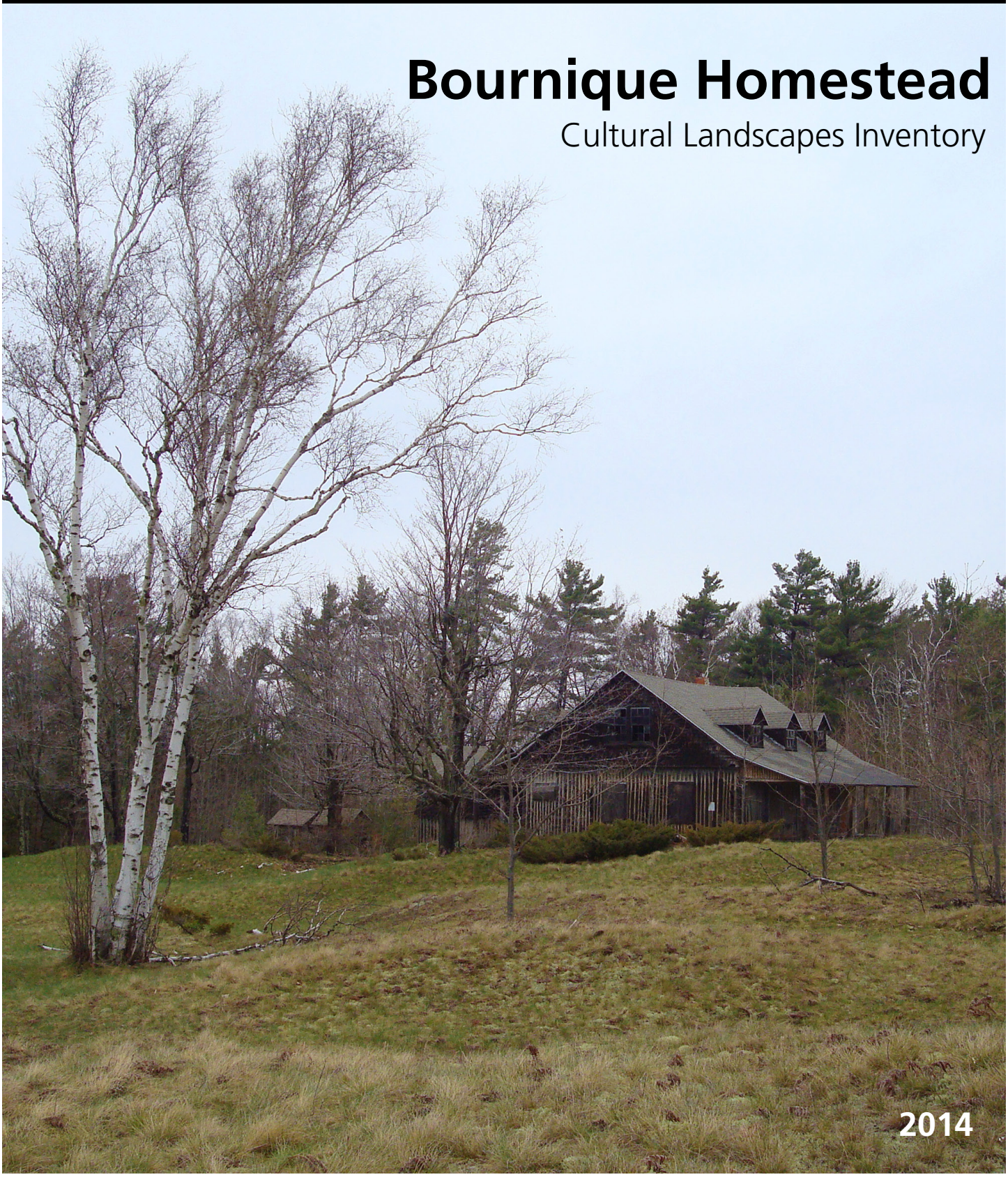
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore
Michigan

Bournique Homestead

Cultural Landscapes Inventory



2014

Table of Contents

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview	5
Chapter 1: Inventory Unit Summary	7
Chapter 2: Concurrence Status	11
Chapter 3: Geographic Information & Location Map	15
Chapter 4: Management Information	21
Chapter 5: National Register Information	25
Chapter 6: Chronology & Physical History	29
Chapter 7: Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity	37
Chapter 8: Condition & Treatment	65
Bibliography & Supplemental Information	67

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is an evaluated inventory of all significant landscapes in units of the national park system in which the National Park Service (NPS) has, or plans to acquire any enforceable legal interest. Landscapes documented through the CLI are those that individually meet criteria set forth in the National Register of Historic Places such as historic sites, historic designed landscapes, and historic vernacular landscapes or those that are contributing elements of properties that meet the criteria. In addition, landscapes that are managed as cultural resources because of law, policy, or decisions reached through the park planning process even though they do not meet the National Register criteria, are also included in the CLI.

The CLI serves three major purposes. First, it provides the means to describe cultural landscapes on an individual or collective basis at the park, regional, or service-wide level. Secondly, it provides a platform to share information about cultural landscapes across programmatic areas and concerns and to integrate related data about these resources into park management. Thirdly, it provides an analytical tool to judge accomplishment and accountability.

The legislative, regulatory, and policy direction for conducting the CLI include:

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)). Each Federal agency shall establish…a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places…of historic properties…

Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(a)…Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA…No later than September 30, 2004, each covered agency shall complete a report of the assessment and make it available to the Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Secretary of the Interior… (c) Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall, by September 30, 2005, and every third year thereafter, prepare a report on its progress in identifying… historic properties in its ownership and make the report available to the Council and the Secretary…

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Standard 2: An agency provides for the timely identification and evaluation of historic properties under agency jurisdiction or control and/or subject to effect by agency actions (Sec. 110 (a)(2)(A).

Management Policies 2006. 5.1.3.1 Inventories: The Park Service will (1) maintain and expand the following inventories…about cultural resources in units of the national park system…Cultural Landscape Inventory of historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes,… and historic sites…
Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22 issued pursuant to Director's Order #28. As cultural resources are identified and evaluated, they should also be listed in the appropriate Service-wide inventories of cultural resources.

Responding to the Call to Action:

The year 2016 marks the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service. A five-year action plan entitled, "A Call to Action: Preparing for a Second Century of Stewardship and Engagement" charts a path toward that second century vision by asking Service employees and partners to commit to concrete actions that advance the agency's mission. The heart of the plan includes four broad themes supported by specific goals and measurable actions. These themes are: Connecting People to Parks, Advancing the NPS Education Mission, Preserving America's Special Places, and Enhancing Professional and Organizational Excellence. The Cultural Landscape Inventory relates to three of these themes:

Connect People to Parks. Help communities protect what is special to them, highlight their history, and retain or rebuild their economic and environmental sustainability.
Advance the Education Mission. Strengthen the National Park Service's role as an educational force based on core American values, historical and scientific scholarship, and unbiased translation of the complexities of the American experience.
Preserve America's Special Places. Be a leader in extending the benefits of conservation across physical, social, political, and international boundaries in partnership with others.

The national CLI effort directly relates to #3, Preserve America's Special Places, and specifically to Action #28, "Park Pulse." Each CLI documents the existing condition of park resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to improve condition. This information can be used to improve park priority setting and communicate complex park condition information to the public.

Responding to the Cultural Resources Challenge:

The Cultural Resources Challenge (CRC) is an NPS strategic plan that identifies our most critical priorities. The primary objective is to "Achieve a standard of excellence for the stewardship of the resources that form the historical and cultural foundations of the nation, commit at all levels to a common set of goals, and articulate a common vision for the next century." The CLI contributes to the fulfillment of all five goals of the CRC:

1) Provide leadership support, and advocacy for the stewardship, protection, interpretation, and management of the nation's heritage through scholarly research, science and effective management;
2) Recommit to the spirit and letter of the landmark legislation underpinning the NPS;
3) Connect all Americans to their heritage resources in a manner that resonates with their lives, legacies, and dreams, and tells the stories that make up America's diverse national identity;
4) Integrate the values of heritage stewardship into major initiatives and issues such as renewable energy, climate change, community assistance and revitalization, and sustainability, while cultivating excellence in science and technical preservation as a foundation for resource protection, management, and rehabilitation; and
5) Attract, support, and retain a highly skilled and diverse workforce, and support the development of leadership and expertise within the National Park Service.

Scope of the CLI

CLI data is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries, archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance. The baseline information describes the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in the context of the landscape's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit and generates spatial data for Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The CLI also identifies stabilization needs to prevent further deterioration of the landscape and provides data for the Facility Management Software System.

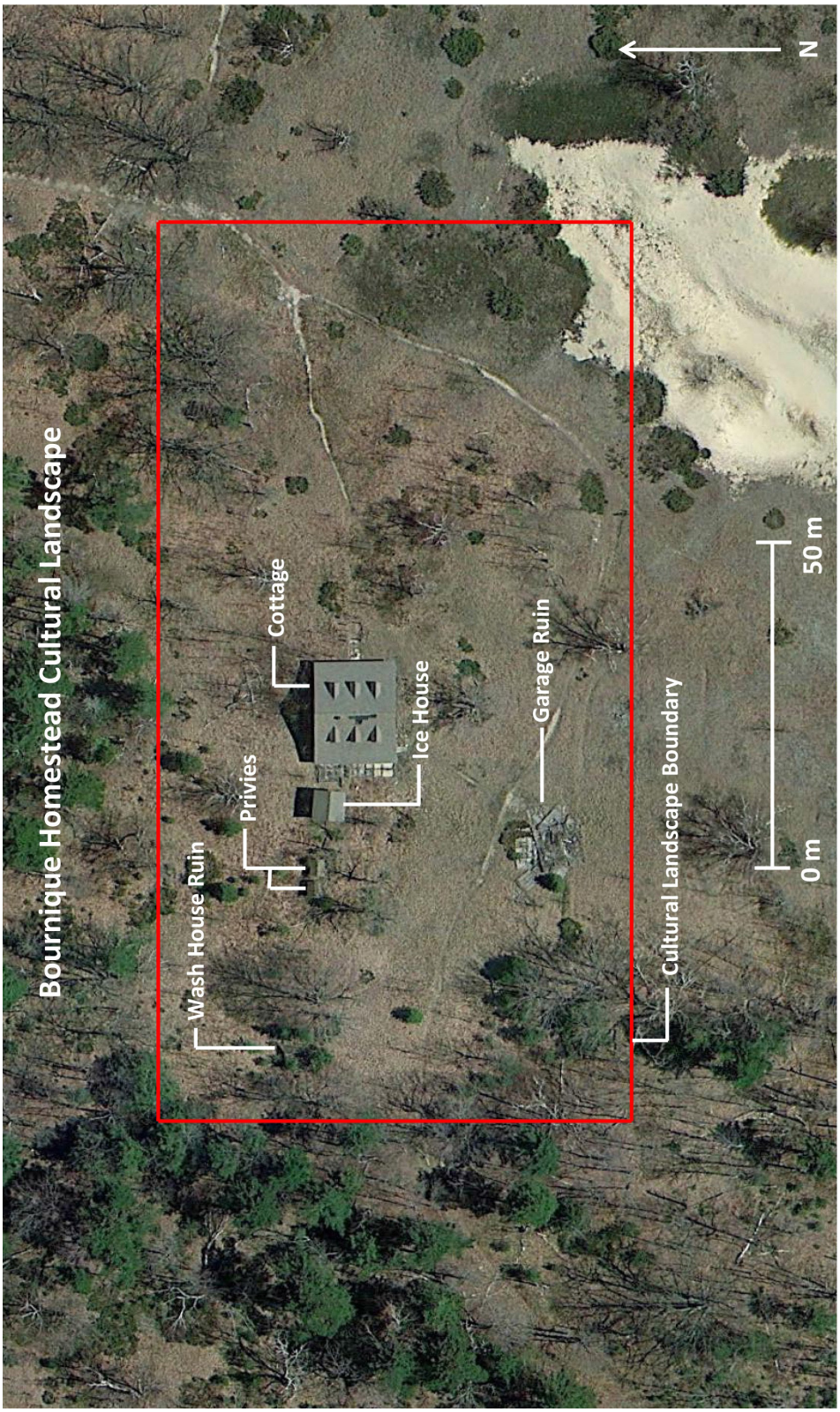
Chapter 1: Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Unit Description

