lintels. A second-story door on the façade appears to be an original opening but leads to no balcony or staircase and has been converted to a window. The building has deep eaves, an interior brick chimney, and a stone foundation. The south elevation features a projecting shed roof bay at the second story enclosed with vertical wood sheathing and plywood, and accessed by a wood staircase. The north elevation contains one window at the first story, obscured by a window air conditioning unit, and four segmental-arch windows at the second story. A slightly lower, flat-roof, two-story concrete block addition spans the east (rear) elevation and contains small slider windows at the first story, one-over-one windows at the second story, and two pedestrian doors at the rear.

The building appears on the 1890 Sanborn map, the first to include this block. City directories show Carl F. Selonke, a German immigrant, operated a saloon at this location by at least 1883, and it remained in the Selonke family until the 1910s. After decades of vacancy, John J. Kaminski and later Daniel R. Skiba, both also of German descent, opened the Blue Bird Tavern in the early 1940s, and it remained in operation at least into the 1960s.

700-704 North Second Avenue
Otto Gjorud Block – 1888 **1 Contributing Building**

Located at the northeast corner of North Second Avenue and Lake Street, this remarkably intact two-story, brick building features a central entrance with a replacement door topped with a rectangular transom and flanked by brick veneer pilasters, which leads to the second floor. The north storefront features an inset entrance with a rectangular transom and wood-framed display windows on low bulkheads. The entrance to the south storefront is canted to face the intersection and contains a replacement door with a rectangular transom and wood- and aluminum-framed display windows on a low bulkhead. The transoms above each storefront have been covered with vertical sheathing and a bracketed cornice spans the façade above the storefronts. The second story retains Italianate-style detailing, including one-over-one wood windows set in segmental arch openings, with those on the façade set in pairs with brick hoods and keystones. Corbelled brick forms a wide cornice with a sign panel that reads "Otto Gjorud, 1888."

Sanborn maps and city directories show Otto Gjorud, a Norwegian immigrant, operated a grocery, flour and feed, and hay and grain store at this location as early as 1883, and apparently had the current building constructed in 1888. Gjorud continued to the market until around 1910. A. Kreuger, also of Norwegian descent, took over the meat market around 1910 and continued in operation into the 1960s. The adjacent vacant lot to the north is used as a parking lot.

701 North Second Avenue
Neumann's Tire & Battery Shop and Motor Sales – 1949
1 Contributing Building

This one-story, irregularly shaped building is located at the northwest corner of North Second Avenue and West Lake Street. The east wing is of concrete block construction with brick veneer on street-facing elevations and a soldier beltcourse spanning the building above the windows. A metal-framed glass door is centered in a recessed bay on the southeast elevation, which is canted to face the intersection. The entrance is flanked by two-light aluminum-framed display windows. A large bay on the south elevation, facing West Lake Street, has been infilled with brick veneer and now features a recessed entrance under a rectangular glass block window with a small square glass block window to the east. A concrete sign panel above the entrance is engraved "Martin Neumann, 1949." A recessed entrance with a metal security gate is centered on the east elevation, facing North Second Avenue, and flanked by single-light aluminum-framed display windows. Metal letters form a "Neumann's" sign above this entrance, and ghost marks from additional signage remain visible though illegible. The building has a flat roof and metal coping, and the north elevation is blind.

The west wing extends along West Lake Street and contains an automobile garage with a showroom at the southeast corner. This wing is of textured concrete block construction with a later brick veneer façade. The showroom features an entrance at the east end of the south elevation and three two-light display windows with glass block transoms. The garage retains one twelve-light wood overhead door, while a second large bay has been infilled with concrete block, a small glass block window, and a slab pedestrian door. The west elevation of the garage contains four glass block windows.

Sanborn maps, city directories, and aerial images show the east wing of the building housed Neumann Tire & Battery Shop, which was operated by Martin Neumann and included a filling station and tire storage. The tire storage area, formerly 703 North Second Avenue, later housed the Besser Federal Credit Union. Trelfa Collection materials show that the west wing contained Neumann Motor Sales, which was operated by Harvey Neumann since the late 1920s and first located in an earlier commercial building on this lot.

710-712 North Second Avenue
Dick's Superette – c.1950, c.1965 1 Contributing Building

This one-story, stepped-roof commercial building is constructed of concrete block with a brick veneer storefront. The entrance is centered on the façade in an inset bay with a rectangular transom, and aluminum-framed display windows are set on low bulkheads. Glass block appears to serve as a transom above the storefront, and a metal sign frame extends from the center of the façade. A large addition extending to the rear and south of the building was constructed between 1954 and 1971. The addition is concrete block construction with a shingled façade, central entrance, display windows, and flat roof. The adjacent vacant lot at 704 North Second Avenue serves as parking for this property.

Sanborn maps and city directories show the building was constructed around 1950 and housed Dick's Superette grocery and meat market.

722 North Second Avenue
Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church – 1939 1 Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of North Second Avenue and Clark Street, this front-gable, brick church features elements of the Gothic Revival style. A square corner tower has an inset entrance bay with a corbelled surround and a stone surround that merges with a stone belt course. A recessed panel emphasizes the verticality of the tower and is topped by louvered openings and a stone cross at the belfry. The sanctuary façade features three stained glass windows with canted stone sills and a stained glass rose window in the gable. There is a gabled entrance bay on the south elevation. Side elevations feature tall, narrow, stained glass windows with canted stone sills, and brick and stone buttresses separate pairs of window bays. A cross-gabled wing at the rear forms a T-shape and features a smaller rose window in the gable on the rear elevation, facing the parking lot. The adjacent vacant lot at 120 East Clark Street serves as parking for this property.

According to church history, the congregation was formed in 1874 to serve the growing population of German immigrants in Alpena. The current building, the congregation's third, was

completed in 1939. The congregation moved to a new, larger church complex in 1994, and the building is now occupied by the Salvation Army Church.

Administrative Building – c.2013 **1 Noncontributing Building**
A flat-roof frame building clad in vertical sheathing with a gabled entry porch with square posts is located southeast of the church. Aerial images show the building was constructed between 2012 and 2014, and it likely houses administrative offices for the current occupant, the Salvation Army. Since it was built outside the period of significance, this building is noncontributing to the district.

800-804 North Second Avenue
Benning Grocery; McKimm Grocery – c.1890 **1 Noncontributing Building**
Located at the northeast corner of North Second Avenue and Clark Street, this two-story commercial building has been substantially altered from its historic form and materials. It retains an entrance at the south end of the façade that is canted toward the intersection and a recessed entrance at the north end of the façade, which suggests the building originally was similar to the Otto Gjorud Block at 700-704 North Second Avenue. Storefronts have been removed, second-story windows are vinyl replacements, and the building is clad in vinyl siding that obscures evidence of the historic fenestration or detailing.

Sanborn maps and city directories show the building was constructed around 1890 for the Julius Benning Grocery. Benning was a German immigrant who came to the United States in 1867. By 1920 the grocery was owned and operated by Curtis Howard McKimm, who remained at this location until about 1940. The building appears to now house apartments, and it is unclear when the significant changes to the building were made.

SECOND AVENUE SOUTH

100 South Second Avenue
Nicolet National Bank – c.1988 **1 Noncontributing Building**
The front elevation, facing South Second Avenue, and the north elevation, facing Culligan Plaza, of this massive, two-story, brick building are dominated by off-center, full-height entrance bays with arched window walls and arched gables supported by round columns. The first story features an arched arcade that wraps the front and north elevations with large, mirrored windows, while the south and east elevations have segmental-arched tripartite windows with transoms. The second story also has tripartite windows with transoms, but set in rectangular openings. A brick, one-story, flat-roof drive through with square columns extends from the east elevation. Vertical file clippings indicate this building was constructed around 1988.

101 South Second Avenue
J.C. Penney Department Store – 1929, 2022 1 Contributing Building

Located at the southwest corner of South Second Avenue and West Chisholm Street, this two-story, brick building has an aluminum-framed storefront with a recessed entrance and fixed windows, which was installed in 2022. At that time, pre-cast panels of textured concrete were removed from the first story. A concrete belt course spans the façade and is slightly wider at the north end to form a sign panel inscribed "1929, Sanctuary Cinema, 2022." Pre-cast concrete panels were also removed from the second story, revealing geometric detailing that reflects Art Deco-style aesthetics. The second story is eight bays wide with replacement windows in square openings with concrete cornerblocks and concrete belt courses above and below the windows form the sills and lintels. Above the windows, there are recessed panels with concrete cornerblocks and concrete diamonds in the center. The north elevation, fronting West Chisholm Street, remains highly intact with slightly projecting brick pilasters with stone cornerblocks forming square and rectangular blind bays at the first story, and second-story fenestration patterns and detailing matching the façade. Full-height brick pilasters featuring concrete caps and herringbone brick patterns extend above the roofline to separate groups of bays on the front and side elevations. The building is brick with a flat roof, geometric concrete cornice, and interior brick chimney. A historic metal sign with geometric motifs and marquee chase lights extends from the northeast corner of the building toward the intersection of North Second Avenue and West Chisholm Street.

According to the 1986 survey, this building was constructed in 1929 to house the J.C. Penney department store. The building suffered a fire in 1935, after which the interior was remodeled in 1937. The company expanded into the adjacent building at 111 South Second Avenue by 1970. The façade was wrapped with pre-cast concrete panels in 1972, covering all original detailing at both stories, but in 2022 these panels were removed to reveal the original Art Deco-style features.

111 South Second Avenue
Reynolds and Johnson Dry Goods – c.1905, 1972, 2022 1 Contributing Building

This two-story brick building was combined with the adjacent building at 101 South Second Avenue before 1970 and retains features of a 1972 renovation. The aluminum-framed storefront has a recessed, central entrance flanked by banks of display windows. Textured, pre-cast concrete panels were applied to the storefront in 1972 but were removed around 2022. A secondary entrance at the south end of the façade leads to the second floor. Above the storefront, the building has been wrapped in pre-cast concrete panels. The building has a flat roof and metal coping.

Sanborn maps and city directories show this building was constructed between 1901 and 1910 for the Reynolds and Johnson dry goods store. The building later housed Steele's auto repair garage followed by Gately's Furniture. By 1970 the J.C. Penney department store at 101 South Second Avenue had expanded to this building and carried out the modernization of the building shortly after.

113 South Second Avenue
Frank C. Holmes Block – 1894, c.1955, c.1997 1 Contributing Building
This narrow, three-story commercial building retains some Romanesque Revival-style features, though the storefront has been rebuilt with a recessed entry, wood-framed doors and display windows, and stone veneer added between 1986 and 2008. The upper stories retain the original stone veneer, some of the original rough-faced stone buttressing, and a distinctive square corner tower with a pyramidal roof. Upper-story windows are glass block, installed prior to 1986, and set in segmental-arch openings at the second story and round arch openings at the third story. A datestone reads "F.C. Holmes, 1894." The building is brick construction with a flat roof, bracketed cornice, and metal coping.

According to the 1986 survey and Trelfa Collection materials, this building was constructed in 1894 by Frank C. Holmes who rebuilt on this site after the previous building was destroyed by fire. He operated a grocery store on the first floor, with offices on the second floor. Holmes also served as mayor of Alpena and vice-president of the Alpena Savings Bank in the early 1900s. By 1910, Charles H. Hickey and F. Edward Hagle operated the grocery store, and the building later housed the Alpena Printing Studio.

114 South Second Avenue
Office Building – c.1976, c.2022 1 Contributing Building
This irregularly shaped, one-story building located at the intersection of South Second Avenue, Lockwood Street, and East Washington Avenue contains two storefronts and appears to have been built in two sections. The south wing is of concrete block construction with a brick veneer façade, metal sheathing above a recessed, boarded entrance, and boarded display windows. The north wing features a larger storefront with the doors and sidelights set in an arched surround with a fanlight and casement windows with arched transoms. The front and north elevations are brick veneer, while the south and east elevations were wrapped in metal sheathing between 2019 and 2024. The building has a recessed rear entrance on the east elevation, a parapet roof, and metal coping.

Aerial images and city directories show this building was constructed between 1971 and 1982 and housed a variety of professional offices and retail stores.

121-123 South Second Avenue
First Federal Savings & Loan Association – c.1968 1 Contributing Building
This one-story, Modern Movement building is located at the northwest corner of South Second Avenue and Lockwood Street. It has aluminum-framed entrances with transoms, some set in projecting glass bays; aluminum-framed fixed windows, most set in groups of three; and masonry veneers in a combination of color and texture. Awning windows on the rear elevation face a paved parking lot, and there is a brick-paved seating area with wood benches, concrete picnic tables, and mature trees and shrubs north of the building. The building has a low hip roof, deep eaves, a wide cornice, and an interior brick chimney. A parking lot extends west of the building. Sanborn maps and city directories show this building was constructed between 1965 and 1970 for First Federal Savings & Loan Association.

North of 200 South Second Avenue
Veteran's Memorial Park – c.1983 1 Noncontributing Site

This pocket park is located at the intersection of South Second Avenue, Lockwood Street, and West Washington Avenue, and features a flagpole, memorials to Alpena veterans, and benches. The park was proposed by an unnamed veteran who wrote to the Alpena City Council in 1974 and funded in 1983.[10]

200 South Second Avenue
Bebee Block/Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks Lodge No. 505 – 1891, c.1975
1 Contributing Building

One of three distinctive flatiron-shaped buildings in Alpena, this three-story, Romanesque Revival-style building is located at the intersection of South Second Avenue and West Washington Avenue. The first story was largely infilled with brick and concrete prior to 1986, though it does retain some rough-faced stone detailing around the door and window openings, and the upper stories remain highly intact. The entrance faces North Second Avenue and is a replacement aluminum-framed door and an arched wood transom with circular motifs in an arched, rough-faced stone surround. A sign panel above the door reads "B.P.O.E. 505," with a datestone above inscribed "1912," apparently commemorating the date the lodge first occupied the building. An elaborately carved wood cornice tops the storefront. The second floor features narrow one-over-one windows, most set in pairs, with rough-faced stone lintels and surrounds with alternating patterns of stone and brick. At the third story, a slightly projecting bay above the entrance features decorative stone and brick detailing. Windows at the third story are narrow one-over-one windows set in arched openings with brick lintels resting on a rough-faced stone beltcourse and a narrow stone beltcourse forming the sills. The building is brick with a stone foundation, a flat roof, and an elaborate cornice of rough-faced stone, corbelled brick, dog-tooth brick courses.

According to the 1986 survey and Trelfa Collection materials, the building was built in 1891 for Henry Beebe for his grocery store. The building also housed a millinery, plumbing and baths store, piano and sewing machine shop, and the YMCA. The Benevolent and Protective Order of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks Lodge No. 505 moved into the building in 1912, where they operated a restaurant and cafeteria in addition to meeting rooms and offices. The Elks continued to occupy the building until 1989, when they moved to the former Vogelheim Lumber Company building on United States Highway 23, outside of the district.

201 South Second Avenue
First Congregational Church of Alpena – 1953-1955 1 Contributing Building

Bounded by South Second Avenue, Lockwood Street, South Third Avenue, and West Washington Avenue, this Gothic Revival-style church includes a sanctuary east wing and an education west wing, forming roughly L-shaped building. The building is constructed of Besser Company concrete blocks, as founder Jesse Besser led the building committee's efforts to construct the new church. The building also features lighter colored concrete forming belt courses, limestone buttresses, a metal parapet roof, and a concrete foundation. The east elevation

[10] Personal Communication with Montiel Birmingham.

of the sanctuary wing features a cross-gabled form and is dominated by a tripartite, pointed-arch, stained-glass window. Set in the northeast corner of the L is a square tower with a double-leaf wood door with a multi-light stained-glass window and strap hinges set in a pointed arch limestone surround; stained glass windows at the second story; louvered windows topped with tracery in a pointed arch opening at the belfry; and a narrow, pyramidal roof topped with a cross finial. The education wing forms the west wing of the building and is two-stories with six- and eight-light casement windows. Decorative windows throughout include stained-glass rose windows with limestone tracery, pointed-arch stained-glass windows in limestone surrounds, and multi-light stained-glass casement windows in limestone surrounds. Secondary doors are wood with multi-light stained-glass windows and strap hinges in segmental-arch limestone surrounds. A stone elevator bay has been constructed at the southwest corner of the building. A paved parking lot is located west of the church, adjacent to the education wing, and separated by a wrought iron fence with stone piers. A memorial garden with brick pavers, mature plantings, stone walls, and a small mausoleum is south of the church.

According to the church history, the congregation was formed in 1862, among members of multiple denominations, and known as the First Congregational Church of Alpena. This is the third church building constructed on this site. Groundbreaking for the educational wing took place in 1953, and the following year, services were moved to this building while the old church was demolished to make way for the new sanctuary, which was completed in 1955. In 1961 the Congregational Christian churches merged with the Evangelical and Reformed churches, therefore, the church was renamed the First Congregational Church of Alpena, United Church of Christ. Today the church is known as the First Congregational United Church of Christ.

Storage Building – c.1970 **1 Contributing Building**
A one-story, hip-roof storage building of concrete construction with batten doors, awning windows, and a brick chimney is located west of the church near the parking lot.

211 South Second Avenue
Department of Health and Human Services – c.1968 **1 Contributing Building**
This irregularly shaped, one-story building is located at the southwest corner of South Second Avenue and West Washington Avenue. The entrance is a slightly projecting aluminum-framed glass bay facing the intersection, and extant windows are aluminum-framed sliding or fixed display windows. Some window openings have been infilled with vertical wood sheathing to form sign panels. Most secondary entrances are aluminum-framed glass doors. The building is brick veneer with concrete block pilasters between bays, it has a flat roof with metal coping, and the wide cornice is covered with textured metal sheathing. Sanborn maps and city directories show the building was constructed between 1965 and 1970 to house the Department of Health and Human Services.

222 South Second Avenue
Bannan Funeral Home – c.1990 **1 Noncontributing Building**
The façade of this two-story, brick veneer building is dominated by a full-height, flat-roof portico with fluted round columns. The building is side-gabled with a one-story, side-gabled wing extending from the north elevation, with vinyl siding in the gables. A multi-light arched window is positioned above the entrance, which is centered on the façade of the main block. Windows are twelve-light fixed windows with brick surrounds; first-story windows are topped with arched transoms. A two-story hipped wing and a one-story gabled wing extend from the rear, and there is a large, paved parking lot south of the building.

City directories and vertical file clippings show the Bannan Funeral Home has operated at this location since 1930, and aerial images show the current building was constructed between 1987 and 1993.

234 South Second Avenue
Oles Dentistry – c.1953 **1 Contributing Building**
This one-story, hip-roof building is constructed of concrete block with a wood door and plain surround; multi-light wood windows with concrete sills, though those on the façade and south elevation are partially infilled; widely overhanging eaves; and two interior brick chimneys.

Sanborn maps and city directories show this building was constructed between 1950 and 1956 for the dental offices of Dr. Fred W. Oles.

STATE AVENUE NORTH

125-185 North State Avenue
Alpena Shopping Center – 1962 **3 Contributing Buildings**
Bounded by East Chisholm Street, North First Avenue, Park Place, and Harbor Drive, the Alpena Shopping Center, now called Harborside Center, encompasses two city blocks. The shopping center includes three one-story buildings that face a central parking lot. Each building features a continuous row of aluminum-framed storefronts, with paired doors and display windows topped with transoms. The flat-roof buildings are concrete block construction with stucco and stone veneer facades. The anchor store, originally a Kroger grocery store, is located at the southeast corner of the shopping center and has a barrel roof with a tall parapet. A large metal sign is situated where State Street intersects with the south side of the complex, and individual store signage is installed within the arcade arches.

Besser Museum records and Trelfa Collection materials show the grand opening for the shopping center took place in 1962.

STATE AVENUE SOUTH

117 South State Avenue
Reitz & LaFleche Accounting – c.1963 1 Contributing Building
This one-story, Modernist-style office building has a symmetrical façade with a central picture window flanked by aluminum-framed entrances and picture windows at each end. The entrances are each accessed by a set of steps with stone veneer planters on each side. The roof extends over the entrance and is supported by square metal posts. The building is constructed of concrete block with square textured concrete tiles on the façade.

City directories show the building was constructed between 1960 and 1966 for the Reitz & LaFleche accounting firm.

THIRD AVENUE NORTH

191 North Third Avenue – VACANT
This property serves as a public parking lot.

THIRD AVENUE SOUTH

102 South Third Avenue
Alpena Agency Insurance and Bonds – 1972 1 Contributing Building
The aluminum-framed storefront and display windows are set in a recessed bay with a built-in planter in the one-story north wing. This wing has a brick veneer façade with a tall cornice of vertical metal sheathing. The two-story south wing is six bays wide and brick veneer at the first story and four bays wide with vertical metal sheathing at the second story, both with aluminum casement windows. The building is concrete block construction with flat roofs and metal coping.

City directories and Trelfa Collection materials show the building was constructed in 1972 for the Alpena Agency, Inc., an insurance and bonds firm established in 1930.

200 South Third Avenue – VACANT
This lot serves as a public parking lot.

228 South Third Avenue
Gebhardt-Morrow Lumber Supply Company
Located at the northeast corner of South Third Avenue and Sable Street, the Gebhardt-Morrow Lumber Supply Company is made up of two buildings that have been altered from their original form, fenestration, and materials. Sanborn maps show the company constructed lumber sheds at this location by 1910, and portions of the current buildings appear to have been built by that time. The buildings appear to have been altered to their current configuration around 1960. These buildings served as the lumber yard and sales office for the Gebhardt, Morrow, & Company Planing Mill at 220 Sable Street.

Office Building and Lumber Sheds – 1922-1923, c.1960 **1 Noncontributing Building**

Sanborn maps show this building was originally two buildings that have been connected by infill. The original office is a two-story, flat-roof wing at the corner. Its wood door is canted to face the intersection, and this wing has one-over-one replacement windows, all within decorative brick surrounds. A one-story lumber shed wing extended from the east elevation along Sable Street, and a second one-story, flat-roof lumber shed north of this building has been connected by matching infill. The east and north wings have one-over-one replacement windows set in groups of two within bays clad in vertical sheathing. According to the 1986 survey, the office and lumber sheds were built 1922-1923, and Sanborn maps show the current configuration occurred after 1950.

Lumber Shed – 1922-1923, c.1960 **1 Noncontributing Building**

A narrow, one-story, flat-roof building is attached to the office/lumber sheds to its south by a common stucco façade with an arch leading to the space between the buildings. This building has similar detailing, with replacement windows set in bays of vertical sheathing, and the main entrance is in a recessed bay facing north toward a paved parking lot. According to the 1986 survey, the office and lumber sheds were built 1922-1923, and Sanborn maps show the current configuration occurred after 1950.

