1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: **MACKINAC ISLAND**

Other Name/Site Number:

2. LOCATION

Street & Number: Straits of Mackinac, northeast of Mackinaw City, Michigan Not for publication:

City/Town: City of Mackinac Island Vicinity:

State: Michigan County: Mackinac Code: 97 Zip Code: 49757

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property		Category of Property	
Private:	X	Building(s):	
Public-Local:	X	District:	X
Public-State:	X	Site:	
Public-Federal:	X	Structure:	
		Object:	

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
395	395	buildings
28	5	sites
14	32	structures
8		objects
445	432	Total

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register: 59

Name of Related Multiple Property Listing:

Designated a
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK on

OCT 09, 1960

by the Secratary of the Interior

4. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ____ 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 ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

_____ _____

Signature of Certifying Official Date

_____

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

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

_____ _____

Signature of Commenting or Other Official Date

_____

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

5. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ Entered in the National Register
___ Determined eligible for the National Register
___ Determined not eligible for the National Register
___ Removed from the National Register
___ Other (explain):

_____ _____

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic:	DEFENSE	Sub:	fortification
	RECREATION AND CULTURE		outdoor recreation
	LANDSCAPE		park
	DOMESTIC		single dwelling
			hotel
	COMMERCE/TRADE		specialty store
Current:	RECREATION AND CULTURE	Sub:	outdoor recreation
	LANDSCAPE		park
	DOMESTIC		single dwelling
			hotel
	COMMERCE/TRADE		specialty store
			restaurant

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION:
Queen Anne
Other: Carpenter Gothic
Shingle Style
Classical Revival
Modern Movement
Other: Rustic
Colonial Revival
French Colonial
Federal

MATERIALS:
Foundation: stone, concrete
Walls: wood, stone
Roof: asphalt, wood
Other:

Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance.

This nomination is an amendment to the existing Mackinac Island National Historic Landmark, designated in 1960 as "a location of outstanding significance in the history of the Old Northwest and the advance of the American frontier prior to 1830." The original nomination recognized Fort Mackinac and other properties related to the island's role as a military outpost and fur trade depot in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. This amendment expands the designation to recognize the entire island, the second national park in the United States, and one of the country's premier tourist destinations since the mid-nineteenth century.

Mackinac Island is located in the Straits of Mackinac, where Lake Huron meets Lake Michigan and Michigan's Upper and Lower Peninsulas are in closest proximity. The island is about three miles east of the southeastern tip of the Upper Peninsula. Just over 8 miles in circumference and about 3 ½ square miles in area, Mackinac Island is neither the largest nor smallest island in the straits, but its dramatic height sets it apart. The National Historic Landmark district includes all of the island plus Haldimand Bay, the island's natural harbor at the south end. The district extends into the straits as far as the tips of the two breakwalls that protrude from Haldimand Bay. The bay and this section of the straits are part of the Straits of Mackinac Great Lakes State Bottomland Preserve. A small, unidentified shipwreck (20UH123) is within the boundaries. The entire district is within the jurisdiction of the city of Mackinac Island, whose municipal boundaries extend one mile from the shoreline. Approximately 80 percent of the island is under the jurisdiction of Mackinac Island State Park.

Mackinac Island began to appear when the last glaciers receded from the region about fifteen thousand years ago. The island's cliffs and rock formations were formed by the erosive action of the ancient Great Lakes on the resistant limestone bedrock. As the lake waters receded and the land rebounded from the weight of the glaciers, Mackinac Island rose to its present height, with its highest point at Fort Holmes approximately 320 feet above lake level. About 75 percent of the island is wooded. With its tree-lined roads and pathways, striking limestone formations, and dramatic views from the bluffs, Mackinac Island retains the scenic beauty that brought it fame.

A network of roads and trails criss-cross Mackinac Island. Because automobiles were banned from the village in 1898, and from the park in 1901, transit is generally by foot, horse, and bicycle. (Emergency vehicles, park maintenance equipment, residents' snowmobiles, and golf carts are granted temporary permits to operate for certain purposes.) The major roads to the interior of the island were in place by the early 1800s, most likely to provide access to farms. These include Garrison Road, Cadotte Avenue, Hoban Road, Annex Road, Scott's Road, British Landing Road, and parts of Huron Road. In the late nineteenth century additional roads and trails were constructed for the national and state parks, notably Leslie Avenue from Arch Rock to British Landing Road in 1889 and Lake Shore Road along the shoreline, started in 1896. (Mackinac National Park was established in 1875 and was transferred to the state in 1895.) Nearly all of the current roads and trails were in place by World War II.

The densest settlement on Mackinac Island is in the town on the south shore, curving around Haldimand Bay to Mission Point on the east. Fort Mackinac sits prominently on a bluff above the village. East of the fort, cottages on the East Bluff are clearly visible from the harbor. They are balanced by Grand Hotel and West Bluff cottages that dominate the view from the southwest. Recent residential

development concentrated in Harrisonville and in the Woods Golf Course vicinity is mostly screened by trees.

Haldimand Bay has historically been the primary access point for Mackinac Island. Two rock breakwalls built in 1913 extend into the straits to protect the bay on each side. Five boat docks and a marina within the bay serve three commercial ferry boat lines and private boat traffic. The two longest docks, the Arnold dock and the nearby coal dock, date to the late nineteenth century and retain large frame warehouses that portray the utilitarian aspect of the waterfront's history. Historical and archaeological evidence suggests that the island's inhabitants have always clustered near Haldimand Bay. Patrick Sinclair's 1779 sketch of the island shows Indian huts on the west shore of the bay. An intact Native American camp (20MK169) from the Late Woodland period (AD 800-1000) was discovered in Marquette Park, with stone tools, pottery, and animal bones. Prehistoric burials were found at this site and at a second site in the vicinity (20MK172). Behind The Island House, remnants of a Middle to Late Woodland period camp (20MK357; 100 BC-1650 AD), though disturbed, provide additional evidence of Native American activity in the village area.

The village today curves around the shore of Haldimand Bay, divided into two halves by Marquette Park but connected by Huron Street, which follows the shore from one end of the village to the other. Marquette Park was created in 1905 on the site of the former soldiers' garden below the fort. A statue of Father Marquette was added in 1909 and the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) placed a monument in the park in 1931. The park was re-designed in the 1960s. The western half of the village retains the street plan laid out by the British around 1780. Market Street served as the town's main street. Three short cross streets, today Astor Street, Windsor Street, and French Lane, connected Market Street to Huron Street and the lakeshore. Fort Street separated the east end of town from the government grounds below the fort. This half of the village is the oldest and most densely developed. Most of the commercial buildings in town are on this section of Huron Street and its intersecting side streets, interspersed with hotels. A small city park was created between Huron and Market Streets in the 1930s. Market Street is a mixture of commercial, residential, and civic uses. The western edge of the village is predominantly residential.

The eastern half of the village was settled sparsely until the mid-nineteenth century. Huron Street is the only east-west thoroughfare on this side of town, with five perpendicular cross streets: Bogan Lane, Church Street, Truscott Street, Mission Street, and Ferry Avenue. This portion of the village is primarily residential, with houses and a few condominiums interspersed with larger boardinghouses and hotels.

With relatively few exceptions, the village on Mackinac Island is constructed of wood. Most of the buildings are of frame construction, but at least eleven are built of logs in the French tradition. Within the village, nearly all of the log buildings have clapboard siding, making them difficult to distinguish from buildings with wooden frames. There is an active history of moving buildings on the island, beginning with the 1780 move across the ice from Fort Michilimackinac on the mainland. The scale of the village's buildings is relatively modest. Homes are generally single family, one to two stories; commercial buildings range from one to three stories; the largest hotels are four stories tall. The town has been fairly densely developed since the nineteenth century, particularly in the business district on Huron Street and in the older residential areas, although more recently some of the remaining open spaces have been filled in. While the Huron Street business district has little green space, flower garden

are abundant in other parts of town. Mackinac Island's famous lilacs are much in evidence, especially when they bloom in the spring. Some lilac bushes are documented as well over one hundred years old.

In the early nineteenth century Market Street was the center of town, with mixed commercial and residential use. Today it is a mix of residential, commercial, and civic uses. Of particular note on Market Street are the two surviving buildings of Astor's American Fur Company. The Robert Stuart House, home of the company's resident manager, is a Federal style frame house built in 1817. It is an imposing seven bays on a raised stone basement, with a fanlight and sidelights decorating the front entrance. Next door is the large, L-plan fur company warehouse (1810), with loading doors on two floors and attic level and an overhanging eave for attaching hoists. Following the decline of the fur trade, the two buildings were converted to a hotel and in the late nineteenth century were joined by a long front porch. Both have been restored to their early nineteenth century appearance. The city operates the Stuart House as a museum and uses the warehouse as city offices and a community hall.

In 1839, the Mackinac County Courthouse was constructed on Market Street, a typical front-gabled courthouse with cupola that today houses the police department, jail, and old city council chambers. Another important government building, the Indian Dormitory (1838), was built on the eastern side of town (now Marquette Park), near where Indians camped along the bay. Intended as a residence for visiting Indians, the two story Federal style building was used primarily as the Indian agent's office and payment distribution center. It underwent a number of alterations during the period from 1867 to 1961 when it served as the island's public school. In the 1960s the state park restored the Indian Dormitory to its original appearance. In 1915, the federal government built the Coast Guard Lifesaving Station across Huron Street from Marquette Park. This two story, hipped roof building serves today as the state park's visitor center.

By the mid-nineteenth century, Huron Street had emerged as the island's business district, where it remains concentrated between Fort Street and French Lane. The business district is composed primarily of attached frame buildings one to three stories tall, forming a continuous facade along the sidewalk. A few buildings use concrete or brick veneer; two commercial blocks and the Chippewa Hotel have cast and galvanized iron fronts. Most of the buildings have the typical two part form with storefronts on the first floor and living, office, or storage space above. Many of the storefronts have awnings or covered walks in front. False fronts are common. Most are relatively plain, with decoration limited to a bracketed or dentillated cornice. Bromilion & Bates, dating to the mid-nineteenth century, and Fenton's Bazaar, ca. 1872, are noteworthy examples of the Italianate style. Bromilion & Bates has elaborate Italianate window hoods on the gable end. Although Fenton's Bazaar has lost the tower it had originally, it retains its pedimented pavilion with Palladian window, bracketed cornice, pilasters, and pedimented window hoods. The Huron Street business district retains much of its late nineteenth century fabric. Infill construction and alterations of historic buildings, particularly adding stories, have affected the integrity of the business district but the new buildings generally maintain the scale and proportions of the old. Overall, Huron Street still has the appearance and feeling of a busy turn of the century main street.

At least two houses survive from the establishment of the village in the late eighteenth century. Built ca. 1780, the McGulpin House is a one story log house of pièce-sur-pièce construction with a steeply pitched gable roof in the French Colonial style. In the 1980s, the McGulpin House was moved to Fort Street from its previous location behind Ste. Anne Church and restored to its appearance in the 1820s

when it received clapboard siding. The Biddle House on Market Street is a similar French Colonial log house, it is of pièce-en-pièce construction as well, however, it also has an 1830s addition. The Biddle House has also been restored to its early nineteenth century appearance; both houses are operated by the state park as museums. The excavation of the Biddle privy (20MK402) provided evidence of the lifestyle of the Biddle household. A few other houses dating from the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century are recognizable by their small size and side-gabled form.

Not far from the Biddle House, on Astor Street, is a French Colonial commercial building (#183) of pièce-en-pièce construction dating from the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. Possibly a fur trader's warehouse, the building (now a restaurant and bar) is distinctly different from the commercial buildings that survive from later in the nineteenth century. The building might also have been a rowhouse, a French Colonial type represented in the village by two other remnants. The Buisson House (ca. 1820) on Market Street is a double house and there is structural evidence of a third unit. A 1 ½ story log house (#199) on French Lane, now a front-gabled single family house, was earlier a longer building with an entrance on the long side and may have been a rowhouse as well.

The Stuart House is the only fully developed example of a Federal style house on the island. Other houses dating to the 1810s or 1820s were altered in the nineteenth century or later. With the notable exception of the Lafayette Davis House on Huron Street, the Greek Revival style is extant only in occasional details such as a wide band of trim, eaves returns, or transom and sidelights surrounding a doorway. The Lafayette Davis House, a log and frame house built ca. 1830 with a ca. 1847 addition, has a full height classical portico and eared architraves around the doorways.

Most of the homes in town date to the second half of the nineteenth or early twentieth century. The predominant form is front-gabled, sometimes with a wing, almost always with a front porch, usually with little or no decorative detail. Side-gabled and cross-gabled types are found as well and a few examples of the foursquare. The larger, more stylish homes tend to be along the lakeshore on Huron Street and Lake Shore Road. Queen Anne is the most common style, with a half dozen fully developed examples including the Truscott House (ca. 1900) on Market Street and George T. Arnold Cottage (1899) on Huron Street. The Cloghaun House (1884) on Market Street is Colonial Revival style with a modified Palladian window and front door with fanlight and sidelights; a house on Truscott Street (#75; late nineteenth--early twentieth century) is a gambrel roof example of the style. The Patrick Doud House (ca. 1900) on Lake Shore Road is an eye-catching example of the Shingle Style, 2 ½ stories with prominent dormer windows and arched openings in a full-width front porch.

A number of houses in town have outbuildings, including barns, small storage buildings, and smaller houses in the rear of the property. (Note: the term barn describes both horse barns and carriage houses as it is often impossible to distinguish between them.) While some houses have undergone insensitive remodeling and some others have been "improved" with added Victorian detail, the large majority of the historic houses in the village retain their integrity. A number of homes are used as bed and breakfast lodgings, generally without undue architectural modification.

There was little, if any, construction in the village between World War I and World War II. There are about thirty post-World War II houses and ten small apartment or condominium buildings that date from the late 1960s to the late 1990s. These houses range from ranch houses to recent Victorian Revival style

homes and are concentrated on the east end of the village. They are easily distinguished from the houses of the historic period.

Most of the hotels on Mackinac Island are located in the village, a total of sixteen contributing and four non-contributing hotels and boarding houses, the latter indistinguishable from smaller hotels. The largest number of hotels is on Huron Street; others are on Lake Shore Road, Market Street, Windsor Street, and Bogan Lane. The hotels are distinguishable from houses and commercial buildings mainly by their size. The Chippewa (1902) and the Lilac Tree Hotels (#757; non-contributing) are the only four story buildings in the business district. Outside of the business district, the three story buildings with rambling additions look like overgrown houses and many of them are. On Windsor Street, the Twilight Hotel, a three story hotel with wraparound porch and four story corner tower, and the Grand Central Hotel, a three story hotel with full width front porch and balconies, are particularly intact examples of typical island hotels. Some, such as the Chateau Beaumont on Huron Street, fit into the Queen Anne style.

The oldest hotel built for that purpose is The Island House on Huron Street east of Marquette Park. Constructed in 1852 as a three story rectangular building, The Island House added a Queen Anne style west wing in 1895 and an east wing with a curved, full-height columned portico ca. 1900. Nearly as old is the Lake View House on the western end of the Huron Street business district, built ca. 1858 and substantially enlarged in the 1890s. Porches and towers identify the Lake View as a hotel, but down the street, the Murray Hotel (ca. 1870) blends in with adjoining commercial buildings. On the east end of the Huron Street business district, the Chippewa Hotel is an anomaly among Mackinac Island hotels, with neither porch nor balcony where guests may linger. The four story building has imitation concrete block metal siding on its facade and looks like a typical main street business block.

Mackinac Island's four churches are all located in the village. Mission Church is on the east end of town where Huron Street begins to curve around Mission Point. Built 1829-30, this Federal style church in the New England tradition has a tower on the front gable end surmounted by an octagonal belfry and spire. To the west on Huron Street, Ste. Anne Church was built in 1874, replacing the earlier church on that site. The tower and steeple were added in 1890. Ste. Anne combines Gothic Revival and Italianate details including pinnacles, Venetian windows, and a bracketed cornice. Trinity Episcopal Church (1882) on Fort Street below Fort Mackinac is a simple Gothic Revival church with corner tower and steeple. Little Stone Church (1905) on Cadotte Avenue is a Gothic Revival church with bell cote, unusual for Mackinac Island in its field stone construction.

Stables and barns, though few in numbers, are a distinctive part of the village landscape. In addition to the small barns and carriage houses on residential properties, five commercial barn complexes are scattered through the town. The barns usually have gable roofs, though hipped and gambrel roofs appear also, and often two barns are connected.

Although it is continuous with the east end of town, Mission Point is distinguished from the village by its non-residential character. The built-up village waterfront gives way to open space along the shoreline. Set back from the shore on a slight rise are the five large Modern buildings of the Moral Re-Armament (MRA) conference center and Mackinac College (now Mission Point Resort), united by their red roofs as well as their size. Tucked among the MRA buildings is the Mission House that gave the point its name. Built in 1825 as a missionary boarding school, the center section of the U-shaped

building was raised to three stories in the 1840s when it was converted to a hotel. The state park acquired the Mission House in the late 1970s and has restored it to its 1840s appearance. At the far eastern end of Mission Point, the Sheeley House (1882), Mackinac Island's only Gothic Revival house, was moved to that location in the 1950s from the site of the MRA theater. Across Huron Street from the Sheeley House is the city's water filtration plant (non-contributing).

The focal point of the MRA ensemble is the Great Hall (1955-56) at the eastern end. Conference rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, and dormitory-residences were arrayed around the Great Hall, a large circular space with a conical roof supported by pine logs fifty-one feet long. Connected to the rear of the Great Hall is a Y-shaped dormitory building (ca. 1954-60). Just to the northwest of the Great Hall, the theater, built from 1954-55, features stone fireplaces and large pine log roof trusses. The large film studio addition (1959-60) included two major sound stages, numerous smaller rooms and studios for rehearsing, sound mixing, etc., and added a glass tower, 108 feet tall, to the skyline. The roof of the Clark Center for the Arts and Sciences forms a concrete plaza in front of the theater. The Clark Center was built from 1967-68, a series of connected gable roof units containing classrooms, laboratories, and offices. At the west end of the complex is the West Residence Hall (1956-57), a long three story building with brick and stone veneer, intentionally built one foot shorter than Grand Hotel's front porch. Although the MRA/Mackinac College buildings have been adaptively reused as a resort hotel, the exterior appearance of the buildings has been maintained. The landscape has been somewhat modified by the addition of resort amenities such as tennis courts and a swimming pool and by the demolition of the college library (1965-66) in the early 1990s.

Fort Mackinac stands above the village on a steep limestone bluff, its whitewashed stone walls visible from far out on the water. The fort walls form a modified triangle, surmounted by a wooden palisade on all sides but the south. Within the walls, buildings surround the parade ground, which was gravel during the military period but has been grass since the early twentieth century. Additional fort buildings are outside the walls on the east and west and to the north across Huron Road, where there is also a second parade ground. The construction of Fort Mackinac began in 1780 and the last building dates to 1890. Although some buildings burned or have been demolished, all of the extant buildings are original. Today, Mackinac State Historic Parks operates Fort Mackinac as a museum, restored and interpreted to the 1880s.

The British army began constructing the fort's limestone walls in 1780. The whitewashed walls of the fort and of the ramp leading from the south sally port down to the village are a prominent feature of the island landscape. The Officers' Stone Quarters, with walls up to three feet thick, was an integral part of the south fort wall when construction began in 1780. This hipped roof building with three stone chimneys and first and second story porches facing the water was left unfinished by the British and finally completed by the Americans in 1800. Shortly after the Americans took possession of the fort in 1796 they repaired the deteriorated fort walls and constructed three stone blockhouses with hewn timber overhangs. Beginning with the Officers' Wooden Quarters in 1816, the U.S. Army incrementally added buildings and replaced older ones that had deteriorated or burned down. The Officers' Wooden Quarters was the last log building built in the fort; all subsequent buildings were of frame construction. A new guardhouse and post hospital replaced older buildings in the late 1820s. The hospital walls have pieces of cedar logs for insulation in the spaces between the studs. The Officers' Hill Quarters (1835) was built as a double house partially outside the north fort wall. It is more stylish than most of the military

buildings, with two Federal style front doorways, and bay windows and trim added during an 1875 remodeling.

In 1853 the post headquarters was erected on the east side of the parade ground and in 1859 the large, two story soldiers' barracks replaced the earlier barracks north of the parade ground. In 1860 a new, larger post hospital was the first fort building built completely outside of the walls, to the east of the fort. Inside, the quartermaster's storehouse was built in 1867 next to the post headquarters. The tempo of construction increased in the 1870s. Two large, spacious houses for officers to the east of the fort have bay windows, bracketed cornices, and porches facing the bay. Across Huron Road to the north is the more modest one story sergeants' quarters with saltbox roof and the even plainer married soldiers' housing. Inside the fort, a commissary and a schoolhouse were built. The 1885 post bathhouse was the last major building constructed inside the fort. (The 1889 water closet adjoining the bathhouse no longer stands.) The military building program wrapped up with the hospital steward's quarters (1887) and a morgue (1890) to the east of the fort near the hospital.

There was relatively little change in the appearance of Fort Mackinac following the army's departure in 1895. Some buildings were renovated for rental use and other buildings outside of the fort walls were demolished. The Beaumont Monument was erected near the Officers' Stone Quarters in 1900. In 1930 the state park reconstructed the wooden palisade atop the fort walls. (The original palisade had deteriorated and had been replaced by a picket fence in the late nineteenth century.) Extensive repairs were made to the fort buildings in the 1930s. But it was not until the 1960s that the state park initiated a comprehensive, methodical program to repair the fort's buildings and restore them to their late nineteenth century appearance. The park has aimed to minimize changes to the buildings: making the structures sound, preserving original fabric, removing post-1895 additions, and basing restoration on historic drawings and photographs. The wooden sentry boxes on the fort walls have been reconstructed and reproduction lamp posts installed based on such evidence. Recently, the fort's buildings were repainted brown on the sides facing into the fort as they were in the 1880s.

Since 1965 Fort Mackinac (20MK18) has been the site of ongoing test and salvage excavations designed to discover, preserve, and interpret artifacts and structural remains. The British well located south of the post commissary dates from the 1780s and is the subject of an interpretive display. Excavations have provided information on the original provision storehouse that was moved from Fort Michilimackinac and on three successive blacksmith shops. Two military dumps outside of the fort have provided information on military life. Just north of the fort, 20MK166 produced ceramics and military hardware dating to the early 1820s. The Custer Road Dump site (20MK17) is a stratified midden used by the Fort Mackinac garrison between 1876 and 1895. The dump contained a series of discrete layers of debris and ash that seemed to be associated with cleaning episodes related to changes in commanding officers. Artifacts recovered from the dump were primarily military—buttons, insignia, cartridge casings, USQMD ceramics—with some civilian items (especially toys) that may have been from military families.

