FARMING AT THE WATER'S EDGE

An Assessment of Agricultural and Cultural Landscape Resources in the Proposed Port Oneida Rural Historic District at Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan

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1995

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors wish to thank the following persons, whose expert advice and gracious assistance have been instrumental in the completion of this report:

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, MIDWEST REGION, OMAHA:
Mary Hughes, Regional Historic Landscape Architect
Sherda Williams, Regional Historic Landscape Architect
Dena Sanford, Architectural Historian
Ellyn Goldkind, Historic Architect, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio

SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE, EMPIRE, MICHIGAN:
Ivan Miller, Superintendent
Kimberley S. Mann, Historic Architect
Neal Bullington, Chief of Interpretation
Bill Herd, Interpreter
Tom Van Zoeren, Ranger
Chuck Kruch, Former Ranger
Ed Wood, Volunteer Photographer

BUREAU OF HISTORY, MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF STATE, LANSING:
Kathryn Bishop Eckert, State Historic Preservation Officer
Eric McDonald, Environmental Review and Designation Coordinator
LeRoy Barnett, Archivist

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE, MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY:
L. Andrew Norman, Director, Benzie County Extension Service, Buelah

LEELANAU HISTORICAL MUSEUM, LELAND, MICHIGAN:
Laura Quackenbush, Curator

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN--MADISON:
Wayne Tlusty, Professor, Department of Landscape Architecture*
Susan Olsen Haswell, Department of Landscape Architecture and Institute for Environmental Studies
Barry Gore, Department of Landscape Architecture
Brenda Wheeler Williams, Department of Landscape Architecture

LOCAL RESIDENTS:
Jack and Lucille Barratt
Laura Basch
Leonard Thoreson

QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONDENTS:
For a listing of positions and affiliations, see Appendix G

*Professor Tlusty played an especially important role in helping to develop a framework for prioritizing and directing management recommendations.

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The cover illustration depicts a scene looking northwest at the Thoreson farm, Port Oneida, 1993. Illustration by Marla McEnaney.

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FOREWORD

During the past decade, the documentation and protection of cultural landscapes has emerged as a major focus for the National Park Service (NPS). This movement contrasts with traditional approaches to natural resource protection and historic preservation in that it attempts to recognize the complexity of the human-land relationship as it evolves through generations and shapes the landscape over time. Policies designed to protect these landscapes are still being defined by NPS landscape architects, architects, historians, and cultural geographers, among others.

One of the first steps in protecting rural historic landscapes entails determining their historic and aesthetic importance. For purposes of this study, an assessment of such importance has been accomplished by evaluating the study area, the proposed Port Oneida Rural Historic District, within its regional context to determine whether it is a representative example of an Upper Midwestern agricultural landscape. Port Oneida, which is part of Michigan's Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, provides an opportunity for applying NPS guidelines to determine importance and provide management recommendations. The management recommendations are designed both to protect the landscape features that define the character of the landscape and to represent the activities that shaped the historic landscape, while simultaneously allowing contemporary uses to continue.

This study is the second in a series for Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore. It utilizes a number of approaches and sources--including such primary materials as manuscript schedules for the federal population and agricultural censuses, pre-emption and homestead applications, and oral interviews--to gather information about the study area and determine if and how it should be protected,. Secondary sources, including studies by local historians as well as special histories completed by NPS historians, were also very important.
A questionnaire was mailed to a number of individuals who have expertise on the agricultural landscapes and vernacular architecture of the Midwest to evaluate Port Oneida's regional significance and to formulate appropriate management recommendations.

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

The proposed Port Oneida Rural Historic District is a former agricultural landscape located within the boundaries of Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan.[1] Currently, the National Park Service (NPS) is conducting a study of the importance of regional agricultural and rural features in order to define appropriate management guidelines for protecting both built and landscape elements in the proposed district. This study provides an assessment of the significance of Port Oneida's resources and offers management recommendations for preserving those resources that contribute to the overall character of the cultural landscape.

Social and Legislative Context

During the 1980's, the National Park Service emerged as the leading federal agency involved with the preservation, planning, and management of historically significant cultural landscapes--areas that reflect human use of and impact on the physical environment, and the relationship between human and natural phenomena. Their involvement with rural historic landscapes emanated from a recognition of the importance of protecting the complex manifestation of these cultural values as embodied in rural America.[2]

At the federal level, the role of landscape architects, preservationists, and cultural resource managers in this movement focuses on identifying and evaluating basic cultural resource information, in this case, those related to rural historic landscapes, integrating this information into management planning, and "stewardship, under which planning [is] carried out and [landscape] resources are preserved, protected, and interpreted to the public."[3] To ensure successful protection of cultural landscapes, NPS personnel need to

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[1]As of 1995, a nomination of the Port Oneida study area to the National Register of Historic Places has not been made. A draft nomination to designate Port Oneida as a Rural Historic District has been completed and will be supplemented by the information generated from this study.

[2]Linda Flint McClelland, et al., National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1992), 1.

[3]Draft: Cultural Resource Management, NPS-28, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1993), 1.

cultivate a close working relationship with residents, landowners, and local land managers. Protective measures have been implemented at the federal, state, and local level with the help of a variety of public and private agencies. At the federal level, responsibility for identifying and administering cultural landscapes falls primarily to the NPS. The agency carries out this mandate in accordance with a number of legislative acts: the 1906 Antiquities Act; the 1916 Organic Act which marked the beginning of the National Park Service; and the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act. Another important document shaping preservation efforts is the *Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, which provides guidelines for maintaining historic structures. Currently, similar guidelines are being prepared for the treatment of historic landscapes.[4] The NPS is also in the process of compiling the Cultural Landscape Inventory, a computerized inventory of all cultural landscapes in the nation in which the agency "has or plans to acquire legal interest."[5]

NPS policy regarding research and management of these resources continues to evolve. To clarify research principles and methodology, the NPS has defined and identified four cultural landscape types:[6]

> •**HISTORIC DESIGNED LANDSCAPE**: a landscape that was consciously designed or laid out by a landscape architect, master gardener, architect, or horticulturist according to design principles, or an amateur gardener working in a recognized style or tradition. The landscape may be associated with a significant person(s), trend, or event in landscape architecture; or illustrate an important development in the theory and practice of landscape architecture. Aesthetic values play a significant role in designed landscapes. Examples include parks, campuses, and estates.
>
> •**HISTORIC VERNACULAR LANDSCAPE**: a landscape that evolved through use by the people whose activities or occupancy shaped that landscape. Through social or cultural attitudes of an individual, family or a community, the landscape reflects the physical, biological, and

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[4]National Park Service, Draft: Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Landscapes (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1992).

[5]Draft: Cultural Resource Management, 99.

[6]Charles A. Birnbaum, Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Interior, 1994), 2 .

cultural character of those everyday lives. Function plays a significant role in vernacular landscapes. They can be a single property such as a farm or a collection of properties such as a district of historic farms along a river valley. Examples include rural villages, industrial complexes, and agricultural landscapes.

•**HISTORIC SITE**: a landscape significant for its association with a historic event, activity, or person. Examples include battlefields and president's house properties.

•**ETHNOGRAPHIC LANDSCAPE**: a landscape containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that associated people define as heritage resources. Examples are contemporary settlements, religious sacred sites and massive geological structures. Small plant communities, animals, subsistence and ceremonial grounds are often components.

The Port Oneida study area is an example of a rural historic landscape--i.e., a historic vernacular landscape. In *Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, a "rural historic landscape" is defined as:

> . . . [a] geographical area that historically has been used by people, or shaped or modified by human activity, occupancy, or intervention, and that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads and water ways, and natural features.[7]

Rural historic landscapes can be listed in the National Register of Historic Places as sites or historic districts; they can even be designated as National Historic Landmarks.[8] Because Port Oneida features a number of sites related to its early settlers and farming activity in the community, it falls under the category of a rural historic district. These sites feature landscape features, buildings, and structures that contribute to the historic character of the area.

The earliest effort at preserving and managing an entire rural historic landscape occurred in 1984 when Robert Melnick, then a professor of landscape architecture at Kansas State University, helped to develop a plan

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[7]Ibid., 2.

[8]McClelland, et al., 3.

for the Boxley Valley, part of the Buffalo National River in Arkansas. That same year, his methodology and recommendations (with contributions by Daniel Sponn and Emma Jane Saxe) were published as *Rural Historic Districts in the National Park System.*[9]

Almost simultaneously with the Buffalo River study, landscape architect Cathy Gilbert and others from the NPS Pacific Northwest Regional Office in Seattle began preparing a series of rural historic landscape studies for Ebey's Landing on Whidbey Island in Washington state--an area later designated as the nation's first National Historical Reserve.[10] Subsequent cultural landscape studies also were completed for Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area in Ohio, and Cape Cod National Seashore in Massachusetts.[11] Although these efforts differed in their approach to cultural landscape preservation and management, they shared a common goal: to protect significant architectural and landscape features while addressing the needs of the people living within their boundaries. Since these initiatives began, NPS attitudes and policies have evolved to provide a better balance between resource protection goals and the needs and concerns of local communities. As such, the NPS has attempted to define these areas more clearly and to provide better guidelines for the systematic investigation of their resources.

Unlike traditional attempts to preserve historically significant buildings, and to a lesser extent designed landscapes, rural historic landscapes cannot simply be frozen in time to depict a specific moment in the past while simultaneously maintaining their integrity, meaning, and contemporary use for residents and visitors. In contrast, recent efforts toward landscape preservation and management have focused on gaining an understanding of the continuity of human use and layers of historic significance. These phenomena defy efforts to isolate a historic landscape from its surroundings and/or prohibit modifications to historic structures or other landscape

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[9]Robert Z. Melnick, Daniel Sponn, and Emma Jane Saxe, Cultural Landscapes: Rural Historic Districts in the National Park System (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1984).

[10]A National Reserve is a protected area which is primarily managed at the local and state level. Federal involvement in these areas is limited. Ebey's Landing was the first National Reserve designated for the protection of cultural, rather than natural, resources. The protected area at Ebey's Landing, however, includes both natural and cultural resource features.

[11]Both Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area and Cape Cod National Seashore include or are adjacent to areas that range from urban to rural.

elements. Cultural landscape preservation is also distinct from natural resource restoration management which typically attempts to return a landscape to its pre-settlement or "native" state by removing all traces of human impact.[12] This practice often threatens the goals of cultural landscape preservationists because it does not address the complexity of the human-land relationship, especially as it changes over time and is manifested in the surrounding landscape. Protecting these "layers of history" is the focus of cultural landscape preservation. In response, management and interpretation of these places can be more complex and multi-faceted than traditional singular preservation approaches, due to the closely-integrated human-land relationship. The new management goal, as expressed in the Ebey's Landing National Historic Reserve cultural landscape report, was "not . . . to inhibit or strip growth, but . . . to guide . . . how much change and what kind of change can occur before the cultural context and integrity of the landscape is lost."[13]

This goal raises important and complex issues, including balancing resource protection with human needs and interests so that the cultural landscape can be sustained. Some of the ways these issues are addressed include the systematic inventory of resources, extensive historic research to determine periods and themes of significance, and programs to maintain private land ownership through deed restrictions, scenic easements, and other legal measures. However, in a time of shrinking federal appropriations, funding essential to acheive these goals is becoming increasingly scarce.

The National Park Service is mandated to protect significant cultural resources, including rural historic landscapes, by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (specifically sections 106 and 110). Section 106 "requires that every federal agency 'take into account' how each of its undertakings could affect historic properties."[14] Additionally, Section 110

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[12]Melody Webb, "Cultural Landscapes in the National Park Service," Public Historian 9, (Spring 1987), 77-89.

[13]Cathy A. Gilbert, Reading the Cultural Landscape: Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve (Seattle: Pacific Northwest Regional Office, National Park Service, 1985), 35.

[14]Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, "A Five-Minute Look at Section 106 Review," in Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law (Washington, D.C.: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, n.d.), IV-1.

specifies that federal agencies establish programs to "locate, inventory, and nominate properties under agency ownership . . . that appear to meet criteria for listing in the National Register [of Historic Places]."[15] The National Park Service program for rural historic landscape preservation covers only those sites eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Thus, the preparation of National Register nominations is a key step in protecting these landscapes.[16]

Study Description

This document represents the second phase of an in-depth study of the agricultural history and related cultural landscapes found in Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore in Michigan. The first phase consisted of an overview of the region's settlement patterns and agricultural development. The findings of the first phase of the study were published in *A Garden Apart: An Agricultural and Settlement History of Michigan's Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Region.*[17] It provides the historic background and context for further detailed studies of specific landscapes within the Lakeshore.

The primary objective of this study is to evaluate the overall significance of the cultural resources of the proposed Port Oneida Rural Historic District within the context of three areas of significance: ethnic settlement, agricultural history, and rural architecture. Additionally, this assessment of significance is important in establishing criteria and guidelines for resource preservation and management that can be implemented by the National Park Service.

This document includes a discussion of the ethnic backgrounds of Port Oneida's settlers, a description of twenty farmsteads and the landscape features that contribute to the character of the district, and an assessment of

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[15]National Park Service, Draft: NPS Standard Operating Procedures for Section 106 Compliance (Washington, D. C.: National Park Service, n.d.), 2.

[16]Directions for this procedure are provided in National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes. Guidelines for completing the actual nomination form are available in National Register Bulletin 16: Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, National Register Branch, Interagency Resources Division, 1991).

[17]Susan Olsen Haswell and Arnold R. Alanen, A Garden Apart: An Agricultural and Settlement History of Michigan's Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Region (Omaha, Nebraska: Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, and State Historic Preservation Office, Michigan Bureau of History, 1994).

the integrity and significance of cultural landscape features, including buildings, fences, roads, and vegetation patterns.

Management recommendations were formulated for the study area after reviewing and analyzing other policies and programs dealing with a variety of cultural landscapes in the United States and abroad. They were also defined following discussions with NPS personnel, landowners, and other interested local residents.

Sources and Methods

This study has utilized a variety of primary sources, including early photographs and maps, archival documents such as population and agricultural census manuscripts, homestead and pre-emption records, and church data. Oral interviews and fieldwork also provided important information about the history and condition of Port Oneida's cultural landscape. In addition to the earlier agricultural and settlement history of the Sleeping Bear Dunes region recently completed by Haswell and Alanen, several useful contemporary sources were utilized, including special histories of Port Oneida by NPS historian Ron Cockrell (1984), and a draft Cultural Landscape Report completed by NPS historian Scott Searl and NPS landscape architect Michele D'Arcy (1986).[18] Also, *National Register Bulletin 30* provided useful guidelines for assessing the integrity and condition of Port Oneida's resources.

To obtain additional expert opinions regarding the significance of Port Oneida's rural vernacular architecture and to determine whether these resources warrant recognition and preservation as part of a rural historic district, a questionnaire was distributed to thirty-one individuals with recognized expertise in midwestern rural vernacular architecture and landscapes, and historic preservation.[19] The respondents' knowledge and

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[18]Ron Cockrell, A Special History Study of Port Oneida and the Pyramid Point Agricultural District, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore (Omaha, Nebraska: Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, 1984); Scott Searl, Draft: Cultural Landscape Report: Port Oneida Rural Historic District, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Documentary Data Section (Omaha, Nebraska: Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, 1986); Michele D'Arcy, Draft: Cultural Landscape Report: Port Oneida Rural Historic District, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Part I: Administrative Data Section and Part II: Field Data Section (Omaha, Nebraska: Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, 1986).

[19]These individuals represented seven states within the NPS Midwest Region (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, and Wisconsin), plus North and South Dakota. Their names,

experience, which compared Port Oneida to other collections of rural agrarian buildings in the Midwest, was used to determine the proposed district's importance within a broader regional context.

along with brief biographies, may be found in the Appendix. The opinions of experts from Kansas and Missouri, also in the Midwest Region, were not solicited.

CHAPTER 2

DEFINING THE PORT ONEIDA STUDY AREA

Boundaries of the Study Area

Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore is situated along the southwestern edge of the Leelanau Peninsula in the northwestern corner of the Michigan's lower peninsula. Port Oneida is located at the northern mainland segment of the National Lakeshore, along State Highway M-22 and between Glen Arbor and the Lake Leelanau area. The site includes portions of Glen Arbor and Cleveland townships (Figure 1).

Township names and boundaries have changed since the community was first settled during the 1860's. In 1860, the entire Port Oneida area (sometimes referred to as Pyramid Point) was included in Glen Arbor Township. By 1870, however, the federal population census indicated that the area was in both Glen Arbor and Sleeping Bear townships. The 1870 township boundaries appear to approximate those that currently exist. Some time between 1870 and 1880 (the next census year), Sleeping Bear Township became known as Cleveland Township.

The boundaries of the proposed district are determined by natural landscape features: Lake Michigan to the north and west, a steep linear ridge of land to the east, and a wooded ridge along the southern boundary (Figure 2). The specific boundaries are described as follows[1]:

> **South Boundary**: The boundary for the proposed Port Oneida Rural Historic District begins in the southwest at the point on Sleeping Bear Bay where the property lines of the Fred Miller farm and Frank G. King property coincide. The boundary follows the property line east until it intersects with Sunset Trail. At this point, the boundary proceeds south along Sunset Trail, excluding the Sunset Haven Subdivision on

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[1]Dianne Flaugh, National Register Nomination Form for the Port Oneida Rural Historic District (Empire, Michigan: Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, 1991), Section 10, pp. 1-2. Preliminary drafts of the National Register Nomination form were also completed in 1986 by NPS historians Scott Searl and Ron Cockrell. The 1991 draft is an edited and improved version of the earlier drafts. This study was commissioned to gather further information about Port Oneida's agricultural history and rural landscape features to more clearly define its significance and provide greater detail for the National Register Nomination. The National Register Nomination Form also describes that "[w]ooded slopes are included... to preserve the historic natural setting of the community. Small deviations from these natural boundaries occur in a few areas in order to exclude substantial non-contributing structures and development."

the west side, until the open field to the east abruptly ends and a dense forested landscape begins. The boundary proceeds due east and south around the edge of the forested region to the southwest corner of the Thoreson farmstead. The boundary follows the southernmost edge of the Thoreson land east until reaching the Werner-Basch Farm property. The boundary continues following a straight line east along the southern boundary of the Werner-Holland Farm until a distinct wood line is encountered shortly after Basch's property line bisects Michigan State Highway M-22. At this point the district boundary proceeds north and east along the wooded ridge line which can be clearly discerned from M-22. The ridge line meets M-22 southwest of the North Unity Schoolhouse shortly after bisecting the first principal bend in Wheeler Road. At this juncture, the boundary proceeds east along M-22. excluding all property to the south, until meeting the eastern edge of the A.J. Goffar property on the north side.

East Boundary: The boundary line follows the edge of the A.J. Goffar Farm property north and west, encompassing all of Narada Lake, until meeting the southeast corner of the Howard Olsen Farm property. The boundary then follows the Olsen property line north until meeting an escarpment which is readily seen from Basch Road and in aerial surveys. The boundary follows this escarpment line north and slightly to the west, excluding all territory to the east. The escarpment forks at the dunes at the top of Pyramid Point. The boundary proceeds west and north along the edge of the dunes, thereby excluding them until meeting Lake Michigan.

North and West Boundaries: At the point where the western edge of the Pyramid Point dunes meet Lake Michigan, the district boundary proceeds west and south along the shoreline, until coming full circle to the southwest edge of the Fred Miller property which borders on Sleeping Bear Bay.

FIGURE 1

LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED PORT ONEIDA RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT, MICHIGAN

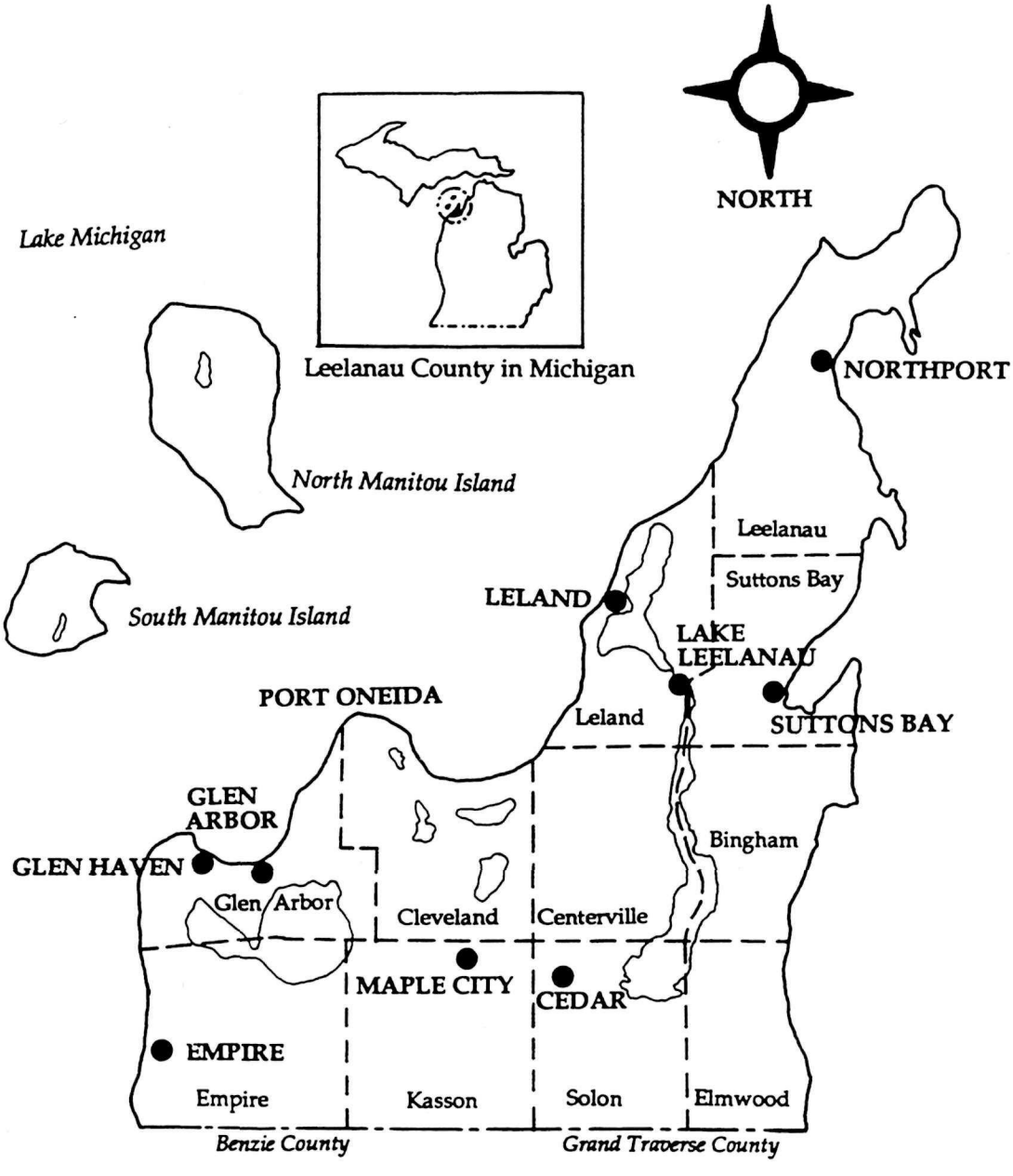
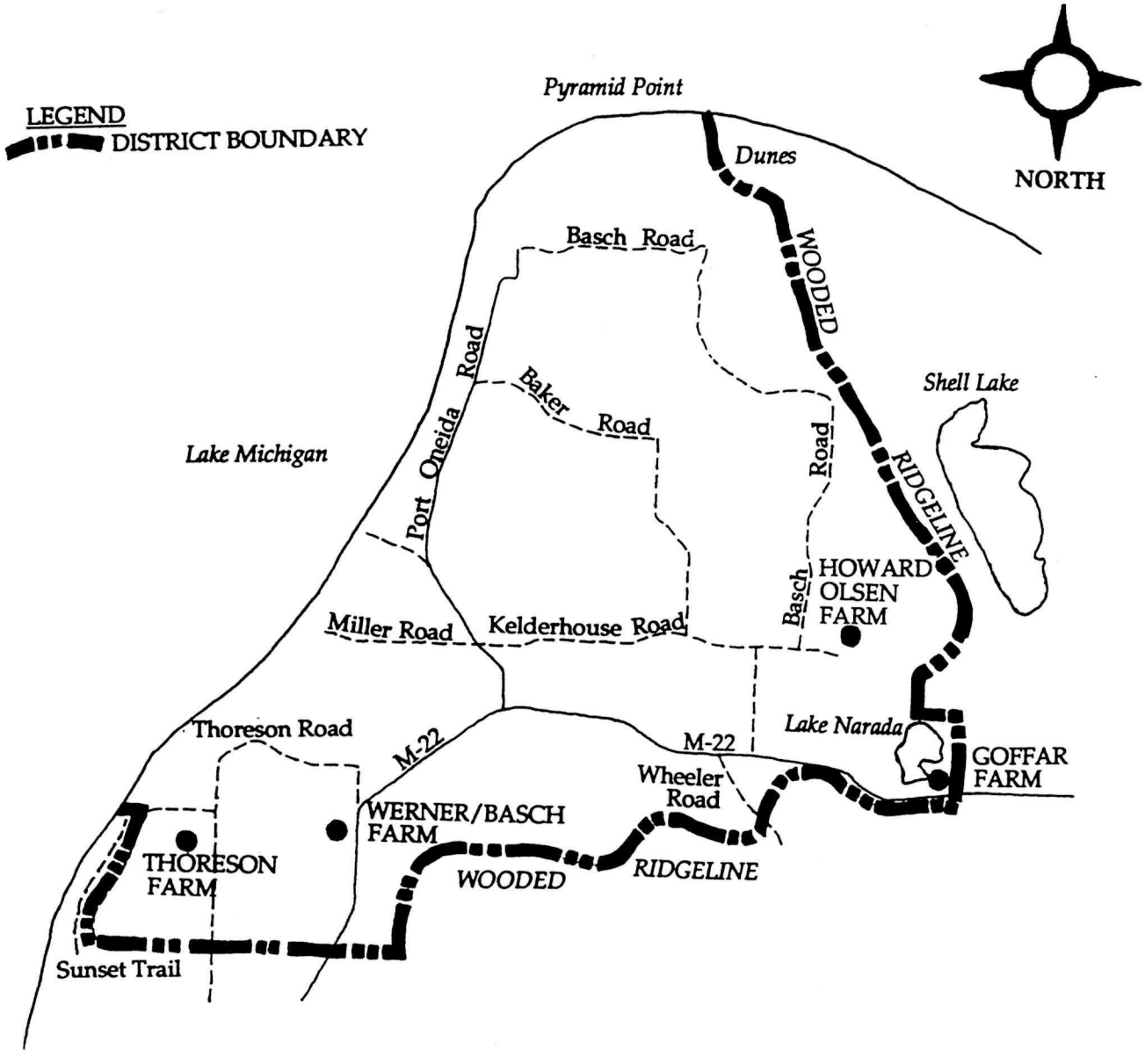


FIGURE 2

BOUNDARIES OF THE PORT ONEIDA STUDY AREA



Port Oneida's Natural Landscape: Geology, Soils, Vegetation, and Water Features

The existing physical features of the Port Oneida landscape were formed during the Port Huron substage of the Wisconsin glacial stage, in which the ice retreated after creating moraines, bluffs, drainage channels, and carving out the bays that characterize the Sleeping Bear Dunes region.[2]

Following the glacial retreat, the low-lying areas in the region were covered by a series of prehistoric lakes; the first, known as Lake Algonquin, covered all of what later became Port Oneida. The high hills that remain in the center of the proposed district were islands in the lake (Figure 3). The second and smaller Lake Nipissing disappeared within 700 years of the glacial retreat.[3]

The thick layer of till left by the retreating glacier covers most of the Lakeshore's underlying bedrock. This rubble remains in the form of ridges and hills that terminate in steep bluffs near Lake Michigan. These bluffs eventually developed into perched dunes after prevailing westerly winds deposited sand from the bluffs on upland areas. Pyramid Point, near Port Oneida, is an example of such a dune. Other topographical features created by glacial activity include the wetlands and small inland lakes that constitute a significant portion of the proposed district. When the ice retreated approximately 11,000 years ago, the area was opened for human occupation, which commenced around 9000 B.C.[4]

The glacial landscape influenced how the land was developed for agriculture. A former ranger and interpreter for the Lakeshore who became intimately familiar with Port Oneida noted that the terraced "islands" or hills were utilized by German-American farmers for orchards, the cultivation of

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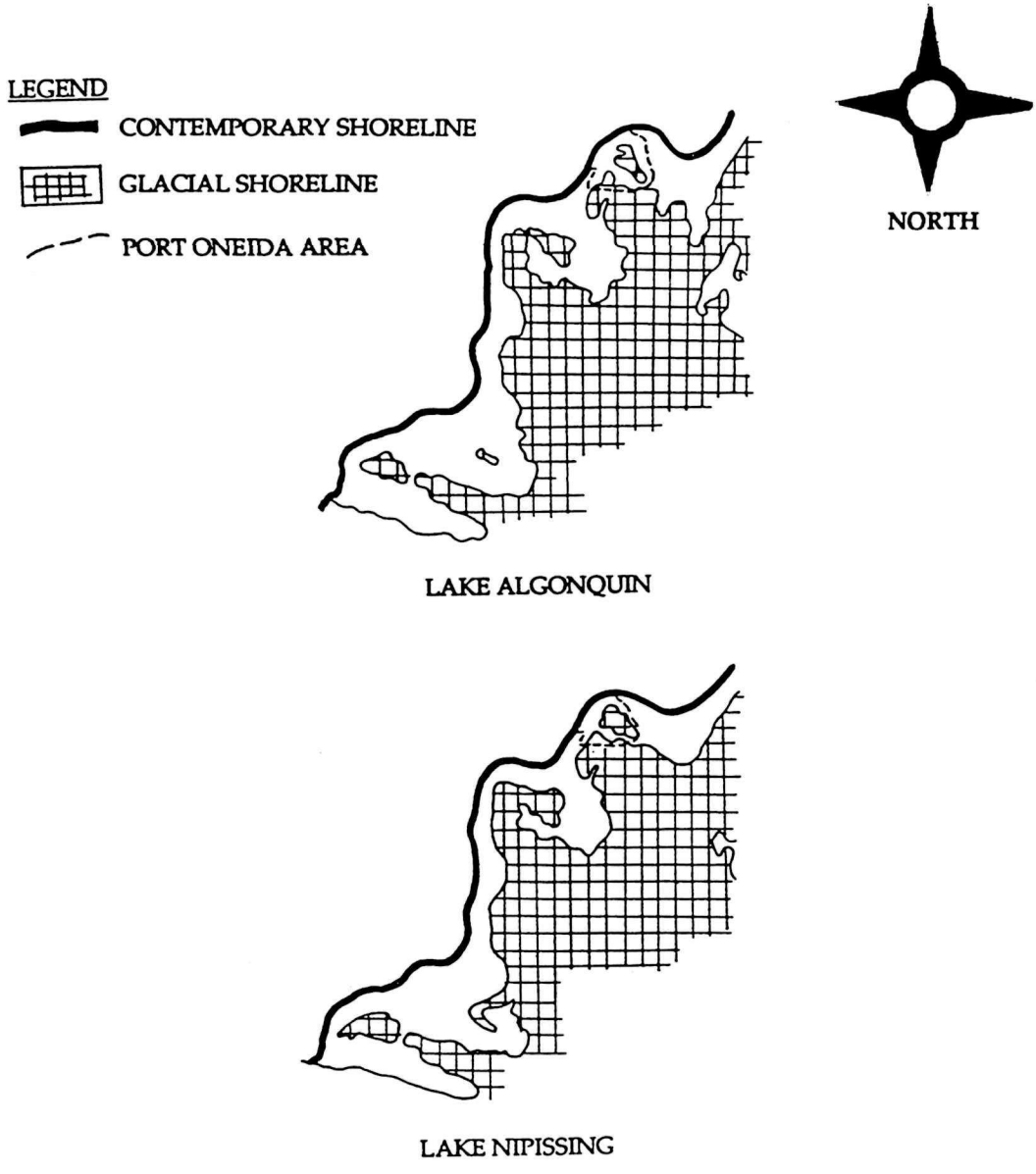
[2]Michele D'Arcy, Draft: Cultural Landscape Report: Port Oneida Rural Historic District, Part I: Administrative Data Section and Part II: Field Data Section (Omaha, Nebraska: Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, 1986), 13.

[3]Christopher Drexler, "Geologic Report on Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore," in Natural History Surveys of Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore and Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore (Ann Arbor, Michigan: University of Michigan Biological Station, 1975).

[4]George Weeks, Sleeping Bear: Yesterday and Today (Franklin, Michigan: Altwerger and Mandel Publishing Company, 1990), 10, 146; Scott Searl, Cultural Landscape Report: Port Oneida Rural Historic District, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Documentary Data Section (Omaha, Nebraska: Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, 1986), 2.

FIGURE 3

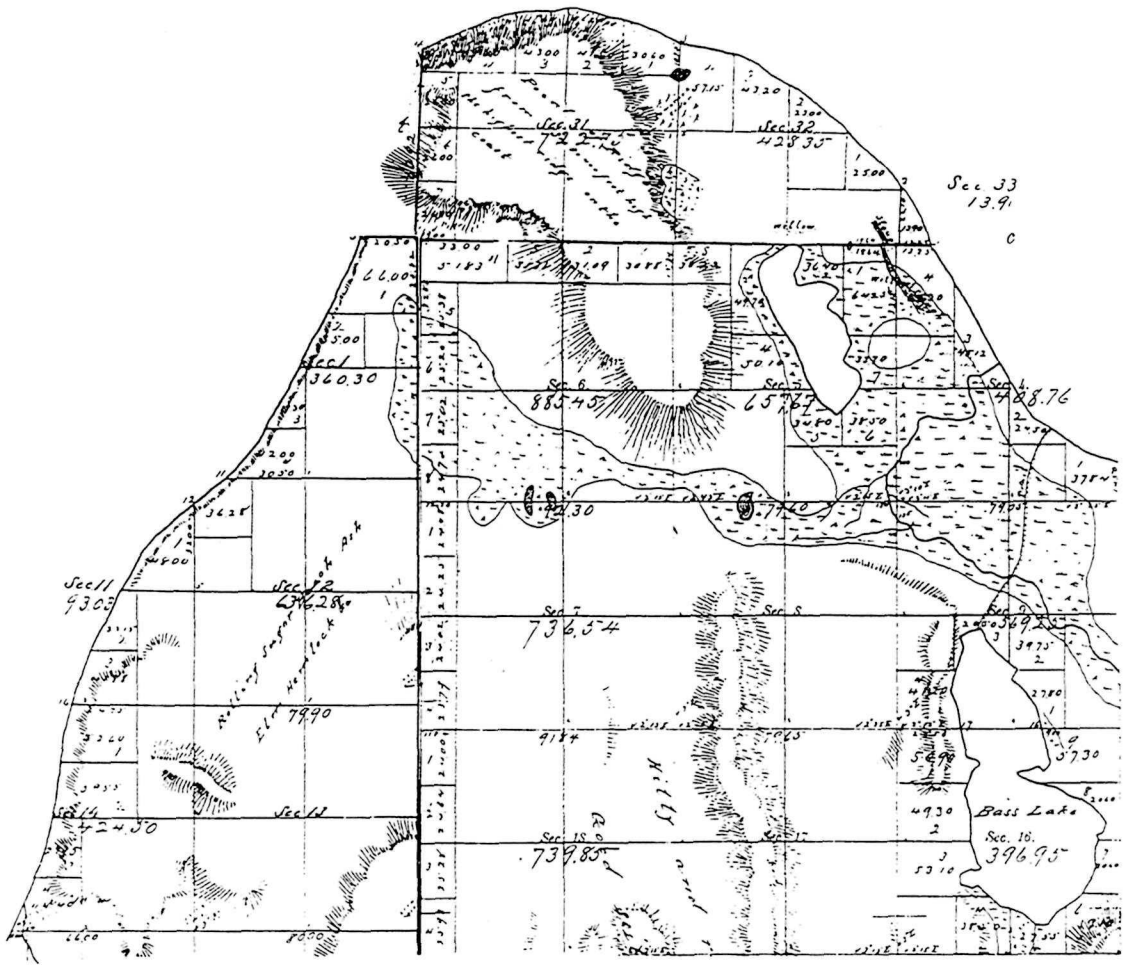
FORMER LOCATION OF GLACIAL LAKES IN AND PROXIMATE TO SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE



Source: Christopher Drexler, "Geological Report on Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore," in Natural History Surveys of Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore and Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore (Ann Arbor, Michigan: University of Michigan Biological Station, 1975), 27-30.