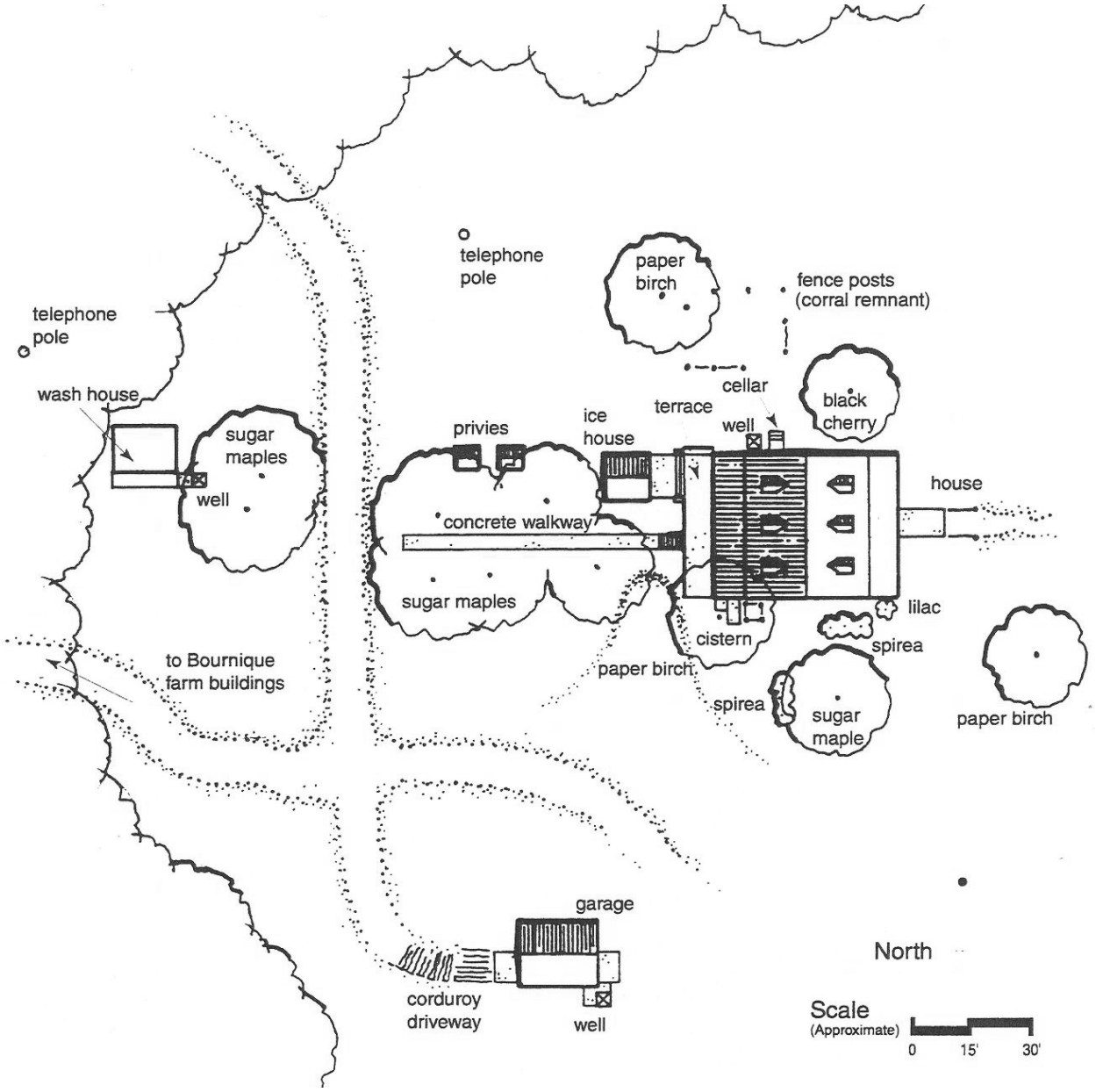
The Bournique Homestead is located on North Manitou Island, within Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, in Leelanau County, Michigan. It lies in the southeastern quadrant of the island, about one-tenth of a mile inland from the eastern shoreline and three-and-a-half miles south of the North Manitou Island Village, which features the island's only dock. The North Manitou interior, a designated wilderness area, must be traversed by foot. The Bournique Homestead cultural landscape is 2.44 acres in size and comprises a small complex of contributing features that date to the historic period. Standing structures include a residence, ice house, and two privies. Additional features include the ruins of a garage and a wash house, footpaths, a driveway, a number of wells and cisterns, and vegetation.

Alvar Bournique, a Chicago-based dance instructor, filed a homestead claim for 120.2 acres of North Manitou Island land on July 3, 1903. He constructed the main residence, a Creole-style log cabin, the following year. Over time, the Bournique family increased their property holding to 400 acres and developed substantial agricultural operations that included the cultivation of orchards and a horse breeding program. They only spent their summers on the island, but employed local families to manage the property throughout the year. During the summer months, the Bourniques were active participants in the island's social community, and often hosted dances. Alvar Bournique died in 1938, and three years later the family ended their active occupation and cultivation of the property. The Bourniques' island holdings were acquired by the Angell Foundation in 1959 and later by the National Park Service (NPS) in 1984. The Bournique Homestead has remained abandoned since 1941, although the NPS continues to preserve and stabilize the remaining structures.

The Bournique House has been determined eligible for the National Register as a contributing component of the nationally significant Manitou Passage Maritime Landscape, which is described as "a concentration of maritime related historic sites, geographic features and native habitats with few modern intrusions" (SLBE Draft HPMP 1999, Appendix 1). The Cultural Landscape Inventory evaluates the Bournique Homestead as individually eligible for the National Register at a local level of significance under Criterion A for its association with the development of recreational and agricultural settlements on North Manitou Island, and Criterion C as a rare example of Creole style architecture in the Great Lakes region. The period of significance spans from 1903, when Alvar Bournique filed the homestead claim, to 1941, when the property was last occupied by the Bournique family. An updated determination of eligibility (DOE) incorporating the entire Bournique Homestead cultural landscape was provided by the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office (MI SHPO) on September 8, 2014.



Site Plan showing current conditions, utilizing Google Earth imagery (Jackson/NPS 2014).



Site plan drawing by Eric MacDonald and Katie Franks detailing existing conditions circa 2000 (MacDonald 2000, 153).

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Bournique Homestead
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	975588
Parent Landscape:	Manitou Passage Maritime Landscape

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore
	SLBE
Park Organization Code:	6620
Park Administrative Unit:	Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore

CLI Hierarchy Description

The Bournique Homestead is a component of the Manitou Passage Maritime Landscape, but is also individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Chapter 2: Concurrence Status

Inventory Status:

Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative

In May 2010, MWRO landscape historian Dan Jackson conducted a site visit to the Bournique Homestead to assess the integrity and extent of the cultural landscape. On 05/21/2014 he conducted a second Bournique Homestead site visit for updated documention. In 06/2014, Jackson completed research and data entry for a draft CLI document. Following park review, SLBE Superintendent Dusty Shultz provided concurrence on 07/29/2014. A SHPO consensus DOE based upon the findings of the CLI was received on 09/08/2014.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: 07/29/2014

National Register Concurrence: 09/08/2014

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore
9922 Front St. (Hwy M-72)
Empire, Michigan 49630-9797

IN REPLY REFER TO:

July 29, 2014

1.A.2. (H3023 MWR/CR-HAL)
(SLBE)

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Midwest Region
Attention: Landscape Historian Dan Jackson

From: Superintendent, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore

Subject: Cultural Landscapes Inventory for Bournique Homestead
Reply Due: July 31

We have reviewed the draft of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) for the Bournique Homestead on North Manitou Island. The document was well done and we appreciate the opportunity for review. We only have a few minor comments which are attached. Also attached is the Integrated Resource Management Applications permission form as requested.

I concur with the assigned landscape condition of "Fair" and the management category of "Should be Preserved and Maintained."

If you have any questions, please contact Deputy Superintendent Tom Ulrich or me at 231-326-4704.

Dusty Shultz

Dusty Shultz

Attachments 2

Park Concurrence, dated 07/29/2014.

STATE OF MICHIGAN

RICK SNYDER
GOVERNOR

MICHIGAN STATE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

WAYNE WORKMAN
ACTING-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

September 8, 2014

DUSTY SCHULTZ
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE
9922 FRONT STREET HWY M-72
EMPIRE MI 49630-9797

RE: ER96-12 Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for the Bournique Homestead, North Manitou Island, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Leelanau County (NPS)

Dear Ms. Schultz:

We have reviewed the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for the Bournique Homestead at Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore.

Based on the information provided for our review, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) concurs with the finding of the NPS in the report that the 2.44-acre Bournique Homestead cultural landscape appears to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing component of the Manitou Passage Maritime Landscape National Heritage District, and individually at the local level of significance. Please send a final copy of the CLI for our records.

If you have any questions, please contact Brian Grennell, Cultural Resource Management Specialist, at (517) 335-2721 or by email at GrennellB@michigan.gov. Thank you for this opportunity to review and comment, and for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Martha MacFarlane-Faes
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

MMF:ROC:BGG

copy: Dusty Schultz, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore

Received by
SEP 15 2014
SLBE Mailroom

Equal Housing Lender

State Historic Preservation Office
Michigan Library and Historical Center • 702 West Kalamazoo Street • PO BOX 30740 • Lansing, Michigan 48909-8240
www.michigan.gov/**shpo** • 517.373.1630 • FAX 517.335.0348 • TTY 800.382.4568

SHPO Consensus DOE, dated 09/08/2014.

Chapter 3: Geographic Information & Location Map

State & County:

State: Michigan

County: Leelanau

Size (Acres): 2.44

Boundary Description:

Begin at a point 24 meters north of the northeast corner of the Bournique Residence. Then proceed 90º east for a distance of 67 meters. Then proceed 180º south for a distance of 72 meters. Then proceed 270º west for a distance of 136 meters. Then proceed 360º north for a distance of 72 meters. Then proceed 90º east for a distance of 69 meters to the point of beginning.