West of Fort Mackinac, the Lawrence Young Cottage (1901-02) stands alone on the edge of the bluff at the intersection of Fort Street and Huron Road. This large Shingle Style cottage has been the governor's summer home since 1945. North of Fort Mackinac across Huron Road is a large grassy area bounded by Fort Service Road on the west and Garrison Road on the east. The sergeants' quarters, married soldiers' housing, and parade ground in this area were mentioned above. Clustered around Fort Service Road are

state park support buildings dating to the 1900s-1910s and 1960s-90s. Of note from the historic period are the concrete, hipped roof horse barn (1915-20) and the sawmill (1915). On the opposite side, near Garrison Road, the Boy Scout Barracks (1933-34) is somewhat Colonial Revival in appearance with 6/6 windows and a row of dormers across the front.

After Fort Mackinac, Grand Hotel has the most commanding presence on the island landscape. Situated on a bluff northwest of the village, the five story white building with 627 foot long porch is visible from far out in the straits. The hotel was constructed in 1887 of Michigan white pine. Additions in 1897 and 1912 increased the length by half but the three story columned porch running the length of the facade continued to be the hotel's defining feature. In the 1920s the roof was raised to create a full fifth floor. Additions in the 1980s and 1990s did not alter the famous porch. Visitors approach Grand Hotel from tree-lined Cadotte Avenue. On the left, separating the hotel from the west edge of the village, is a park created in the late nineteenth century (though landscaped more recently) on the Borough Lot, formerly a squatters' settlement. Partially occupied by Grand Hotel's tennis courts, the park is separated by a wood lot from the gardens directly in front of the hotel. Though gardens have been an important part of Grand Hotel's landscape since its early years, the current gardens were designed in the 1980s. The hourglass-shaped swimming pool (1920s) is a notable feature of the grounds just below the hotel. On the right side of Cadotte Avenue is the hotel's golf course, built in 1917 on the site of the old fort pasture. Associated with the golf course are a restaurant (ca. 1920s) and golf house (ca. 1920s-30s). Behind the hotel is a complex of support buildings, contributing and non-contributing, including dormitories and a stable.

Extending westward from Grand Hotel are the cottages of the West Bluff, arranged in a line along West Bluff Road and Lake View Boulevard. By virtue of their location on a south-facing bluff, their large size and the white paint that has been customary for many years make these cottages prominent elements of the island landscape. The cottages are on large lots leased from the state park. Most have one or more outbuildings in the rear along Algonquin Road, typically a large horse and/or a carriage barn with architectural details corresponding to the main house. The cottages were built between 1886 and 1891 although a number were remodeled and enlarged within a few years of their completion. They have a high level of integrity, individually and as an ensemble: thirteen of the sixteen original cottages are extant and all are contributing. A large majority of the outbuildings are contributing as well. Seven of the cottages are Queen Anne style with the varied wall surfaces, irregular massing, towers, and porches indicative of that style. The John Cudahy Cottage is exemplary, with terraces and foundation of random stone, shingles of three different shapes, a wraparound porch, a round tower, a square tower, and a turret. Much quieter is the Shingle Style Susan Blodgett Lowe Cottage, with a uniformly shingled wall surface and cross gambrel roof. The Stockbridge/Pitkin/Hanna Cottage is a Classical Revival with a two story entrance portico. The William Gilbert Cottage is in the Carpenter Gothic style more commonly found in the Annex neighborhood. The remaining cottages are simpler in form and decoration but still have the large porches characteristic of the time and place.

Hubbard's Annex to the National Park is a private residential area that adjoins the West Bluff on the west side. Two of the primary Annex roads, Lake View Boulevard and Grand Avenue, form an irregular oval bisected on the northwest end by Park Avenue, the third primary road. The semicircular grassy area formed by the intersection of Park Avenue and Grand Avenue is the Annex Commons, part of the original 1882 layout of this cottage community. Minor roads in the Annex are Holt Street, in the center of the oval, and North Avenue, extending to the northwest. Below the Annex on Lake Shore Road is the Devil's Kitchen, a group of brecciated limestone sea caves. The Annex is more enclosed and private

than the West Bluff. Only a few of the cottages are located on the bluff and have a view of the water. Most of the cottages are arranged around the oval with a number of them partially hidden by trees or tall cedar hedges. Most have barns or other outbuildings.

Two houses in the Annex pre-date the cottage community. The Ambrose Davenport Farmhouse is a highly intact, early nineteenth century house of pièce en pièce construction. As the house was never clad in clapboards, its log construction is visible. The Lilacs, ca. 1870, a 1 ½ story cross-gabled summer cottage, preceded Annex development. With the exception of four unobtrusive houses of recent construction, the remaining twenty cottages were built between 1883 and 1917, primarily in the 1880s. All are contributing resources. Only two of the original Annex buildings from the 1880s have been lost. The architecture of the Annex is more diverse than the West Bluff. While there are examples of Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, and Stick Style, most characteristic of the Annex is the Carpenter Gothic style. Usually cross gabled with a cross plan, these cottages have sawn trim based on Gothic Revival patterns as interpreted by local carpenters. The Otis Johnson Cottage, though larger than most with two front cross gables, illustrates the characteristically intricate trim. A number of plainer cottages in the Annex are clearly related to the Carpenter Gothic by their cross-gabled form.

Flanking Fort Mackinac on the east side, the cottages of the East Bluff balance those on the West Bluff. The layout is similar to the West Bluff, with cottages on state park leased land arrayed in a line along the bluff on Huron Road. About half of the cottages have barns or other outbuildings in the rear. All of the twenty original cottages, built between 1885 and 1900, are extant although three have lost their integrity through remodeling. A number of East Bluff cottages are of the cross gabled type with sawn trim or stick work in their gables. The V.W. Mather Cottage is Colonial Revival style with a gambrel roof. But the most distinctive cottages on the East Bluff are Shingle Style and Classical Revival. The four Shingle Style cottages are large, two story houses with one or more towers and raised basements that give them additional height. The 1885 John Atkinson Cottage, the first example of the Shingle Style on the island, has a three story octagonal porch and tower. In a very different idiom, in the 1890s C.C. Bowen linked two earlier cottages with a two story Ionic portico in the Classical Revival style. About 1900, Milton Tootle remodeled his cottage in the Classical Revival style, adding a two story pedimented entrance portico with Ionic columns, Ionic pilasters, classical cornice, and rooftop balustrade. The Tootle Cottage is also noteworthy for its Japanese garden, created ca. 1905.

The East Bluff has historically been a popular place for viewing the village and Lake Huron. The placement of two monuments in this area makes sense in this context. The Lewis Cass Memorial (bronze plaque, 1915) is located across Huron Road from the westernmost cottage on the bluff. Slightly further to the west in a grove of trees is Anne's Tablet (1916), a bronze relief sculpture on a rough stone base, encircled by three stone benches with a view through the trees to the bay. At the opposite end of the East Bluff is Robinson's Folly, a popular overlook on a limestone outcropping. An archaeological site (20MK66) at Robinson's Folly produced a scatter of prehistoric lithic material from the Archaic tradition.

Traveling west on Huron Road past Fort Mackinac and proceeding to the intersection of Huron with Annex and Hoban Roads, one comes to Surrey Hill, occupied primarily by the facilities of Mackinac Island Carriage Tours. Along Hoban and Carriage Roads are visitor exhibit and demonstration areas, multiple and single-family housing, a horse pasture, and, predominantly, metal pole barns. With the exception of a very few late nineteenth or early twentieth century houses and associated outbuildings, all

the buildings in Surrey Hill are post-World War II and most of them were built within the last twenty-five years. Two log outbuildings (#439 and #438), probably dating to the nineteenth century, are associated with two of the houses on Hoban Road.

At Third Street the barns of Surrey Hill give way to Harrisonville and the homes of most of the island's year round residents. The street pattern of Harrisonville is orderly: five numbered streets, Third through Seventh Streets, intersect Hoban Road at regular intervals. The homes, however, are not necessarily lined up along these streets (with no cars and no driveways, street access is not required) and the overall pattern is of an irregular, elongated cluster along Hoban Road. Harrisonville is dominated by small one story houses, many of them ranch houses, built after World War II. In addition there are a number of recently constructed dormitory and apartment buildings housing employees of island hotels. Only nine of Harrisonville's numerous houses can be identified as nineteenth or early twentieth century, eight of which retain their integrity. These houses are of a variety of forms. One small house (#576) combines log and frame construction. Although Harrisonville constitutes a large non-contributing area—about one third of the non-contributing buildings in the district—it is up a hill and surrounded by trees and thus not visible until you are actually in the settlement.

Most of the remainder of the island is forested, broken by large cleared areas for features such as the airport and golf courses and by smaller clearings for houses. Northwest of Harrisonville is the Stonecliffe area, named for the Tudor Revival cottage at the end of Stonecliffe Road. Built in 1904 as the centerpiece of a 150 acre estate, Stonecliffe is a large 2 ½ story house with decorative half timbering. Also surviving from the Stonecliffe estate are the Tudor Revival amusement lounge with original one lane bowling alley (1915; now the Woods restaurant), a small house (#666), and a barn (#668). Chimney Rock, one of the island's noted limestone outcroppings, overlooks the lakeshore nearby. South of Stonecliffe on Hedgecliff Road are two large summer cottages: Tamarack Cottage (ca. 1893) and the Spanish Colonial Revival Hedgecliff (1903). The wastewater treatment plant (non-contributing) near the intersection of Stonecliffe and Annex Roads is well screened by trees.

In the 1970s seven condominium buildings with decorative half-timbering were built along Forest Way extending north from near Stonecliffe. In the 1980s and 1990s new construction continued north along Forest Way with large single family homes, some of them Victorian Revival in style. Just east of Forest Way the Stonecliffe Manor subdivision surrounds the Woods golf course built in the 1990s. Nearby is the island's airport. The first airport landing strip was built in 1934; the airport was rebuilt with a paved runway in 1965. West of Forest Way near the lakeshore is a smaller subdivision called Stonebrook, with similar large single family homes built in the 1990s. Except for a few Stonebrook houses that are visible from Lake Shore Road, all of these non-contributing resources, including the airport, are screened by trees and are unobtrusive in the context of the overall island landscape.

East of Harrisonville a number of significant resources are located in the area surrounding Fort Holmes. Between Harrisonville and Garrison Road is the large grassy clearing of Great Turtle Park, a recreational park of recent vintage. East of Garrison Road the area is heavily wooded except for the open space around Fort Holmes and a cleared linear path descending from Fort Holmes along Rifle Range Trail to the village. Originally used by Fort Mackinac soldiers as a rifle range, the range was cleared in 1913 for a fire break and more recently graveled for a hiking trail. Fort Holmes itself (20MK72) was a log blockhouse within log-walled earthworks constructed by the British in 1814. By the mid-nineteenth century the fort, long abandoned, was in ruins and the site was used for a series of observation towers. A

partial reconstruction of the fort in 1907 burned in 1933 and was followed by a more accurate and complete reconstruction of the 1814 fort. In the 1960s the deteriorated fort was demolished, leaving the earthworks (and the view). A bronze plaque (ca. 1930s) commemorates Fort Holmes. North of the fort a concrete water reservoir (non-contributing) is covered with soil and rocks.

West of Fort Holmes at the intersection of Garrison and Custer Roads are the island's three cemeteries. The post cemetery is the oldest, used from the 1820s to about 1900. The rectangular burying ground is surrounded by a white picket fence and is entered through a simple wooden arch. Ste. Anne cemetery and the Protestant cemetery were both established in the 1850s and are both still in use. Ste. Anne cemetery is enclosed by a stone wall with an arched stone entrance; the Protestant cemetery is enclosed by a low wall of rock faced concrete block.

Just south of the cemeteries on Garrison Road is Skull Cave (20MK81), one of a group of limestone formations that, along with the views, attracts tourists to this area. Sugar Loaf, a limestone breccia stack, is located north of Fort Holmes and may be viewed from Lookout Point, the limestone bluff just to its east. East of Fort Holmes, Arch Rock can be accessed from a number of roads and trails or viewed from Lake Shore Road below. Just north of Arch Rock, the Nicolet Watch Tower marker (1915) indicates another overlook. South of Arch Rock on Lake Shore Road below is Dwightwood Spring, a wood and concrete arbor sheltering an enclosed spring (1909). Also associated with the island's limestone resources are a worked ledge from a limestone quarry (#838) and the crumbled remains of a lime kiln (#839; 20MK65). Two other lime kiln sites (20MK71 and 20MK75) are located in other parts of the island.

From Fort Holmes Road, Garrison Road continues in a northwest direction to a four way intersection in the middle of the island, where it becomes British Landing Road. Annex Road goes west, Crooked Tree Road goes east, and British Landing Road continues to British Landing on the island's northwest shore, not far from Point aux Pins at the island's northern tip. Garrison and British Landing Roads form the primary route through the island interior. State Road, Scott's Road, and Leslie Avenue are the other major interior roads in the island's northern half. Together with a network of trails, they provide scenic routes and access to natural features, including Crack-in-the-Island, a limestone fissure; Cave-in-the-Woods, a limestone sea cave; and Friendship's Altar, a brecciated limestone formation. Lake Shore Road follows the island shoreline.

Within the woodland that covers most of the island's northern half is a large open area on either side of British Landing Road. On the west side of the road is the Wawashkamo Golf Links. Nearly unchanged since it was laid out in 1898, the nine hole, eighteen tee golf links is less landscaped than a modern golf course, maintaining more of the natural terrain and vegetation. Associated with Wawashkamo are the ca. 1900 club house and an early twentieth century caddy shack. Four additional support buildings are non-contributing but non-obtrusive. Wawashkamo occupies part of the site of the 1814 battlefield, the remainder of which is found on the east side of British Landing Road. At the time of the battle the site was the Dousman farm. Archaeological testing in the vicinity of the farmhouse site (20MK70) produced features and lithic material from a prehistoric camp and early nineteenth century artifacts. Today a commemorative plaque (1925) marks the battlefield site, largely an area of grass and scrub. In addition to the golf links, part of the battlefield site is occupied by the island landfill. Associated with the landfill is a group of metal pole barns that constitute the island's resource recovery center (non-contributing).

At British Landing on the island's northwest shore a reproduction cannon marks the site where British soldiers landed in 1812. Near the landing area are a nature center and concession stand (non-contributing) and a group of picnic tables serving this popular place for resting during rides around the island. Slightly north of British Landing, a concrete and metal landing dock built in the 1920s was rebuilt in the 1970s and is non-contributing. Most of the homes on the northern half of the island are located along Lake Shore Road. A majority of these date to the early twentieth century and, with the exception of Silver Birches, are modest in size compared to the cottages of the East and West Bluffs. Notable among these are a half dozen rustic cottages with exposed logs and stone chimneys. Silver Birches is an imposing example of this style: a long, 2 ½ story log and frame house with logs on the firs story, shingles on the second, and first and second story porches on three sides.

ABOVE GROUND RESOURCE INVENTORY

Resource numbers were assigned in 1972 and 1999 surveys and are keyed to map. There are no street addresses on Mackinac Island.

VILLAGE

Haldimand Bay (west to east)

770 Rock breakwall at western side of Haldimand Bay. 1913; heightened 1980s. Contributing.

749 Wooden ferry boat dock. 1990s. Non-contributing.

746 Wooden ferry boat dock. 1960s or 70s; lengthened 1980s. Non-contributing.

355 Two story gable roof frame ice storage warehouse with one story rear ell. Contributing.

354 Two story gable roof frame coal storage warehouse. Contributing.

741 Wooden coal dock. Pre-1910. Contributing.

255 Arnold Dock. Two story gable roof frame warehouse/commercial building with bracketed overhang on long side and one story entrance porch. 19th century. Contributing.

358 Two story gable roof frame warehouse. Pre-1910. Contributing.

738 Wooden pier with concrete surface. 19th century. Contributing.

160 Marina with wooden boardwalks and individual boat slips. 1960s & 1980s. Non-contributing.

784 Wooden yacht dock. Ca. 1950s. Non-contributing.

805 Rock breakwall at eastern side of Haldimand Bay. 1913; lengthened 1960s, heightened 1980s. Contributing.

Lake Shore Road (to French Lane, south side, west to east)

991 One story side-gabled frame pumping station with slatted front wall. Ca. 1980s. Non-contributing.

766 Two story hipped roof shingled frame house with cross-gabled entrance tower. Ca. 1984. Non-contributing.

767 One story frame library with pedimented entrance portico. Ca. 1988. Non-contributing.

768 Gazebo (food stand). Ca. 1992. Non-contributing.

234 Iroquois on the Beach Hotel. Three story frame hotel with wraparound porch, bays, dormers, cross gables, rear additions with towers. Built 1903 as house; enlarged 1907 for hotel; major additions post-1972. Contributing.

Lake Shore Road (to French Lane, north side, west to east)

313 One story hipped roof Colonial Revival brick veneer school with entrance portico and cupola. 1963. Non-contributing.

314 One story L-plan gable roof frame building. Non-contributing.

317 Two story front-gabled frame house with wraparound porch. Late 19th century. Contributing.

316 Small one story side-gabled frame house with rear ell. 19th century. Contributing.

318 One story cross-gabled frame house. Ca. 1970; later "Victorian" remodeling. Non-contributing.

311 Two story side-gabled frame house with full-width front porch. 19th century. Contributing.

310 Dousman House. Two story side-gabled frame house with one story wing and rear ell, eaves returns, Colonial Revival style doorway. Ca. 1822; later additions and details. Contributing.

340 One story hipped roof outbuilding (on lakeshore, across road). 1950s or 60s. Non-contributing.

312 One story side-gabled Colonial Revival brick veneer frame house with wing and dormers. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

321 Two story cross-gabled frame house with enclosed front porch; window openings altered; house and porch aluminum sided. 19th century; siding and window alterations mid-20th century. Non-contributing.

319 One story gable roof frame outbuilding. Contributing.

320 Two story cross-gabled frame house, full-width front porch with column supports, center second story porch. Late 19th century. Contributing.

322 Two story hipped roof frame house, full width front porch with columns and Chippendale balustrade, bracketed cornice, center cross gable. Late 19th century. Contributing.

337 1 ½ story cross-gabled frame guest house. Contributing.

323 Two story hipped roof frame house, front bay windows with cross gable, partially-enclosed wraparound porch. Late 19th century. Contributing.

324 Two story front-gabled frame house with full-width front porch and rear ell. Late 19th century. Contributing.

325 Two story front-gabled frame house with enclosed full-width front porch. Late 19th century. Contributing.

207 One story gable roof board and batten frame outbuilding. Contributing.

342 Patrick Doud House. 2 ½ story side-gabled Shingle Style frame house, full-width front porch with arched openings, prominent dormer windows. Ca. 1900. Contributing.

326 Two story cross-gabled Queen Anne style frame house with wraparound porch, second story center porch, corner tower. Late 19th century; second story remodeled and Victorianized ca. 1984. Contributing.

327 Werner Tea House. Two story front-gabled frame house with wraparound porch, protruding rear addition with tower. 1891-92; addition, dormer, trim added ca. 1984. Contributing.

328 Two story cross-gabled Queen Anne style frame house with corner tower and wraparound porch. Late 19th century. Contributing.

332 Two story cross-gabled frame house with extended front porch. Late 19th century, bay window, center porch, and trim added post-1972. Contributing.

233 Anthony Cottage/Windermere Hotel. Three story, cross-gabled hipped roof hotel, extended front porch with Ionic columns. 1887. Contributing.

Huron Street (French Lane to Ferry Avenue south side, west to east)

235 Two story frame commercial building with bracketed cornice. Ca. 1970; later extension and second story addition. Non-contributing.

748 Two story frame commercial building with central passage and two one-story front extensions. 1980s. Non-contributing.

747 Three story frame commercial building with second story bay windows and bracketed cornice. 1990s. Non-contributing.

237 One story concrete block and frame ferry dock entrance, false front second story decorated with dormers, clock, scrolled pediment and small two story ell in rear. Remodeled 1980s. Non-contributing.

238 Two story frame commercial building with bracketed cornice. Late 19th-early 20th century; later alterations. Contributing.

745 Small pyramidal roof frame kiosk. 1970s. Non-contributing.

239 One story gable roof frame commercial building with false front and incised porch. Post-WWII Non-contributing.

241 One story false front frame commercial building. Late 19th-early 20th century. Contributing.

242 Two story frame commercial building with bracketed cornice, added gable roof, three story rear addition. Late 19th-early 20th century; later rear addition; façade alterations and gable roof post-1972. Contributing.

360 Two story frame commercial building with bracketed cornice. Late 19th-early 20th century; façade alterations post-1972. Contributing.

244 Three story frame commercial building with second story bay windows and bracketed cornice. Late 19th-early 20th century as one story frame commercial building; extended and two stories added post-1972. Non-contributing.

243 Two story front-gabled frame and concrete block commercial building with covered walk in front. Non-contributing.

245 One story concrete block and frame commercial building. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

348 One story frame commercial building with covered walk in front. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

246 Two story frame commercial building, three storefronts, bracketed cornice. Late 19th-early 20th century; later rear addition. Contributing.

1044 One story gable roof frame outbuilding. 1990s. Non-contributing.

247 Two story cross-gabled concrete and frame commercial building, two columns flanking doorway. Second story added post-1972. Non-contributing.

248 Two story cross-gabled brick and frame commercial building. Early 20th century as one story brick commercial building; second story added post-1972. Non-contributing.

249 One story front-gabled frame commercial building with dormers on side, two story rear ell. 1960s. Non-contributing.

740 1 ½ story front-gabled frame commercial building with cross gable on side. 1990s. Non-contributing.

252 Two story false front frame commercial building with two storefronts, bracketed cornice, covered
251 walk in front, rear addition. Late 19th-early 20th century; later addition. Contributing.

253 Two story frame commercial building with bracketed cornice. Late 19th-early 20th century. Contributing.

254 Two story frame commercial building with three storefronts, cast and galvanized iron front with
353 decorated piers, engaged columns, panels, bracketed cornice. Ca. 1890s. Contributing.
352

735 Two story false front frame commercial building with bracketed cornice. Late 19th-early 20th century; façade remodeled post-1972. Non-contributing.

257 One story false front frame commercial building. Late 19th-early 20th century. Contributing.

739 One story gable roof frame commercial building. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

258 1 ½ story gable roof frame commercial building with wall dormers. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

256 1 ½ story side-gabled frame commercial building with dormers. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

259 Two story frame commercial building with two storefronts, bracketed cornice, rear addition. Late 19th-early 20th century; early addition. Contributing.

349 One story front-gabled frame commercial building. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

260 Chippewa Hotel. Four story frame hotel with imitation concrete block galvanized iron siding on front façade, covered walk in front, fourth floor dormers, and cross gables on ends. 1902. Contributing.

261 Coast Guard Lifesaving Station. Two story hipped roof frame building with entrance porch and one story wings. 1915; recent wing addition. Contributing.

3 One story, T-plan gable roof frame building with water-side porch and deck. Post-WWII; remodeled 1990s. Non-contributing.