FIGURE 4

1850 SURVEY MAP OF PORT ONEIDA: PRE-EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT LANDSCAPE FEATURES



Source: On file at the State Archives, Michigan Bureau of History (Lansing: Department of State).

some grain crops, and grazing. These farmers avoided raising fruit crops in the low-lying, cold-air pockets. Four farms which exhibit this practice include the William and Charlotte Kelderhouse, Dechow/Klett, Thoreson, and Milton Basch units. The forested areas of the hills were used for lumbering, and served as a source of fuel and maple syrup production. The broad, low-lying meltwater channels were utilized for crop production and grazing.[5]

Port Oneida's glacial legacy is most evident in the area's soils, which generally consist of a coarsely textured, highly permeable subsoil. As a result, the available water holding capacity is reduced and any natural fertility that may be generated is continually leached away. This limits agricultural productivity. However, certain pockets of more productive soils can be found in Port Oneida.[6] A detailed description of higher quality agricultural soils can be found by studying the area's soil association. A soil association, which occurs at a regional scale, "is a landscape that has a distinctively proportional pattern of soils."[7] Such associations contain one or more major, or primary, soils and at least one minor, or secondary, soil. At Port Oneida, the Kalkaska-Mancelona association predominates. It contains soils that are well-drained, nearly-level to steeply-sloping and sandy; the association is found on outwash plains. The Kalkaska soil group consists of surface and subsoil layers of sand and is located on the nearly-level to steeply-sloping areas of Port Oneida. The Mancelona soil group is also situated in these areas, but consists of a surface and subsoil layer of dark loamy sand and sandy gravel. The minor soils of the Kalkaska-Mancelona association are in the Adrian, East Lake, and Houghton association. East Lake soils are well-drained, and are located in upland areas. Adrian and Houghton soils are characterized by their mucky, peat-like quality, and, according to the 1973 *Soil Survey of Leelanau County*, they are especially common in small, low depressions scattered in outwash plains[8] and moraines. The Leelanau-East Lake association is also found in Port

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[5]Personal correspondence from Chuck Kruch to Arnold Alanen, 19 August 1993, and to Kimberly Mann, Summer 1994.

[6]D'Arcy, 19.

[7]Hermann L. Weber, Soil Survey of Leelanau County, Michigan (Washington, D.C.: USDA Soil Conservation Service, 1973), 2, 9.

[8]Ibid., 89. An outwash plain consists of sandy and gravelly materials deposited in layers on plains or in old glacial drainageways by water from melting glaciers.

FIGURE 5

COMPATIBILITY OF SOIL TYPES FOR AGRICULTURE IN PORT ONEIDA



Source: Adapted from Hermann L. Weber, Soil Survey of Leelanau County, Michigan (Washington, D.C.: USDA Soil Conservation Service, 1973).

Oneida, and consists of a variety of loamy sands and sands located on areas that are nearly-level to very steep such as till plains, drumlins, and moraines. Level areas with this soil type are often used for crops, hay, and orchards, while sloping areas are reserved for woodlots and pasture.[9]

The Kalkaska-Mancelona association, and the minor types comprising this soil profile in the proposed Port Oneida district, support a variety of vegetative types that are strongly correlated to the area's glacial and post-glacial geology.[10] Native hardwood species once predominated, but through the years much of it was cleared--first through lumbering, and later from the development of farms and orchards. These forests were primarily found in coastal areas and on the upland moraines. In shoreline areas, the hardwood forest consisted of the Beech-Sugar Maple-White Birch-Hemlock subtype. The physical distribution of species in these and other forest areas is described in Table 1.

Coastal Birch-Maple-Aspen forest communities are also found in shoreline areas such as dunes and beach ridges, primarily in bays and swamps (Table 1).

The inland moraines that form the boundaries of the proposed district, and frame many of the scenic views, are covered by Northern Hardwoods, specifically those comprising Beech-Maple-Ash-Oak forests (Table 1).

Water features within the Port Oneida district include Shell Lake, Narada Lake, and several intermittent streams that drain from high elevations into Lake Michigan. A large wetland at the center of the district has increased in size due to the activities of beaver, as has the area surrounding Narada Lake. The three types of wetland areas are bogs, Cedar swamps, and Alder thickets. Each type of wetland is associated with specific species, which appear in Table 2.

The dune ecosystem that forms much of the western boundary of the proposed district also includes a rich variety of plant species. According to Michele D'Arcy, "coastal dunes generally show a gradual transition from

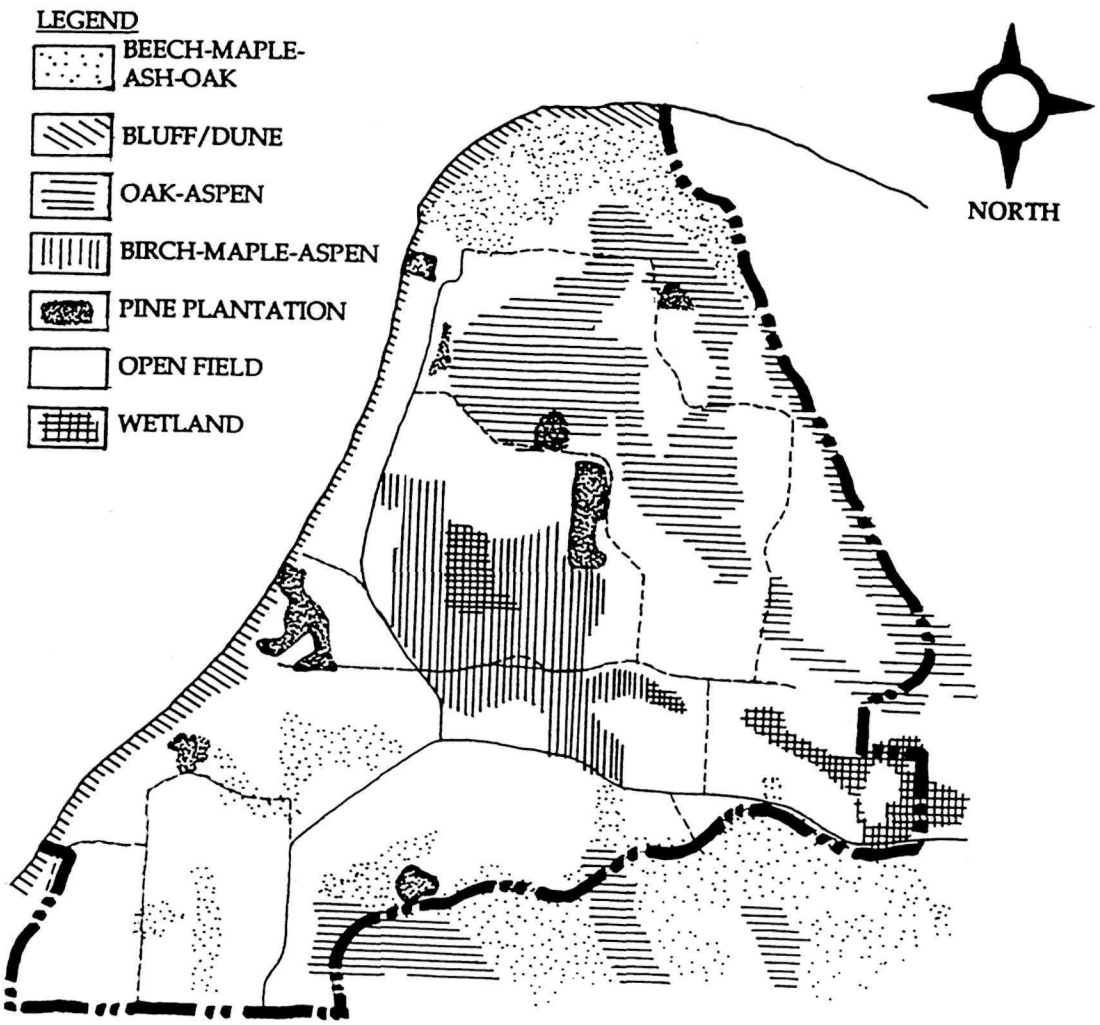
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[9] Ibid., 25

[10] D'Arcy, 24. Adapted from Brian T. Hazlett, The Terrestrial Vegetation and Flora of the Mainland Portion of Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Technical Report #13 (Ann Arbor, Michigan: University of Michigan Biological Station, 1986), 5-18.

FIGURE 6

VEGETATION TYPES IN PORT ONEIDA



Source: Adapted from Michele D'Arcy, Draft: Cultural Landscape Report: Port Oneida Rural Historic District, Part I: Adminstrative Data Section and Part II: Field Data Section (Omaha, Nebraska: Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, 1986), 28.

open, grassy areas. . . to a [shrub] zone before reaching the [adjacent] forest."[11] Table 3 includes the grass, herb, vine, shrub, and tree species that comprise this ecosystem.

TABLE 1

FOREST TYPES AND RELATED VEGETATION AT PORT ONEIDA

Forest Type	Canopy	Understory	Herbaceous
Hardwood Forest (Beech-Maple-White Birch	White Ash Ironwood Black Cherry	Beech Hemlock Ironwood Maple	Wild Sarsaparilla Adder's Tongue Canada Mayflower Hairy Solomon's Seal Trillium
Coastal Forest	Red Maple White Birch Bigtooth Aspen (In wet areas only)		Sarsaparilla Large-leaved Aster Wintergreen Twinflower Canada Mayflower Cow Wheat Partridgeberry Wood Betony Bracken Fern Star Flower Low Sweet Blueberry
Inland Northern Hardwood Forests	Red Oak (in dry areas) Hemlock Basswood Ironwood Black Cherry	Beech Maple Ironwood Hemlock	Wild Leeks Partridgeberry Hairy Solomon's Seal Common Trillium Yellow Violet Ginseng

Source: Brian T. Hazlett. The Terrestrial Vegetation and Flora of the Mainland Portion of Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Technical Report #13 (Ann Arbor, Michigan: University of Michigan Biological Station, 1986), 5-18.

[11] Ibid., 27.

TABLE 2
WETLAND TYPES AND RELATED VEGETATION AT PORT ONEIDA

Wetland Types	Woody/Dominant Species	Herb Species
Bogs	Larch Black Spruce Leatherleaf	Round-Leaved Sundew Creeping Snowberry Pitcher's Plant Blueberry
Cedar Swamps	Cedar White Pine White Birch Balsam Fir Larch (Alder; Black Ash; and Red Maple in Open Areas)	Jack-in-the-Pulpit Rattlesnake Fern Marsh Marigold Dwarf Enchanter's Nightshade Cornlilly Goldthread Bunchberry Crested Shield Fern Evergreen Wood Fern Creeping Snowberry Oak Fern Canada Mayflower Partridgebery Naked Miterwort Cinnamon Fern Royal Fern Swamp Dewberry Starflower Sweet White Violet
Alder Thickets	Alder Willow Round-Leaved Dogwood Red-Osier Dogwood Michigan Holly	(Similar to Cedar and Black Ash Swamps) in addition: Tufted Loosestrife Sensitive Fern Cinnamon Fern Royal Fern Swamp Dewberry Common Skullcap Marsh Fern Marsh Violet

Source: Brian T. Hazlett, The Terrestrial Vegetation and Flora of the Mainland Portion of Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Technical Report #13 (Ann Arbor, Michigan: University of Michigan Biological Station, 1986), 5-18.

TABLE 3
DUNE VEGETATION AT PORT ONEIDA

Tree Species	Shrub Species	Grass Species	Herb Species	Vine Species
Cottonwood	Bearberry	Beach Grass	Sand Cress	Poison Ivy
	Red-osier	Little Bluestem	Tall Wormwood	Grape
	Dogwood	Canada Rye	Common	
	Common Juniper		Milkweed	
	Trailing Juniper		Sea-rocket	
	Sand Cherry		Harbell	
			Lance-leaved	
			Coreopsis	
			Scouring-rush	
			Beach Pea	
			Puccoon	
			Balsam Ragwort	
			False Solomon's	
			Seal	
			White Camas	

Source: Brian T. Hazlett, The Terrestrial Vegetation and Flora of the Mainland Portion of Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Technical Report #13 (Ann Arbor, Michigan: University of Michigan Biological Station, 1986), 5-18.

Lake Michigan creates much of the designated boundary of the district and has played a major role in the history of Port Oneida. Since the time of initial settlement, native inhabitants, farmers, and other individuals have relied upon the lake for fishing and transportation. Later, Lake Michigan and the adjacent dunes attracted tourists who continue to enjoy the area's natural beauty, defining these areas as significant natural components of the Port Oneida district.

Lake Michigan is also historically significant due to its dramatic influence on the climate of the study area. The combination of the lake effect and prevailing westerly winds creates a growing season of approximately 150-160 days. This is comparable to the growing season of inland areas located 200 miles south of the Sleeping Bear Dunes region. The lake effect results when the water temperature rises more slowly than air temperature, thereby causing shoreline areas to remain cooler than areas further inland. Water temperatures, and therefore shoreline air temperatures, rise gradually through the summer months, generally delaying frosts until late September. As a result, crops have more time to mature, and winter temperatures are buffered, rarely dropping below -20° Fahrenheit. The extended growing

season benefited Port Oneida's farmers, especially when compared to areas of similar latitude located further inland, which have an average frost-free season of 110 days.[12]

The most prominent landscape forms defining the character of Port Oneida are the forested moraines and open fields, which provide a physical backdrop for the cultural landscape features which have been shaped by human activity. These include the open fields and pastures that have been maintained by the NPS since the cessation of farming; two cemeteries; the sugar maples that line the roads and are planted in rows near several farms; the windbreaks of spruce and pine trees established during the Depression to stop wind erosion; the surviving historic roads and fences; and the extant orchards and gardens that portray former subsistence farming at Port Oneida. Each of these features was introduced for functional purposes, yet each plays an important role in defining the aesthetic experience enjoyed by both residents and visitors. These specific cultural landscape features will be described in greater detail in Chapter 4.

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[12]Susan Olsen Haswell and Arnold R. Alanen, A Garden Apart: An Agricultural and Settlement History of Michigan's Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Region, (Omaha, Nebraska: Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, and State Historic Preservation Office, Michigan Bureau of History, 1994), 14.

CHAPTER 3
AN OVERVIEW OF PORT ONEIDA'S HISTORY

The contemporary cultural landscape of Port Oneida is the product of thousands of years of human activity. Undoubtedly, the most significant impact occurred following the arrival of Euro-American settlers in the mid-19th century. It is this period (1850-1970) that serves as the focus for this study, the most attention is paid to Port Oneida's transition from an economy based on logging to one oriented toward agriculture.

Settlement History

Human occupancy of the Leelanau Peninsula began at approximately 9000 B.C.--the time of the glaciers' last retreat. Few specific data exist about prehistoric or early historic activity in the Port Oneida area, although some general information about the native people of the region is available. "Both aboriginal people and Euro-American settlers initially were attracted to the region by abundant natural resources, such as its fisheries and forests."[1] Later, due to the longer growing season provided by the lake effect, the shoreline portion of the Peninsula was the site of early agricultural development.[2] Here, small-scale temporary seasonal villages developed, where corn and other crops were cultivated in small clearings; fish were also caught in the protected waters of Lake Michigan, especially the Manitou Passage and other areas such as Good Harbor Bay.[3]

Carsten Burfiend, Port Oneida's first European resident, departed Hanover, Germany, in 1846, and landed in Buffalo, New York, and then traveled by steamship to North Manitou Island. His wife, Elizabeth, remained in Buffalo. Upon reaching the island, he built a cabin and worked as a fisherman until 1852, when the federal government opened mainland

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[1]Susan Olsen Haswell and Arnold R. Alanen, A Garden Apart: An Agricultural and Settlement History of Michigan's Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Region (Omaha, Nebraska: Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, and State Historic Preservation Office, Michigan Bureau of History, 1994), 19.

[2]William A. Lovis, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore: Archeological Survey (Denver: National Park Service, 1984), 9.

[3]Elvin L. Sprague and Mrs. George N. Smith, Sprague's History of Grand Traverse and Leelanaw Counties, Michigan (Indianapolis, Indiana: B. F. Bowen, 1903), 333.

Michigan to settlement. He then purchased 275 acres of land on the west side of Pyramid Point and moved his wife and small children to what later became Port Oneida. Continuing to work as a fisherman, Burfiend also ferried early settlers between the islands and mainland on his fishing boat. According to an account, one of his passengers, John E. Fisher, was the first settler on the mainland and the founder of Glen Arbor.[4] The Burfiend family lived in a three-story log cabin on the beach until the fierce storms forced them to move their home to the bluffs above the lake. They faced extensive hardships in their early years, including the deaths of three sons from pneumonia or drowning.[5]

In 1855, Frederick and Magretha Werner joined the Burfiends on the western shore of Pyramid Point. Also from Hanover, they are believed to have been close friends, and possibly relatives, of the Burfiends. Mr. and Mrs. Werner bought 202 acres of land directly south of the first settlers. The farm they built on that site, now the Franklin Basch Centennial Farm, contains some of the oldest buildings at Port Oneida. Other early settlers from Hanover who were Port Oneida residents for many years include Frederick and Fredericka Dechow, who arrived in 1857 and purchased 160 acres of land east of the Werner farm.[6] As revealed by the 1860 census enumeration, the population of the Pyramid Point area was 87 people. Like the Burfiends and Werners, most were immigrants from Hanover and Prussia.[7]

Between 1860 and 1865, at least fifteen land claims were entered in the proposed Port Oneida district. Settlers were able to acquire land through several means. The Preemption Act of 1841 allowed individuals already residing on a parcel to stake a claim, to the exclusion of all others, on surveyed public land. The maximum area that could be purchased at one time was 160 acres, with the minimum price being $1.25 per acre. Eligible

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[4]Ron Cockrell, A Special History of Port Oneida and the Pyramid Point Agricultural District, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore (Omaha, Nebraska: Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, 1984), 5.

[5]Ibid., 6; George Weeks, Sleeping Bear: Yesterday and Today (Franklin, Michigan: Altwerger and Mandel Publishing Company, 1990), 52.

[6]Scott Searl, Cultural Landscape Report: Port Oneida Rural Historic District, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore: Documentary Data Section (Omaha, Nebraska: Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, 1986), 109; land ownership titles for the Port Oneida area, located in the Office of Register and Deeds, Leelanau County Courthouse, Leland, Michigan.

[7]Manuscript schedules for the Federal Population Census, 1860. Information on other early Port Oneida landowners may be found in Appendices A-1 and A-2.

individuals had to be either the head of a family, a widow, or a single man over 21 years of age. The act only recognized United States citizens, or individuals who had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen. Claimants were limited to 320 acres of land in any state or territory, and were prohibited from quitting or abandoning their residence.[8]

Within the Port Oneida district, twelve parcels were claimed (Figure 7 and Appendix B-1). The earliest claim was entered by August Bartling on 1 October 1860.[9] Their patent was received on 11 September 1862. The largest allowed claim, 160 acres, was entered by Claus Behrens on 11 June 1861,[10] and the smallest, at 30.22 acres, was entered by Frederick Ely on 1 October 1860.[11] The typical improvements included a dwelling, usually log, with pine board floors and a shingle roof, one or two outbuildings, and land clearing. The average dwelling size and land improvements accomplished by the pre-emptors and homesteaders are shown in Table 4.

The Homestead Act of 1862 was passed with a similar intent: it secured the right of an individual to claim a homestead of 160 acres of land within the surveyed public domain. Titles were acquired by residing on the property for a minimum of five years, undertaking required improvements, and making a final payment of $26.00. After six months of residence and undertaking suitable improvements--such as clearing one or more acres of land--claimants were allowed to commute their entry into a full title by paying $1.25 per acre. Claimants were also required to sign an affidavit proclaiming their intention to settle and cultivate the land only for their benefit.[12]

Of the four homestead claims for Port Oneida, the earliest was entered by Martin Haft (Appendix B-2) on 12 January 1863.[13] Their forty acre parcel was also the smallest of the homestead claimants

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[8]Roy M. Robbins, Our Landed Heritage: The Public Domain, 1776-1970 (Lincoln, Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press, 1970), 89, 206-7.

[9]Pre-Emption Application No. 2219, Traverse City, Michigan, Land Office, on file in National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.

[10]Pre-Emption Application No. 2168, Traverse City, Michigan, Land Office.

[11]Pre-Emption Application No. 2187, Traverse City, Michigan, Land Office.

[12]Robbins, 206.

[13]Homestead Application No. 84, Traverse City, Michigan, Land Office, on file in the National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.

TABLE 4

FARM CHARACTERISTICS DISPLAYED BY PORT ONEIDA'S PRE-EMPTION AND HOMESTEAD CLAIMANTS AT THE TIME THEY APPLIED FOR TITLE TO THEIR PROPERTIES

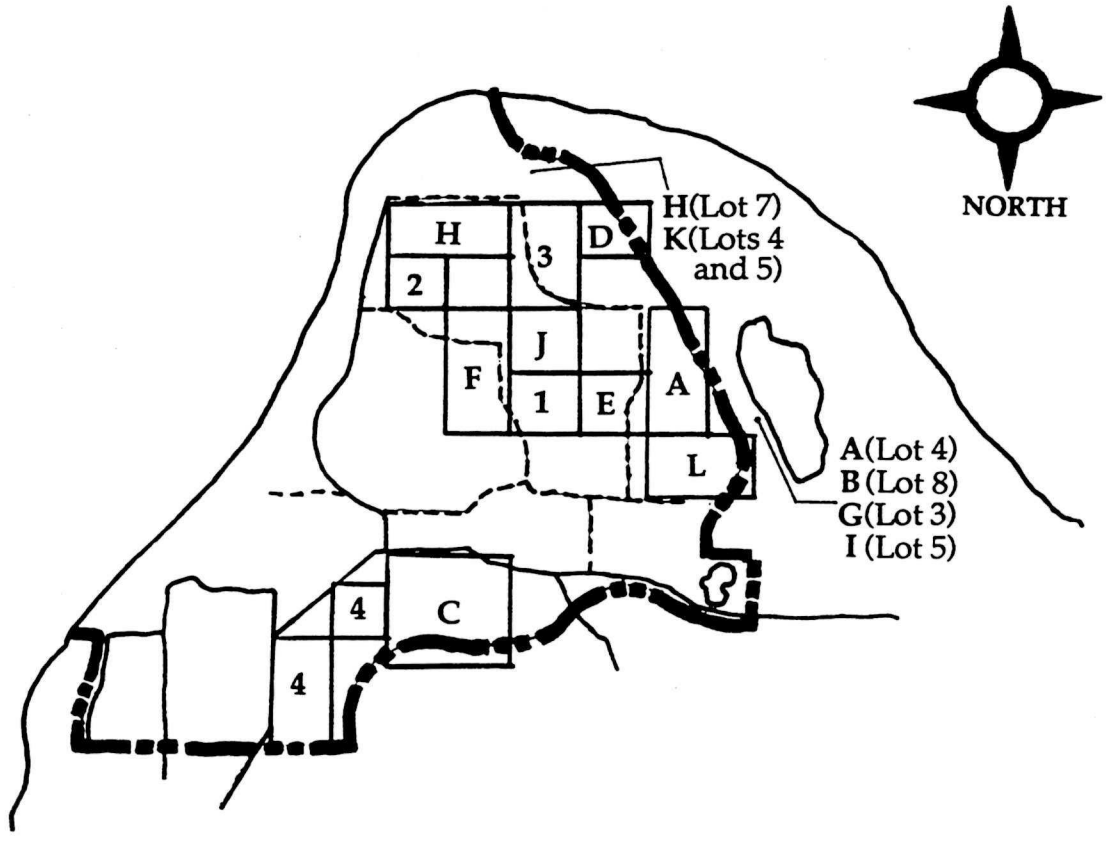
	Acreage: Largest Parcel/ Acres Cleared	Smallest Parcel/ Acres Cleared	Largest Percentage of Cleared Land	Smallest Percentage of Cleared Land	Dwelling: Largest (Sq. Ft.)	Dwelling: Smallest (Sq. Ft.)
PRE-EMPTION CLAIMS (N=12)	160.0 ac./ 6.0 ac. Claus Behrens	30.22 ac./5.0 ac. Frederick Ely	20% (10.0 of 49.7 ac.) Joseph Prause	2.4% (2.5 of 106.0 ac) Augustus Vegea	352.0 Augustus Vegea	224.0 John Maitland
HOMESTEAD CLAIMS (n=4)	120.0 ac./20.0 ac Willard Heath	40.0 ac./10.0 ac. Martin Haft	25% (10.0 of 40.0 ac.) Martin Haft	7.5% (5.0 of 80.0 ac.) Nicholas Basch	600.0* Nicholas Basch	400.0* Martin Haft

*Only two homestead entries displayed figures for house dimensions.

Sources: Pre-Emption and Homestead Claim Records, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D. C.

FIGURE 7

LOCATION OF PRE-EMPTION AND HOMESTEAD CLAIMS FILED IN PORT ONEIDA, 1852-1869



PRE-EMPTION CLAIMS

A. August Bartling
B. Frederick Ely
C. Clause Behrens
D. Jacob Mantz
E. Henry Eckhert
F. John Mailand
G. Joseph Prause
H. Augustus Vegea
I. Franz Pfeifer
J. Ferdinand Pfluger
K. Francis Bronson
L. Andrew Tufner

HOMESTEAD CLAIMS

1. Martin Haft
2. John Schaffer
3. Nicholas Basch
4. Willard Heath

Source: Pre-Emption and Homestead Claims, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C.

who filed for property in Port Oneida. Nicholas Basch had the latest claim, dated 10 October 1863, as well as the largest parcel--80 acres.[14]

As part of the improvements required by the Pre-Emption and Homestead Acts, farmers constructed dwelling houses and a number of different building types. These included barns, stables, corn cribs, and chicken houses. The most common crops grown by these early farmers included corn, potatoes; grains such as wheat, rye, and oats; and a variety of garden vegetables (Appendices C-1 and C-2). These small farms mark the introduction of Euro-American agriculture into the Port Oneida area.

The arrival of Thomas Kelderhouse signifies an important event in Port Oneida's development, as he was responsible for developing most of the economic opportunities related to logging in the area. Born in 1821 of German parents in Albany, New York, Kelderhouse was a successful businessman who owned ships that carried cargo on Lake Michigan. During one of his trips Kelderhouse landed on South Manitou Island, and reportedly admired the mainland--undoubtedly sensing the economic opportunities provided by the dense forests. Striking a deal with Carsten Burfiend, Kelderhouse agreed to build a dock if the former provided the land. On 1 April 1861, Burfiend ceded Kelderhouse 177 acres of shoreline property for one dollar, and by 1862, the dock was built. The community of Port Oneida was named after the *SS Oneida*, one of the first steamships to stop at the dock.[15]

With completion of the dock, the mainland's extensive hardwood forest could be harvested. Kelderhouse continued buying land and began to process cordwood for sale to passing ships by building a sawmill near what is now the John Burfiend/Garthe farm. Over the next twenty-five to thirty years Port Oneida, grew to include a blacksmith shop, a boarding house/hotel, a general store/post office, two barns, and the Kelderhouse residence. The sawmill was also in operation during the 1860's. Kelderhouse owned most of these buildings, as well as nearly one-half of the land on Pyramid Point. In 1866, he bought a gristmill on the Crystal River from John Fisher. The only

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[14]Homestead Application No. 1437, Traverse City, Michigan, Land Office.
[15]Searl, 12.

gristmill within a thirty-mile radius, it provided part-time work for area farmers.[16]

While it provided the economic foundation for the community, lumbering drastically altered the appearance of the landscape. By the 1890's, however, this industry had diminished, due primarily to the depletion of resources, and also because by this time, most Great Lakes steamships were burning coal. Unable to compete with larger operations such as that of D. H. Day in Glen Haven, the dock and mill were sold in the early 1890's.[17] The loss of this resource base, combined with Thomas Kelderhouse's death in 1884, led to the demise of the Kelderhouse empire.[18]

Although the community initially developed in response to a single industry, residents rebounded somewhat by converting the cutover landscape into agricultural production. By the turn of the century, most Port Oneida individuals and families were farming to support themselves.[19] This shift toward agriculture and its impact on the land and community have been described by Searl as follows: ". . . [while] the Kelderhouse dock and sawmill represent[ed] the high point of Port Oneida's existence as a town, agriculture was the lifeline which gave the land the character it retains today."[20]

By 1908, all the buildings at the original Port Oneida townsite, except for the Kelderhouse residence, had been abandoned. South of the townsite, however, the Lutheran Evangelical church remained. The church was built in 1873 on land donated by the Dechows at the corner of M-22 and Port Oneida Road. It was a small tan-colored structure with a steeple. Most of the early German and Norwegian families of Port Oneida were active in the church, which offered services in both German and English. The church never had a full-time minister, but utilized the services of clerics who also served several other Leelanau County churches. Eventually, the members began traveling to Glen Arbor to attend church and the congregation

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[16]Ibid.

[17]Cockrell, 2. For more information on D. H. Day, see Haswell and Alanen, Chapter 4.

[18]Searl, 25. After Thomas Kelderhouse died in 1884, his land and assets were then divided among his family. His sons were unable to maintain the former level of production, most likely because the land resource had been used to its capacity.

[19]Manuscript schedules for the Federal Population Census, 1900.

[20]Searl, 25.

disbanded. The building was removed by Charles Olsen in 1910 when he began farming the land on which it was located.[21]

The other important community building was the Port Oneida schoolhouse, built in the 1860's. The school served the community until the 1940's, when it was consolidated with the Glen Lake schools. The North Unity schoolhouse, built in the 1850's, also remained but was no longer used for educational purposes.[22]

The Kelderhouse family resided in their house near the townsite until 1934, at which time Thomas Kelderhouse's son, Floyd, sold the residence and moved to Traverse City. The site of the original town was then sold to Fred Baker.[23] In 1944, the boarding house was torn down; and by 1952 the other remaining buildings and the apple orchard were removed. Jack Barratt, who helped tear down the structures, reported that the wood was then used in constructing the Baker/Barratt barn, as well as the Burfiend pig barn situated in a field east of Port Oneida Road.[24]

Farming in Port Oneida may be characterized as marginal at best. Sandy glacial soils and an unreliable water supply limited the success of most farms.[25] The farmers grew an assortment of crops, with potatoes as the primary cash crop; garden produce, along with poultry and hogs, was used to feed the large families; and, most notably, grain was raised to sustain small herds of dairy cattle. According to Searl, "dairy farming was well suited to Great Lakes states farms, such as those surrounding Port Oneida, in particular, because the land produced an abundant amount of [forage] necessary to sustain dairy cattle." He described the manner in which land use in the Port Oneida area was greatly affected by cattle raising: a substantial amount of acreage had to be set aside for pasture and such crops as oats and hay.[26] Today, the surviving open fields and pastures are an essential landscape feature that defines and reinforces the historical character of the area.

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[21]"Minutes of the Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Congregation of Port Oneida," deposited in the Leelanau County Historical Museum, Leland, Michigan. Founding members of the congregation included Ole Olsen, Frank Brammer, Charles Olsen, George Olsen, Martin Basch, Claus Basch, Peter Burfiend, John Burfiend, John Miller, and George Lawr.

[22]Searl, 21.

[23]Interviews with Floyd Kelderhouse and Jack Barratt, conducted by Scott Searl, June 1986; notes on file in Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, Omaha, Nebraska.

[24]Searl, 25.

[25]See Chapter 3 for soil description and impacts on agriculture in Port Oneida.

[26]Ibid., 30.

Because Port Oneida farmers enjoyed only modest success, most men and many women were employed outside their farms, usually in seasonal jobs. Throughout the history of the community, residents worked at a variety of jobs through economic necessity.[27] In the early years of the community, virtually all of the occupations listed on the census manuscript schedules were related to farming (Table 5). Eventually, around WW II, the importance of "outside" employment superseded farming; when residents could no longer support themselves through agriculture, jobs in nearby towns and cities such as Traverse City assumed greater importance.[28]

From 1890 until World War II, Port Oneida was a closely-knit, modest, and quite ordinary farming community. The cooperative nature of farming was maintained through seasonal harvests and threshing, when neighbors worked together by going from farm to farm to gather and harvest the crops of each family. Long-time resident Laura Basch remembers helping the Thoresons pick cherries from their relatively extensive orchard of thirty trees. Mrs. Basch and another resident, Leonard Thoreson, recall threshing time as one occasion when community support was especially strong. Men worked in the fields, using either the Joe and Tony Novotny's or Mose Kilwy's threshing machine. Individual farmers supplied cordwood for the steam-powered thresher that separated the grain from the straw, and the women prepared meals at each farm. According to Floyd Kelderhouse, farmers lacking sufficient cash to reimburse the thresher owner paid in grain.[29] Laura Basch remembers several farm families that worked together: Henry

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[27]A variety of oral interviews conducted by historians Ron Cockrell (1982), and Scott Searl and landscape architect Michele D'Arcy (1986), and Tom Van Zoeren (1993) provide a fairly comprehensive list of the jobs pursued by Port Oneida residents at various points in time to supplement their farming income: Charles Olsen and Howard Burfiend were employed by the County Road Commission; John and Fred Miller, Martin (Sr. and Jr.), Milton, and Gordon Basch were carpenters (the Basches were also stonemasons); Martin Basch, Jr. also had a blacksmith and welding business; Art Basch was a truck driver and carpenter; Laura Basch worked at a local resort; Ole Thoreson sold McNess products (salves, spices, and extracts) and shoes; Alexis Goffar was the North Unity postmaster, William Kelderhouse was the Port Oneida postmaster, and his wife Charlotte ran a general store and was a telephone operator; George Lawr was a stonemason; Howard Olsen worked at Mose Kilwy's mill near North Unity; Milton Manney was employed as an electrical engineer; Franklin Basch worked for the school district; Charlie Miller drove a schoolbus; Leon and Jack Barratt were in the U.S. Coast Guard; Fred and Ellen Miller operated a resort near Lake Michigan; and Fred Baker raised saddle horses and rented his team to other farmers.

[28]Interview with Jack and Lucille Barratt, conducted by Marla McEnaney, 4 January 1994, transcripts on file in the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Library, Empire, Michigan.

[29]Interview with Floyd Kelderhouse, conducted by Scott Searl, June 1986, notes on file at the Midwest Regional Office of the National Park Service, Omaha, Nebraska.

TABLE 5

OCCUPATIONS OF PORT ONEIDA'S RESIDENTS, 1860-1920

1860	1870	1880
Men 16 Farmers 4 Day Laborers 3 Farm Laborers 1 Merchant 1 Cooper 1 Shoemaker 1 Wagonmaker 1 Sawyer 1 Carpenter 1 Schoolteacher Women 1 Domestic	Men 10 Farmers 4 Laborers 1 Wood Merchant 1 Clerk at Wood Dock Women 16 Kitchen Helpers	Men 34 Farmers 6 Laborers 4 Farm Laborers 1 Teacher 1 Tug Captain 1 Hotel Keeper 1 Blacksmith 1 Retail Grocer 1 Clerk 1 Engineer 1 Sawyer 1 Carpenter 1 Fisherman Women 34 Kitchen Helpers 4 Servants 1 Teacher 1 Dressmaker
1900	**1910**	**1920**
Men 23 Farmers 10 Farm Laborers 6 Day Laborers 2 Teamsters 1 Supervisor Women (no occupations listed)	Men 40 Farmers 8 Laborers 4 Farm Laborers 3 Mill Laborers 1 Carpenter 1 Merchant 1 Mill Teamster 1 Mill Foreman 1 Farm Manager 1 Painter Women 1 Teacher 1 Housekeeper	Men 27 Farmers 11 Farm Laborers 3 Laborers 1 Sailor 1 Electric Engineer 1 Coast Guard Surfman 1 Manufacturer 1 Town Commissioner 1 Fisherman 1 Chauffeur Women 1 Clerk 1 Postmistress

Note: In 1870 and 1880, most adult women who worked at home were identified as "kitchen help." During the other years, only those women who worked outside the home were listed as having a job or occupation.