Boundary UTMs

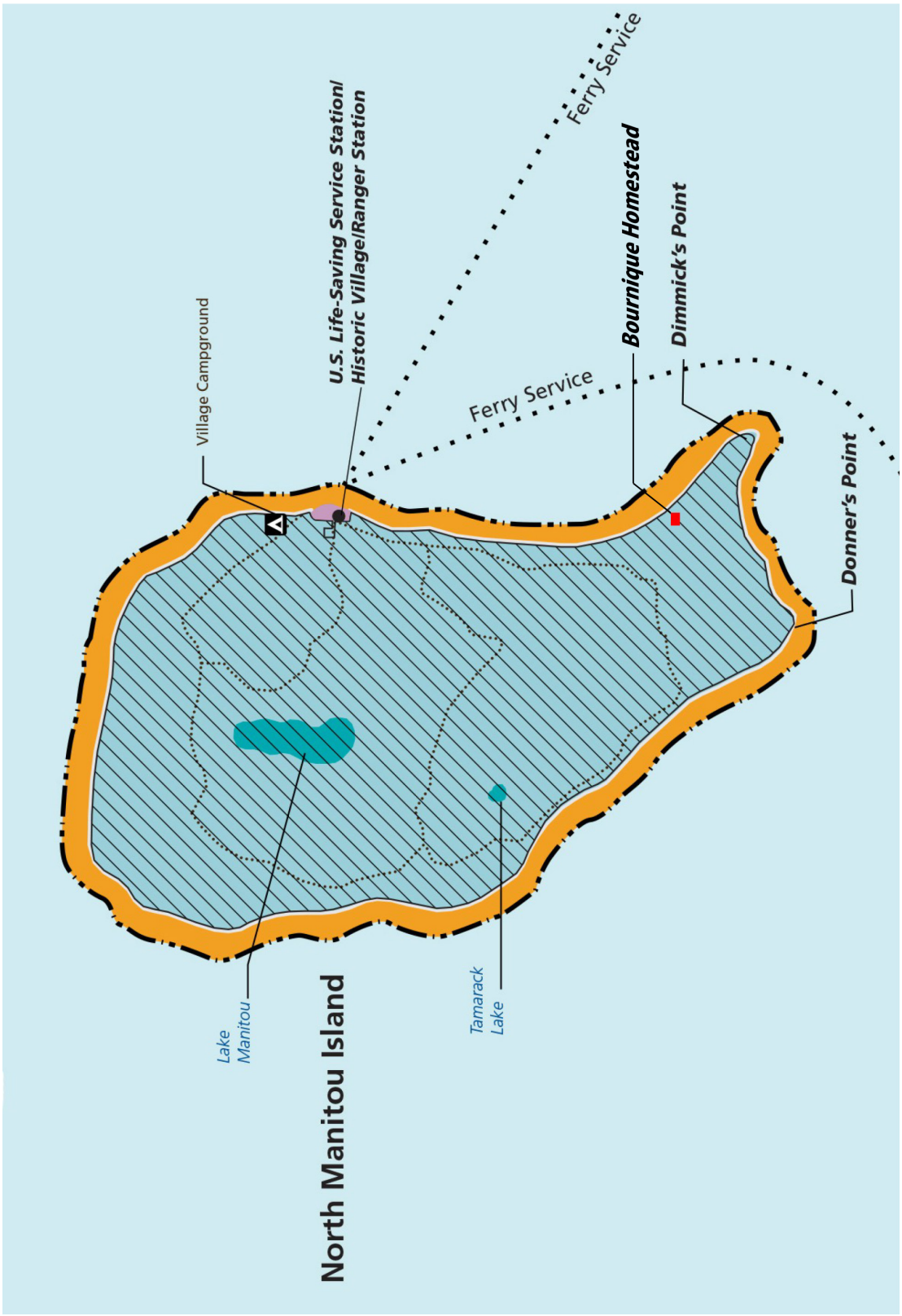
Source: GPS - Undifferentially Corrected

Point Type: Area

Datum: NAD 83

Map Point	UTM	Easting/Northing	Lat/Long
NW Corner	16	580081 E / 4991697 N	-85.981488548605 / 45.0739148544718
NE Corner	16	580218 E / 4991697 N	-85.982491226093 / 45.0739688019841
SE Corner	16	580218 E / 4991626 N	-85.9823939212711 / 45.0737248860242
SW Corner	16	580081 E / 4991626 N	-85.9817483476073 / 45.0735931060946

Note: the four boundary points correspond to the red cultural landscape boundary line on the page 8 site plan.



Map detail shows that all of North Manitou Island is designated wilderness (blue with black stripes) except for the Village Area (lavender background). The Bournique Homestead cultural landscape (red rectangle) is within wilderness. (Image derived from 2008 NPS DSC Map of SLBE Management Zones.)

Map of Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore shows North Manitou Island and the Bournique Homestead in relation to the rest of the park (NPS).

Cultural Context

North Manitou Island, which the NPS managed as a wilderness long before it received the legislative designation, is perhaps the park's most ideal destination for visitors who seek to enjoy the natural beauty of the lakeshore with a degree of solitude that is unimpaired by vehicles, large crowds, and modern infrastructure. In this setting, the Bournique Homestead likely functions as a "discovery site" for most explorers of the island – a curious artifact of human habitation from a time long past. However, the Bournique property is simply one of the more visible and well-preserved components of the cultural imprint that overlays and shapes the entire island landscape.

Archeological studies have shown that aboriginal peoples occupied the island, at least seasonally, as early as 1000 BCE and continuing intermittently through the period of initial European contact, circa 1630-1650. Based on the clustering of known sites, prehistoric occupation appears to have been concentrated along the eastern shoreline (MacDonald 2000, 17). Beyond physical occupation, North Manitou Island figured prominently in the mythology of regional Native American tribes, such as the Ojibwe. In their legend of the Sleeping Bear Dunes, the North and South Manitou Islands were created by the Great Spirit to commemorate two bear cubs that drowned while swimming away from a forest fire; a solitary dune on the mainland was said to represent the mother.

Despite the long history of human interaction with North Manitou Island, substantial occupation and development did not occur until the 1800s. A European-American fur trapper and fisherman named Joseph Oliver was said to have moved to the island in 1820, although his length of stay is unknown (Rusco 1991, 26). Nicholas Pickard arrived on North Manitou in the 1840s and established a woodcutting operation on the southeast end of the island. Lake steamers passing through the Manitou Passage could stop and purchase cordwood for fuel. By 1849, Pickard, in partnership with Charles Stringham, had purchased two parcels of land. They held a 41-acre tract north of where the Bournique estate would later be established and built the island's first dock at a site that would later feature the Peter Stormer Dock. The pair's second tract of land "was then called Lots 3 and 4 in Section 34, T32N R14W" (Fritz 1987, 3). This is most of the ground that later became the North Manitou Village and included Cottage Row. Pickard also built a dock at this second location and in 1854 helped establish the Volunteer Rescue Station, which consisted of a single building that housed a surfboat. It has also been speculated that "at least a portion of the large clearing that surrounds the village may date from the extensive farm that supported Pickard's wooding enterprise" (MacDonald 2000, 259).

Nicholas Pickard died in April 1876, leaving his wife, Nancy Pickard, with North Manitou Island holdings that totaled more than 1,000 acres. Between 1881 and 1886, she began to sell off the property. The next recorded owner of much of the village property was Stella J. Platt, who sold a large tract of land that included the future site of Cottage Row to Silas Boardman on June 30, 1890. At this time Benjamin and Franklin Newhall were the largest landholders on the island, owning about 8,359 acres (Fritz 1987, 6-13). The Newhalls were actively engaged in promoting North Manitou as a resort destination. They operated the Cottage Row hotel and dining hall until 1910 and also built a small store and post office near the village dock. The Newhall family also extended their business operations into commercial farming and logging. The island's plentiful resources attracted others, such as the Smith & Hull Lumber Company, which purchased over 4,000 acres of land in 1906 and established a company town on the western side of the island named Crescent (MacDonald 2000, 46-50). Meanwhile, the Volunteer Rescue Station developed into the U.S. Life-Saving Station. "In 1874, an official U.S. Life-Saving Service Station was established on a 40'x20' tract that Nicholas Pickard leased to the government for one dollar per year" (MacDonald 2000, 215). In addition to the wealthy resorters, the commercial establishments, and the Coast Guard community, by the early 20th century there were numerous families who owned small tracts of land and lived on the island year round. They practiced subsistence farming, were often employed by the commercial logging and farming operations, and also worked as property caretakers for the summer residents.

The Bourniques, who first homesteaded their land in 1903, were highly integrated into the island's social and economic dynamics. They were summer resorters who built one of the most highly-stylized seasonal residences on the island. Their substantial holdings included a large farm that employed neighbors John and Ildri Anderson as year-round caretakers. The Bourniques were known for their social gatherings that included guests ranging from Cottage Row resorters to the young men from the life-saving station. The island at that time was connected by a network of roads that could be easily travelled by horse and wagon, and later, automobile. A telephone network, which passed through the Bourniques' property, also facilitated the sense of an interactive community stretching from the southern tip of the island at Dimmick's Point north to the village complex. While the historical human overlay on the physical form of the landscape is not as easily discernable as it once was, it remains integral to the cultural context of the Bournique Homestead.

Physiographic Context

The general topography of the Sleeping Bear Dunes area bears the imprint of successive periods of glacial activity during the Pleistocene. It is a landscape of relatively low relief that is characterized by both active and ancient dunes, moraines, small lakes, and streams. North Manitou Island is a glacial moraine and outwash plain. The topography of the eastern and central portions of the island is defined by gently rolling hills and valleys, with steeper hills and sand bluffs located in the northwestern and southern portions. A long, serpentine esker extends across the south-central portion of the island, the topographical remnant of a river of melt-water and glacial debris that once flowed beneath the surface of a long-vanished glacier. Ancient beach ridges stretch along the island's eastern shoreline, shaped long ago during periods when lake water levels were higher. Two inland water bodies, Tamarack Lake and Lake Manitou, are depressions formed by huge blocks of glacial ice. The areas around these lakes constitute the major wetland habitats of the island.

Reflecting North Manitou Island's geologic history, the soils generally are well-drained loamy sands, sandy loams, and sands. The soils on the island's lake terraces and beach edges are moderately well- to well-drained. The southwestern and southeastern portions of the island shoreline are composed of active dunes, where stiff winds carve blowouts and cut narrow channels uphill into the vegetation. The dune shorelines have a surface layer of continually shifting sand; soils near the lakeshore do not retain water, fertility, or organic matter. Along the island's northwestern shore, tall-perched dunes create an imposing, vertical façade of gravel and windblown sand. The glaciated landscape of the island provides settings for a broad range of plant and animal habitats, although sharp-edged environmental gradients generally are absent. The island's wetland habitats – Tamarack Lake and Lake Manitou, as well as a few scattered natural springs where small areas of poorly-drained muck soils are found – support several plant species found nowhere else on the Manitou islands (MacDonald 2000, 8-9).

