



Richard  
Neumann  
Architect

610 Grand Avenue, Petoskey, Michigan 49770, 231.347.0931

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PRESERVATION EDUCATION SEGMENT  
Mackinac Island Historic District Commission

### **CATEGORIES OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

Assessing historic resources during the process of designating local historic districts uses the same guidelines as listing historic properties on the National Register of Historic Places. This includes evaluation of each property's physical characteristics and use in order to categorize them by type.

As delineated in the National Register Bulletin 16A - "How to Complete the National Register Registration Form", kinds, or categories, of historic properties include the following types:

## NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTY AND RESOURCE TYPES

<i>Type</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Examples</i>
<b>BUILDING</b>	A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created principally to shelter any form of human activity. "Building" may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.	houses, barns, stables, sheds, garages, court-houses, city halls, social halls, commercial buildings, libraries, factories, mills, train de-pots, stationary mobile homes, hotels, theaters, schools, stores, and churches.
<b>SITE</b>	A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself pos-sesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.	habitation sites, funerary sites, rock shelters, vil-lage sites, hunting and fishing sites, ceremonial sites, petroglyphs, rock carvings, gardens, grounds, battlefields, ruins of historic buildings and structures, campsites, sites of treaty sign-ings, trails, areas of land, shipwrecks, ceme-teries, designed landscapes, and natural features, such as springs and rock formations, and land areas having cultural significance.
<b>STRUCTURE</b>	The term "structure" is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.	bridges, tunnels, gold dredges, firetowers, ca-nals, turbines, dams, power plants, corncribs, silos, roadways, shot towers, windmills, grain elevators, kilns, mounds, cairns, palisade fortifi-cations, earthworks, railroad grades, systems of roadways and paths, boats and ships, railroad locomotives and cars, telescopes, carousels, bandstands, gazebos, and aircraft.
<b>OBJECT</b>	The term "object" is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are rela-tively small in scale and simply constructed. Al-though it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment.	sculpture, monuments, boundary markers, stat-uary, and fountains.
<b>DISTRICT</b>	A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, struc-tures, or objects united historically or aestheti-cally by plan or physical development.	college campuses; central business districts; res-idential areas; commercial areas; large forts; in-dustrial complexes; civic centers; rural villages; canal systems; collections of habitation and lim-ited activity sites; irrigation systems; large farms, ranches, estates, or plantations; transpor-tation networks; and large landscaped parks.