Source: Manuscript schedules for the 1860,1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, and 1920 Federal Population Censuses.

and Catherine (Mikula) Eckhert, Albert and Ida (Dechow) Prause, Martin and Ella (Dechow) Basch, George and Louisa (Burfiend) Lawr, Charlie Brunson, Howard and Orpha (Fralick) Burfiend, and George Eckhert.[30]

The quality of life of Port Oneida's farmers improved during the late 1940's with the installation of electric service and the advice provided by the Soil Conservation Service and Michigan State University's County Extension offices. Several residents, however, regard that period as the time when area farming began to decline. Port Oneida's residents have several explanations for the gradual demise of their agrarian community. Some believe the impact of the Depression during the 1930's was overwhelming and farmers never recovered. Others point to the area's marginally fertile soil which was especially abused during this period in attempt to raise more crops. Jack Barratt provided two additional theories: the lengthy distance to markets and the exodus of younger people to higher paying, less demanding jobs in larger communities such as Traverse City.[31]

From the 1950's to 1970, several families sold their farms to land speculators and then left the area; others remained in Port Oneida but found year-round employment in nearby towns or cities. Some residents returned on a seasonal basis, using their farms as vacation homes.

In 1970, when Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore was designated by Congress, all of Port Oneida was included within its boundaries. The area was designated as a special-use district in which the majority of land was allowed to remain in private ownership. Although residents were allowed, if not encouraged, to remain, many sold their properties to the National Park Service. The reaction of residents to the federal presence varied: many, who viewed farming as burdensome, welcomed the chance to sell what they considered to be marginal land. Others sold because they feared the government eventually would take their land through eminent domain.[32] Undoubtedly, one may speculate that many who sold did so to avoid impending restrictions on their property rights.

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[30]Laura Basch interviews.

[31]Interview with Jack and Lucille Barratt, conducted by Marla McEnaney, 4 January 1994, transcripts on file in the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Library, Empire, Michigan.

[32]Ibid.

Since the time Port Oneida was designated as part of the National Lakeshore, additional residents have departed. Those who remain either have maintained ownership of their farms, but operate them under scenic easements administered by the NPS, or they lease their homes from the agency. All of the lease agreements will be expired by 2011, thereby presenting the NPS with new maintenance and administrative challenges.

Currently, the area is maintained by the NPS, although the Lakeshore has no staff position designated specifically to manage cultural resources. NPS owned structures are minimally stabilized when necessary: no rehabilitation or restoration has occurred. Large portions of the proposed district's open fields are periodically mowed under the Open Field Management Plan (see Appendix D). This management approach has resulted in limiting the amount of landscape change in the area until further management decisions can be made. The 1979 General Management Plan[33] (GMP) recognizes the scenic and educational value of Port Oneida; the need for further funding of research to determine the historic importance of this and other areas was stated in both the Natural and Cultural Resource Management Plans[34] This thesis is designed to provide information so that appropriate management decisions can be made.

Ethnic Background of Port Oneida's Residents

Prior historic research has not provided in-depth information about the ethnic origin of Port Oneida's earliest Euro-American settlers. This background information provides a foundation by which built and landscape features can be evaluated to determine whether these features exhibit an attitude toward or approach to changing the landscape exemplifying a particular ethnic heritage. It is possible to determine the ethnic history of the Port Oneida community from its earliest years of development through 1920 using data from the manuscript schedules for the Federal Population Census

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[33]Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore: General Management Plan (Denver: Denver Service Center, National Park Service, 1979), 14.

[34]Resources Management Plan: Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore (Empire, Michigan: Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, 1992), 4;
Resource Management Plan: Cultural Resources, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore (Empire, Michigan: Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, 1993), n.p.

(Appendix A).[35] However, it is somewhat difficult to obtain exact population figures for Port Oneida because the community was never a legally-defined political entity, and has always been included in parts of two townships.

The data used to determine the make-up of Port Oneida's population were derived from the names of landowners listed on early plat maps, homestead records, farmers who appeared on the manuscript schedules for the Federal Agricultural Census (1860, 1870, 1880), and other individuals mentioned in oral interviews. It is possible that a few names were unintentionally included or omitted; future research undoubtedly will increase the accuracy of the information (Tables 6 and 7).

The names of Port Oneida's earliest residents appear on the 1860 census manuscript schedules. At that time, the total population of the community was 87 people (37 males and 50 females). Sixty-five (75 percent) of the residents were foreign born; both of these figures exceed those that appear in any subsequent enumeration. Immigrants from the German state of Hanover represented the largest single ethnic group (20 people), followed by Prussians (16) and individuals born in France (10). Of the 22 residents born in the United States, 14 were from Michigan.[36]

Interestingly, the census manuscript schedules reveal a decrease in the total population of Port Oneida between 1860 and 1870 (a decline from 87 to 80 people). Whereas, the proportion of foreign-born residents dropped from 75 to 42 percent. Canadians formed the largest immigrant group; Hanoverians were second, followed closely by those claiming Germany as their birthplace.[37]

Between 1870 and 1880, Port Oneida experienced significant growth. By 1880, the population had risen to 200 people. Overall, 141 residents (70 percent) were born in the United States. Of the foreign-born residents, Canadians (12), Hanoverians (12), and Prussians (12) were the most numerous.[38]

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[35]The original manuscript schedules include the years 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, and 1920. To protect individual privacy, the manuscripts are not made public until seventy-two years have passed after the enumeration. As a result, the 1920 census manuscript provided the most recent information for this study. The 1890 Census Manuscripts for the entire nation were destroyed in a fire during the 1930's.

[36]Manuscript schedules for the Federal Population Census, 1860.

[37]Manuscript schedules for the Federal Population Census, 1870.

[38]Manuscript schedules for the Federal Population Census, 1880.

By 1900, the population of Port Oneida further declined to 113 residents. Overall, 83 of these residents were born in the United States (74 percent), while 30 were foreign-born (26 percent). Thirteen of the foreign-born residents were from Germany, whereas Norwegians (9) comprised the second largest immigrant group. The latter figure represented the largest number of Scandinavians found in Port Oneida during any available census year.[39]

Between 1900 and 1910, Port Oneida's population increased significantly, reaching its peak of 224 residents in the latter census year. Eighty seven percent of the residents were born in the United States, with 168 of these 194 people claiming Michigan as their birthplace. Once again, Germans (11) comprised the largest immigrant group, followed by Austrians (5).[40]

By 1920, the total population of Port Oneida had decreased once again, this time falling to 170 people. Ninety percent of the residents were born in the United States (144 in Michigan), and only 17 had emigrated from another country. Of these latter residents, five were from Germany and two from both Canada (English speaking) and Hanover.[41]

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[39]Manuscript schedules for the Federal Population Census, 1900.
[40]Manuscript schedules for the Federal Population Census, 1910.
[41]Manuscript schedules for the Federal Population Census, 1920.

TABLE 6

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF PORT ONEIDA RESIDENTS, 1860-1920

	1860	1870	1880	1900	1910	1920
POPULATION						
TOTAL:	87	80	200	113	224	170
GENDER						
Females (total)	37	36	94	45	104	75
(% of total)	43%	45%	47%	40%	46%	44%
Females over 18	19	16	49	24	53	40
(% of Females)	51%	44%	52%	53%	51%	53%
Males (total)	50	44	106	68	120	95
(% of total)	57%	55%	53%	60%	54%	56%
Males over 18	30	17	54	42	66	66
(% of Males)	60%	39%	51%	62%	55%	69%
MEDIAN AGE OF POPULATION	20.5	15	18	25	21.5	19
# of HOUSEHOLDS	21	14	39	24	50	33
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD SIZE	3.5	4.5	4	5	4	5
MEDIAN # OF CHILDREN	3	3	4	2	2	3
(per Family)						
MEDIAN REAL ESTATE VALUE	$200	$1,500				
MEDIAN PERSONAL ESTATE	$100	$680				

Source: Manuscript schedules for the 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, and 1920 Federal Population Census.

TABLE 7

COUNTRY OR STATE OF BIRTH OF PORT ONEIDA RESIDENTS, 1860-1920

	1860	1870	1880	1900	1910	1920
POPULATION						
Foreign-Born	65	34	59	30	30	17
Percentage of Total	75%	42%	30%	27%	13%	10%
U.S.-Born	22	46	141	83	194	153
Percentage of Total	25%	58%	70%	73%	87%	90%
U.S.-Born W/ Foreign-Born Parents			102	56	77	55
Total Population	87	80	200	113	224	170
COUNTRY/STATE OF BIRTH						
Foreign-Born						
Austria		1			5	
Belgium	1	1	1			
Bohemia			1	1		1
Britain:						
England			1		1	
Scotland		2				
Wales		1				
Canada		8	12			
British Canadian				3	2	3
French Canadian				1		
Irish Canadian					2	
Denmark					1	1
France	10	2	4			
Germany:						
Baden	2					
Bavaria	4	3	1			
Darmstadt			2			
"Germany"	1	4		13	11	5
Hanover	20	6	12			3
Mecklenberg	4		4			
Pomerania						1
Prusia	16	1	12			
Saxony	5		2			
Strasburg Germany	1					
Wurttemburg	1					
Holland						
Ireland		2	6	2	3	1
Norway			1	9	3	1
Sweden				1	1	1
Switzerland		3				
U.S.-Born						
Illinois	2	2	2	2	4	4
Indiana				2	1	
Iowa			1	1		
Maine			1		1	
Maryland					1	
Michigan	14	35	106	73	168	144
Minnesota					1	
New York	1	8	16	1	6	2
North Dakota					1	
Ohio			8	1	2	
Pennsylvania			4	1	2	2
Wisconsin	5	1	3	2	6	1

Source: Manuscript schedules for the 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, and 1920 Federal Population Censuses.

General Farming in Port Oneida

Port Oneida serves as a microcosm of the general farming trends that were evident in Leelanau County from the late 19th to the mid-20th century. Agricultural efforts focused on small dairy herds and a limited number of other livestock, and included small orchards and grain crops such as corn, rye, oats, and wheat. The subsistence level of farming that characterized Port Oneida is evident when comparing data from the district with the greater Leelanau County region. As a whole, Leelanau County's farms have always been relatively marginal when compared to those in other parts of the state; from 1860 through 1959, they were consistently appraised at thirty to seventy percent below the average farm value for the entirety of Michigan.[42]

Information for individual farms in the Port Oneida area is available only for 1870 and 1880, primarily from the manuscript schedules for the Federal Agricultural Censuses (Appendices C-1 and C-2). Information is available from the state agricultural census at the township level for 1894 and 1904, but these documents provide only general overviews of farming trends in Cleveland and Glen Arbor townships (Appendices C-3 and C-4). For later years, the recollections of residents must be used to provide general information about the size of farms and the crops that were grown (Table 8).

For several decades, grain production was especially significant at both the county and township level. The large amount of land needed to raise these crops had a dramatic impact on land use and, thus, the appearance of the district. This was even more evident when considering the large expanses of grassland that were established in low-lying level areas. Throughout the 1880's and 1890's, hay and forage crops occupied the highest percentage of improved land in both [Benzie and Leelanau] counties, with other feed crops such as corn or oats usually ranking second.[43]

Trends in the types and numbers of livestock for Leelanau County can also be seen in Cleveland and Glen Arbor townships. Of the 678 farms listed in Leelanau County for 1880, its farmers raised an average of two cows, one horse, three hogs, and one sheep. The figures for Port Oneida's farmers in 1880 were very similar: two cows, two horses, two oxen, two hogs, and four

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[42]Thomas J. Pressly and William H, Scofield, eds., Farm Real Estate Values in the U.S. by Counties, 1850-1959 (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1965), 31.

[43]Haswell and Alanen, 98.

sheep.[44] A more detailed discussion of livestock values in Port Oneida follows later in this chapter.

Although none of the large-scale fruit production for which Leelanau County and neighboring Grand Traverse County are well known occurred at Port Oneida, the area did reflect the tendency of farmers to plant several fruit trees, mostly for use by families. By 1880, one-half of Glen Arbor Township's farms had apple or peach orchards. Indeed, according to the agricultural manuscript schedules for Glen Arbor and Cleveland townships, three of the twenty-three farms in Port Oneida had apple orchards, and six had both apple and peach orchards. Between 1879 and 1902, four to six percent of the improved land in Leelanau County was devoted to orchards.[45] In 1880, the only year for which detailed data are available, just 19 of a total of 1,013 improved acres in Port Oneida (slightly under two percent) were in fruit production.[46]

By 1904, a typical Leelanau County farm contained 104 acres. The state census for that year reveals a mean size of 121 acres for Cleveland Township and 126 acres for Glen Arbor Township farms. By 1910, some 74 percent of Leelanau County's farms were in an improved state, exceeding the state figure of 52 percent.[47]

Port Oneida's Agricultural Production in 1870

An analysis of the 1870 manuscript schedules (Appendix C-1) for agricultural production reveals that the median farm size in Port Oneida was 95 acres, with only 16.5 acres being improved.[48] The largest farm was owned by Thomas Kelderhouse, who had improved 40 of his 2,002 acres. The smallest farm at the time--a total of 95 acres, with 5 being improved--was owned by Ferdinand Pfluger. Carsten Burfiend, Port Oneida's first European settler, owned a 295-acre farm, of which 63 acres were improved. Burfiend's

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[44]Ibid.

[45]Haswell and Alanen, 98.

[46]Manuscript schedules for the Federal Agricultural Census, 1880.

[47]Haswell and Alanen, 103.

[48]In many cases, medians rather than means or averages have been used to describe Port Oncida's agricultural characteristics. This had to be done since the large scale of investment and productivity of farms such as Thomas Kelderhouse's skew the figures (had the latter been employed, the experience of most Port Oneida farmers would be represented inaccurately).

improved acreage was the largest parcel being farmed at that time. In 1870, the Port Oneida farm with the greatest proportion of improved land (26 percent) was owned by George Hessell (now the Schmidt/Hayms farm). When considering the entire district, a typical farmer had cleared 12.5 percent of his or her land.[49]

The cash value of Port Oneida's farms ranged from $7,000 for Carsten and Eliza Burfiend's farm, to $350 for Ferdinand and Augusta Pfluger's unit. The median cash value for the farms in 1870 was $1,250.[50]

The manuscript schedules list two profit categories in 1870: forest products and livestock, as well as total profit. Thomas and Margaret Kelderhouse's farm led in all three categories, earning $293 from forest products, and $1,000 from the sale or slaughter of livestock; their total profit was $1,670 for the year. Kelderhouse's investment in and profit from his Port Oneida farm far exceeded that of most of his neighbors. The median figures for these categories are much more representative of a typical farmer's experience: $164 from forest products, $45 from livestock, and a total profit of $313 (less than twenty percent of the profit displayed by Kelderhouse).[51]

Port Oneida's Agricultural Production in 1880

By 1880, Port Oneida's farmers appear to have enjoyed some progress in their attempts to develop their land and realize increased profits (Appendix C-2). Between 1870 and 1880, the number of farmers grew from sixteen to twenty-three; the median farm size grew from 95 to 125 acres, and the median number of improved acres increased from 16.5 to 35. Kelderhouse's farm remained the largest at 2,805 acres, with 205 being improved. The smallest farm--36 acres, with 14 improved--belonged to Frederick Ely. The median amount of improved land for Port Oneida's farms was 35 acres. Nicholas Basch had improved the largest proportion of land: 46 of 86 acres, or 53 percent of the total. After Kelderhouse, the largest amount of improved land was owned by Nicholas Behrens--58 of 168 total acres.[52]

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[49]Manuscript schedules for the Federal Agricultural Census, 1870.
[50]Ibid.
[51]Ibid.
[52]Ibid.

Interestingly, the median value of Port Oneida's farms decreased by $250 between 1870 and 1880, falling to $1,000 in the latter year. Thomas Kelderhouse was able to avoid this trend; the value of his farm increased from $5,000 to $20,000. He also led in the farm product category, earning a profit of $2,000. By way of comparison, the median farm product value for all farms was $250. The 1880 manuscript schedules also list livestock values for the district; those at the Kelderhouse farm were valued at $1,500, while the median value for all of Port Oneida was $200.[53]

Grain and Cereal Crops Raised by Port Oneida Farmers: 1870 and 1880.

Port Oneida's farmers raised a variety of crops, including hay and straw, several grains, potatoes, and fruits such as pears, apples, and peaches. By reviewing the 1870 and 1880 agricultural manuscript schedules, it is possible to determine the types and amounts of crops, the acreage devoted to specific crops, and the percentage of improved land devoted to those crops.[54]

In 1870, six of Port Oneida's sixteen farmers raised 977 bushels of corn, with a median production figure of 20 bushels per farm unit. The leading producer was Henry Oliver, who raised 50 bushels. Ten years later, in 1880, the schedules also list the acreage of each farm devoted to specific crops. The median production and cultivated area for corn was 50 bushels, and three acres, respectively. Thus, the median production figure was 22.5 bushels per acre. The leading corn grower for 1880 was Carsten Burfiend, who raised 11 acres of the crop and harvested 200 bushels.[55]

Wheat production utilized the largest amount of improved land on almost all of Port Oneida's farms in both 1870 and 1880. In 1870, the farmers grew 542 bushels of wheat, with Thomas Kelderhouse again being the leading producer (100 bushels). All but two of sixteen farmers grew wheat; the median harvest was 20 bushels. In 1880, Kelderhouse again was the leader, growing 600 bushels of wheat on 50 acres of land. The median harvest for the 23 farmers who grew wheat in 1880 was 60 bushels, while the median size of

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[53]Ibid.

[54]Manuscripts schedule for the Federal Agricultural Census, 1870 and 1880.

[55]Ibid.

their wheat fields was 6.5 acres; therefore, the median production level was 12.5 bushels per acre.[56]

Rye was also grown by 13 of 16 Port Oneida farmers in 1870. Frederick Werner was particularly noted for growing rye: in 1870, he led the district with 120 bushels, compared to the median production figure of 40 bushels. Werner also led Port Oneida's farmers in 1880, when he harvested 150 bushels of rye from 10 acres of land. Overall, 17 of the 23 farmers grew rye at the time; the median land area and production figures associated with rye were three acres and 36 bushels respectively. Therefore, the median yield was 12 bushels per acre.[57]

Oats was another grain crop raised by most farmers in 1870 and 1880. In 1870, a total of 11 of 16 farmers produced this crop, led by Carsten Burfiend, who harvested 300 bushels. The median output for that year was 30 bushels. Thomas Kelderhouse emerged as the largest producer in 1880, when he raised 800 bushels of oats on 25 acres of land. The median figures for all 23 farmers were 3 acres of land devoted to oats, with 50 bushels of the crop being produced; this amounted to an output of 50 bushels per acre.[58]

Potatoes: Port Oneida's Only Cash Crop

Throughout the history of Port Oneida, potatoes were an essential crop raised by the district's farmers. This crop was consistently relied upon to provide income for farmers, who considered it their single cash crop. In 1870, a total of 1,220 bushels were grown by 14 of Port Oneida's 16 farmers. By 1880, the total harvest was 2,127 bushels; the median production figure was 100 bushels per acre, with each farmer devoting one acre of land to that crop.[59]

Livestock Production in Port Oneida: 1870 and 1880

Livestock, especially dairy cows, were necessary for survival in Port Oneida. Most farmers raised animals for use by their own families. In later years, surplus butter and cream were sold to the creamery in Cedar. In 1870, thirteen of the sixteen farms included cattle, with the typical unit containing

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[56]Ibid.
[57]Ibid.
[58]Ibid.
[59]Ibid.

two dairy cows. The Frederick Werner farm, which produced 500 pounds of butter, far exceeded the median figure of 150 pounds. Hay production, which is closely tied to dairy operations, was emphasized by Thomas Kelderhouse; he harvested 30 tons of hay, whereas a typical farm produced only 3.5 tons. With respect to other livestock, the median figures were 2 horses, 2 oxen, 4 sheep, and 2 hogs. The median monetary value of these animals was $275.[60]

Ten years later, dairy farming continued to sustain the community. In Port Oneida, 22 of the 23 farmers owned milk cows. The Kelderhouse farm, with eight cows, had the largest herd; the median figure for the district was two cows. Kelderhouse also led in butter production (500 pounds), and in the amount of hay harvested (60 tons). When considering other livestock, a typical farm also included three sheep and four hogs. Kelderhouse received $1,500 from the livestock he sold or slaughtered, with the other farmers receiving only $200.[61]

Fruit Production in Port Oneida: 1880

Both the 1870 and 1880 manuscript schedules portray only minimal fruit production in Port Oneida. In fact, in 1870, not one farmer indicated any orchard production. By 1880, however, the schedule lists the acreage devoted to orchards, the number of trees, and the number of bushels that were picked. The largest apple orchard was owned by the Burfiend family: four acres, 100 trees, and two bushels produced. The median size of the nine enumerated apple orchards was one acre, with 26 trees producing six bushels of the fruit. Five of the twenty-three farms also grew peaches. The leading producer was Alexis J. Goffar, Jr., who had a one acre orchard with fifteen trees; he harvested twelve bushels of fruit. The median size of the peach orchards in Port Oneida was one acre; a typical orchard included four trees, and produced four bushels of the fruit. Overall, the median value of orchard produce in 1880 was $20. Frederick Werner had the highest profit from his apple and peach orchards, with a gain of $30.[62]

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[60]Ibid.

[61]Manuscript schedules for the Federal Agricultural Census, 1880.

[62]Manuscript schedules for the Federal Agricultural Census, 1870 and 1880.

Farming Trends in Cleveland and Glen Arbor Townships: 1894 and 1904

The state census for agriculture in 1894 contains enumerations at the township level (Appendix C-3). Although it is not possible to obtain production figures for individual farmers (i.e., Port Oneida), the census provide information on general farming trends in Cleveland and Glen Arbor townships. In 1894, for example, there were 153 farms in Cleveland township and 45 in Glen Arbor . The total acreage devoted to farming in Cleveland Township was 10,255 acres, 2,780 acres of which were tilled. In Glen Arbor Township, 6,525 total acres were utilized for agricultural purposes, with 1,635 acres tilled. [63]

The total value of Leelanau County's farms in 1894 was $1,889,097. Of this total, $101,725 (5.4 percent) came from Cleveland Township farms, whereas $70,050 (3.7 percent) was from farms in Glen Arbor Township. The value of livestock in the two townships differed greatly: $20,105 in Cleveland, compared to $9,390 in Glen Arbor. This difference is also seen in the total numbers of livestock. Cleveland Township included 262 cattle, 185 milk cows, and 380 hogs in 1894; the figures for Glen Arbor Township were 94 cattle, 78 milk cows, and 107 hogs. Cleveland Township led Glen Arbor Township in almost every other category, including milk production and the cultivation of cereals and other field crops. However, the scale of fruit growing was relatively equal, with Glen Arbor leading slightly in the number, sale, and value of apples, peaches, and pears.[64]

By 1904, the total number of farms in Leelanau County had grown to 1,334 (Appendix C-4), Cleveland Township's farms decreased from 153 to 103, and Glen Arbor township's increased by 10 farms to a total of 55. The total area in the county devoted to farming was 138,905 acres: 12,430 acres were in Cleveland Township, with 6,905 acres in Glen Arbor Township. In Cleveland Township, 5,070 acres were improved (41 percent of total acreage), and in Glen Arbor, 2,825 acres (46 percent). The total value of the farms in the county was $4,058,527; for Cleveland it was $252,377, and $131,177 for Glen Arbor. The value of farmland in each township was also enumerated: in

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[63]Census for the State of Michigan, Volume II: Agriculture, Manufactures and Mines, (Lansing, Michigan: George A. Prescott, Secretary of State, 1894).

[64]Ibid.

Cleveland Township where the total land value was $118,945, almost three times the $69,425 value for Glen Arbor Township.[65]

By 1904, livestock production in the two townships was relatively even. Nevertheless, Cleveland Township maintained its lead over Glen Arbor Township, with the exception of the number of sheep raised. As in the previous state enumeration of 1894, more grains and field crops were grown in Cleveland Township, while Glen Arbor Township led in orchard crops, including apples, peaches, and pears.[66]

Specific information on farming in the Port Oneida region after 1904 can be obtained only through local sources such as the reports of County Extension agents and from the former residents themselves. As a result, this information is not as comprehensive or reliable as that from governmental enumerations. Nonetheless, general farming trends can be confirmed, given that most farmers grew just enough crops to support a small herd of milk cows or cattle (Table 8). The crops included corn, wheat, rye, and oats for raising livestock. On each farm, the cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry were most likely slaughtered for use by the family. With only several exceptions, the surplus produce, fruit, or grain crops were sold or traded locally. Two exceptions were Howard Burfiend, who specialized in raising Black Angus cattle, and Fred Baker, who was known for his American Saddlehorses, which he rented to the local summer camps.[67] The Baker's also sold milk to the local camps and the Leelanau School. Information on other individual farms may be found in Chapter 5.

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[65]Census of the State of Michigan, Volume II: Agriculture, Manufactures, and Mines (Lansing Michigan: George A. Prescott, Secretary of State, 1904).

[66]Ibid.

[67]Hoard's Dairyman, 10 December 1937; interviews with Jack and Lucille Barratt, conducted by Arnold Alanen, 16 August 1993, and Marla McEnaney, 4 January 1994; the tape and transcript of the latter interview is on file in Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Library, Empire, Michigan.

TABLE 8

AGRICULTURAL DATA FOR INDIVIDUAL FARMS IN PORT ONEIDA, 1900-1950

	BURFIEND/ GARTHE	BAKER/ BARRATT	BASCH CENT. FARM	MARTIN BASCH	BURFIEND	DECHOW/ KLETT	ECKHERT	CHARLES OLSEN	SCHNOR	THORESON
LIVESTOCK										
Milk Cows		12 to 20	8 to 10	X	X	X		X	X	20
Cattle	X		30	50	X					
Horses		30								
Hogs										X
Sheep										X
POULTRY										
Chickens										
Turkeys				300						
GRAINS										
Corn	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Wheat	X	X		X	X	X		X		
Rye	X	X				X				
Oats		X	X		X			X		
"Grains"							X	X		
POTATOES		X	X	X			X	X		
FRUIT										
Apples									X	
Cherries										X

Note: When the number of animals was known by the informant, that figure is given above; otherwise, the "x" refers to the existence of animals at some point in time.

Source: Derived from interviews with former and current Port Oneida residents. For interview dates and names of informants, see the individual farm inventories in Chapter 5.

Changes in the Agricultural Landscape

As Port Oneida's agricultural patterns evolved, its landscape features also changed over time. Early farms emerged during and following logging, with small fields defined, probably by stump fences and some rail fencing. Cultivated areas were primarily devoted to three or four grain crops, large vegetable gardens, and small apple and cherry orchards. Dairy operations, which were present in the earliest years of Port Oneida's agricultural development, created small, square fields that afforded control of animals.[68]

As dairying increased in importance, a greater percentage of land was used for pasture and for cultivating forage crops including hay, alfalfa, and oats. These crops provided a uniform vegetative cover for the fields, with less exposed soil. Abiotic landscape features that developed with increased dairying included more post and wire fences for pastures, and silos. During this period, ground barns were raised, creating a basement to accommodate cow stalls. More cows were also present in the open areas.

Mechanization also had an visible impact on Port Oneida's landscape. Fewer horses were needed, and the number of hay cuttings increased. Thus, the appearance of fields varied throughout the growing season. Around the 1920's narrow curving roads were widened and straightened and the orchards matured.

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[68]John Fraser Hart, The Look of the Land (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1975), 73.

CHAPTER 4

PORT ONEIDA'S RURAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The National Park Service uses a classification system incorporating eleven landscape characteristics (Table 9) to study rural cultural landscapes and the natural and cultural forces that shape them. According to *Bulletin 30*,

> landscape characteristics are the tangible evidence of the activities and habits of the people who occupied, developed, used, and shaped the land to serve human needs; they may reflect the beliefs, attitudes, traditions, and values of these people.[1]

These characteristics aid in gathering and organizing information so as to place the rural cultural landscape in its historic context, to determine its significance and eligibility, and to provide a format for documenting properties on a National Register form (10-900). The proposed Port Oneida Rural Historic District retains many of the landscape characteristics noted below; however, the general format provided in *Bulletin 30* has been slightly modified as follows to more precisely describe and evaluate the significant resources that contribute to the proposed district's National Register eligibility.

TABLE 9
LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS IN BULLETIN 30, AND AS MODIFIED FOR PORT ONEIDA

Bulletin 30 Characteristics	Modified Characteristics
Land Use and Activities	Land Use and Settlement Patterns
Patterns of Spatial Organization	Patterns of Spatial Organization
Response to the Natural Environment	Response to the Natural Environment
Cultural Traditions	Cultural Traditions
Circulation Networks	Circulation Networks
Boundary Demarcations	Boundary Demarcations
Vegetation Related to Land Use	Vegetation Related to Land Use
Buildings, Structures, and Objects	Farmsteads
Clusters	Additional Contributing Structures
Archeological Sites	Contributing Sites
Small-Scale Elements	Small-Scale Elements

[1]Linda Flint McClelland, et al., National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1992), 3.

Land Uses and Settlement Patterns

From approximately 1900 to 1970, the predominant land use in the Port Oneida area was agriculture, with large expanses of land devoted to supporting livestock. The land was cultivated for such grain crops as oats, wheat, and rye and the major cash crop of potatoes; pasture areas were used for grazing both dairy and beef cattle and sheep. Fields and pastures were often in low, level to gently-sloping areas in the southern and central portion of the proposed district; they were delineated by fences, windbreaks, or roads, and surrounded by forested moraines. These large open spaces are punctuated by occasional farmsteads, large isolated trees, and long-standing fence patterns. The fields and pastures, however, are continuously threatened by encroaching shrub and seedling vegetation, which results in the loss of historic views. Currently, they are covered by low-growing grasses and wildflowers. Portions of the former fields and pastures are maintained through the NPS Open Field Management Plan[2] (see Table 10 and Appendix D-1), which incorporates a five-year mowing cycle. This level of maintenance allows the proposed district's overall appearance to remain relatively open.

TABLE 10

LAND PARCELS AT PORT ONEIDA INCLUDED IN THE 1989 OPEN FIELD MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

Name of Farm	Acres Mowed	Tract Number
Milton Basch	30	35-116
Burfiend	60	34-139
Dechow/Klett	90	34-116 and 35-100
Eckhert/Baur	5	35-118
Kelderhouse	20	35-183
Charles Olsen	60	34-118
Thoreson	50	40-157 and 34-121

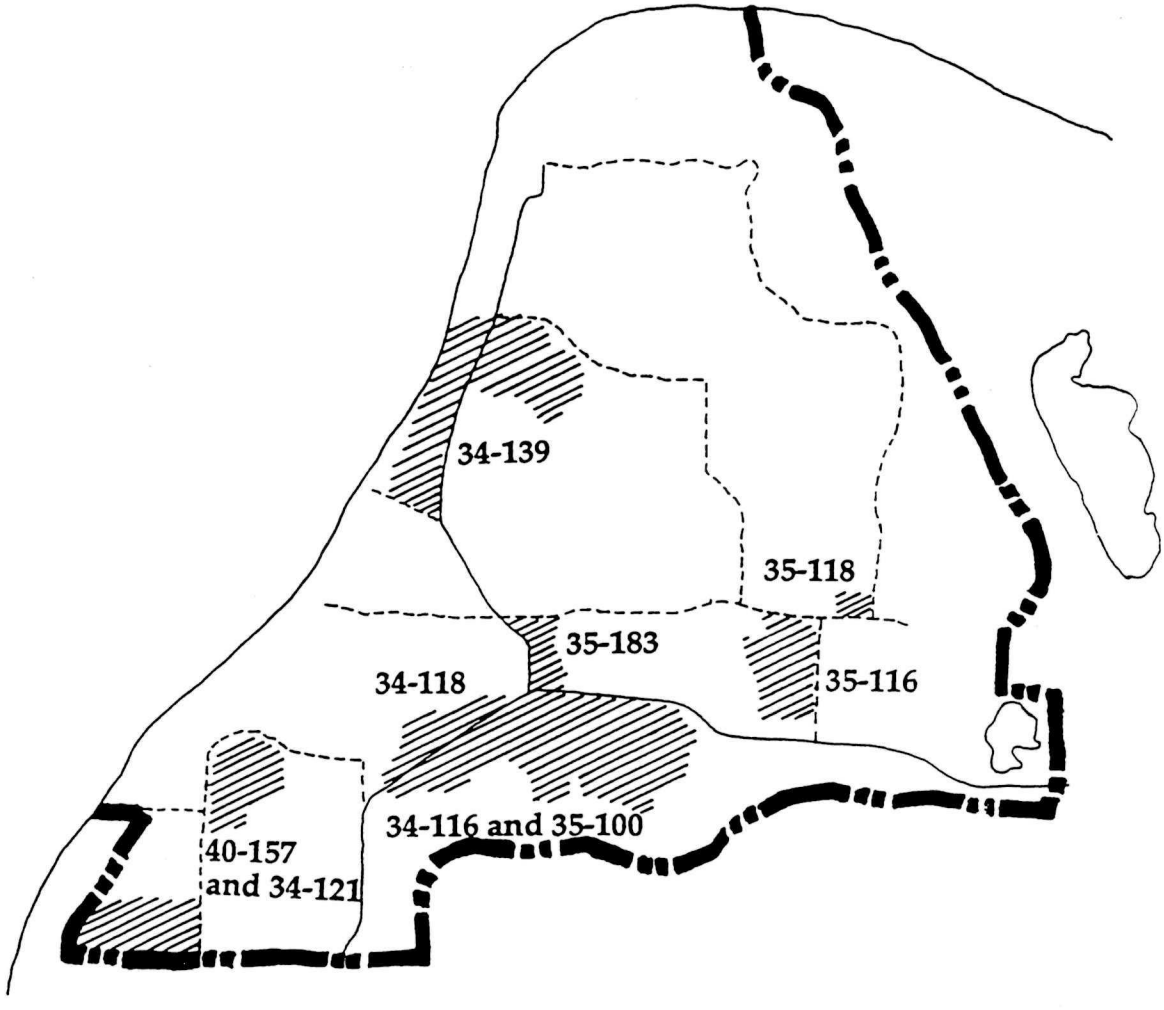
The remnant orchards found throughout the proposed district also exemplify another important land use. These orchards generally consisted of five to ten apple, peach, or pear trees, located near the farmyards.

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[2]Open Field Management Plan: Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore (Empire, Michigan: Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, October 1989), 22-37.

FIGURE 8

LAND PARCELS AT PORT ONEIDA MAINTAINED BY THE OPEN FIELD MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE, 1989



Source: Open Field Management Plan: Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore (Empire, Michigan: Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, 1989).

Important information about historic varieties and methods of propagation and fruit production may be lost because the orchards are no longer maintained. However, Neal Bullington, Chief Interpreter for the Lakeshore, has begun a valuable study and inventory of apple trees found within its boundaries. These small orchards represent a significant component of the proposed district's history: small-scale fruit production for domestic use by farm families. The current integrity of the district is greatly enriched by their continued protection.