307 South Third Avenue

McCoy Pontiac-Cadillac – c.1963 **1 Contributing Building**

Located at the southwest corner of South Third Avenue and Sable Street, this large, complex automobile sales and service station has multiple intersecting wings. The Modernist-style sales and office wing is the main part of the building. It is a one-story, concrete block wing with a flat roof and deep overhang; aluminum-framed display windows with stone veneer on the façade; a replacement door, aluminum awning windows, and a concrete planter at the entrance; and a tall concrete block privacy wall at the south end of this wing. The side elevation has a combination of aluminum siding, stone veneer, concrete block, fixed windows, casement windows, awning windows, and replacement doors. A small, one-bay, concrete block garage wing with a metal overhead door, parapet roof, and boarded side windows is located west of the sales/office wing. A large, concrete block garage wing with a large, central bay with an overhead door; paired fifteen light steel windows on the façade and boarded windows on the west elevation; and a barrel roof with three, fixed, four-light windows in the parapet is located northwest of the sales and office wing, facing Sable Street. Vacant lots at 307 South Third Avenue and 203 and 209 West Washington Avenue are now separate parcels, but appear to have been historically associated with this property. Sanborn maps and city directories show this building was constructed between 1960 and 1965.

Garage – c.1963 **1 Noncontributing Building**

A long, narrow, one-story garage with vinyl siding, a concrete foundation, a metal overhead door, and replacement doors on the front and side elevations is located southwest of the main building facing Tawas Street. This garage does not appear on the 1950 Sanborn map and was likely built at the same time as the main building, or shortly after, and has been altered from its historic form, fenestration, and materials.

WASHINGTON AVENUE EAST

124 East Washington Avenue

Trinity Episcopal Church and Parish Hall – 1883-1884 **1 Contributing Building**

This large church is a fine example of Gothic Revival-style religious architecture. The sanctuary is front gabled with a square tower at the north corner, a gabled wing on the west elevation, and a cross-hip wing at the rear. The church is constructed of locally cut rough-faced limestone with buttresses on each elevation, cross-shaped stone finials on the gables, and a metal roof. The main entrance is slightly recessed with paired wood doors in a pointed-arch opening with a stone lintel. The façade also features a three-part, pointed-arch, stained-glass window with tracery and a stone lintel. A side entrance into the tower is slightly recessed with paired wood doors and stone lintel. A cornerstone near this entrance is inscribed "Trinity Church, A.D. 1883." Most remaining windows are pointed-arch, stained-glass, fixed or awning windows in pointed arch surrounds with stone lintels and sills. The three-story tower has paired, pointed-arch louvered windows with stone lintels at the third story belfry. Historic images show the tower roof once had gabled dormers on each side, but these have been removed. The adjacent vacant lot at 108 East Washington Avenue serves as parking for this property.

Church records and Trelfa Collection materials show that congregation was established in 1864, first meeting in member's homes and led by a traveling minister. The first church was completed in 1967, then sold to the Presbyterian congregation in 1882, who moved the building to 160 West Washington Avenue, where it remains today. The present church building was designed by Charles Cornell and built by Fred A. Wilson, both of Alpena.

Parish Hall – 1965-1966 **1 Contributing Building**

A two-story, Modernist-style parish hall constructed of geometric cut stone with a front-gabled roof is located immediately southwest of the sanctuary and connected by narrow hallways at front and rear. Paired aluminum-framed doors with wide sidelights are sheltered by a one-story, flat-roof supported by heavy, square, stone columns. Above the entrance is a central, full-height, aluminum window with tracery. The southwest elevation features three-part casement windows at the first story and six-part casement windows at the second story, with granite panels above and below the windows, and full-height vertical sheathing between bays.

Church records and Trelfa Collection materials show this parish hall replaced an earlier building completed in 1906. Construction began on the Parish Hall in 1965 and was completed the following year with a rector's office, lounge area, and dining and kitchen facilities. R.C. Henrick & Son of Saginaw served as the building contractor.

136 East Washington Avenue
House – c.1880 **1 Noncontributing Building**
This two-story house has been altered from its historic form, fenestration, and materials. The main block is front-gabled with an enclosed, gabled entry bay with a replacement door, one-story wings on each side, and a large two-story addition at the rear. The house has diamond-pane and one-over-one replacement windows, vinyl siding, and a stone foundation. The adjacent vacant lot at 138 East Washington Avenue serves as parking for this property.

WASHINGTON AVENUE WEST

117 West Washington Avenue
Alpena Oil Company – c.1922, c.1955, c.1980 **1 Noncontributing Building**
This one-story commercial building has been altered from its historic form, fenestration, and materials. The storefront, with an aluminum-framed door and display windows, likely dates to the mid-twentieth century, with late-twentieth-century application of vinyl siding, stone veneer, and infill of one of the display windows. The remainder of the building is concrete block construction with metal overhead doors, infilled windows, metal slab doors, and a gabled roof.

Sanborn maps and city directories show the building was constructed between 1920 and 1924 as Gray Auto Sales followed by LeBlanc & Beaufore automobiles, then housed the Alpena Oil Company from at least 1941 until the early 1970s.

119 West Washington Avenue
Lough-Rouleau Barber Shop – c.1913, c.1955 **1 Contributing Building**
This small, one-story commercial building is front-gabled with wood sheathing in the gable and is constructed of rough-faced stone blocks. The storefront is three bays wide with two aluminum sliding windows and a replacement door, sheltered by a metal awning, and likely constructed in the mid-twentieth century.

Sanborn maps and city directories show the building was built between 1910 and 1916 for Fred Lough's barber shop. By at least 1930, the barber shop was operated by Adelore Rouleau, who continued to run the shop until at least the late 1980s.

121-123 West Washington Avenue
Morris Auto Supply – c.1932, c.1955 **1 Contributing Building**
This two-story commercial building is located at the northwest corner of West Washington Avenue and Sable Street. The mid-twentieth-century storefront has a central, recessed entrance with aluminum-framed doors and display windows on brick bulkheads. Metal sheathing covers the cornice above the storefront. The second story is three bays wide with a narrow center bay and all three bays slightly recessed. The replacement windows are set in pairs on the end bays and are slightly smaller than the original openings. The building is rough-faced stone block with full-height pilasters on the side elevations and a brick veneer façade, a concrete foundation, and concrete coping. A one-story, flat-roof wing was added in the mid-twentieth century and wraps the north and west elevations. It has a recessed entrance with an aluminum-framed door and

transom, and display windows on brick bulkheads. This wing is concrete block construction with a brick veneer façade and concrete coping.

Sanborn maps and city directories show the building was constructed between 1930 and 1935 for Morris Auto Supply, which occupied the building until at least the late 1980s.

126-130 West Washington Avenue
McDonald Auto Supply – 1973 **1 Contributing Building**

This wide, one-story commercial building is front-gabled with a full-width, wood storefront that wraps the corners and features a central entrance with an aluminum framed door with two-light sidelights and display windows on brick bulkheads. The building is concrete block and rough-faced concrete block construction with vertical sheathing and faux timbering in the gable. Garage bays on the east elevation are separated by pilasters and some openings have been infilled. The west elevation is clad in vinyl and a large, front-gabled garage with an overhead door is attached to the rear of this elevation. The adjacent vacant lot at 120 West Washington Street is used as a parking lot for this property.

Trelfa Collection materials show the building was constructed in 1973 for McDonald Auto Supply, formed in 1928 as Electric Service and Supply.

139-143 West Washington Avenue
Hier & Skiba Dentistry – c. 1960, c.1975 **1 Contributing Building**

Located in a triangular junction of West Washington Avenue, Sable Street, and South Third Avenue, this one-story building is oriented parallel to Sable Street. It has a flat-roof east wing and a hip roof west wing, and reflects the influence of the Modern Movement. On the east wing, aluminum fixed windows with awning windows below are set in full-height recessed bays with vertical metal sheathing above. On the west wing, fixed windows with awning windows below lack lintels on the front and side elevation, while sliding windows are set high on the rear elevations. Aluminum-framed doors into each wing face south toward a paved parking lot.

Historical aerial photographs indicate the hip-roof west wing was constructed between 1952 and 1963, and Sanborn maps and city directories show the east wing was constructed c. 1975 for the dental offices of Dr. Steph D. Hier and Dr. Anthony F. Skiba, who still occupy the building, as well as a salon that occupied part of the building in the 1980s.

140-144 West Washington Avenue
Holmes-Reynolds Block; Alpena Laundry Company – c.1905, c.1955
1 Contributing Building

This commercial building is two-stories at the northeast corner and one-story extending west along West Washington Avenue. It contains four mid-twentieth-century storefronts, each with an aluminum-framed door with a transom and one or two large display windows. The second story is two bays wide with replacement windows. The building is concrete block with a brick veneer façade, corbelled brick cornice, flat roof, and metal coping. Sanborn maps and city directories show the building was constructed between 1901 and 1910, partly vacant with a plumber in one storefront at first, then occupied by Alpena Laundry Company from at least 1916 until the early 1980s.

150 West Washington Avenue
First Presbyterian Church – 1867, 1884, 1901, c.1965
1 Contributing Building

The oldest extant church in Alpena County and the oldest building in the historic district, this Romanesque Revival-style church is front-gabled with a side-gable wing and square entrance tower. Aluminum-framed replacement doors are sheltered by a mid-twentieth-century frame portico with concrete block cheek walls. The sanctuary retains an arched, stained-glass window with a stone lintel that connects to a stone belt course that serves as springers and a stone sill that is part of a continuous belt course wrapping the building. Stone belt courses also span the gables. Most remaining windows have been boarded but retain stone lintels and sills. The tower has a quasi-pent roof with a concrete cornice and corbelled brick detailing. An open, square belfry with a pyramidal roof was removed sometime after the congregation sold the church. The church has a raised basement in a stone foundation with a stone water course and glass block windows.

Church records and Trelfa Collection materials show the building was constructed in 1867 for the congregation of Trinity Episcopal Church on East Washington Avenue, which completed a new church in 1883. In 1884, the now vacant, frame, Episcopalian church building was moved to this location for the Presbyterian congregation, which had been established earlier that year. The building was renovated in 1901 with the construction of the side wing and tower, and the addition of brick veneer. The congregation left this building in 1958 and moved to a new church on United States Highway 23, dedicated in 1964, and sold the West Washington Avenue building to the Besser Foundation, which had also donated the land for the new church. The building was then occupied by the Salvation Army until at least the 1980s.

204 West Washington Avenue
Amos B. Crow Building – 1907 **1 Contributing Building**

This two-story, flatiron-shaped building is located at the intersection of West Washington Avenue and South Third Avenue. The one-light-over-one-panel wood door with leaded glass sidelights and a painted transom faces the intersection and is set in a cut stone surround. The second story of the façade features a four-light, fixed wood window with a single-light transom, stone lintel, and stone sill; stone quoins; a stone sign panel inscribed “19 Crow 07”; and a stone and corbelled brick cornice. The first story of the east elevation retains four-light and thirty-six-light fixed wood windows, each with two-light wood transoms and stone sills and lintels, with a

larger boarded window; second-story windows are boarded. The first story of the west elevation retains large, fixed display windows with three-light transoms and cut stone surrounds. Second-story windows on this elevation are four-light, fixed wood windows with three-light transoms, though some have been boarded. A sign panel below the stone and corbelled brick cornice is painted "Alpena Marble-Granite Co." The building is brick construction with stone quoins, a cut stone foundation, and a parapet roof with concrete coping. Small, frame, shed-roof and flat-roof additions have been built onto the rear elevation. A parking lot extends southwest of the building.

According to the 1986 survey and Trelfa Collection materials, the building was constructed for Amos B. Crow in 1907 for the Alpena Marble and Granite Company, which had formed in 1886. The company remained at this location until 1972.

WATER STREET

North of 100-200 Block Water Streets
South Riverfront Park – c.1976 **1 Contributing Site**

South Riverfront Park extends along the south side of the Thunder Bay River at the rear of the buildings on the 100-200 blocks of Water Street. The park features mature trees, grassy open space, and a small picnic shelter. A section of the Alpena Bicentennial Path and the Great Lakes Maritime Heritage Trail runs through the park along the Thunder Bay River. (See West Fletcher Street) Several adjacent lots have been combined to create the park, including 201 and 227 Water Street, and a portion of 145 Water Street. Aerial images show the park was built between 1971 and 1982.

123 Water Street – VACANT
This property serves as a public parking lot.

125 Water Street – VACANT
This property serves as a public parking lot.

145 Water Street
United States Post Office and Federal Building – 1912
1 Contributing Building

Located at the northwest corner of Water Street and North First Avenue, this United States Post Office and Federal Building forms a group of imposing, high-style, masonry civic buildings with the Alpena City Hall and Memorial Hall/Alpena National Guard Armory. A two-story-with-raised-basement, Renaissance Revival-style building, the highly symmetrical façade is five bays wide and features a central entrance with paired, one-light, metal doors with a rectangular transom set within a classical metal surround with a sign panel reading "U.S. Post Office." These doors lead to a small foyer where a set of twelve-light over one-panel wood doors leads to the building lobby. First-story windows are nine-over-nine wood windows with three-over-three wood sidelights and a wood fanlight, all set in a limestone surround with a keystone lintel and paneled apron. Paired pilasters separate each bay, and a projecting belt course separates the first

and second stories. Paired one-over-one wood windows are set in slightly recessed bays at the second story under a projecting cornice with modillions. The building is brick construction with smooth-coursed limestone with a flat roof and heavy roof balustrade.

According to the Society of Architectural Historians *Archipedia,* the building was constructed by the United States Treasury office in 1912 from standardized plans, under the supervision of James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury, with identical buildings constructed throughout the nation in the early twentieth century. James Course of Racine, Wisconsin, served as the builder, and the Huron Portland Cement Company, based in Alpena, donated the concrete for the building. The building served as the Post Office and Federal Building until 1972, as well as the Customs House for the Port of Alpena.

203 Water Street – VACANT

205 Water Street
Memorial Hall/Alpena National Guard Armory – 1922, c.1959
1 Contributing Building

Located at the northeast corner of Water Street and North First Avenue, this Memorial Hall/Alpena National Guard Armory forms a group of imposing, high-style, masonry civic buildings with the Alpena City Hall and the United States Post Office/Federal Building. A one-story-with-raised basement, Italian Renaissance Revival-style building, the highly symmetrical façade is seven bays wide and features two entrances with paired aluminum-framed replacement doors, set in slightly recessed bays. The building originally had large windows with fanlights set in arched surrounds with pilasters and keystones; windows have been replaced with smaller aluminum-framed fixed windows with awning windows below, the fanlights have been replaced with smaller aluminum-framed awning windows, and the rest of the window openings have been infilled. Paired pilasters separate the bays, and basement windows are glass block. The building is constructed of concrete, has a triglyph and modillion cornice, and has a flat roof with a heavy roof balustrade.

The Society of Architectural Historians Archipedia shows the building was constructed 1920 and designed by Aaron H. Gould and Son of Detroit; the concrete was donated by Alpena's Huron Portland Cement Company; and Robert T. Haltiner supervised construction. Built as memorial to World War I veterans, the building included a gymnasium, auditorium, and meeting for use by veterans groups and other civic organizations. In 1959, the building was acquired by the State of Michigan for use as a National Guard armory, and the changes to the doors and windows likely took place around that time.

Integrity Statement

The Alpena Central Historic District retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The district retains its original street patterns, landscape features, and building spacing and setbacks. Though replacement siding, replacement windows, and altered storefronts are common in the district, the overall design and character of the buildings remain, with minimal alterations or additions and few resources that post-date the period of significance. Together the elements of the district retain sufficient integrity of design, materials, and workmanship to convey the district's historic feeling and association.

General Statement of Archaeological Potential

The Alpena Central Historic District is closely related to the surrounding environment and landscape. Archaeological deposits and remnant landscape features such as paths and fence lines, infrastructural remains related to the management of water, waste, and energy, filled-in privies and wells, debris that accumulated in the district from commercial and domestic activities, and structural remains that may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the district. Information concerning the spatial organization of yard areas and infrastructure in relationship to natural and cultural elements of the landscape can be obtained from the investigation of these features.

At this time, no investigation has been done to discover archaeological resources within the historic district, but it is likely that they exist, especially on the shorelines of the Thunder Bay River and Thunder Bay. The maritime history of Alpena includes use as a central place for fishing, transportation, and other maritime activities by Indigenous tribes. As the city developed over the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the maritime landscape shaped industry, transportation, and social interactions in and around the historic district. The district is also related to the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary, a 4,300-acre area of Lake Huron that protects over one hundred shipwrecks representing the nineteenth and twentieth century Great Lakes commercial shipping history of the region. Future investigations of former docks, wharves, shipping lanes, and other archaeological shoreline features may reveal much about the maritime history of Alpena and the historic district.

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.)

- [X] 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.
- [X] 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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Architecture
Commerce
Entertainment/Recreation
Social History

Period of Significance
1867-1978

Significant Dates
N/A

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Taylor, James Knox
Course, James
Gould, Aaron H. & Son
Haltiner, Robert T.
Clark & Munger Architects
Collins, Richard
Paine, Clifford E.
W.J. Storen Company
R.C. Mahon Company
Mirre, William
Hitchcock, Samuel
Ludwig, Fred (brick mason)
Cornell, Charles
Wilson, Fred A.
Hendrick, R.C. & Son
Foltz & Brandt Company
Boggs, Samuel
Lewis, John M.

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 Alpena Central Historic District is significant at the local level under National Register Criterion A in the areas of Commerce, Social History, and Recreation/Entertainment. Throughout its history, Alpena has served as an important center of trade for Alpena County and much of Michigan's northeastern lower peninsula. The city's commercial core is at the intersection of Second Avenue and Chisholm Street, with the navigable Thunder Bay River and the former Detroit, Bay City, & Alpena Railroad to the northeast and the harbor in Thunder Bay to the southeast. Townspeople and laborers from the lumber, fishing, mining, and other surrounding industries came to Alpena for basic needs, such as general stores, grocery stores, and banks; professional services, such as physicians, dentists, and lawyers; entertainment, such as theaters and restaurants; recreation, such as boating and parks; and opportunities for social engagement with a variety of organizations and societies. In addition, the city attracted substantial numbers of Polish, German, Norwegian, and French-Canadian immigrants, especially in the early twentieth century. Many of these newcomers established businesses, churches, and organizations in the historic district, which drew patrons from lumber and mining camps and other immigrant communities throughout the region, and served to both aid members and preserve ethnic heritage.

The Alpena Central Historic District is also significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The district is an important and distinguishable entity that includes examples of nationally popular architectural styles, demonstrating the evolution of architectural styles during the period of significance. The earliest architecture in the district dates to the mid-to-late-nineteenth century and includes significant examples of Romanesque Revival-, Gothic Revival-, and Italianate-style commercial and religious buildings. Many early twentieth century buildings in the district are vernacular, and the district also includes significant examples of the Colonial Revival, Art Deco, Beaux Arts, and Renaissance Revival styles. Architecture influenced by the Modern Movement represents a mid-twentieth-century boom in construction downtown, as well as the commonplace renovation of existing commercial buildings.

The period of significance begins in 1867 with the construction of the earliest extant building in the district. The period of significance ends 1978, after which new construction and alterations to existing buildings decreased dramatically, with the district largely built out. This period also encompasses the original functions of commerce and entertainment in the downtown core in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, shifting to various automobile-related buildings in the early-to-mid-twentieth century, and finally including a substantial number of modern office buildings and recreational facilities constructed in the mid-to-late twentieth century, with these functions continuing to characterize the landscape of the city today.

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

Commerce, Social History, and Recreation/Entertainment Contexts

Establishment of Alpena

The city of Alpena is located on the shores of Lake Huron's Thunder Bay, at the mouth of the Thunder Bay River, which begins in Montmorency County to the west. The city is the county seat of Alpena County in the northeast region of Michigan's lower peninsula. Alpena County encompasses approximately 1,440 square miles of relatively flat or gently rolling land. The Thunder Bay River begins in Montmorency County, immediately west of Alpena, and drains both counties into Lake Huron's Thunder Bay.

Prior to European settlement, present-day Alpena County was sparsely populated by the Ojibwe peoples. The Ojibwe (also sometimes known as the Chippewa) are one of the Anishinabek, Indigenous people of the Great Lakes region also including the Ottawa and Potawatomi peoples, together known as the Three Fires. The Ojibwe are known to have occupied at least four villages in present-day Alpena County, including one on the north side of the Thunder Bay River at the present-day city of Alpena. The Treaty of Saginaw in 1819 ceded about six million acres, roughly forming a triangle between the Thunder Bay River in Alpena to the Thumb region in east central Michigan to Kalamazoo in southeast Michigan – encompassing about one-third of Michigan's Lower Peninsula. As a result of the treaty, the federal government confined the Ojibwe people to a handful of small reservations, and those living near Alpena relocated to a reservation south of the town at Partridge Point. In 1837, the Treaty of the Saginaw Chippewa (Ojibwe) ceded the reservations as well, and required their relocation west of Lake Superior. This removal was never enforced, and additional treaties in 1855 and 1864 exchanged their lands in the Saginaw region for substantial land holdings in Isabella County in the central lower peninsula. The now federally recognized Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe retains the Isabella Indian Reservation near Mount Pleasant, Michigan.[11]

Following the Treaty of the Saginaw Chippewa in 1837, much of Michigan was open to European and European American settlement. Land surveys were required before land offices could sell parcels, and Alpena was surveyed in 1839 and 1840.[12] Among the first known European settlers in what became present-day Alpena County were businessmen John Oldfield,

[11] Charles E. Cleland, *Rites of Conquest: The History and Culture of Michigan's Native Americans* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1992), 212-218; John Wesley Law and Deloris A. Law, *Home was Alpena* (Alpena: Village Press, 1975), 5; Central Michigan University, "What It Means to Be a Chippewa," Office of Indigenous Affairs, https://www.cmich.edu/offices-departments/indigenous-affairs/what-it-means-to-be-chippewa; Ziibiwing Center of Anishinabe Culture & Lifeways, "History of the Tribe," About Us, http://www.sagchip.org/ziibiwing/aboutus/history.htm; Virgil J. Vogel, *Indian Names in Michigan* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1986), 31-32, 84.
[12] Law and Law, *Home was Alpena*, 5.