777 One story cross-gabled frame building. 1990s. Non-contributing.

149 2 ½ story cross-gabled frame house with full-width front porch, small second story porch, Palladian window, rear ell. 1891. Contributing.

783 One story side-gabled frame commercial building with walk-through. Ca. 1970s. Non-contributing.

148 One story side-gabled frame commercial building. Ca. 1960s. Non-contributing.

147 One story side-gabled frame commercial building. Ca. 1960s. Non-contributing.

146 L-plan modular ranch house. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

782 Two story hipped roof frame house. 1999. Non-contributing.

16 Bonnie Doone. Two story gable front and wing Queen Anne style frame house with corner tower, entrance porch, stone chimney. Ca. 1888. Contributing.

26 Two story side-gabled frame house with one story front ell. 19th century. Contributing.

27 Two story hipped roof frame house, pedimented portico with porches, bracketed cornice. Late 19th century. Contributing.

122 Two story Queen Anne style frame house with corner tower, corner entrance porch. Late 19th century. Contributing.

121 Webster House. Two story hipped roof frame house, doorway with sidelights and transom, pedimented entrance porch. Mid-19th century. Contributing.

118
51
47
48
Complex of four, 1 ½ and 2 story side-gabled frame condominium buildings with wall dormers and front porches. Late 1960s. Non-contributing.

50 Bennett Hall. Three story Queen Anne style frame hotel with corner tower and wraparound porch. Late 19th century. Contributing.

154 Gable roof frame ranch house with wing. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

157 One story cross-gabled frame house with incised porch. Ca. 1970. Non-contributing.

45 Two story side-gabled frame house, gable end to the street, entrance porch. 19th century. Contributing.

44 Two story front-gabled frame house with enclosed entrance porch. 19th century. Contributing.

46 One story connected side-gabled frame houses. Connected to #44 post-1972. Non-contributing.

153 Two story cross-gabled frame house, side entrance porch. 19th century. Contributing.

787 Small one story front-gabled frame house. Contributing.

42 One story front-gabled frame house with false front wing, entrance in rear ell. 19th century. Contributing.

789 Side-gabled log outbuilding, logs exposed. Ca. 1900. Contributing.

788 One story hipped roof frame outbuilding. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

41 Two story gable front and wing frame house with enclosed side entrance porch. 19th century. Contributing.

39 One story front-gabled frame house with shed roof wing. 19th century; window openings altered mid-20th century. Contributing.

36 One story gable roof concrete block motel (now housing). Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

38 One story gable roof frame outbuilding. Contributing.

33 Lafayette Cottage. 1 ½ to 2 story gambrel roof frame house with commercial storefront, flat-roofed rear additions, corner pilasters on original house. Late 19th century; early additions; 1990s front section and storefront. Non-contributing.

31 Three story hipped roof frame hotel with full-width front porch and second story balcony, exterior staircases, rear ell. Late 19th century. Contributing.

1002 One story gable roof metal-sided storage building. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

117 One story gable roof metal-sided storage building. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

790 One story board and batten frame outbuilding. Contributing.

115 Gable roof frame ranch house. Ca. 1970. Non-contributing.

791 One story side-gabled frame house with front deck, dormers. 1980s. Non-contributing.

Huron Street (French Lane to Ferry Avenue, north side, west to east)

232 Lake View House. 3 ½ story frame hotel with corner towers, full-width front porch, four story superimposed porches in center of front façade. Ca. 1858; remodeled 1890s, 1969, 1975. Contributing.

362 Two story frame commercial building with covered walk in front, bracketed cornice. Second story added 1970s. Non-contributing.

230 Two story frame commercial building with shaped front gable roof and covered walk in front. Remodeled 1970s. Non-contributing.

229 McNally Cottage. Two story cross-gabled frame house with enclosed full-width front porch. Late 19th century. Contributing.

228 One story side-gabled frame commercial building with covered walk in front. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

361 One story front-gabled frame commercial building with bay window. Post-WWII. Non-

contributing.

227 One story flat-roofed frame commercial building. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

226 Front-gabled frame movie theatre, former roller rink, with gable roofed entrance portico. 1880s or 90s. Contributing.

359 One story stucco and frame commercial building. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

225 Two story false front frame commercial building with attached simulated cornice. Second story added post-1972. Non-contributing.

757 Four story frame hotel, storefronts on ground floor, balconied rooms on upper floors. 1980s. Non-contributing.

223 Three story brick commercial building with central pedimented pavilion, pilasters, bracketed cornice, and roof balustrade. 1898; reconstructed 1988 after fire. Non-contributing.

222
221 Three story frame commercial building with two storefronts, bay windows, bracketed cornice, centered gable. Built late 19th century as one and two story buildings; stories added, remodeled 1980s. Non-contributing.

220 Bromilion & Bates. Two story gable roofed frame commercial building with two storefronts, corner entrance; eaves returns and Italianate window hoods on gable end. Mid-19th century. Contributing.

219 Two story false front frame commercial building with dentillated cornice. Ca. 1870s. Contributing.

218 Two story false front frame commercial building with second story balcony, bracketed cornice. Late 19th century (brackets added post-1972). Contributing.

217 Two story false front frame commercial building with modillion block cornice. Late 19th century; later alterations. Contributing.

351
350
216 Two story frame commercial building with three storefronts, cast and galvanized iron front with decorated piers, engaged columns, panels, bracketed cornice, covered walk in front. Ca. 1890s. Contributing.

1039 One story hipped roof frame ticket booth and shelter. Ca. 1980s. Non-contributing.

1038 One story gable front and wing frame ticket booth. Ca. 1980s. Non-contributing.

1037 One story frame building (public restrooms), arched entrance, dormer windows. Ca. 1980. Non-contributing.

213 Murray Hotel. Three story frame hotel with bracketed cornices, third floor balcony. Ca. 1870. Contributing.

997 One story false front frame commercial building with upper balcony and center gable. 1975. Non-contributing.

758 Three story concrete block and frame commercial building with decorated cornice. 1996. Non-contributing.

210 Fenton's Bazaar. Two story Italianate frame commercial building, pedimented pavilion with Palladian window and bracketed cornice, pilasters, pedimented window hoods. Ca. 1872. Contributing.

209 Two story frame commercial building with bracketed cornice, covered walk in front. Late 19th century-early 20th century. Contributing.

208 Three story frame commercial building with upper story bay windows and modillion block cornice. Late 19th century. Contributing.

4 Two story hipped roof frame house, full-width front porch with columns. Ca. 1900; remodeled ca. 1915. Contributing.

1 Small one story gable roof frame house. Early 20th century. Contributing.

2 Cross-gabled frame barn with shingle siding. Early 20th century. Contributing.

5 George T. Arnold Cottage. 2 ½ story Queen Anne style frame house with corner tower, wraparound porch, Colonial Revival details. 1899. Contributing.

6 Cross-gabled frame barn. Contributing.

778 Cross-gabled frame barn. Contributing.

156 Two story cross-gabled frame house with full-width, partially-enclosed front porch with columns. Ca. 1900. Contributing.

8 Small one story side-gabled frame outbuilding. Early 20th century. Contributing.

7 Cross-gabled frame barn. Early 20th century. Contributing.

150 Island House. Three story frame hotel, rectangular center section, Queen Anne style west wing with front bay and corner tower, east wing with full height curved porch. 1852; west wing 1895; east wing ca. 1900; later rear additions. Contributing.

779 Two story gable roof frame pool house and restaurant on raised basement. 1995. Non-contributing.

9 Two story gable roof frame outbuilding with ventilator. Contributing.

161 Small one story gable roof frame outbuilding. Contributing.

155 Two story front-gabled frame house with full-width front porch, bay window, wing with sleeping porch. Late 19th century. Contributing.

10 Two story gable roof frame barn. Contributing.

11 Two story front-gabled frame house with full facade classical portico, bracketed cornice. 19th century. Contributing.

162 One story gambrel roof outbuilding. Contributing.

13 St. Cloud Hotel. Two story side-gabled Colonial Revival style frame hotel, full-width columned front porch, second story bay windows, pedimented dormers, rear addition. 19th century; early remodeling in Colonial Revival style; addition 1999. Contributing.

14 Chateau Beaumont. Three story Queen Anne style frame hotel with four story corner tower, front porch, bay and dormer windows. Built 19th century as two story house; early enlargement in Queen Anne style; rear addition post-1972. Contributing.

780 One story gable roof frame outbuilding. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

15 Three story cross-gabled frame boarding house with full-width front porch, exterior stairways, dormers. Built 19th century as house; early enlargement. Contributing.

25 Madame La Framboise House. Two story hipped roof sided log and frame house with full-height classical portico; two story frame hotel wing additions. Ca. 1820s; portico early 20th century; hotel additions ca. 1990. Contributing.

781 Three story L-plan frame hotel with balconies, dormers. Ca. 1990. Non-contributing.

28 Ste. Anne Church. Frame church with front tower and steeple, pinnacles, Venetian windows, bracketed cornice. 1874; steeple 1890; basement built ca. 1960s and expanded 1995. Contributing.

120 Lafayette Davis House. Two story Greek Revival style sided log and frame house, gable front with wings, full height classical portico, eared architraves. Ca. 1830; ca. 1847 addition. Contributing.

786 One story gable roof frame storage building. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

119 Two story gable front and wing frame house with full-width front porch. Late 19th-early 20th century. Contributing.

49 Two story front-gabled frame house with wraparound front porch, rear ell, pedimented window hoods, bracketed cornice. Mid-19th century. Contributing.

69 Small one story gable roof frame barn. Contributing.

792 Two story side-gabled frame condominium building with porches and balconies. 1980s. Non-contributing.

43 Wendell House. Two story side-gabled frame house with front porch. Ca. 1846. Contributing.

40 One story side-gabled frame house with front porch. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

95 One story gable roof frame storage shed. Ca. 1970. Non-contributing.

35 One story cross-gabled frame house with full-width front porch, rear ell, Queen Anne style detailing. Late 19th-early 20th century. Contributing.

796 One story gable roof outbuilding. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

32 Mission Church. Federal style frame church with front tower and belfry. 1829-30; restored 1987. Contributing.

152 One story modular house. 1970s. Non-contributing.

795 Gable roof garage. Non-contributing.

793 One story side-gabled frame house with shed roof front porch and dormers. 1980s. Non-contributing.

794 Three story front-gabled frame condominiums with porches and angular bays. Ca. 1995. Non-contributing.

Market Street (south side, west to east)

335 1 ½ story front-gabled frame house with enclosed full-width front porch, wall dormers on side. 19th century. Contributing.

336 1 ½ story side-gabled frame house with enclosed full-width front porch. 19th century. Contributing.

206 Two story front-gabled frame house with enclosed full-width front porch. Early 20th century. Contributing.

205 Two story side-gabled frame house. 19th century; complete remodeling (door and window openings, siding, front porch) post-1972. Non-contributing.

366 One story flat-roofed frame outbuilding. Contributing.

204 Two story foursquare frame house with enclosed front porch. Ca. 1900. Contributing.

203 Louis Buisson House. Two story side-gabled double house with two enclosed front porches. Ca. 1820. Contributing.

202 Gambrel roof frame barn with shed dormers. Contributing.

750 2 ½ story front-gabled frame house with front extension, first and second story front porches. 1990s. Non-contributing.

200 Two story front-gabled frame house with one story wing, full-width front porch, jerkinhead gable. Ca. 1900. Contributing.

193 Two story side-gabled frame house with shallow enclosed front porch. Mid-19th century; windows altered, new front porch 1980s. Contributing.

192 Two story side-gabled sided log house with stone chimney, second story bay window, added bay shop windows. 19th century; later remodeling. Contributing.

188 One story side-gabled frame triplex. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

744 One story side-gabled frame commercial building with covered walkway, dormer windows. 1980s. Non-contributing.

187 374 1 ½ story front-gabled barn, adjoining one story false front frame commercial building, attached gable roof barn in rear. Contributing.

375 One story gable roof frame outbuilding. Contributing.

743 Two story front-gabled frame commercial building with second story balcony. 1970s. Non-contributing.

186 1 ½ story front-gabled frame commercial building, dormers on sides. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

185 One story side-gabled frame commercial building (former house) with entrance porch. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

742 Two story front-gabled frame commercial building with recessed entrances and second story balconies. 1970s. Non-contributing.

184 One story front-gabled frame commercial building. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

376 Long one story side-gabled frame multiple-unit commercial building with dormers. 1980s. Non-contributing.

178 Early House. Two story front-gabled frame house with rear ell and wraparound porch. Late 19th century. Contributing.

177 Two story front-gabled frame house with full-width front porch, pedimented window hoods, rear addition. 19th century; addition post-1972. Contributing.

173 1 ½ story side-gabled frame house with full-width front porch and one story rear ell. Mid-19th century. Contributing.

172 Truscott House. Two story gable roof Queen Anne style frame house, partial tower in corner, Palladian window in front gable. Ca. 1900. Contributing.

Market Street (north side, west to east)

283 One story side-gabled sided log house with rear ell. Late 18th-early 19th century. Contributing.

282 Two story foursquare frame house with full-width front porch. Ca. 1900. Contributing.

734 One story side-gabled frame stable with incised porch and three Dutch doors. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

281 Cloghaun House. Two story hipped roof Colonial Revival style frame house with modified Palladian window, front door with fan light, side lights, full-width front porch with second story balustrade. 1884; front porch post-1972. Contributing.

280 Two story gable front and wing frame house with side and rear additions, two towers, porches. 19th century; additions, towers, other modifications post-1972. Non-contributing.

278 Edward Biddle House. One story, seven bay side-gabled sided log house, dormer windows. Late 18th century; restored late 1950s. Contributing.

279 Frame outhouse. Reconstructed 1970s. Non-contributing.

277 Gable roof frame barn/blacksmith shop. Floor ca. 1880s; superstructure reconstructed 1968-69. Non-contributing.

276 Three story gambrel roof frame commercial building, roof deck with balustrade. Late 19th-early 20th century as two story false front building; remodeled and third floor added ca. 1990s. Non-contributing.

275 Lenox Hotel. Three story hipped roof frame hotel with dormer windows, full-width front porch. 1887. Contributing.

273 Mackinac County Courthouse. Two story front-gabled frame building with cupola, wooden fan in gable. 1839. Contributing.

733 Large two story gable roof frame fire hall with prominent garage door. 1998. Non-contributing.

272 Astor Fur Company Warehouse. Large two story, L-plan gable roof frame warehouse. 1810; restored 1996. Contributing.

271 Robert Stuart House. Seven bay, side-gabled Federal style frame house, two stories on raised basement, doorway with fanlight and sidelights, dormer windows. 1817; restored ca. 1940s & 1996. Contributing.

270 One story hipped roof frame post office with cross-gabled entrance and cupola. 1959. Non-contributing.

269 One story side-gabled frame medical center with dormer windows, garage addition on side. 1956; garage post-1972. Non-contributing.

267 One story side-gabled frame house. 1960s. Non-contributing.

266 Flanagan House. Two story front-gabled frame house with pedimented window hoods, wraparound porch, rear addition. 1887; side porch and rear addition post-1972. Contributing.

264 Matthew Geary House. Two story side-gabled frame house on raised basement, entrance porch topped with balustrade, enclosed side porch. Ca. 1842. Contributing.

263 (Beaumont Memorial). One story stone house with bell-shaped side-gabled roof, dormer windows. 1953 on older foundation. Non-contributing.

Lane behind Island School

315 One story side-gabled frame house with rear ell. 19th century. Contributing.

1017 One story gable roof frame outbuilding with shed roof wing. Contributing.

Mahoney Street (south side, west to east)

369 Two story front-gabled frame house with full-width front porch. Late 19th century. Contributing.

300 Two story front-gabled frame house with rear ell, wraparound porch. Late 19th century; side porch ca. 1998. Contributing.

298 Two story front-gabled frame house with full-width front porch. Late 19th century.

Contributing.

296 Two story front-gabled frame house with full-width front porch. Late 19th century. Contributing.

295 Two story side-gabled frame house with full-width front porch, one story rear ell. Late 19th century. Contributing.

299 Small one story side-gabled frame house with enclosed entrance porch. Contributing.

294 One story front-gabled frame house. Ca. 1970. Non-Contributing.

Mahoney Street (north side, west to east)

762 2 ½ story front-gabled frame house with upper story balcony and entrance porch. Ca. 1990. Non-contributing.

307 Two gable roof frame barns connected by shed-roof wing. Contributing.

308 One story front-gabled frame storage building. Contributing.

305 Gable roof frame barn. Contributing.

306 Gable roof frame barn. Contributing.

303 1 ½ story front-gabled frame house with full-width front porch. Late 19th-early 20th century. Contributing.

304 One story side-gabled log house (logs exposed); rear/side log addition. 19th century; addition post-1971. Contributing.

301 Two story side-gabled frame house with cross gable, door with side lights. 19th century. Contributing.

372 Two story cross-gabled frame multiple housing unit. Built late 19th century as side-gabled house; large side addition post-1972. Non-contributing.

302 One story shed roof frame outbuilding. Contributing.

297 Small one story front-gabled frame house. Contributing.

Bourisaw Lane (west side, south to north)

44 Two story gable roof frame house, side entrance with porch. 1888; entrance changed from front to side, porch added, second story bay window post-1972. Non-contributing.

45 Two story frame house with stair to full-width second story porch. Late 19th-early 20th century as front-gabled house; remodeled 1970s-1990s. Non-contributing.

43 Two story front-gabled frame house with added enclosed front porch. Late 19th-early 20th century; porch and aluminum siding post-1972. Contributing.

33 Two story front-gabled frame house, wing with dormer, round window in gable. 19th century. Contributing.

Bourisaw Lane (east side, south to north)

329 1 ½ story side-gabled frame house with shed roof front porch, enclosed side porch, rear ell. 19th-early 20th century. Contributing.

330 1 ½ story side-gabled frame house with shed dormer, small entrance porch. 19th-early 20th century; aluminum siding post-1972. Contributing.

Cadotte Avenue (west side to Woodfill Park, south to north)

285 Two story cross-gabled stucco frame house, Palladian windows in cross gables, dormers. Early 20th century. Contributing.

752 1 ½ story cross-gabled Victorian Revival frame house. Ca. 1988. Non-contributing.

286 Two story front-gabled frame house with enclosed entrance porch. Late 19th century. Contributing.

287 William Backhouse Astor House. Three story side-gabled sided log (first story) and frame house with center cross gable, entry with square columns and pediment, rear ell. 1816; later additions and remodeling. Contributing.

753 One story hipped roof frame outbuilding. Contributing.

289 Two story front-gabled frame house. Late 19th century. Contributing.

756 One story hipped and gable roof frame commercial building. 1970s; remodeled 1998-99. Non-contributing.

Cadotte Avenue (east side to golf course, south to north)

284 One story hipped roof frame stable, long shed roof rear ell. Contributing.

998 One story gable roof frame house (now barn) with wings, connected to stable. Late 19th century. Contributing.

751 Round wood pavilion for pony rides. 1980s. Non-contributing.

288 Two story front-gabled frame house, flanking wings with enclosed porches. 19th century. Contributing.

290 Frank T. Chambers House. Two story front-gabled frame house with full-width front porch and one story rear ell. 1899. Contributing.

291 Two story front-gabled frame house with enclosed full-width front porch. 1897. Contributing.

292 Little Stone Church/Union Congregational Church. Gothic Revival field stone church with bell cote. 1905. Contributing.

French Lane (west side, south to north)

196 Two story front-gabled frame house with entrance porch. Late 19th-early 20th century; later artificial siding and window openings changed. Non-contributing.

334 Frame barn with gable and pyramidal roof. Contributing.

195 Three story frame multiple housing unit. Late 19th-early 20th century as side-gabled frame house later front and rear additions creating square shape. Non-contributing.

1018 One story side-gabled frame house. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

194 1 ½ story side-gabled frame house with partially-enclosed front porch. Late 18th-early 19th century. Contributing.

French Lane (east side, south to north)

364 1 ½ story side-gabled frame house with enclosed entrance porch. Contributing.

198 Small one story front-gabled frame house. Contributing.

365 Two story foursquare frame house. Early 20th century. Contributing.

199 1 ½ story front-gabled sided log house (original entrance on side). Late 18th –early 19th century. Contributing.

Windsor Street (west side, south to north)

231 Three story frame hotel with corner towers. Large side addition, two stories, and towers added to one story building in 1970s. Non-contributing.

190 Twilight Hotel. Three story hipped roof frame hotel with four story corner tower and partially-enclosed wraparound porch. 19th century. Contributing.

189 Grand Central Hotel. Three story hipped roof frame hotel with full-width front porch, balconies, and wall dormers. Late 19th century. Contributing.

Windsor Street (east side, south to north)

772 Two story false front frame commercial building. 1980s. Non-contributing.

771 Two story frame commercial building with corner tower, front porch, balconies. Ca. 1985. Non-contributing.

191 One story side-gabled frame telephone switching station with full-width front porch. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

Astor Street (east side, south to north)

183 One story side-gabled sided log commercial building. Late 18th-early 19th century. Contributing.

182 Two story front-gabled frame commercial building with corner tower. Late 19th-early 20th century as one story false front building; second story and remodeling ca. 1995-6. Non-contributing.

179 One story side-gabled frame commercial building with dormers. Ca. 1970s. Non-contributing.

Astor Street (west side, south to north)

181 One story front-gabled frame commercial building. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

180 One story side-gabled frame commercial building with enclosed entrance porch. Late 19th-early 20th century. Contributing.

Spring Street (Turkey Hill Road, west side, south to north)

167 Lasley House. Two story foursquare frame house with full-width enclosed front porch. Early 20th century. Contributing.

171 Small one story shed roof frame house. Contributing.

170 Pond House. Small one story front-gabled frame house on raised basement. Contributing.

166 One story side-gabled frame house with rear ell. Mid-late 19th century. Contributing.

760 Two story hipped roof Victorian Revival frame house with cross gables and front porch. Ca. 1986. Non-contributing.

164 One story gable front and wing frame house. Late 19th century. Contributing.

377 One story gable roof frame outbuilding. Contributing.

163 Two story front-gabled frame house with enclosed front porch and rear ell. Late 19th-early 20th century. Contributing.

378 Gable roof frame ranch house. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

379 Small one story side-gabled frame house. Ca. 1970s. Non-contributing.

761 One story front-gabled frame outbuilding. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

Fort Street (west side, south to north)

62 William McGulpin House. One story side-gabled sided log house with steeply-pitched gable roof, stone chimney. Ca. 1780. Contributing.

169 Rose Cottage. Two story front-gabled frame house with full-width front porch. Late 19th century. Contributing.

168 Trinity Episcopal Church. Gothic Revival frame church with corner tower and steeple. 1882. Contributing.

Marquette Park (west to east)

411 (Missionary Bark Chapel). One story, rounded wooden building with bark covering. 1959. Non-contributing.