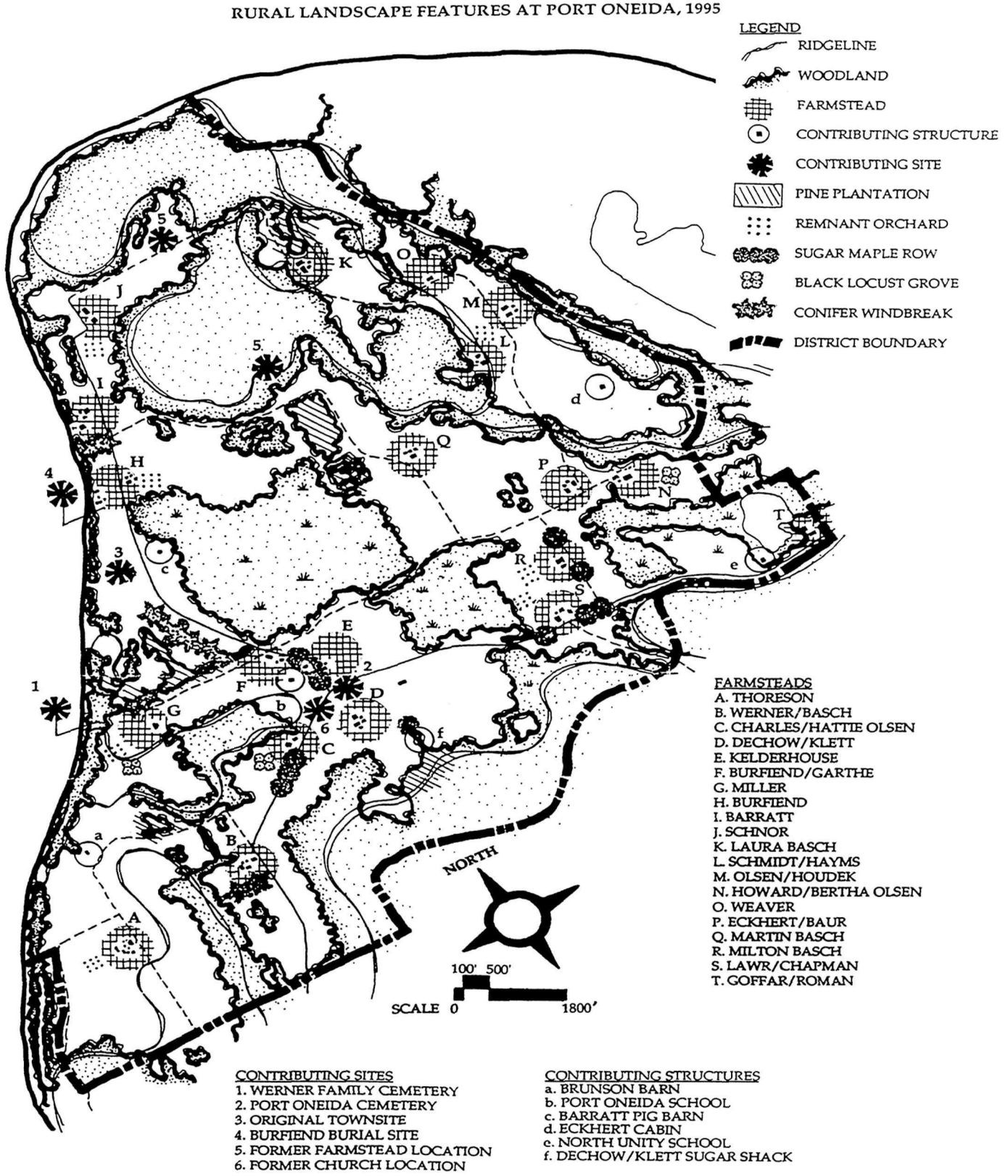
Logging was a historic land use that permanently shaped the Port Oneida landscape. The legacy of reforestation that followed the demise of the timber industry is exhibited by the second-growth forests of the proposed district and the 1940's era pine plantations found south of the Dechow/Klett farm, east of the Burfiend/Garthe barn, north of Miller Road, northeast of the Thoreson farm, and in several locations along Baker Road.

Historically, woodlands provided fuel for heating farmhouses, for running farm machinery, and for producing maple syrup. The wooded ridges that enclose the district are significant in maintaining landscape character, since they provide a sense of enclosure in the district and act as a backdrop for other features that have resulted from human activity.

The current public ownership of most land in the proposed Port Oneida district limits threats to the integrity of historic land-use patterns. Implementation of the Open Field Management Plan has slowed the encroachment of vegetation upon several historic fields and pastures. However, another threat to these resources emerged in the large wetlands in the center of the proposed district between Port Oneida and Baker Roads, and around Narada Lake directly north of the Goffar/Roman farm. The activities of beavers have enlarged these wetlands. Since trapping is prohibited in the National Lakeshore, their population has increased, resulting in more damming and expansion of the wetlands. The size of the wetlands has stabilized at present due to periodic removal of dams by Lakeshore personnel. These areas were once an important part of Port Oneida: many long-time residents remember picking berries in the wetlands

FIGURE 9

RURAL LANDSCAPE FEATURES AT PORT ONEIDA, 1995



FARMSTEADS
A. THORESON
B. WERNER/BASCH
C. CHARLES/HATTIE OLSEN
D. DECHOW/KLETT
E. KELDERHOUSE
F. BURFIEND/GARTHE
G. MILLER
H. BURFIEND
I. BARRATT
J. SCHNOR
K. LAURA BASCH
L. SCHMIDT/HAYMS
M. OLSEN/HOUDEK
N. HOWARD/BERTHA OLSEN
O. WEAVER
P. ECKHERT/BAUR
Q. MARTIN BASCH
R. MILTON BASCH
S. LAWR/CHAPMAN
T. GOFFAR/ROMAN

CONTRIBUTING SITES
1. WERNER FAMILY CEMETERY
2. PORT ONEIDA CEMETERY
3. ORIGINAL TOWNSITE
4. BURFIEND BURIAL SITE
5. FORMER FARMSTEAD LOCATION
6. FORMER CHURCH LOCATION

CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES
a. BRUNSON BARN
b. PORT ONEIDA SCHOOL
c. BARRATT PIG BARN
d. ECKHERT CABIN
e. NORTH UNITY SCHOOL
f. DECHOW/KLETT SUGAR SHACK

for their own use and sale at the local dock and at the D. H. Day dock in Glen Haven.[3]

Patterns of Spatial Organization

Port Oneida is distinguished from its surrounding region by the absence of a grid-like pattern of land organization. The uneven, hilly land that distinguishes the area challenged surveyors and speculators who attempted to follow the rigid 1785 Land Survey Ordinance which stipulated that government land be surveyed and sold in forty-acre increments that formed six-mile square townships. Although some parcels follow this pattern, many roads and field boundaries are located according to topographic features. As a result, most of the built and landscape features introduced at Pyramid Point are organized in response to topographic features.

In general, low, level areas of the proposed district were utilized for fields and/or pastures. Higher elevation level areas near Pyramid Point and around the Basch farm were also used for agricultural purposes. The wetlands described above are located in the remaining low areas. The moraines portraying Port Oneida's glacial history are now almost exclusively covered with hardwood forests.

Individual farms and their surrounding fields, pastures, and wooded areas continue to be unified by maple-lined roads. The trees are located at the western edge of the district near the Charles and Hattie Olsen farm and proximate to the eastern boundary at the intersection of M-22 and Basch Road near the Lawr/Chapman farm, and at other locations throughout the district.[4] They not only contribute to the integrity of the landscape, but also point to an important cultural tradition once shared by Port Oneida's indigenous and Euro-American residents, and they help create a sense of entrance into the district.

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[3]Interview with Laura Basch, conducted by Tom Van Zoeren, 1993; tapes and transcripts on file in Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Library, Empire, Michigan.

[4]This feature is not unique to the Port Oneida area, for maple-lined roads can also be found in the southern part of the National Lakeshore (Benzie County), another area that was devoted to agriculture.



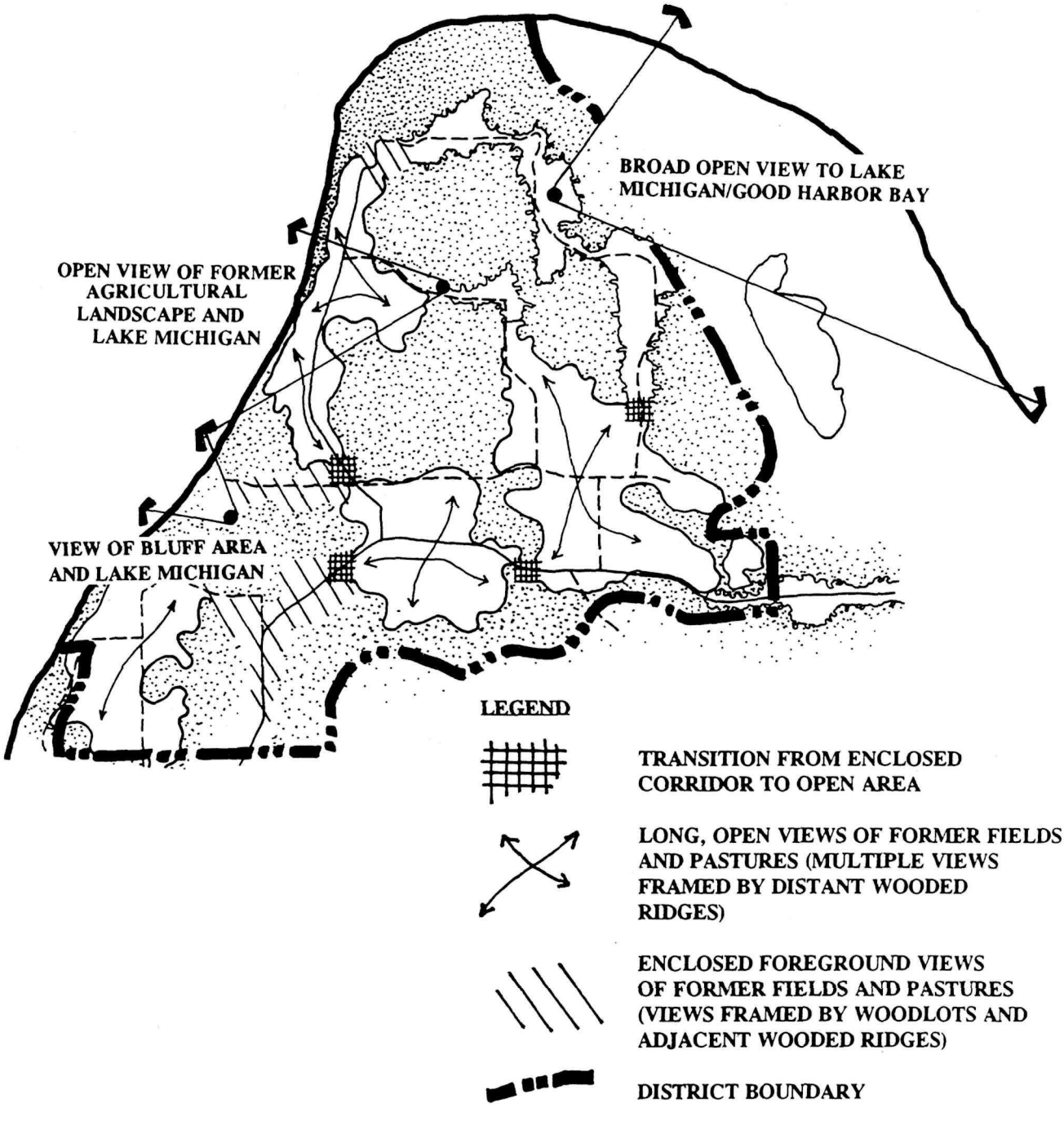
Figure 10. Landscape character displayed along Basch Road, 1995 (view to south).



Figure 11. Landscape character displayed near M-22, 1995 (view to northeast).

FIGURE 12

SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPE VIEWSHEDS IN PORT ONEIDA, 1995



Maintaining historic views is an important part of preserving landscape character (Figure 12). In Port Oneida, some traditional views have been lost, blocked by encroaching vegetation which emerged since the constant maintenance of the land associated with farming came to an end. However, it is still possible to see from one farmstead to another, just as Port Oneida residents could long ago. Some of the important contemporary views are from Baker Road to the Burfiend and Barratt farms, between the Burfiend and Barratt farms, between the Charles and Hattie Olsen and Klett/Dechow farms, and from the Dechow/Klett farm to the Kelderhouse farm and cemetery. In addition, the views between the Lawr/Chapman, Milton Basch, Eckhert/Baur, and Howard and Bertha Olsen farms remain intact. These views, which include much of the eastern part of the proposed district, span long-standing field patterns. Views to Lake Michigan are also historically and scenically important, including the view to the west from the Barratt and Burfiend farms and Baker Road, and to the northwest from the Miller barn and Thoreson farm. The view from the Laura Basch farm across the eastern half of Pyramid Point provides the only glimpse of Good Harbor Bay from a Port Oneida farm.

Response to the Natural Environment

The predominant natural features of the proposed district, as discussed in Chapter 2, are Lake Michigan, the wooded ridges, open lowlands, and large wetlands situated at the center of the proposed district. Human activities within the district were strongly influenced by these features.

Indigenous tribes and early settlers utilized Lake Michigan as a trade and transportation route and as a source of food and income. Agricultural production superceded that of inland areas, due to the climatic influence of Lake Michigan, as described in Chapter 2. Fishing was an important means by which people could supplement their diet; several Euro-American farmers derived additional income by selling fish at the dock. According to Laura Basch, her father and husband often shared their catch with their neighbors. Many area farmers cut ice blocks from the lake for their own use and for sale. She also stated that Lake Michigan and the inland lakes were the most reliable water source for livestock. Several Port Oneida residents obtained

their income from Lake Michigan in an indirect manner; employed by the United States Coast Guard or on the many freighters travelling through the Manitou Passage.

Port Oneida's farms exhibit the extensive use of local materials: locally milled pine and hardwoods were used for the framing and siding of structures, while field stone was used for foundations as well as for the construction of entire structures. Local residents such as Martin Basch and Charlie Miller were known for their carpentry and masonry skills: many of Port Oneida's buildings demonstrate their craftsmanship.

Many of Port Oneida's farmsteads are located at the base of a south-facing slope. This phenomenon can be seen at the Charles and Hattie Brammer Olsen and Martin Basch farms, and, historically, was found at those owned by Ferdinand Pfluger and George Eckhert. Such an orientation provided protection from prevailing northwesterly winds. However, the Thoreson farm, one of the closest to Lake Michigan, is afforded no protection from cold winds, as its central courtyard has no buffer at the northern edge.

Farms located at the base of ridges were susceptible to heavy erosion from meltwater, since the hills drain down to Lake Michigan.[5] Wind erosion threatened farms located on hilltops, such as the Thoreson farm. During the early World War II period, the Soil Conservation Service helped farmers in the region prevent such occurrences through more sustainable farming practices and planting windbreaks around fields.[6]

Cultural Traditions

To a great extent, livestock raising determined Port Oneida's landscape character: large parcels of land were used for grazing and for cultivating grain crops that provided feed for dairy and beef cattle.

The construction methods employed in Port Oneida may provide clues to a shared building approach. Heavy timber framed barns were built in a

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[5]Interviews with Laura Basch, conducted by Tom Van Zoeren, 1993, and Leonard Thoreson, conducted by Marla McEnaney, 4 January 1994; tapes and transcripts on file in Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Library, Empire, Michigan. See the Weaver Farm Inventory for a description of the impact of water erosion.

[6]D. B. Jewell, "Annual Report/(Narrative Report) of the Cooperative Extension work in Benzie and Leelanau Counties, Michigan, 1936-37, Annual Narrative Report, 1940-41," on file at the Benzie County Cooperative Extension Service Office, Beulah, MI.

cooperative effort. Several barns built between approximately 1870-1900, utilize a similar framing system. This may point to the influence of one individual or group that was active in barn raisings. Carpenter marks can be found on the framing members in the Laura Basch and Dechow/Klett dairy barns. They consist of symbols drawn on the timbers as they lay on the ground prior to their erection; these marks helped builder[s] position the structural elements of the frame in their correct locations when they were assembled and then raised into place. Other shared traditional symbols include the cross-shaped gable-end cutouts on the Schnor and Burfiend/Garthe barns, and the medieval-like iron hinges and other hardware found on the Laura Basch Centennial barn. Both of these elements may be traced to Old World practices.[7] The ethnic heritage of the early settlers is also evident on the Werner Family Cemetery, which contains headstones inscribed in German.

Maple syrup production represents a cultural practice shared by many Port Oneida residents. They planted sugar maple (*Acer sacchrum*) in fields and along roadsides so they could be tapped in the winter. The Dechow/Klett Sugar Shack--a unique structure in the proposed district--is a significant reminder of this tradition.

Historically, the Port Oneida community was unified by its church and schools. The first attempt to reinforce community ties took place when Thomas Kelderhouse deeded land for the Port Oneida school with the understanding that it had to remain a public structure for use by local residents. The Evangelical Lutheran Church was significant as a gathering place for all residents, regardless of ethnicity or language.

Many Port Oneida farmsteads utilized similar ornamental plants. Lilac shrubs are especially significant as markers for historic farmstead sites such as the Eckhert cabin and the Miller barn, where two examples are located. Also, several archeological sites are demarcated by lilacs; of special note are the original Port Oneida townsite and the Burfiend Family burial site.

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[7]William H. Tishler, "Fachwerk Construction in the German Settlements of Wisconsin" Winterthur Portfolio 2, (Winter, 1986), 275-292.

Circulation Patterns

Port Oneida's circulation system can be divided into four road classes: a) the state highway, M-22; b) Port Oneida Road, a paved, moderately traveled roadway; c) gravel roads such as Basch and Thoreson Roads; and d) seasonal routes, including Miller, Baker, and Kelderhouse Roads, and part of Basch Road. Port Oneida Road and all gravel routes are maintained by the County Road Commission. Historically, roads connected early farms along property lines. The major route, M-22 was established along a glacial drainage channel. TRoads that are located on moraines, such as Basch and Baker Roads also follow these drainage paths.[8]

Port Oneida's road system has remained intact for at least fifty years. In later years, roads were planned by the township, with farmers hired to use their teams of horses to lay-out the roads during the winter.[9] The roads have been altered in three noticeable instances: Highway M-22 was realigned northward several yards sometime around 1920; three years later, Port Oneida Road was moved further inland from its original location immediately adjacent to the Lake Michigan shoreline (the road initially ran directly from a location north of the Burfiend/Garthe farm to the dock and then followed the shoreline); and at some point, M-22 was relocated from the northern edge of Lake Narada to follow a path to the south of the lake and North Unity School. The secondary roads, including Thoreson, Miller, Kelderhouse, Baker, and Basch Roads, also follow paths that existed since the early years of the community. They have been widened to accommodate heavier traffic loads, but remain as seasonal, gravel-surfaced roads.

Boundary Demarcation

Long-standing field and pasture patterns are still evident in Port Oneida: many are now defined by extant fence rows and windbreaks. These elements are especially evident in the large expanse of open space around the Burfiend/Garthe, Burfiend, and Baker/Barratt farms. They can

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[8]Michele D'Arcy, Draft: Cultural Landscape Report: Port Oneida Rural Historic District: Part I: Administrative Data Section and Part II: Field Data Section (Omaha, Nebraska: Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, 1986), 35-37.

[9]Interview with Jack and Lucille Barratt, conducted by Scott Searl, 9 June 1986; notes on file in the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Library, Empire, Michigan.

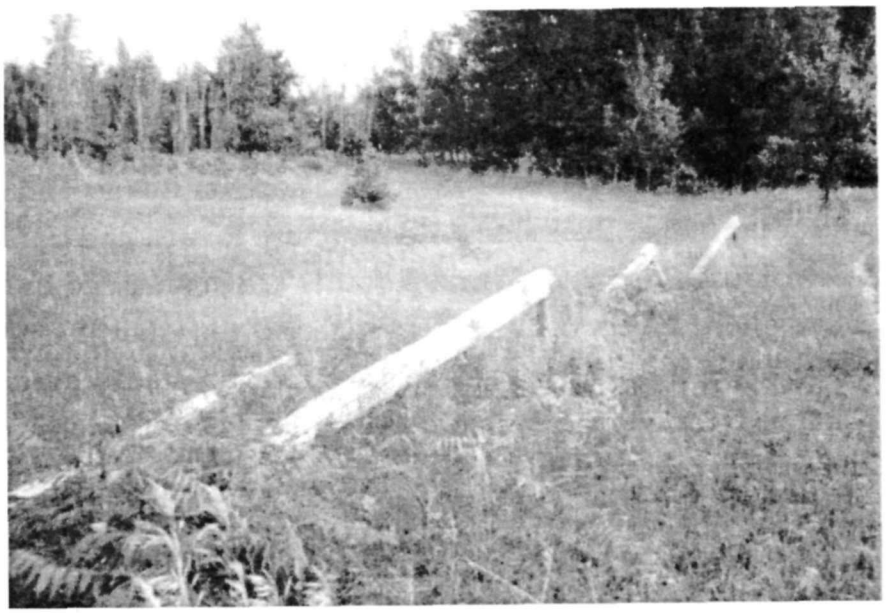


Figure 13. Wooden fence near Basch Road, 1993.

also be found in another large open area located between the Lawr/Currier and Milton Basch farms. Post and wire fences surround many of these former fields and pastures. An unusual split log fence is located along the eastern edge of Basch Road, north of the Weaver farm.

Historically, land parcels were divided along township and range lines, with large parcels being initially owned by early settlers such as Carsten Burfiend and Thomas Kelderhouse. Small parcels were then sold as the population of the community increased bringing greater need for defined boundaries. The emergence of dairy operations also called for fenced gardens, fields, and pastures.

As active farming has ceased and the number of landowners in Port Oneida has diminished, the need for fences has disappeared. Currently, the NPS is the primary land owner in the district; two large inholders, Camp Kohanna and Jack and Lucille Barratt, and a handful of small lot owners also own land. Most residents retain only several acres of land immediately adjacent to their homes. The fences that remain serve to define these

privately-owned parcels, vegetable and flower gardens, and historic land use areas and ownership boundaries.[10]

Vegetation Related to Land Use

Port Oneida's landscape character is defined by diverse vegetation, some of which emerged as a by-product of years of human use, and others that were intentionally introduced for functional and aesthetic purposes.

Wooded Ridges and Open Fields

The wooded ridges and open fields are the largest physical components reflecting the history of land use in Port Oneida. The location, type, and species composition of the woodlands was described in Chapter 2. Although the open fields are no longer cultivated, or used for grazing, they portray the proposed district's agricultural legacy. This overall pattern of woodlands and open fields is the most important component of Port Oneida's landscape character because it perpetuates the historic patterns and scenic qualities of the proposed district.

The former fields and pastures now consist of forbs, grasses and wildflowers, including common milkweed, smooth brome, spotted knapweed, wild carrot, wild strawberry, king devil, common St. John's wort, blackmedic, timothy, sheep sorrel, goldenrod, common mullein, sparrow vetch and wild bergamot. Under the Open Field Management Plan, Lakeshore personnel are attempting to introduce more native species to the open fields. Although this management approach does not result in an historically accurate representation of land use and species composition, it would preserve the meadow-like character and partially reduce the need for mowing grasses and removing shrub vegetation.[11]

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[10]As of 1995, six inholdings are present within the proposed district's boundaries. Their names and the respective number of acres they owned are: Camp Kohanna and Leelanau, 199 acres; Jack and Lucille Barratt, 156 acres; Laura Basch, 5 acres; Walter Houdek, 4 acres, the A.I.R. Foundation, 14.5 acres; and the properties formerly owned by Leone Miller Adair, 223 acres; and Franklin Basch (acreage unknown).

[11]D'Arcy, 5-18; Brian T. Hazlett, The Terrestrial Vegetation and Flora of the Mainland Portion of Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Technical Report #13 (Ann Arbor, Michigan: University of Michigan Biological Station, 1986).

Remnant Orchards

A variety of arrangements of planted trees also serve as important elements in maintaining Port Oneida's character. Small, mostly subsistence orchards are one type of utilitarian planting. Although these plantings provided food for the families, they are also aesthetically important. The seasonal bloom and harvest that continues creates a sensory experience that is essential to the landscape character. Remnant orchards are found at the William Kelderhouse and Thoreson farms, the Miller barn, and the Schnor farm/Camp Innisfree, and the Laura Basch, Lawr/Chapman, and Dechow/Klett farms. The orchards primarily consist of apple, cherry, and pear trees. An apple tree located by the Miller barn is nine feet in circumference and may be a remnant from an Indian orchard. It is believed to be at least 300 years old.[12]

Small-scale orchards are representative of the overall subsistence farming character of the region. These orchards were not large-scale commercial enterprises, but supplied the needs of farm families and probably produced a small surplus. Most orchards in Port Oneida contained around twenty trees, the majority of which were apple or cherry. The Thoresons were known for the handsome trees that grew in their orchard. Laura Basch recalls growing a variety of apple cultivars, including Russet, Spy, Wagner, Ben Davis, Transparent, King and Jonathan for cooking, and Maiden Blush, Snowapple and Wealthy for eating. Mrs. Basch also recalled growing sugar pears for canning purposes.[13]

Sugar Maple Rows

The planted rows of sugar maple (*Acer sacchrum*) trees are also an extremely important landscape feature in Port Oneida. They line the roads in several locations and mark the entrance into the district from both the east (near the Lawr/Currier farm), and west (near the Charles and Hattie Olsen farm). Because they are also found near the Kelderhouse farm, the cemetery on Port Oneida Road, and by the Milton Basch farm on Basch Road, they

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[12]Haswell and Alanen, 67. (also memo from Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Chief of Interpretation Neal Bullington, March 1994).

[13]Interview with Laura Basch, conducted by Tom Van Zoeren, 1993; tapes and transcript on file in the Sleeping .Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Empire, Michigan.

provide a sense of landscape unity by creating a visual connection between several sites in the proposed district. Another prominent maple rowlocated away from any road is in the field behind the Dechow/Klett farm and pasture barn. This row has a north-south orientation projecting northward from an extensive wooded area. The district's only sugar shack is found in this maple row, complete with an intact tank and an arch, a feature that held the pan of syrup when it was heated over a fire. Many residents who made maple syrup tapped the roadside trees as well as those found in the wooded areas surrounding their farms.

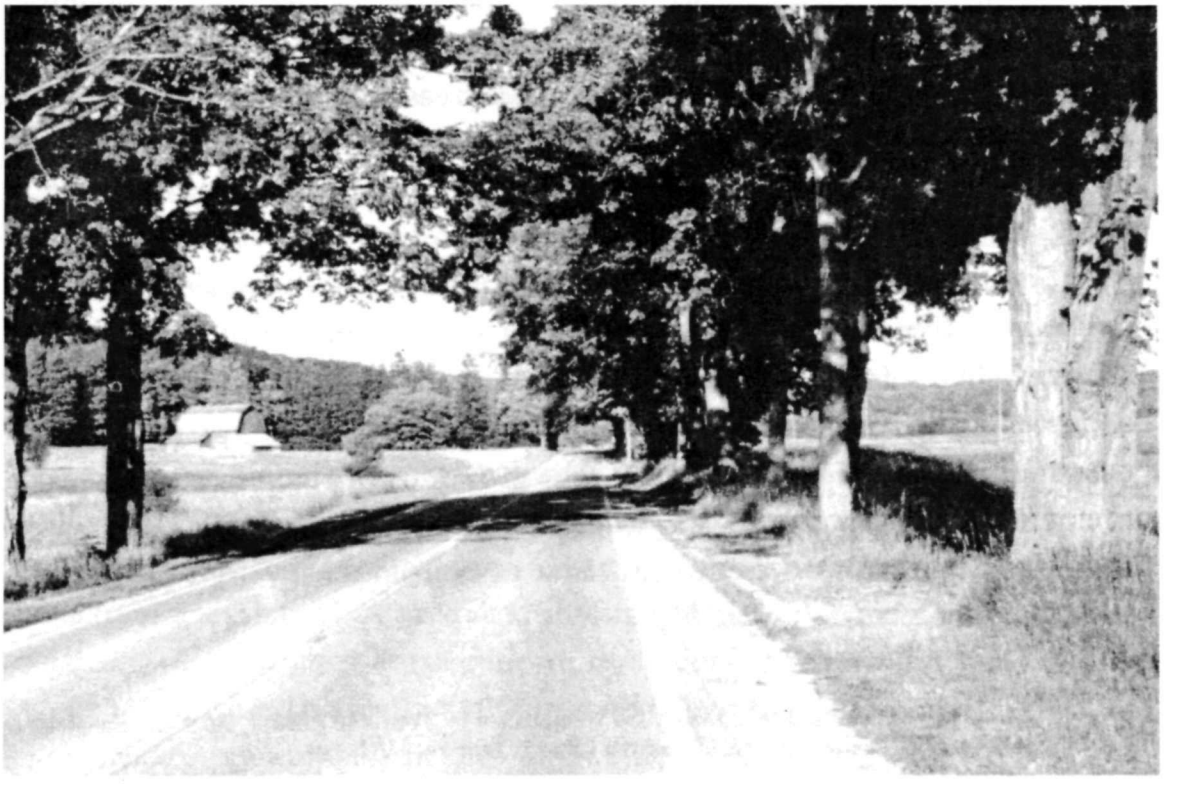


Figure 14. Sugar Maple row near M-22, 1993 (view to east).

Conifer Windbreaks

A third planting type, the spruce and pine windbreaks that were planted during the 1930's and 1940's as attempts to achieve soil conservation and erosion control, also contribute to Port Oneida's landscape character. These windbreaks are most noticeable near the Charles and Hattie Olsen farm and along Miller Road from the John Burfiend/Garthe farm to the Miller barn. Although introduced several decades after the construction of the district's farms and other buildings, they have been intact for over fifty years and mark an important period in the district's agricultural history.

Pine Plantations

Pine plantations (termed "pineries" by local residents) are another important vegetation feature found in several locations in Port Oneida. They were planted by farmers in the 1940's to reforest the landscape and control erosion. They are found north of Thoreson Road near the Brunson barn, south of the Dechow/Klett farm, northwest of the intersection of M-22 and Port Oneida Road, north and west of the Burfiend/Garthe farm, north and west of Baker Road, west of Basch Road, and northeast of the Laura Basch farm. Laura Basch remembers planting 6,500 trees--she says it was "one of the best things I've ever done" to preserve the soil.[14]

Black Locust Groves

Small groves of Black Locust (Robinia pseudoacacia) are extant at a minimum of three farms--west of the Miller barn, northeast of the Charles and Hattie Olsen farm, and east of the Howard and Bertha Olsen farm. Laura Basch states that, as a child, she and her father (George Olsen) planted Black Locust at the Olsen/Houdek farm.[15] The groves were planted in order to provide wood for fence posts and wagon tongues.[16] Laura Basch also stated that she and her husband would cut cedar trees from the swamps near Lake Narada for use as fence posts.[17]

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[14]Interview with Laura Basch, March 1993, conducted by Tom Van Zoeren; tapes and transcript on file in the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Library, Empire, Michigan.

[15]Ibid.

[16]Personal correspondence from Chuck Kruch to Marla McEnaney, March 1995.

[17]Interview with Laura Basch, conducted by Tom Van Zoeren, March 1993; tapes and transcript on file in the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Library, Empire, Michigan.

Farmsteads

Clusters of agricultural buildings are found in both the open and wooded areas of Port Oneida. They vary in their arrangement; several farms have been laid out in response to the surrounding topography, including the Olsen/Houdek, Laura Basch, and Thoreson farms. Each exhibits a unique response to the sloping, uneven landscape through the diverse arrangement of houses and outbuildings.

A total of twenty farms in the proposed Port Oneida Rural Historic District serve as elements in the landscape. Many punctuate the wide expanses of fields and pastures, some are nestled into gently sloping hillsides, while others are arranged on level sites and set against a backdrop of a steep forested ridge. Many farms are visible from several points in the district, including the Dechow/Klett, Eckhert/Baur, Burfiend, Barratt, and William Kelderhouse farms. The layouts of many (the Burfiend, Olsen/Houdek, Charles and Hattie Olsen, and Thoresen farms, for example) reflect terrain changes and other natural features. Others (the Laura Basch, Werner/Basch, Roman/Goffar, Weaver, and Schnor farms) are tucked into forested areas of the district. These concentrated groups of structures are focal points that add texture, scale, and emphasis to the overall cultural landscape.

Contributing Structures

Contributing structures reflect historic activities, customs, tastes, and skills in their function, materials, date, condition, construction methods, and location.[18] In Port Oneida, several remaining buildings increase the historic value of the proposed district. These include the Port Oneida school/ community center, the North Unity school, the Dechow/Klett sugar shack, and the assortment of isolated buildings that may once have been part of entire farmsteads (the Miller barn, Brunson barn, Miller/Adair house, Burfiend pig barn, and Klett pasture barn). Though the integrity of these structures may have been reduced through the deterioration or removal of related structures, they are significant reminders of the diversity of building types that once existed, and are representative of the variety of activities that were once commonplace in the community.

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[18]McClelland, et al., 6.

Port Oneida School/Community Club

This structure (ca. 1860) is located on the west side of Port Oneida Road, near the intersection of M-22 and Port Oneida Road. This area was the social gathering space of the farming community that developed after the demise of the logging industry and abandonment of the original townsite. Other important features found near the school include the Port Oneida Cemetery, the Burfiend/Garthe farm, and the William Kelderhouse farm, which functioned as a general store and telephone exchange. The Evangelical Lutheran Church and the Kelderhouse sawmill were also located in this area.

The schoolhouse is sited in the glacial meltwater channel, at the base of a ridge that was used as a sledding hill by students. A row of Sugar Maple trees defines the southern boundary of the schoolhouse and continues on the eastern side of Port Oneida Road. According to Eric and Beth Leinbach, the trees were planted by students to celebrate Arbor Day and were tapped by the Kelderhouses for to make maple syrup.[19] Two privies are located at the school.

North Unity School

This school dates to the 1850's and was built by members of the Bohemian community of North Unity. Students from the eastern portion of Port Oneida also attended this school. It is located south of Lake Narada, near the Goffar/Roman farm on a small eastern-facing slope surrounded by trees and shrubs. M-22, which initially went around the north side of the school, was relocated to its present location south of the structure. A narrow road leads north of the school into the forest. The swampy presence of Lake Narada is evident in the sound of birds and frogs that can be heard when one moves away from M-22.

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[19]The Leinbachs are the former owners of Camp Innisfree. Interview with Eric and Beth Leinbach, conducted by Scott Searl, 6 June 1986; notes on file in the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Library, Empire, Michigan.