George N. Fletcher, John S. Minor, James K. Lockwood, and E.A. Breckenridge who arrived in the late 1830s. In 1840, they laid out a town in the forested land near the Thunder Bay River, which was named Fremont in honor of presidential candidate John C. Fremont and included streets bearing their own names as well.[13] When the county was chartered in 1857, the first name considered was Anamickee to honor an Ojibwe Chief, but it was instead named Alpena, an Ojibwe word believed to mean "bird" or "partridge." The town of Fremont was named the county seat, but the town's name was changed to Alpena to avoid confusion with a town of the same name in Shiawassee County. The town was incorporated in 1871.[14]

The business interests of Fletcher, Lockwood, and Daniel Carter, who had arrived with his family in 1856, were crucial to the early growth of Alpena. Fletcher owned the town's first store, co-owned several local sawmills, and a health spa founded on a mineral spring near the present-day location of the Fletcher Library. Lockwood, for whom Lockwood Street in the historic district is named, was both a businessman, with insurance, mercantile, and lumber businesses, and a politician, serving in the state legislature and on the local board of education. Carter was appointed the first postmaster of Alpena and built the first permanent home in the town in 1857.[15]

Commerce

Geographically isolated from the remainder of the lower peninsula of Michigan, Alpena's growth was slow during the state's early nineteenth century territorial period.[16] As forests downstate disappeared to heavy lumbering, the industry moved northward. It soon was the primary industry in Alpena, with lumber concerns harvesting white pine, cedar, and other hardwoods that were floated down the Thunder Bay River to be processed at local sawmills and shipped across the Great Lakes to Toledo, Sandusky, and Cleveland, Ohio; Buffalo and Tonawanda, New York; Detroit; and Chicago.[17] Alpena's downtown commercial core grew dramatically during the late nineteenth century in response to the expanding lumber industry, growing port on Lake Huron, and the rapidly increasing population of the area.

Thunder Bay and the Thunder Bay River were central to the development and success of the lumber industry in Alpena. Lumber docks for Butterfield and Crable Sawmill, Mason Lumber Company Mill, Bewick Comstock & Company Shingle Mill, and Brebner and Johnson Flour, Feed, and Planing Mill were located on the banks of the Thunder Bay River, with four additional lumber companies located on the river north of the historic district toward the Ninth Street Dam. On the Thunder Bay Harbor, Prentiss Lumber Mill, Warehouse, and Boomage was located at the end of present-day Prentiss Street; Fletcher Pack and Company Timber Mill and Churchill's

[13] William Boulton, *Complete History of Alpena County, Michigan* (Alpena: Argus Book and Jon Rooms, 1876), 1-4.
[14] Law and Law, *Home was Alpena*, 11-12.
[15] Boulton, *Complete History of Alpena County*, 1-4; Walter Romig, *Michigan Place Names* (Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1986), 20; Law and Law, *Home was Alpena*, 8-9, 11.
[16] Law and Law, *Home was Alpena*, 1.
[17] Law and Law, *Home was Alpena*, 5, 12, 15-16.

Lumber Mill and Boomage both operated docks where the present-day marina is now located; and F.W. Gilchrist Lumber Mill and Boomage was located on the north side of the river's mouth.[18] Alpena County mills produced 1.8 million board feet in 1860, increasing to 120 million board feet by 1880 and nearly 220 million board feet by 1890.[19] Meanwhile the population grew accordingly, growing from just 260 people living in the entire county in 1860 to over 6,000 people living within the Alpena town limits by 1880 and nearly 12,000 people by the turn of the century.[20]

Downtown Alpena grew in response to the success of the local lumber industry. The 1884 Sanborn map shows the downtown commercial core, centered at the intersection of Chisholm Street and Second Avenue, included grocery stores, blacksmith and harness shops, liveries, barbers, drug stores, jewelry stores, hardware stores, dry goods, clothing stores, fish and meat markets, cigar shops, restaurants, saloons, billiard halls, banks, boots and shoes stores, tailors, a post office, hotels, millineries, furniture stores, print shops, and theaters. By 1901, downtown businesses also included carriage shops, confectionaries, bicycle shops, meeting spaces, funeral homes, farm implement stores, mattress shops, dry cleaners, five and dime shops, cobblers, and plumbers. Professional services were provided by physicians, a small hospital, lawyers, pharmacists, and dentists. Churches and homes were also located in the downtown area, generally surrounding the commercial core and often built and occupied by the downtown business owners.[21]

Alpena's population in the early twentieth century remained relatively stable, with 11,802 people in 1900, 12,706 people in 1910, and 11,101 people in 1920. Meanwhile, the downtown maintained steady growth, as the city continued to be the primary destination for the basic needs, government business, and entertainment of residents in much of northeastern Michigan. Sanborn maps show the historic district's commercial core in 1901 spanned the 100 blocks of East and West Chisholm Street, the 100 block of South Second Avenue, and the 100 to 400 blocks of North Chisholm Street, with industrial complexes on the waterfront and surrounded by low-density residential neighborhoods.[22] By 1924 the commercial area had expanded west into the 500 block of West Chisholm Street and north into the 500 block of North Second Avenue, and many of the dwellings present in 1901 were replaced with commercial buildings, resulting in mixed commercial and residential blocks.[23]

In the 1920s city residents, travelers, and those from the surrounding region came to the historic district to visit clothing stores, grocery and meat markets, boat and automobile sales and service

[18] "Sanborn Maps, 1867-1970."
[19] Law and Law, *Home was Alpena*, 13.
[20] Department of the Interior, Census Office, *Statistics of the Population of the United States at the Tenth Census (June 1, 1880)* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1882); Department of the Interior, Census Office, *Census Reports Volume I: Twelfth Census of the United States, Taken in the Year 1900, Population, Part 1* (Washington, D.C.: United States Census Office, 1901).
[21] 1884 Sanborn Map; 1901 Sanborn Map.
[22] 1901 Sanborn Map.
[23] 1924 Sanborn Map.

stations, banks, bakeries, jewelry stores, boots and shoes stores, electronics stores, dry cleaners, farm implement warehouses, hardware and building supplies stores, sporting goods stores, and furniture stores. This growing number of businesses led to the establishment of the Alpena Board of Commerce and the Alpena Retail Merchants Club by 1924.[24] The primary urban center in the northeast region of the state, Alpena drew those seeking the services of physicians, dentists, pharmacists, opticians, sanitariums, insurance agents, plumbers, contractors, funeral directors, barbers, tailors, lawyers, real estate agents, notaries, photographers, and veterinarians.[25] Government business also brought people from the surrounding region to Alpena, especially following the construction of the government complex at the east end of the historic district. This area includes the monumental Alpena City Hall; Post Office and Federal Building, including United States Customs for the Alpena port; and Memorial Hall, later the National Guard Armory.[26] The Chamber of Commerce boasted, these buildings were the "largest city hall, post office, and memorial auditorium (for recreational purposes) in northeastern Michigan. Modern court house completed in 1935. New, modern 70-bed hospital completed in 1939…U.S. Custom office."[27]

By 1950 the city's population had grown to over 13,000 people, peaking at over 14,680 people by 1960. Alpena remained the center of commerce for the region, drawing customers to a variety of downtown retail stores, restaurants, and professional offices from at least a sixty-mile radius of the city, according to the Chamber of Commerce. As the middle decades of the twentieth century progressed, many cities experienced a dramatic decline in commerce as shopping malls began to draw businesses away from downtown commercial areas. In Alpena, however, this was largely avoided by the 1962 construction of the Alpena Shopping Center, a three-building complex of retail stores and professional offices at the north termination of State Avenue, adjacent to Alpena City Hall. Its location in downtown Alpena prevented the relocation of businesses outside of the city, instead retaining a commercial center in downtown even as businesses moved from Second Avenue and Chisholm Street locations to the new shopping center. As a result, Alpena avoided the economic decline that many downtowns experienced in the mid-to-late twentieth century.

Alpena's Immigrant Communities

Notable among the business owners of the historic district in the late nineteenth century were numerous European immigrants who contributed meaningfully to the commerce and culture of Alpena. Historian Tara Zahra notes that between 1846 and 1940, about 55-58 million Europeans relocated to the Americas, emphasizing that "many came reluctantly, pushed by circumstances at home, feeling that they had no other options."[28] By 1880 more than half of those living in Alpena County had been born in Germany, Sweden, Norway, or Poland, most working in lumbering or mining and living in camps in the rural parts of the county. The city showed similar

[24] 1924 City Directory.
[25] 1924 City Directory.
[26] 1924 Sanborn Map.
[27] 1952 City Directory.
[28] Tara Zahra, *The Great Departure: Mass Migration from Eastern Europe and the Making of the Free World* (New York, NY: W.W. Norton & Company, 2016), 5-6.

demographics, with over half of Alpena's residents born outside the United States. These figures are nearly double the statewide demographics at that time, with the 1880 census reporting only about one-quarter of Michigan residents as foreign-born.[29] By the early twentieth century, large concentrations of Scandinavian, Polish, and German-born residents settled in the Midwest region. In Michigan, Alpena continued to have one of the highest foreign-born populations in the state; while immigrants comprised only about 22 percent of Michigan residents, in Alpena County, about 36 percent of residents were foreign-born.[30]

German immigrants began arriving in the United States beginning in the 1820s and remained one of the primary groups arriving in America through the turn of the twentieth century. Many originated from southwestern Germany, seeking relief from consecutive years of poor crop yields, challenges with government leadership that led to the German Revolution, and ongoing impacts of the Napoleonic wars.[31] Michigan leaders soon began recruiting German immigrants to settle in the state, and bilingual booklets titled *The Emigrants' Guide to the State of Michigan* were distributed in Germany and New York's ports of entry. In addition to these efforts, those who had come to Michigan and found success often wrote to family and friends at home, encouraging them to emigrate as well.[32]

By the 1880, German-born immigrants represented about 5% of the population in the United States, including just over 6 percent of Alpena County residents. A small number were living and working in the city of Alpena, most operating small farms on the north side of the Thunder Bay River.[33] One of the most notable Germans to settle in early Alpena was William Mirre, who arrived in 1871 and served as the county and city surveyor, later designing the Centennial Building at 150 East Chisholm Street, which remains extant in the historic district.[34] Those of German parentage typically married others of the same heritage, parents continued to teach the German language, fables, and customs to their children, and German churches and ethnic organizations preserved German culture and provided aid to members.[35]

The Lutheran Church Missouri Synod had been active since the mid-nineteenth century in recruiting immigrants arriving from Germany to settle in the Midwest region. Synod missionaries greeted newcomers in a number of American port cities to offer guidance on where

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[29] Census Office, Tenth Census, 213, 426, 451, 513; 1880 United States Federal Census.
[30] Census Office, Twelfth Census Population, Part 1, clxxv, clxxvii, 507, 760.
[31] John Arkas Hawgood, *The Tragedy of German-America* (New York, NY: Arno Press and the New York Times, 1970), 64, 74-75; Regina Donlon, *German & Irish Immigrants in the Midwestern United States, 1850-1900* (Switzerland: Palgrave Macmillan, 2018), 40.
[32] Jonathan Marwil, *A History of Ann Arbor* (Ann Arbor, MI: The University of Michigan Press, 1991), 6-7; Dale R. Herter and Terry Stollsteimer, "A History of the German Settlers in Washtenaw County, 1830-1930," 2009, 20.
[33] 1883-1884 City Directory.
[34] Kathryn Bishop Eckert, "IOOF Centennial Building," *SAH Archipedia*, https://sah-archipedia.org/buildings/MI-01-AL6; Vertical Files, Fletcher Library.
[35] Hawgood, *The Tragedy of German-America,* 64- 74-74; Donlon, *German & Irish Immigrants,* 40.

to settle, find work, and attend a Lutheran church. Historian Regina Donlon explains, "That was not only an obvious benefit to the immigrant, but it also aided the development of the synod while it simultaneously preserved key facets of the German ethnic and cultural identity."[36] In Alpena, a German community began to form around the Immanual Evangelical Lutheran Church, established in 1874 at 722 North Second Avenue (then Dock Street), part of the Missouri Synod. The current building, completed in 1939 and the third on the site, remains extant in the historic district.

As the number of German-born residents increased, German benevolent societies were formed to provide social opportunities and community welfare. The German Labor Aid Society was organized in 1871, followed by the Arbeiter Untersturtzungs Verein (German Benevolent Society) Alpena Lodge by 1878, the latter of which later also formed the Frauen Verein Des Arbeiter Unterstuetzungs Vereins (Ladies' Auxiliary Society). These organizations met at Arbeiter Hall (also called Germania Hall), which remains extant north of the historic district at 1224 North Second Avenue (then Dock Street).[37] The Order of German Harugari, a mutual benefit and cultural association, formed by 1910 and met at Potter Hall at 123 North Second Avenue (extant) in the historic district. Social groups also formed, including the Germania Band, which met at bandleader Enoch G. Howard's home at the corner of Mills Street (now Ford Avenue) and East Fletcher Street, just east of the historic district.[38]

German-owned businesses were also located in the northern part of the historic district near the Lutheran Church. In 1867, Julius Benning came to the United States and by 1890 had settled in Alpena, where he opened a grocery store at 800-804 North Second Avenue (extant). Ernest Neumann immigrated to the United States from Germany in 1888 and arrived in Alpena soon after to work as a millwright in a planing mill. In 1899 he married Augusta Krueger, whose parents had emigrated from Germany to Michigan in the early 1880s. Their sons, Martin and Harvey Neumann, established automobile sales, tire and battery, and filling station businesses in the 1920s at 701 North Second Avenue (extant).[39] The Carl F. Selonke Saloon was opened at 626 North Second Avenue around 1880, and later became the location of the Bluebird Tavern, operated by John J. Kaminski and later Daniel R. Skiba, all of German descent. Andreas and Sophia Spens immigrated from Germany in the 1850s, and their sons Edward and William established a drug store and a grocery store, respectively, at 400 North Second Avenue in 1904.[40]

Norwegian immigration into the United States began in the 1820s and peaked between 1870 and 1900 following significant crop failures in the 1860s and high unemployment in the 1880s. Many Norwegians made their way to the Midwest, settling in rural areas and taking jobs in lumber,

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[36] Donlon, *German & Irish Immigrants*, 51.
[37] 1903-1904 City Directory; William Boulton, "History of Alpena County," *Alpena Argus,* July 5, 1876, www.newspapers.com; "Our Telephone," *Alpena Argus,* August 7, 1878, www.newspapers.com.
[38] 1883-1884 City Directory; 1901 Sanborn Map.
[39] Alpena Sanborn Maps; Alpena City Directories; Trelfa Collection; 1910 United States Federal Census.
[40] Sommers, "Survey of Downtown Alpena"; 1910 Federal Census.

mining, or as domestic servants.[41] In the early twentieth century, many Norwegian immigrants moved from rural regions into urban areas where they established their own businesses, churches, and organizations.[42] In a brief history of Scandinavian emigration to the United States, the Nordic Council of Ministers notes that immigrants preferred "to establish new settlements together with relatives and friends from home… This process played an important part in the preservation of immigrant cultures that with time were neither entirely Nordic nor American, but a combination of both."[43]

Norwegian-owned businesses were located in the northern part of the historic district, just south of Norwegian Street on North Second Avenue. The Drag and Svang Grocery at 523 North Second Avenue was opened around 1890 by Ole Drag and Jacob Svang, who emigrated from Norway in the 1880s and 1870s respectively.[44] Otto Gjorud operated a grocery, flour and feed, and hay and grain store at 700-704 North Second Avenue as early as 1883, and continued to run a grocery and meat market until around 1910. Gjorud was born in Norway and had immigrated to the United States in 1879. Albert A. Kreuger, also of Norwegian descent, took over the meat market around 1910 and continued in operation into the 1960s.[45]

A small number of Poles arrived in the United States following Poland's failed efforts to win independence in 1830 and 1863, though they generally remained in Eastern and Northeastern urban industrial centers. Polish immigration peaked between 1871 and 1914, driven largely by economic depression in Poland, with most newcomers working in agriculture in the Midwest, primarily Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, or Indiana.[46] Some of the first Poles to arrive in northeastern Michigan worked in the lumber industry near Alpena. The village of Posen, named after residents' home province of Poznan in Poland, was established in 1870 about twenty miles northwest of Alpena.[47] Posen was about 98 percent Polish-born residents, which likely contributed to the arrival of Polish immigrants in Alpena starting around 1880.

Historian Anna Jaroszyńska-Kirchmann notes that due to Poland's complex history of governance by Germany, Russia, and Austria, Poles "took special care to preserve and to develop Polish national culture, language, traditions, and history," a priority carried by Polish emigrants to the United States. This cultural insulation was characteristic to Polish communities in America, which were "based on religion (overwhelmingly Roman Catholic), a strong family structure, and a sense of community… centered on the church, its organizations, and the parish

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41 H. Arnold Barton, *Scandinavian Roots, American Lives: Scandinavian Emigration to North America* (Copenhagen, Denmark: Nordic Council of Ministers, 2000), 11-12.
42 Barton, *Scandinavian Lives*, 12.
43 Barton, *Scandinavian Lives,* 13.
44 1903-1904 City Directory.
45 1883-1884 City Directory; 1910 City Directory; 1910 Sanborn Map; 1910 Federal Census.
46 Anna D. Jaroszyński-Kirchmann, *The Exile Mission: The Polish Political Diaspora and Polish Americans, 1939-1956* (Athens: Ohio University Press, 2004), 3.
47 Romig, *Michigan Place Names,* 456; Village of Posen, "Village History," https://www.villageofposen.org/vop/our-history/.

school."[48] Polish neighborhoods were typically self-sustaining, with businesses, services, mutual aid societies, and fraternal organizations specific to the needs of immigrant families.[49]

This was demonstrated in Alpena, where a Polish community formed on North Second Avenue in the historic district. In 1883, Polish members of Saint Bernard Catholic Church (322 West Chisholm Street, extant) split to form their own congregation, Saint Mary Catholic Church, purchasing a recently vacated Methodist church at 516 North Second Avenue (then Dock Street), the church's current location. Father Augustine Sklorzyk dedicated the building as Saint Mary Polish Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception in 1886, and the two-room Saint Mary Grade School was established later that year. The church, rectory, and school, as well as nearly two hundred surrounding homes and businesses, were destroyed in a devastating fire in 1888. The rectory was rebuilt before the end of the year, soon followed by the present church.[50] An adjacent school and convent building (not extant), also completed in 1889, served as a meeting hall for the Saint Jadwiga Society (also known as the Saint Hedwig Society), a Polish civic and cultural organization, and the Saint Stanislaus Society, a Polish Catholic benevolent organization.[51]

The parish grew rapidly during the last decades of the nineteenth century, "with new families joining constantly, determined to preserve the Polish heritage… Rich Polish customs and traditions were becoming strongly entrenched among the people. Their needs could be met only by organized schooling and staff of dedicated teachers."[52] In 1889, the Felician Sisters of Detroit arrived to operate the school, moving into a new convent building at 120 East Miller Street in 1956 (extant). A larger school was completed in 1905 and served until 1967 when the current school building at 500 North Second Avenue (extant, now All Saints Catholic School) was built.[53]

The growth of the Polish community in Alpena around the turn of the twentieth century is also indicated by the establishment of the city's first Polish social and benevolent organizations. By 1903, the Kosciuszko Branch No. 78 of the Polish National Alliance, a Polish American fraternal and insurance society, had been established in Alpena. This group, named in honor of Tadeusz Kosciuszko, a Polish national hero who fought in the American Revolutionary War, met at the Bostwick Block at 201 North Second Avenue in the historic district (extant). The first Polish-owned businesses were opened during this time as well, especially on the north side of the Thunder Bay River near Saint Mary Catholic Church. In 1910, Richard and Laura Elowski opened Elowski Meats at 601 North Second Avenue (extant). The Elowskis were born in Michigan to Polish-born parents. In 1946, Theodore and Mildred Muszynski, also of Polish

[48] Jaroszyński-Kirchmann, *The Exile Mission,* 1.
[49] Jaroszyński-Kirchmann, *The Exile Mission,* 4.
[50] "St. Mary Catholic Church, Alpena, Centennial, 1883-1983: 100 Years of Faith and Dedication," *The Alpena News*, February 10, 1983, Library of Michigan, Lansing.
[51] 1903-1904 City Directory.
[52] "St. Mary Catholic Church, Alpena."
[53] "St. Mary Catholic Church, Alpena."

descent, opened a pharmacy at this location. In the 1920s, Julius Dziesinski, whose parents immigrated from Poland, opened a drug store at 511 North Second Avenue (extant).[54]

French Canadians were another important ethnic group living and working in Alpena in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. First coming to North America to settle New France, now Canada, in the 1600s and 1700s, French Canadians began arriving in the upper peninsula of Michigan in the early 1800s, typically seeking work in the lumber or mining industries. They settled throughout the Northeast and Midwest, and by 1900, Michigan had one of the largest French-Canadian populations in the country. Alpena County was home to one of the highest populations of foreign-born Canadians in the state, with 18% of the county's foreign-born population originating from French-speaking areas of Canada and another 38% from English-speaking areas of Canada.[55]

French Canadians believed strongly in *survivance*, a movement to preserve the French language, Catholic religion, and Canadian traditions, and therefore they organized religious and benevolent societies for that purpose.[56] Saint Bernard's Catholic Church, organized in 1864, offered mass in both English and French during its early years, serving Catholics of Irish, German, Polish, Swedish, and French-Canadian ancestry. In 1883, the church split along ethnic lines, with the existing church at the corner of South Ninth Avenue and Lockwood Street (extant) renamed Saint Anne's French Roman Catholic Church. By 1890, a new Saint Anne's French Catholic Church and School was completed at 325 West Chisholm Street (not extant), across from the new location of Saint Bernard's Irish Catholic Church at 322 West Chisholm Street (extant in the historic district).[57]

French Canadian benevolent societies soon followed. By 1883 a chapter of the Société St-Jean-Baptiste had formed in Alpena with the mission to "maintain their culture, language, and ties to Quebec and mediate their assimilation into mainstream American culture." The Société also hosted Saint Jean Baptiste Day celebrations each June 24 with parades, picnics, and bonfires.[58] By 1903, a French-Canadian branch of the de l'Union des Sociétés Canadiennes-Françaises Catholiques, as well as an associated Ladies Auxiliary branch, had formed. These organizations met at a number of locations within the historic district, including the Union Life Guards' Hall in the Potter Block at 123 North Second Avenue (extant), Saint John's Hall, the Knights of Columbus Hall in the Culligan Block at 100-108 South Second Avenue (not extant), and the

[54] 1903-1904 City Directory.
[55] Michigan Technical University Library, "Keweenaw Ethnic Groups: The French Canadians," https://ethnicity.lib.mtu.edu/groups_FrCanada.html; John P. DuLong, *The French Canadians in Michigan* (East Lansing: Michigan State University Press, 2003), Kindle Edition.
[56] MTU Library, "French Canadians"; DuLong, *French Canadians in Michigan*.
[57] 1890 Sanborn Map; "St. Mary Catholic Church, Centennial."
[58] MTU Library, "French Canadians"; DuLong, *French Canadians in Michigan*; 1883-1884 City Directory; 1903-1904 City Directory.