The Bournique Homestead is located on the crest of an old dune, near the northern edge of a field that is characterized by swaths of undulating grassy areas broken by the erosion of sandy dunes. Vegetation cover over much of the ground is sparse due to the soil conditions of the dunes. However, the area around the homestead complex is undergoing succession, as saplings – seeded from woodlands to the north and west – proliferate.

Political Context

The Bournique Homestead is located in the NE ¼, NW ¼, Section 22, Township 31 North, Range 14 West, on the southeast shore of North Manitou Island in Leland Township, Leelanau County, Michigan. It is within the boundaries of Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, under fee simple ownership of the United States federal government.

When congress passed legislation that authorized the creation of Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore on October 21, 1970, North Manitou Island was among the 71,000 acres authorized for acquisition. However, complications prolonged the park's land acquisition program and delayed the National Park Service's purchase of the island until August 1984 (Karamanski 2000, 72-73). North Manitou Island has been managed as a wilderness dating to the 1984 acquisition, and received the legislative wilderness designation in April 2014.

Chapter 4: Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 07/29/2014

Legal Interest and Access

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Restrictions

Explanatory Narrative:

The Bournique Homestead landscape is open to visitor access. However, building interiors are closed in the interest of visitor safety and resource protection. In addition, camping is restricted in the Bournique area.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

Adjacent to the Bournique Homestead are remnants of the Bournique Farmstead landscape and the ruin of the neighboring Anderson House. The farmstead landscape is to the north and west of the homestead and characterized by open fields delineated by cottonwood windbreaks. The ruins of a complex of agricultural outbuildings are located about one quarter of a mile west of the homestead. The site once comprised two barns, a corn crib, several sheds, and water troughs. Structural features still extant include the rotting timber of a log barn, the concrete foundation and water troughs of the second barn, and remnant fencing. Further evidence of ground disturbance and debris fields indicate the former locations of other outbuildings. The Anderson House ruin is immediately west of the farmstead complex. Built by Mads Nerland in 1889 and later occupied by Nerland's son-in-law and daughter, John and Ildri Anderson, it is the only extant feature of the former Anderson farm (MacDonald 2000, 152-171).

While the adjacent landscapes lack sufficient integrity to be surveyed for the CLI, they provide valuable context to the Bournique Homestead. The open fields of the farmstead hint at the former scale of the Bourniques' 400 acre property; the Anderson House is a reminder that the Bournique property was not as isolated as it now appears, but existed within a community.

Adjacent Lands Graphic Information

North-facing view of a remnant Bournique field (Jackson/NPS 2014)

One of two concrete troughs near the barn ruins (Jackson/NPS 2010)

Ruin of the large barn at the Bournique Farmstead (Jackson/NPS 2010)

Ruin of the Anderson House (Jackson/NPS 2014)

FMSS Information

	FMSS Asset Location Code	Location Number	Location Name	Asset Number	Asset Name
1	0000	86279	NMI Bournique Area		
2	3100	109943	NMI Bournique Grounds	551340	Turfgrass/Pasture Crop, Other, BLDG Clearing
3	3100	109943	NMI Bournique Grounds	551342	Land Surface, Tread, Concrete, 40 FT, 3 FT, Sidewalk
4	3100	109943	NMI Bournique Grounds	595647	Sign, Identification, Wood, Bouniques
5	3100	109943	NMI Bournique Grounds	595651	Sign, Regulatory, Hazardous Structure, Bournique
6	3100	109943	NMI Bournique Grounds	595652	Generic Structure, Ruins: Collapsed Wooden Carriage House
7	4100	1862	NMI Bournique House	299850	A Substructure
8	4100	1862	NMI Bournique House	405089	Foundation
9	4100	1862	NMI Bournique House	300565	B Shell
10	4100	1862	NMI Bournique House	405086	Exterior Door
11	4100	1862	NMI Bournique House	405087	Exterior Finish
12	4100	1862	NMI Bournique House	405088	Exterior Window
13	4100	1862	NMI Bournique House	405091	Roof Surface, ShingleCedar
14	4100	1862	NMI Bournique House	301525	Interiors
15	4100	1862	NMI Bournique House	301527	Services
16	4100	86020	NMI Bournique Storage Shed	236699	B Shell
17	4100	86020	NMI Bournique Storage Shed	236700	Exterior Wall Finish, Clapboard , Paint Oil Base
18	4100	86020	NMI Bournique Storage Shed	236701	B2020 Exterior Windows
19	4100	86020	NMI Bournique Storage Shed	236702	B2030 Exterior Doors
20	4100	86020	NMI Bournique Storage Shed	236703	Roof Surface, ShingleAsphalt
21	4100	86020	NMI Bournique Storage Shed	236704	A Substructure
22	4100	86020	NMI Bournique Storage Shed	301712	C Interiors
23	4100	86021	NMI Bournique Privy Women	236705	B Shell
24	4100	86021	NMI Bournique Privy Women	236706	Roof Surface, ShingleAsphalt
25	4100	86021	NMI Bournique Privy Women	236707	B2020 Exterior Windows
26	4100	86021	NMI Bournique Privy Women	236708	B2030 Exterior Doors
27	4100	86021	NMI Bournique Privy Women	236710	Exterior Finish, Paint Oil Base
28	4100	86021	NMI Bournique Privy Women	236709	A Substructure
29	4100	86021	NMI Bournique Privy Women	301711	C Interiors
30	4100	86022	NMI Bournique Privy Men	236714	B Shell
31	4100	86022	NMI Bournique Privy Men	236716	B2020 Exterior Windows
32	4100	86022	NMI Bournique Privy Men	236717	B2030 Exterior Doors
33	4100	86022	NMI Bournique Privy Men	236720	Roof Surface, ShingleAsphalt
34	4100	86022	NMI Bournique Privy Men	236721	Exterior Finish, Paint Oil Base
35	4100	86022	NMI Bournique Privy Men	236720	A Substructure
36	4100	86022	NMI Bournique Privy Men	301710	C Interiors

Chapter 5: National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Documented - SHPO

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

An initial recommendation of the Bournique property's eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places was given in the 1986 *History Data Report on North Manitou Island, Leelanau County, Michigan*, by David Fritz. In 1987, he then prepared a brief National Register nomination form titled "Alvar L. Bournique Summer Home." There is no available record that this draft nomination was ever submitted for review.

In 1999, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore produced a draft Historic Properties Management Plan. This document proposed the creation of the Manitou Passage Maritime Landscape National Historic District, and identified a number of sites and structures along the Manitou Passage shorelines that would be considered contributing. It included the Bournique Cottage (referred to as the "residence" in the CLI), but none of the associated outbuildings or landscape features. On October 18, 1999, the Michigan SHPO determined the Manitou Passage Maritime Landscape National Historic District to be eligible for the National Register at a national level of significance, with the Bournique Cottage identified as contributing.

The first comprehensive examination of the Bournique cultural landscape was included in the 2000 *Tending a 'Comfortable Wilderness': A History of Agricultural Landscapes on North Manitou Island, Sleeping Dunes National Lakeshore* by Eric MacDonald and Arnold Alanen. The research and analysis produced by that study provides the primary foundation for the Bournique Homestead Cultural Landscape Inventory.

It is the recommendation of this study that the entire 2.44 acre Bournique Homestead cultural landscape, to include all contributing features, should be determined eligible for the National Register – both as a contributing component of the Manitou Passage Maritime Landscape National Historic District, and also as a property that individually meets a local level of significance. *(SHPO concurrence provided on 09/08/2014.)*

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	09/08/2014
Contributing/Individual:	Both
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	Contributing - National Individual - Local
Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history. C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values.

Period of Significance:	1903-1941
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Architecture
Facet:	Vernacular Architecture
Areas of Significance:	Agriculture, Entertainment - Recreation, Architecture

Statement of Significance

The Bournique Homestead is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the development of summer recreation and settlement on North Manitou Island. It is also significant under Criterion C as a rare example of Creole style architecture in the Great Lakes region. The period of significance spans from 1903, the year the Bourniques filed their homestead claim, through 1941, the last year the residence was occupied by the family. Over the course of 38 years, the Bourniques were socially and economically integral to the North Manitou Island community. Their property provided a summer retreat for family and friends, and also anchored an agricultural venture that grew in size to more than 400 acres. The homestead landscape comprises associated features that include the residence, ice house, two privies, garage ruin, wash house ruin, several wells, routes of circulation, and vegetation.

Criterion A

The Bournique Homestead is an example of the development of summer recreation in the Great Lakes region at the turn of the 20th century. Wooding stations began to develop to supply fuel to the steam powered ships in towns such as Glen Arbor, Glen Haven, Leland, Northport, South Manitou Island, and North Manitou Island. Ships traveled from Chicago to Buffalo on regular routes, stopping at harbors throughout the region to refuel and drop off passengers – first settlers and later tourists. Marketing strategies developed by the steamship lines highlighted clean summer air and rejuvenating qualities of northern Michigan to urbanites such as the Bourniques.

Alvar and Mary Bournique were residents of Highland Park, Illinois, who operated a prominent dance studio in Chicago. How they first became interested in North Manitou Island is undocumented, but dating to the late 19th century, wealthy Chicagoans began taking an interest in the island for both recreational and economic purposes. Silas Boardman, a retired banker, was particularly significant in this regard. Beginning in 1884, he purchased vast tracts of land and established a large-scale cattle ranching operation. He was also financially invested in North Manitou Island's largest commercial orchard, operated by Frederick Beuham. In 1894, Boardman collaborated in a real estate venture with fellow Chicagoans George and Carrie Blossom and Frederick and Mary Trude, which led to the development of Cottage Row. Cottage Row, which consisted of a series of lots located along a low ridge slightly southwest of the U.S. Life-Saving Service Station, was expressly intended to attract summer resorters whose primary interests were recreational and social. Lots and cottages were modest by design, fronted by a common boardwalk, and shared communal dining at a lodge on the north end. When the Bourniques filed their homestead claim for 152.2 acres near the southeast point of the island on July 3, 1903, they were participants in a trend that had begun nearly 20 years prior.

The Bourniques' ambitions on the island appear to lie somewhere between the purely recreational aims of most Cottage Row residents and the entrepreneurship of Silas Boardman. They were well known for their social engagements and often entertained family and friends who arrived on the steamship 'Puritan' from Chicago. They were also highly social with other island residents and were renowned for hosting parties in a barn that housed a dance floor. However, like Boardman, the Bourniques were also active in land acquisition and agricultural development. By 1908, the year the homestead entry was finalized, the Bourniques were farming about 30 acres. Agricultural activities included the cultivation of orchards and the operation of a horse ranch. They continued to acquire property, increasing their holdings to 400 acres by the 1920s. While the family spent only their summers on North Manitou, they employed John and Ildri Anderson as year-round caretakers and hired numerous island residents for household and farm labor. In 1925, they ended their farm operation, and Alvar died in 1938. After 1941, the family ended summer occupations of the house. Instead, Mary Bournique stayed in the Manitou Island Association lodge on Cottage Row during her visits to the island. Following Mary's death in 1946, her daughter and son-in-law briefly owned the Bournique property, before selling it to the Angell Foundation for $20,000 in 1959.