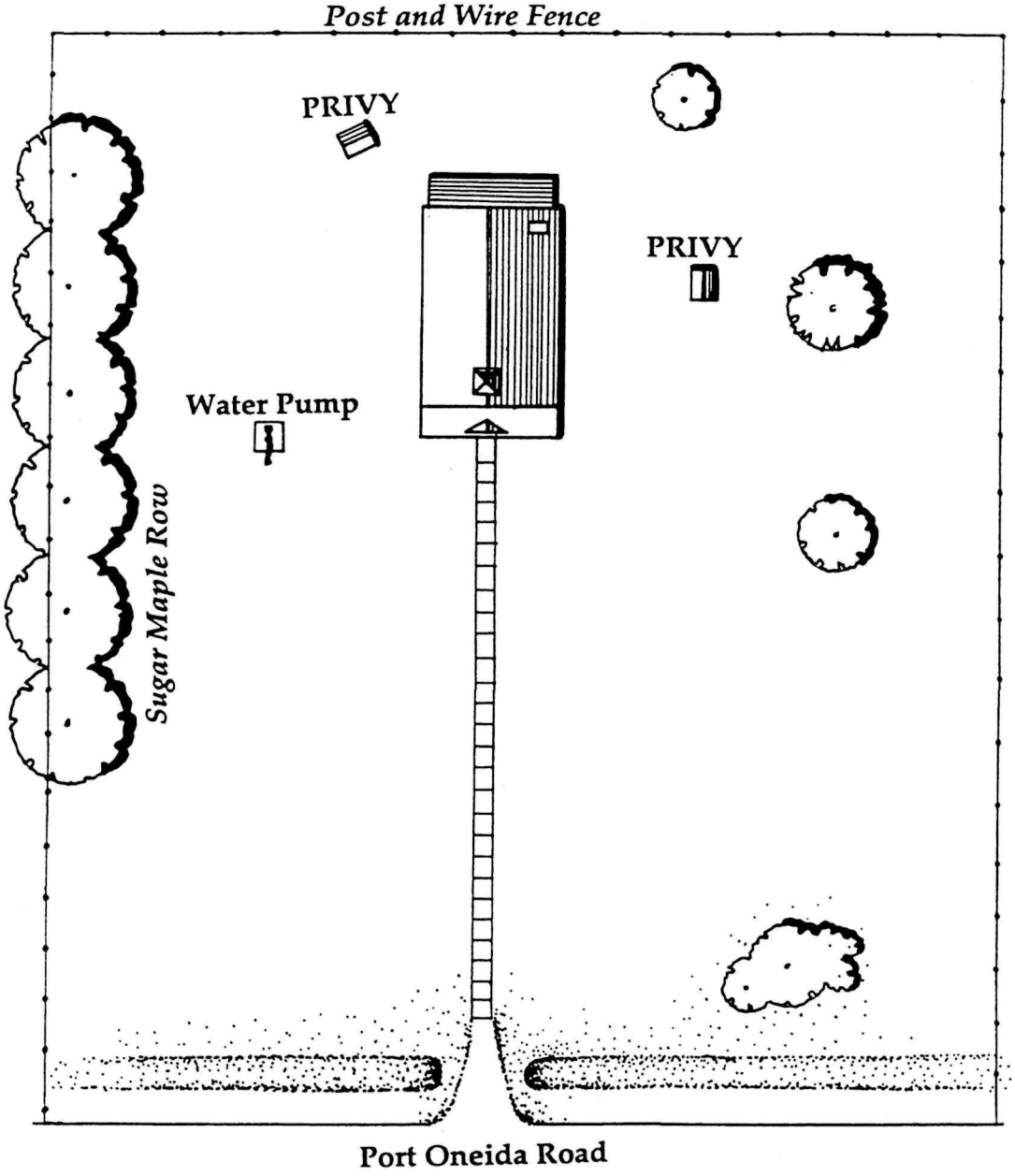


FIGURE 15: SITE PLAN
PORT ONEIDA SCHOOL/COMMUNITY CLUB

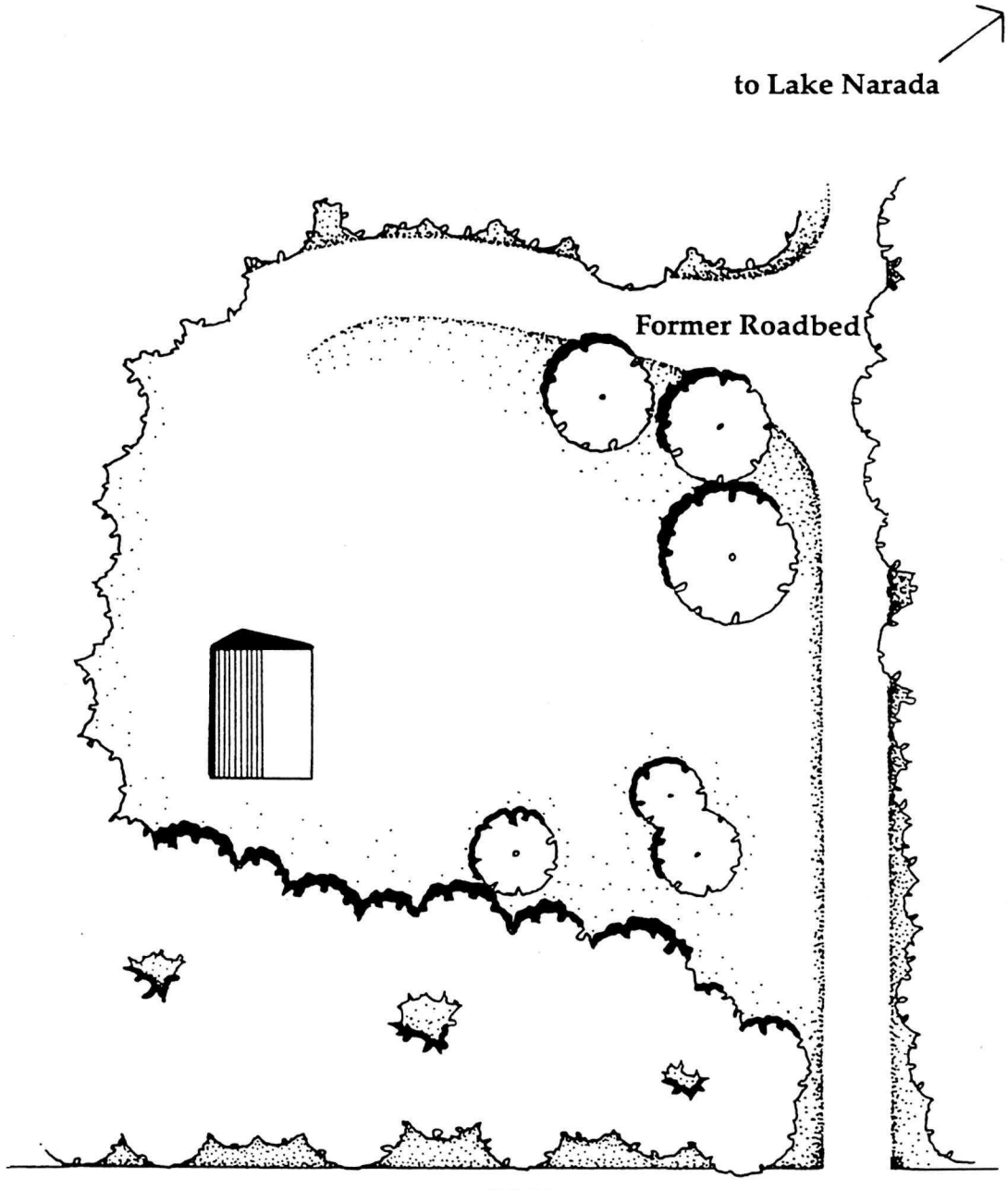


FIGURE 16: SITE PLAN
NORTH UNITY SCHOOL



Figure 17. Port Oneida School/Community Club, 1995 (view to southwest).



Figure 18. North Unity School, 1994 (view to east).

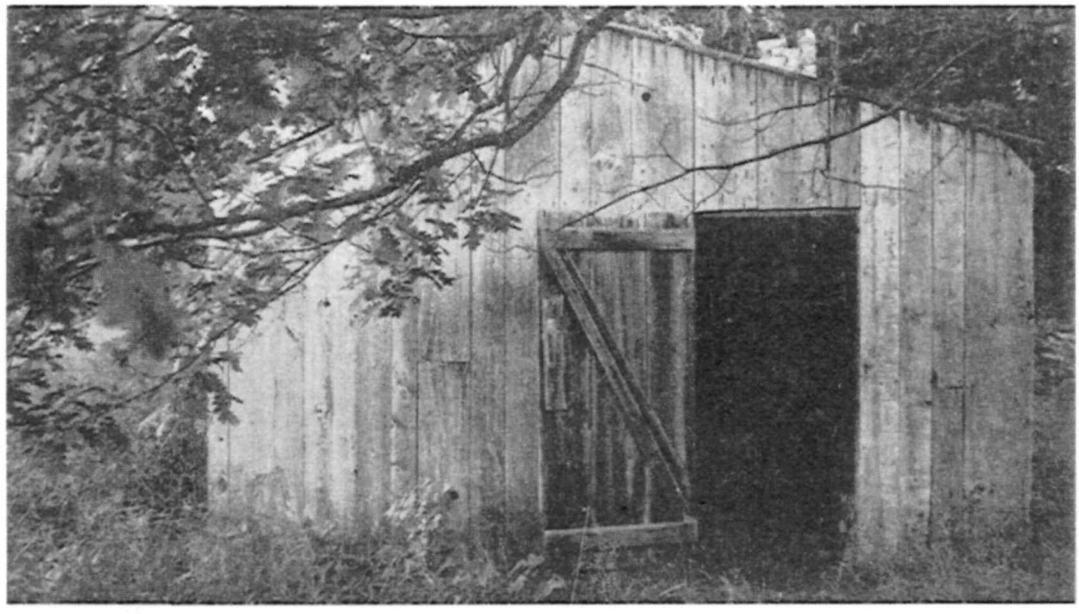


Figure 19. Dechow/Klett sugar shack, 1992 (south wall).

Dechow/Klett Sugar Shack

The sugar shack, a small, gable-roofed structure, is part of the Dechow/Klett farm. It is in an isolated location, nestled at the edge of a forest, where a prominent row of sugar maple trees extend down a gentle slope into a large open field. The large sugar maples and the seedlings that develop between mowing periods frame the structure and hide it from the view of motorists passing on M-22.

Miller/Adair House

This structure once functioned as a dormitory for a resort owned by Ellen Miller. It is located near the Lake Michigan shoreline. A long driveway connects the house and yard to Thoreson Road. A stone gate marks the entrance to the drive. According to Leone Miller Adair, the gate was a gift to her mother from a stone mason, Mr. Sharnowski, to show his appreciation after she found several jobs for him.[20]

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[20]Interview with Leone Miller Adair, conducted by Scott Searl and Michele D'Arcy, 9 June 1986; notes on file in the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Library, Empire, Michigan.

Brunson Barn

This structure is all that remains of the Joseph and Margaret Brunson farm. Mrs. Brunson was the daughter of Thomas Kelderhouse. The gambrel roofed barn is sited in a small open field, to the north of Thoreson farm. A gentle, wooded slope rises to the north of the barn.

Barratt Pig Barn

This structure was built by Peter Burfiend and his grandson, Jack Barratt in the 1940's. It is constructed of black walnut timbers from the Kelderhouse residence that was located at the original Port Oneida townsite. The former townsite and residence were located directly west of the barn, and are marked by a large clump of lilacs. Mr. Barratt stated that black chalk markings from Buffalo, New York were on the timbers and the structure contained remnants of newspapers from the 1860's. The small, gambrel-roofed barn sits several hundred feet from the eastern side of Port Oneida, at the edge of a large wetland. A narrow field surrounds the barn to the south and west, and continues to the north, parallel to the road, eventually widening and surrounding the Burfiend farm.

Miller Barn

This isolated structure is sited at the end of Miller Road. Pine plantations are located to the east of the barn, and a black locust grove and remnant orchards can be found to the west, near the roses and lilacs that mark the former location of the house. Wooded ridges rise to the southeast of the barn, and a series of small grassy hills can be found between the barn and Lake Michigan, to the west. A map of the Miller barn and surrounding landscape features appears in Chapter 6.

Klett Pasture Barn

This large, gable-roofed structure was part of the Behrens farm, an early farmstead that was acquired in the 1920's by Fred Dechow. It sits alone in a large open field in the center of the proposed district. A gently-sloped, wooded ridge forms a visual backdrop for the field. Due to its large size and prominent location, it is one of Port Oneida's prominent visual landmarks.



Figure 20. Miller barn, 1993 (view to south).

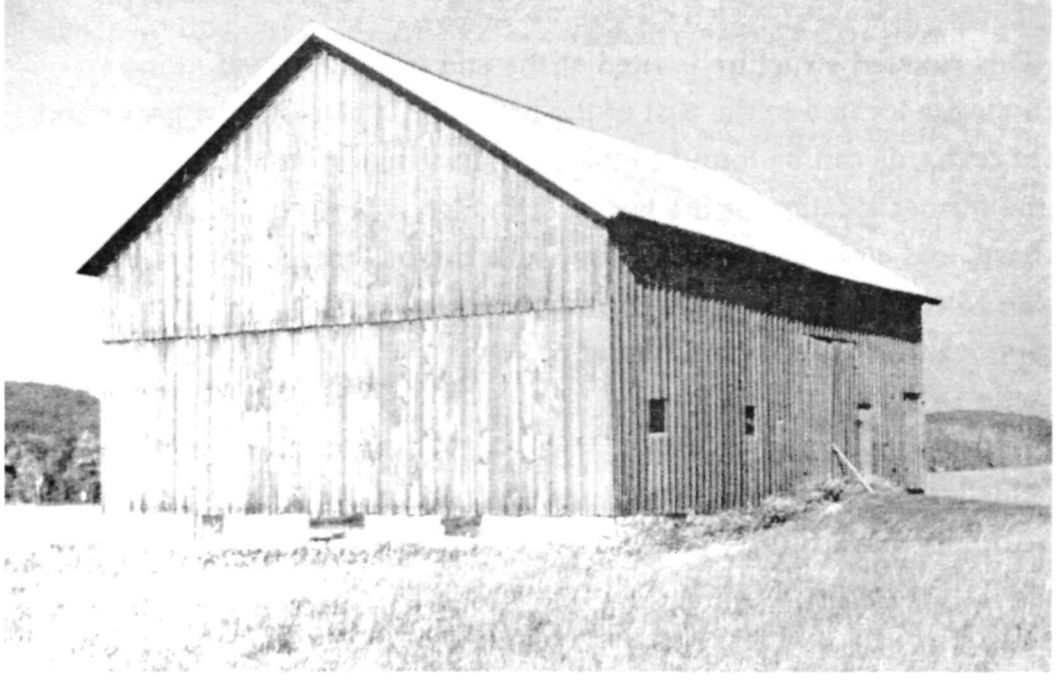


Figure 21. Dechow/Klett pasture barn, 1993 (view to east).

Contributing Sites

Contributing sites mark the former and current site of structures and outdoor areas, and the setting for activities with historic significance.[21] For this study area, this category includes the Port Oneida Cemetery, the Werner Cemetery, and the Burfiend burial site. They constitute the resting places for many of Port Oneida's earliest settlers.

Port Oneida Cemetery

This site is centrally located at the intersection of M-22 and Port Oneida Road. Its is visible from many points in the central lowlands of the district. Because of the cemetery's ties to many early residents, as well as its prominent siting, it is a significant district landmark. It contains several headstones and is surrounded by a post and wire fence. Large cedar trees provide a buffer between the cemetery and Port Oneida Road. These trees shelter the headstones closest to the road, whicle those located in the eastern part of the cemetery are exposed, framed by an open field.

Werner Family Cemetery

This burial site is located in a secluded setting at the end of Miller Road, on a bluff near the shore of Lake Michigan, overlooking the water and both South and North Manitou Islands. The ethnic heritage of the family is evident in several headstone inscriptions, which are written in German.[22] This small plot is surrounded by a beech-maple forest--a large beech tree is located in the corner of the cemetery--and is defined by an ornate post and wire fence. The headstones are framed by the trees, and the dark, glossy periwinkle (*Vinca minor*) leaves cover the ground. Plastic flowers have been left by several of the headstones. A cistern and trail leading to the beach are located south of the cemetery.

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[21]McClelland, et al., 6.

[22]Scott Searl. Cultural Landscape Report: Port Oneida Rural Historic District, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Documentary Data Section (Omaha, Nebraska: Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service), 37, 75. Some of the former residents buried in the Port Oneida Cemetery include: Thomas P. Kelderhouse, William P. Kelderhouse, Margaret Kelderhouse, Minor Kelderhouse, Charles Olsen, Hattie Olsen, Frederick Dago, Diedrich Shnor, and Martin Egeler. Those buried in the Werner Family Cemetery include Carl Erickson, Fredericka Werner, Heinrich Werner, Magreth Burfiend Werner, Frederick Werner, Katie Erickson, and Abraham Erickson. There is also one unmarked headstone.

Former Village and Farm Sites

This category includes possible archeological sites such as the original townsite that is marked by a large lilac clump on the western side of Port Oneida Road, and the Port Oneida church once located at the southwestern corner of M-22 and Port Oneida Road. It also includes several early farmsteads located in northern sections of the proposed district including the Mary Miller, Eckhert, Pfluger, and Haft farms. Although there are no physical remnants of these farm sites, they may contain sub-surface features such as foundations or garbage dumps.

Small-Scale Elements

These features are also essential elements in preserving the character of the district. They include the foot paths leading from the farms to Lake Michigan and other lakes within the district; the gas pump at the Laura Basch Centennial Farm; other mechanical features, such as farm equipment abandoned in fields or currently stored in several barns; windmills; deteriorating foundations that mark the location of abandoned farms; and scattered fenceposts, stone piles, and cisterns.



Figure 22. Headstone for Charles Dago (Dechow) in Port Oneida Cemetery, 1993.



Figure 23. Burfiend Family headstone in Port Oneida Cemetery, 1993.



Figure 24. Werner Family Cemetery, 1993 (Located on the bluff between the Miller Barn and Lake Michigan).



Figure 25. Lilacs Marking the site of Original Port Village, 1993 (view to west).

CHAPTER 5
INVENTORY OF FARMSTEADS

This chapter provides information on the history and arrangement of physical features (both built and landscape) of Port Oneida's twenty farmsteads. The inventory includes information on the history of each farm and its settlers, the contributing landscape features, a site plan portraying the complex of farmstead buildings, and a description of each historic structure. The agricultural history of most farms is also provided, as is an assessment of the physical condition of the contributing (or historic) structures. The intent is to provide a comprehensive listing of the cultural features that may determine Port Oneida's eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

The inventory utilized two previous studies prepared by historians from the Midwest Regional Office of the National Park Service in Omaha,[1] interviews with local residents conducted by the authors and NPS historians, and field notes taken by the authors while visiting the study area during the summers of 1993 and 1994. The NPS historical studies and field notes provided information regarding contributing structures, landscape setting, ethnic and agricultural history, and current condition. Early agricultural information was obtained from the manuscript schedules for the Federal Agricultural census whereas more general and recent descriptions of farming practices in the district were derived from interviews with local residents. Site plans, barn floor plans, and framing details for each farm are based on Historic American Building Survey field drawings,[2] the authors' field notes, and notes taken by Sherda Williams, landscape architect for the Midwest Regional Office of the NPS. The contributing structures have been described

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[1]Ron Cockrell, A Special History of Port Oneida and the Pyramid Point Agricultural District, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore (Omaha, Nebraska: Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, 1984), and Scott Searl, Cultural Landscape Report, Port Oneida Rural Historic District, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore: Documentary Data Section (Omaha, Nebraska: Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, 1986).

[2]The Historic American Buildings Survey documents and completes measured drawings for historic structures throughout the United States. The documentation of structures in Port Oneida, however, is limited to field drawings completed in 1990 that roughly document the size and location of buildings and related landscape features. These drawings are supplemented by information gathered during the authors' site visits.

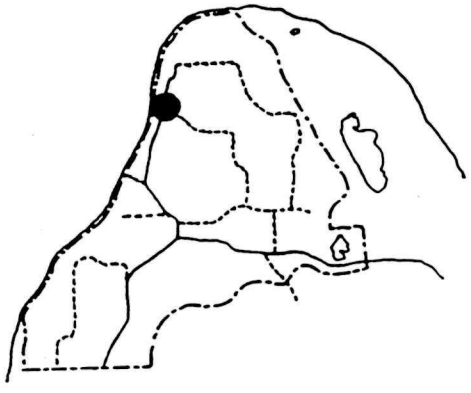
by using the typology found in Virginia and Lee McAlester's, *A Field Guide to American Houses*.[3]



Figure 26. Historic photograph of Pyramid Point area, date unknown (view to southwest).

[3]Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York: Alfred A Knopf, 1991), 22, 25.

JACK AND LUCILLE BAKER BARRATT FARM[4]



LOCATION MAP

HISTORY

This farm is located near the original Port Oneida townsite, on land purchased by Thomas Kelderhouse on 9 September 1864. The initial structure, a log cabin now enclosed within the contemporary house, as well as the barn, were built in the early 1880's by the Kelderhouses. In 1910, Fred and Grace DeBest Baker arrived at Port Oneida with Frank Dechow. The Bakers bought the 180 acre farm from Bertha Brammer Kelderhouse, the widow of Minor Kelderhouse (Thomas Kelderhouse's grandson). Lucille Baker Barratt indicated that her father worked on his family's farm in Illinois and was a knowledgeable, successful farmer. At one time, the farm consisted of 450 acres. Jack and Lucille Barratt farmed this site until the 1980's and continue to maintain the buildings and surrounding landscape. They own one of two large inholdings within the boundary of the proposed district; the other is owned by Camp Kohanna.

AGRICULTURAL DATA

At different times, Fred and Grace Baker owned from twelve to twenty milk cows, and thirty saddle horses; they also raised wheat, oats, rye, and corn. They sold milk to the surrounding community, including local tourist camps and the Leelanau School. Fred Barratt was known for his interest in improving the soil and is credited with planting the pine trees on the hill across Port Oneida Road. Around 1930, he acquired part of Pyramid Point, where he cultivated and maintained a pasture, alfalfa, potatoes, and apple orchards. The Bakers moved the barn to its present location in 1911; a small barn/granary was removed from the side yard in 1980.

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[4]Information on the Baker/Barratt farm has been derived from the following: Ron Cockrell, A Special History Study of Port Oneida and the Pyramid Point Agricultural District, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore (Omaha, Nebraska: Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, 1984), 71-74; Scott Searl, Cultural Landscape Report: Port Oneida Rural Historic District, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore (Omaha NE: Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, 1986), 63-66; interviews with Jack and Lucille Barratt, 7 November 1982, conducted by Ron Cockrell, and 9 June 1986, conducted by Scott Searl and Michele D'Arcy; both on file in the Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, Omaha, Nebraska.

JACK AND LUCILLE BAKER BARRATT FARM (continued)

CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE FEATURES

The Barratt farmstead is located on the shoreline of Lake Michigan at the former intersection of Baker and Port Oneida Roads. It is situated in a cleared area between the shoreline and the steep wooded ridge on the eastern side of Port Oneida Road. The former fields and pastures surround the farm courtyard to the north, east, and south. They are delineated by posts and barbed-wire fencing. Apple and peach trees and berry species remain, and the Barratts continue to cultivate extensive flower and vegetable gardens that are defined by a barbed wire fence. Ornamental plants include lilacs, forsythia, mock orange, roses, iris, daylilies, maples, and arborvitae. The southern boundary of the farm courtyard is defined by the former roadbed of Baker Road, and is lined by a conifer windbreak.

At one time, Port Oneida Road ran between the farm and the Lake Michigan shoreline. It was rerouted in 1923 after residents complained of tourists parking alongside the road in front of their homes. The former road bed, which is lined with cedar trees, is still visible at the edge of the bluff, parallel to the shoreline.

CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

HOUSE (ca. 1880)

dimensions: irregular floor plan, 2 stories;
frame: log structure with hand hewn timbers and cut nails at core of building, balloon frame additions;
siding: clapboards;
roof: gable roof with asphalt shingles on initial wing and additions,;
details: large brick exterior chimney; many modern additions (ca. 1936).[5]

BARN (ca. 1880; originally in front of house, moved to present location in 1911)

dimensions: 30'x40', "compound" plan;
frame: timber, three-bay, splayed queen posts with pole rafter/tie beams, extensive knee braces, and corner and upright posts
foundation: cut stone corner supports;
siding: vertical boards;
roof: side-facing gable roof with asphalt shingles, gable and shed roof additions at north wall;
silo: foundation at north wall;
details: gable roof extends over 1930 addition, a bank has been built to the sliding threshing door on the west wall, interior features a signature on upright post.

GARAGE

dimensions: 15'x35', 1 story;
frame: balloon;
siding: asphalt roll;
roof: front-facing gable metal roof.

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[5]Dianne Flaugh, National Register Nomination Form for the Port Oneida Rural Historic District (Empire, Michigan: Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, 1991).

JACK AND LUCILLE BAKER BARRATT FARM (continued)

MILKHOUSE (ca. 1925, built by Martin Basch)
dimensions: 15'x15';
frame: balloon;
foundation: concrete;
siding: clapboards;
roof: front-facing gable roof with asphalt shingles.

CURRENT CONDITION

The house, barn, and chicken coop are altered, yet are in good to fair condition. The shed remains unaltered and is in excellent condition. The adjacent yard and pastures surrounding the farm are still in active use by Mr. and Mrs. Barratt, who continue agricultural activities on the farm.

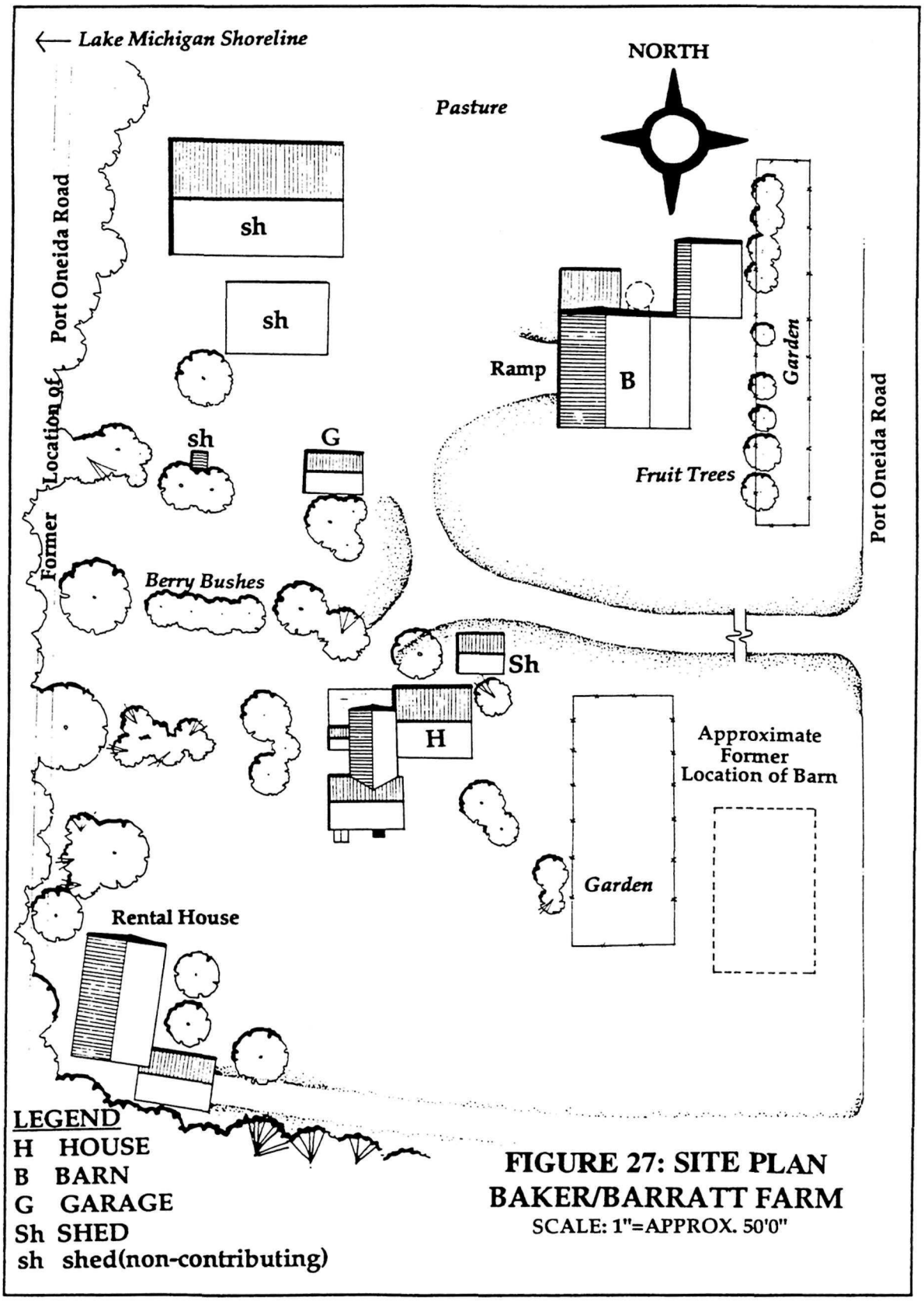


FIGURE 27: SITE PLAN
BAKER/BARRATT FARM
SCALE: 1"=APPROX. 50'0"

LAURA BASCH CENTENNIAL FARM[6]



LOCATION MAP

HISTORY

This farm was homesteaded in 1866 by Nicholas Basch, who emigrated from Germany in 1859. He lived on North Manitou Island from 1860-66, when he moved to the mainland and staked a claim to eighty acres of land. The original homestead document, signed by President Ulysses Grant, is dated 1874. By the time the homestead patent was acquired in 1873, he had cleared five acres of land and constructed a log dwelling measuring 20′ x 30′. This log cabin is now enclosed within the contemporary house. Claus Basch, Nicholas' son, inherited the farm around 1891. Claus' son, Arthur, was born on the farm in 1897. Arthur and Laura Olsen were married in 1931, and began farming at this site. At one point, the farm included 182 acres. Laura Basch sold most of the former fields and pastures to the NPS. As of 1995, she owns and maintains 5 acres surrounding the farmstead.

AGRICULTURAL DATA[7]

The homestead entry for the Basch farm states that 30 fruit trees and 100 strawberry plants were being grown at this farm. In 1880, Nicholas Basch had 40 tilled acres; 6 acres devoted to pasture, and 40 acres of woodland. The farm was worth $800, including $75 worth of machinery and $300 worth of livestock. Nicholas Basch had farm product totaling $600, which was the third highest of Port Oneida's farmers. He owned 4 hogs and 3 milk cows that gave enough cream to produce 300 pounds of butter. The crops that were raised included potatoes, corn, and a variety of small grains, such as buckwheat, oats, rye, and wheat.

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[6]Information derived from Cockrell, 105-111; Searl, 75-78; and interviews with Laura Basch, conducted by Scott Searl, June 1986, and Tom Van Zoeren, 1993; all transcripts on file in the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Library, Empire, MI.

[7]Homestead Application No. 1437, Traverse City, Michigan, Land Office, on file in National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.

LAURA BASCH CENTENNIAL FARM (continued)

CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE FEATURES

The Basch farm, on Basch Road, is located on a hilltop in a somewhat remote location in the northern part of Port Oneida. The house is elevated above Basch Road. The area to the east of the farm has open views toward Good Harbor Bay, with the topography between the farm and shoreline being uneven and steeply sloped. The farm is surrounded by forest on three sides. A pine plantation is located to the north and east of the farm courtyard.

Laura Basch still maintains many ornamental flowers, shrubs, and trees, as well as fruit trees and a vegetable garden in her yard. A "Centennial Farm" sign and two wooden scarecrows greet visitors to the farm. The western boundary of the farm courtyard is formed by Basch Road and is lined with a barbed wire and a number of shade trees, including elms and maples.

CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

HOUSE

dimensions: 1 1/2 stories, side-facing T-plan with gable roof addition at north wall, and hip roof addition at west wall;
frame: log core with balloon frame additions;
siding: clapboards;
roof: front-facing gable with asphalt shingles.

BARN (ca. 1880)

dimensions: 36'x40', shed roof addition on north wall;
frame: heavy timber, similar to other Port Oneida barns: three-bay ground barn with splayed queen posts, widely spaced rafters, sawn knee braces, and diagonal braces at end bents;
siding: vertical pine boards, no battens, outline of earlier barn visible on exterior west wall;
roof: side-facing metal gable roof;
details: square pegs, outward swinging threshing doors on north and south walls, coding system on barn frame, handmade iron hinges.

SHED #1

dimensions: 10'x12';
frame: balloon;
siding: clapboards;
roof: asphalt shingles.

MILKHOUSE

dimensions: 10'x15'. 1 story;
frame: balloon;
foundation: cement;
siding: clapboard;
roof: front-facing gable roof with asphalt shingles.

CHICKEN COOP

dimensions: 10'x16';
frame: wood;
foundation: log;
siding: clapboards;
roof: metal shed roof.

LAURA BASCH CENTENNIAL FARM (continued)

GARAGE

dimensions: 12'x20', 1 story;
frame: balloon;
foundation: concrete;
siding: plywood/board-and-batten;
roof: metal front-facing gable roof.

SHED #2

dimensions: 12'x15', 1 story;
frame: balloon;
siding: clapboards;
roof: metal.

METAL SHED

dimensions: 5'x6';
frame: balloon;
siding: corrugated metal;
roof: metal.

BROODER HOUSE

dimensions: 6'x11';
roof: shed.

PRIVY

dimensions: 5'x6';
roof: shed.

CURRENT CONDITION

The majority of outbuildings on this farm are in good, unaltered condition. Although several additions have been made to the house, its integrity has not been lost.



Figure 28. Laura Basch barn, 1993 (view to north).

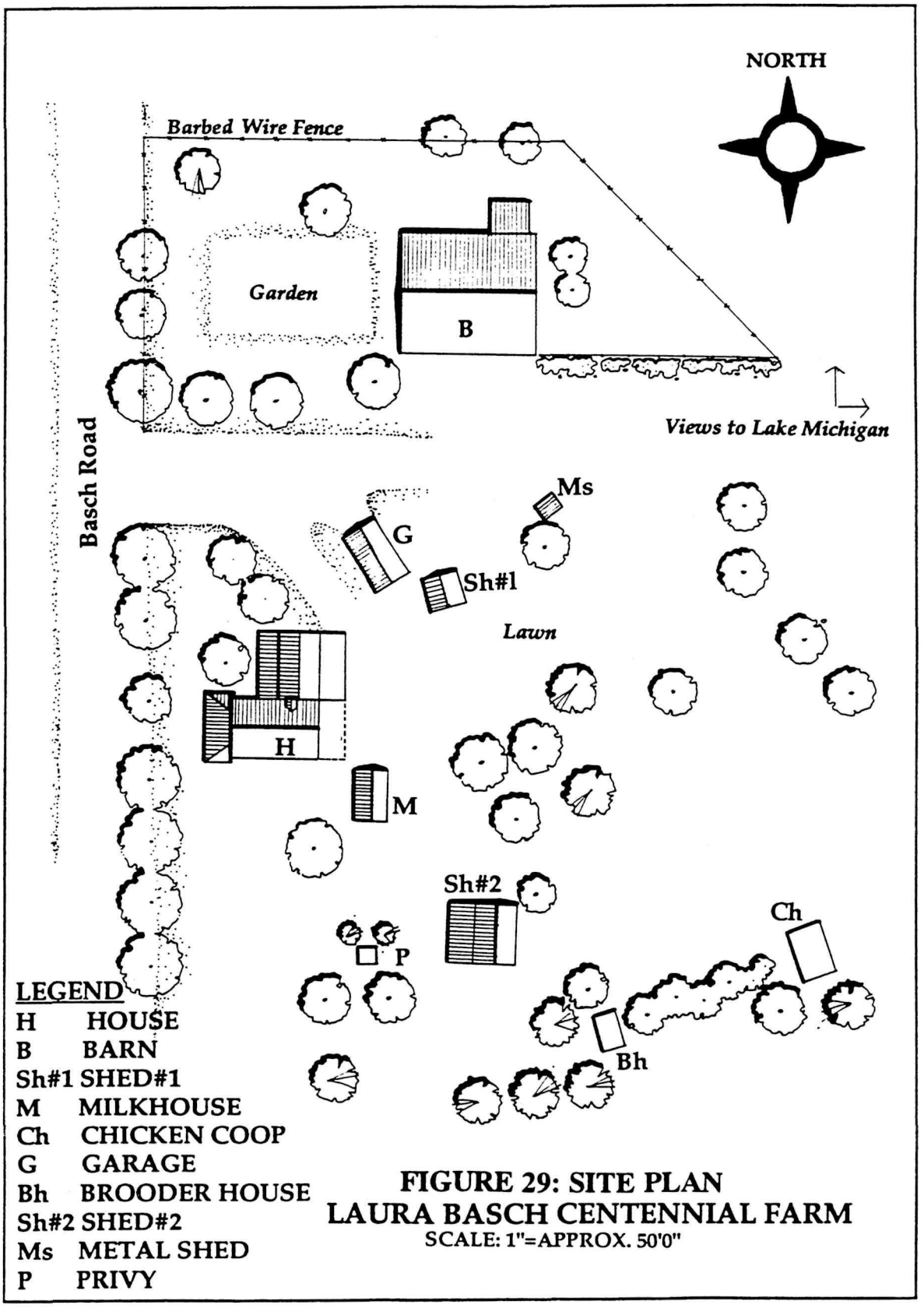
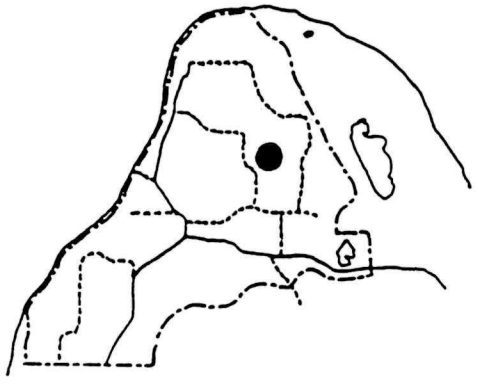


FIGURE 29: SITE PLAN
LAURA BASCH CENTENNIAL FARM
SCALE: 1"=APPROX. 50'0"

MARTIN BASCH FARM[8]



LOCATION MAP

HISTORY

Martin Basch, a former German soldier and political prisoner, arrived on North Manitou Island with his wife in 1868. They left several children in Germany, and had two children while on the island, Anna (or Ella) and Martin. Basch's brother, Nicholas, had already immigrated to the United States in 1859.