Bertrand Block at 101 North Second Avenue (extant).[59] There was also a branch of the Canadian Order of Foresters, a life-insurance and fraternal organization.[60]

Like their German, Norwegian, and Polish counterparts, French Canadian immigrants established businesses in the historic district on the north side of the Thunder Bay River. Jeremiah Douville, the son of French-Canadian immigrants, opened the Douville Bakery in 1880 at 612 North Second Avenue (not extant), then moved the bakery to 613 North Second Avenue (partially extant) in 1885. The business expanded several times over the following decades and remained under Douville family ownership until the late 1960s.[61] French Canadian Adolph Hubert, who came to the United States in 1871, operated a hardware store at 616 North Second Avenue in the 1890s.[62] Patrick and Sophia LaChance were French Canadian immigrants who came to the United States in 1887 and 1872, respectively. Patrick LaChance opened a barber shop at 407 North Second Avenue (not extant). Their son Eugene J. LaChance and his wife Delena took over the business and relocated to 624 North Second Avenue (not extant) by 1924. They then built the shop at 614 North Second Avenue (extant) around 1930, where they remained in operation until the late 1950s.[63]

During World War I, Wilsonian politics brought dramatic change to immigration policies and the perception of immigrants in the United States. President Woodrow Wilson advocated for national unity and identity, which was to be achieved by strict control over immigration into America and a "firm hand of repression" against foreign-born citizens who demonstrated "disloyalty" through retention of their own distinct cultures, rather than assimilating fully into American Society. The Immigration Act of 1917 instituted a literacy test for incoming immigrants and prohibited immigration from most of Asia, and though vetoed by Wilson, who opposed the literacy test, the veto was overridden by Congress. The Espionage Act of 1917 and the Sedition Act of 1918 had similar functions in restricting immigration based on ethnic origins, targeting Germans and other Europeans perceived to support communism or socialism, and the 1919 Red Scare further entrenched these anti-immigrant sentiments.[64]

Following the war, President Calvin Coolidge further ensconced restrictive immigration principles, announcing at his inauguration that "America must be kept American." The Johnson-Reed Immigration Act (also called the American Immigration Act) of 1924 limited immigration

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[59] 1901 City Directory; 1910 City Directory; 1920 City Directory; 1901 Sanborn Map; 1910 Sanborn Map.
[60] 1903-1904 City Directory; 1920 City Directory; 1901 Sanborn Map; 1910 Sanborn Map.
[61] Trelfa Collection; 1910 Federal Census; 1910 Sanborn Map; 1924 Sanborn Map; 1950 Sanborn Map; *Polk's Alpena (Alpena County, Mich.) City Directory, 1966* (Detroit: R.L. Polk & Co. Publishers, 1966), Library of Michigan; *Classified Buyers' Guide of the City of Alpena, Michigan, 1970* (Detroit: R.L. Polk & Co. Publishers, 1970), Library of Michigan.
[62] 1910 Federal Census; 1891-1892 City Directory; 1895-1896 City Directory; 1899-1900 City Directory.
[63] 1910 Federal Census; 1935 City Directory.
[64] President Wilson House, "Wilson and Race," https://woodrowwilsonhouse.org/wilson-topics/wilson-and-race/.

through a quota system based on country of origin, essentially ending immigration from Eastern and Southern Europe and Asia.[65] Immigration was restricted further in the 1930s in response to the widespread unemployment caused by the Great Depression. Zahra notes that under President Herbert Hoover, "the U.S. State Department began to use a strict interpretation of the 'likely to become a public charge' clause [in the Johnson-Reed Immigration Act] to reduce immigration even below the small numbers allowed by the quotas."[66] As a result, the large number of German, Scandinavian, and Polish immigrants to Alpena, as with the rest of the nation, fell dramatically by the 1920s and 1930s.

German American and Polish American communities in particular were deeply impacted by the world wars. Because of Germany's role in each, specifically anti-German sentiments increased, especially throughout the 1940s. As a result, residents of German heritage began to assimilate more fully into American society. German households, churches, and schools largely abandoned the German language in favor of English, and German cultural organizations became more insular.[67]

Poles also initially became more insular as a result of Wilsonian politics. Jaroszyński-Kirchmann explains, "Polonia increasingly turned to its own internal affairs… Membership in fraternals increased significantly."[68] In Alpena, Saint Mary Hall, built at 121 East Miller Street around 1915 as part of the Saint Mary Polish Catholic Church complex, hosted a growing number of Polish ethnic organizations, including the Polish National Alliance, Saint Stanislaus Society, Saint Hedwig Society, the Association of Poles White Eagle, Saint Celia Society, Saint Elizabeth Society, Saint John Cantius Society, and Saint Joseph Society.[69] But soon shops that were once ethnically focused expanded the availability of American consumer goods, Polish newspapers began printing in English, and churches began to hold English-language services, resulting in a general redefining of Polish-American identity.[70] By about 1940 the Alpena city directory no longer listed the Polish organizations included in previous decades, and soon afterward Saint Mary Polish Catholic Church dropped the word "Polish" from its name.[71]

Similar trends are also seen within the city's Norwegian and French-Canadian populations. Increasing anti-immigrant sentiments and policies resulted in the loss of a distinct Norwegian culture in Alpena as immigrant families began to assimilate more fully into American society.[72]

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[65] Rushad L. Thomas, "We're All in the Same Boat Now: Coolidge on Immigration," Calvin Coolidge Presidential Foundation, https://coolidgefoundation.org/blog/were-all-in-the-same-boat-now-coolidge-on-immigration/; Zahra, "The Great Departure," 17, 107.
[66] Zahra, *The Great Departure,* 151-152.
[67] Hawgood, *The Tragedy of German-America,* 287-308.
[68] Jaroszyński-Kirchmann, *The Exile Mission,* 5.
[69] 1916 City Directory; 1920 City Directory; 1924 City Directory.
[70] Jaroszyński-Kirchmann, *The Exile Mission,* 5.
[71] 1924 City Directory; 1941 City Directory; 1960 City Directory.
[72] Barton, *Scandinavian Lives,* 13-15; Bureau of the Census, *Fourteenth Census of the United States, Taken in the Year 1920, Volume II: Population*, 714, 1344; Bureau of the Census, *Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Population*, *Volume III, Part I*, 1124, 1131,1153, 1155; Bureau of the Census,

By 1930, the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church changed its name to Grace Lutheran Church, and the Norwegian Lutheran School closed.[73] Likewise, the word "French" was dropped from the name of Saint Anne's Catholic Church and School, and both West Chisholm Street buildings were demolished by 1950, though the South Ninth Street buildings remain in use as the church for the merged All Saints Catholic Parish.[74] Both Norwegian and French-Canadian ethnic and benevolent organizations no longer appeared in the city directories by 1930.[75]

Recreation and Entertainment

Throughout its history, Alpena has been the only substantial urban center in northeastern Michigan. As a result, entertainment venues and recreational opportunities in the city have drawn audiences and patrons not just from Alpena itself, but from much of the surrounding region, a legacy that began in the late nineteenth century and continues today. By 1883 the town featured two theaters, the Maltz Opera House on North Second Avenue (extant) and the Theatre Comique on South Chisholm Street (closed by 1903, not extant). There were two community bands in addition to the Opera House Orchestra, though it is unclear where these groups performed, as well as a small number of music stores and private music teachers. Billiard halls, restaurants, and saloons also provided opportunities for entertainment and social gathering in downtown Alpena.[76]

Entertainment venues in the city had expanded by 1903 to include the new Temple Theater at 126 Lockwood Street (not extant). Live music had increased in popularity, with the Modern Woodman Band, who performed at De Roche's Hall at 417 West Chisholm Street (not extant) just north of the historic district; the Metropolitan Band, performing at Montroy Hall (location unknown); the Metropolitan Orchestra, performing at 209 West Chisholm Street (not extant) in the historic district; and at least twenty music teachers and music stores. National and international societies provided opportunities for entertainment and social engagement, ranging from fraternal and benevolent societies, to religious and ethnic organizations, to trade and labor unions. In addition, the city offered John Richards' billiard hall at 119 West Chisholm Street, Noe Gustav's café at 112 River Street, F.W. Hayward and Daniel Beaton's restaurant in the Minton Block at 205 North Second Avenue, Jessie McDonald's restaurant at 157 Water Street, J.J. Stoll's restaurant at 116 South Second Avenue, the Vienna Bakery at 124 Water Street (only the Minton Block remains extant), and numerous saloons, all within the historic district. Five sporting goods stores were also located in the downtown core.[77] By the 1920s, the construction of the Lyric Theater at 108 East Chisholm Street (not extant), as well as numerous restaurants, ice cream parlors, soda bars, saloons, and billiard halls, provided additional opportunities for entertainment for Alpena's residents and visitors alike.[78]

Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Population, Volume II: Characteristics of the Population, 817, 873.
[73] 1930 City Directory.
[74] 1930 City Directory; 1950 Sanborn Map.
[75] 1930 City Directory.
[76] 1883-1884 City Directory.
[77] 1903-1904 City Directory.
[78] 1924 City Directory.

The 1920s was also an era of expanding recreational facilities in the city, with the establishment of Avery Park at 419 North Second Avenue and Bay View Park on South State Street (now accessed via Prentiss Street), both extant in the historic district. Additional park facilities established at that time included McRae Park on South Second Avenue (south of the historic district), and Potter Park on Washington Avenue (southwest of the historic district).[79]

As industry further waned in Alpena by the middle decades of the twentieth century, recreation and tourism related to the city's location on Lake Huron's Thunder Bay became increasingly important to the local economy, resulting in water-oriented recreational buildings being constructed on the city's shorelines. Former lumber docks at the east end of Prentiss and East Chisholm Streets became the public marina 1939, which was later expanded with additional docking slips and facilities in the 1960s and 1990s. The marina features a complex of buildings that provide a variety of services to boaters, including a main building containing a store at one end and boat repair bays at the other end, a fish cleaning building, and a restroom building with a snack bar featuring large windows overlooking the marina docks. The Alpena Yacht Club, established around 1950, is located at the end of Prentiss Street, offering expansive views of Thunder Bay from the clubhouse interior.

The waterfront has also become the focal point for a number of downtown parks. Bay View Park has been expanded several times starting in the 1950s, adding athletic courts, a playground, and a band shell to the existing walking paths at the park. Former industrial areas on both sides of the Thunder Bay River were acquired by the city to establish South Riverfront Park in 1976, the Alpena Bicentennial Path in 1976, and North Riverfront Park in 1978, the latter now including a boat launch and dog park. Avery Park was improved with new walkways and plantings around 1990, and a number of smaller pocket parks have been recently added to the downtown landscape, including Veteran's Memorial Park on South Second Avenue in the 1980s, Chisholm Street Park at 115 West Chisholm Street in the 1990s, and Waterfront Park at 119 River Street in the early 2000s.[80]

Architecture Context

The architecture of the Alpena Central Historic District illustrates the lengthy development and redevelopment of Alpena throughout the twentieth century. A series of fires in the nineteenth century destroyed nearly all of downtown Alpena's earliest architecture. As a result, the earliest extant buildings in the district were constructed in the mid-to-late nineteenth century, typically in the Romanesque Revival, Gothic Revival, or Italianate styles. The district expanded greatly north, west, and south of the commercial core during the early twentieth century. As a result, about one-third of buildings in the district date to this period, including commercial, civic, and religious buildings. Most of these buildings are vernacular, though there are a small number of Colonial Revival- and Art Deco-style buildings, as well as high-style civic buildings in the Beaux Arts and Renaissance Revival styles. Buildings were constructed with Modern Movement

[79] 1924 City Directory.
[80] 1950 Sanborn Map; NetrOnline, *Historic Aerials*; Personal Communication with Montiel Birmingham.

detailing in the mid-twentieth century, and many older buildings were renovated with updated storefronts during this period.

Romanesque Revival-style architecture became popular nationally in the mid-nineteenth century as architectural ideals from Europe, drawn from the buildings of ancient Rome, were imported by American architects educated abroad. This long-lasting style, used through the turn of the twentieth century, is characterized by round-arched openings and heavy, often rough-faced masonry construction. More academic examples of Romanesque Revival-style buildings also feature turrets, asymmetrical facades, and dentil or corbelled details creating additional texture, though these high-style characteristics are uncommon in downtown Alpena.[81] In Alpena, the style is seen in prominent commercial buildings, including the 1891 Bebee Block at 200 South Second Avenue, a distinctive three-story, flatiron building near the downtown core. The brick and stone building is highly textured with rough-faced stonework, bracketed and corbelled cornices, and projecting pilasters. The first story is rough-faced stone with entrances set in arched stone surrounds, the second story is highly textured with bands of rough-faced stonework, and third-story windows are set in arched openings with arched brick lintels on a stone belt-course. The style was also utilized for public buildings and churches in Alpena, the best example being the 1889 Saint Mary Catholic Church at 120 East Miller Street. This brick church features monumental stone steps leading to a central entrance set in an arched surround with paired pilasters, keystones, and a bracketed pediment. Stained-glass windows are set in arched openings with arched brick lintels on stone springers. Additional texture is created by corbelled brick detailing at the cornice.

In contrast to the heavy arch designs of Romanesque Revival architecture, the pointed arch is characteristic of the slender aesthetic of the Gothic Revival style. Built primarily from the 1830s through about 1880, Gothic Revival-style architecture originated in England as part of the Picturesque movement, favoring Medieval stylistic elements over the previously preferred classical detailing. The style was popularized by pattern books, especially those of Andrew Jackson Downing and Alexander Jackson Davis in the mid-nineteenth century, as well as the influence of English architect John Ruskin, and, later in the United States, Ralph Adams Cram. In America, Gothic Revival design was especially popular for churches and characterized by steeply-pitched gabled rooflines, pointed-arch doors and window openings, windows with tracery or elaborate hood moldings, and finials, pinnacles, foils, castellations, or other decorative elements.[82] There are two fine examples of the style in Alpena: the 1880-1884 Saint Bernard Catholic Church at 322 West Chisholm Street and the 1882-1884 Trinity Episcopal Church at 124 East Washinton Avenue. Both buildings feature a steeply pitched front-gable form with a square corner tower, finials on the gable peaks, and rough-faced stone construction supported by buttresses. Saint Bernard Catholic Church also features pointed arch entrance bays with rough-faced stone surrounds, and pointed arch stained-glass windows with tracery, quatrefoils, and

[81] John C. Poppeliers and S. Allen Chambers Jr., *What Style Is It? A Guide to American Architecture* (Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2003), 54-56; Cyril M. Harris, *American Architecture: An Illustrated Encyclopedia* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1998), 276-279.
[82] Poppeliers and Chambers, *What Style Is It?* 46-53; Harris, *American Architecture*, 155-157.

rough-faced stone molding. Entrances at Trinity Episcopal Church are set in segmental arch openings with smooth stone surrounds, and leaded stained-glass windows are set in pointed arch openings with tracery and smooth stone lintels.

The most prevalent architectural style among nineteenth-century commercial buildings in the district is the Italianate style, popular nationwide from the 1870s to the 1890s. Like Gothic Revival, the Italianate style is based in English precedents and was popularized by the pattern books of Downing and Davis. Common in Alpena and other late-nineteenth-century downtowns throughout the Midwest, this highly adaptable style was applied to multi-story, boxy forms with highly elaborate examples featuring widely overhanging eaves with heavy brackets; tall, narrow windows, often in segmental-arch openings with heavy moldings; and sometimes square cupolas or towers. Pared down examples of the style are common in Alpena, and typically feature corbelled brick cornices, bracketed or denticulated wood cornices, and round-arch or segmental-arch window openings.[83] The c.1887/c.1955 South Potter Block at 121 North Second Avenue retains Italianate-style detailing at the upper story, including segmental arch window openings with brick and stone hoods, a corbelled brick cornice, and a wood cornice with dentils and brackets. The first story was updated with an aluminum storefront in the 1950s, but retains the original configuration with an inset entrance flanked by display windows on bulkheads. Similarly, the 1904 Spens Block at 400 North Second Avenue has an altered first story but retains Italianate detailing at the second story, including segmental arch windows openings with stone hoods, brick walls with decorative stonework, and a corbelled brick cornice. The development of cast iron and pressed metal technology resulted in the economical, mass-production of Italianate-style ornamentation often applied to commercial buildings. The restored 1881-1882 Paul Dane Block at 428 North Second Avenue features a cast-iron storefront with inset entrances flanked by full-height display windows, two-over-two wood windows at the second story set in arched openings, and a wide metal cornice with decorative dentils and brackets.

By the turn of the twentieth century, architectural trends nationwide had moved away from the elaborate ornamentation of the late-nineteenth-century Romantic Revival styles, shifting instead to the classical detailing of the Colonial Revival style. Colonial and classical architecture were experiencing a nationwide resurgence as part of an eclectic phase of architecture that took inspiration from the American 1876 and 1893 expositions and by the 1910s. The style, popular for institutional buildings, is characterized by a highly symmetrical façade, often with a central entrance; paired, multi-paned, double-hung windows, often set in pairs or groups; and elaborate front entrances usually with pilasters and an entablature, sidelights, or fanlights.[84] Outside of the commercial core, the 1904 Sisters of Charity House at 312 West Chisholm Street and the 1902 Saint Bernard Catholic Church Parish House at 114 South Fifth Avenue are examples of Colonial Revival-style buildings in the district. Similar in appearance, both buildings are highly symmetrical, two-story brick buildings with hipped rooflines, gabled Palladian dormers, and widely overhanging eaves with dentil and modillion cornices. The entrance at the Sisters of Charity House is centered on the façade and flanked by sidelights and features a curved-roof

[83] Poppeliers and Chambers, *What Style Is It?* 57-61; Harris, *American Architecture,* 184-185.
[84] Harris, *American Architecture,* 68.

portico with round Tuscan columns. First-story windows are set in groups of four on either side of the entrance, and windows at the second story are set in segmental arch openings with brick and stone lintels. The Parish House has similar detailing, also with a centered entrance flanked by sidelights, though sheltered by a gabled portico supported by square columns. Windows are set in groups of four at the first story and at the second story, windows are set in segmental arch openings with flat stone lintels.

The Beaux-Arts, or "the fine arts," movement originated in France at the École des Beaux-Arts, which American architects began to attend in the nineteenth century, including Richard Morris Hunt, Charles Follen McKim, and Louis H. Sullivan. This elaborate, monumental, and often grandiose style is characterized by symmetrical façades with central entrances, classical columns and pilasters set in close pairs, rough-faced or sculpted stonework, and decorative detailing such as dentils, egg-and-dart molding, floral patterns, garlands, keystones, or quoins.[85] The Italian Renaissance Revival style, a subtype of the Beaux-Arts style, typically features low-pitched hip roofs, often with clay tiles; widely overhanging eaves with decorative brackets; round arches above doors, first-floor windows, or porches; and entrances accented with classical columns or pilasters. The Beaux-Arts and Italian Renaissance Revival styles were typically constructed nationwide between 1880 and 1930, and usually applied to public buildings, including prominent public buildings Alpena.[86]

In Alpena, the Beaux-Arts style was utilized for the 1908 City Hall at 201 North First Street, the 1912 former United States Post Office and Federal Building at 145 Water Street, and the 1922 Memorial Hall/Alpena National Guard Armory at 205 Water Street. All three buildings are monumental masonry buildings, each with a wide flight of stairs at the entrance, which is centered on the façade. City Hall is built of limestone and features a full-height portico with square piers with arched spandrels at the first story, Ionic columns at the second story supporting a pediment, doors and windows set in slightly recessed arched bays, a clay tile roof, and decorative elements such as keystones, dentils, and modillions. The former United States Post Office and Memorial Hall/Alpena National Guard Armory feature elements of the Renaissance Revival style, such as different types of windows at each story, including nearly full-height arched windows with keystones on the main floor, pilasters separating window bays, dentil detailing and modillions at the cornice, and roofline balustrades.

Like the revival styles present in the district, the Art Deco style originated in Europe, its name derived from the Exposition Internationale des Arts Décoratifs et Industriels Modernes in Paris in 1925. A highly geometric style applied to jewelry, clothing, and furniture, as well as buildings, the Art Deco style was popular in urban areas by the 1930s. A deviation from the historicism of the revival styles, ornamentation consists of primarily low-relief geometrical designs and aims to emphasize the future with a modern aesthetic. The style is characterized by parallel or zigzag lines, floral motifs, chevrons, and other highly decorative ornamentation applied to simplified

[85] Poppeliers and Chambers, *What Style Is It?* 90-97; Harris, *American Architecture,* 27-28.
[86] Poppeliers and Chambers, *What Style Is It?* 90-97; Harris, *American Architecture,* 186-187.

building forms, usually some combination of concrete, stone, glass, or terra cotta.[87] Art Deco architecture is rare in the district, but the 1929 J.C. Penney Department Store at 101 South Second Avenue features pared-down Art Deco ornamentation. A two-story brick building prominently located at the intersection of Second Avenue and Chisholm Street at the core of the district, the building features chevron brickwork, brick window surrounds with contrasting square concrete cornerblocks, and geometric concrete detailing at the cornice.

Vernacular commercial buildings constructed from the late nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries account for about one-third of the district. Usually of brick construction, most are one- or two-story buildings with parapet roofs, minimal detailing, and storefronts with large, rectangular display windows flanking a centered, inset entrance. Vernacular commercial buildings may exhibit some stylistic elements of popular architectural styles but do not embody any particular style. The c.1880 South Johnrow Block at 106 North Second Avenue is a two-story example of a vernacular brick commercial building in the district, featuring an inset entrance flanked by display windows with a modest bracketed cornice above the storefront. The second story contains replacement windows in segmental-arch openings with rowlock brick lintels. Typical of mid-twentieth century construction, the one-story, brick commercial building at 125-127 West Chisholm Street, constructed around 1948, contains two storefronts with inset entrances flanked by display windows on brick bulkheads. Soldier course and rowlock brickwork forms a cornice above each storefront, with inset sign panels at the parapet.