731 Hexagonal frame kiosk with roof brackets and small cupola. 1980s. Non-contributing.

732 Hexagonal frame kiosk with roof brackets and small cupola. 1980s. Non-contributing.

730 DAR Memorial. Bronze plaque on limestone slab with smaller rocks surrounding. 1931. Contributing.

412 Father Marquette Memorial. Bronze statue of Father Marquette on granite plinth, concrete and stone platform. 1909; platform 1960s. Contributing.

416 Indian Dormitory. Five bay, side-gabled Federal style frame building, two stories on raised basement, entrance portico. 1838; restored 1960s. Contributing.

Bogan Lane (west side, south to north)

17 Three story gable roof frame boarding house with wraparound porch. Late 19th century. Contributing.

20 One story side-gabled frame cottage with shed roof front porch, rear ell. Mid-19th century. Contributing.

21 Large two story gable roof frame barn with one story shed roof wing. Contributing.

22 Large two story gable roof frame barn. Contributing.

Bogan Lane (east side, south to north)

18 Two story front-gabled frame house with full-width front porch and rear wing. Mid-19th century; rear addition 1998-99. Contributing.

19 Three story hipped roof frame boarding house with enclosed incised front porch. Ca. 1900; third floor mid-20th century addition. Contributing.

23 Two story side-gabled frame inn with one story front extensions and wing. Ca. 1950-72. Non-contributing

Church Street (west side, south to north)

59 Two story frame apartment building of six front-gabled units with enclosed entrance porches. Late 1960s. Non-contributing.

Church Street (east side, south to north)

53 Two story side-gabled frame house with full-width front porch, corner tower, rear ell. Late 19th-early 20th century. Contributing.

54 Two story front-gabled frame house with front bay window. Late 19th-early 20th century. Contributing.

55 One story side-gabled frame house with wall dormers and enclosed entrance porch. Late 19th-early 20th century. Contributing.

57 Two story front-gabled frame house with full-width front porch and rear ell. Late 19th-early 20th century. Contributing.

56 Small gable roof frame barn. Contributing.

58 Two story pyramidal roof frame house with full-width enclosed entrance porch. 19th century-early 20th century. Contributing.

Truscott Street (west side, south to north)

70 Two story front-gabled frame house. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

71 Frame bungalow with enclosed front porch, shed roof dormer. Early 20th century. Contributing.

785 Three story frame Victorian Revival style condominiums on raised basement with porches, balconies, and third story bays. Ca. 1995. Non-contributing.

Truscott Street (east side, south to north)

70 Large gable roof frame livery stable with ventilator. Contributing.

78 Gambrel roof frame barn. Contributing.

76 Gable roof concrete and frame building, formerly attached to greenhouse (demolished). Contributing.

94 One story shed roof frame storage building. Contributing.

75 1 ½ story Colonial Revival style frame house with cross gambrel roof, shingled upper story, brick chimney. Late 19th-early 20th century. Contributing.

Mission Street (west side, south to north)

797 Two story cross-gabled Victorian Revival style frame condominiums with porches. 1997-98. Non-contributing.

101 1 ½ story front-gabled frame house with gable roof entry and shed roof dormer, large rear addition. Probably post-WWII; addition ca. 1990. Non-contributing.

Mission Street (east side, south to north)

99 Gable roof modular ranch house. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

100 Two story cross-gabled frame house with enclosed entry porch. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

801 Two story gable roof frame apartment building. Ca. 1985. Non-contributing.

97 One story front-gabled frame house. Ca. 1950s-60s. Non-contributing.

Ferry Avenue (west side)

802 Frame Cape Cod house with dormers. 1982-83. Non-contributing.

McGulpin Street (north side, west to east)

29 Two story front-gabled frame house on raised basement, enclosed full-width front porch. Late 19th-early 20th century. Contributing.

30 Two story L-plan gable roof frame house on raised basement. Late 19th-early 20th century. Contributing.

63 Two story front-gabled frame house with full-width, partially enclosed front porch. Late 19th-early 20th century. Contributing.

64 Two story front-gabled frame house. Late 19th-early 20th century. Contributing.

65 Two story modified foursquare frame house, fully-enclosed front porch with bay window, wraparound deck, artificial siding. Early 20th century; post-1972 modifications. Non-contributing.

1003 One story front-gabled modular house with deck. 1980s. Non-contributing.

66 McGulpin Family House. 1 ½ story front-gabled sided log house with enclosed front porch, front deck, artificial siding. Late 18th-early 19th century; porch, deck, artificial siding, windows changed post-1972. Non-contributing.

67 One story flat roof frame building with greenhouse in rear, side addition, handicap ramp in front. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

68 Two story gable front and wing frame house with shaped front porch; rear addition. Late 19th century; addition mid-20th century. Contributing.

Wendell Street (south side, west to east)

798 Two story side-gabled frame house with wall dormers. Ca. 1980. Non-contributing.

799 Cape Cod frame house with dormers. Ca. 1978. Non-contributing.

MISSION POINT

Huron Street (south side, west to east)

993 Gazebo. Ca. 1995. Non-contributing.

992 Tennis courts. 1999. Non-contributing.

804 One story side-gabled frame water filtration plant with wood shingle siding. 1990s. Non-

contributing.

Huron Street (north side, west to east)

74 MRA West Residence Hall. Three story frame dormitory with brick and stone veneer; projecting pavilions alternating with two story porticos. 1956-57. Contributing.

102 Mission House. U-plan gable roof frame boarding school/hotel; three story center section with full-width front porch, two story wings. 1825; raised to three stories ca. 1840s; restored 1970s. Contributing.

103 Two story gambrel roof frame barn with gable roof wing, added windows. Contributing.

110 Clark Center for the Arts and Sciences (Mackinac College). Group of connected gable roof units (classrooms, laboratories, and offices) supporting a concrete rooftop plaza. 1967-68. Contributing.

104 MRA Theatre. Two story frame theatre and film studio with broad gable roof, log trusses, stone chimney, glass tower. 1954-55; film studio 1959-60. Contributing.

765 803 Swimming pool and one story gable roof frame pool house. 1980s or 90s. Non-contributing.

108 MRA Great Hall Complex. Large circular frame "great hall" with conical roof of log beams; attached three to four story wings. 1955-56. Contributing.

105 Two to three story gable roof frame dormitory building with three wings forming Y-plan, connected to Great Hall. Ca. 1954-60. Contributing.

107 Sheeley House. Two story cross-gabled Gothic Revival style frame house, full-width front porch, pointed window hoods, ornate vergeboards on cross gable and gable dormers. 1882. Contributing.

WEST BLUFF

Lake View Boulevard (beginning at east end of Grand Avenue, west to east)

463 Casa Verano/Delos Blodgett Cottage. 2 ½ story gambrel roof Queen Anne style frame house with corner tower, wraparound porch, stone chimney, swag friezes. 1888; remodeled 1893. Contributing.

462 Two story gable roof frame barn. Contributing.

464 George Stockbridge/Edward Pitkin/H.H. Hanna Cottage. Two story Classical Revival frame house with two story entrance portico, flanking one-story porticos. 1888; remodeled 1893-4

and 1902. Contributing.

461 One story frame barn. Contributing.

465 Thomas A. White Cottage. 2 ½ story Queen Anne style frame house, wraparound porch with circular corner tower. 1890-91. Contributing.

460 Two story gable roof frame barn. Contributing.

466 John A. Edget Cottage. Two story frame house with large two story center bay enclosed by wraparound porch. 1890-91. Contributing.

467 Henry Leman Cottage. 2 ½ story Queen Anne style frame house, circular corner tower, wraparound porch. 1888. Contributing.

459 One story jerkinhead gable roof frame barn. Contributing.

458 1 ½ story gable roof frame barn with one story wing. Contributing.

1012 Tennis court. Ca. 1920s. Contributing.

West Bluff Road (west to east)

468 William D. Gilbert Cottage. Two story, cross-gabled Carpenter Gothic frame house with sawn trim and front porch. 1889. Contributing.

469 William Westover/William Amberg Cottage. 2 ½ story Queen Anne style frame house with two corner towers, frieze of swags, wraparound porch. 1886; remodeled 1892. Contributing.

457 Two story side-gabled frame outbuilding. Contributing.

456 Two story hipped roof frame barn. Contributing.

470 Alexander Hannah Cottage. 2 ½ story Queen Anne style frame house with prominent circular corner tower and wraparound porch. 1887-88; remodeled 1892. Contributing.

455 1 ½ story hipped roof frame barn with dormers and cupola. 1892. Contributing.

471 David Hogg Cottage. 2 ½ story Queen Anne style frame house with large square tower, smaller circular tower, wraparound porch. 1887-88; remodeled 1893; remodeled and rear addition ca. 1988. Contributing.

1041 One story side-gabled frame barn with cross gable and dormers. Ca. 1990. Non-contributing.

472 John Cudahy Cottage. 2 ½ story Queen Anne style frame house with terraces and foundation of random course stone, wraparound porch, two corner towers and turret. 1888. Contributing.

One story hipped roof frame barn with wall dormers. 1889. Contributing.

453 Swimming pool. Ca. 1985. Non-contributing.

473 Susan Blodgett Lowe Cottage. 2 ½ story Shingle Style frame house with cross gambrel roof, full-width front porch, circular tower on side. 1889. Contributing.

451 Small one story side-gabled frame outbuilding. Contributing.

452 Small one story front-gabled frame outbuilding. Contributing.

1004 Gazebo. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

475 Thomas J. O'Brien Cottage. Two story front-gabled frame house with wraparound porch and second story porch. 1888. Contributing.

448 One story side-gabled frame outbuilding. Contributing.

447 Two story hipped roof frame outbuilding. Contributing.

1005 Gazebo. Contributing.

476 Walter C. Newberry Cottage. Two story side-gabled frame house with full-width front porch and rear ell. 1888. Contributing.

449 Two story gable roof frame barn. Contributing.

450 One story shed roof frame outbuilding. Contributing.

GRAND HOTEL, GROUNDS, AND AUXILLARY BUILDINGS

South of hotel (west of Cadotte Avenue, south to north)

995 Tennis courts. Pre-WWII. Contributing.

697 Small one story side-gabled frame storage building. Contributing.

694 Glass greenhouse. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

695 One story gable roof concrete block storage building. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

480 Two story gable roof frame pool bathhouse with one story wing. 1920s; major alterations ca. 1980s. Non-contributing.

996 Hourglass-shaped swimming pool. 1920s. Contributing.

478 Small concrete block utility building. Ca. 1920s. Contributing.

696 Gazebo. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

Hotel and buildings in the rear (north, west to east)

479 Grand Hotel. Five story frame building, front façade dominated by three story verandah, 627 feet long. 1887; major additions 1897, 1912; roof raised 1920s; additions 1980s, 1997-99. Contributing.

1015 Long two story hipped roof frame dormitory building. Contributing.

1016 One story hipped roof frame paint shop. Ca. 1980s. Non-contributing.

445 Long two story hipped roof frame dormitory building. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

486 Two story hipped roof frame stable. Late 19th-early 20th century. Contributing.

485 Two story frame house of irregular form. Late 19th century; major 20th century alterations. Non-contributing.

483 One story gable roof frame building. Contributing.

Cadotte Avenue (east side, south to north)

717 Nine hole golf course. 1917; rebuilt 1980s. Contributing.

481 One story stone restaurant with pagoda-shaped roof. Ca. 1920s; additions 1930s, 1988. Contributing.

482 One story hipped roof frame golf house. Ca. 1920s-30s. Contributing.

FORT MACKINAC AND VICINITY

Fort Mackinac (starting at Post Schoolhouse, proceeding counterclockwise)

380 Post Schoolhouse. One story front-gabled frame building. 1879. Contributing.

381 North Blockhouse. Two story square building with limestone walls on first story, overhanging log second story. 1798. Contributing.

387 Officers' Hill Quarters/Commanding Officer's House/Cottage #3. 1 ½ story, six bay side-gabled frame house with two front Federal style doorways, full-width front porch, bay windows, and scalloped trim at cornices. 1835; remodeled 1875. Contributing.

383 West Blockhouse. Two story square building with limestone walls on first story, overhanging log second story. 1798. Contributing.

736 Limestone walls enclosing the fort, topped on east, north, and west sides by wooden palisade walls; four frame sentry boxes in or near corners. Stone walls,1780-1812; palisades reconstructed 1930, sentry boxes 1960s & 1980s. Contributing.

384 Post Hospital. One story, five bay hipped roof frame building. 1829. Contributing.

385 Officers' Stone Quarters. Two story, ten bay hipped roof stone building with three stone chimneys and superimposed full-width front porches. 1780-1800. Contributing.

725 Beaumont Monument. Granite boulder with bronze plaque on stepped granite base. 1900. Contributing.

726 Parade Ground. Open space in center of fort complex. 1780-81. Contributing.

386 Officers' Wooden Quarters. One story, ten bay hipped roof log building with clapboard siding and full-width front porch. 1816. Contributing.

387 Guardhouse. Small one story hipped roof frame building. 1828. Contributing.

389 One story hipped roof frame ticket booth. 1960. Non-contributing.

390 Commissary. Long one story front-gabled frame building. 1878. Contributing.

391 Post Headquarters. One story side-gabled frame building. 1853. Contributing.

392 Quartermaster's Storehouse. One story side-gabled frame building. 1867. Contributing.

388 East Blockhouse. Two story square building with limestone walls on first story, overhanging log second story. 1798. Contributing.

393 Post Bath House. One story side-gabled frame building. 1885. Contributing.

394 Soldiers' Barracks. Two story, thirteen bay side-gabled frame building with full-width front porch and rear ell. 1859. Contributing.

Fort Mackinac (outside the fort walls, starting at North Sally Port, proceeding counterclockwise)

999 Small square pyramidal roof frame sentry box. Ca. 1958. Non-contributing.

1000 Small square pyramidal roof frame sentry box. Ca. 1958. Non-contributing.

395 One story hipped roof frame ticket booth. 1960. Non-contributing.

08 Officers' Quarters/Executive Cottage/Cottage #2. 1 ½ story frame house with bracketed cornice, bay windows, and full-width front porch. 1875. Contributing.

09 Commandant's Residence/Cedar Cottage/Cottage #1. Two story frame house with bracketed cornice, bay windows, and full-width front porch. 1876. Contributing.

37 Gibraltar Craig. Limestone outcropping. Contributing.

24 Post Hospital. Two story frame building with full-width superimposed front porches, attached ice house in rear. 1860. Contributing.

25 Steward's Quarters. Two story front-gabled frame house with full-width front porch and stone chimney. 1887. Contributing.

23 The Morgue/Cottage #14/Help's Quarters. One story side-gabled frame building with enclosed front porch and rear addition. 1890; addition probably 1920s. Contributing.

Huron Road at Fort Street

410 Lawrence Young Cottage (Michigan Governor's Summer Residence). 2 ½ story Shingle Style house with prominent dormers, wraparound porch, rear ell. 1901-2. Contributing.

800 Gazebo. 1979. Non-contributing.

North of Huron Road (between Fort Service Road and Garrison Road, west to east)

1021 mall square stone building with wood shingle pyramidal roof. 1910s-30s. Contributing.

727 ½ story side-gabled frame triplex with dormers and full-width front porch. 1980s. Non-ontributing.

407 ergeants' Quarters. One story side-gabled frame building with saltbox roof and full-width front orch. 1877; restored 1996. Contributing.

728 arade Ground. Grassy area north of Huron Road. 19th century. Contributing.

396 oy Scout Barracks. One story side-gabled frame building with dormers and incised porch. 933-34; side additions 1961-62, 1975. Contributing.

East of Garrison Road

1045 Tennis Courts. 1970s. Non-contributing

Fort Service Road (west side, south to north)

404 hite Barn. Frame barn with dual-pitch gable roof, board and batten siding. 1880. ontributing.

403 One story side-gabled frame building. Ca. 1969. Non-contributing.

402 One story front-gabled cinder block and frame utility building. Ca. 1915. Contributing.

400 Two story front-gabled frame carriage barn with garage doors. Ca. 1960. Non-contributing.

721 One story front-gabled water reservoir/utility building with metal siding. Ca. 1982. Non-contributing.

397 Ice House. One story front-gabled frame building. 1915. Contributing.

399 One story side-gabled frame utility building. Ca. 1915. Contributing.

720 Small one story hipped roof frame building. Early 20th century. Contributing.

Fort Service Road (east side, south to north)

405 Horse barn. One story hipped roof concrete building. 1915-20. Contributing.

406 Married Soldiers' Housing. One story side-gabled four-unit frame building. 1877. Contributing.

401 Sawmill. One story side-gabled frame building, partially open on sides. 1915. Contributing.

398 Two story side-gabled frame workshop and storage building. 1968. Non-contributing.

723 Two story side-gabled frame office and storage building. 1991. Non-contributing.

724 One story side-gabled frame utility building. 1980s. Non-contributing.

EAST BLUFF

Anne's Tablet Trail

73 Anne's Tablet. Bronze plaque with relief sculpture of Anne on base of embedded rocks, encircled by three inscribed stone benches. 1916. Contributing.

Huron Road (south side, west to east)

93 Lewis Cass Memorial. Bronze plaque mounted on concrete pier, backed by concrete wall and planter with sandstone veneer. 1915; wall and planter 1960s. Contributing.

124 Sunrise Cottage. Two story cross-gabled frame house with front porch. 1892. Contributing.

125 Two story front-gabled frame house with wing. Contributing.

775 One story gable roof frame outbuilding. Contributing.

Huron Road (north side, west to east)

92 V. W. Mather Cottage. 1 ½ story gambrel roof Colonial Revival style frame house with cross gable and enclosed full-width front porch. 1900. Contributing.

91 One story gable roof frame outbuilding with cross gambrel and decorative board overlay. Contributing.

90 Henry F. Peterson Cottage. Two story side-gabled frame house with cross gambrel, short square tower, front porch, second story balcony. 1899; new façade 1980s. Non-contributing.

89 Henry Freeman Cottage. Two story cross-gabled frame house with full-width front porch, second story balcony, gable trim. 1890-91. Contributing.

88 Elstner Fisher Cottage. Two story cross-gabled Queen Anne style frame house with three story tower, full-width front porch. 1893; remodeled mid-20th century; remodeled in Queen Anne style with tower added 1994-95. Non-contributing.

87 Ingelnook/La Chaumiere. Two story cross-gabled frame house with front porch, gable dormers. 1890. Contributing.

85 E. P. Barnard Cottage. Two story Shingle Style frame house with corner porch, three story tower, roof balustrade. 1890-91; remodeled 1892. Contributing.

86 1 ½ story gable roof frame barn with lean to. Contributing.

84 One story gable roof frame barn. Contributing.

82 John Atkinson Cottage. Two story front-gabled Shingle Style frame house with three story octagonal porch and tower. 1885. Contributing.

80 T. F. Spangler Cottage. Two story cross-hipped frame house with wraparound square shingled porch. 1891; additions 1892, 1911. Contributing.

81 One story pyramidal roof frame outbuilding. Contributing.
83 1 ½ story gable roof frame barn. Contributing.

79 H. L. Jenness Cottage. Two story gable roof Shingle Style frame house with corner tower and extended rounded porch. 1892. Contributing.

143 G. W. Smith/Milton Tootle Cottage. Two story Classical Revival frame house, full-height pedimented portico with Ionic columns, Ionic pilasters, roof balustrade. 1888; remodeled ca. 1900. Contributing.

144 One story gambrel roof frame outbuilding. Contributing.

759 Japanese garden with lantern-lined pathway, stream crossed by bridges, Japanese arches. Ca. 1905. Contributing.

142 1 ½ story gambrel roof frame outbuilding. Contributing.

140 Phoebe Gehr Cottage. Two story hipped roof frame house with cross gable, partially enclosed front porch. 1885. Contributing.

141 1 ½ story gable roof frame house, connected to main house. Contributing.

139 Charlotte Warren/C. C. Bowen Cottage. Two story gable roof Classical Revival double frame house, full facade portico with Ionic columns and balustrade. Two houses 1885; connecting portico ca. 1895. Contributing.

135 One story gable roof frame outbuilding. Contributing.

133 Jane Owen Cottage. Two story hipped roof frame house with full-width front porch and rear ell. 1887; rear addition 1998-99. Contributing.

138 Trailer home. Ca. 1970s. Non-contributing.

134 Gable roof frame barn, partially converted to house. Contributing.

132 Montgomery Hamilton Cottage. Two story hipped roof frame house with cross gable, front porch, wing addition. 1888; picture windows added, porch altered mid-20th century; addition 1970s. Non-contributing.

773 One story gable roof frame outbuilding. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

130 G. E. Bursley Cottage. Two story cross-gabled frame house with partially-enclosed front porch, side bay windows and small wing, stick work in gable. 1890. Contributing.
Gable roof frame barn. Contributing.

129 Craig Mawr. Two story side-gabled Shingle Style frame house with two round corner towers, porches. 1890-91. Contributing.

123 Two story gable roof frame barn. Contributing.

128 Anne Morrison Cottage. Two story cross-gabled frame house with screened front porch. 1891. Contributing.

127 Restview. Two story gable roof frame house, two cross gables with stick work, enclosed front porches. 1891. Contributing.

126 Stephan Bond Cottage. Two story cross-gabled frame house with front porch, stick work in gable. 1893. Contributing.

Manitou Trail

774 Robinson's Folly. Grassy plateau on limestone outcropping. Contributing.

HUBBARD'S ANNEX

Lake Shore Road

979 Devil's Kitchen. Group of brecciated limestone sea caves. Contributing.

Lake View Boulevard (between Park Avenue and Grand Avenue, south side, west to east)

496 Lovers Leap Cottage. 2 ½ story gambrel roof Colonial Revival frame house with one story wing, two story columned porticos front and back, Palladian windows. Ca. 1905. Contributing.

1011 Swimming pool. 1960s or 70s. Non-contributing.

1036 Tennis court. 1990s. Non-contributing.

1006 Gazebo. 1896. Contributing.

1040 One story hipped roof frame house. Ca. 1990 reconstruction of 1930s house that burned. Non-contributing.

Lake View Boulevard (between Park Avenue and Grand Avenue, north side, west to east)

490 enry Davis Cottage. Two story hipped roof Colonial Revival frame house, symmetrical açade with wraparound porch, cross gables with Palladian windows. 1894-5. Contributing.

682 ne story gable roof frame outbuilding. Contributing.

493 wo story gable roof frame barn. Contributing.

494 ne story side-gabled frame stable with incised porch and five Dutch doors. Post-WWII. on-contributing.

489 piscopal Diocese of Michigan Cottage. Two story, cross-gabled frame house with raparound porch. 1885. Contributing.

687 able roof frame outbuilding. Contributing.

488 . W. Longyear & S.T. Douglas Cottage. Two story, cross-gabled frame house with raparound porch. 1893. Contributing.

688 able roof frame barn. Contributing.

487 ugh McCurdy Cottage. 2 ½ story Queen Anne style frame house with stone chimney, orner tower, wraparound porch. 1885-86. Contributing.

525 wo story side-gabled frame house, converted from barn. Converted post-1972. Non-ontributing.