Criterion C

The Bournique Homestead – most notably the residence – provides a rare example of Creole style architecture in the Great Lakes region. The Creole style first began to develop in the United States in 1718 during the French settlement of New Orleans. As French settlements expanded, a distinctive Mississippi Valley French Creole home began to evolve. Distinctive construction techniques developed, such as building walls out of vertical posts placed side-by-side and mounted on heavy timber sills. The houses also typically featured full length gallery porches that spanned the front façade. Wooden colonettes would support a low-pitched gallery roof that intersected the steeper roof over the house, producing a broken pitch. Floor plans were often symmetrical, with a large central hall or breezeway flanked on either side by rooms of equal width (MacDonald 200, 160-161). The houses, which traditionally proliferated in the hot and humid climate of the Gulf of Mexico coastal region, were designed to capitalize on the airflow of cooling coastal breezes. In a location such as North Manitou Island, the Creole form would be ideal for summer housing, but highly inadequate in the face of harsh Michigan winters.

The residence, built by Nicholas Feilen, exhibits multiple characteristics that are emblematic of Creole style architecture. It features a broken-pitch gable roof with front and rear gallery porches that are connected by a central hallway through the house, with rooms stacked on either side. The upper floor, accessed by a staircase in the hallway, consists of three bedrooms grouped around a central hall. The exterior walls are of vertical log construction, with wood shingle siding in the gables. The house faces eastward toward Lake Michigan, oriented to benefit from prevailing breezes and a scenic viewshed. The Bournique house design is clearly not a conscious attempt to entirely replicate an authentic Creole vernacular dwelling, but it does exhibit many of the overtly defining characteristics. The most noteworthy departure from early, archetypal Creole cottages is the double-pile, central hallway plan. However, the room arrangement may be related more closely to later derivations of Creole house plans, especially those of early-twentieth-century gulf coast summer cottages, which were based on the four-square room arrangement (MacDonald 2000, 158-162).

Architectural stylizations of the house are repeated in the ice house and the men's privy. The icehouse is a two-story, gable-roofed structure with vertical log walls. The upper story is clad with wood shingles and delineated from the lower portion by flared eaves. The privy also features vertical log construction and wood shingle clad gable ends. These two structures articulate a level of design and craftsmanship that is rarely afforded to outbuildings, adding visual cohesion to the homestead complex.

The Bournique Homestead offers a glimpse into the early 20th century summer retreats that developed throughout the Great Lakes region and conveys the story of homesteading and agricultural enterprises on North Manitou Island. The 1903-1941 period of significance encompasses all the major physical developments of the landscape and all the key features were in place during that time. The site retains the primary structure, three of the secondary structures, and other unique landscape features. The structures and landscape remain much as they were during the period of significance, retaining essential aspects of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association.

Chapter 6: Chronology and Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape type: Historic Vernacular Landscape

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function:	Domestic (Residential)
Primary Current Use:	Vacant (Not in Use)

Other Use/Function:	**Type:**
Agriculture/Subsistence - Farm (Plantation)	Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name:	**Type of Name:**
Bournique Homestead	Current
Bourniques'	Current and Historic

Cultural Landscape Physical History Narrative

Alvar Louis Bournique was born in Chicago, Illinois, to Augustus Eugene Bournique and Mary Ann (Corning) Bournique in 1885. The Bourniques owned and operated a highly successful dance academy in Chicago that first opened in 1865 (Andreas 1975, 654). As a young man, Alvar worked as an instructor in the studio; eventually he took over the family business from his parents.

Alvar also served as an officer in the Illinois National Guard. By 1898, he had risen to the rank of major and was the adjutant general for his unit, the 1st Illinois Cavalry. The Spanish-American War was declared on April 25, 1898, and the 1st Illinois Cavalry, which included 1,208 men from Cook County divided into seven companies, was mobilized a month later. They decamped to Camp Thomas, Georgia, for training. The war ended on August 12, 1898, without the 1st Illinois Cavalry ever deploying to combat. They remained at Camp Thomas until they were discharged on October 11, 1898 (Goodspeed 1909, 618). Alvar stayed with the Illinois National Guard, rising to the rank of colonel, until his retirement on November 30, 1907 (Adjutant General's Report Illinois, 1907-1908).

The Bourniques were reputed to be a prominent family highly popular in Chicago's upper social circles (Andreas 1975, 654). Despite his military obligations and demands of managing the dance academy, Alvar still found time for a courtship. He married Mary Wayne McMunn, who was originally from Missouri, on June 5, 1901, in Chicago. Alvar was 35 and Mary was 18 (Illinois, Cook County Marriages, 1871-1920). The two continued to operate the academy, called Bournique's Dancing School, to great success. It would later be noted that students of the Bournique family included two Civil War generals, two sons of U.S.

presidents, and members of Chicago's leading families (Mary Bournique Obituary 1973). Meanwhile, their family grew to include two daughters; Elizabeth was born in 1903 and Mary was born in 1907.

In 1900, Mary Bournique's father, Samuel Worthington McMunn, purchased Cottage Row lots #5 and #7 from Howard Foote (Hollister 1989). It was likely this family connection that inspired Mary and Alvar's own interest in North Manitou Island. On July 3, 1903 Alvar Bournique filed a homestead entry for 152.20 acres of land described as E ½ NW ¼, NE ¼ SW ¼ and lot #5, Section 22, Township 31 North, Range 14 West. The final proof was entered on 13 October 1908. In his 1908 testimony, he claimed to have settled on the property on October 25, 1903 (MacDonald 2000, 146). For the Bourniques, their "homestead" was a secondary summer residence and the most highly developed private resort on the island.

The Bourniques hired island resident Nicholas Feilen to construct the residence, which was completed in 1904. Additional improvements included an ice house, wash house, garage, privies, and an adjacent farm complex. By 1908, the property was valued at $4000. Bournique testified then that he resided at the farm with his wife and two children, and stated that he had "never been absent beyond the time limit accorded and only in account of business." While he was away, the farm operations were continued by his wife and employees. The soil was light sand and clay, covered with second growth timber. He cultivated approximately ten acres the first year, "planted to orchard first season three acres, and increased each year amount cultivated about five acres." By 1907, Bournique cultivated approximately 33 acres. In the 1910 census, the Bourniques were listed as residents of North Manitou Island (MacDonald 2000, 146).

The Bourniques continued their Chicago-based dancing school business, running their North Manitou Island farm "by remote control," and coming to the island for summer vacations. They increased their island property holdings to 400 acres and continued the farming operation until 1925. Giles Merritt recalled that during the mid-1920s the Bourniques spent May through September at their island home. The household included Alvar and Mary Bournique, their two daughters, and Mary Bournique's mother, Mrs. William Northrup McMunn. Friends and extended family members visited for shorter periods during the summer, often arriving on the steamship 'Puritan' from Chicago, which stopped at several ports on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan (MacDonald 2000, 146).

The Bourniques employed island residents to tend to various household and farm chores, including housekeeping, cooking, laundering, and gardening. John and Ildri Anderson managed the farm operations and served as year round caretakers of the property. The Bourniques also hired Manitou Island Association (MIA) employees for farm labor, rented a saddle horse for the summer season, and purchased ice, milk, and hay from the MIA. Alvar bred horses and cultivated orchards. However, his activities on the farm were not purely agricultural; the barn "contained a ballroom-size dance floor on the second story" (Rusco 1991, 59).

Various improvements were made to the property over time. A walkway with concrete steps and a timber railing led up the dune to the front of the residence, and a concrete walkway led from the back porch to the privies. A "wood plank walk" connected the homestead to the barn with the dance floor (Rusco 1991, 59). The improved drive to the garage was "corduroy," in which logs were placed perpendicular to the direction of the road and inlaid in the sandy soil. Circa 1920-1925, the Bourniques infilled the north end of the back porch with walls to create a dining room off of the kitchen.

In 1938 the Bourniques sold their dance school and retired to Leland, a small community on the Leelanau Peninsula across the Manitou Passage from North Manitou Island. Alvar died that same year, but the Bournique family continued to summer at their North Manitou Island property through 1941(MacDonald 2000, 147). Mary Bournique resided in Leland for the rest of her life, but discontinued extended stays at the island homestead. From 1942 through 1946, she instead would stay at the MIA lodge, located on Cottage Row. Jack and Rita Rusco, who managed island operations for the MIA, would then drive Mary out to her property for brief visits. The house remained fully furnished and the garage held two Ford station

wagons (Rusco 1991, 59). There is no further documentation of her visits to the island after 1946. Mary died in 1973.

It is unclear how long Mary Bournique retained ownership of the island property. It is possible that she sold a portion of it to the MIA as early as 1939 (Fritz 1986, 84). It is otherwise documented that ownership passed to her daughter and son-in-law, Mary and Wilbur Munneke. Meanwhile, William Angell, who owned 95% of the MIA by 1949, created a nonprofit organization to manage MIA business ventures known as the Angell Foundation. Angell subsequently died in 1950 after he was struck by a Detroit city bus, leaving his foundation in control of the MIA, which owned the vast majority of North Manitou Island by that time. Between 1955 and 1956, the Angell Foundation negotiated with the Munnekes to purchase the Bournique property for $20,000 and the title was transferred in 1959 (MacDonald 2000, 58-59, 148).

The Angell Foundation managed the island primarily for forest and game from 1950 into the 1970s. The Bournique structures and landscapes remained abandoned and unmaintained. The Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore was created on October 21, 1970, but North Manitou Island was not part of the initial land purchase. In 1977 an initial offer was presented to the Angell Foundation for their holdings on the island, including the Bournique Cottage landscape. The Angell Foundation did not accept the offer. During negotiations from 1977 through 1984 the island properties were in limbo and were poorly managed. In 1984 an agreement was reached and the National Park Service (NPS) purchased the land for $12.5 million (Karamanski 2000, 72-73).

Under the stewardship of the NPS, the majority of North Manitou Island has been managed as a designated wilderness area. Over time, natural processes have altered the character of the landscape, as structures crumble and successional forest growth reclaims open spaces. An NPS field team conducted a survey of the Bournique property in September 1979. At that time, all six of the known homestead structures were standing: the residence, ice house, two privies, garage, and wash house. The next documented comprehensive survey of the property did not occur until 1996, when Eric MacDonald conducted the fieldwork for "Tending a Comfortable Wilderness." By then the wash house had collapsed and the other five buildings all showed signs of progressive deterioration. In 1998, the garage collapsed during a windstorm.

Between 2001 and 2002, the NPS undertook extensive work to stabilize the remaining four buildings at a cost of $32,520. Deteriorated shingles, logs, and boards were removed and replaced in-kind. Roofs, walls, and foundations were repaired. Other repaired components included floor boards, joists, and shutters. The buildings were reroofed with asphalt shingles (PMIS #62468). Also at this time the dining room addition that infilled the north end of the back porch was removed, restoring the residence to its initial 1904 appearance. As of 2014, there have been no subsequent major stabilization or preservation projects. On March 13, 2014, President Obama signed the bill designating 32,557 acres of Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore as wilderness. The Bournique Homestead is within the designated wilderness.