As personal automobiles became increasingly commonplace, automobile-related buildings began to be constructed in the district in the early twentieth century, especially in the southwest area of the district. These buildings include service stations, auto-parts stores, and sales lots, all of which were constructed on large lots and are surrounded by ample parking areas. The c.1927 Alpena Battery Service Corporation at 115 Lockwood Street is a one-story, flat-roof, vernacular building constructed of rough-faced concrete block and features a central entrance with large display windows on low bulkheads, like buildings in the commercial core. The building abuts the sidewalk and its location toward the outer fringes of the district allows for a larger lot with parking at the sides and rear of the building. The 1938 Hayes Gulf Service Station at 201 East Chisholm Street features large repair bays with overhead doors attached to an office with a curved wall and band of display windows. The building is set back from the sidewalk to allow parking on the front and sides of the building.

By the mid-twentieth century, as the nation recovered economically from the Great Depression and World War II, downtown Alpena experienced a period of great investment in the mid-twentieth century, with new buildings constructed and others renovated. Businesses commonly updated their façades to give the perception of stability and trendiness to potential customers. This was common in the core of the historic district on Second Avenue and Chisholm Streets in particular. For example, in the 100 block of North Second Avenue, 119 and 121 North Second Avenue each retain 1880s Italianate-style detailing at the second story and 1950s storefronts with aluminum-framed display windows and doors, with the storefront at 121 North Second Avenue

[87] Poppeliers and Chambers, *What Style Is It?* 120-126; Harris, *American Architecture,* 14.

also sheltered by a pent roof. Similarly, 123-127 North Second Avenue retains 1880s Classical detailing at the second story and a 1950s aluminum-framed storefront.

Mid-twentieth century buildings typically featured design elements reflecting the influence of the Modern Movement. It is generally agreed that American Modernism has its roots in the International Exhibition of Modern Architecture at the Museum of Modern Art in New York in 1932. Coined by Henry-Russell Hitchcock and Philip Johnson in the exhibition catalog, the term "International Style" and defined the principles of Modernism at that time: volume rather than mass, regularity rather than symmetry, and the absence of ornament. These ideals dominated Modern architecture into the mid-twentieth century, and following World War II, the term International Style was broadened to include skeletons of steel and glass that emphasized functionality and weightlessness while reflecting modern advancements in engineering.

These concepts have antecedents in Michigan's industrial history. As early as 1905, Albert Kahn realized that traditional timber and masonry construction could not support the assembly lines Henry Ford required for his Detroit factories, challenges that led to Kahn's prioritization of functionality over aesthetics, experimentation with reinforced concrete construction to create open interior spaces, and the introduction of natural light from expansive bays of industrial steel sash windows. Meanwhile, architectural programs at the University of Michigan and the Cranbrook Academy of Art instilled the philosophy of seeking new solutions to architectural and engineering problems, rather than adapting trends from the past to modern needs. These ideas laid the foundation for Modernism during and after World War II.[88]

Modern Movement buildings constructed of concrete, steel, and glass were built in Alpena from the 1950s through the early 1970s. Alpena's Modern buildings favor balance without symmetry, lack applied ornamentation, and often have either ribbon windows creating a horizontal aesthetic or strong vertical elements. The c.1955 Alpena Shopping Center is composed of three buildings, each with a series of storefronts with aluminum-framed doors and bands of full-height display windows that emphasize the sprawling, horizontal aesthetic of the complex. The shopping center also reflects the rising automobile culture of the 1950s, shifting away from the walkability of the downtown commercial center to complexes outside the downtown accessed by vehicle and providing ample parking. The c.1963 McCoy Pontiac-Cadillac building at 307 South Third Avenue also reflects this shift, both in its use as an automobile sales business, but also its location on a large lot with on-site parking. This one-story, concrete block office features Modern detailing, including a flat roof with deep overhang that shelters the storefront, full-height display windows separated by panels of stone veneer, aluminum awning windows, and a pierced concrete block wall that screens the storefront.

Other types of commercial buildings in the district embody Modern Movement ideals. The c.1975 Hier and Skiba Dentistry office building at 139-143 West Washington Street emphasizes verticality, despite being one story. On the east end of the building, window and door openings are topped with panels of vertical sheathing. Bays are separated by stucco walls that extend

[88] Amy L. Arnold and Brian D. Conway,eds., *Michigan Modern: Design That Shaped America* (Layton, UT: Gibbs Smith, 2016), 22-29.

slightly above the roofline forming an intermittent parapet. The west wing is a hip-roof form with similar verticality achieved by narrow, nearly full-height windows and panels of vertical sheathing over the entrances. In contrast, the c.1953 Union Telephone Company at 227 Lockwood Street focuses on the function of the building. The two-story, flat-roof building features an irregular, asymmetrical form with elevations that are either blind, feature narrow, horizontal bands of windows, or have narrow, vertical inset bays containing awning windows.

Modern architecture was also utilized for public buildings within the district. The c.1958 United States Post Office at 350 North Second Avenue is a one-story, brick and concrete building with a flat-roof and long, low form that features an inset, aluminum-framed, corner entrance bay at the south end of the façade. A band of windows at the center of the façade and four bays of paired windows at the north end of the façade result in an asymmetrical façade with horizontal orientation.

Ecclesiastical Modernism emphasized functionality over decoration as applied to church-related buildings. In general, this subtype of Modernism challenged traditional church design in favor of greater adaptability in the use of space for services and social gatherings, minimalist aesthetics, connection between buildings and outdoor landscaping, and the use of concrete, glass, and steel in construction. Saint Bernard's Catholic School at 319 Lockwood Street, completed in 1962, embodies these principles. This two-story, L-shaped building is constructed of distinctive rough-faced concrete bricks with aluminum-framed doors sheltered by a flat awning. Windows are set in narrow, recessed bays with green granite spandrel panels above and below window openings and window bays defined by concrete fins that emphasize verticality. The north wing of the building features integrated concrete planters and four projecting, peaked bays with aluminum-framed window walls.

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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:

__X__ State Historic Preservation Office
_____ Other State agency
_____ Federal agency
_____ Local government
_____ University
_____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: approximately 150 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1:	Latitude: 45.066546	Longitude: -83.432609
2:	Latitude: 45.067006	Longitude: -83.426564
3:	Latitude: 45.067301	Longitude: -83.425056
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20:	Latitude: 45.066103	Longitude: -83.435495

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

The National Register boundary is shown by a black line on the accompanying map. The boundary line follows existing roads, alleys, and tax parcel lines.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the Alpena Central Historic District were determined according to the historic plats, physical boundaries created by bodies of water, and the density of contributing commercial, ethnic, and recreational resources built between 1867 and 1978, encompassing the main period of growth in downtown Alpena. It excludes industrial and residential areas encircling the downtown commercial core, as well as commercial resources to the west that are not contiguous to the district and do not retain sufficient integrity to convey the district's significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Cheri LaFlamme Szcodronski, Owner/Architectural Historian
organization: Firefly Preservation Consulting, LLC
street & number: 58 Fox Hill Court
city or town: Chelsea state: MI zip code: 48118
e-mail: cheri@fireflypreservation.com
telephone: 615-604-5618
date: March 2024

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.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Alpena Central Historic District
City or Vicinity: Alpena
County: Alpena State: MI
Photographer: Cheri LaFlamme Szcodronski
Date Photographed: November 2023, June 2024

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

Photo #0001: Maltz Opera House Block (200 Block North Second Avenue) – facing southeast
1 of 35

Photo #0002: 100 Block North Second Avenue – facing northwest
2 of 35

Photo #0003: 100 Block North Second Avenue – facing south
3 of 35

Photo #0004: 100 Block North Second Avenue – facing northwest
4 of 35

Photo #0005: 100 Block South Second Avenue – facing southwest
5 of 35

Photo #0006: Centennial Building/IOOF Building (150 East Chisholm Street) – facing southwest
6 of 35

Photo #0007: Trinity Episcopal Church and Parish Hall (124 East Washington Avenue) – facing northeast
7 of 35

Photo #0008: First Presbyterian Church (150 West Washington Avenue) – facing south
8 of 35

Photo #0009: McCoy Pontiac-Cadillac (307 South Third Avenue) – southwest
9 of 35

Photo #0010: St. Bernard Catholic Church All Saints Parish (324 West Chisholm Street, 114 West Third Avenue, 319 Lockwood Street) – facing northeast
10 of 35

Photo #0011: Szejbach Grocery (300-302 West Chisholm Street) – facing southwest
11 of 35

Photo #0012: Peoples State Bank of Alpena (200 West Chisholm Street) – facing southwest
12 of 35

Photo #0013: 100 Block West Chisholm Street – facing northeast
13 of 35

Photo #0014: 100 Block West Chisholm Street – facing southeast
14 of 35

Photo #0015: 100 Block River Street – facing northeast
15 of 35

Photo #0016: 100 Block River Street – facing northeast
16 of 35

Photo #0017: Riverview Apartments (315 River Street) – facing southwest
17 of 35

Photo #0018: Former Alpena Freight Depot (124 West Fletcher Street) – facing northeast
18 of 35

Photo #0019: 600-700 Blocks North Second Avenue – facing southeast
19 of 35

Photo #0020: 600-700 Blocks North Second Avenue – facing northeast
20 of 35

Photo #0021: 500 Block North Second Avenue – facing southwest
21 of 35

Photo #0022: St. Mary Catholic Church and Parish House (516 North Second Avenue) – facing northeast
22 of 35

Photo #0023: Spens Block (400 North Second Avenue) – facing northeast
23 of 35

Photo #0024: United States Post Office (350 North Second Avenue) – facing northeast
24 of 35

Photo #0025: Second Avenue Bascule Bridge – facing southwest
25 of 35

Photo #0026: Thunder Bay River (south of Second Avenue Bascule Bridge) – facing east
26 of 35

Photo #0027: South Riverfront Park (100-200 Blocks Water Street) – facing southwest
27 of 35

Photo #0028: Government Square – Former Post Office and Federal Building (145 Water Street) and Memorial Hall and Alpena National Guard Armory (205 Water Street) – facing northeast
28 of 35

Photo #0029: Government Square – City Hall (208 North First Avenue) – facing east
29 of 35

Photo #0030: Alpena County George N. Fletcher Public Library (211 North First Avenue) – facing north
30 of 35

Photo #0031: Alpena Shopping Center (125-185 North State Avenue) – facing southwest
31 of 35

Photo #0032: Alpena Water Recycling Plant (210 Harbor Drive) – facing north
32 of 35

Photo #0033: Alpena Municipal Marina (400 East Chisholm Street) – facing southeast
33 of 35

Photo #0034: C.F. Reitz & Company Accounting (123 Prentiss Street) – facing northwest
34 of 35

Photo #0035: Bay View Park (100-200 Block Prentiss Street) – facing south
35 of 35

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations 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.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

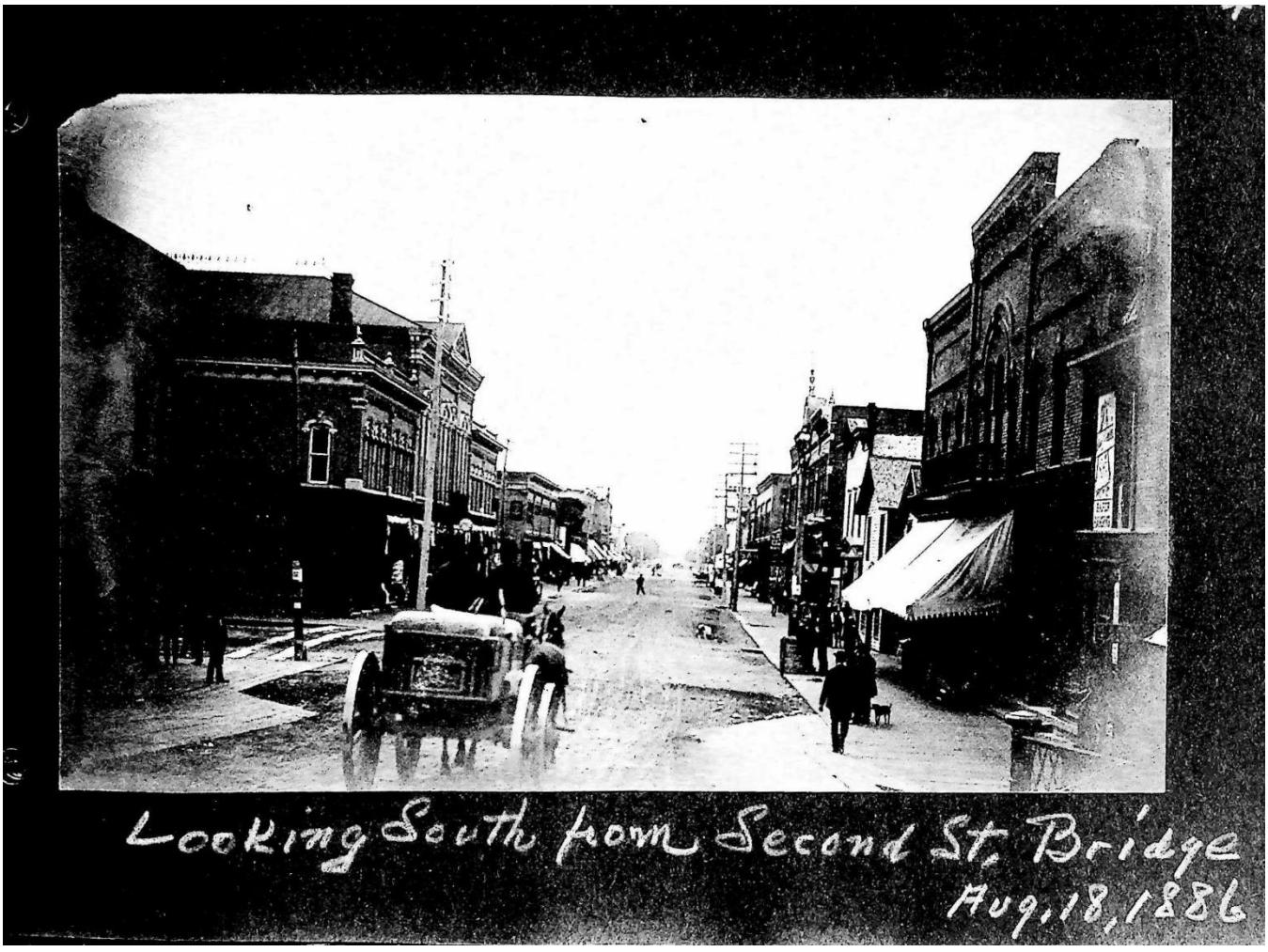
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Alpena Central Historic District
Name of Property
Alpena County, MI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Appendix A Page 1

Historical Photo Log

Name of Property: Alpena Central Historic District
City or Vicinity: Alpena
County: Alpena County State: MI
Repository: Alpena County George N. Fletcher Public Library



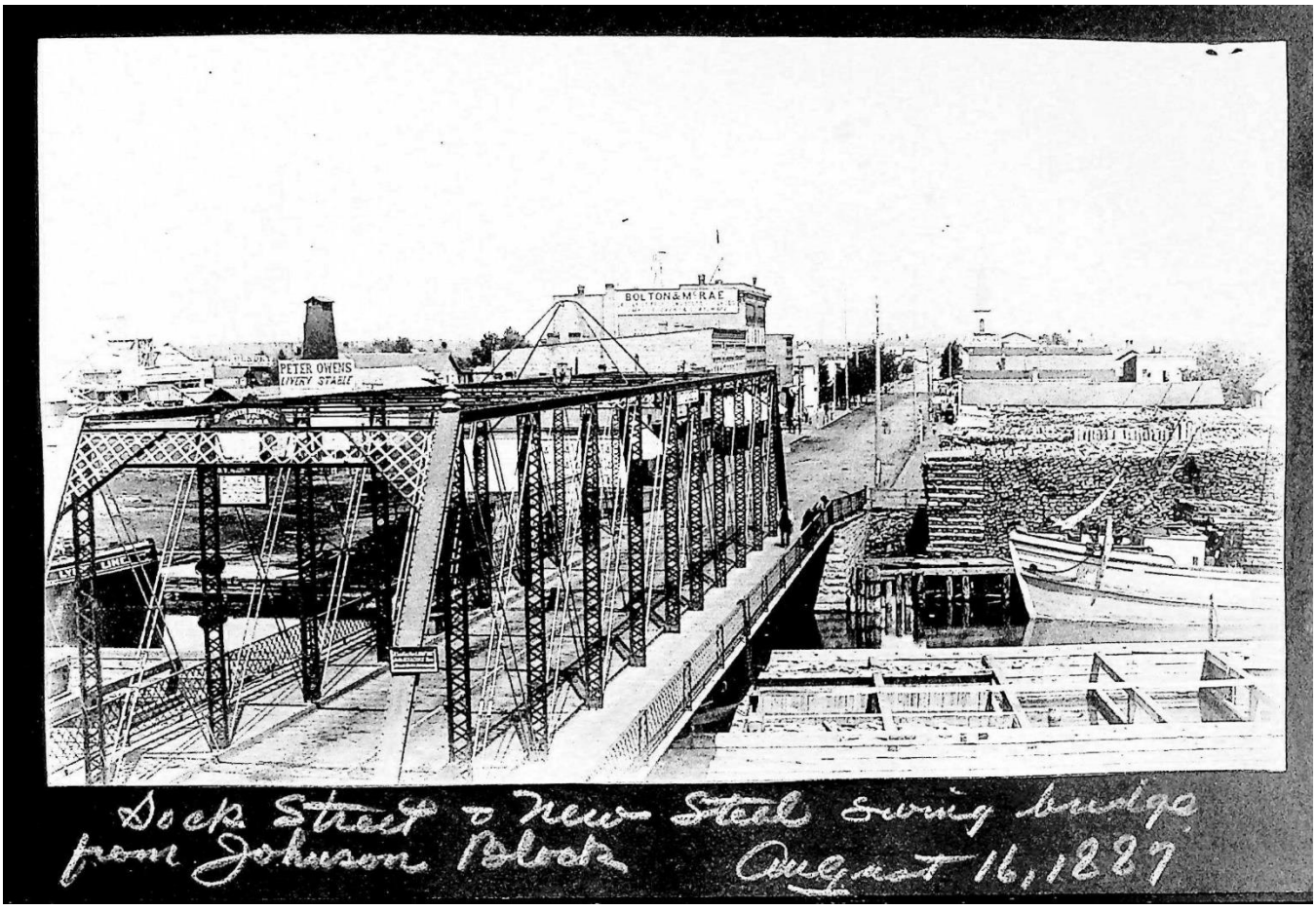
Historical Photo #0001: 200 block North Second Avenue (facing south) – 1886
1 of 28

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National Park Service

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Historical Photo #0002: 300 block North Second Avenue (facing north) – 1887
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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Alpena Central Historic District
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Historic Photo #0003: 300-500 blocks North Second Avenue (facing north) – 1890
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National Park Service

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Alpena Central Historic District
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Alpena County, MI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Appendix A Page 4



NOT MUCH TRAFFIC — The absence of the automobile strikes the eye in this 1890 view of Chisholm-st looking north, from a vantage point near First-av.

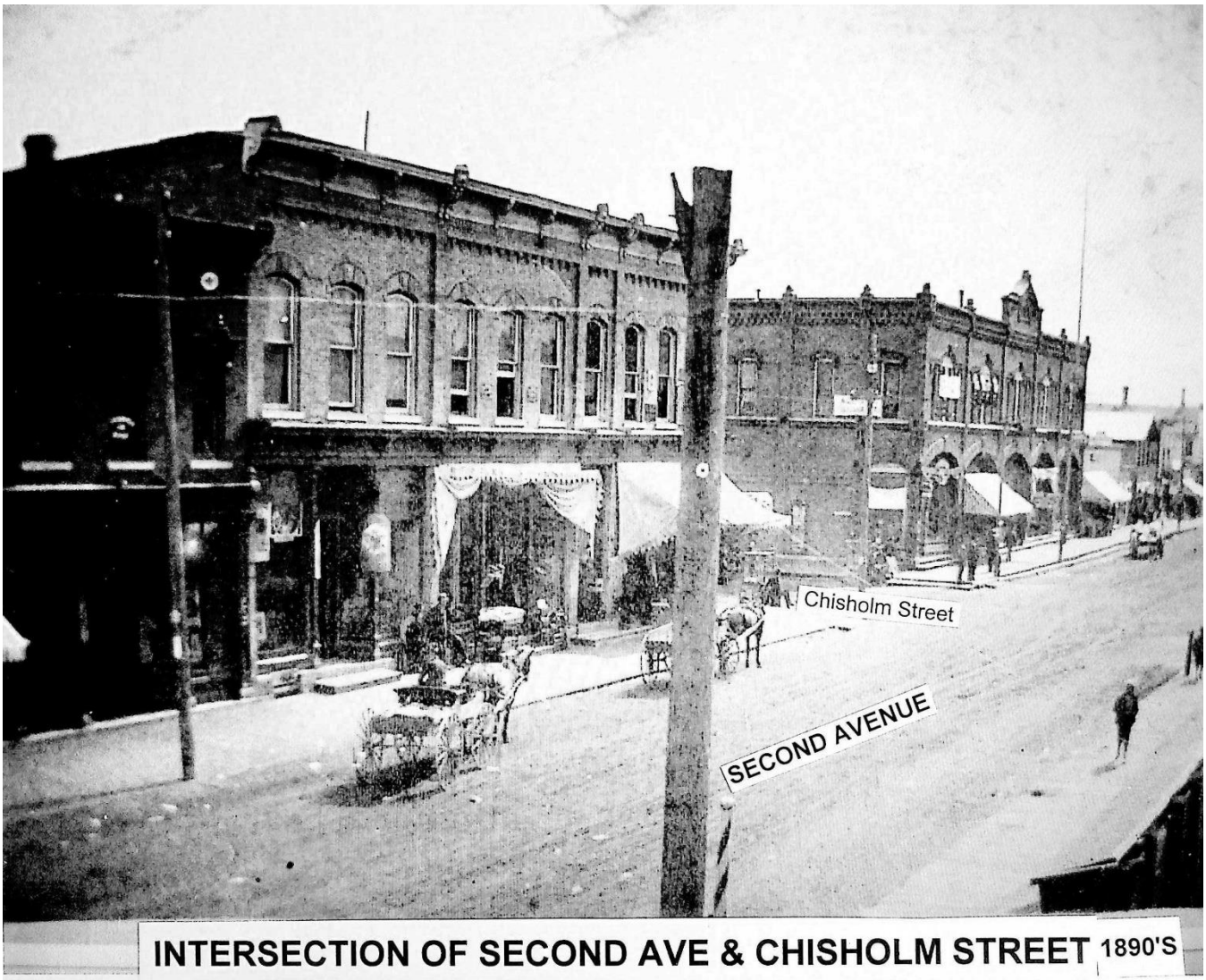
Historical Photo #0004: 100 block East Chisholm Street and 100-300 blocks West Chisholm Street (facing west) – 1890
4 of 28