Grand Avenue (beginning at intersection with Park and Lake View, outside the circle, proceeding clockwise)

495 rancis Stockbridge/Michael Cudahy Cottage. 2 ½ story Queen Anne style frame house with wo corner towers, wraparound porch. 1883-84; remodeled ca. 1890. Contributing.

520 able roof frame barn. Contributing.

1013 wimming pool with wooden deck. 1920s; deck 1980s or 90s. Contributing.

1042 ne story cross-gabled metal-sided pool house. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

497 illiam H. McCourtie Cottage. Two story, cross-gabled Carpenter Gothic frame house with raparound porch, sawn trim in gables. 1883. Contributing.

519 ezekiah Wells Cottage. Two story, cross plan gable roof Carpenter Gothic frame house with awn trim in gables. 1883. Contributing.

1008 able roof frame barn. Contributing.

1009 ne story gable roof frame outbuilding. Contributing.

499 he Maples. 1 ½ story gable roof frame house with short corner tower and wraparound porch. 883. Contributing.

500 he Lilacs. 1 ½ story, cross-gabled frame house, full-width front porch with sawn balusters. a. 1870; wing addition ca. 1990. Contributing.

502 tis W. Johnson Cottage. Two story Carpenter Gothic frame house with two front cross ables, enclosed front and side porches, sawn gable trim. 1883. Contributing.

503 wo story gable roof frame cottage with shed dormer and sawn gable trim. Contributing.

507 ne story gable roof frame outbuilding. Contributing.

510 . W. Caskey Cottage. 2 ½ story hipped roof frame house with Stick Style detailing, cross ables and wall dormers with decorative vergeboards, wraparound porch, roof deck with alustrade. 1884. Contributing.

513 wo story gable roof frame outbuilding. Contributing.

522 elim McArthur Cottage. One story hipped roof frame bungalow with stone chimneys. 1917. ontributing.

680 ne story gable roof frame carriage barn. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

Grand Avenue (beginning at intersection with Park Avenue, inside the circle, proceeding clockwise)

521 Gurdon Hubbard/William Dunning Cottage. Two story cross-gabled frame house, short square corner towers, partial width front porch. 1885-6; remodeled 1888. Contributing.

523 1 ½ story gable roof frame barn with lean to. Contributing.

524 1 ½ story side-gabled frame house with wall dormers and partial-width front porch. Late 19th century. Contributing.

Holt Street (south to north)

491 1 ½ story gable roof frame house with dormer and barn doors. Converted from barn to cottage post-1972. Non-contributing.

683 1 ½ story Victorian Revival frame house. Ca. 1990. Non-contributing.

684 One story gable roof frame outbuilding. Ca. 1990. Non-contributing.

Park Avenue (west side, southwest to northeast)

511 L.L. McArthur Cottage. Two story cross-gabled Carpenter Gothic frame house, hipped roof sleeping porch, front and side porches, sawn trim and stick work. 1885. Contributing.

514 John Belden Cottage. 1 ½ story cross-gabled frame house with sawn trim in gable and front porch. 1885. Contributing.

515 One story gable roof frame barn. Contributing.

Park Avenue (east side, southwest to northeast0

498 ock-Lawn. Two story gable roof frame house with dormers, bays, wraparound porch. 1883; emodeled ca. 1900. Contributing.

1007 able roof frame barn. Contributing.

501 heodore P. Sheldon Cottage. Two story cross-gabled frame house with wraparound porch. 883. Contributing.

686 ne story gable roof frame outbuilding. Contributing.

685 wo story gable roof frame barn with one story lean to. Contributing.

518 .C. Holliday Cottage. Two story cross-gabled frame house with stick work in gables, raparound porch. 1883. Contributing.

681 wo story gable roof frame outbuilding. Contributing.

516 rnst Puttkammer Cottage. Two story hipped roof frame house with cross gable, enclosed raparound porch, stone chimney. 1894-95. Contributing.

517 ne story gable roof frame outbuilding with shed roof wing. Contributing.

Between Park Avenue and Grand Avenue

719 Annex Commons. Semicircular grassy area bounded by Grand and Park Avenues. 1882. Contributing.

North Avenue (west side, south to north)

506 Ambrose Davenport Farmhouse. One story gable roof house, pièce en pièce construction, small wing and entrance porch additions. Early 19th century; later additions. Contributing.

504 Gable roof frame barn. Late 19th century. Contributing.

679 Two story frame house of irregular form. 1998. Non-contributing.

505 Small utility building with radio tower. Non-contributing.

North Avenue (east side, south to north)

508 A.D. Silverthorn Cottage. Two story cross-gabled frame house with wraparound porch. 1893. Contributing.

509 One story gable roof frame outbuilding with shed dormer. Contributing.

SURREY HILL AND HARRISONVILLE

Hoban Road (west side, south to north)

690 ½ story side-gabled frame house with dormers and entrance porch. 1990s. on-contributing.

436 wo story modified front-gabled frame house. Late 19th-early 20th century; porch, indow openings, siding altered mid-20th century. Non-contributing.

439 able roof log outbuilding. Contributing.

437 wo story front-gabled frame house with wraparound porch on two sides. Late 9th-early 20th century. Contributing.

440 mall one story gable front and wing outbuilding. Contributing.

712 able roof frame barn. Contributing.

438 able roof log outbuilding. Contributing.

711 wo story side-gabled frame apartment building. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

710 ne story gable roof metal pole barn with shed extension. Post-1972. Non-ontributing.

709 wo story gambrel roof metal pole barn. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

708 ne story gable roof metal pole barn with open shed on two sides. Post-1972. on-contributing.

442 able roof frame ranch house with bay window. Ca. 1968-72. Non-contributing.

707 ne story gable roof outbuilding. Non-contributing.

532 ne story front-gabled frame house with side-gabled rear ell. Post-WWII. Non-ontributing.

1034 ambrel roof frame barn. Post-1972. Non-contributing.
530 able roof frame ranch house. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

533 mall one story front-gabled frame house with rear ell. Non-contributing.

531 able roof frame ranch house. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

1025 able roof modular ranch house. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

536 ne story side-gabled frame house with wing, incised porch. Non-contributing.

932 able roof modular ranch house on raised basement. 1996. Non-contributing.

542 ne story front-gabled frame house. New windows and siding post-1972. Non-ontributing.

543 ltered frame bungalow, entrance on gable end, porch enclosed for interior space. on-contributing.

544 able roof frame ranch house. Remodeled post-1972. Non-contributing.

545 able roof frame ranch house. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

928 ½ story cross-gabled frame apartment building with handicap ramp in front. a. 1990s. Non-contributing.

550 able roof frame ranch house with commercial addition on front. Post-WWII; ddition post-1972. Non-contributing.

841 ne story front-gabled storage building. Non-contributing.

924 ne story front-gabled frame house with front deck. Post-1972. Non-ontributing.

923 able roof modular ranch house. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

922 able roof modular ranch house. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

1033 wo story front-gabled frame house with front balcony, connected to #577 by reezeway. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

577 ipped roof frame ranch house. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

918 wo story side-gabled frame duplex. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

576 ne story side-gabled log and frame house with front dormer. Contributing.

586 ½ story gable front and wing frame house with bay window, front porch. Late

9th-early 20th century; wing and porch post-1972. Contributing.

1035 wo story front-gabled frame house with full-width front porch. Post-1972. on-contributing.

917 able roof modular ranch house. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

916 able roof log ranch house. 1988. Non-contributing.

905 ne story square pyramidal roof frame building (police substation) with all-round porch. 1998. Non-contributing.

904 wo story, four unit front-gabled frame apartment building with full-width front orch. Late 1980s. Non-contributing.

903 wo story, four unit front-gabled frame apartment building with full-width front orch. Late 1980s. Non-contributing.

902 wo story, four unit front-gabled frame apartment building with full-width front orch. Late 1980s. Non-contributing.

901 wo story, four unit front-gabled frame apartment building with full-width front orch. Late 1980s. Non-contributing.

900 wo story, four unit front-gabled frame apartment building with full-width front orch. Late 1980s. Non-contributing.

Hoban Road (east side, south to north)

691 Two story gable roof metal pole barn (horse barn & office). Post-1972. Non-contributing.

433 Two story gable roof metal pole barn (horse barn). Non-contributing.

435 Concrete block quonset carriage barn with semi-circular form and open shed on long side. Late 1940s-1950s. Non-contributing.

837 Two story cross-gabled frame housing unit with entrance porch. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

534 Gable roof frame ranch house. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

537 Gable roof garage. Non-contributing.

539 Small one story side-gabled frame house. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

538 One story gable roof outbuilding with vertical log siding and service window. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

882 Gable roof frame ranch house. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

541 Gable roof frame ranch house. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

884 Two story cross-gabled Victorian Revival style frame house with front porch. Ca. 1990. Non-contributing.

546 One story side-gabled frame house with dormers, brick veneer lower half of façade. Remodeled post-1972 with dormers and veneer. Non-contributing.

547 One story gable roof concrete block and frame outbuilding. Non-contributing.

885 Two story gable roof frame apartment building with porches and bay windows. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

888 One story side-gabled frame house with wing, gable roof front porch. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

889 Gable roof modular ranch house on raised basement. 1990. Non-contributing.

890 Two story side-gabled frame house with enclosed entrance porch. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

579 Two story gable roof frame apartment building, rear ell with balcony and full-height portico, one story wing. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

581 One story cross-gabled frame house. Contributing.

891 Gable roof frame ranch house. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

892 Long one story flat roof frame building. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

Annex Road (north side, west to east)

443 L-plan frame ranch house. Ca. 1970. Non-contributing.

689 One story gable roof frame house. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

Huron Road (north side, west to east)

432 Two story front-gabled frame house. Late 19th-early 20th century. Contributing.

713 One story gable roof metal pole barn building. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

East of Hoban Road (between Huron Road and Carriage Road, west to east)

692 wo story gable roof frame blacksmith shop. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

698 ne story gable roof metal pole barn building (housing). Post-1972. Non-contributing.

700 wo story side-gabled frame house. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

426 ne story gable front and wing frame house. Contributing.

702 ne story gable roof metal pole barn. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

701 ne story gable roof metal pole barn. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

714 ne story gable roof metal pole barn building. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

715 ong one story side-gabled frame utility building. 1990s. Non-contributing.

970 mall one story gable roof frame utility building with radio antenna and satellite dishes. Non-ontributing.

Carriage Road (north side, south to north)

704 One story gable roof frame blacksmith shop with gable roof porch. 1987. Non-contributing.

989 Gazebo. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

988 Open-sided, gable roof wood shelter. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

Third Street (south side, west to east)

990 1 ½ story side-gabled frame house with dormers and bay window. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

706 Two story gambrel roof frame duplex with imitation half-timbering. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

705 1 ½ story front-gabled frame house with imitation half-timbering, chalet-style porches. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

703 Two story, broad gable roof frame commercial building with porches on three sides. 1981. Non-contributing.

Third Street (north side, west to east)

836 Two story cross-gabled Victorian Revival frame condominium building with porches, balconies, dormers. Late 1980s. Non-contributing.

West of Hoban Road (between Third Street and Fourth Street, south to north)

527 Gable roof frame ranch house with front deck. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

529 Gable roof frame ranch house. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

827 Small gable roof frame storage building. Non-contributing.

528 One story side-gabled frame house. Non-contributing.

1024 Small front-gabled frame storage building. Non-contributing.

828 Gable roof modular ranch house with entrance porch. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

829 Small one story front-gabled frame house. Non-contributing.

East of Hoban Road (between Third Street and Fourth Street, west to east)

872 Two story gable roof frame house, exterior stair to second story entrance. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

875 Two story side-gabled frame house with one story shed roof front ell. Non-contributing.

Fourth Street (south side, west to east)

871 Two story side-gabled frame house with enclosed entry. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

873 One story cross-gabled modular ranch house with wraparound deck. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

874 One story front-gabled frame house with two story rear ell. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

Fourth Street (north side, west to east)

830 One story side-gabled frame house with overhanging front gable and dormers. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

831 One story side-gabled frame duplex with overhanging front gable and dormers. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

876 Gable roof modular ranch house. 1997. Non-contributing.

877 Gable roof modular ranch house. 1995. Non-contributing.

878 Gable roof modular ranch house. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

879 Cross-gabled modular ranch house with deck. Post-1972. Non-contributing.
880 One story gable roof storage building. Non-contributing.

881 Cross-gabled modular ranch house with deck. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

West of Hoban Road (between Fourth Street and Fifth Street, south to north)

832 One story gable roof frame storage building. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

833 Two story hipped roof frame dormitory. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

834 Two story hipped roof frame dormitory. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

835 Two story hipped roof frame dormitory with cupolas. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

East of Hoban Road (between Fourth Street and Fifth Street)

933 One story flat roof frame workshop/storage building. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

Fifth Street (south side)

883 Cross-gabled modular ranch house on raised basement. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

Fifth Street, north side, west to east

931 Gable roof frame ranch house with deck. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

930 Trailer home. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

929 Gable roof modular ranch house with enclosed entry. 1991. Non-contributing.

West of Hoban Road (between Fifth Street and Sixth Street, south to north)

553 1 ½ story pyramidal roof frame house with wall dormers and enclosed entrance porch. Ca. 1900. Contributing.

Sixth Street (south side, west to east)

555 One story cross-gabled frame house with shed roof front addition. Vinyl siding and window openings altered post-1972. Non-contributing.

927 Gable roof frame ranch house. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

1046 Gable roof frame garage. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

Sixth Street (north side, west to east)

926 wo story side-gabled frame house. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

925 ½ story front-gabled frame house. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

1031 ambrel roof frame barn. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

548 able roof frame ranch house with enclosed entry. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

886 able roof modular ranch house. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

601 ne story cross-gabled frame house. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

600 able roof frame barn. Non-contributing.

1023 -plan gable roof frame ranch house. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

887 ½ story front-gabled frame house with partially-screened wraparound porch. Ca. 1998. Non-ontributing.

West of Hoban Road, between Sixth Street and Seventh Street, south to north

552 Two story front-gabled frame house with entry porch and side addition. Late 19th-early 20th entury; siding and window openings altered, side and entry porch additions post-1972. Non-ontributing.

1032 Two story front-gabled frame house with shed roof wing, no siding. Post-WWII. Non-ontributing.

1030 Two story front-gabled frame house. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

561 One story L-plan gable roof frame house with rear ell and enclosed front porch. Late 19th-early 0th century. Contributing.

East of Hoban Road (between Sixth Street and Seventh Street, south to north)

899 Gable roof frame ranch house. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

898 Gable roof frame ranch house. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

985 Two story cross-gabled frame house with entrance porch and balcony. Ca. 1998. Non-contributing.

Seventh Street (south side, west to east)

560 One story front-gabled frame house with shed roof ell. Late 19th-early 20th century. Contributing.

559 One story front-gabled frame outbuilding. Non-contributing.

897 Cross-gabled modular ranch house. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

589 Small gable roof ranch house with entry deck. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

590 One story cross-gabled frame house, full-façade portico with columns and shingled pediment. Portico post-1972. Non-contributing.

896 One story gable roof frame outbuilding. Non-contributing.

591 1 ½ story front-gabled frame house with side addition, dormers, gable roof front porch. Late 19th-early 20th century; front porch added, window openings altered 1998-99. Non-contributing.

1014 One story gable roof frame outbuilding. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

Seventh Street (north side, west to east)

562 One story front-gabled frame house with wings. Non-contributing.

1027 One story gable roof frame outbuilding. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

564 Two story front-gabled frame house. Late 19th century. Contributing.

565 Two story foursquare frame house, artificial siding. Ca. 1900. Contributing.

566 One story gable roof frame outbuilding. Contributing.

919 Gable roof frame ranch house. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

574 Two story front-gabled frame house with one story wing, front porch. Late 19th-early 20th century. Contributing.

894 Gable roof frame ranch house on raised basement. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

West of Hoban Road (north of Seventh Street, southwest to northeast)

921 Two story gable roof frame condominium building with exterior walkways and stairways. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

572 Gable roof frame barn with additions & alterations. Non-contributing.

920 Frame Cape Cod house. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

567 Gable roof frame ranch house. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

1029 Small one story side-gabled frame house. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

840 One story front-gabled frame house, no siding. Non-contributing.

1028 Mobile home with added entryways. Non-contributing.

913 Two story gable roof frame dormitory with partially enclosed exterior stairwells, balconies, cupola. 1987. Non-contributing.

912 Two story gable roof frame dormitory with partially enclosed exterior stairwells, balconies, cupola. 1987. Non-contributing.

914 Two story gable roof frame dormitory with partially enclosed exterior stairwells, balconies, cupola. 1987. Non-contributing.

915 Two story gable roof frame dormitory with partially enclosed exterior stairwells, balconies, cupola. 1987. Non-contributing.

583 Gable roof frame ranch house. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

911 Two story gable roof frame dormitory with partially enclosed exterior stairwells, balconies, cupola. 1987. Non-contributing.

910 Two story front-gabled frame recreation and meeting hall with one story wings, cupola. 1987. Non-contributing.

909 Two story gable roof frame dormitory with partially enclosed exterior stairwells, balconies, cupola. 1987. Non-contributing.

908 Two story gable roof frame dormitory with partially enclosed exterior stairwells, balconies, cupola. 1987. Non-contributing.

907 Two story gable roof frame dormitory with partially enclosed exterior stairwells, balconies, cupola. 1987. Non-contributing.

906 Two story gable roof frame dormitory with partially enclosed exterior stairwells, balconies, cupola. 1987. Non-contributing.

East of Hoban Road (north of Seventh Street, west to east)

580 Gable roof frame barn with wing, shed roof overhang across front. Wing and overhang post-1972. Non-contributing.

587 One story side-gabled frame house. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

1026 Small one story side-gabled frame house. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

588 One story front-gabled frame house. Ca. 1970. Non-contributing.

893 Two story front-gabled frame house with enclosed entry. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

595 One story front-gabled frame house with front porch. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

895 Small one story front-gabled frame house. Non-contributing.

596 Gable roof frame barn with two pole barn additions. Additions post-1972. Non-contributing.

FORT HOLMES AND ARCH ROCK AREA

Great Turtle Park (west to east)

814 Gable roof concrete block restrooms. 1980s. Non-contributing.

815 One story square pyramidal roof frame concession building with deck and stairs. 1980s or 90s. Non-contributing.

Garrison Road (west side, south to north)

812 One story front-gabled frame storage building. Late 1980s. Non-contributing.

810 Ste. Anne Cemetery. Enclosed by stone wall with arched stone entrance. Established in 1850s, still in use. Contributing.

Garrison Road (east side, south to north)

808 Skull Cave. Limestone cave. Contributing.

809 Post Cemetery. Rectangular cemetery enclosed by white picket fence, wooden arch entrance, stone markers. Used 1820s to ca. 1900. Contributing.

811 Protestant Cemetery. Enclosed by wall of rockfaced concrete block. Established 1850s, still in use; wall 1920s. Contributing.

Fort Holmes Road (south to north)

821 ort Holmes Monument. Bronze plaque on square stone base. Ca. 1930s. Contributing.

822 ort George/Fort Holmes. Earthen and log bulwark with log entrance to interior. 1814; econstructions 1907 & 1936; reconstructions demolished by 1968 leaving earthworks. ontributing.

820 nclosed concrete tank water reservoir covered with soil and rocks. 1985. Non-contributing.

819 ne story front gable frame storage building. Ca. 1985. Non-contributing.

816 ookout Point. Limestone bluff with stone wall and steps, wood railing and shelter. Ca. 1930s. ontributing.

Sugar Loaf Road

817 Sugar Loaf. Limestone breccia stack, approximately 75 feet high. Contributing.

Quarry Trail

838 Worked limestone ledge from limestone quarry. 19th-early 20th century. Contributing.

Lime Kiln Trail

839 Crumbled remains of rock lime kiln. Late 19th-early 20th century. Contributing.

Arch Rock Road

608 Gable roof frame restrooms. Ca. 1970. Non-contributing.

824 Arch Rock. Brecciated limestone arch formation; adjoining ramp/walkway with metal railing. Ramp/walkway 1960s and 1999. Contributing.

825 Nicolet Watch Tower Marker. Bronze plaque on stone pier at overlook. 1915. Contributing

Lake Shore Road

607 Dwightwood Spring. Wood and concrete arbor sheltering enclosed spring. 1909; reconstructed 1995. Contributing.

606 1 ½ story gable front and wing frame house with front addition. Late 19th-early 20th century; later addition, siding, window modifications. Non-contributing.

STONECLIFFE AREA

Hedgecliff Road

659 One story cross-gabled frame house with front porch, bay window, jerkinhead gable. Late 19th-early 20th century. Contributing.

660 Hedgecliff. Two story hipped roof stucco Spanish Colonial Revival frame house with columned front porch. 1903. Contributing.

657 Gable roof frame barn. Contributing.

661 Tamarack Cottage. Two story hipped roof frame house with rear additions. Ca. 1893. Contributing.

971 Two level shed roof frame barn. Non-contributing.

663 One story gable roof frame ice house (dilapidated). Contributing.

Stonecliffe Road

973 astewater treatment plant: main building plus press building, generator shed, work shed, and
972 ater filter. 1970; addition 1984. Non-contributing.
974
975
976

Lake Shore Road

978 Chimney Rock. Limestone outcropping; overlook on top with rubble stone walls. Stone walls early 1900s. Contributing.

Stonebrook Subdivision (south to north)

984 wo story hipped roof frame house with front porch and dormer. 1990s. Non-contributing.

983 wo story hipped roof frame house. 1990s. Non-contributing.

982 wo story cross-gabled Victorian Revival style frame house with front porch. 1990s. Non-ontributing.

980 Two story cross-gabled frame house with front porch. 1999. Non-contributing.

981 Two story side-gabled frame house with front porch, dormers. 1998-99. Non-contributing.

867 Two story Victorian Revival style frame house with tower, bay, wraparound porch. 1998-99.

Non-contributing.

866 Two story hipped roof Victorian Revival style frame house with rear ell, dormers, wraparound porch. 1999. Non-contributing.

Stonecliffe (south to north)

676 Stonecliffe. Large 2 ½ story gable roof Tudor Revival frame house, decorative half timbering, cross gable, dormers. 1904. Contributing.

977 Swimming pool. 1980s. Non-contributing.

677 One story pyramidal roof wood and concrete ski area warming house with dormers. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

673 Two story hipped roof Tudor Revival frame "amusement lounge" (now restaurant). 1915. Contributing.

666 Two story cross-gabled frame house with enclosed front porch. Early 20th century. Contributing.

668 Gable roof frame barn. Contributing.

943 Long one story shed roof metal pole barn. Ca. 1995. Non-contributing.

944 One story gable roof metal pole barn. Ca. 1995. Non-contributing.

Forest Way (south to north)

936 2 ½ story gable roof frame condominium with decorative half-timbering, balconies. 1970s. Non-contributing.

934 Two story hipped roof frame house with dormers. 1999. Non-contributing.

937 Four story cross-gabled frame condominium with decorative half-timbering, porches and balconies. 1970s. Non-contributing.