West (rear) elevation of the Bournique Residence as it appeared in 1979. The dining room addition infilled on the north end of the porch is intact (NPS Survey, S. Hagiwara 9/1979).

Southeast elevation of the Bournique Ice House as it appeared in 1979 (NPS Survey, S. Hagiwara 9/1979).

Southeast elevation of the two Bournique privies as they appeared in 1979 (NPS Survey, S. Hagiwara 9/1979).

Northeast elevation of the Bournique Garage as it appeared in 1979. It collapsed circa 2000 (NPS Survey, S. Hagiwara 9/1979).

Southwest elevation of the Bournique Wash House as it appeared in 1979. The structure collapsed prior to 1996 (NPS Survey, S. Hagiwara 9/1979).

Chronology

Year	Event	Annotation
1903 CE	Homesteaded	Alvar Bournique filed a homestead entry for 152.20 acres of land described as E1/2, NW1/4, NE1/4, SW1/4, and Lot #5, Section 22, Township 31 North, Range 14 West.
1904 CE	Built	The Bournique Residence was constructed by Nicholas Feilen in 1904. Additional outbuildings were also constructed around this time or shortly thereafter.
1904 CE - 1925 CE	Farmed/Harvested	Over time, the Bourniques increased their island property holdings to 400 acres and continued the farming operation, which included the cultivation of orchards and horse ranching, until 1925.
1908 CE	Homesteaded	Final proof of homesteading was entered on October 13, 1908.
1941 CE - 1946 CE	Neglected	Alvar died in 1938, and following 1941, the family ceased spending summers at the homestead. Mary Bournique continued to return for occasional short visits while on the island, but stayed nights at the MIA lodge.
1946 CE	Abandoned	Following 1946, no further occupation of, or visitation to, the homestead by the Bournique family is documented.
1955 CE - 1959 CE	Purchased/Sold	Ownership of the North Manitou property passed to Mary Bournique's daughter and son-in-law, Mary and Wilbur Munneke. On October 1, 1955 the Angell Foundation offered $20,000 for the property to be paid over a three year period, in exchange for the title of the property. The Munneke's agreed to the plan in April 1956, and the Angell Foundation acquired the title in 1959.
1970 CE	Established	Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore was established on October 21, 1970.
1979 CE - 1996 CE	Destroyed	Between 1979 and 1996, the wash house collapsed.

Chronology

Year	Event	Annotation
1984 CE	Purchased/Sold	In 1984 the NPS purchased North Manitou Island from the Angell Foundation for $12.5 million.
1998 CE	Destroyed	In 1998, the garage collapsed during a wind storm.
2002 CE	Stabilized	The house, garage, privies, and storage shed/ice house were stabilized. Deteriorated shingles, logs, and boards were removed and replaced in-kind. Roofs, walls, and foundations were repaired. Other repaired components included floor boards, joists, and shutters. The buildings were reroofed with asphalt shingles.
2014 CE	Established	On March 13, 2014, President Obama signed the bill designating 32,557 acres of Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore as wilderness. The Bournique Homestead is within the designated wilderness.

Chapter 7: Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

LANDSCAPE INTEGRITY
Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its historic identity or the extent to which a property evokes its appearance during a particular historic period, usually the period of significance. The National Register of Historic Places recognizes seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Aspects of integrity deemed most important for evaluation are based on a property's significance under National Register criteria. Retention of these aspects is essential for a property to convey its significance, though not all seven aspects of integrity need to be present to convey a sense of past time and place. Collectively, these aspects help foster an understanding of the landscape's historic character and cultural importance.

LOCATION
Location refers to the place where the cultural landscape was constructed, or where the historic event occurred. The Bournique Homestead's original location is unchanged, preserving the historic views and vistas, spatial organization, and circulation. The location influenced the placement of structures, and shaped the patterns of circulation and vegetation.
Evaluation: Retains location

DESIGN
Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a cultural landscape. The design of the landscape and structures has remained essentially intact since it was homesteaded in 1903. Building exteriors have been preserved to retain their historic appearances, presenting a cohesively designed private resort that is styled after Creole vernacular architecture. Although the garage and wash house have collapsed, the remaining ruins help retain the spatiality of building placements in the overall design of the landscape. The presence of roadway traces and paths convey the historic patterns of movement within the homestead complex and in connection to the adjacent farmstead.
Evaluation: Retains design

SETTING
The aspect of setting refers to the physical environment of a property, or how the site is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and spaces. When establishing the property, the Bourniques were clearly drawn to the remoteness and scenic qualities of North Manitou Island. Although the residence is about one-tenth of a mile inland from Lake Michigan, second-story windows on the east elevation afforded panoramic views of the lake. The nearest neighbors – the Andersons – were about one-eighth of a mile to the west. The setting, which greatly benefits from an absence of subsequent development, still reflects this arrangement. The primary impacts include the loss of historic structures at both the homestead and adjacent farmstead, and the encroachment of vegetation into formerly open areas, particularly on the north side of the homestead.
Evaluation: Retains setting

MATERIALS
Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during the historic period. All types of construction materials and other landscape features are included under this aspect of integrity. The residence, ice house, and two privies are all largely composed of the original construction materials. Generally, when historic components have been replaced for maintenance purposes, in-kind materials and construction methods have been used. The only notable exception is found in the roofs, where asphalt shingles have replaced the original cedar shakes. While the wash house and garage no longer retain structural integrity, the collapsed ruins still offer insight into construction materials and methods.
Evaluation: Retains materials

WORKMANSHIP
Workmanship refers to the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular period. The Bournique structures (in particular the residence and the ice house), which embrace many of the characteristics of Creole style architecture, are masterfully crafted. They were likely constructed by Nicholas Feilen, a highly skilled carpenter who also built several of the Cottage Row homes. A particular testament to the quality of the workmanship is the fact that the structures are still standing intact despite decades of abandonment and minimal maintenance by the NPS.
Evaluation: Retains workmanship

FEELING
Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time period. Feeling is often the most difficult aspect of integrity to retain, particularly when a historic landscape becomes divorced from its traditional use. This holds especially true with the Bournique Homestead. By all available anecdotal accounts, the Bourniques were a vibrant, socially engaged family and well integrated into the North Manitou Island community. Historic photographs show scenes such as large groups of people gathered on the front porch or Alvar Bournique visiting with Giles Merritt, who often stopped by while inspecting the island's telephone line. One old photograph of the residence interior shows a piano, and one may imagine the house was often filled with lively music and dancing. The property's isolation within a managed wilderness area has benefitted it in many ways, but there are significant logistical challenges that inhibit adequate maintenance practices and contribute to an overall trend of structural decline. Also, the character of the surrounding landscape is – as intended – slowly reverting from cultivated grounds with areas clearly delineated for domestic and agricultural uses to successional stages of forest growth. While this changing dynamic enhances the scenic quality of North Manitou Island's natural splendor, the "readability" of the cultural landscape is obscured. A casual visitor to the Bournique may be more apt to see the property as a settler's cabin in the woods than the island's most elaborate private resort.
Evaluation: Diminished feeling

ASSOCIATION
Association refers to the direct link between the historic event and the cultural landscape. Although elements have deteriorated from weathering and natural processes, the cultural landscape has benefitted greatly from the lack of development or alterations following the period of significance. Because the Bourniques were the only family ever to develop or occupy the homestead and noncontributing features are extremely minimal, nearly all of the extant features are directly associated with the period of significance.
Evaluation: Retains association

INTEGRITY OF THE PROPERTY AS A WHOLE
The Bournique Homestead retains integrity in location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association. The feeling is diminished. According to National Register guidelines, a property either does or does not retain its overall integrity, and does or does not convey its significance. Although encroaching vegetation and structural decline have adversely impacted its historical integrity, overall the landscape retains the characteristics, physical attributes, and historic associations it exhibited during the period of significance, from 1903 to1941.

Aspects of Integrity:

Location
Design
Setting
Materials
Workmanship
Association

Landscape Characteristics: Buildings and Structures

The Bournique Residence (HS-55102883) was built in 1904. It is believed to have been constructed for the Bournique family by Nicholas Feilen. The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled structure measures 36' x 47' and features architecture that melds elements of French colonial poteaux sur sol (post on sill) construction techniques, a Creole dogtrot-style floor plan, and shingle-style architecture. Similar to many vernacular dwellings along the Gulf Coast, the house is oriented to take advantage of prevailing breezes, with front and rear galleries connected by a central hall. The galleries extend across the east and west elevations and feature peeled log columns that support the roof's broken-pitch overhang. The walls feature vertical logs with concrete chinking. There are 11 windows on the first story - four on the east elevation, two on the north, two on the west, and three on the south. There are four exterior doors: a central main entrance on the east elevation and three rear entrances on the west. The gables ends are clad in cedar shake siding and both feature double six-over-six windows. Log purlins support the roof, which originally also featured cedar shakes that were replaced with asphalt shingles . There are six dormer windows; three along the west elevation and three along the east. There is a brick chimney that once accommodated a kitchen stove. A wooden, centrally placed stairway leads up to the east (front) porch.

The first floor of the residence has a central hallway with exterior doors accessing the porches on either end. Along the south of the hall are three bedrooms, while the living room and kitchen are on the north. A stairway accesses a central hall on the second level, which has a single bedroom to the south and two smaller bedrooms to the north. There are tables, shelves, and storage spaces built into the structural framework of the cottage. Circa 1920-1925, Alvar Bournique built a dining room addition onto the kitchen. The north end of the west (rear) porch was infilled with clapboard walls. This addition included two windows and two exterior doors.

In 2002, the park completed substantial stabilizations. The foundation was repaired, and deteriorated logs, boards and shingles were replaced. The cedar shake roofing was replaced with asphalt shingles. The south end of the roof over the east porch had collapsed and was fully repaired. The dining room addition on the west porch was completely removed, as the materials were extremely deteriorated. At that time all of the doors and most of the windows were boarded up to protect the interior.

The Bournique Ice House (HS-55102885) is a two-story, gable-roofed, 14' x 14' structure that was built in 1904. The first floor features vertical log walls and poteaux sur sol foundation construction, similar to those of the Bournique house. There are two double-paned windows; both are on the first story, with one on the north elevation and one on the south. There are two doors; one is on the east elevation of the story and the other on the west elevation of the second story. The second level, which is delineated from the first by flared eaves, is clad in cedar shakes. Simple patterns of alternating shingle shapes decorate the gable ends. Historically, ice was placed in the upper level and the lower level was used as cool storage for perishables. Asphalt shingles were added to the roof during stabilization efforts by the NPS in 2002.

The Bournique Women's Privy (HS-55102887) is a two-hole privy that is 6'4" x 5'4". It was built between 1910 and 1915. It has clapboard siding and a gable roof. It is painted pink inside with a wood floor and a vent on the east and west elevations. It has exposed rafter tails and horizontal log construction. Asphalt shingles were added to the roof during stabilization efforts by the NPS in 2002.