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Alpena Central Historic District
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Alpena County, MI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Appendix A Page 5



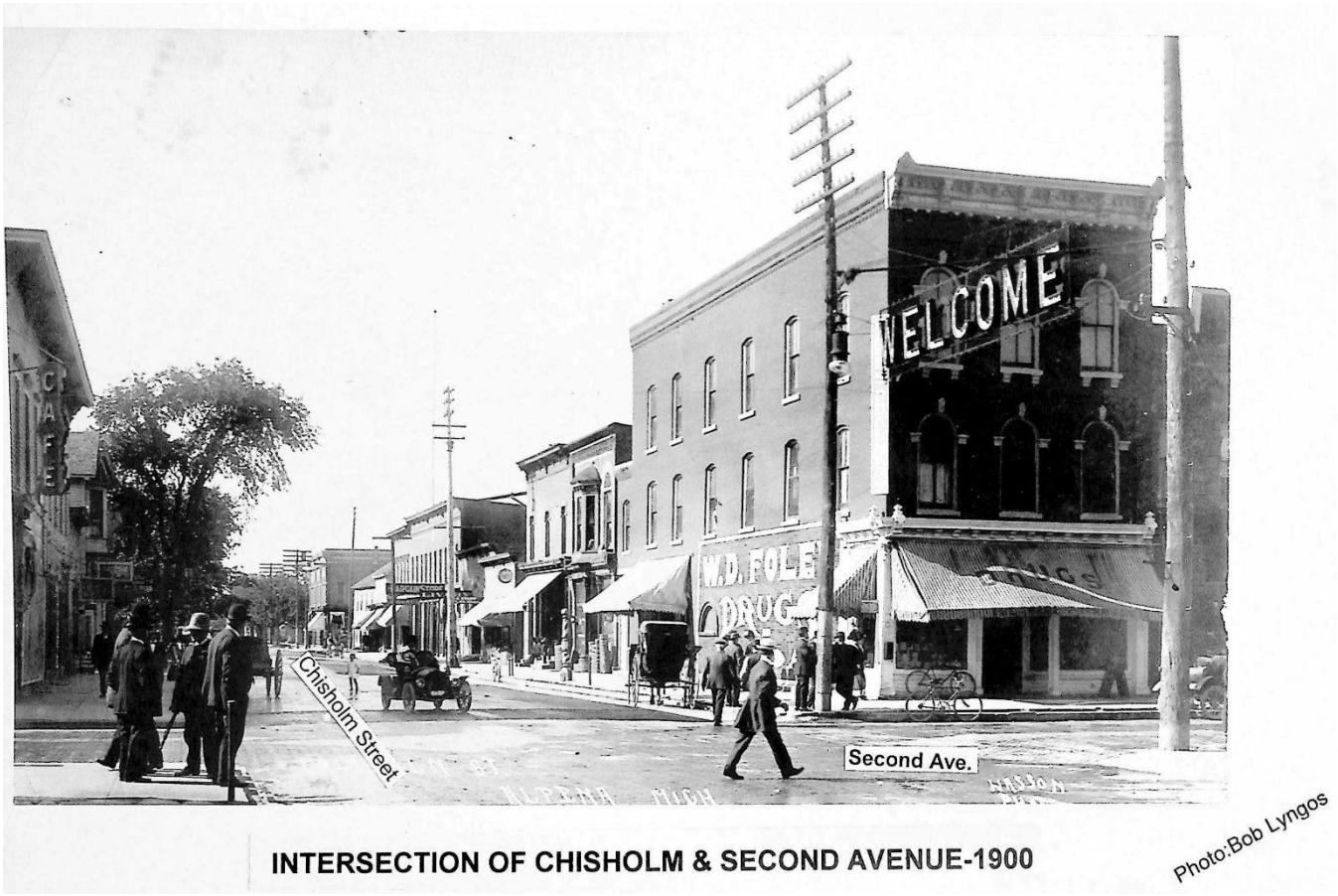
Historical Photo #0005: 100 block South Second Avenue and 100 block North Second Avenue (facing northwest) – 1890s
5 of 28

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Alpena Central Historic District
Name of Property
Alpena County, MI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Appendix A Page 6



Historical Photo #0006: 100-300 blocks West Chisholm Street (facing west) – 1900
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Alpena Central Historic District
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Alpena County, MI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Appendix A Page 7



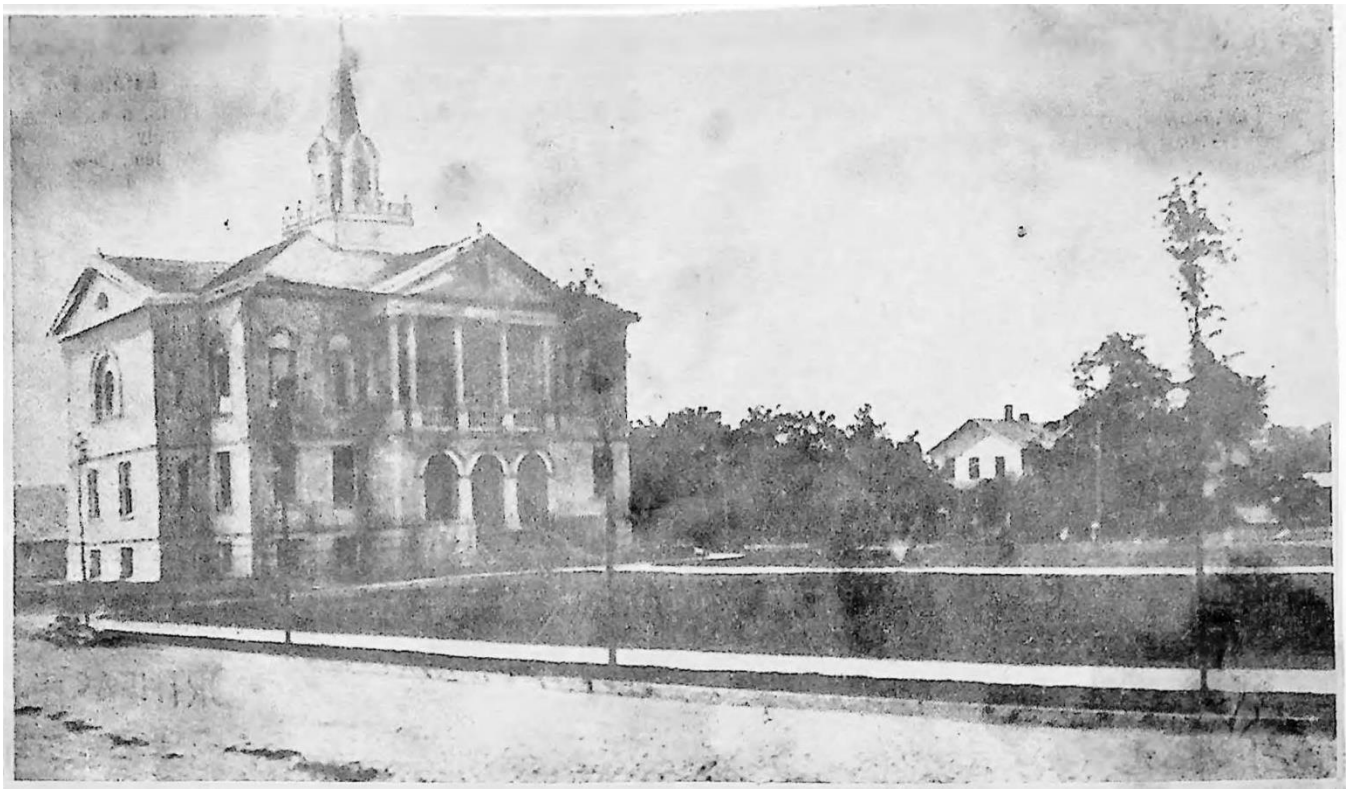
Historical Photo #0007: Saint Bernard's Catholic Church, 312 West Chisholm Street (facing south) – c.1904
7 of 28

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Alpena Central Historic District
Name of Property
Alpena County, MI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Appendix A Page 8

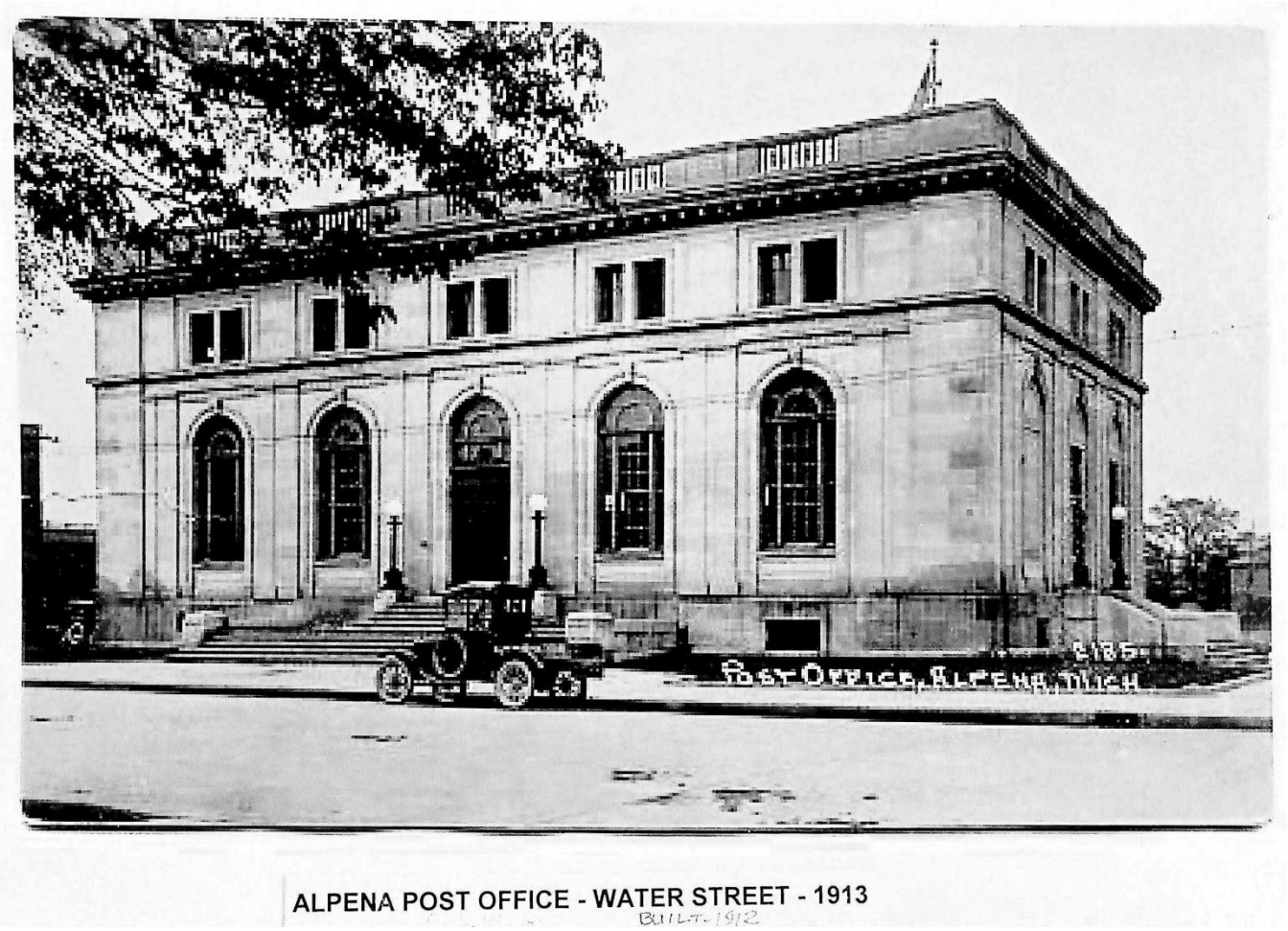


Historical Photo #0008: Alpena City Hall, 208 North First Avenue (facing southeast) – 1907
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Alpena Central Historic District
Name of Property
Alpena County, MI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



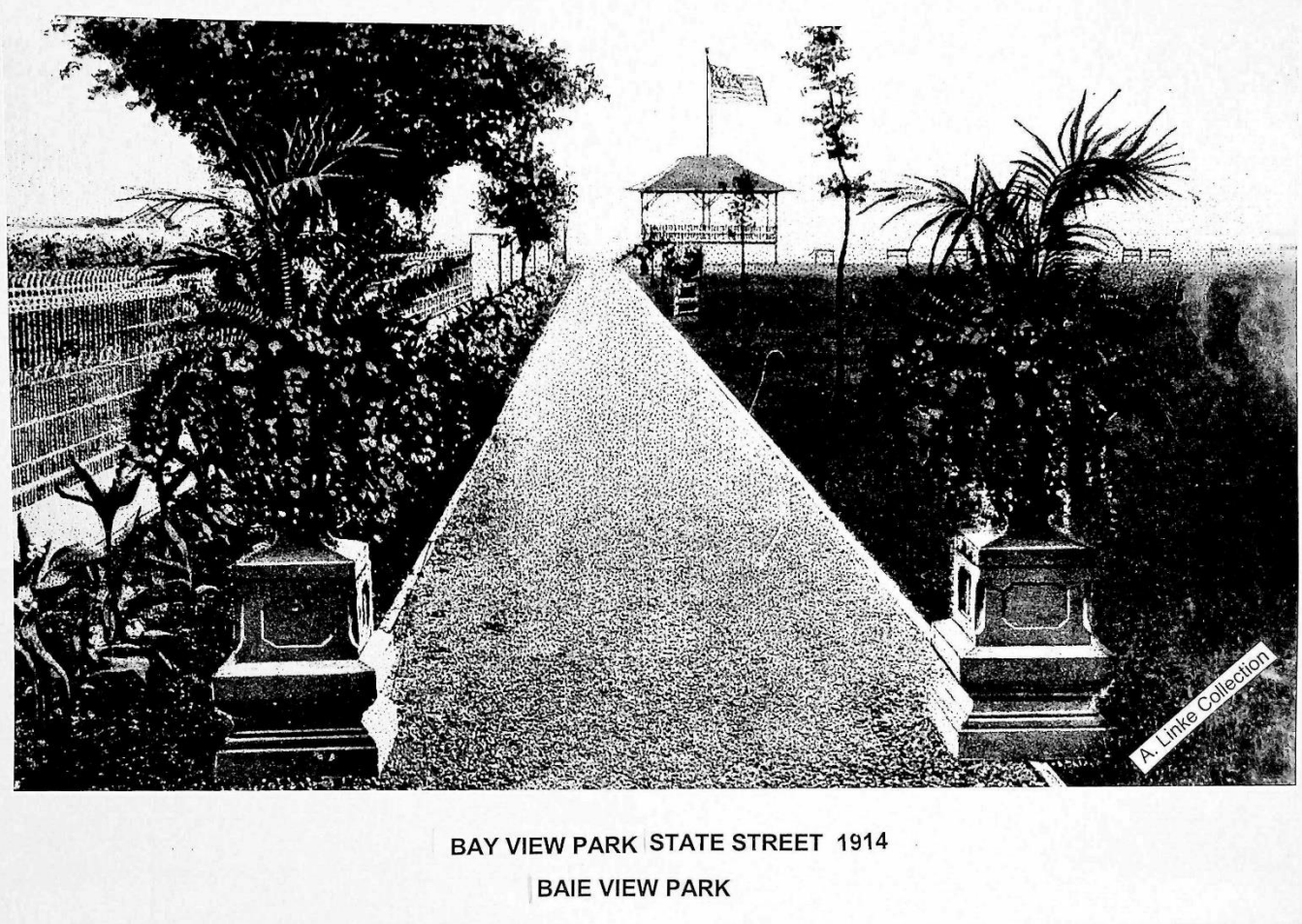
Historical Photo #0009: Former Alpena Post Office & Federal Building, 145 Water Street (facing north) – 1913
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Continuation Sheet

Alpena Central Historic District
Name of Property
Alpena County, MI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Appendix A Page 10



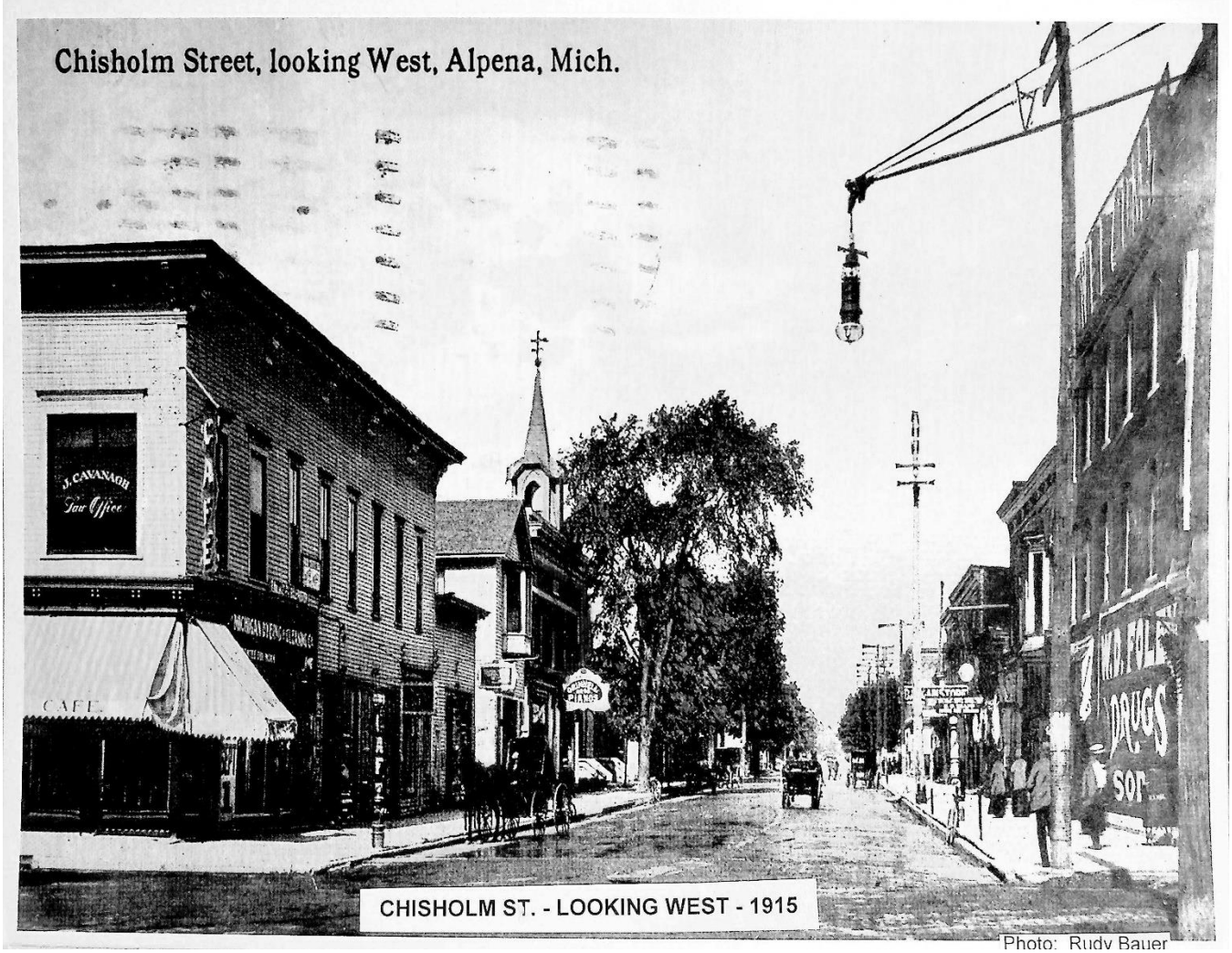
Historical Photo #0010: Bay View Park, 100-200 blocks Prentiss Street (facing east) – 1914
10 of 28

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Historical Photo #0011: 100-300 blocks West Chisholm Street (facing west) – 1915
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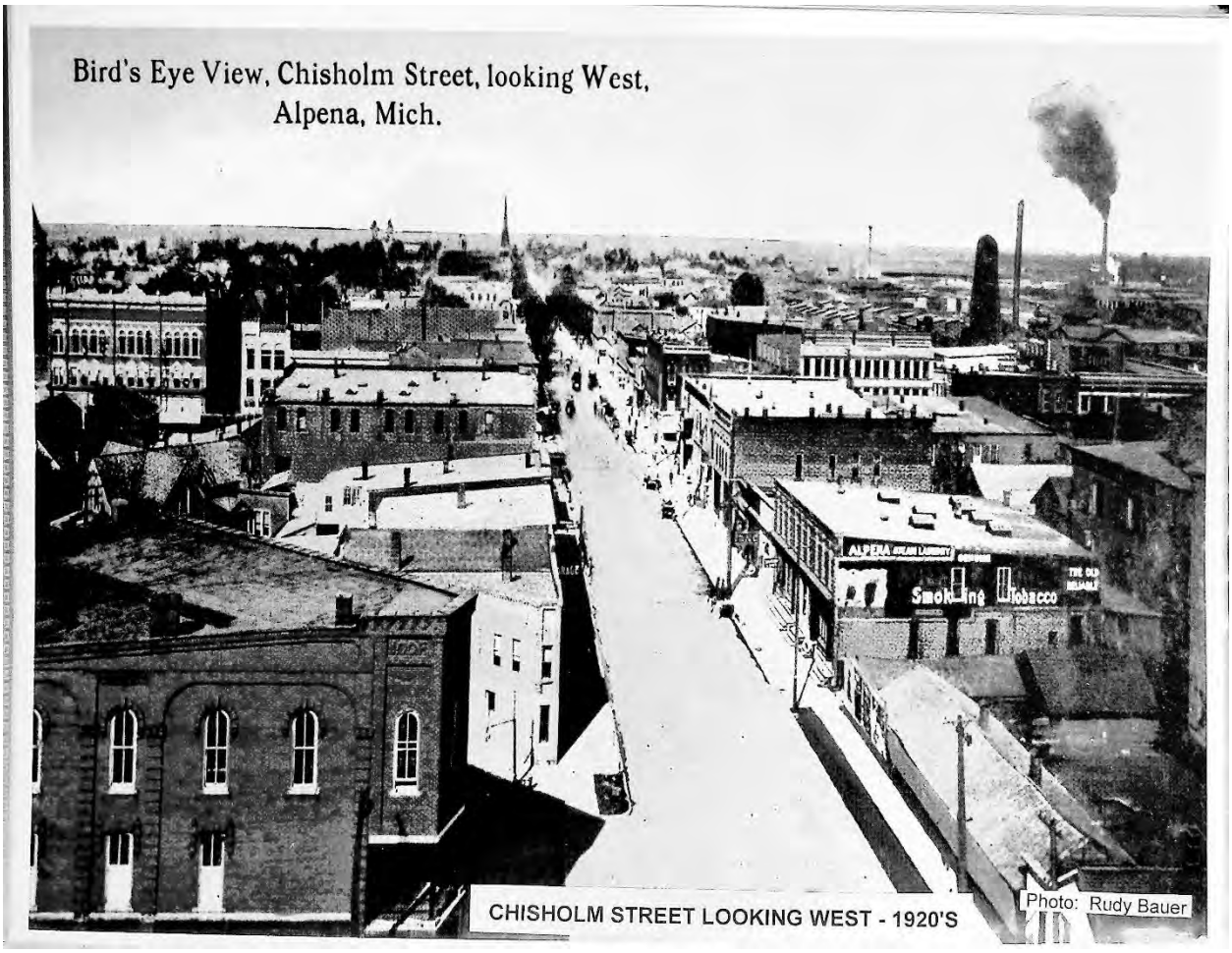
Historical Photo #0012: 100 block South Second Avenue and 100-300 blocks North Second Avenue (facing north) – 1920s
12 of 28