935 Two story cross-gabled frame condominium with decorative half-timbering. 1970s. Non-contributing.

938 2 ½ story cross-gabled frame condominium with decorative half-timbering. 1970s. Non-contributing.

939 2 ½ story cross-gabled frame condominium with decorative half-timbering, balcony. 1970s. Non-contributing.

940 2 ½ story cross-gabled frame condominium with decorative half-timbering, balcony. 1970s. Non-contributing.

941 2 ½ story cross-gabled frame condominium with decorative half-timbering, balcony. 1970s. Non-contributing.

945 Two story side-gabled frame house with rear ell, enclosed porch. 1980s or 90s. Non-contributing.

946 Two story side-gabled frame house with one story wing, front porch. 1980s or 90s. Non-contributing.

947 Two story cross-gabled frame house with corner tower, front porch. 1980s or 90s. Non-contributing.

948 1 ½ story side-gabled frame house with large front dormer, front porch. 1996. Non-contributing.

949 Two story hipped roof frame house with wing, porch. 1980s or 90s. Non-contributing.

950 Two story front-gabled Victorian Revival style frame house with wings, porches, balcony. 1980s or 90s. Non-contributing.

951 Two story cross-gabled Victorian Revival style frame house with porches, balcony, tower. 1980s or 90s. Non-contributing.

952 1 ½ story side-gabled frame house with tower. 1980s or 90s. Non-contributing.

953 2 ½ story cross-gabled Victorian Revival style frame house with wraparound porch and balcony. 1997. Non-contributing.

954 Two story side-gabled frame house with one story wings, wraparound porch. 1988. Non-contributing.

955 1 ½ story cross-gabled frame house with front porch. 1980s or 90s. Non-contributing.

956 Two story cross-gabled Victorian Revival style frame house with corner tower, wraparound porch. 1980s or 90s. Non-contributing.

957 Two story front-gabled Victorian Revival style frame house with enclosed front porch, octagonal porch, attached gazebo. 1980s or 90s. Non-contributing.

958 One story side-gabled Victorian Revival style frame house with front porch and dormer. 1980s or 90s. Non-contributing.

959 Two story hipped roof Victorian Revival style frame house with cross gable, square tower,

front porch, rear deck. 1980s or 90s. Non-contributing.

East of Forest Way, south to north

965 1 ½ story front-gabled frame house with wraparound porch. 1999. Non-contributing.

964 Two story cross-gabled frame house with full-width front porch. 1980s or 90s. Non-contributing.

960 Two story L-plan gable roof Victorian Revival style frame house with corner tower, front porch and balcony, attached garage. 1999. Non-contributing.

961 Two story cross-gabled Victorian Revival style frame house with full-width front porch, attached garage. 1980s or 90s. Non-contributing.

962 Two story cross-gabled Victorian Revival style frame house with bay windows, front porch. 1999. Non-contributing.

963 Two story gable roof Victorian Revival style frame house with one story wings, corner tower with curved porch. 1980s or 90s. Non-contributing.

NORTH ISLAND

Airport (south to north)

846 One story pyramidal roof frame storage building. 1980s. Non-contributing.

656 One story hipped roof frame airport terminal building with all-around porch. 1969. Non-contributing.

Crack in the Island Trail (south to north)

852 Crack-in-the-Island. Limestone fissure. Contributing.

853 Cave-of-the-Woods. Limestone sea cave. Contributing.

Landfill Road (south to north)

848 esource recovery center: one story gable roof metal pole barn (storage); one story gable roof
851 etal pole barn (storage); two story flat roof rectangular metal building (resource recovery
849 enter); one story gable roof metal pole barn (waste plant storage) with connected trailer. Late
850 980s-1990s. Non-contributing.

British Landing Road, west side, south to north

987 ½ story side-gabled frame house. Ca. 1995. Non-contributing.

855 ne story gable roof frame storage barn. 1980s. Non-contributing.

1022 ne story front-gabled frame house. 1980s. Non-contributing.

621 ne story pyramidal roof frame caddie shack with front porch. Early 20th century. ontributing

617 awashkamo Club House. One story hipped roof frame club house with wing. Ca. 1900. ontributing.

854 awashkamo Golf Links. Nine hole, eighteen tee golf course. 1898. Contributing.

627 ne story false front frame concession stand with pent roof and bracketed cornice. Remodeled nd side addition post-1972. Non-contributing.

British Landing Road, east side, south to north

857 1814 Battlefield. Former farm, now area of grass and scrub (part of battlefield occupied by golf course and landfill). Contributing.

858 Bronze commemorative plaque mounted on rock. 1925. Contributing.

1047 1 ½ story side-gabled frame house. 1990s. Non-contributing.

623 1 ½ story side-gabled log house, logs exposed, front porch, stone chimney. Early 20th century. Contributing.

625 One story side-gabled log house, logs exposed, front porch, stone chimney. Early 20th century. Contributing.

699 One story side-gabled frame house with wing, dormers. Ca. 1970. Non-contributing.

Scott's Road (south to north)

863 1 ½ story side-gabled frame house with dormers, full-width front porch. Ca. 1994. Non-contributing.

624 One story gable roof log barn. Early 20th century. Contributing.

862 Friendship's Altar. Brecciated limestone formation. Contributing.

Lake Shore Road (clockwise from east side)

631 Gable roof modular ranch house. Late 1960s. Non-contributing.

633 Packard Cottage. 1 ½ story side-gabled frame house with full-width front porch, shed dormers. Ca. 1903. Contributing.

865 Two story front-gabled frame house with wing, front deck and balcony. Post-1972. Non-contributing.

864 1 ½ story side-gabled frame house with wing, dormers, front porch. Ca. 1985. Non-contributing.

1048 Gable roof frame stable. Ca. 1990. Non-contributing.

634 Two story front-gabled rustic log house with front porch and dormers. Early 20th century. Contributing.

636 Small one story front-gabled frame house with shed roof wing. Contributing.

1019 One story gable roof frame outbuilding. Early 20th century. Contributing.

869 British Landing. Grassy area on lakeshore, marked by reproduction cannon, where British forces landed in 1812. Contributing.

860 One story front-gabled frame nature center. 1977. Non-contributing.

870 Concrete and metal landing dock. 1926-27; rebuilt in 1970s. Non-contributing.

637 1 ½ story cross-gabled rustic log house with stone chimney. Early 20th century. Contributing.

642 One story side-gabled log and frame outbuilding. Contributing.

1043 One story flat roof frame outbuilding. Contributing.

643 One story side-gabled frame outbuilding. Contributing.

641 One story gable roof frame outbuilding. Contributing.

638 1 ½ story side-gabled rustic log house with two stone chimneys, front porch, rear frame ell. Early 20th century. Contributing.

639 One story side-gabled frame house with rear addition. Contributing.

640 One story front-gabled frame outbuilding. Contributing.

966 One story flat roof frame outbuilding. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

644 One story side-gabled frame house with dormers, front porch. Contributing.

645 Silver Birches. Large 2 ½ story side-gabled rustic log and frame house with wraparound first and second story porches, shingled second story, dormer windows. Ca. 1905. Contributing.

649 One story front-gabled frame pool house. Post-WWII. Non-contributing.

1020 Swimming pool. 1960s. Non-contributing.

647 Two story cross-gambreled frame house with front porch. Contributing.

648 Small one story pyramidal roof frame outbuilding. Early 20th century. Contributing.

651 Gable roof frame barn with board and batten siding. Contributing.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY

MK number is Michigan archaeological site number. Number in parentheses is from 1999 historic resource survey and is also found in the above ground resource inventory.

20MK17	Custer Road Dump. American military dump: stratified midden. AD 1876-1895. Contributing.
20MK18	Fort Mackinac. British fort; American fort; American state park. AD 1780 to present. Contributing.
20MK62 (853)	Cave-of-the-Woods. Scatter on cave floor, function undetermined. Historic period. Non-contributing.
20MK63 (852)	Crack-in-the-Island. American garbage dump: disturbed midden. AD 1876-1930. Non-contributing.
20MK64	Fort Gardens. Trash scatter, function undetermined. Historic period. Non-contributing.
20MK65 (839)	MIS-8. American lime kiln. AD 1876-1910. Contributing.
20MK66 (774)	Robinson's Folly. Native American lithic scatter, function undetermined. Prehistoric peri (Archaic). Unevaluated.
20MK67	MIS-10. American garbage dump. 20th century. Unevaluated.
20MK68	MIS-11. American garbage dump. AD 1870-1930. Unevaluated.
20MK69	MIS-14. Native American scatter (sparse), function undetermined. Prehistoric period (Archaic). Non-contributing.
20MK70 (857)	Dousman Farm. Native American camp; farmstead. Prehistoric period; early 1800s. Contributing.
20MK71	MIS-18. Lime kiln. Historic period. Unevaluated.
20MK72 (822)	Fort Holmes. American fort. AD 1812-1830s. Unevaluated.
20MK73	MIS-21. Culture and function undetermined. Historic period. Unevaluated.
20MK74	MIS-23. Farmstead. Historic period. Unevaluated.
20MK75	Sinclair's Grove. Lime kiln. Historic period. Unevaluated.
20MK76	MIS-28. American garbage dump. 20th century. Unevaluated.

20MK77 MIS-29. American garbage dump. Early 20th century. Unevaluated.

20MK78 MIS-26. American garbage dump. Historic period. Non-contributing.

20MK79 MIS-30. Garbage dump. Early 19th century. Unevaluated.

20MK81 (808) Skull Cave. Native American, function undetermined. Prehistoric period. Unevaluated.

20MK154 McGulpin Site. American house site (house moved). AD 1781-1981. Unevaluated.

20MK166 Transect 6-2&3. American military dump. AD 1821-1824. Unevaluated.

20MK167 Transect 10-2&E. Dump. AD 1830s. Unevaluated.

20MK168 Peterson Site. Dump. AD 1830s. Unevaluated.

20MK169 Marquette Park. Native American bundle burial; Mackinac phase camp. Prehistoric period; Late Woodland period (AD 800-1000). Contributing.

20MK172 Hoppenrath Site. Mackinac phase burial; midden. Late Woodland period (AD 700-1100); 1830-1850. Contributing.

20MK173 MIS-27. American garbage dump. AD 1880-1910. Unevaluated.

20MK174 Island School. Native American cemetery. Historic period. Unevaluated.

20MK357 Island House Hotel Pool House. Native American camp; American hotel; disturbed, integri destroyed. Middle-Late Woodland period (100 BC-1650 AD); 1850-1950. Non-contributir

20MK376 Wawashkamo Dump. American garbage dump, low integrity, destroyed. AD 1920-1940. Non-contributing.

20MK402 Biddle Outhouse. American domestic privy. Ca. 1820-40. Unevaluated.

20UH123 Unidentified shipwreck. Unevaluated.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:
Nationally: X Statewide: ___ Locally: ___

Applicable National Register Criteria: A X B ___ C X D ___

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): A X B X C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G X

NHL Criteria: 1, 4, and 5

NHL Criteria Exceptions: 1, 2, and 8

NHL Theme(s):

Peopling Places
- encounters, conflicts, and colonization

Creating Social Institutions and Movements
- reform movements
- religious institutions
- recreational activities

Expressing Cultural Values
- educational and intellectual currents
- architecture, landscape architecture, and urban design
- popular and traditional culture

Shaping the Political Landscape
- military institutions and activities

Developing the American Economy
- exchange and trade

Expanding Science and Technology
- experimentation and invention

Transforming the Environment
- protecting and preserving the environment

Changing Role of the United States in the World Community
- international relations

Areas of Significance: Architecture, Commerce, Conservation, Entertainment/Recreation, Exploration/Settlement, Health/Medicine, Military

Historic Context:

The Advance of the Frontier, 1763-1830 (1959)
Recreation in the United States (1986)

X. Westward Expansion of the British Colonies and the United States
- B. The Fur Trade
  - 1. Old Northwest and Mississippi Valley Fur Frontier
  - 3. John Jacob Astor and the American Fur Company

Period(s) of Significance: Prehistoric-1945
1942-1968 (Creating Social Institutions and Movements; Expressing Cultural Values; Changing Role of the United States in the World Community)

Significant Dates: 1780, 1796, 1812, 1814, 1815, 1822, 1875, 1882, 1887, 1942, 1954

Significant Person(s):

Cultural Affiliation:

Architect/Builder: Caskey, Charles W.
Buckley, Asbury W.
Elliott, Mathias
Doud, Patrick
Mason and Rice
Mesker, Geo. L., & Co.
Smith, Alex B.
Perkins, Frederick
Manning, Warren
Woollett, William
Cromwell, Edwin B.

State Significance of Property, and Justify Criteria, Criteria Considerations, and Areas and Periods of Significance Noted Above.

Mackinac Island's strategic location in the center of the Great Lakes and its striking natural beauty have combined to give it a role of outstanding importance in the development of the American economy and cultural values. Before the first Europeans saw Mackinac, the island was an important gathering place for Native Americans who came there to fish and imbued the island's limestone formations and cliffs with sacred significance. Building on this pattern, the French and then the British made the Straits of Mackinac the central depot in the critically important fur trade. With the fur trade came missionaries to convert the Indians and soldiers to protect the traders. In 1715 French soldiers built Fort Michilimackinac on the mainland near the tip of the Lower Peninsula. The British took command of Fort Michilimackinac in 1761 and during the American Revolution moved the fort, literally, to the more defensible limestone bluffs of Mackinac Island. The Americans took control of the fort in 1796 and after important engagements during the War of 1812 when the British again took command, moved in permanently in 1815. After the war, John Jacob Astor made Mackinac Island the interior headquarters of his American Fur Company and thus of the American fur trade. Throughout this period, Fort Mackinac was a key post protecting the frontier and the fur trade. In the 1820s, Dr. William Beaumont began his groundbreaking experiments in human digestion at Fort Mackinac.

By the time the fur trade and Fort Mackinac's defensive role declined in importance in the mid-nineteenth century, Mackinac Island was emerging as one of the country's most noted summer resorts. Visitors invested the island's scenic wonders with another level of spiritual significance and viewed its history in a romantic light. The island's importance as a resort solidified with the establishment of America's second national park on Mackinac Island in 1875. Hotels, most notably Grand Hotel, and large summer cottages were built as Mackinac Island became the most fashionable summer resort in the midwest and one of the leading resorts in the country. Mackinac Island has retained its preeminence as a summer resort to the present day, through the reversion of the national park to the state and the closing of Fort Mackinac in 1895, and through the economic difficulties of the Depression. From the 1940s to the 1960s a new dimension was added to Mackinac Island's traditional role as summer gathering place when Moral Re-Armament (MRA), an international movement for moral and spiritual rearmament, made the island their North American headquarters and conference center.

This brief summary touches on the ways that Mackinac Island outstandingly represents the following American cultural-historical patterns and beliefs: Native American cosmology, the fur trade, the defense of the western frontier, summer resorts, the conservation of natural and historic resources, and moral reform movements (criterion 1). Fort Mackinac is a rare surviving example of a highly intact American frontier fort with an ensemble of original buildings and structures dating from 1780 to 1890 (criterion 4). The island's collection of hotels and summer cottages is an exceptional example of late nineteenth to early twentieth century resort architecture and includes Grand Hotel, individually designated a National Historic Landmark. As a result of preservation efforts ongoing since 1875, the entire island constitutes a historic district retaining much of the historic and natural landscape that embodies the patterns and beliefs listed above (criterion 5).

Three criteria exceptions apply to Mackinac Island. Exception 1 applies because three of the four churches on Mackinac Island are still used by religious congregations. The churches contribute to the district due to their architectural significance and their role in Mackinac Island history. Exception 2

applies because Mackinac Island has a long and active tradition of moving buildings, beginning with the move from Fort Michilimackinac to the island. At least a dozen buildings are known to have been moved both before and after the period of significance and there were undoubtedly many more in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. All of the moved buildings were moved within the district; most were moved from one part of the village to another. Exception 8 applies to the buildings that the MRA constructed in the 1950s and 1960s for its international conference center and college. The MRA was an exceptionally important reform and educational movement during the World War II and post-war era. Mackinac Island was its only North American conference center, drawing an international audience.

The story of Mackinac Island is a complex story of the relationship between people and place. All of the themes in the National Park Service's thematic framework are relevant. "Peopling Places: encounters, conflicts, and colonization" relates to the frontier and fur trade period on Mackinac Island in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. "Creating Social Institutions and Movements" is evident in three sub-themes: "reform movements" for the MRA, "religious institutions" for missionary activity, and "recreational activities" for the island's long history as a summer resort. "Expressing Cultural Values" is also evident in three sub-themes: "educational and intellectual currents" for the MRA, "architecture, landscape architecture & urban design" for Fort Mackinac and the island's resort architecture, and "popular and traditional culture" for the Native American traditions rooted on Mackinac Island. "Shaping the Political Landscape: military institutions and activities" applies to Fort Mackinac as it evolved from 1780 to 1895. "Developing the American Economy: exchange and trade" relates to the island's two nationally significant commercial activities: the fur trade and the resort. "Expanding Science and Technology: experimentation and invention" relates to Dr. William Beaumont's experiments on human digestion. "Transforming the Environment: protecting and preserving the environment" relates to the establishment of American's second national park on Mackinac Island in 1875. Finally, "Changing Role of the United States in the World Community: international relations" links the relationships between the French, British, Native Americans, and the United States beginning in the seventeenth century to the MRA's international activities in the late twentieth century.

Archaeological surveys on Mackinac Island have documented the presence of Native Americans on the island prior to contact with Europeans. Although only 6 percent of the island has been surveyed by archaeologists, there are seven known sites with evidence of prehistoric activity from the Archaic and Woodland periods. The most significant of these sites is an intact Late Woodland camp in Marquette Park (20MK169) where archaeological testing uncovered human and dog burials, animal bones, and debris from stone tool manufacture.[1] Following the Europeans' arrival in the Great Lakes written accounts amplify the archaeological evidence. In 1670, Jesuit missionary Father Claude Dablon wrote of the importance of the Straits of Mackinac, and of Mackinac Island in particular, to the Indians:

> Missilimakinac is an Island of note in these regions. It is a league in diameter, and has such high, steep rocks in some places that it can be seen at a distance of more than twelve leagues. It is situated exactly in the strait connecting the Lake of the Hurons and that of the Illinois, and forms the key and the door, so to speak, for all the peoples of the South, as does the Sault for those of the North; for in these regions there are only those two passages by water for very many Nations, who must seek one or the other of the two if they wish to

[1] Earl J. Prahl, "Archaeological Testing in Marquette Park, Mackinac Island, Michigan: An Addendum to the Mackinac Island Sewer and Watermain Report" (Caminos Associates, Bay City, Mich., 1986).

> visit the French settlements. . . . This spot is the most noted in all these regions for its abundance of fish, since, in Savage parlance, this is its native country. No other place, however it may abound in fish, is properly its abode, which is only in the neighborhood of Missilimakinac. [2]

In Father Dablon's description we see Mackinac Island's strategic importance on the Great Lakes water highway already established, as well as evidence of the seasonal subsistence pattern in which Indians came to the Straits of Mackinac in the summer to fish. Later on Henry Rowe Schoolcraft described the remnants of two abandoned Indian villages on the island.

But evident in Dablon's description is more than strategic and economic advantage, for Mackinac is the "native country" of the fish, one of many Native American traditions denoting Mackinac as a special place. Mackinac Island's sacred significance appears in a creation myth telling that when the earth was covered with water Michabou, the Great Hare, created an island with a grain of sand from the ocean floor. This island was Mackinac, which grew into the earth and was populated by the first people.[3] Native American tradition also identifies Mackinac Island as the home of the Great Spirit Gitchi Manitou, who until the coming of the Europeans resided in the limestone formation now known as Sugar Loaf. The tribes made offerings to Gitchi Manitou on the island and buried their chiefs there. When the Europeans came, Gitchi Manitou fled to the north to dwell in the Northern Lights. Numerous other traditions are associated with the island and its unusual limestone formations, many of which were collected by Indian agents and noted ethnographer Henry Rowe Schoolcraft in the early nineteenth century. [4] These traditions have been maintained by the Ojibwa who still live in the region. Robelle Dagenaer, of Ojibwa descent, recounts how the Creator made Arch Rock when he blew the breath of life into the newly created earth. When the Creator—the Great Spirit—visits Mackinac Island he comes in through Arch Rock and stays in Sugar Loaf. Dagenaer organizes a "gathering of the women" which meets each year on Mackinac Island to pray, sing, and share issues of women's spirituality as they relate to Ojibwa tradition.[5]

In the late seventeenth century French fur traders and Jesuit missionaries came to the Straits of Mackinac because of its strategic location and because it was already an Indian gathering place. Father Jacques Marquette and a band of refugee Huron established the first mission in the straits on Mackinac Island in 1671. However the soil was unsuitable for their crops and within the year they moved to the north shore of the straits and established their mission at what is now the city of St. Ignace. By the 1680s St. Ignace was a center of activity for the Jesuits, fur traders, and French soldiers who built Fort DuBuade. The fur

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[2] James Boynton, *Fishers of Men: The Jesuit Mission at Mackinac, 1670-1765* (Mackinac Island: Ste. Anne's Church, 1996), 11.

[3] Edwin O. Wood, *Historic Mackinac: The Historical, Picturesque, and Legendary Features of the Mackinac Country* (New York: The MacMillan Company, 1918), 2:55-56. A variation of this myth is found in Charles E. Cleland, *Rites of Conquest: The History and Culture of Michigan's Native Americans* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1992), 3-4, 35.

[4] Wood, *Historic Mackinac*, 2:50-113; Phil Porter, *Mackinac: An Island Famous in These Regions* (Mackinac Island: Mackinac State Historic Parks, 1998), 5-6; Dirk Gringhuis, *Lore of the Great Turtle: Indian Legends of Mackinac Retold* (Mackinac Island: Mackinac State Historic Parks, 1970).