The Bournique Men's Privy (HS-55102888), a 6' x 6' three-hole privy, was built in 1904. It features vertical log walls, poteaux sur sol foundation construction, a gable roof, and shingled end gables. It is painted blue inside with a wood floor and a window on the east and west elevations. Asphalt shingles were added to the roof during stabilization efforts by the NPS in 2002.

The Bournique Garage Ruin (HS-55102884) was built between 1910 and 1920. It was a story-and-a-half, gable-roofed structure with a cast concrete floor and clapboard siding. It featured an upper storage loft and sliding doors on both gable ends (MacDonald 2000, 162-3). The structure collapsed in 1998 during a wind storm.

The Bournique Wash House Ruin (HS-55102889) was built between 1910 and 1920. The one-story structure featured a gable roof with wood shingles and walls clad with clapboard siding, and a poteaux sur sol (post on sill) foundation. A gable-end chimney connected to a furnace that was likely used to heat water. The structure was documented to still be standing as late as 1979, although it was visibly deteriorating by then. It is now a collapsed ruin.

Character-Defining Features: Buildings and Structures

Feature: Bournique Residence

Contributing? Yes

LCS Structure Name: Bournique Residence

LCS ID Number 72773

LCS Historic Structure Number: 55102883

Locational Data:

UTM Source: GPS

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD 83

Zone: 16 Easting: 580,143 Northing: 4,991,664

Southeast elevation of the Bournique Residence (Jackson/NPS 2014).

Northwest elevation of the Bournique Residence (Jackson/NPS 2014).

Southwest elevation of the Bournique Residence. This view highlights maintenance cyclic maintenance challenges, such as broken window panes across the upper level and roof damage that includes missing shingles (Jackson/NPS 2014).

Feature:	Bournique Ice House
Contributing?	Yes
LCS Structure Name:	Bournique Ice House
LCS ID Number	72775
LCS Historic Structure Number:	55102885

Locational Data:

UTM Source: GPS

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD 83

Zone: 16 Easting: 580,129 Northing: 4,991,669

Northwest elevation of the Bournique Ice House, located to the west of the residence (Jackson/NPS 2014).

Southeast view of the Bournique Ice House (Jackson/NPS 2014).

Interior view of the ice house; the upper level floor has collapsed into the lower level (Jackson/NPS 2010).

Feature:	Bournique Women's Privy
Contributing?	Yes
LCS Structure Name:	Bournique Women's Privy
LCS ID Number	72777
LCS Historic Structure Number:	55102887

Locational Data:

UTM Source: GPS

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD 83

Zone: 16 Easting: 580,117 Northing: 4,991,675

Southwest elevation of the Bournique Women's Privy, located on the east side of the men's privy. This building exhibits the impact of vandalism; the entrance door has been kicked in (Jackson/NPS 2014).

Feature: Bournique Men's Privy

Contributing? Yes

LCS Structure Name: Bournique Men's Privy

LCS ID Number 72778

LCS Historic Structure Number: 55102888

Locational Data:

UTM Source: GPS

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD 83

Zone: 16 Easting: 580,117 Northing: 4,991,675

Southeast elevation of the Bournique Men's Privy, located on the west side of the women's privy (Jackson/NPS 2014).

Southeast elevation of the privies; the women's privy is to the foreground (Jackson/NPS 2014).

Northeast elevation of the privies; the women's privy is to the foreground (Jackson/NPS 2014).

Feature: Bournique Garage Ruin

Contributing? Yes

LCS Structure Name: N/A - Not Listed

Locational Data:

UTM Source: GPS

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD 83

Zone: 16 Easting: 580,122 Northing: 4,991,640

The Bournique Garage Ruin, located about 20 meters south of the other structures (Jackson/NPS 2014).

Feature: Bournique Wash House Ruin

Contributing? Yes

LCS Structure Name: N/A - Not Listed

Locational Data:

UTM Source: GPS

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD 83

Zone: 16 Easting: 580,092 Northing: 4,991,678

The Bournique Wash House Ruin, located about 20 meters west of the privies (Jackson/NPS 2014).

Character-Defining Features: Small Scale Features

The Bournique Homestead includes a number of small scale features that provide details into the functionality of the landscape. There are three wells; one is near the northwest corner of the residence, one is to the southeast of the wash house ruin, and one is at the southeast corner of the garage ruin. All three wells are capped with NPS-built wooden covers. Water was also collected in a cistern tank once located at the southwest corner of the residence. The wooden platform that once held the tank was still intact as late as 1985 (Fritz 1986, 147). The platform and tank are no longer extant, but the eight poured concrete pads that supported the platform legs remain. Four timber posts that supported railings for the steps leading toward the front of the residence still stand.

During his site visit in 1996, Eric MacDonald documented the existence of two telephone poles – one north of the privies and one northwest of the wash house ruin. He also documented scattered fence posts some woven wire to the north of the house, identified as the remnants of a horse corral. These features were not sighted during the 2014 survey conducted for the cultural landscape inventory. It is possible that they are now gone, or have collapsed and are lying on the ground, or that they are standing but were camouflaged by the secondary stage forest growth that has spread into the northern portion of the landscape.

Noncontributing small-scale features are extremely minimal (there are only two) and do not overtly detract from the setting. The first is a timber post with a faded metal sign in the ground near the southeast corner of the residence. It likely was installed by the NPS to deter visitors from entering the house. The second is a small NPS-installed wooden sign on a post along the entrance trail identifying the property as "Bourniques."

Feature: Bournique Wells (3)

Contributing? Yes

LCS Structure Name: N/A - Not Listed

Locational Data:

UTM Source: GPS

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD 83

Zone: 16	1.	Easting: 580,135	Northing: 4,991,673
	2.	Easting: 580,128	Northing: 4,991,637
	3.	Easting: 580,095	Northing: 4,991,675

View of well located against the foundation of the northwest corner of the residence, next to the cellar entrance (Jackson/NPS 2014).

View of well located next to the wash house ruin (Jackson/NPS 2010).

View of well located next to the garage ruin, partially covered by debris (Jackson/NPS 2014).

Feature: Bournique Cistern Concrete Pads

Contributing? Yes

LCS Structure Name: N/A - Not Listed

Locational Data:

UTM Source: GPS

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD 83

Zone: 16 Easting: 580,139 Northing: 4,991,661

The eight cistern tank concrete pads, located on the southwest corner of the residence (Jackson/NPS 2014).

Feature: Bournique Walkway Railing Posts

Contributing? Yes

LCS Structure Name: N/A - Not Listed

Locational Data:

UTM Source: GPS

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD 83

Zone: 16 Easting: 580,155 Northing: 4,991,668

View of the four timber posts that flank steps leading to the front (east) entrance of the residence (Jackson/NPS 2014).

Feature: NPS Sign Near Residence

Contributing? No

LCS Structure Name: N/A - Not Listed

Locational Data:

UTM Source: GPS

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD 83

Zone: 16 Easting: 580,149 Northing: 4,991,661

A noncontributing NPS sign is located near the south end of the east porch of the residence (Hauser/NPS 2010).

Feature: NPS Wooden "Bourniques" Sign

Contributing? No

LCS Structure Name: N/A - Not Listed

Locational Data:

UTM Source: GPS

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD 83

Zone: 16 Easting: 580,196 Northing: 4,991,673

A noncontributing NPS sign the reads "Bourniques" is located along the trail about 45 meters east of the residence (Jackson/NPS 2014).

Character-Defining Features: Circulation

Historically, routes of circulation through the Bournique Homestead landscape supported travel on foot, by horse, and by automobile. Footpaths now used by hikers appear to follow patterns dating to the period of significance. An entrance drive once accessed the property from the northeast, led west through the homestead, and accessed the farmstead. A drive that led to the garage was improved through the in-ground placement of wood planks across the width of the roadbed. A sandy footpath leads to the residence from the east. It accesses a short set of concrete steps that climb the low slope of a dune. The path from the steps to the front porch, a distance of a few meters, is paved by concrete. From the rear of the back (west) porch, a concrete terrace extends across the full breadth of the building. A concrete walkway also leads from the terrace past the ice house to the two privies. A short poured concrete walkway also extends off of the south end of the west porch; it is alongside the cistern tank concrete pads. Although a boardwalk leading west from the homestead to the farmstead has been said to have historically been in place, there is no extant structural evidence remaining. All patterns of circulation are considered contributing.

Feature: Bournique Paved Walkways and Steps

Contributing? Yes

LCS Structure Name: N/A - Not Listed

Locational Data:

UTM Source: GPS

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD 83

Zone:16	1.	Easting: 580,155	Northing: 4,991,668
	2.	Easting: 580,139	Northing: 4,991,661
	3.	Easting: 580,121	Northing: 4,991,689

East-facing view of the residence entry walkway and steps from the front porch (Jackson/NPS 2014).

North-facing view of the short walkway off the south end of the residence back porch (Jackson/NPS 2014).

Concrete steps and terrace on the west side of the residence (Jackson/NPS 2014).

The paved walkway from the residence to the privies intact, but largely obscured by soil and vegetation (Jackson/NPS 2014).

Feature: Bournique Footpaths

Contributing? Yes

LCS Structure Name: N/A - Not Listed

Locational Data:

UTM Source: GPS

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD 83

Zone: 16 Easting: 580,187 Northing: 4,991,673

Worn footpaths through the landscape likely follow routes established during the period of significance (Jackson/NPS 2014).

Feature: Bournique Roadbeds

Contributing? Yes

LCS Structure Name: N/A - Not Listed

Locational Data:

UTM Source: GPS

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD 83

Zone: 16 Easting: 580,112 Northing: 4,991,651

Although perhaps difficult to discern, a view of the corduroy roadbed west of the garage. Fallen leaves can be seen massed between the ridges created by in-laid planks (Jackson/NPS 2014).

Character-Defining Features: Vegetation

The Bournique Homestead features a variety of native and non-native vegetation. The terrain between the house and the lakeshore is sparsely vegetated with old-field and native dune plants including juniper shrubs, *Artemisia caudata, Arabis lyrata*, and Pitcher's thistle. The complex is framed by a woodland of sugar maple, beech, aspen, and paper birch trees. In the vicinity of the house are several large paper birch and sugar maple trees, and one black cherry tree. Relict ornamental vegetation includes a lilac shrub at the southern end of the front porch and two groupings of spirea shrubs south of the house. A narrow concrete walkway extending west of the house is lined with sugar maple trees (MacDonald 2000, 150).

Based on photographs of the property dating to the early 1900s, it appears that the general character and arrangement of the vegetation has changed little. However, gradual succession is occurring – most noticeably on the north side of the homestead complex, where a profusion of saplings and underbrush covers formerly open grounds and encroach directly against the buildings.

A paper birch tree stands prominently in the foreground and juniper shrubs cover the ground in front of the residence. The forest to the rear (north) is mixed deciduous and coniferous (Jackson/NPS 2014).

A thick grove of saplings crowd against the north and east elevations of the residence, impacting historic views (Jackson/NPS 2014).

Relict sugar maples stand amidst saplings that are pioneering a secondary succession forest in the formerly open area (Jackson/NPS 2014).