Martin and Nicholas (Claus) Basch and Carsten Miller were immigrants from Hanover who first settled on North Manitou Island and later farmed at Port Oneida. Martin Basch purchased from another German farmer, Martin Haft a 110 acre parcel of land for $500 on 18 August 1883, which he .[9] At its largest, the Basch farm was a combination of several smaller homesteads--including those formerly owned by John Maitland, Ferdinand Pfluger, and Martin Haft--and which had been abandoned and later sold. Basch made horseshoes for farmers in the vicinity of Port Oneida. He also was a carpenter who helped to build farms and churches in Port Oneida, Good Harbor, and Arcadia.

AGRICULTURAL DATA

The Baschs raised corn, beans, potatoes, and approximately fifty head of beef cattle on their 110 acre farm. Potatoes, the cash crop, were sold at Cedar, and surplus corn and wheat were marketed at Crystal River. The Basch's raised dairy cattle for their own use. At one time they had about 300-400 turkeys. They stopped farming their property around 1969.

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[8]Information derived from Cockrell, 112-116, Searl, 71-73; interviews with Milton Basch, 9 November 1982, conducted by Ron Cockrell, and 10/11 June 1986 conducted by Scott Searl; and with Jack and Lucille Barratt, 7 November 1986, conducted by Scott Searl; notes on file in the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Empire, MI..

[9]The manuscript schedules for the Federal Population Census of 1860 list Haft and Maitland as living on South Manitou Island.

MARTIN BASCH FARM (continued)

CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE FEATURES

This abandoned farm is found in a small field along Baker Road. The farm courtyard is connected to the road by a long, curving driveway. The courtyard is somewhat hidden by trees that have grown up since the cessation of farming. According to Gordon Basch, the area surrounding the farm was once cleared of trees to the extent that the front porch of the house was afforded an unobstructed view of Lake Michigan to the west. The house and outbuildings are arranged in a loose cluster, with the outbuildings situated in a row, and separated from the house by the driveway; only the foundation of the barn remains, located southwest of the other outbuildings.

The surrounding landscape consists of gently sloping pastures and fields, with a steeply sloped ridge toward the north. A large forested area adjacent to the farm now blocks the view to the western part of Port Oneida.

CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

HOUSE (ca. 1896-98)

dimensions: 35'x35', two-story, compound front-facing I plan;
frame: balloon;
foundation: concrete and stone;
siding: unpainted clapboards;
roof: front-facing gabie roof with asphalt shingles;
details: decorative millwork at window pediments, circular gable window, stone porch foundation on west wall.

SHED (ca. 1890)

dimensions: 15'x18';
frame: balloon;
foundation: concrete;
siding: board and batten;
roof: shed roof with asphalt roll.

BLACKSMITH SHOP

dimensions: 15'x20';
frame: balloon;
foundation: concrete;
siding: vertical board;
roof: front-facing gable roof asphalt roll.

GRANARY

dimensions: 20'x25', 1 1/2 story;
frame: balloon;
siding: horizontal boards with some clapboards
roof: front-facing metal gable roof;

CORN CRIB

dimensions: 15'x25';
siding: widely-spaced horizontal boards;
roof: front facing gable roof.

MARTIN BASCH FARM (continued)

CURRENT CONDITION

All of the buildings that comprise this farmstead are in an advanced state of deterioration: they have been heavily vandalized during the approximately ten years since abandonment occurred. However, the skilled carpentry of Martin Basch is still evident in such exterior details as the pediments and circular gable windows that appear on the house.



Figure 30. Martin Basch house, 1993.

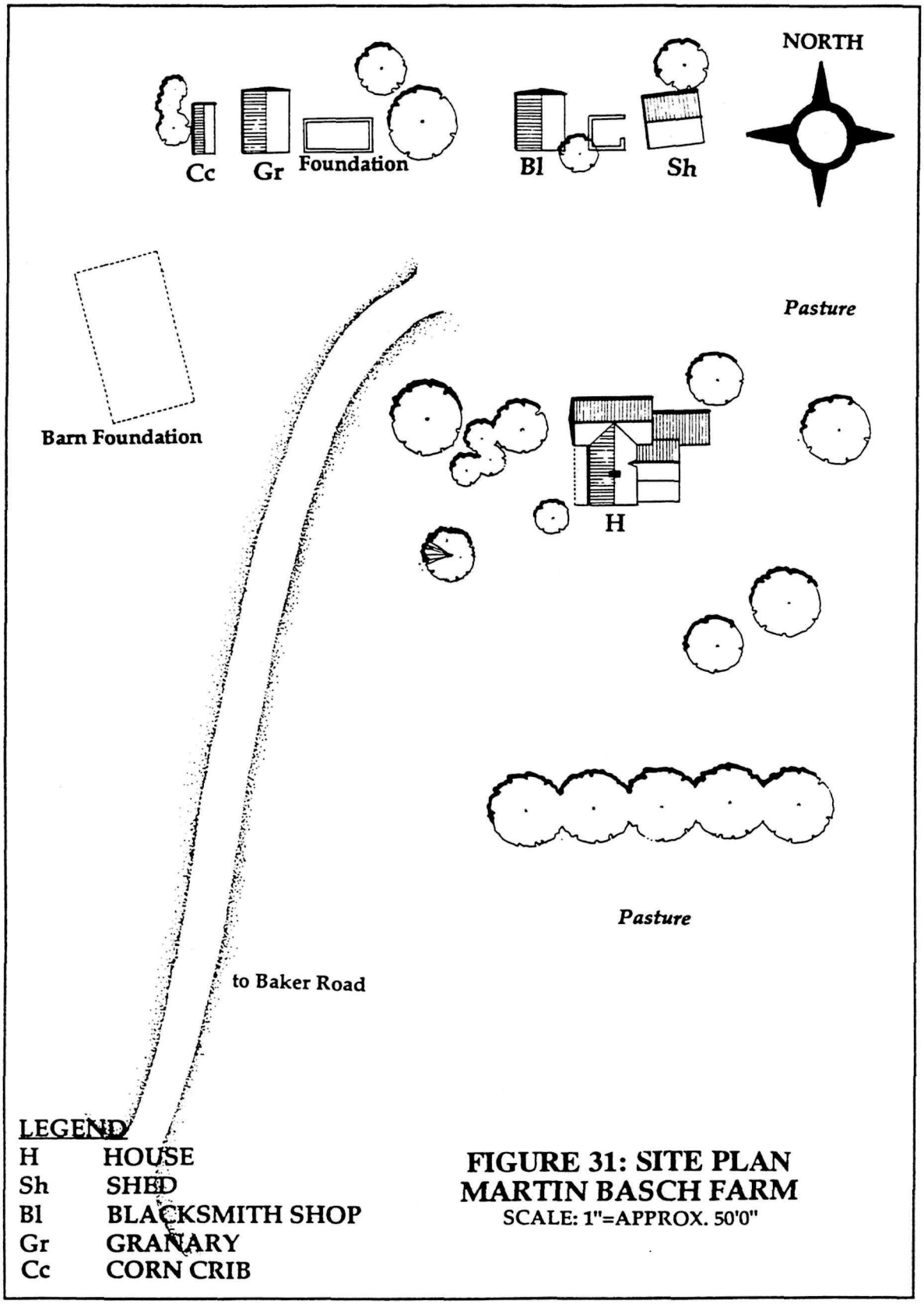


FIGURE 31: SITE PLAN
MARTIN BASCH FARM
SCALE: 1"=APPROX. 50'0"



Figure 32. Corn crib, granary, and remains of barn foundation at Martin Basch farm, 1993 (view to north).



Figure 33. Corn crib at Martin Basch farm, 1993.

MILTON BASCH FARM[10]



LOCATION MAP

HISTORY

The early history of this farm can be traced to Joseph Brunson, who settled on the site in the 1860's. Eighty acres of the farm were then purchased by Peter and Jenette Burfiend from August Kemener on 31 August 1882. Three years later, the Burfiends bought the remaining land from the Kelderhouse estate on 15 July 1885. They built a log cabin on the land, where their daughter Laura (Jack Barratt's mother) was born. Martin Basch built the present farmhouse for the Burfiends in 1890's, while the outbuildings date to 1900. The log cabin, that was located to the west of the present house was dismantled in the 1960's, and the barn, which was located about 100 yards north of the house, was torn down in 1978.

The Burfiend family did not live on the farm for a very long period of time; they moved to the Carsten Burfiend farm in 1891. Ole Olsen then purchased the farm, eventually selling it to his daughter and son-in-law, Ellen and Fred Miller. Their daughter, Leone Miller Adair, was born in the house. The farm has had several owners since that time. The current owner, Milton Basch, has lived there since the early 1940's.

AGRICULTURAL DATA

No specific agricultural data is available for this site.

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[10]Information from Cockrell, 78-81; Searl, 79; and interviews with Milton Basch, 9 November 1982, and Jack and Lucille Barratt, 7 November 1982, both conducted by Ron Cockrell; notes on file in the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Library, Empire, Michigan.

MILTON BASCH FARM (continued)

CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE FEATURES

This farm is located on the western side of Basch Road, near the Lawr/Currier farm. It is surrounded by several large maple trees which also run in front of the house along Basch road; the farm is located within the open fields and pastures that dominate the low-lying, level areas of Port Oneida, near the Lawr/Currier and Eckert/Baur farms. A remnant orchard consisting of 4 to 5 trees is located south of the farm courtyard. The Basch's maintain large flower beds to the southeast of the house, near the driveway, and a large garden, enclosed by a barbed wire fence, is located west of the house.

CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

HOUSE (ca. 1890)

dimensions: 20'x40', 2-story, front-facing L plan;
frame: balloon;
siding: wood clapboards;
roof: gable roof with asphalt shingles.

SHED/GRANARY (ca. 1900)

dimensions: 1 1/2 story;
frame: balloon;
siding: clapboards.
roof: front-facing gable roof.

CHICKEN COOP (ca. 1900)

frame: balloon.

BROODER HOUSE

frame: balloon.

CURRENT CONDITION

This is one of the few Port Oneida farms remaining in private ownership. The house is in excellent, unaltered condition. The shed/granary, chicken coop, and brooder house, although unaltered, are in fair condition and have deteriorated from neglect since farming ceased.

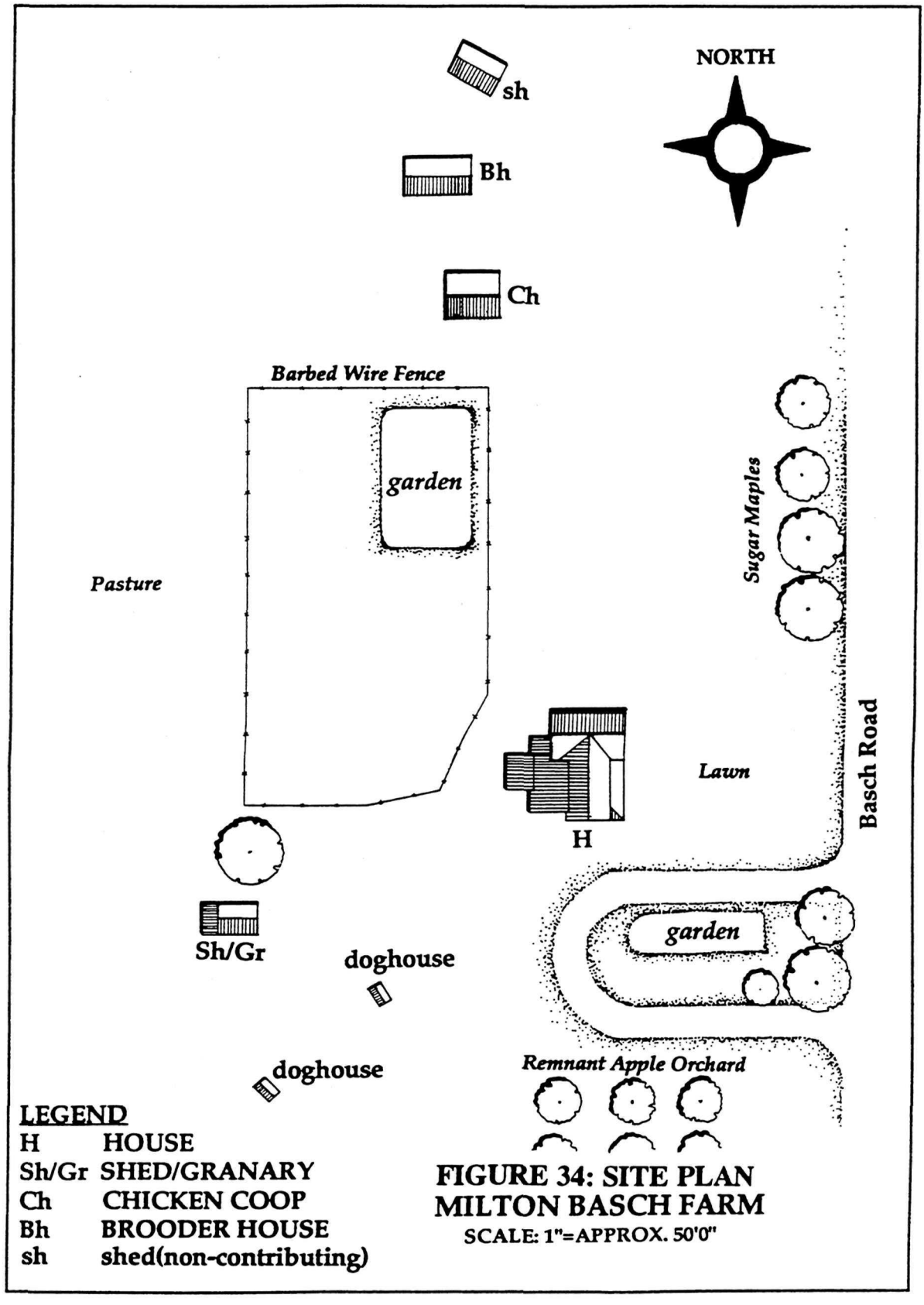


FIGURE 34: SITE PLAN
MILTON BASCH FARM
SCALE: 1"=APPROX. 50'0"

BURFIEND FARM[11]



LOCATION MAP

HISTORY

This farm was settled by descendants of Carsten and Elizabeth Burfiend, Port Oneida's first settlers. They emigrated from Kootenhold, Germany and arrived in New York state, where Mrs. Burfiend remained while her husband continued on to North Manitou Island. He later selected another plot of land when he arrived at Pyramid Point in 1852. The family originally lived in a log cabin on the beach, but they were forced to move after being battered by Lake Michigan storms and attacked by pirates. The Burfiends subsequently moved into a large log house marked by a lilac clumpt remaining in a field next to Port Oneida Road.

Carsten and Elizabeth Burfiend's son, Peter (b. 1861), built their first house in 1893. The house contains hand-hewn timbers; some of which came from the original Burfiend cabin.[12] Peter and Jennie [Goffar] Burfiend's son, Howard (b. 1895), and his wife, Orpha [Fralick], came to the farm in 1926. At one time, Orpha Fralick Burfiend had a land grant from President Franklin Pierce and a deed for the property signed by President Abraham Lincoln.

In 1930, Howard and Orpha Burfiend hired a Lake Leelanau contractor to build the second house, and moved the farm buildings across Port Oneida Road. The granary is the only remaining outbuilding predating the move. The barn and pump house burned in 1982.

AGRICULTURAL DATA

Over the years, the Burfiend farm has been devoted to general agriculture, and corn, wheat, and oats were raised. When Howard Burfiend took over ownership, he focused on dairy production and later raised Angus beef cattle. He was known as Port Oneida's most progressive farmer; in fact, his was one of the first farms designated as a Class A dairy operation.

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[11]Information from Cockrell, 57-62; Searl, 85-88; interviews with Orpha Burfiend, 8 November 1982, Jack and Lucille Barratt, 7 November 1982, both conducted by Ron Cockrell; and with Jack and Lucille Barratt, 9 June 1986, conducted by Scott Searl and Michele D'Arcy; notes on file in the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Empire, Michigan.

[12]Carsten Burfiend never lived in either of the houses that stand on the site.

BURFIEND FARM (continued)

CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE FEATURES

The Burfiend farm is located on both sides of Port Oneida Road, between Miller and Baker Roads. The houses, privy, and garage are adjacent to the Lake Michigan shoreline on the western side of the road; and the barn foundation, granary/corn crib, butchering shed, chicken coop, and shed are located on the eastern side. The houses are sited on a steeply-sloped bluff, sheltered by a conifer windbreak to the south and several large trees to the east. The former Port Oneida Road bed runs parallel to the wooded shoreline in front of the houses. Open fields surround the houses to the south, east, and north. A former garden site is located near House #2. Several ornamental plantings remain, mostly around the houses; including an apple tree, lilacs, vinca, grapevines, hops, rhubarb, roses, and spirea. One large lilac clump at the southwest corner of House #1 marks the burial site of several members of the Burfiend family.

The outbuildings across the road include a granary/corn crib, butchering shed, machine shed, chicken coop, and privy, as well as the foundation of the former barn. These buildings are situated on low, level ground, surrounded by the extant fields and pastures, with a large wetland to the south. Some of the farm fields and an extant roadbed are still defined by post and wire fencing. Some of the small scale elements remaining near the outbuildings include fruit trees, a stone pile, abandoned farm machinery, and a ramp to the barn foundation.

The fields surrounding the outbuildings gradually slope up to a wooded ridge. The Burfiend farm is visible from the Barratt farm and also from a high point on the ridge near Baker Road. Large swamps to the southeast of the farm have increased in size due to beaver activity.

CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

HOUSE #1 (ca. 1893, built by Peter Burfiend)

dimensions: front-facing L plan, 2 story (initial rectangular wing with an addition at the east wall);
frame: hand-hewn timbers, possibly from original Burfiend log cabin;
siding: wooden clapboards, some wooden shingles;
roof: front-facing gable roof asphalt shingles on initial wing, addition has shed roof with asphalt roll roofing;
details: gable dormers and entry, circular gable windows at south wall.

HOUSE #2 (ca. 1930, built by a Lake Leelanau contractor for Howard and Orpha Burfiend)

dimensions: 28'x30', 1-1/2 story, modified bungalow with gable roof porch at west wall;
frame: balloon;
foundation: concrete;
siding: clapboards;
roof: side-facing gable roof with asphalt shingles.

GARAGE (ca. 1930)

dimensions: 18'x24';
frame: balloon;
foundation: concrete;
siding: shiplapped horizontal boards;
roof: gable roof with asphalt shingles;

BURFIEND FARM (continued)

PRIVY (ca. 1890)

dimensions: 7'x7';
frame: balloon;
siding: clapboards;
roof: front-facing gable roof with asphalt shingles.

GRANARY/CORN CRIB (ca. 1890)

dimensions: 20'x24' main building, 10'x25' gable roof addition at south wall, shed roof addition at east wall;
frame: balloon;
foundation: concrete piers on concrete slab;
siding: clapboards, horizontal boards, and horizontal lattice on corn crib (located at west wall);
roof: front-facing gable roof with metal and wood shingles.

BUTCHERING SHED (ca. 1929)

dimensions: 18'x30';
frame: balloon frame;
foundation: concrete;
siding: clapboards and asbestos shingles;
roof: front-facing metal gable roof;
details: outward swinging double doors at north wall, corner stove and scalding tank; pens at south end of building; workshop at north end; intact rope, pulley, and hook carcass-moving system.

SHED (ca. 1929)

dimensions: 15'x45';
frame: balloon;
foundation: concrete;
siding: vertical board-and-batten;
roof: side-facing metal gable roof.

CHICKEN COOP (ca. 1929)

dimensions: 10'x20';
frame: balloon;
foundation: concrete;
siding: asbestos shingles;
roof: side-facing metal gable roof.

CURRENT CONDITION

The Burfiend houses and garage are altered, but in good condition. The unaltered privy remains in fair condition. The outbuildings have deteriorated to a greater degree, especially the granary, with its crumbling, concrete pier foundation. Other structures, including the butchering shed, chicken coop, and shed are in fair, but altered condition. The absence of the barn compromises the integrity of this farmstead; however, the presence of the barn foundation and the relatively high quality of the other buildings make it one of the most intact in the proposed district.

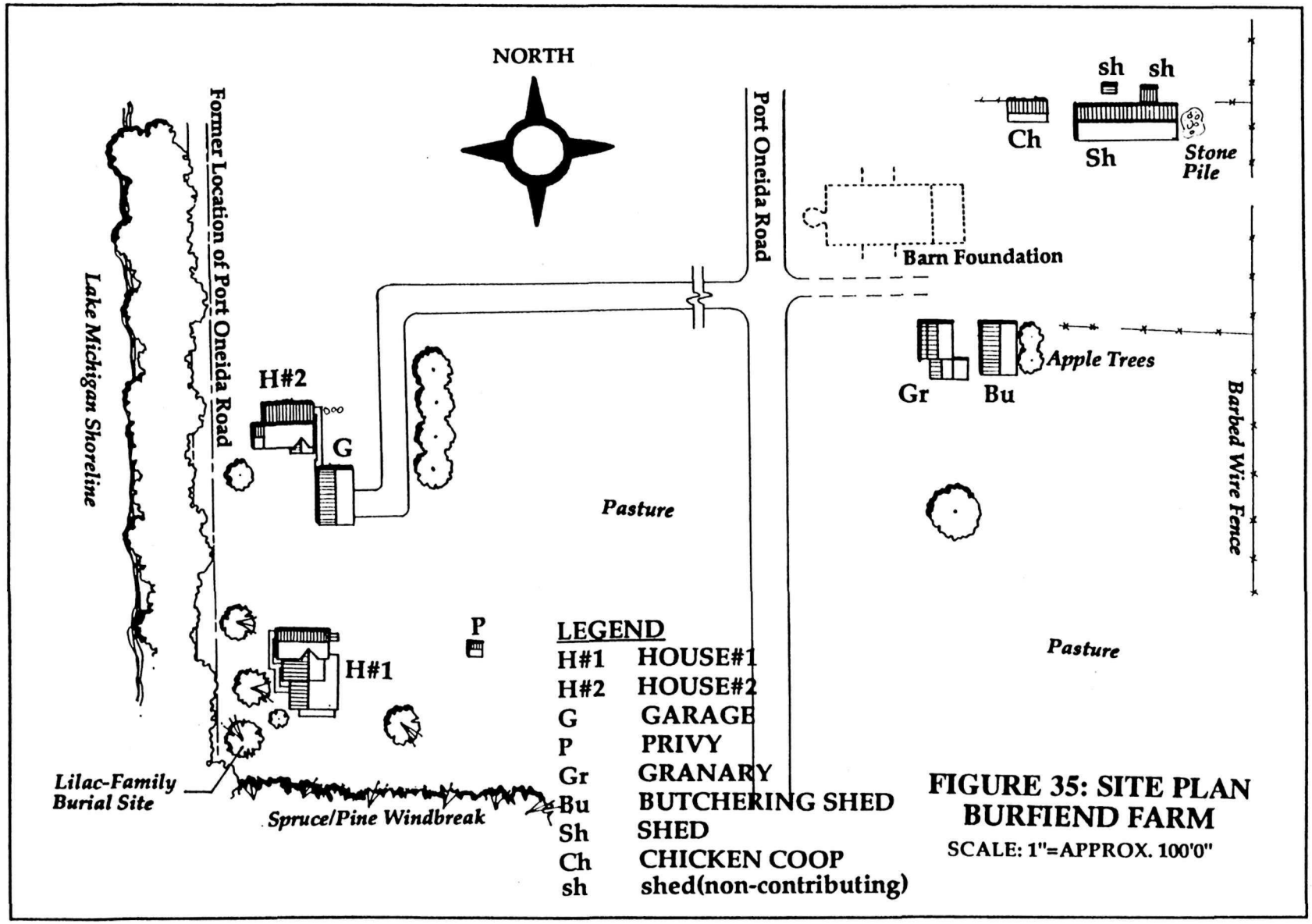


FIGURE 35: SITE PLAN BURFIEND FARM

SCALE: 1"=APPROX. 100'0"

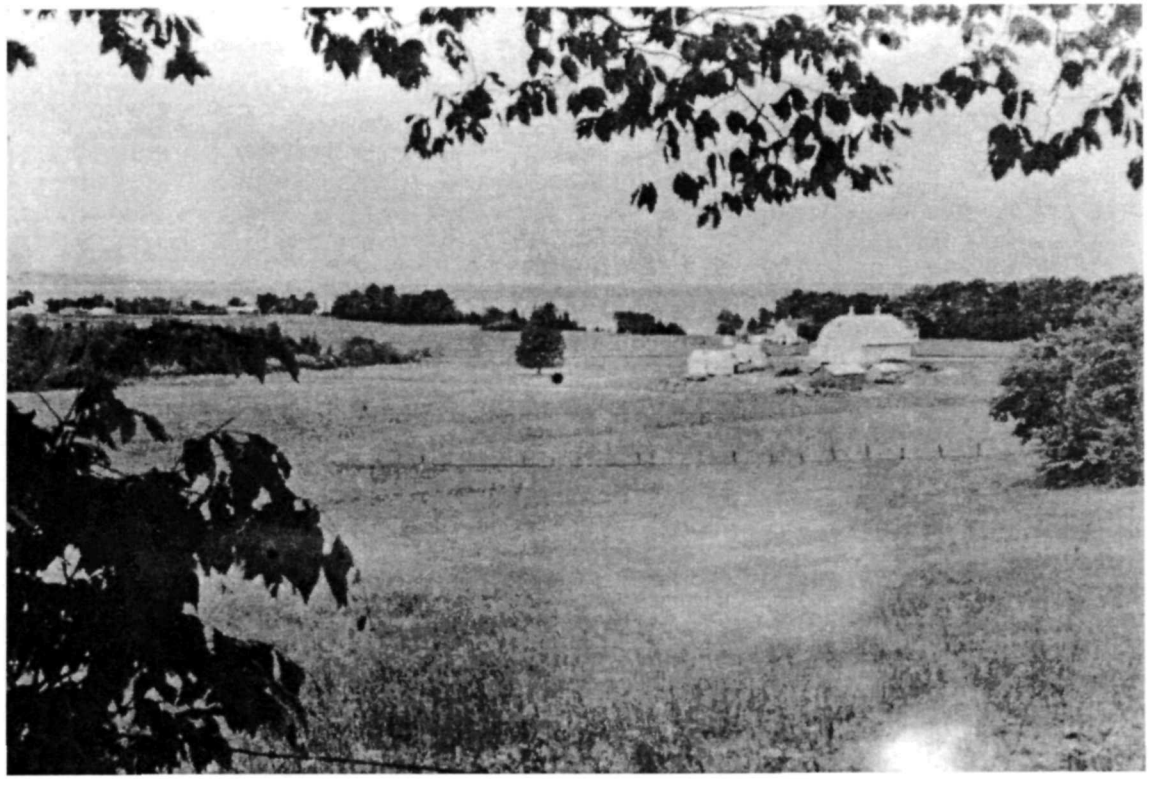


Figure 36. Historic photograph of Burfiend farm, ca. 1920 (view to west).



Figure 37. Burfiend farm, 1991 (view to west).



Figure 38. Privy and house #1 on the Burfiend farm, 1993 (view to west).



Figure 39. Burfiend house #1, 1993 (view to north).

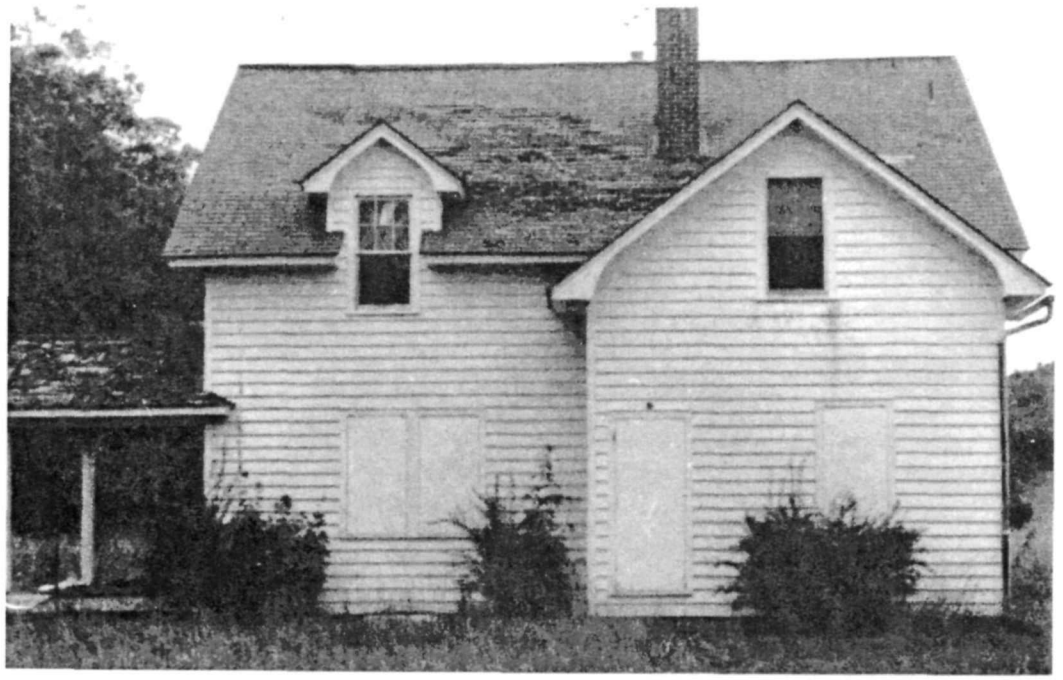


Figure 40. Burfiend house #2, 1993 (view to north).



Figure 41. Butchering shed and granary/corn crib, 1993 (view to southwest).



Figure 42. Burfiend granary/corn crib, 1993 (view to south).



Figure 43. Burfiend butchering shed, 1993 (view to southeast).

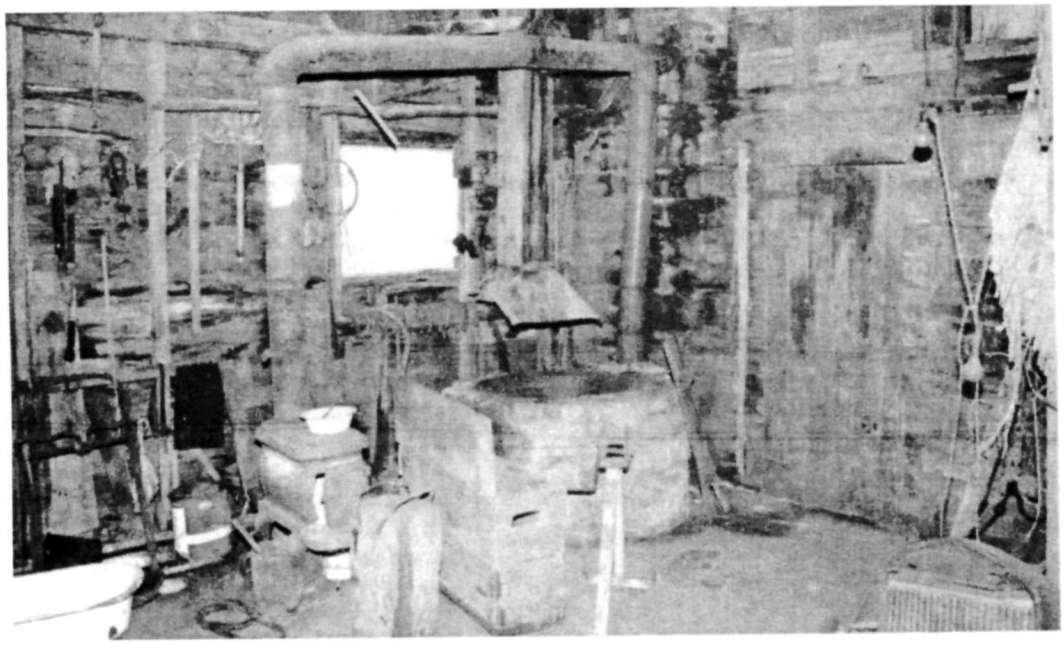


Figure 44. Butchering shed, 1993 (interior).

JOHN BURFIEND/GARTHE FARM[13]



LOCATION MAP

HISTORY

This parcel of land was purchased by Carsten Burfiend on 1 December 1858. It was later sold to Thomas Kelderhouse for one dollar, with the agreement that Kelderhouse would build a dock on Sleeping Bear Bay. Plat maps from 1891 show John Burfiend, Carsten's son, as the owner; a structure was located at the extreme southeastern corner of the site. The Kelderhouse's also owned a sawmill that was once located on the eastern side of Port Oneida, near this farm.

John Schmidt, of the Schmidt/Hayms farm, also ran this farm and eventually bought it. His daughter, Betty Smith Garthe, then inherited it. She stated that the house was once located near Lake Michigan with the Port Oneida/Kelderhouse buildings, and was later moved to its present site, possibly by John Burfiend; the house is at least 100 years old. The barn is the only structure on this farm currently owned by the National Park Service.

AGRICULTURAL DATA

John Schmidt raised cattle for the family's use, and also grew corn, wheat, and rye. No specific agricultural data is available for this site.

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[13]Information derived from Cockrell, 63-64; Searl 97-98; interviews with Mr. and Mrs. Garthe, 7 November 1982, and Jack and Lucille Barratt, 8 November 1982, conducted by Ron Cockrell; and with Betty Garthe, 11 June 6, 1986, conducted by Scott Searl; notes on file in the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Library, Empire, MI.

JOHN BURFIEND/GARTHE FARM (continued)

CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE FEATURES

The farm is located at the corner of Port Oneida and Miller Roads. It is surrounded by extensive open areas to the south and north. A large wooded wetland is located across from the farm on the eastern side of Port Oneida Road; on the western side of the courtyard is a pine plantation that continues along Miller Road to the Miller Barn. Remnant apple orchards remain, and are scattered across the farmstead. The farm is separated from the barn and fields by postand wire fencing. A line of spruce trees also separates the barn and courtyard. Contemporary fruit trees, raised flower beds, and extensive vegetable gardens surround the farm. Ornamental and functional plantings include black locust, raspberries, rhubarb, grapes, asparagus, lilacs, viburnum, spirea, and daylilies.

CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

HOUSE (ca. 1885)

dimensions: 18'x25', compound plan, 2 story, 10'x25' shed roof addition;
frame: balloon;
siding: asbestos shingle;
roof: front-facing gable roof with sheet metal and asphalt shingles.

BARN (ca. 1885)

dimensions: 38'x74', three-bay ground barn; splayed queen posts; threshing bay doors; full width shed roof addition on north wall;
frame: timber;
siding: vertical board with some wood shingles;
roof: side-facing gable roof with asphalt roll;
details: cross-shaped gable end cutouts at north and south wall.

SHED/GARAGE (ca. 1910)

dimensions: 14'x17', 1 story;
siding: vertical board and cedar shingles;
roof: front-facing gable roof with asphalt roll.

GARAGE

dimensions: 24'x36', 1 story;
frame: balloon;
roof: asphalt shingle;
siding: gable roof with asphalt shingles.

PRIVY (ca. 1910)

dimensions: 7'x8';
frame: balloon;
siding: clapboard;
roof: shed roof with asphalt shingles.

CURRENT CONDITION

The Garthe house, barn, shed, and garage range from good to fair, altered condition. The privy is in excellent condition. This farm is one of only a few in Port Oneida that is occupied year round.