[5] Robelle Dagenaer, telephone conversation with author, 17 November 1999.

traders established a trading pattern that made the Straits of Mackinac the heart of the upper Great Lakes fur trade for 150 years, a role of critical economic importance to New France, British Canada, and finally the United States. In 1697 the French government abandoned Fort DuBuade in response to a glut in the European fur market. When French soldiers returned to the straits in 1714, the Jesuits and their followers had moved to the south shore of the straits and there the soldiers built Fort Michilimackinac. The fort and village grew and prospered as a strategic military post and summer depot for the upper Great Lakes fur trade. In 1761 the British took command of Fort Michilimackinac as a result of the Seven Years' War. Two years later, during an Indian uprising that left twenty-one British soldiers dead, a British fur trader named Alexander Henry was hidden in a cave on Mackinac Island by an Ojibwa chief. Henry wrote in his memoirs of trying to sleep on a bed of skulls, since the cave was an Indian burial place, later known as Skull Cave. Following the rebellion the British improved their relations with the tribes. The fur trade continued to prosper and Michilimackinac continued to grow.[6]

With the outbreak of the American Revolution and the capture of British posts to the south, British officials became concerned that the accessible, wooden palisaded Fort Michilimackinac would not withstand an American attack. In October 1779, Michilimackinac's new commander Lieutenant Governor Patrick Sinclair developed plans to move the fort to Mackinac Island and began negotiations to purchase the island from Ojibwa chiefs. The move began in the winter of 1779-80. As the location for the fort, Sinclair chose the 150 foot bluff overlooking the harbor and south shore, where he located the village. Although Sinclair knew this left the fort vulnerable to attack from the higher bluff to the north, it allowed him to protect the town and harbor. The soldiers constructed stone and wooden walls, bastions, and a powder magazine and began construction of the Officers' Stone Quarters, a combination blockhouse and barracks. From Fort Michilimackinac they moved the soldiers' barracks, guardhouse, and provision warehouse. Additional buildings were constructed in front of the fort at the foot of the bluff. The location of the town outside the fort walls was a departure from the situation at Michilimackinac, designed to enhance military security. Nevertheless, the town had wooden palisade walls of its own on the east, north, and west sides. (The bay was on the south.) To entice the villagers to move to the island, Sinclair ordered Ste. Anne Church to be shipped over the ice by ox-drawn sleds.[7]

The fort was still under construction when Sinclair moved his soldiers there in the summer of 1781. Sinclair's successor, Captain Daniel Robertson, continued construction activities until May 1783 when he received news of the Treaty of Paris and the new northern boundary that placed Mackinac Island in the United States. For the next thirteen years the British continued to occupy Fort Mackinac, Fort Detroit, Fort Ontario (at Oswego), Fort Niagara, and Fort Miamis because of their critical importance in maintaining control of the fur trade and alliances with Indian tribes.[8] During this time no construction or maintenance work was undertaken at the fort. Following the signing of Jay's Treaty, American soldiers took possession of Fort Mackinac on September 1, 1796 and British troops departed to the newly-built Fort St. Joseph across the Canadian border about forty miles to the east.[9] General Anthony Wayne,

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[6] Porter, *Mackinac: An Island Famous*, 7-11; Charles E. Shedd, Jr., Frank B. Sarles, Jr., and John O. Littleton, *The Advance of the Frontier, 1763-1830*, National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, theme XI (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1959, photocopy), 37-38, 67-68.

[7] Porter, *Mackinac: An Island Famous*, 11-15; Brian Leigh Dunnigan, "The Post of Mackinac, 1779-1812" (master's thesis, State University of New York College at Oneonta, Cooperstown Graduate Program, 1979).

[8] Of these five, only Fort Mackinac and Fort Niagara are extant.

commanding general of the U.S. Army, stressed Mackinac's importance in his instructions to Major Henry Burbeck when he appointed Burbeck to command Fort Mackinac:

> The post now committed to your charge is of the first consequence, being the grand depot of merchandise for the outfits of the British traders heretofore, and will probably continue surely both for them and the American merchants and traders in future to all the Indian nations settled on the waters of Lakes Michigan, Huron, Superior and that of the woods inclusive, as well as the waters of the Mississippi above the confluence with the Ohio: add to this, that it is surrounded by the most numerous and powerful tribes of Indians in the wilderness of the West.[10]

Between 1797 and 1800 American forces worked to repair and improve the defenses of the deteriorated fort. They built new stone walls where wooden walls had rotted, constructed stone and hewn timber blockhouses on the old bastions, and completed the Officers' Stone Quarters. Fort Mackinac's defenses—the stone quarters and stone walls—started by the British, enhanced with blockhouses and augmented by the Americans, appear today much as they did in 1800.[11] In the United States, Fort Niagara (a National Historic Landmark) is the only extant fort comparable to Fort Mackinac in terms of time, place, and role in U.S. history. Both Fort Mackinac and Fort Niagara occupy strategic locations on the Great Lakes water highway: Fort Mackinac at the Straits of Mackinac and Fort Niagara at the mouth of the Niagara River. Both forts were important in providing access to the interior, defending the frontier, and maintaining relations with Indian tribes. However, Fort Niagara's location further to the east placed it in a higher threat area and gave it a more critical role during the wars of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Fort Mackinac had greater importance as the center of the fur trade. Fort Niagara's greatest military importance was in the eighteenth century and the fort as it stands today dates predominantly from that time period, including six buildings constructed between 1726 and 1771. However, the fortifications at Fort Niagara were altered in the nineteenth century; by comparison the eighteenth century stone walls at Fort Mackinac have greater integrity.[12]

As the westernmost of a line of forts on the border between the U.S. and Canada, the northernmost fort on the western frontier, and the "grand depot" for the fur trade, Fort Mackinac was a key defensive post. However, the value, and men, accorded to Mackinac varied in the early years of the nineteenth century depending on national and international politics, changing policies regarding the standing army, and

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[9] Porter, *Mackinac: An Island Famous*, 15-18.

[10] Phil Porter, *The Eagle at Mackinac: The Establishment of United States Military and Civil Authority on Mackinac Island, 1796-1802*, Reports in Mackinac History and Archaeology no. 11 (Mackinac Island: Mackinac State Historic Parks, 1991), 9.

[11] Porter, *Mackinac: An Island Famous*, 18-19.

[12] Brian Dunnigan, telephone conversation with author, 15 November 1999; Old Fort Niagara Association and CCNN Web Design, *Old Fort Niagara* (Youngstown, N.Y.: Old Fort Niagara Association, 1997-99, accessed 15 November 1999), available from http://www.oldfortniagara.org, Internet. Dunnigan, a life long summer resident of Mackinac Island and executive director of Old Fort Niagara from 1979 to 1996, has written numerous books and articles on military history at both locations.

changing attitudes toward protection of the frontier. In 1803 with more than 120 soldiers, Fort Mackinac was the sixth largest army post in the U.S.[13] By 1812 that number had been reduced to less than 60.[14]

The British at Fort St. Joseph continued to hold Fort Mackinac in high regard. On July 17, 1812, eight days after war was declared, a force of about six hundred British soldiers, Indian warriors, and French-Canadian and Métis (mixed blood) voyageurs sailed from Fort St. Joseph to Mackinac Island. They landed at night at what is now British Landing and hauled two cannons to the bluff behind the fort while the warriors and soldiers took positions in the woods. In the morning, Fort Mackinac's commander learned that war had been declared when the British fired a warning shot from one of the cannons and sent a summons to surrender. Greatly outnumbered, the Americans had no real choice. Fort Mackinac was surrendered to the British in the first land action of the war, giving the British control of the area west of Lake Michigan.[15] In 1813, following Commander Perry's victory on Lake Erie, the U.S. regained the upper Great Lakes. The British at Fort Mackinac prepared for an American counterattack: adding troops, replacing the fort's picket walls, and building Fort George on the critical bluff behind Fort Mackinac. The American force of 750 soldiers appeared offshore in late July 1814. When their ship's cannon fire proved unable to reach the fort walls they decided to attack from the north as the British had in 1812. The Battle of Mackinac Island took place on August 4, 1814 on Michael Dousman's farm in the center of the island. But circumstances were far different than in 1812 and the Americans were defeated. The Treaty of Ghent ending the War of 1812 returned Fort Mackinac to the Americans, who took command of the fort on July 18, 1815. They renamed Fort George as Fort Holmes in honor of Major Andrew Hunter Holmes, one of the casualties of the 1814 battle.[16]

Fort Mackinac was sited and designed so that it could defend the town below. This spatial relationship exists today, the only remaining example in the United States other than the Castillo de San Marcos in Saint Augustine, Florida. The walled town that the British laid out in 1779 is still evident in the street pattern on the west side of town. Market Street was the main street, with Astor Street, Windsor Street, and French Lane connecting Market Street to Huron Street and the lakeshore. In the peaceful period following the Treaty of Paris, the townspeople began to move outside of the town walls, building homes on the east side of Haldimand Bay and establishing small farms in the interior. Although the stockade walls were gone by the 1810s their influence remains in the landscape, most noticeably in the line separating the village from Grand Hotel's golf course. Reports of the number of buildings in the town between 1796 and 1802 are erratic, ranging from about fifty to eighty-nine. In the winter only about half of the houses were occupied, but the summer population of a thousand or more filled all the houses and spilled over into tents.[17]

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[13] Porter, *The Eagle at Mackinac*, 21-31.

[14] Porter, *Mackinac: An Island Famous*, 22.

[15] Ibid., 21-22; Francis Paul Prucha, *The Sword of the Republic: The United States Army on the Frontier, 1783-1846* (Lincoln and London: University of Nebraska Press, 1969), 105.

[16] Porter, *An Island Famous*, 23-25.

[17] Dunnigan, "The Post of Mackinac," 42-44, 90-93, 183-185; Dunnigan, telephone conversation; Porter, *Mackinac: An Island Famous*, 14, 17-18; Porter, *The Eagle at Mackinac*, 13.

The people who lived in the village were predominantly French-Canadian and Métis, mixed-blood children of French fur traders and their Odawa and Ojibwa wives. Not surprisingly, the early architecture of the town was French Colonial in form and construction. An 1813 engraving of Mackinac Island shows a line of one story, gable roof log houses facing the beach at Haldimand Bay.[18] The engraving along with other evidence shows that tall picket fences enclosed the lots. The fences, and many of the houses, were whitewashed. Other houses were clad in cedar bark and a few of the more substantial homes may have had clapboard early on though for the most part that came later. At least eleven buildings of French log construction survive in the village, displaying two variants of log construction technique. In pièce en pièce construction the logs are mortised into upright posts in the corners; in pièce sur pièce construction the logs are dovetailed at the corners. Two of the early French houses have been restored to their early nineteenth century appearance: the McGulpin House (ca. 1780) and the Biddle House (late 18th century). Both display typical French construction and form including steeply pitched gable roofs.[19]

Among the surviving early houses on the island, the McGulpin House is thought the best candidate to have been moved from Fort Michilimackinac. Also of interest are representatives of the French rowhouse type. The Buisson House (ca. 1820) is a double house retaining structural evidence of a third unit, and two other log buildings (#183 and #199) may have been row houses as well. Outside of the village, the Ambrose Davenport farmhouse is the lone survivor of the early farms on the island's interior. Davenport came to Mackinac Island in 1796 and although the date he established his farm is uncertain, the pièce en pièce farmhouse points to the early nineteenth century.[20] The early French buildings of Mackinac Island are rare survivors in the United States; few others exist outside of Louisiana and the Mississippi River Valley.[21] The Mackinac Island buildings are more closely related to those in the St. Lawrence River Valley in Canada than to the Creole architecture of Louisiana or Ste. Genevieve, Missouri.

The British maintained their near monopoly on the fur trade until after the War of 1812. The British trading network was firmly entrenched and it was not until 1816 that Canadian fur traders were prohibited from trading in the United States. In 1811 John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company merged with the Montreal Michilimackinac Company, making Astor the first American merchant to gain a firm foothold in the fur trade. After the war, Astor reestablished Mackinac Island as the American Fur Company's center for interior operations and quickly came to dominate the flourishing fur trade. The scale and complexity of Astor's trading empire was unprecedented. He transformed the fur industry, using partnerships, pools, and mergers to limit competition and control trade across the continent. Astor used his political connections to influence U.S. policy on the western frontier in keeping with his objectives for the American Fur Company. For traders and trappers, however, the trading pattern was much the same as in the late seventeenth century. During the winter traders spread through the Great

[18] This engraving is reproduced in Eugene T. Petersen, *Mackinac Island: Its History in Pictures* (Mackinac Island: Mackinac State Historic Parks, 1973), 16.

[19] Dunnigan, "The Post of Mackinac," 188-89, 198-205, 216-18; "Interpreters Manual," (Mackinac State Historic Parks, Mackinac Island, 1998, photocopy), 19-20.

[20] "Interpreters Manual," 19; Dunnigan, "The Post of Mackinac," 216-18, 230-33.

[21] For discussion of a few that survive in Monroe, Michigan see Kathryn Bishop Eckert, *Buildings of Michigan* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1993), 128, 136-37.

Lakes region trading for furs with Indian trappers. In the summer traders returned with their pelts to Mackinac Island where they were met by American Fur Company clerks who counted, sorted, graded, and packed the pelts to ship back to New York City, which replaced Montreal as their eastern destination. During this summer rendezvous traders obtained a new supply of trade goods, shipped from New York, for the next winter's trading.[22]

A number of trading outposts channeled furs to Mackinac including Sault Sainte Marie and Grand River (today Ada) in Michigan; Fond du Lac, Green Bay, and Prairie du Chien in Wisconsin; and Chicago.[23] A fur trader's house (Brisbrois House, ca. 1840) and an American Fur Company warehouse (ca. 1828) in Prairie du Chien have been designated National Historic Landmarks in recognition of Prairie du Chien's important position as the westernmost outpost of the upper Great Lakes fur trade. However Prairie du Chien functioned as a subsidiary to Mackinac.[24] Ramsey Crooks, Astor's partner and general manager, and Robert Stuart, resident manager, supervised the American Fur Company's Mackinac Island operation. The company's warehouse and Stuart's Federal style house stand today on Market Street. The Stuart House also functioned as the company's administrative headquarters and was an important venue in the social life of Mackinac Island's upper class. The American Fur Company's retail store and clerks' quarters, also located on Market Street, are no longer extant.[25]

In 1822 an incident at the American Fur Company's retail store opened an important chapter in medical history. On June 6, as the summer season was beginning, a French Canadian voyageur named Alexis St. Martin was accidentally shot and badly wounded in the abdomen. Dr. William Beaumont, the post surgeon, was summoned and though he doubted he could save St. Martin's life he treated the wound. St. Martin survived and over the winter Beaumont nursed him back to health. Because St. Martin was not in the army he was declared a pauper and when public support for his care was withdrawn in 1823 Beaumont and his family took him into their home in the Officers' Stone Quarters. Even when he fully recovered his health, the hole in St. Martin's stomach never closed, and Beaumont began to use the opening to observe the digestive process. His first experiments, begun at Fort Mackinac, were completed after Beaumont was transferred to Fort Niagara in 1825. Additional experiments were later conducted at Fort Crawford in Prairie du Chien,[26] in Washington D.C., and in Plattsburgh, New York.

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[22] Porter, *Mackinac: An Island Famous*, 8, 20, 27-28; John Denis Haeger, *John Jacob Astor: Business and Finance in the Early Republic* (Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1991), 184-188, 284-287.

[23] Haeger, *John Jacob Astor*, 186-195; 217-18. Grand Portage in Minnesota, now a National Monument, was an important British fur trade outpost in the late eighteenth century. It was abandoned by the British in 1804 and was never used by the American Fur Company. The buildings at Grand Portage are reconstructions. Phil Porter, e-mail to author, 20 December 1999; National Park Service, *Grand Portage National Monument* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1998, accessed 18 December 1999), available from http://www.nps.gov/grpo, Internet.

[24] Shedd, Sarles, and Littleton, *Advance of the Frontier*, 37-38, 74-80; National Park Service Heritage Preservation Services, *National Historic Landmarks: NHL Information System* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, accessed 22 December 1999), available from http://tps.cr.nps.gov/nhl, Internet.

[25] Porter, *Mackinac: An Island Famous*, 28, 30; Petersen, *Mackinac Island*, 18, 20. The stone basement walls of the American Fur Company retail store form part of the walls of the 1953 Beaumont Memorial.

[26] The Fort Crawford experiments are cited in the National Historic Landmark nomination for the Second Fort Crawford Military Hospital, a 1934 WPA reconstruction of the ca. 1835 military hospital. However, Beaumont's experiments at Fort Crawford took place between 1829 and 1831.

In 1833 Beaumont published *Experiments and Observations on the Gastric Juice and the Physiology of Digestion*, a pioneering study of human digestion that includes findings still referenced today. In *Doctors on Horseback: Pioneers of American Medicine*, James Thomas Flexner enumerates Beaumont's "epoch-making" contributions to the science of physiology.[27]

Fort Mackinac played a key role in facilitating the business of the American Fur Company and enforcing laws that regulated the fur trade. Referring to the American Fur Company, Deputy Secretary of War George Graham ordered the fort's commander to "give to these gentlemen every possible facility and aid in the prosecution of their business that may be compatible with your public duties."[28] A related public duty was to aid the business of the United States Indian Agent on Mackinac Island. During the summer rendezvous, many Indians came to the island to buy supplies and conduct business with the Indian agent. The Métis and Indian population attracted Protestant missionaries. Led by Reverend William and Amanda Ferry, missionaries arrived in 1823 and established a mission school and Presbyterian Church. In 1825 the Ferrys built the Mission House as a boarding school for their rapidly growing mission. A spurt in church membership during an 1829 revival led to the construction of the Mission Church.[29]

In the 1830s the decline of the fur trade ushered in a time of change for Mackinac Island. Changes in the fur market led Astor to sell the American Fur Company in 1834 to a group of investors led by Ramsey Crooks. Crooks moved the company's inland headquarters to LaPointe, Wisconsin, reducing, though not eliminating, Mackinac's role in the fur trade. Crooks' management, which included adding a commercial fishing operation, was successful at first but in 1842 a combination of factors led him to declare bankruptcy. The reduced level of activity on Mackinac Island contributed to the decline of the Protestant mission, which closed in 1837. Fort Mackinac was no longer a post of key strategic importance and its soldiers were sent to Florida during the Second Seminole War in 1837. The fort was empty, except for a brief period in 1839, until 1840.[30]

On the other hand, commercial fishing emerged in the 1830s as Mackinac Island's primary industry. Mackinac Island served as a fish processing and shipping center for the northern Lake Michigan and Lake Huron region. Although the island never had the prominence in fishing that it had in the fur trade, the fishing industry provided a strong economic basis for Mackinac until at least the Civil War. Another boost to the island's economy came from the 1836 Treaty of Washington. Under the terms of this treaty, Ojibwa and Odawa Indians sold fifteen million acres of land in Michigan to the U.S. government in exchange for money, goods, and provisions to be paid over the next twenty years. The American Fur Company and other island merchants successfully convinced the government to make these distributions on Mackinac Island. Thus each year in late summer approximately four thousand Ojibwa and Odawa came to Mackinac Island to receive their annuities in cash, goods, and provisions. The treaty also provided for the construction of the Indian Dormitory (1838), intended as a dormitory for the visiting

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[27] Keith R. Widder, *Dr. William Beaumont: The Mackinac Years* (Mackinac Island: Mackinac Island State Park Commission, 1975), 19-38; Rodney B. Nelson, III, *Beaumont: America's First Physiologist* (Geneva, Ill.: Grant House Press, 1990), 106-122; James Thomas Flexner, *Doctors on Horseback: Pioneers of American Medicine* (New York: Fordham University Press, 1992), 237-289.

[28] Quoted in Porter, *Mackinac: An Island Famous*, 28.

[29] Porter, *Mackinac: An Island Famous*, 27-31.

[30] Ibid., 31-32.

Indians. However most of the Indians stayed in wigwams along the beach and the Indian Dormitory functioned primarily as an office for Indian Agent Henry Schoolcraft and as a payment distribution center. The construction of the county courthouse on Market Street in 1839 testifies to Mackinac Island's continuing importance.[31]

The arrival of Mackinac Island's first tourists in the 1830s contributed to the diversification of the island's economy. At this time travelers were beginning to seek resorts that offered scenic beauty, not just healthy water and air as was the custom earlier. The first American resorts were mineral water spas, then people began to go to the shore, preferably the ocean but to a lakeshore if no ocean was available. The romantic movement introduced a new appreciation for the beauty of nature and wilderness landscapes and brought the development of tourism in places like Niagara Falls and the Catskill Mountains.[32] Mackinac Island combined the health advantages of the lakeshore with the rugged beauty of the wilderness. In the words of Harriet Martineau who visited the island in 1836, it was "the wildest and tenderest piece of beauty that I have yet seen on God's earth."[33] Martineau was among a number of writers who visited the island in the 1830s and 1840s, including Alexis DeTocqueville, Anna Jameson, Margaret Fuller, and William Cullen Bryant. Their descriptions of Mackinac Island reveal a romantic viewpoint—inspired by the island's scenic beauty, interested in historic sites, and fascinated by the local Métis and visiting Indians. Such travel writings helped to popularize Mackinac Island as a tourist destination, although William Cullen Bryant expressed regret at what lay ahead:

> I spoke in one of my former letters of the manifest fate of Mackinac, which is to be a watering-place. I cannot see how it is to escape this destiny. People already begin to repair to it for health and refreshment from the southern borders of Lake Michigan. . . . I can not but think with a kind of regret on the time which, I suppose is near at hand, when its wild and lonely woods will be intersected with highways, and filled with cottages and boarding houses.[34]

The steamboats that were being used to transport fish and furs made it easier for visitors to come to Mackinac Island, though it was still a journey and island businesses were just beginning to cater to the tourist trade. In the 1840s the Mission House was converted to a hotel, The Island House was built in 1852, and the Lake View House opened in 1858. A horse-drawn omnibus offered tours of natural and historic sites as early as the 1840s and shops in town began carrying "Indian curiosities" such as baskets, corn husk dolls, woven mats, and birch bark containers of maple sugar.[35]

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[31] Ibid., 33-41.

[32] On the development of American tourism and resorts see Cindy S. Aron, *Working at Play: A History of Vacations in the United States* (New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999); Donna R. Braden and Judith E. Endelman, *Americans on Vacation* (Dearborn, Mich.: Henry Ford Museum & Greenfield Village, 1990); John F. Sears, *Sacred Places: American Tourist Attractions in the Nineteenth Century* (New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1989); Richard Guy Wilson, ed., *Victorian Resorts and Hotel: Essays from a Victorian Society Autumn Symposium* (Philadelphia: The Victorian Society in America, 1982).

[33] Quoted in Larry B. Massie, "'The Wildest and Tenderest Piece of Beauty That I Have Yet Seen on God's Earth,'" *Michigan History Magazine* 79 (July/August 1995): 24. Massie discusses and quotes from the writings of five female authors who visited Mackinac Island in the 1830s and 1840s.

[34] Porter, *Mackinac: An Island Famous*, 43.