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Historical Photo #0013: 100 block East Chisholm Street and 100-300 West Chisholm Street (facing west) – 1920s
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Historical Photo #0014: Memorial Hall and Alpena National Guard Armory, 205 Water Street (facing northeast) – c.1922
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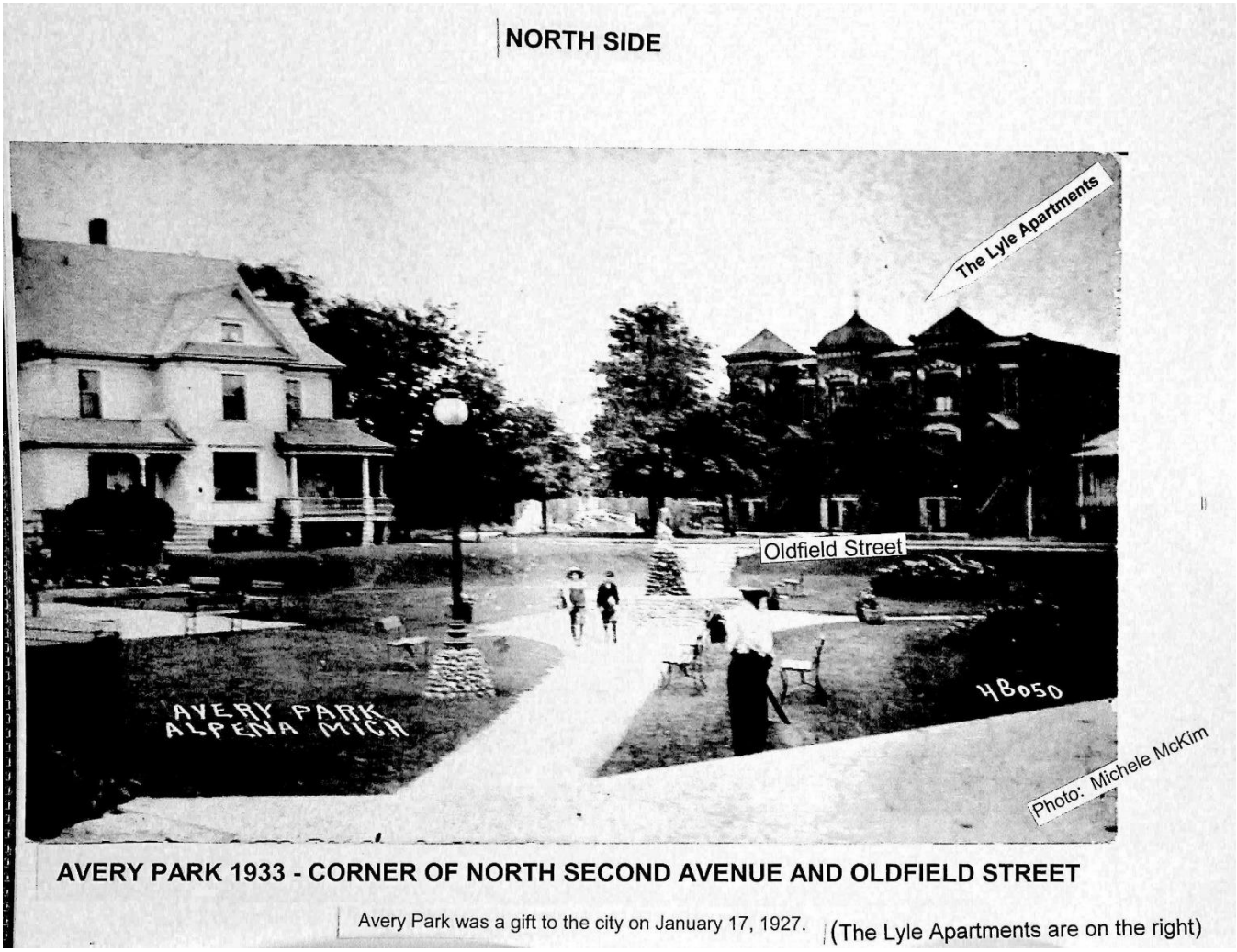
Historical Photo #0015: 100-300 North Second Avenue (facing north) – 1923
15 of 28

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Historical Photo #0016: Avery Park, 419 North Second Avenue (facing northwest) – 1933
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Historical Photo #0017: 100-300 North Second Avenue (facing north) – 1939
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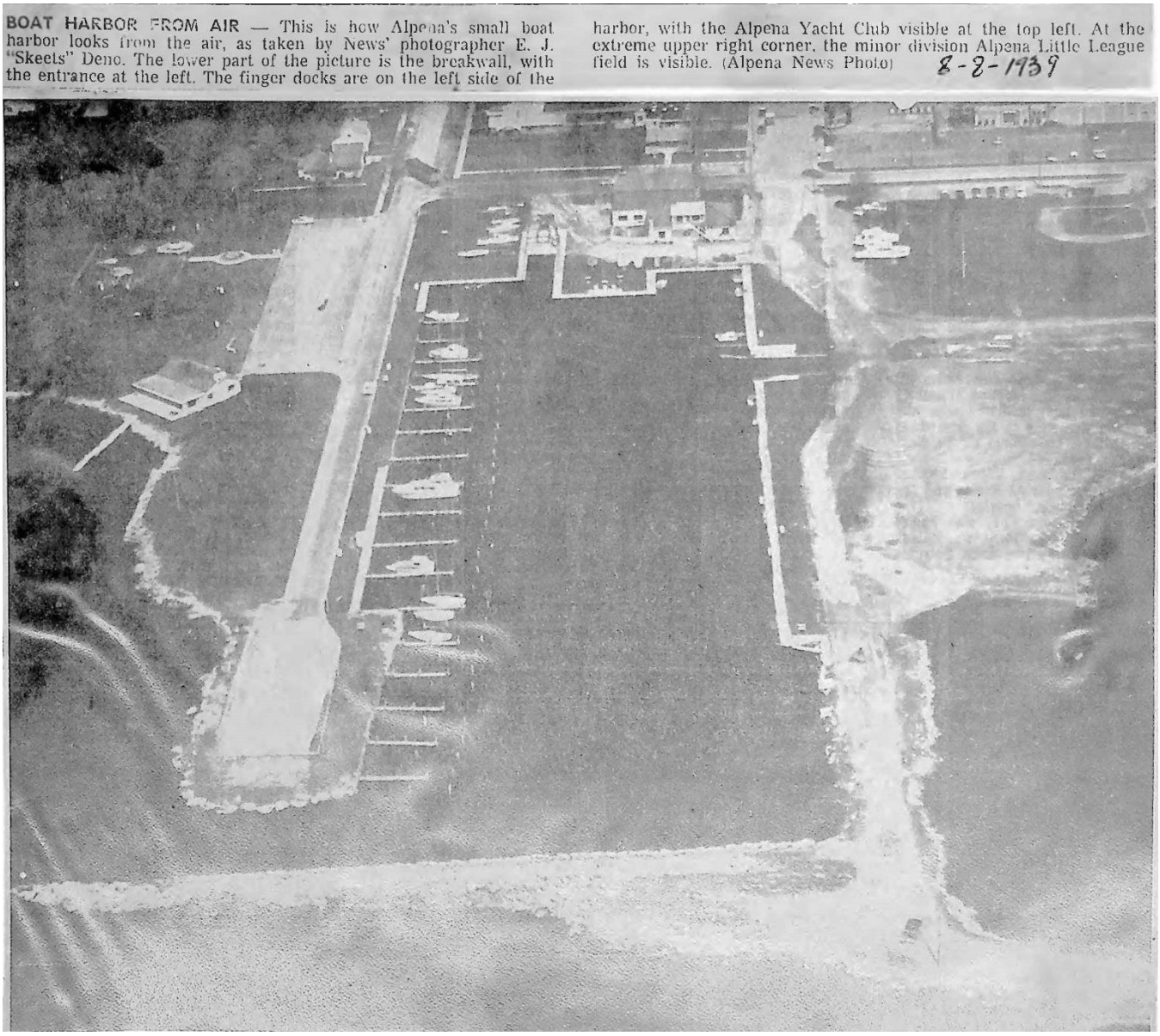
Historical Photo #0018: 100-300 North Second Avenue (facing northwest) – 1939
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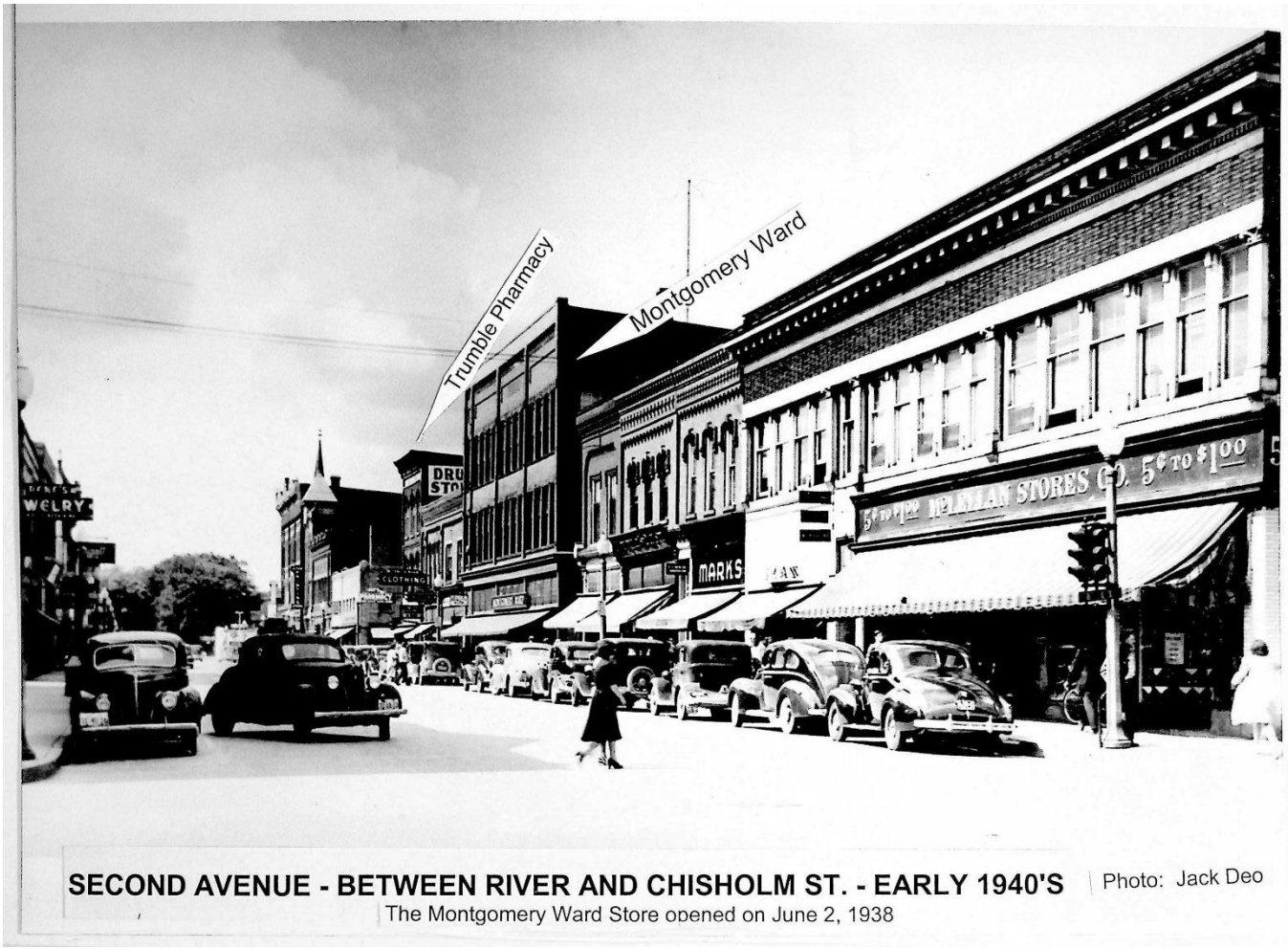
Historical Photo #0019: Alpena Municipal Marina, 400 East Chisholm Street (aerial facing west) – 1939
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Historical Photo #0020: 100 block North Second Avenue and 100 block South Second Avenue (facing southwest) – 1940s
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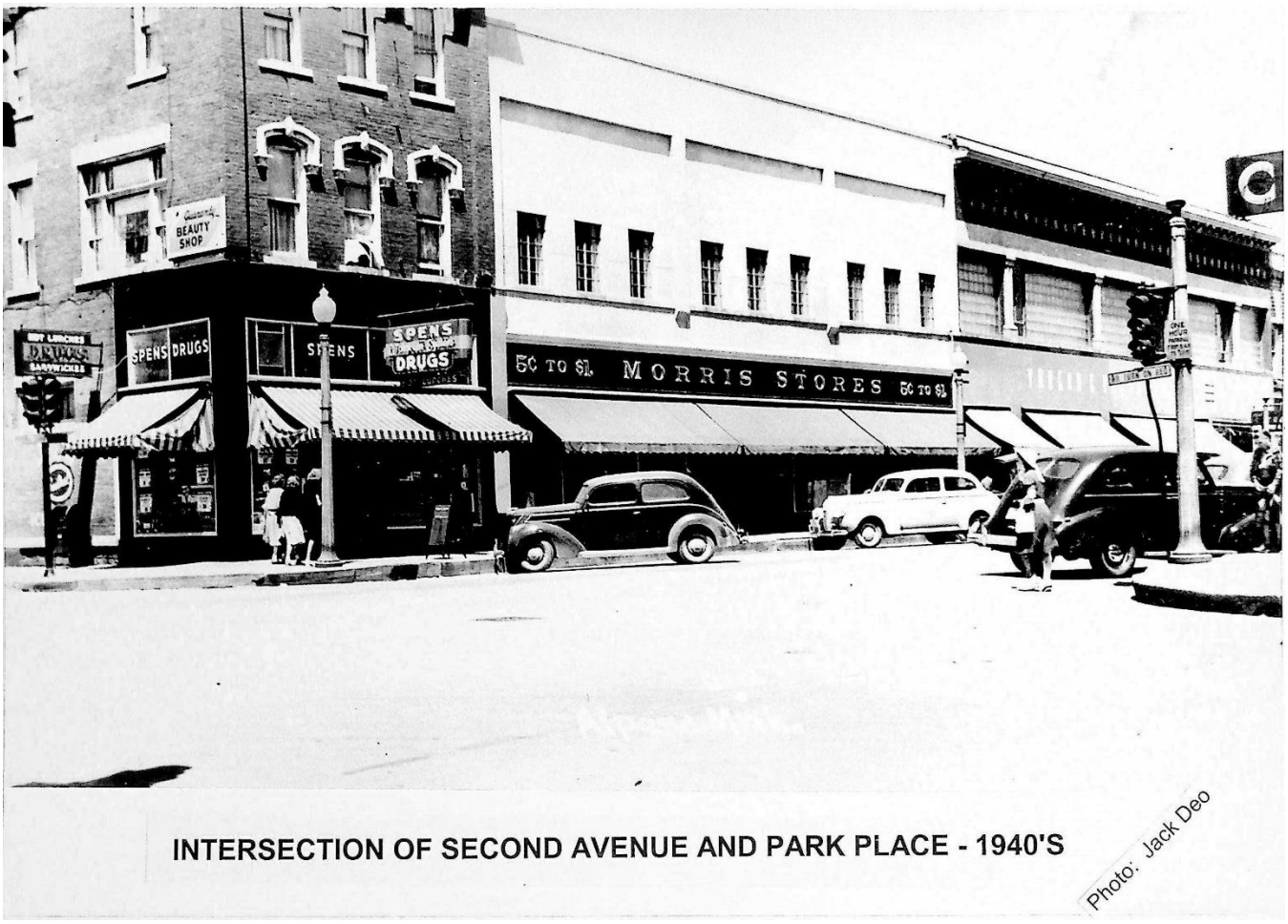
Historical Photo #0021: 200 block North Second Avenue (facing north) – 1940s
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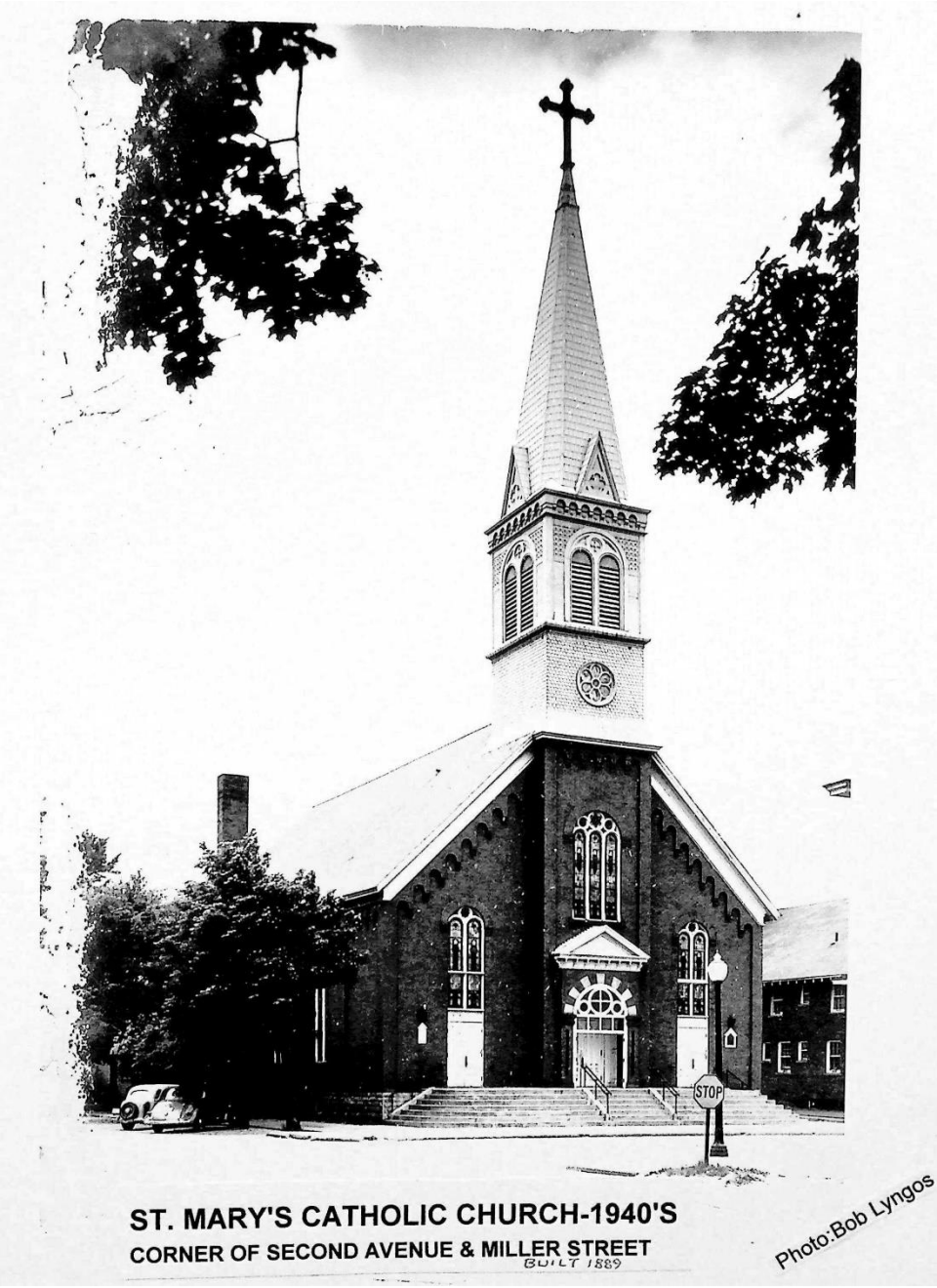
Historical Photo #0022: 200 block North Second Avenue (facing northwest) – 1940s
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Historical Photo #0023: Saint Mary's Catholic Church, 516 North Second Avenue (facing southeast) – 1940s
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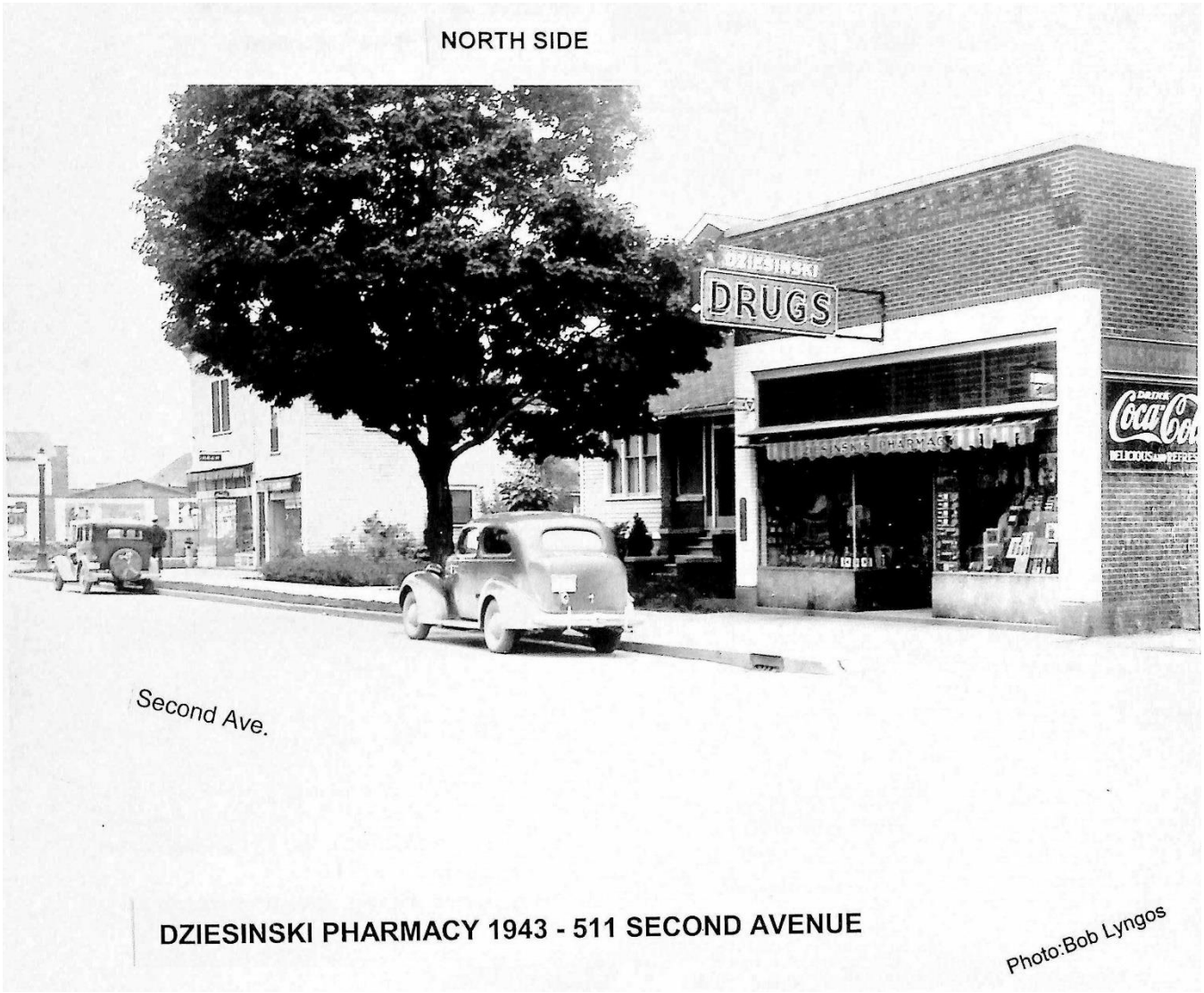
Historical Photo #0024: 100 block South Second Avenue (facing south) – 1940s
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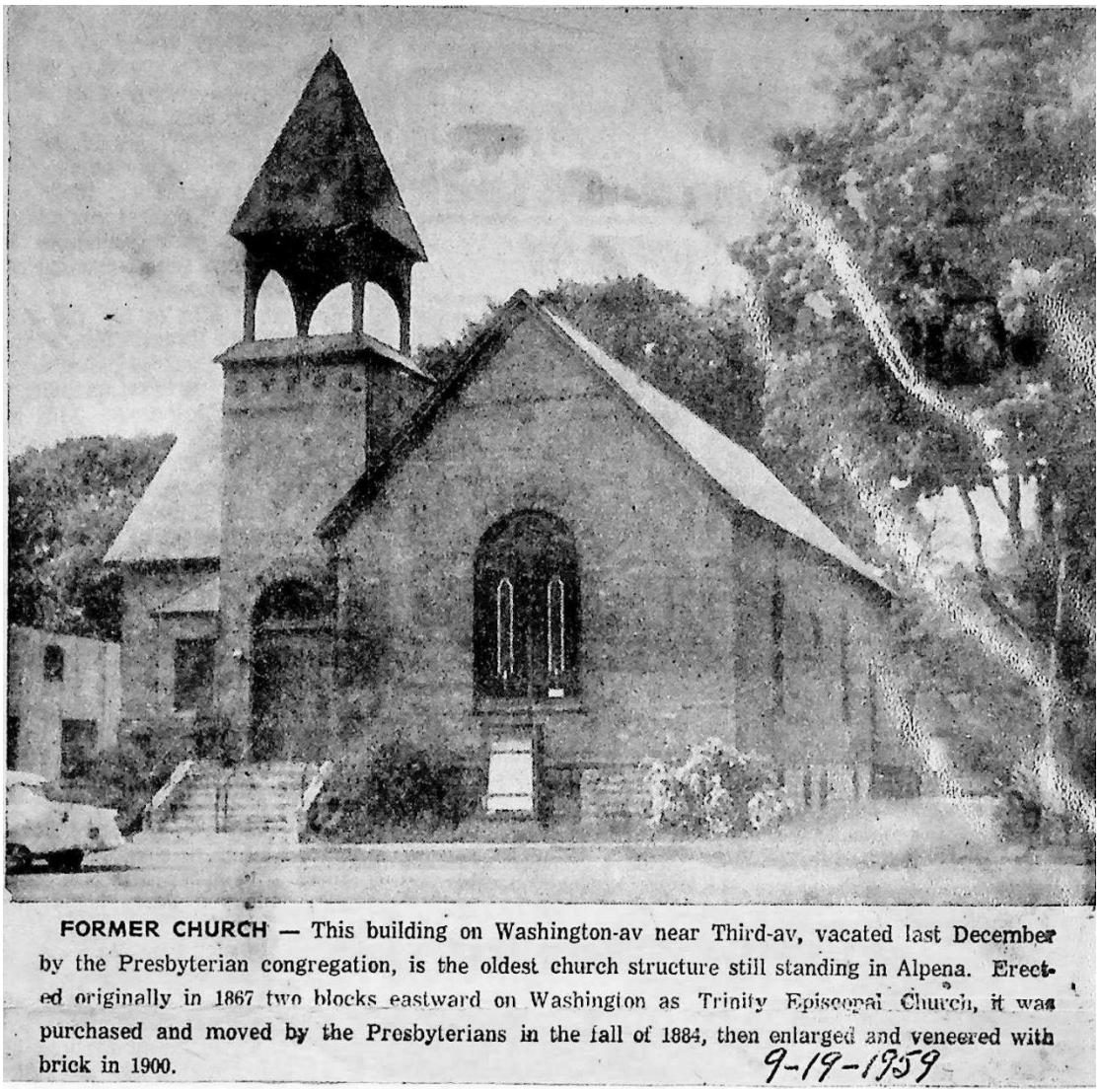
Historical Photo #0025: 500 block North Second Avenue (facing southwest) – 1943
25 of 28