Character-Defining Features: Cluster Arrangement

The Bournique Homestead is set near the edge of a large clearing upon the rise of a low dune about 260 meters from the Lake Michigan shoreline. The buildings are roughly in a linear arrangement. The residence, located at the highest point, is fronted eastward toward the Manitou Passage and outbuildings are lined westward toward the island interior and the adjacent farmstead. The ice house, used for food storage, is about four meters west of the residence – directly across from the kitchen. The two privies are about seven meters west beyond the ice house, and the wash house is another 22 meters west of the privies. The one structure outside of the linear pattern was the garage, located about 27 meters south of the privies.

With the utilitarian features of the complex kept to the rear, the viewshed from the front of the residence across open dunes toward the lake would have been expansive and open. Although a view of the lake is now hidden by a screen of mature trees, in the early part of the twentieth century it is likely that the water could have been seen by a person sitting on the front porch. Rita Rusco wrote that by the 1940s, the second level dormer windows still "offered spectacular views" (Rusco 1991, 59).

North-facing view shows the garage ruin in the foreground. The linear arrangement of the other buildings running east-west and downhill can be seen in the background (Jackson/NPS 2014).

Southeast-facing view from the homestead complex, showing open fields over rolling dunes. The treeline in the background that blocks the view of the Manitou Passage was likely sparse enough in the early 20th century to allow a view of the water (Jackson/NPS 2014).

Chapter 8: Condition and Treatment

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 5/20/2014

The Bournique Homestead cultural landscape is evaluated to be in Fair condition, as it shows clear evidence of moderate deterioration by both natural and human forces. Corrective action is needed within the next three-to-five years to prevent irreversible damage to the cultural values. If left to continue without appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration will cause the Bournique Homestead to degrade to a Poor condition.

The two primary impacts that negatively affect the condition of the cultural landscape are structural deterioration and encroaching vegetation. All four standing structures exhibit degraded conditions such as damage roofs, broken windows and doors, rotting frames, siding, floors, and timbers, etc. The wide-ranging structural deficiencies are the result of years of deferred maintenance and natural weathering processes.

The Bournique Homestead property is located within wilderness. Because of this, it is expected that the landscape will experience dynamic changes as successional forest growth reclaims the formerly cultivated grounds. The character of the scenery will naturally evolve over time, and such change is not considered detrimental. However, vegetation that encroaches against the buildings presents a negative impact. Foliage and undergrowth can trap moisture in the structural components, and promote biotic growth and rot. Root systems can undermine and destabilize foundations. Unhealthy trees can be susceptible to falling during periods of high wind and, if too close, cause structural damage.

The completion of corrective stabilization and preservation of the historic structures, coupled with a vegetation management plan targeted toward removing or trimming vegetation that directly impacts or potentially threatens their structural integrity, would elevate the Bournique Homestead cultural landscape to a condition of Good.

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

The 2008 General Management Plan for Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore lists preservation as the preferred treatment for the Bournique Homestead. Preservation is defined as “the act or process of applying the measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of a historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses on ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction.” Because the Bournique Homestead cultural landscape is within designated wilderness, it is managed as an “Experience Nature Zone” in which “protecting and preserving natural resources is a very high priority” and cultural resources are preserved, “but may be modified to preserve or restore natural resources” (SLBE GMP 2008, 40-43, 74).

In practical terms, this means that ongoing stabilization and preservation of extant Bournique structures will continue, though constrained to the limitations of allowable activities within a wilderness area. In addition, there is no expectation that the park will manage or maintain vegetation within the landscape, aside from the removal or treatment of vegetation that adversely impacts the historic structures.

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Supplemental Information

Draft Historic Properties Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement: Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan - Appendix 1.

Details the significance and contributing features of the proposed Manitou Passage Maritime Landscape National Historic District, which led to a consensus DOE from the MI SHPO.

APPENDIX 1

PRIORITY LISTING OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPES, RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS, COMPLEXES AND STRUCTURES BASED ON HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

(Taken from the Priorities Team recommendations dated 4/9/99)

***Prior to the start of the Historic Properties Management Plan, the National Register status of most structures had not been determined. See tables in the landscape packages for a listing of current and recommended National Register status.

Resources italicized and in bold type are included in the Historic Properties Management Plan. The remaining resources have been identified in other approved plans. Resources alphabetized in each category.

Priority I -- Evaluated as Meeting the National level of significance:

- Manitou Passage Maritime Landscape – The Manitou Passage Maritime Landscape is a concentration of maritime related historic sites, geographic features and native habitats with few modern intrusions. It portrays the historic landscape features related to the Great Lakes transportation system more completely than any site on the Great Lakes, and is one of a few remaining in the nation. Identified in the report *Inventory of Maritime Resources of the Manitou Passage Underwater Preserve* by Michigan State University, Center for Maritime & Underwater Resources Management, Ken Vrana, 1995. Supported by a site evaluation by Kevin Foster, National Park Service Maritime Historian and concurrence from the Michigan SHPO.

Resources Include:

Sleeping Bear Point Life-Saving Station
Glen Haven Village
South Manitou Island Lighthouse and Coast Guard Station and Village
North Manitou Island Cottage Row (contributing elements include)

Katie Shepherd Hotel	***Wing Cottage***
Blossom Cottage	***Fiske Cottage***

Bournique Cottage

- ***North Manitou Island Life-Saving Service Station Complex*** – National Historic Landmark, 1998.

SHPO concurrence with the findings of the SLBE Draft Historic Properties Management Plan, 10/18/1999.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Candice S. Miller, Secretary of State
Lansing, Michigan 48918-0001

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Michigan Historical Center
717 West Allegan Street
Lansing, Michigan 48918-1800

October 18, 1999

IVAN MILLER
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE
9922 FRONT STREET (HWY M-72)
EMPIRE MI 49630-9797

RE: ER-96-12 Historic Properties Management Plan Draft Alternatives, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Leelanau County (NPS)

Dear Mr. Miller:

We have reviewed the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Historic Properties Management Plan Priorities Team Findings dated April 9, 1999. We concur with the priority team's process and conclusions (sections C and D) and with the team's priority listing of landscapes, districts, complexes, and structures.

If you have any questions, please contact Martha MacFarlane, Environmental Review Coordinator, at (517) 335-2721. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Brian D. Conway
State Historic Preservation Officer

BDC:ROC:krj

cc: William Schenk, Regional Division, NPS

11-1-99

Post-it® Fax Note 7671	Date 10-20-99	# of pages ▶ 1
To James Hill	From Kim HAWN	
Co./Dept. MWRO-LCS	Co. SLBE	
Phone #	Phone # x 5134	
Fax # 402-221-3405	Fax # 231-326-5[illegible] 964	

Park IRMA Preference Form. Information presented in the CLI is identified as non-sensitive and non-proprietary.

Midwest Region Cultural Landscapes Inventory - Integrated Resource Management Applications Portal
Park Preference Form

Park Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore

Landscape Bournique Homestead

As manager of the cultural landscape resource(s) and associated features, I recommend that the cultural landscape inventory (CLI) annotated reference and associated digital files be added to the Integrated Resource Management Applications (IRMA) Portal as per my preferences checked below.

Superintendent/Acting: Dusty Shultz, Superintendent Dusty Shultz

Date: July 29, 2014

Note: *All annotated references are being created in IRMA under the Cultural Landscape Inventories Report Series 2180647 following the standard protocol established by the National Cultural Landscapes Program.*

✓	Sensitivity Evaluation									
√	**Non Sensitive -**	the annotated reference will be accessible to everyone (public)								
	Sensitive -	the annotated reference will be accessible to NPS only, must disclose the nature of the sensitivity issue. ***(check one or more)***								
		Operations		Archeological		Endangered		Security		Caves
		Personal Info.		Indian Sacred Site(s)		Threatened		Commercial Value		Minerals
				Wells		Cultural (Ethnographic)		Paleontological		
	Unknown -	the annotated reference will be accessible to NPS only								

To avoid inadvertently disclosing sensitive information, it should be identified in advance and removed prior to being added to IRMA.

✓	Proprietary Evaluation			
√	**Non-Proprietary -**	the annotated reference will be accessible to everyone (public)		
	Proprietary/Copyrighted -	degree of distribution must be selected ***(check one)***		
	Permission to distribute for Non-Commercial (public can see reference and download digital files)	Permission to Distribute Internally (Only NPS can see reference and download digital files)	No Permission to Distribute – (NPS can see reference, but only owners and select viewers will be able to download digital files)	
	Unknown -	the annotated reference will be accessible to NPS only		

PLEASE READ AND UNDERSTAND THE FOLLOWING:

1. As resource managers, you are responsible for evaluating the level of data sensitivity and identifying the level of proprietary access for the park's Cultural Landscapes Inventory data (inventory report and images) on IRMA. The Regional CLI Coordinator will review the IRMA reference and add the digital file based on the park preference form.

2. Owners of the reference include the National Cultural Landscapes Program Manager, Regional Historical Landscape Architect, and Regional CLI Coordinator. If the park would like to add an owner/viewer to the reference, please identify that person and their position/title.

3. Evaluation of information sensitivity and copyright via the proprietary evaluation is handled within the Reference and not the Digital Holding Location. If the Reference is attributed incorrectly, the Reference Owner will need to make the appropriate change before uploading the digital file. If the Reference is not attributed correctly, there is the risk that sensitive and/or copyrighted information could be downloaded by individuals not authorized to view it.

4. Many journal articles are copyrighted/proprietary. If the full text of a journal article was found in JSTOR, we recommend creating an external Holding Location that points to the record in JSTOR. If the copy of the journal article was found elsewhere, please confirm that the Reference is attributed as "Proprietary-No Permission to Distribute", unless you otherwise have obtained permission to distribute.

Homestead certificate for Alvar Bournique's North Manitou Island property, dated 5/17/1909.

62772

(RECORD OF PATENTS.)

4-404-tyr.

The United States of America,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Marquette 022.

Homestead Certificate No.
Application

WHEREAS, There has been deposited in the GENERAL LAND OFFICE of the United States a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Marquette, Michigan, whereby it appears that, pursuant to the Act of Congress approved 20th May, 1862, "To secure Homesteads to Actual Settlers on the Public Domain," and the acts supplemental thereto, the claim of

ALVAR L. BOURNIQUE

has been established and duly consummated, in conformity to law, for the east half of the northwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and the Lot five of Section twenty-two in Township thirty-one north of Range fourteen west of the Michigan Meridian, Michigan, containing one hundred fifty-two and twenty-hundredths acres,

according to the Official Plat of the Survey of the said Land, returned to the GENERAL LAND OFFICE by the Surveyor General:

NOW KNOW YE, That there is, therefore, granted by the UNITED STATES unto the said Alvar L. Bournique the tract of Land above described; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said tract of Land, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said Alvar L. Bournique and to his heirs and assigns forever.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

(SEAL)

GIVEN under my hand, at the City of Washington, the seventeenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-third

By the President: Wm. H. Taft,

By W. W. Young, Secretary.

A. W. Simpson,
Recorder of the General Land Office.