After the Civil War Mackinac Island quickly rose to prominence as one of the most popular resorts in the midwest. More Americans were taking vacations, a result of a growing middle class with more leisure time and disposable income. Increasingly, Americans were also moving to urban areas and developed the desire to escape from the cities. Improved transportation systems that made vacation destinations more accessible also made resorts more popular. Before 1875 most visitors to Mackinac Island traveled on commercial Great Lakes steamboats. In 1875 the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad completed a railroad line to Petoskey where travelers could board a steamer to Mackinac Island. In 1882 both the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad and the Michigan Central Railroad completed railroad lines to Mackinaw City, where ferry boats were available to complete the short trip to the island. In the same year the Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Company began regular service to Mackinac Island. Their boats *City of Mackinac* and *City of Cleveland* contained about 150 staterooms apiece.[36]

Vacationers in this era continued to seek a healthy and inspiring environment but there was more emphasis on recreation than before. Dr. H. R. Mills, Fort Mackinac's post surgeon, claimed that the air on Mackinac Island was "well stocked with life and health-giving principles" and recommended it for a variety of ailments.[37] Scenic views and limestone formations, historic sites from the War of 1812, the harbor that still sheltered sailboats and Indian canoes, the quaint old French houses in the town, and Fort Mackinac itself all offered diversions for tourists. In his 1875 guide book to Mackinac Island, J. Disturnell listed the places most worth seeing as Robinson's Folly, Arch of the Giant's Stairway (destroyed), Arch Rock, Sugar Loaf Rock, Skull Cave, the 1814 Battlefield, British Landing, Scott's Cave (destroyed), Devil's Kitchen, Lover's Leap, Fort Holmes, and Chimney Rock, in addition to the village ("a perfect curiosity") and Fort Mackinac. Disturnell recounted many of the island's Indian legends, an important part of Mackinac's attraction. In the guidebook's business directory, four stores list Indian curiosities along with their dry goods, groceries, and provisions.[38] There was a growing complement of hotels and boarding houses including the former American Fur Company buildings now operated as the John Jacob Astor House.[39]

While the growing tourist industry brought recognition of Mackinac Island's natural and historic resources it also threatened them with commercial development. To preserve these resources, Congress created Mackinac National Park, the second national park in the United States, in 1875. (Yellowstone National Park was created in 1872.) Senator Thomas W. Ferry, who introduced the bill, was the son of missionaries William and Amanda Ferry. Nearly one thousand acres, about half of the island, were set aside as a park "for health, comfort and pleasure, for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. . . ."[40] The national park enhanced Mackinac Island's reputation as a resort and gave new purpose to Fort Mackinac, which had long ceased to have strategic importance as a frontier or border post. For decades the fort's

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[35] Ibid., 42-43.

[36] Phil Porter, *View from the Veranda: The History and Architecture of the Summer Cottages on Mackinac Island*, Reports in Mackinac History and Archaeology no. 8 (Mackinac Island: Mackinac State Historic Parks, 1981), 2-3.

[37] Ibid., 2.

[38] J. Disturnell, *Island of Mackinac and Its Vicinity* (1875; reprint, Cheboygan, Mich.: C. W. Page, 1977).

[39] Petersen, *Mackinac Island*, 54-55.

[40] Porter, *View from the Veranda*, 6.

function had been to house soldiers until they were needed elsewhere for military action. Now the fort commandant served as the park superintendent, responsible for enforcing rules and regulations, building roads and trails, collecting and disbursing park funds, and leasing lots for cottages. A second company of soldiers was assigned to the fort in 1876. New buildings were constructed and old buildings were modernized. In return, Fort Mackinac added an element of ceremonial elegance and social status to resort life.[41]

The demand for accommodations on Mackinac Island was greater than the supply of hotels, boarding houses, and homes for rent in the village. Gurdon S. Hubbard of Chicago took note of this situation when he developed a cottage community on the former Ambrose Davenport farm. As a teenager, Hubbard worked as a clerk for the American Fur Company then went on to become a wealthy Chicago businessman. In 1855 he purchased the Davenport farm and about 1870 built a small summer cottage called the Lilacs. After the Chicago fire destroyed most of his assets Hubbard subdivided his Mackinac Island property with the intent of creating a resort association, a type of resort community appearing in other locations in Michigan. Hubbard's Annex to the Mackinac National Park was platted in 1882 and the first cottages were built in 1883. On the west side of the Annex was the commons, a public park with a bandstand and tennis courts; across the street from the Annex was the communal eating house that served as a central dining hall with lodgings for guests. The eating house and most of the early Annex cottages were built by Charles W. Caskey, a native of Allegan, Michigan, who developed a reputation as a skilled and speedy builder of summer cottages in the Harbor Springs area. In 1884 Caskey built a cottage for himself in the Annex, a large Stick Style house with a mansard-roofed tower that was more elaborate than his usual cross gabled cottages with Carpenter Gothic trim. The Annex was a success, with sixteen cottages by 1886. Most of the Annex cottagers were wealthy residents of Kalamazoo and Grand Rapids but Chicago, New Orleans, and other Michigan cities were also represented.[42]

When the national park was created in 1875 the government identified the East and West Bluffs as areas to be leased for summer cottages but it took almost ten years for the army to survey and stake the lots and resolve issues regarding leasing. In 1885 Caskey built the first two cottages on the East Bluff for two Chicagoans. Still, development proceeded slowly with only seven cottages built on both bluffs by 1888. The turning point came when Grand Hotel was built in 1887, cementing Mackinac Island's social reputation. Between 1888 and 1893 fourteen new cottages were built on each bluff. During this building boom a number of different contractors were employed, including Caskey and a local contractor named Mathias Elliott. The cottagers of the East and West Bluffs were from Kalamazoo, Grand Rapids, Detroit, and other locations out of state. The wealthy Chicago meat packer John Cudahy set a new standard with his large, ornate Queen Anne style cottage on the West Bluff in 1888. After this, not only were new cottages larger and more elaborate, but a number of cottages that were less than five years old were enlarged and remodeled or demolished and rebuilt. Indicative were the formerly modest West Bluff cottages of Chicago distillers Alexander Hannah and David Hogg, remodeled as large Queen Anne style houses much like Cudahy's. A number of these remodelings were the work of architect Asbury W. Buckley from Kalamazoo, later Chicago.[43]

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[41] Ibid., 6-7; Porter, *Mackinac: An Island Famous*, 53-55.

[42] Porter, *View from the Veranda*, 9-12, 16-21, 38-42.

[43] Ibid., 7, 12-15, 21-28.

By 1895 there were cottages on most of the choice lots in the Annex and East and West Bluffs. Four more cottages were built between 1895 and 1917, two of them constructed by builder Patrick Doud.[44] Also of note is the large shingled cottage that Chicago architect Frederick Perkins designed for Lawrence Young in 1901 on a lot just west of Fort Mackinac. In 1904 Michael Cudahy, who earlier remodeled a cottage in the Annex, built the Tudor Revival Stonecliffe on a 150 acre estate in the middle of the island.[45] This collection of cottages stands today as an outstanding representation of the fashionable summer cottage community of the late Victorian era. The progression of styles from Carpenter Gothic, to Queen Anne and Shingle Style, and then to Colonial Revival and Classical Revival portrays an increasingly opulent and formal lifestyle. The high level of integrity of architecture and setting conveys the resort idea with great effectiveness.

Before Grand Hotel was built Mackinac Island was an increasingly popular vacation destination, but the Grand moved Mackinac Island into the category of fashionable resort where Saratoga Springs and Newport set the standard. As was often the case with resort hotels in this era, Grand Hotel was built by the railroad companies to promote and augment their travel business, but for Mackinac Island the Michigan Central and Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroads combined with the Detroit and Cleveland Steamship Navigation Company. Following designs prepared by Detroit architects Mason and Rice, Charles Caskey began constructing the hotel in March 1887 and it opened in mid July. The defining feature of the hotel, then as now, was the long columned porch in the "old colonial style." Within a few years the midwestern social elite were staying at the Grand: the Cudahys, Algers, Swifts, Whitneys, and Armours. Mrs. Potter Palmer, the queen of Chicago society, stayed there in the 1890s. The Detroit and Chicago newspapers reported who was staying at Grand Hotel and compared Mackinac Island to Saratoga Springs and Newport.[46] In El Paso, Texas the *Daily Herald* wrote: "There is no more lovely spot in America, no place invested with such seductive charms, no place where the health giving virtues are so happily blended, as at the 'Fairy Isle of Mackinac,' away up in the cool recesses of the northland—at the place where 'three seas meet.'"[47] With Grand Hotel and its "handsome and elegant" cottage communities, Mackinac Island had become the premier resort in the midwest. Additions to Grand Hotel in 1895 and 1912 lengthened its famous porch to 627 feet. Today Grand Hotel survives as the epitome of the grand Victorian summer hotel, ranking with the Mohonk Mountain House in New Paltz, New York and the Hotel Del Coronado in San Diego among the few surviving grand resort hotels of the late nineteenth century.[48]

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[44] Doud also built the Lawrence Young Cottage and Wawashkamo Club House.

[45] Ibid., 30, 56, 61.

[46] Porter, *Mackinac: An Island Famous*, 59-62; Porter, *View from the Veranda*, 22; John McCabe, *Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island* (Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.: The Unicorn Press, 1987), 40.

[47] 15 July 1898, in James R. Hayes Scrapbooks, Newspaper Clippings 1889-1931, vol. 2, Mackinac State Historic Parks, Mackinac Island. These scrapbooks, compiled by Hayes who was manager of Grand Hotel in the late nineteenth century, document Grand Hotel's reputation as a leading American resort.

[48] Porter, *Mackinac: An Island Famous*, 63-64; Porter, *View from the Veranda*, v; Eckert, *Buildings of Michigan*, 44-45, 549-51; Richard Guy Wilson, "Nineteenth Century American Resorts and Hotels," in Wilson, ed. *Victorian Resorts*, 18. Grand Hotel, Mohonk Mountain House and Hotel Del Coronado are all National Historic Landmarks.

Mackinac Island's social success jeopardized the resort when the army decided to close Fort Mackinac. Along with other forts that were no longer important to the country's defense, Fort Mackinac was closed to save money. Secretary of War Daniel Lamont felt that the national park lands should be sold because the government was not responsible for maintaining a summer resort for wealthy people. These events posed a crisis for Mackinac Island, both in terms of the economic impact of the fort's closing and the potential destruction of the island's beauty and history due to commercial development of the park. Islanders successfully lobbied Congress to transfer the national park to the state of Michigan and in 1895 the country's second national park became Michigan's first state park, administered by the new Mackinac Island State Park Commission. The park commission took over the administrative responsibilities previously handled by the army although they faced a more difficult task in finding funds to operate and maintain the park, including the vacant buildings in the fort. Funding from the state was variable. In 1913 the commission took the forward-looking step of hiring the Boston landscape architect Warren Manning to prepare a master plan for the park. Included in the plan were recommendations for land acquisition, providing a guide for the park to add several hundred acres in the 1920s.[49]

The success of the state park is seen in the continuing growth and prosperity of the resort. In the mid-1890s the Northern Steamship Company launched the large and luxurious ships *North Land* and *North West* exclusively for passenger service from Buffalo to Duluth with stops in Cleveland, Detroit, Mackinac Island, and Sault Ste. Marie. The Island House added two large wings between 1895 and 1900. The four story Chippewa Hotel was built in 1902 on Huron Street in the business district.[50] In 1896 the park commission began constructing the Lake Shore Road around the island, greatly improving access to the island's scenic attractions. In 1898 a group of cottagers hired Scottish golf course architect Alex B. Smith to design a golf links on the former Michael Dousman farm, part of the 1814 battlefield site. The Wawashkamo golf course is the oldest, continuously played nine hole golf course in Michigan. Grand Hotel built their golf course in 1917. The island got electricity, running water, and telephones along with telephone poles, a coal burning electric plant, and a water-pumping station. When the first automobile appeared in town in 1898 the islanders drew the line. The village council banned automobiles on city streets and in 1901 the park commission followed suit, banning automobiles in the park.[51]

As islanders worked to keep their park and peaceful way of life they also increased their efforts to preserve their history. Residents and cottagers wrote books on Mackinac Island history. In 1895 a group of islanders restored the Mission Church to "preserve the old sanctuary as a historical relic of the

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[49] Porter, *Mackinac: An Island Famous*, 65-67, 71; Porter, *View from the Veranda*, 29; David A. Armour, *100 Years at Mackinac: A Centennial History of the Mackinac Island State Park Commission* (Mackinac Island: Mackinac State Historic Parks, 1995), 10-14, 22-28, 34-44.

[50] The Chippewa Hotel's galvanized iron front was produced by Geo. L. Mesker & Co. of Evansville, Indiana, one of the two largest manufacturers of iron store fronts in the country at that time. Mesker included illustrations of the Chippewa and one of two other Huron Street commercial buildings with its store fronts in its 1904 catalog. Geo. L. Mesker & Co., *Store Fronts* (Evansville: Geo. L. Mesker & Co., 1904 & 1910); Robert O. Christensen, e-mail to author, 10 January 2000.

[51] Porter, *Mackinac: An Island Famous*, 67-69; Porter, *View from the Veranda*, 4, 29, 37; Armour, *100 Years at Mackinac*, 46, 122.

island and memorial of early mission work."[52] In 1900 the Michigan State and Upper Peninsula Medical Societies erected the first of many historical monuments on Mackinac Island, a memorial to Dr. William Beaumont placed near the Officers' Stone Quarters. In 1905 the park commission opened the former soldiers' garden below the fort as the newly landscaped Marquette Park and in 1909 dedicated the bronze statue of Father Marquette that still stands in the park. Perhaps the most picturesque of the island's memorials is Anne's Tablet, a bronze tablet encircled by stone benches in a wooded spot near the East Bluff. Designed by Warren Manning and erected in 1916, Anne's Tablet commemorates author Constance Fenimore Woolson and her fictional heroine Anne who lived on Mackinac Island. In 1915 the park commission installed the first historical exhibit in the Officers' Stone Quarters.[53]

The Depression put an end to the resort life on Mackinac Island. In the 1930s tourism dwindled to a trickle, stores on Huron Street were vacant, cottages on the bluffs were boarded up and overgrown, and Grand Hotel came close to bankruptcy. A number of cottages defaulted to the state when their owners were unable to make their lease payments. A measure of relief came from federal and local public programs. For five years the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) occupied a camp on the former Dousman Farm across from Wawashkamo Golf Course. CCC crews undertook landscaping projects, repaired buildings at Fort Mackinac, reconstructed Fort Holmes, and built the scout barracks. Under the Public Works Act an airport landing strip was built near the center of the island in 1934. Works Projects Administration (WPA) funds were used to hire Grand Rapids architect Warren Rindge to prepare a detailed historical and architectural report on the island's historic buildings. A local public works program was initiated by the city of Mackinac Island when it created the Park and Harbor Commission in 1941. By selling revenue bonds, the Park and Harbor Commission raised funds to promote tourism and to undertake a number of civic improvements including buying and restoring the American Fur Company warehouse and Stuart House. The Depression extended through World War II on Mackinac Island, as wartime travel restrictions continued to limit tourism and the relief provided by New Deal projects came to a halt.[54]

When tourism recovered after World War II it took on a different character than in the years before the Depression. The summer resort of the 1920s essentially continued a late Victorian lifestyle in late Victorian buildings. But the lifestyle of the 1950s was different. Automobiles rather than trains and steamboats became the primary way to travel to Mackinac Island, though the final stretch was still by ferry (or occasionally airplane) and on the island transportation was by foot, bicycle, or horse. When the Mackinac Bridge opened in 1957 it brought even more automobile tourists to the straits region.[55] It was so much faster and easier to reach the island that day trips became popular. The old and new families who occupied the cottages no longer came with their servant entourages.

There was relatively little new construction in the 1950s: economic recovery meant that empty stores, homes, and hotels were reoccupied. Against this backdrop the activities of Moral Re-Armament (MRA) stand out in high relief. In 1938, in a Europe on the brink of war, Frank Buchman founded the MRA as

[52] Quoted in Porter, *Mackinac: An Island Famous*, 70.

[53] Ibid., 69-71; Armour, *100 Years at Mackinac*, 30-33.

[54] Porter, *Mackinac: An Island Famous*, 73-78; Armour, *100 Years at Mackinac*, 56-67.

[55] Porter, *Mackinac: An Island Famous*, 81-82.

a call for people to arm themselves morally and spiritually. The MRA's mission was to bring personal change into the lives of individuals; center human action on four standards of absolute honesty, purity, unselfishness, and love; open people's hearts to God's guidance; and bring people together to discuss their differences honestly. In 1942 Buchman was looking for a summer conference location and his friend Mrs. Henry Ford suggested Mackinac Island. The Island House had reverted to the state for back taxes and for one dollar a year and a promise to restore the dilapidated hotel the MRA had a conference center. For the next twenty-eight years Mackinac Island served as the American headquarters, training, and conference center for this prominent international reform movement. The MRA's European conference center in Caux, Switzerland was modeled after their center on Mackinac Island. As Mackinac Island was just beginning to recover from its long economic depression, the MRA brought nearly three thousand people from around the world each summer to its "training center for strengthening democracy and building sound labor-management relations." For six years the MRA leased The Island House, then moved temporarily to Grand Hotel before purchasing property at Mission Point in 1951.[56]

Mission Point was an appropriate location for this latter day missionary movement. The MRA's first buildings at Mission Point were temporary, much like the religious camp meetings of the late nineteenth century. Then in 1954 the MRA began building a conference center on a scale that exceeded even the construction of Grand Hotel. The first building was a theater, in keeping with the MRA's emphasis on bringing its message to people through plays and musicals; in 1954 there were twenty-eight different MRA casts performing in eight different languages on five continents. The eight hundred seat Mackinac Island theater, a Modern design by William Woollett of Los Angeles, used pine logs and stone to relate to the northern Michigan landscape. Woollett also designed the Great Hall (1955-56), a complex of conference rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, and dormitories designed to accommodate one thousand people. The Great Hall itself is a circular space, inspired by the tepee form, with a conical roof supported by pine logs fifty-one feet long. Two additional dormitories and a film studio (1959-60; Edwin B. Cromwell, Ginocchio-Cromwell Associates, Little Rock, Arkansas) completed the conference center. Intended to spread the MRA's performances through television and film, the film studio was the second largest television studio in America when it was built.[57]

The MRA was probably best known to the general public for the musical touring production "Up With People" which originated in the mid-1960s at an MRA youth conference on Mackinac Island. Initially titled "Sing Out," the popular musical was conceived as a way to bring the MRA's message and a positive image of college students to the public. Sing Out was in keeping with the emphasis that Peter Howard, Buchman's successor, placed on the importance of young people to the MRA movement. Howard envisioned a college to teach young people MRA ideas. Although Howard died in 1965, Mackinac College was founded that year and the MRA deeded its island property to the college. Two buildings were constructed for the college: the Peter Howard Memorial Library (1965-66; demolished) and the Clark Center for the Arts and Sciences (1967-68), both designed by Edwin B. Cromwell. The

[56] Ibid., 86; Catherine M. Edwards, "Moral Re-Armament and Mackinac Island," (master's thesis, Hillsdale College, 1994); Frances Roots Hadden, "The College Buildings, Mackinac Island, Michigan: An Informal History," (Mackinac Island, 1973, photocopy); Armour, *100 Years at Mackinac*, 60.

[57] Hadden, "The College Buildings;" Edwards, "Moral Re-Armament."

college never achieved a secure financial basis and only lasted long enough to graduate its charter class. In 1970 Mackinac College closed, ending the MRA presence on Mackinac Island.[58]

Mackinac Island's tourist based economy continued to grow in the 1960s, but aside from the MRA, building construction was modest in scale and pace. The new homes and commercial buildings built primarily in town and in Harrisonville were mostly small one story buildings, a distinct break in the architectural tradition but not overly obtrusive. Large scale new development began in the late 1970s with the development of the Stonecliffe resort on the former Stonecliffe estate. The Stonecliffe condominiums built in the late 1970s were followed in the 1980s and 1990s by the Stonecliffe Manor and Stonebrook subdivisions of large single family homes. Grand Hotel's Woods golf course was built in the Stonecliffe area in the 1990s. The scale and pace of new construction in the village increased also Harrisonville experienced rapid growth though the homes are more modest.

In counterpoint to this development has been the state park's active program of historic preservation and natural resource conservation. In 1958 the park commission opened a new interpretive exhibit on the history of Fort Mackinac in the soldiers' barracks, inaugurating a new era of active and accurate interpretation and restoration. In 1967 the commission hired the architectural firm of Frank and Stein to prepare a study of the fort's buildings. Using this study and the Rindge report from the 1930s, the park began a systematic program of restoring Fort Mackinac to its late nineteenth century appearance. Beginning during World War II with the Biddle House, the park has also acquired and restored many of the island's most important historic buildings including the Mission Church, the Indian Dormitory, the Mission House, and the McGulpin House. Likewise, the Astor Fur Company buildings have been restored by the city of Mackinac Island. The park is also responsible for preserving so much of the natural landscape that brought fame to Mackinac Island in the nineteenth century. The state park now owns approximately 80 percent of the island, compared to 50 percent when the park was established in 1895. In 1994 the park commission obtained its first conservation easement, for the beach below Grand Hotel, and additional land and development rights have been purchased for the park during the late 1990s.[59]

Today Mackinac Island continues to be a tremendously popular tourist destination, drawing an estimated 900,000 visitors each summer.[60] History, more than ever, is a key element in its attraction. The hotels and cottages that were once modern and fashionable are now historic and fashionable. In 1960 Mackinac Island was designated a National Historic Landmark in recognition of its outstanding role in the fur trade and the defense of the frontier. The amended National Historic Landmark nomination will recognize Mackinac Island as an exceptional place that for centuries has gathered people together for commerce, defense, recreation, and inspiration, from the Great Lakes Indians to the international followers of the MRA.

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[58] Edwards, "Moral Re-Armament;" Hadden, "The College Buildings;" Porter, *Mackinac: An Island Famous*, 86-87.

[59] Armour, *100 Years at Mackinac*, 76-78, 102, 116-119, 130.

[60] Carl R. Nold, Director, Mackinac State Historic Parks, telephone conversation with author, 6 December 1999.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

__ Preliminary Determination of Individual Listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
X Previously Listed in the National Register.
__ Previously Determined Eligible by the National Register.
X Designated a National Historic Landmark.
X Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey: # MI-25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 213, 214, 215, 216, 298
__ Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record: #

Primary Location of Additional Data:

__ State Historic Preservation Office
X Other State Agency—Mackinac State Historic Parks
__ Federal Agency
__ Local Government
__ University
__ Other (Specify Repository):

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of Property: 2458.9

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
A.	16	682500	5084000
B.	16	684000	5083500
C.	16	685000	5082500
D.	16	686500	5080000
E.	16	685258	5079464
F.	16	684000	5079500
G.	16	682000	5081000

Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at Windermere Point opposite the west breakwall on the west side of Haldimand Bay and proceeding clockwise, the district boundary follows the island shoreline, including structures that extend into the water from the shoreline, to the point on the east side of Haldimand Bay opposite the east breakwall. From that point the boundary proceeds in a straight line to the eastern edge of the east breakwall and along the breakwall edge to its southern tip, then southwesterly in a straight line to the southern tip of the west breakwall, then northwesterly along the western edge of the west breakwall to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification:

The island shoreline forms a natural boundary for the landmark district. Historic resources are found across the island. Indeed, the entire island landscape including limestone cliffs and formations, historic roads and trails, and woodlands protected by legislation since 1875 constitutes a historic resource, embodying the defensive and scenic qualities that have shaped the island's history. Haldimand Bay with its navigation structures, including the breakwalls that extend from the bay into the straits, is included within the district boundary because of its essential role in providing access to the island for defense, trade, and recreation.

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