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FORMER CHURCH — This building on Washington-av near Third-av, vacated last December by the Presbyterian congregation, is the oldest church structure still standing in Alpena. Erected originally in 1867 two blocks eastward on Washington as Trinity Episcopal Church, it was purchased and moved by the Presbyterians in the fall of 1884, then enlarged and veneered with brick in 1900. 9-19-1959

Historical Photo #0026: First Presbyterian Church, 150 West Washington Avenue (facing east) – 1959
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Historical Photo #0027: Alpena Shopping Center, 125-185 North State Avenue – 1962
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

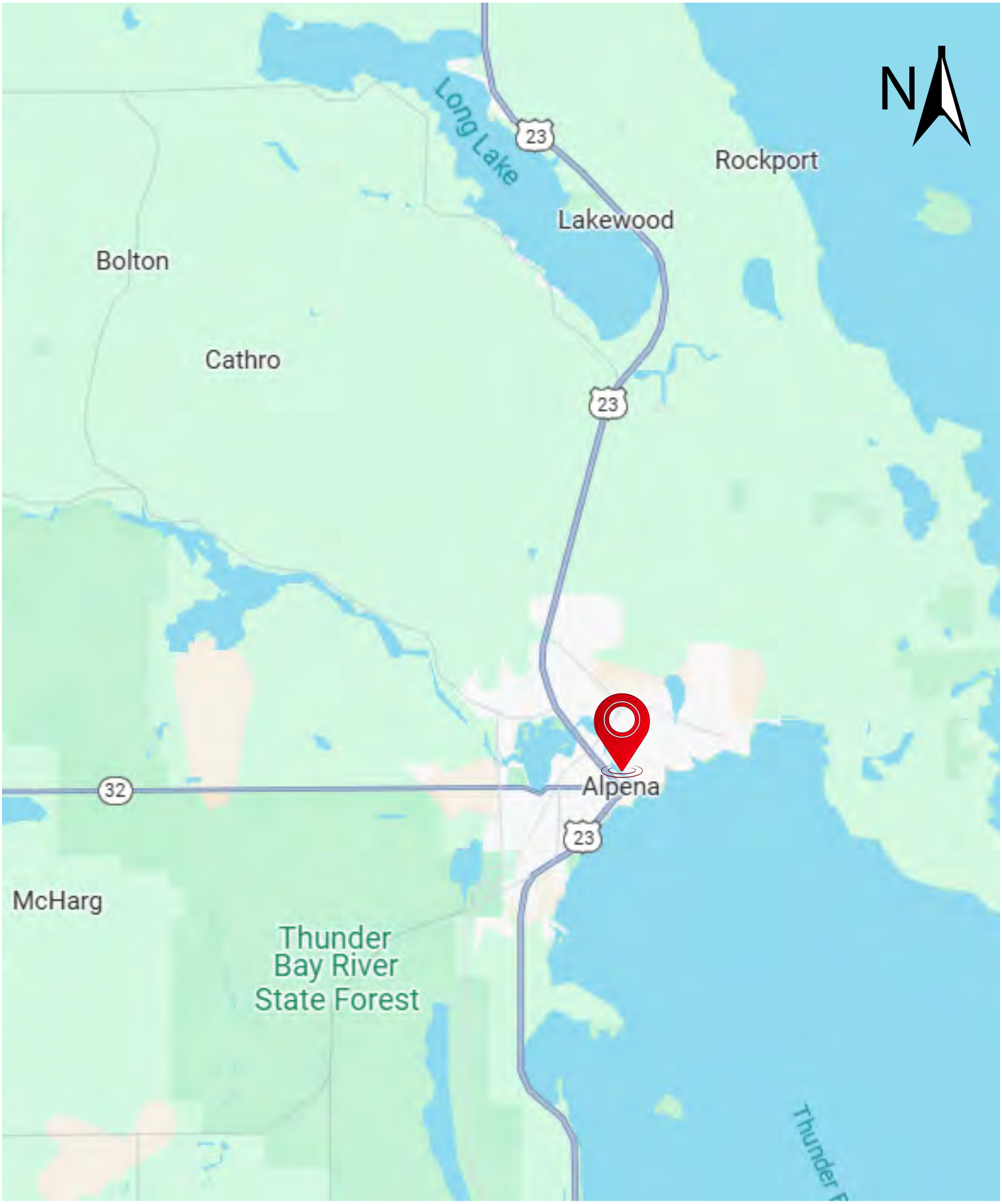
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Historical Photo #0028: Peoples State Bank of Alpena, 200 West Chisholm Street – 1970s
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Alpena Central Historic District
Location Map

Alpena County
Michigan



Base Map: Google Maps
Map by Cheri Szcodronski, April 2025

Alpena Central Historic District

Alpena, Alpena County, Michigan
Locational Map 2
2025



Alpena Central Historic District Boundary Map
National Register of Historic Places
Alpena County, Michigan

- Alpena Central Historic District Boundary
- Parcel Line
- Non-Contributing Building
- 000 Street Address
- V Vacant Lot
- ← 1 Photo View
- [1] Coordinates
- Vacant Lot Associated with Adjoining Parcel

N

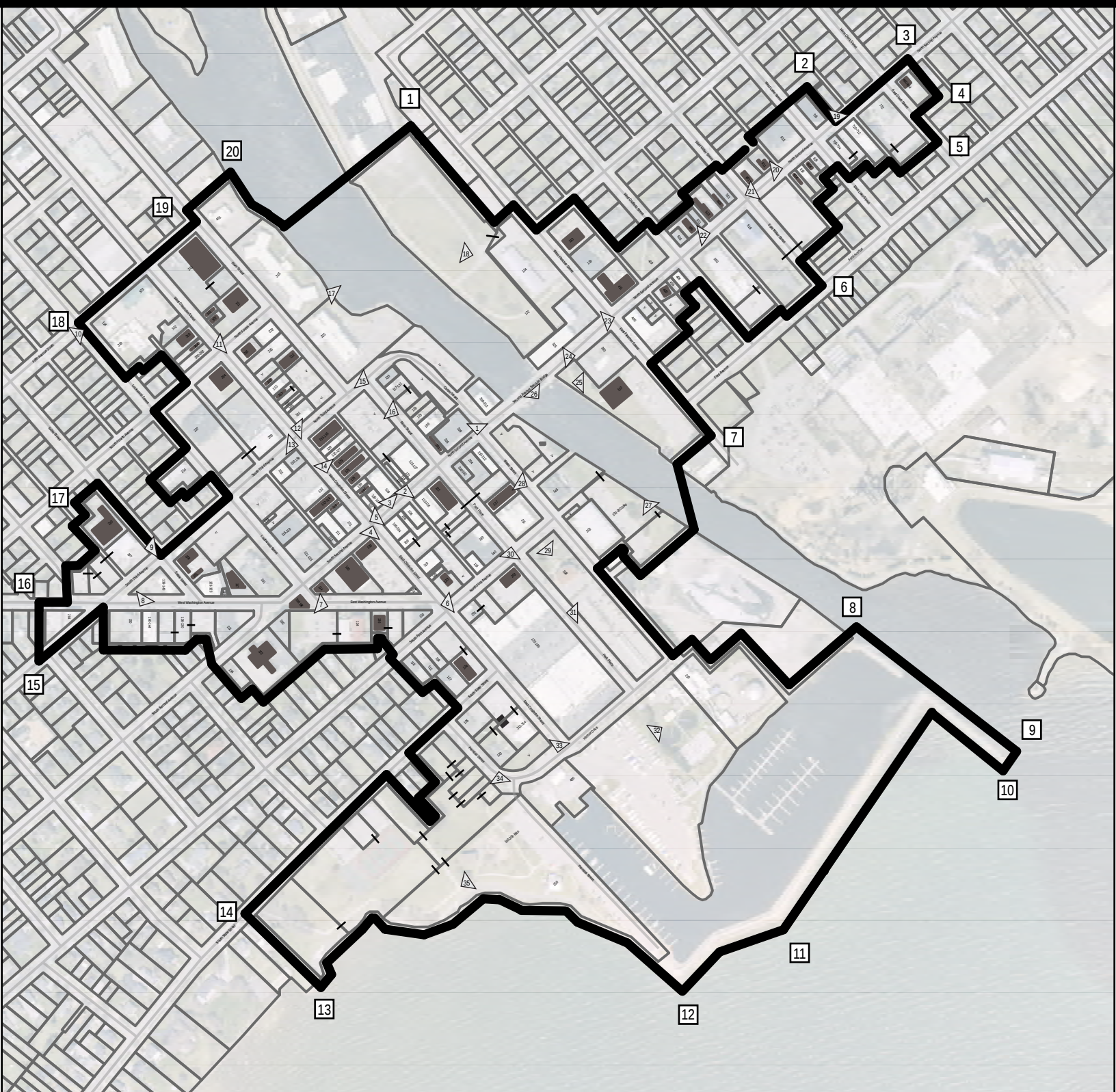
Note: Contributing Status is indicated for primary resources only.

Map by Cheri Szcodronski, April 2024
Base Map courtesy of Montgomery County GIS Department

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (WGS84):

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2:	45.067006	-83.426564
3:	45.067301	-83.425056
4:	45.066957	-83.424638
5:	45.066464	-83.424536
6:	45.064873	-83.426344
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9:	45.059663	-83.423474
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18:	45.064561	-83.437947
19:	45.065717	-83.436171
20:	45.066103	-83.435495

Data points courtesy of Google Maps




DO NOT
ENTER
WRONG
WAY
shear envy
SALON
open
STATE


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Samuel Rumbles
Providing Insurance and Financial Services
NOISE & TOYS
OPEN
SALE
Professional Building


Traveling Ladders
Antiques Home Accents Art Gallery
104
BOOKS & GIFTS


ONE WAY
ONE WAY
downtown SCOOPS ICE CREAM SHOPPE
downtown SCOOPS
See you in the spring!
Homemade Waffle Cones
109 CENTER 109


ONE WAY
DO NOT ENTER
DO NOT ENTER
WRONG WAY
2nd Av
Chisholm St
DO NOT ENTER
WRONG WAY
ONE WAY
1929
2022


I.O.O.F.
Chisholm St
Washington Av




FIRE KIT FIRE KIT
FIRE KIT
3RD

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RED WING SHOES

RED WING SHOES

GARY'S SHOE SERVICE

WINTER TRACTION CENTER

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135
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Shoreline Church
restoration
CHURCH
Shoreline
Church
6pm Saturday
11am Sunday
Family Time
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RIVER VAULT
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HANDICAP
HANDICAP


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FOR RENT
Pine Rd
Lake St


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Case Management
614
Great Lakes
CONCRETE SUPPLY
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THUNDER BAY THEATER
Historic Preservation Fund
Thunder Bay Theatre Facade
Rehabilitation Project, Alpena, MI
DANGER
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THUNDER BAY THEATRE
A THUNDER BAY ARTS COUNCIL
Welcome You To
Artown
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Alpena, MI 49707
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ONE WAY
ONE WAY





Great Lakes Maritime Heritage Trail

Winter Layup

THE FLEET DURING ITS "DOWN TIME"

Shipping on the Great Lakes has always been seasonal. Poor visibility, heavy seas and ice that arrive each year with the gales of November prompted 19th-century ship owners and captains to "lay up" their ships and take them out of active service for the winter. Critical navigation buoys were pulled out until the spring thaw as winter ice choked docks and harbors, preventing vessels from entering or leaving the port.

During the winter layup, sailors repaired and maintained their vessels. Plumbing was drained; drains were plugged; lifeboats and deck equipment were covered; and lines and tackle were removed. Shipboard machinery was dismantled, inspected and repaired. The iced-over river allowed crewmen the opportunity to caulk the hull planking of wooden vessels, an activity usually requiring time in dry dock. Sailors also found plenty of work maintaining the miles of rigging on each vessel. Much "winter work" actually took place in early spring, when the waterfront came alive with the bustle of fitting out for the new season.

Locally owned ships lined Alpena's docks each winter from the 1870s through the early 20th century. Lumber steamers and their tow barges lay on both sides of the Thunder Bay River, while harbor tugs found space among them or in bayfront slips. Pleasure boats were pulled out on land. After 1918, the layup fleet consisted primarily of fishing vessels and private yachts.

MDOT


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ALPENA
CITY HALL


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CITY OF ALPENA
SMALL BOAT HARBOR
A Warm & Friendly Port


NO
PARKING
ANY
TIME
WATZ
99.3
THE ROCK STATION
MIDWESTERN
BROADCASTING
COMPANY



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Nomination
Property Name:	Alpena Central Historic District
Multiple Name:	
State & County:	MICHIGAN, Alpena

Date Received:	Date of Pending List:	Date of 16th Day:	Date of 45th Day:	Date of Weekly List:
7/17/2025			9/2/2025	

Reference number:	SG100012172
Nominator:	SHPO

Reason For Review:

__ Appeal	__ PDIL	__ Text/Data Issue
__ SHPO Request	__ Landscape	__ Photo
__ Waiver	__ National	__ Map/Boundary
__ Resubmission	__ Mobile Resource	__ Period
__ Other	__ TCP	__ Less than 50 years
	__ CLG	

__X__ Accept _____ Return _____ Reject __9/2/2025__ Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:	Locally significant district comprising the commercial and institutional core of the community which served as the central place for the county. Significant in architecture, Commerce, Social History, and Entertainment/Recreation with a POS of 1867-1978. This encompasses the period of the town's founding as a lumber and shipping port through the redevelopment of the waterfront to parkland.
Recommendation/ Criteria	Accept / Criteria A & C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Alexis Abernathy Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date 9/2/2025

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
MICHIGAN STRATEGIC FUND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

QUENTIN L. MESSER, JR.
PRESIDENT

Wednesday, July 16, 2025

Ms. Joy Beasley, Keeper
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Beasley:

The enclosed files contain the true and correct copy of the nomination for **Alpena Centeral Historic District, Alpena, Alpena County, Michigan**. This property is being nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This nomination is a __X__ New Submission ____Resubmission ____Additional Documentation ____Removal.

1 Signed National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
2 Locational maps (incl. with nomination file)
29 Sketch map(s) / figures(s) / exhibits(s)
1 Pieces of correspondence (incl. with correspondence file)
35 Digital photographs
____ Other (incl. with nomination file): _____

State Historic Preservation Review Board

The Michigan State Historic Preservation Review Board reviewed the nomination materials at its meeting on _Friday, May 30, 2025_. The Review Board voted _9_ to _0_ to approve the nomination under National Register Criterion/Criteria _A and C_ and recommended the State Historic Preservation Officer approve the nomination.

Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credits

_X_ This property is not utilizing the Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credits
____ This property is being rehabilitated using the Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credits. A preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

MICHIGAN SHPO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

300 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE • LANSING, MICHIGAN 48913
michigan.gov/**shpo** • (517) 335-9840

Notifications

____ Notification of the nomination was sent to the property owner(s) and chief elected official(s) on: _Wednesday, April 23, 2025_.
__X__ No objections to the nomination were submitted during the public comment period.
____ One or more objections to the nomination were received during the public comment period.
____ One or more letters of support to the nomination were received during the public comment period.

Certified Local Government

__X__ The nominated property is not located in a Certified Local Government community.
____ The nominated property is located in a Certified Local Government community. A copy of the local commission's review ___ was ___ was not received within 60 days, and ___ is ___ is not included with the correspondence file.

NPS Grant-Funded Submissions

____ Not funded with an NPS grant
____ Underrepresented Communities Grant
____ African American Civil Rights Grant
____ History of Equal Rights Grant
____ Tribal Heritage Grant
__X__ Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grant
____ Disaster Recovery Grant

Questions concerning this nomination should be addressed to Todd A. Walsh, National Register Coordinator, at (517) 331-8917 or WalshT@michigan.gov.

Sincerely yours,

Ryan M. Schumaker
State Historic Preservation Officer