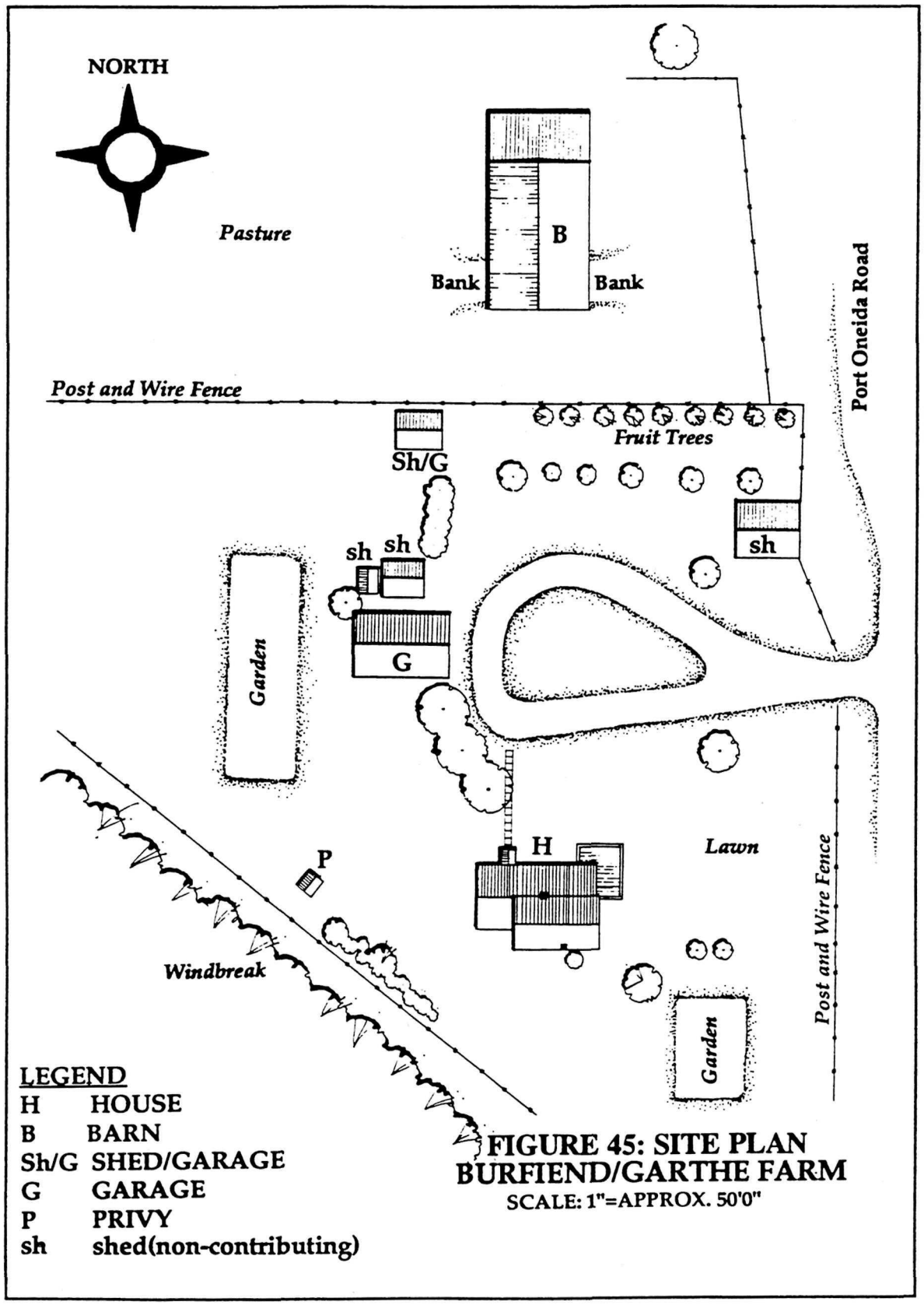


FIGURE 45: SITE PLAN
BURFIEND/GARTHE FARM
SCALE: 1"=APPROX. 50'0"



Figure 46. John Burfiend/Garthe farm, 1995 (view to northwest).

DECHOW/KLETT FARM[14]



LOCATION MAP

HISTORY

Frederick and Fredericka Dechow emigrated from Germany in 1853, first arriving in Buffalo, NY. They purchased land east of the Werner property on 22 May 1857. The original Dechow cabin was located to the right of the M-22 driveway entrance. Later, the Dechow's sons, John and Charles, inherited the farm.[15] In 1910, Frank Dago, John's son, bought the farm and built the present house. Around 1915 he purchased the 160-acre Behrens farm and in 1923, demolished the farmhouse. They raised apples and dairy cows, and sold milk, cream, and eggs to area resorts. According to George Kelderhouse, the Dechows had extensive and beautiful orchards located near the path connecting the main house and pasture barn.

In 1935, Frank Dechow traded the farm for a gas station in Detroit (with a Mr. McGaughlin). In the late 1930's, Elmer Klett, who had worked for the Dechows, bought the farm and made many of the modern improvements, such as installing a small but up-to-date Grade A dairy operation in the late 1940's or early 1950's. The Dechow farm was the first in Port Oneida to obtain electricity (1941) and indoor plumbing.

AGRICULTURAL DATA[16]

The 1870 manuscript schedules for agricultural production list Frederick Dechow as the owner of 160 acres of land, 30 of which were improved. The Dechow's farm had a cash value of $2000. They owned three milk cows that produced cream for 250 pounds of butter, two other cattle, two sheep, and two hogs, for a total livestock value of $370.

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[14]Information from Cockrell, 42-47; Searl, 109-112; interviews with Orpha Burfiend, 8 November 1982, and Jack Barratt, 7 November 1982, conducted by Ron Cockrell; and interviews with Leone Miller Adair, Jack and Lucille Barratt, Laura Basch, and Milton Basch, June 1986, conducted by Scott Searl; notes on file in the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Library, Empire, Michigan; and with Jack and Lucille Barratt, 7 January 1994, conducted by Marla McEnaney; tapes and transcripts on file in the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Library, Empire, Michigan.

[15]John Dago sold his share of the farm to Charles Dago in 1884.

[16]Manuscript schedules for the Federal Agricultural Censuses, 1870 and 1880.

AGRICULTURAL DATA (continued)

As with other Port Oneida farmers, the Dechows raised a variety of crops, including thirty bushels of wheat, eighty bushels of rye, thirty bushels of oats, and 100 bushels of Irish potatoes. The also cut two tons of hay. The total product value of their farm in 1870 was $330.

By 1880, the total acreage of the Dechow farm had decreased to 128 acres. However, the amount of improved land grew to forty-eight acres. The farm value was listed as $1,500; the livestock were valued at $40, which included four milk cows that produced cream for 300 pounds of butter; two other cattle and one calf; two calves had also been sold. The remaining livestock included four hogs

The greatest amount of land was devoted to raising wheat: the Dechows produced 150 bushels from fifteen acres of land. They also grew fifty bushels of corn on two acres, seventy bushels of oats on six acres, twenty bushels of rye on two acres, and 100 bushels of potatoes on two acres. The Dechows also harvested four pounds of hops and four tons of straw. They listed a one-acre apple orchard with twenty-six trees that produced six bushels of fruit worth $10.

CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Visible to much of Port Oneida, this farm is set away from M-22 by a long driveway connecting it to the highway at the intersection of M-22 and Port Oneida Road (across from the Kelderhouse Cemetery). The farm is located in the bed of a glacial meltwater channel; the edge of the channel forms a terrace that runs along the southern perimeter of the farm courtyard.[17] The terrace is marked by a spruce windbreak. The channel is now a large, level pasture with a backdrop created by a wooded ridge line with maple and spruce windbreaks. The Open Field Management Plan protects the character of the former fields and pastures surrounding the farm courtyard.

The farmhouse is shaded by large maple trees at each corner. Clusters of fruit trees can be found at the courtyard; several pear trees mark the location of the original log cabin. Historically, a natural spring existed behind the courtyard. It was surrounded by a fence which still remains at the site. Partial fences can also be found above the channel terrace, and gates marking the possible location of former fencelines remain at the south wall of the brooder house and the southeast corner addition of the dairy barn. A stone pile is also located to the south of this structure.

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[17]Christopher Drexler, "Geologic Report on Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore," in Natural History Surveys of Pictured Rocks National Lakeeshore and Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore (Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Biological Station, 1975).

DECHOW/KLETT FARM (continued)

A pine plantation is located on the ridge to the south of the farm courtyard, a row of sugar maple trees or "sugarbush" extends from the wooded ridge into the open field.

The pasture barn, formerly part of the Behrens farm, is located approximately 1000 feet away from the courtyard, isolated in an open field. The pasture barn is a former ground barn that was raised to accommodate a dairy operation. A bank extends to the threshing doors at the north and south walls of the barn. An abandoned piece of farm machinery sits in the field to the east of the pasture barn.

CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

HOUSE (ca. 1910)

dimensions: modified bungalow style with 30'x30' main wing, 10'x25' hip-roofed open porch, 10'x18' shed roof addition at south wall, 1-1/2 stories;
frame: balloon;
foundation: stone (main wing), concrete (addition);
siding: clapboards;
roof: side-facing gable roof with asphalt shingles, gabled dormers at north and south walls.

BARN (ca. 1910, several modern additions)

dimensions: 30'x35', three-bay ground barn with 30'x35' rear addition for dairy operation;
frame: heavy timber, similar to other Port Oneida barns, splayed queen posts, tie beams, diagonal knee bracing;
foundation: stone and concrete;
siding: vertical board;
roof: side-facing metal gable roof, gable extension at west wall;
silo: pre-cast concrete (in southeastern corner of barn);
details: carpenter marks in loft; twelve cow stalls (six on a side) with metal pipe stanchions, hand-crafted grain and silage carts, Louden manure track with directional changer, and a Universal vacuum milking machine from the Miller barn in the dairy addition.

CHICKEN COOP

dimension: 18'x25';
frame: balloon;
foundation: concrete;
siding: vertical board-and-batten;
roof: metal gable roof.

GRANARY

dimensions: 17'x25';
frame: balloon;
roof: metal front-facing roof (extends over semi-attached corn crib on south wall;
siding: asbestos shingles over horizontal board.
north side: two-story loft with grain lifting track;
south side: corn crib.

DECHOW/KLETT FARM (continued)

BROODER HOUSE

dimensions: 12'x50';
frame: balloon;
foundation: concrete;
siding: clapboards;
roof: front-facing metal gable roof.

PASTURE BARN

dimensions: 40'x50';
frame: heavy timber, four-bay barn with upright queen posts; hewn uprights; no diagonal corner braces; pole rafters; horizontal beams are of consistently large diameter; the original ground threshing barn was raised to accommodate a dairy operation;
foundation: fieldstone;
siding: board-and-batten;
roof: side-facing metal gable roof.

SUGAR SHACK

dimensions: 10'x12', 1 story;
frame: balloon;
siding vertical boards with fold down window for ventilation;
roof: front-facing metal gable roof.
detail: intact brick stove and aluminum tank.

CURRENT CONDITION

The Dechow/Klett farm is one of the most intact of all the Port Oneida farms. The house is relatively unaltered, and in good condition. The two barns, chicken coop, and sugar shack are in fair, unaltered condition, and the granary and brooder house are in fair, altered condition. The dairy addition was most advanced operation in Port Oneida. Many of the other buildings, especially the granary/corn crib, reveal the technological acumen of Elmer Klett. The sugar shack, located in a sugar maple wind break southeast of the farmstead on the side of the ridge, is the only example of an increasingly rare building type remaining in the proposed district. The well-constructed barns, granary, and sugar shack all lend themselves to interpretation by the NPS.

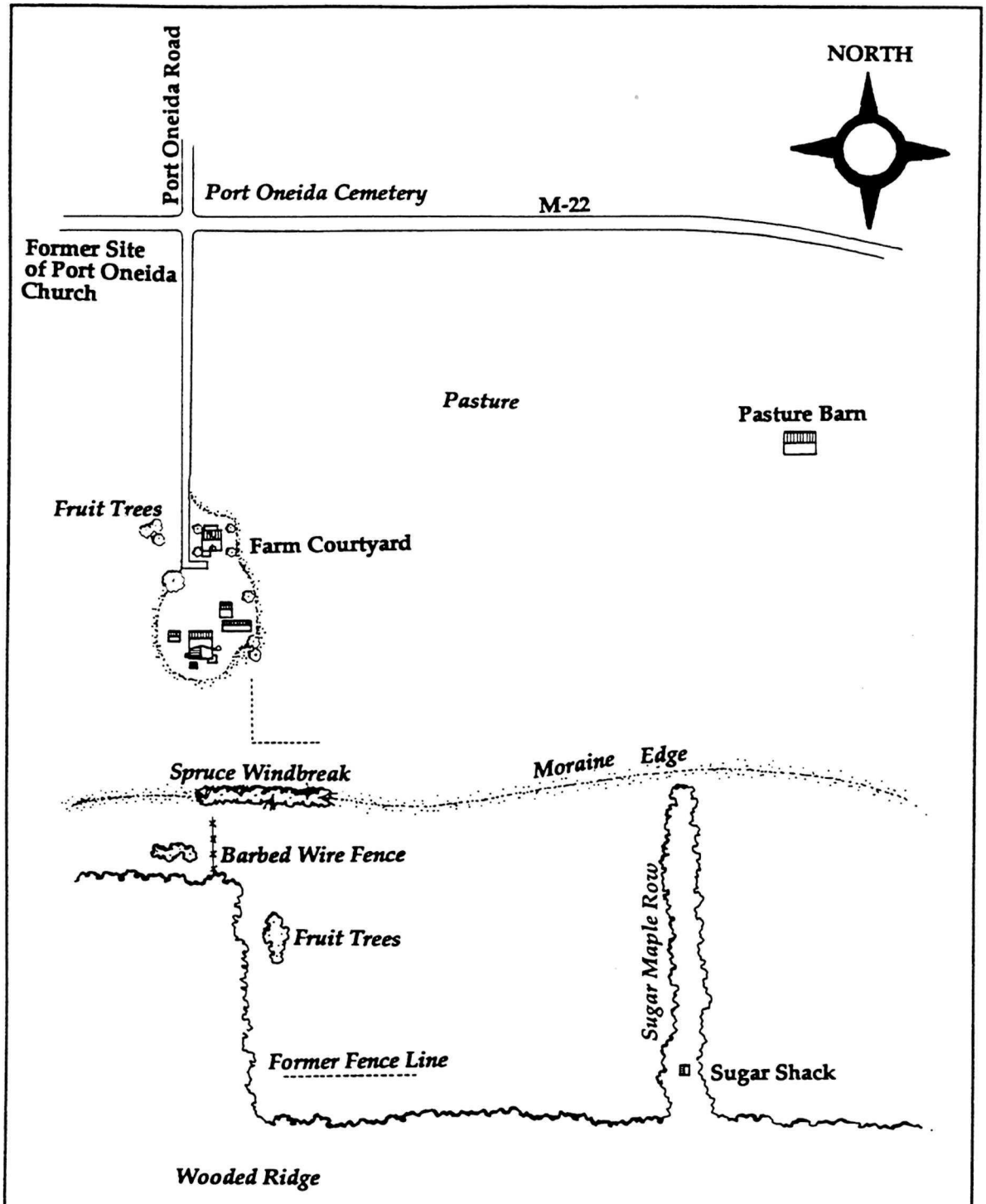


FIGURE 47: SITE PLAN
DECHOW/KLETT FARM--Landscape Setting
SCALE: 1"=APPROX. 100'0"

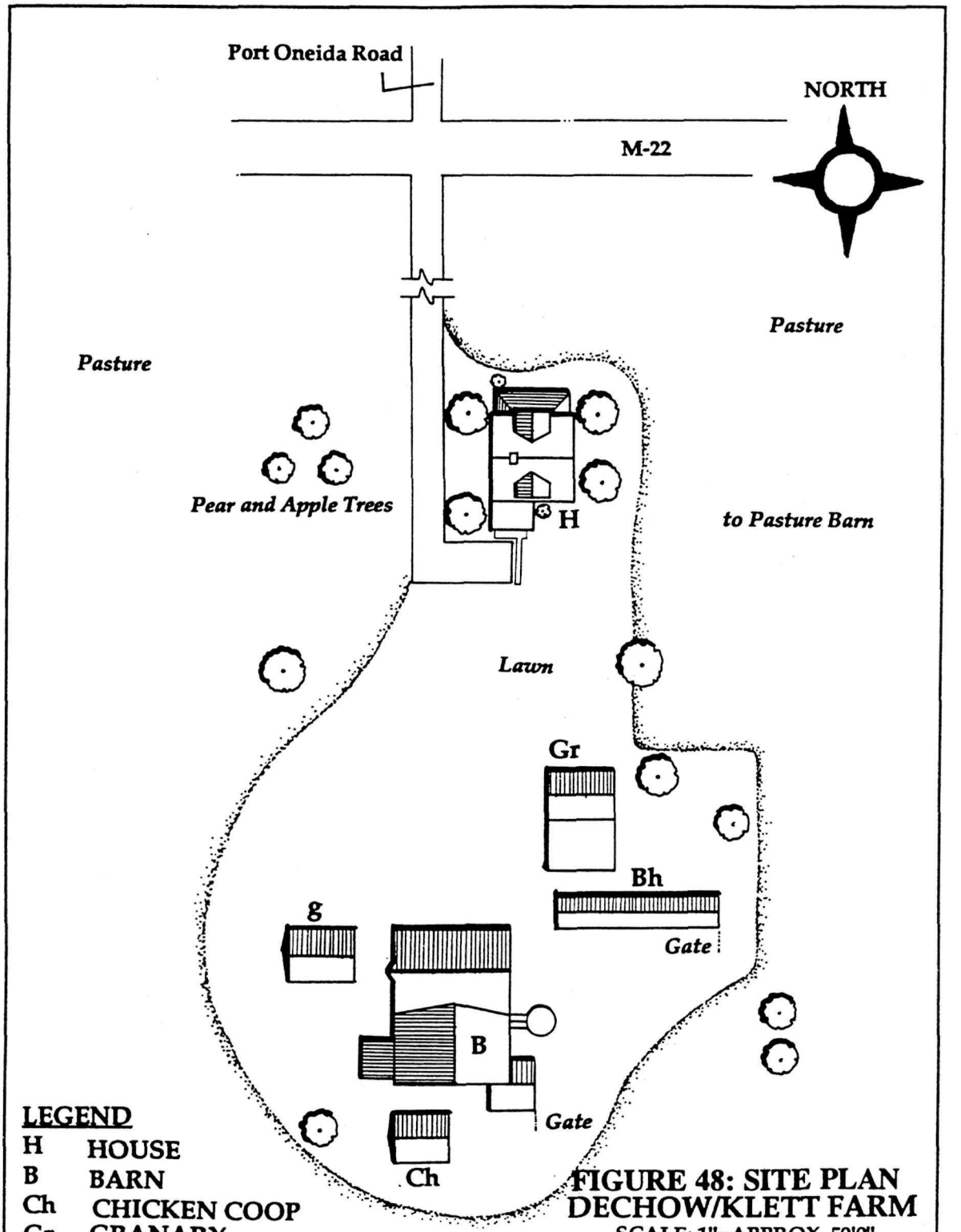


FIGURE 48: SITE PLAN
DECHOW/KLETT FARM
SCALE: 1"=APPROX. 50'0"

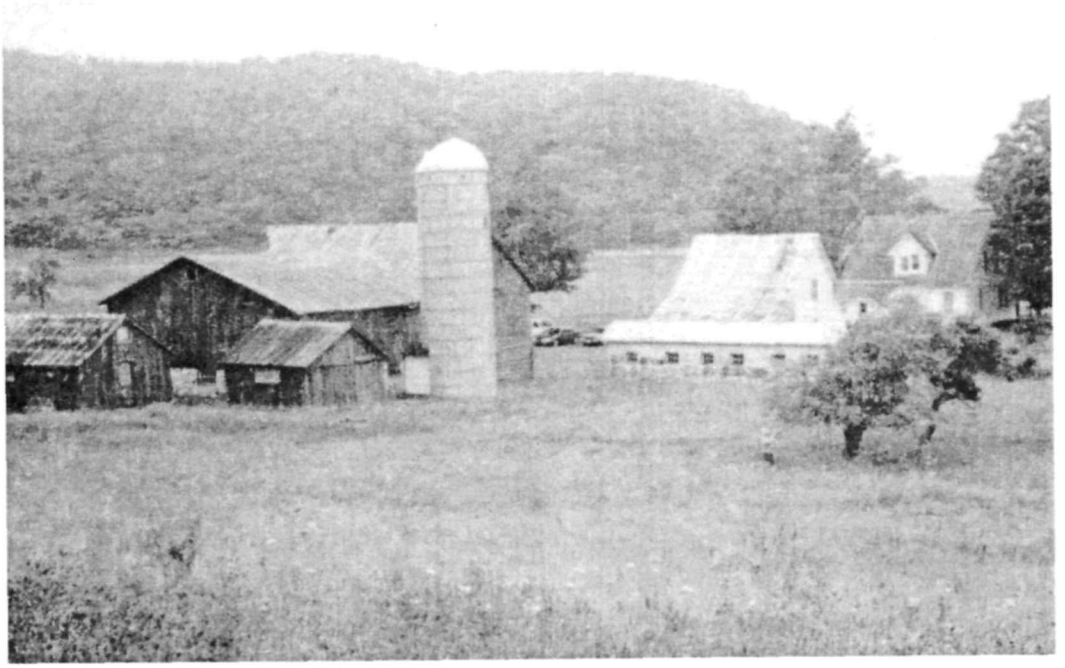


Figure 49. Dechow/Klett farm, 1993 (view to northwest).



Figure 50. Dechow/Klett house, 1993 (view to south).

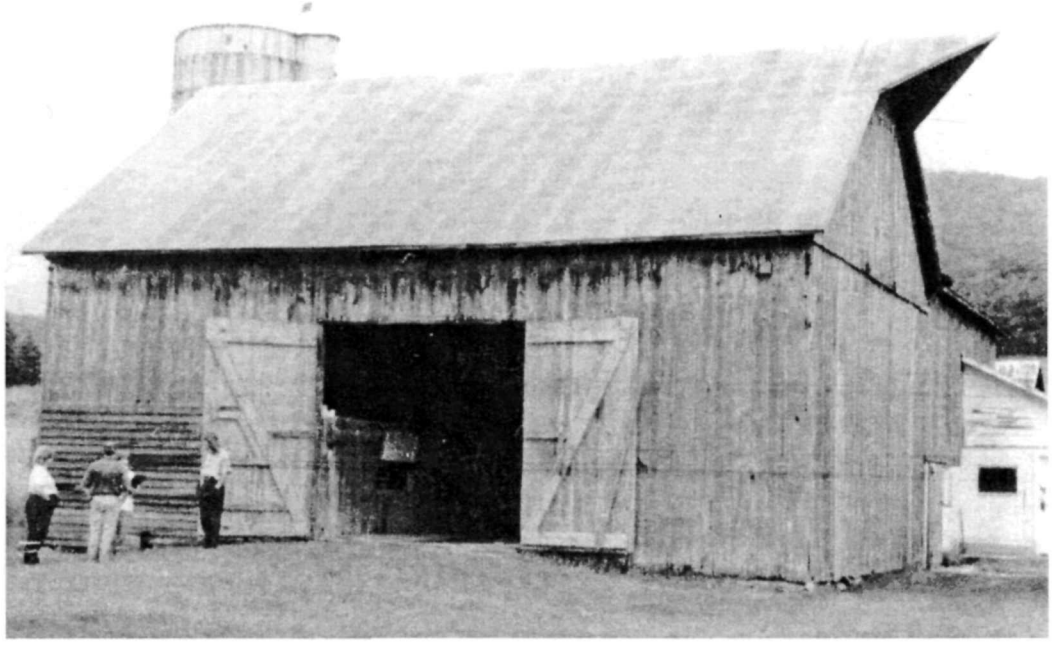


Figure 51. Dechow/Klett dairy barn, 1993 (view to south).

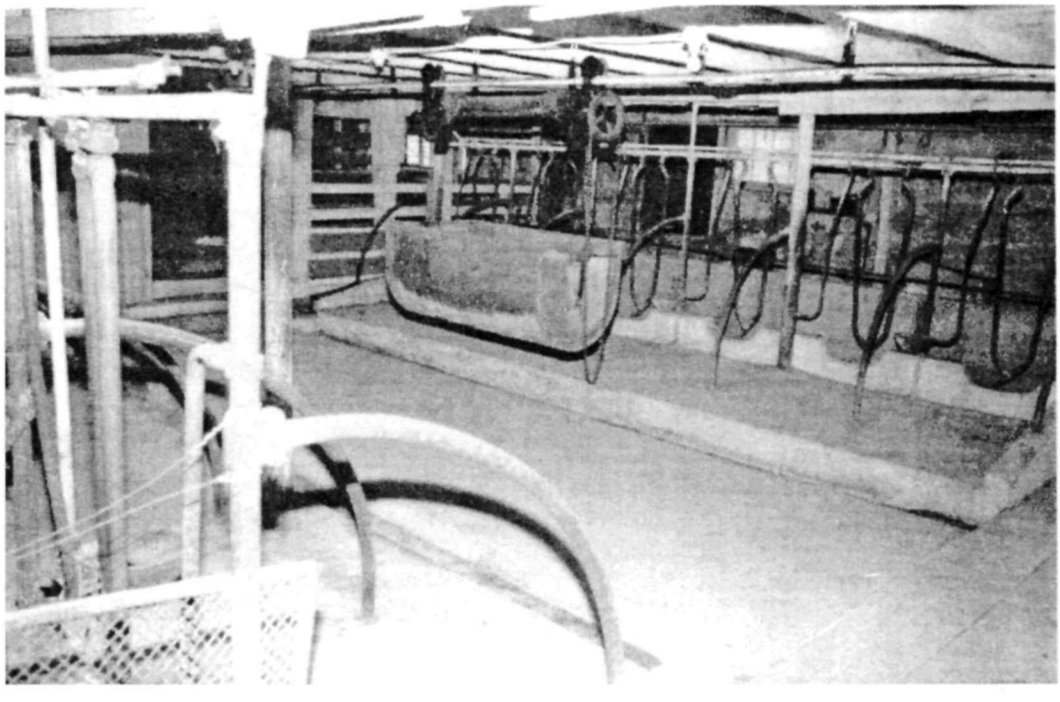


Figure 52. Interior view to cow stanchions and manure carrier in dairy addition of Dechow/Klett dairy barn, 1993.

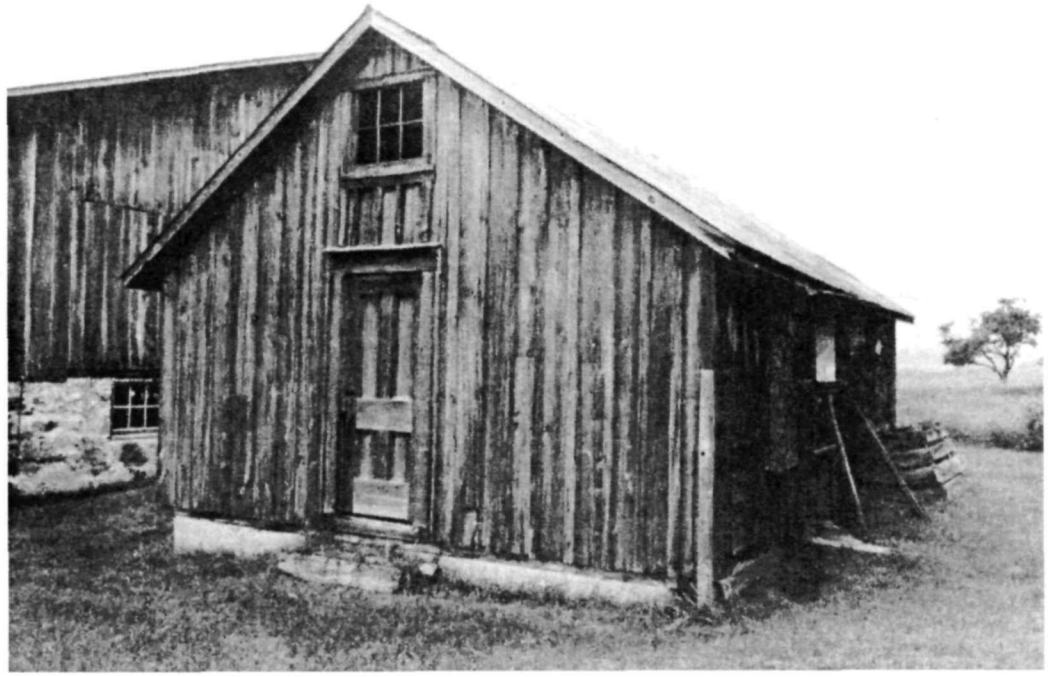


Figure 53. Chicken coop on Dechow/Klett farm, 1993 (view to east).

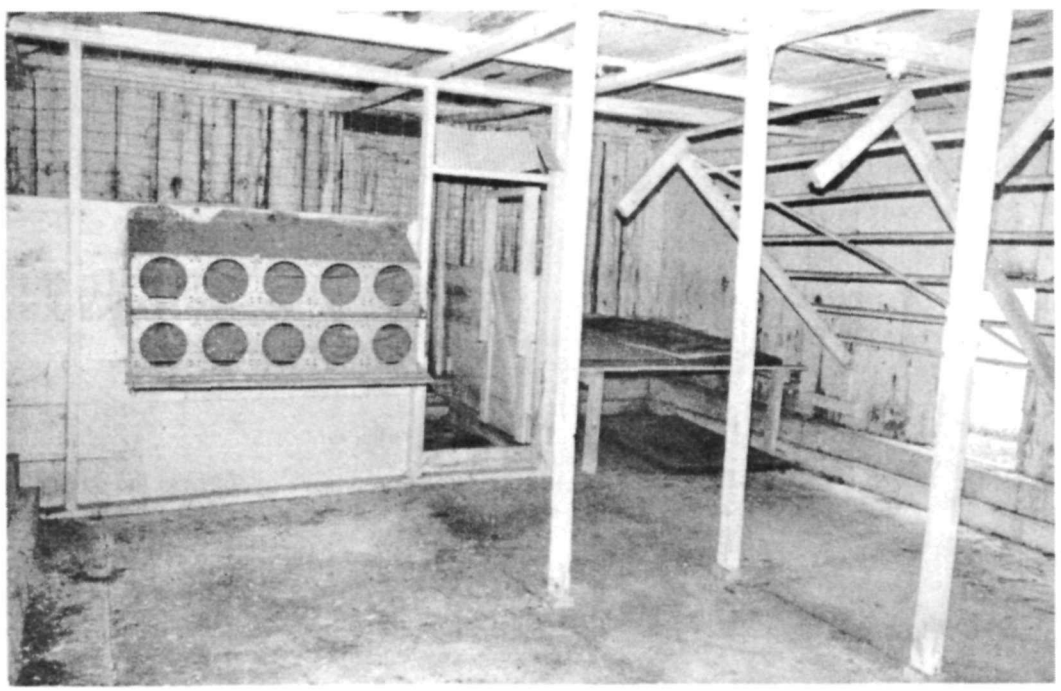


Figure 54. Interior of chicken coop on Dechow/Klett farm, 1993.

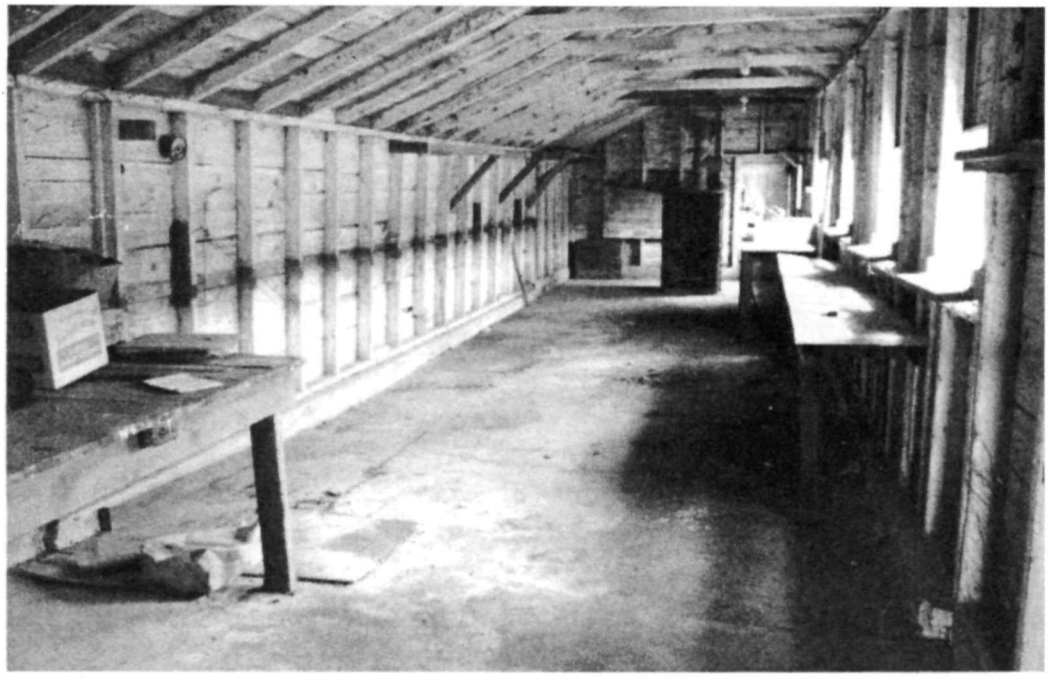


Figure 55. Interior of brooder house on Dechow/Klett farm, 1993.

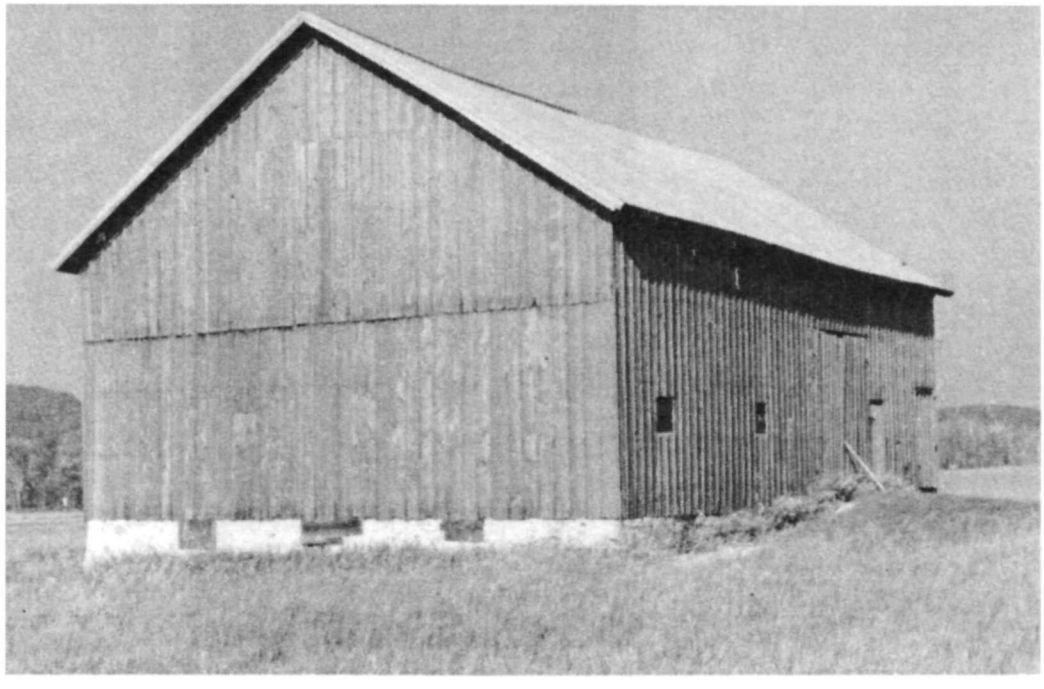


Figure 56. Dechow/Klett pasture barn, 1993 (view to northeast).

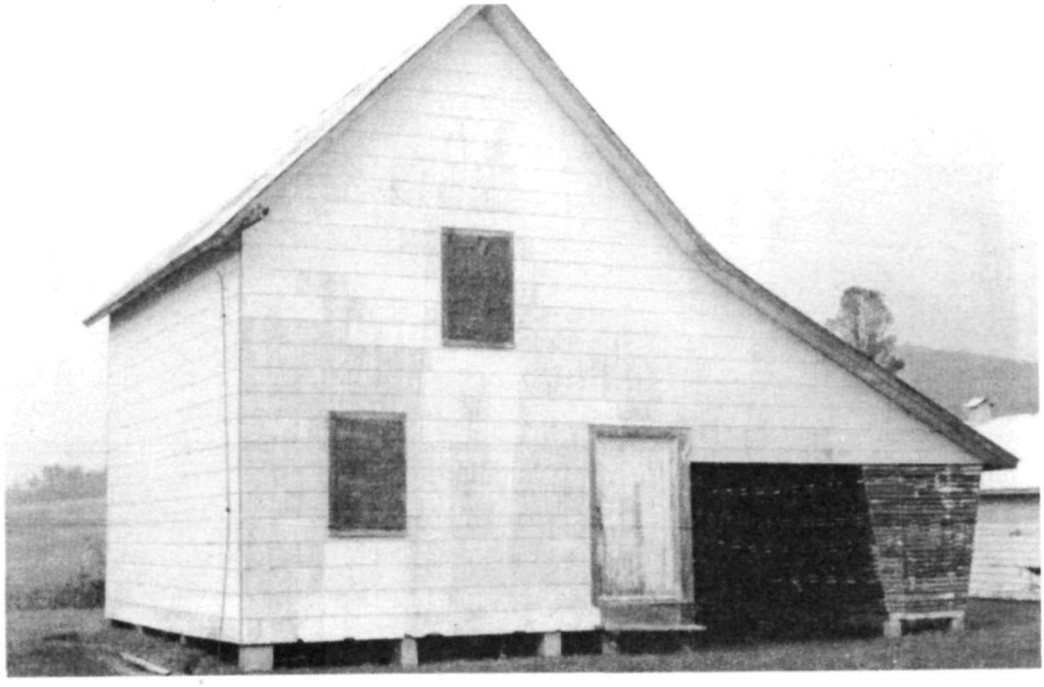


Figure 57. Granary on Dechow/Klett farm, 1993 (view to east).



Figure 58. Interior of granary and grain-lifting track, Dechow/Klett farm, 1993.

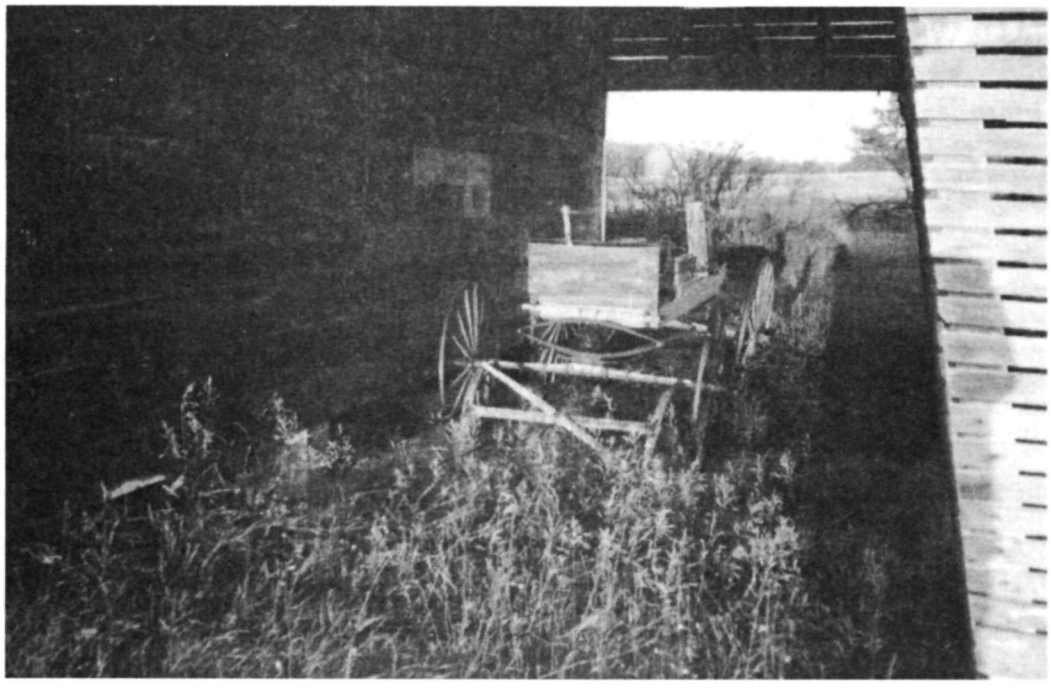


Figure 59. Wagon between granary and corn crib at Dechow/Klett farm, 1993.

HENRY and CATHERINE ECKHERT/BAUR FARM[18]



LOCATION MAP

HISTORY

Henry and Catherine Eckhert immigrated from Bohemia to the U.S. between 1850-55, arriving in Michigan in 1857. In 1862, the Eckherts purchased and settled on their farm. Their original log cabin is now owned by the A.I.R. Foundation, and has been moved from its original location near the farm to a site farther from Basch Road. Mr. Eckhert was listed as a farmer as early as 1860 on the manuscript schedules for the federal population census. Their farm has been described as an "excellent example of an historical farm,"[19] and was the site of many dances enjoyed by community residents.[20] The Baurs bought the farm around 1940-50, and currently have an occupancy agreement with the National Park Service.

AGRICULTURAL DATA[21]

According to Elsa Eckhert Barriner, her father, Henry Eckhert, Jr., grew corn, potatoes, and a variety of grains. He and his family also raised cows, pigs, chickens, and ducks. Henry Eckhert, Sr., is enumerated on both the 1870 and 1880 manuscript schedules for agricultural production. In 1870, the family owned eighty acres of land, with ten acres being improved; the farm was valued at $800. The Barriners owned two milk cows that produced cream for 150 pounds of butter; they also had two oxen, four other cattle, and two hogs. The total value of the animals was $340. According to the manuscript schedules, they raised the most diverse crops in the district, including twelve bushels of peas, twenty bushels of wheat, forty bushels of rye, thirty bushels of corn,

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[18]Information from Cockrell, 82-87; Searl 81-82; interviews with Milton Basch, 9 November 1982, and Jack and Lucille Barratt, 7 November 1982, both conducted by Ron Cockrell; notes on file in the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Library, Empire, Michigan.

[19]Eugene Herbert, Historic Preservation Study: Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore (Unpublished paper, Traverse City, Michigan: Northwestern Michigan University, 1980), n.p.

[20]Interview with Laura Basch, conducted by Tom van Zoeren, March 1993; tapes and transcript on file in the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Library, Empire, Michigan.

[21]Manuscript schedules for the Federal Agricultural Censuses, 1870 and 1880.

AGRICULTURAL DATA (continued)

forty bushels of oats, nine bushels of barley, nine bushels of buckwheat, and 120 bushels of Irish potatoes. They also cut two tons of hay, made twenty-one gallons of molasses, and earned a profit of $140 from their forest products. The total profit for 1870 was $492, the fourth highest in Port Oneida.

By the time of the 1880 enumeration, the Eckhert farm had increased only slightly in size to a total of eighty-six acres. However, the amount of improved land had tripled to thirty acres. The farm was worth $600, and the Eckherts had $60 worth of machinery and $280 worth of livestock. The latter included two milk cows, two other cattle, and two calves that had been born during the year. The milk cows produced enough cream for 200 pounds of butter. In addition to the dairy operation, the Eckherts owned four hogs, three sheep, and two lambs; they also sheared the three mature sheep for their fleeces.

The Eckhert's crops included three acres of corn, three acres of oats, four acres of rye, six acres of wheat, and one and one-half acres of potatoes. They had produced fifty bushels of corn, forty-nine bushels of oats, forty-five bushels of rye, fifty-nine bushels of wheat, and 110 bushels of potatoes.

CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE FEATURES

The Eckhert/Baur Farm is located at the corner of Basch and Baker Roads, near the Howard and Bertha Olsen Farm. It is situated on a high point of land and has views over much of Port Oneida's pastures and fields. The Milton Basch and Currier/Lawr Farms can be seen from this farm. It sits at the base of one of the wooded ridges that characterize the area, is sheltered from northern winds, and has wide views to the south. A grapevine trellis and a variety of conifers and ornamental trees and shrubs can be found in the farm courtyard, which is defined by a post and wire fence at the eastern edge, along Basch Road.

CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

HOUSE (ca. 1860-70)

dimensions: 25'x35', side-facing T plan, 2 story, 10'x20' porch on south wall, shed addition on north wall;
frame: balloon;
siding: clapboards;
roof: front-facing metal gable roof.

HENRY AND CATHERINE ECKHERT/BAUR FARM (continued)

BARN (ca. 1860-70)

dimensions: 35'x40', 1 story, shed roof addition on east wall;
frame: heavy timber;
foundation: stone;
siding: vertical boards;
roof: side-facing corrugated metal roof.

SMALL BARN

dimensions: 20'x15', 2 story;
frame: possibly timber;
siding: vertical boards and cedar shingles;
roof: front-facing gable roof.

SHED

dimensions: 12'x15', 1 story;
frame: balloon.

CHICKEN COOP

dimensions: 10'x20';
frame: balloon;
foundation: concrete;
siding: asphalt roll;
roof: side-facing gable roof with asphalt roll.

BROODER HOUSE

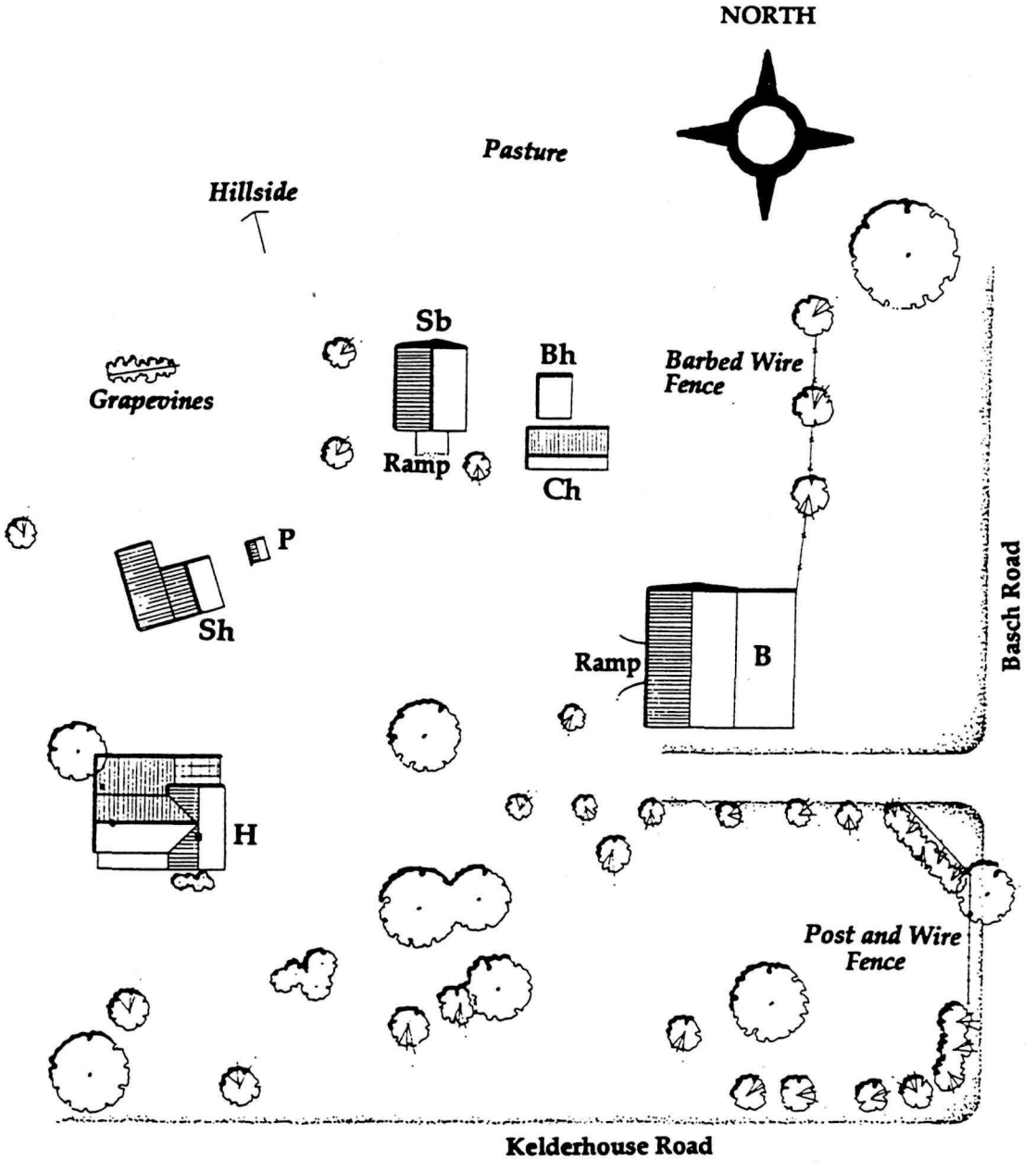
dimensions: 10'x10';
foundation: concrete;
siding: vertical boards;
roof: shed.

PRIVY

dimensions: 5'x5';
frame: balloon;
siding: vertical wood siding, asphalt roll on walls;
roof: gable.

CURRENT CONDITION

The Eckhert Farm remains in fair to excellent condition. The house appears much as it did one hundred years ago. The barn, shed, and coop have been altered to some degree, but a high level of integrity has been maintained.



LEGEND

H HOUSE
B BARN
Sb SMALL BARN
Sh SHED
Ch CHICKEN COOP
Bh BROODER HOUSE
P PRIVY

FIGURE 60: SITE PLAN
ECKHERT/BAUR FARM
SCALE: APPROX. 1"=50'0"

GOFFAR/ROMAN FARM[22]



LOCATION MAP

HISTORY

This farm was first settled by Jacob Ridk, who purchased eighty acres of land in 1861. He later sold the property to Alexis J. Goffar, a Belgian who immigrated to the United States in 1856. Goffar married Catherine O'Brien of Ireland in 1861. In 1868, he bought this 160 acre parcel and built a log cabin on the property. Mr. Goffar was the North Unity postmaster, town clerk, and school superintendent from ca. 1870 until at least 1884. He also worked as a shoemaker to supplement his farming income.

By 1891, Goffar sold the land to Julius and Ida [Dago] Prause. The Prauses eventually sold to Milton and Olive [Dago] Manney. Milton Manney sided the log cabin and had Martin Basch convert the chicken coop into a guest house; it burned in 1975. The ruins may still be seen near the North Unity school.

The house is presently under an ownership agreement with the National Park Service and is rented by the owners.

AGRICULTURAL DATA[23]

The 1870 manuscript schedules for agricultural production list Alexis and Catherine Goffar as the owners of 120 acres of land, 10 of which were improved. Their farm was valued at $1500. They owned one milk cow that produced cream for 125 pounds of butter, and three other cattle; all worth $110. The Goffars raised five bushels of peas, forty bushels of wheat, forty bushels of rye, twenty bushels of buckwheat, and 100 bushels of potatoes. They were also able to sell $188 worth of forest products.

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[22]Searl, 127-128; interview with Milton Basch, June 1986, conducted by Scott Searl; notes on file in the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Library, Empire, Michigan.

[23]Manuscript schedules for the Federal Agricultural Censuses, 1870 and 1880.

AGRICULTURAL DATA (continued)

By 1880, the Goffar farm had grown to 166 acres, with 31 improved. The farm value remained at $1500, and included $50 worth of machinery and $260 worth of livestock; the latter included two milk cows and two calves; one calf had been purchased, and six were sold. They listed the death of one cow, and the production of 100 pounds of butter. Their eleven sheep comprised the largest herd in the Port Oneida area; five had been slaughtered or had died, and twelve sheared fleeces weighed 96 pounds. The manuscript schedule also indicated the Goffars owned eight hogs.

The crops grown on the Goffar farm in 1880 included one acre of corn, which yielded twenty bushels; two acres of oats, with a yield of twenty-five bushels; three acres of rye that yielded thirty-five bushels; three acres of wheat yielding thirty bushels; eight bushels of peas, and eighty bushels of potatoes.

CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE FEATURES

This farm is located along State Highway M-22, at the southeastern corner of the proposed district. In the past twenty years, the wetlands surrounding Narada Lake threatened the barn, but are now stabilized. Lake Narada forms the northern and western boundary of the farm courtyard, which is encompassed by large trees on three sids. The fourth edge is formed by M-22 which passes to the south. Fence posts can be found at the southwestern and southeastern corner of the barn and at the eastern edge of the courtyard. A wooded ramp leads to the threshing door on the south wall of the barn.

The front entrance to the house is marked by two conical arborvitae; and a number of large ornamental trees and shrubs remain in the yard, including a sizable privet hedge that is parallel to the driveway.

CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

HOUSE

dimensions: 30'x40', front-facing "T" plan with shed roof addition at north wall;
frame: balloon;
foundation: masonry under initial wing, cement foundation under addition;
siding: wood shiplapp;
roof: front-facing gable roof with asphalt shingles, asphalt roll on shed roof addition;
detail: circular gable window at south and east walls.

GOFFAR/ROMAN FARM (continued)

BARN

dimensions: 34'x40';
frame: heavy timber, three-bay ground barn, splayed queen posts; pole rafters, and diagonal corner braces;
foundation: masonry;
siding: unpainted vertical board;
roof: side-facing metal gable roof;
details: bank to sliding threshing door on south wall, access to basement on west wall, asymmetrical basement windows.

CURRENT CONDITION

The Goffar/Roman house and barn are in good addition, although the barn is threatened by the approaching shoreline of Narada Lake. Both the house and barn retain high levels of integrity; however, the loss of related outbuilding compromises the overall quality of the farmstead.

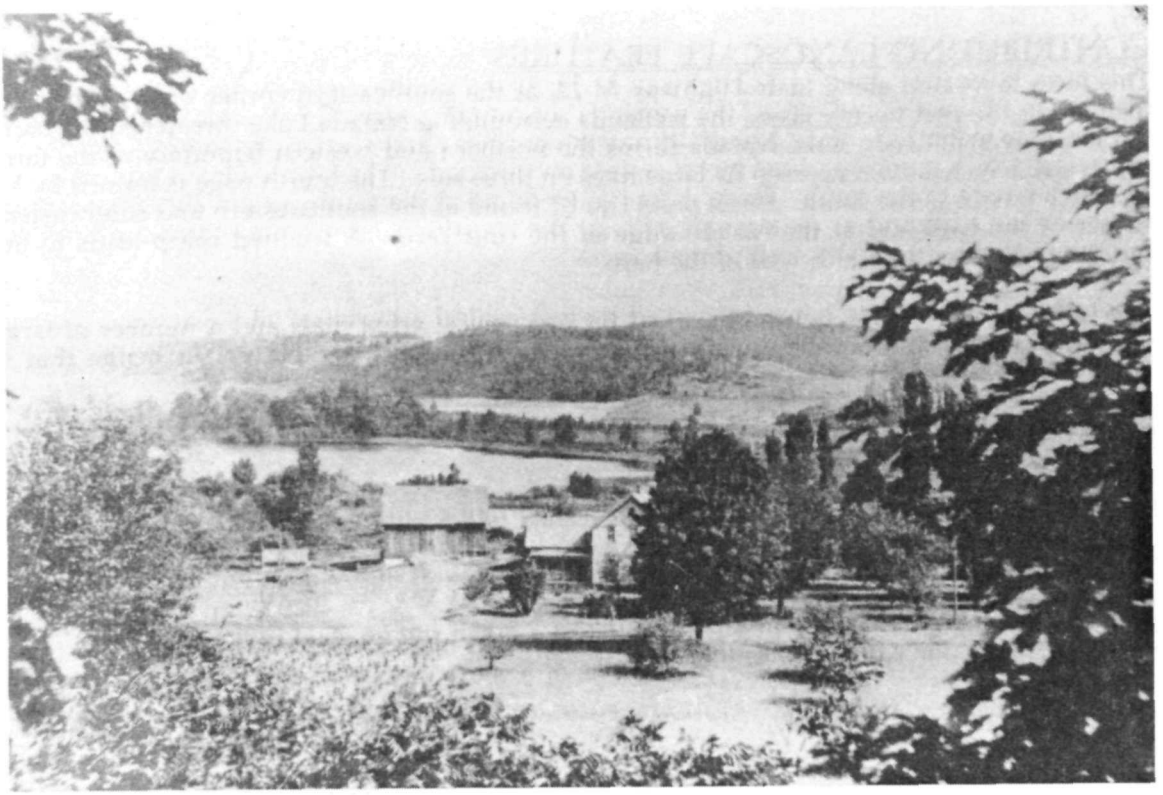


Figure 61. Historic photograph of Goffar/Roman farm, date unknown (view to north).

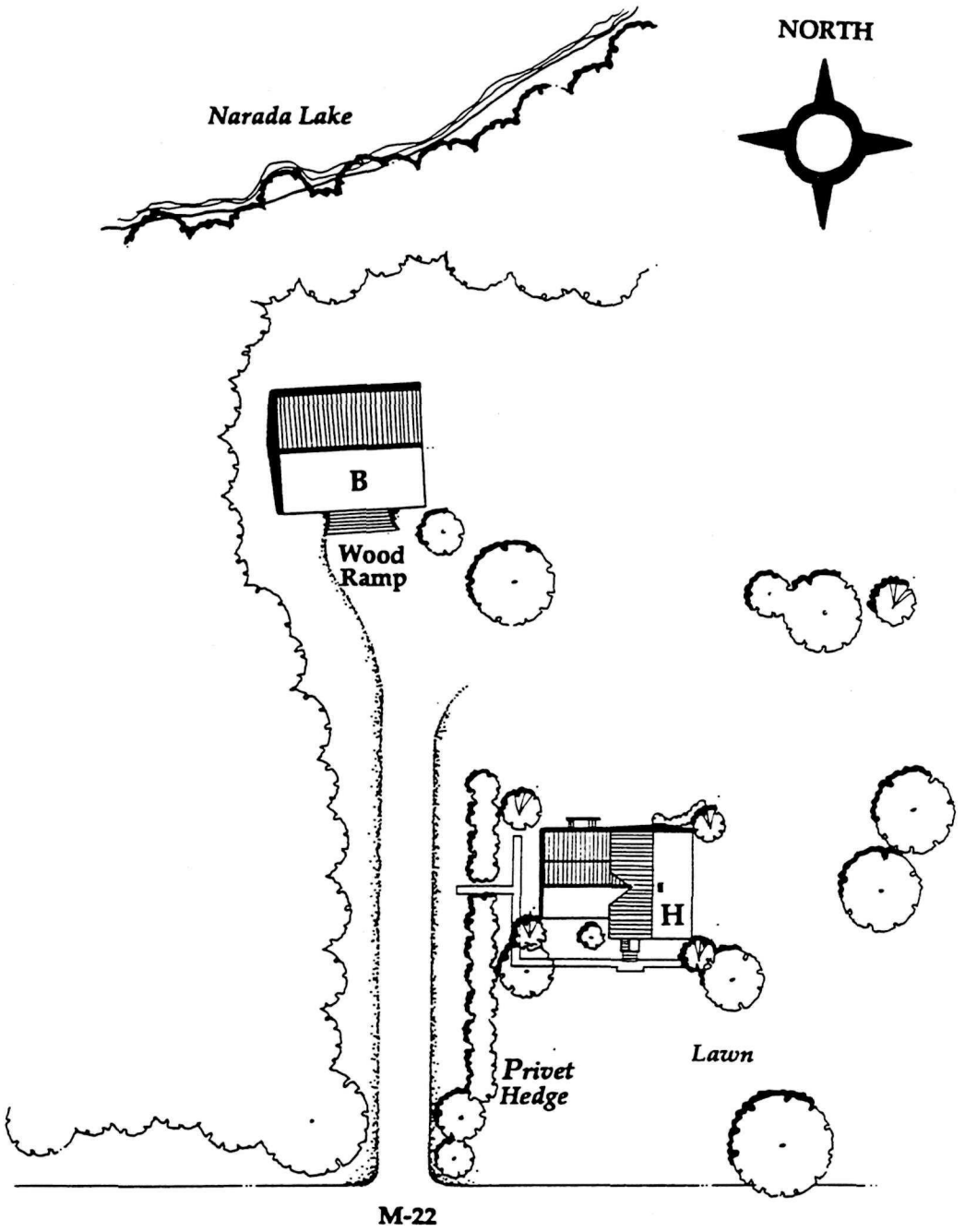


FIGURE 62: SITE PLAN
GOFFAR/ROMAN FARM
SCALE: 1"=APPROX. 50'0"

LEGEND
H HOUSE
B BARN

KELDERHOUSE FARM[24]



LOCATION MAP

HISTORY

This parcel of land was owned by descendants of Thomas Kelderhouse from 1863 until its acquisition by the National Park Service in 1970. The first known structure, a log cabin, was built by his son, William Kelderhouse, around the late 1880's or early 1890's. Prior to construction, this site may have been the location of the Kelderhouse sawmill.

The 65-acre farm was a central gathering space for Port Oneida residents. The present house, which William built around 1910, was once used as a grocery store, telephone headquarters, and post office; all run by his wife, Charlotte. The barn was torn down in the late 1940's or early 1950's.

AGRICULTURAL DATA

No specific agricultural data is available for this site.

[24]Information from Cockrell, 101-104; Searl, 105-108; interviews with Jack and Lucille Barratt, 7 November 1982, Orpha Burfiend, 8 November 1982, all conducted by Ron Cockrell; Leon Kelderhouse, 19 February 1982, Floyd Kelderhouse, 19 February 1982, and George Kelderhouse, 5 March 1982, all conducted by Andy White; notes on file in the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Library, Empire, Michigan.

KELDERHOUSE FARM (continued)

CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE FEATURES

This farm has a central location, at the corner of Port Oneida Road and M-22. It is sited next to the Kelderhouse/Port Oneida Cemetery, and is near the setting of the former Evangelical Lutheran church and the Port Oneida School/Community Club. The house is surrounded by sugar maple trees that were planted by students from the school. The Kelderhouses tapped the trees to make maple syrup. Remains of the once extensive orchards, planted by Rolland Kelderhouse in the 1920's, can be seen to the east and south of the farm.

CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

HOUSE (ca. 1910)

dimensions: 15'x30', side-facing "T" plan, 2 story, shed addition on east wall;
frame: balloon;
foundation: cut stone on main wing;
roof: front-facing gable roof;
detail: gable dormer windows, Arts and Crafts interior.

CHICKEN COOP

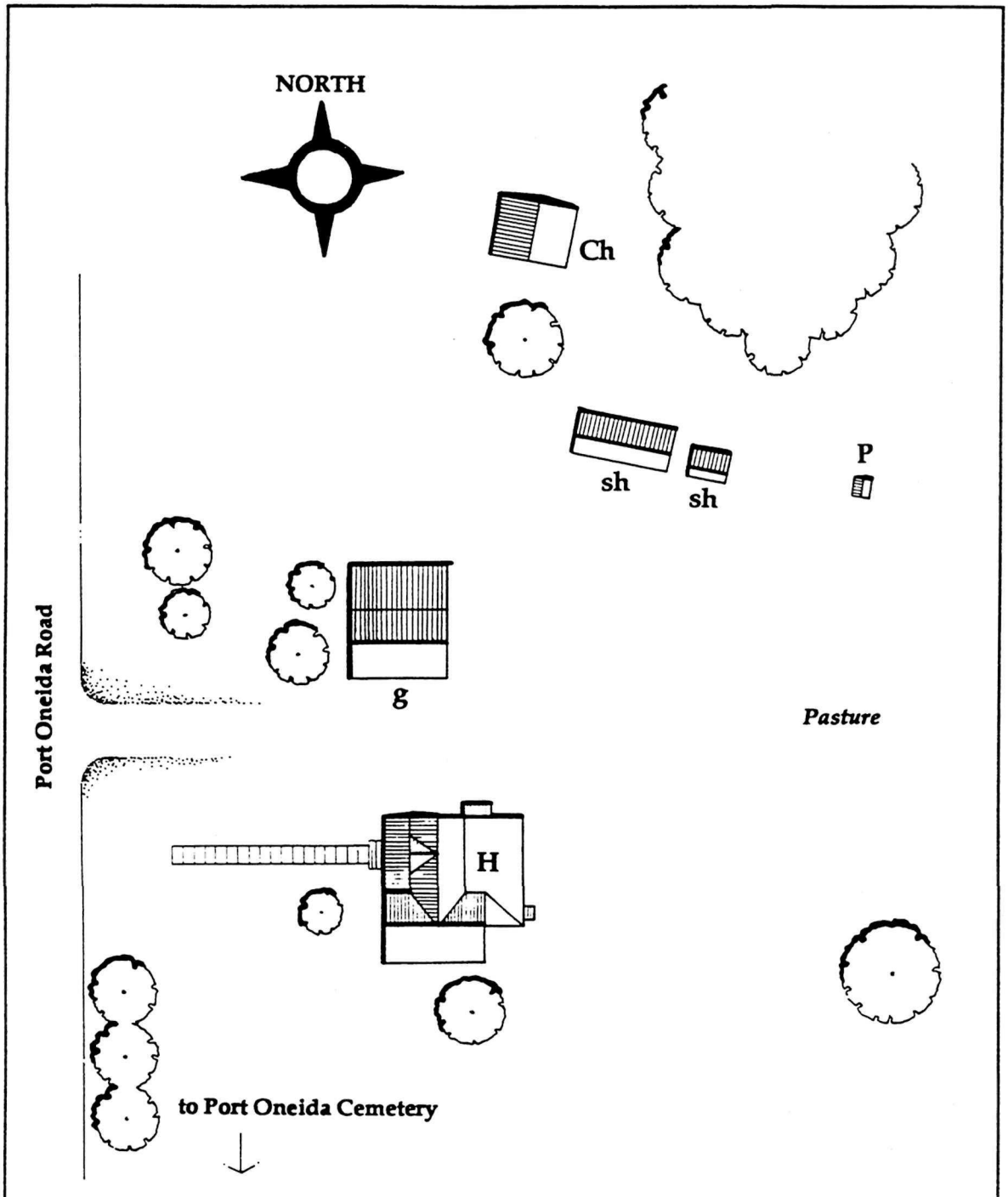
dimensions: 10'x15', one-story;
frame: balloon;
foundation: concrete;
siding: asphalt roll over boards;
roof: front-facing gable roof with asphalt roll over board.

PRIVY

dimensions: 5'x5';
frame: balloon;
siding: horizontal boards;
roof: front-facing gable.

CURRENT CONDITION

The house and garage are in good, but altered condition. The privy is in fair, altered condition. This farmstead is significant because of its link to Thomas Kelderhouse and his family, the high level of integrity still found within the interior of the house, and the landscape setting.



LEGEND

H HOUSE
Ch CHICKEN COOP
P PRIVY
sh shed(non-contributing)
g garage(non-contributing)

FIGURE 63: SITE PLAN
KELDERHOUSE FARM
SCALE: 1'=APPROX. 50'0'

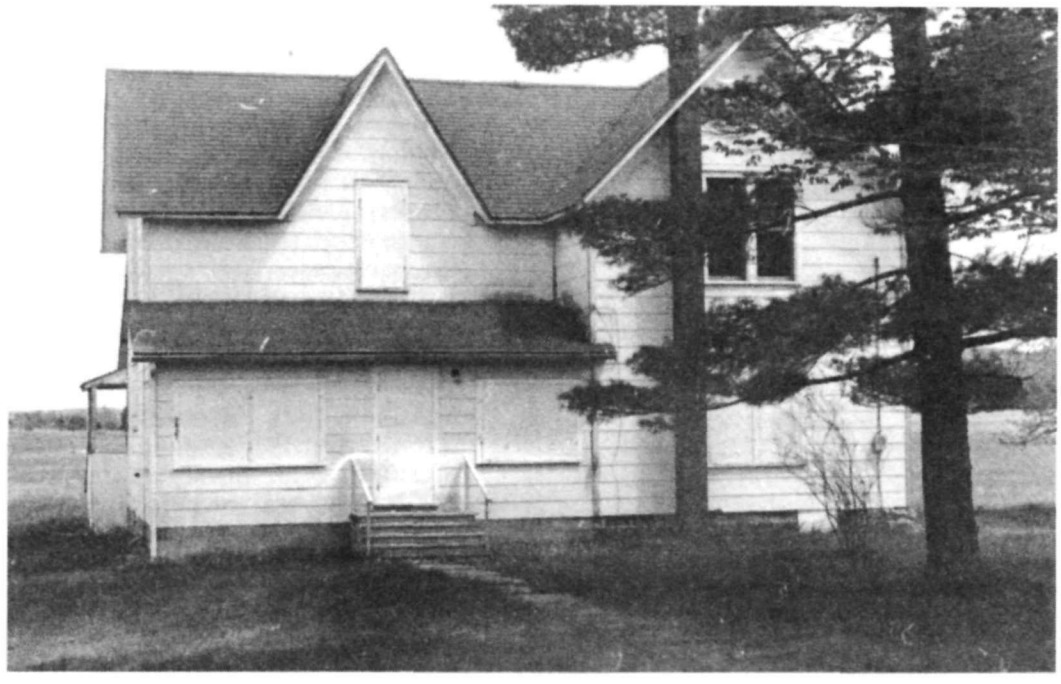
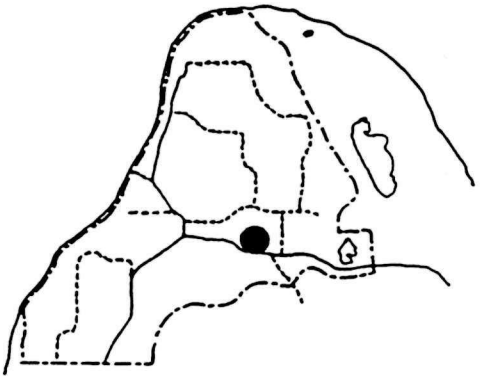


Figure 64. Kelderhouse house, 1993 (view to east).



Figure 65. Kelderhouse house, 1993 (view to south).

LAWR/CHAPMAN FARM[25]



LOCATION MAP

HISTORY

This parcel was bought by Thomas Kelderhouse in 1861. After his death in 1884 his son, James, inherited the property, and in 1889, deeded 40 acres to George and Louisa Burfiend Lawr, who then purchased 80 adjacent acres and built the farm; all of the buildings date to the 1890s. George Lawr was the son of a Scotsman and his mother was from New York. He came to the United States from Canada in 1871. He and his wife Louisa, Carsten Burfiend's daughter, farmed here until 1945. Since that time the farm has had several owners, including the Curriers and presently the Chapmans.

AGRICULTURAL DATA

No specific agricultural data is available for this site.

[25]Information from Cockrell, 97-100; Searl 93-98; interviews with Milton Basch, 9 November 1982, and Jack and Lucille Barratt, 7 November 1982, both conducted by Ron Cockrell; notes on file in the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Library, Empire, Michigan.

LAWR/CHAPMAN FARM (continued)

CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE FEATURES

The Lawr/Chapman farm is situated near the corner of M 22 and Wheeling Rd. Both roads are lined with large maple trees near the farm. It has a large remnant apple orchard to the north of the house, and a large garden defined by a barbed wire fence at the east edge of the house. Board fence and post and barbed wire fence delineates the farm courtyard and fields to the north. Two large cottonwood trees mark the circular driveway in front of the house

CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

HOUSE (ca. 1890)

dimensions: 20'x30', irregular plan, 2 stories, two enclosed porches, shed roof addition on east wall;
frame: balloon;
siding: aluminum;
roof: front-facing gable roof.

BARN (ca. 1890)

dimensions: 20'x35', two-story, with 15'x25' one-story wing;
frame: heavy timber, three-bay barn, splayed queen posts with horizontal beam, sawn rafters;
siding: vertical board;
roof: wood, altered from side to front facing gable;
dairy wing: 5' cut stone walls;
details: hay track; manufactured cupola with star shape cutout on original wing; gable end sliding door (possibly installed with dairy addition).

CHICKEN COOP

dimensions: 10'x15', 1 story;
frame: balloon;
siding: clapboards;
roof: shed.

SHED (moved from original location in accordance with lease agreement)

dimensions: 2 story, shed roof addition at east wall;
frame: balloon;
siding: clapboards;
roof: side-facing metal gable roof.

CURRENT CONDITION

This house and the outbuildings have been altered by a succession of owners. However, all are in fair to good condition. The current owners maintain all of the buildings comprising the farm courtyard under a lease agreement.

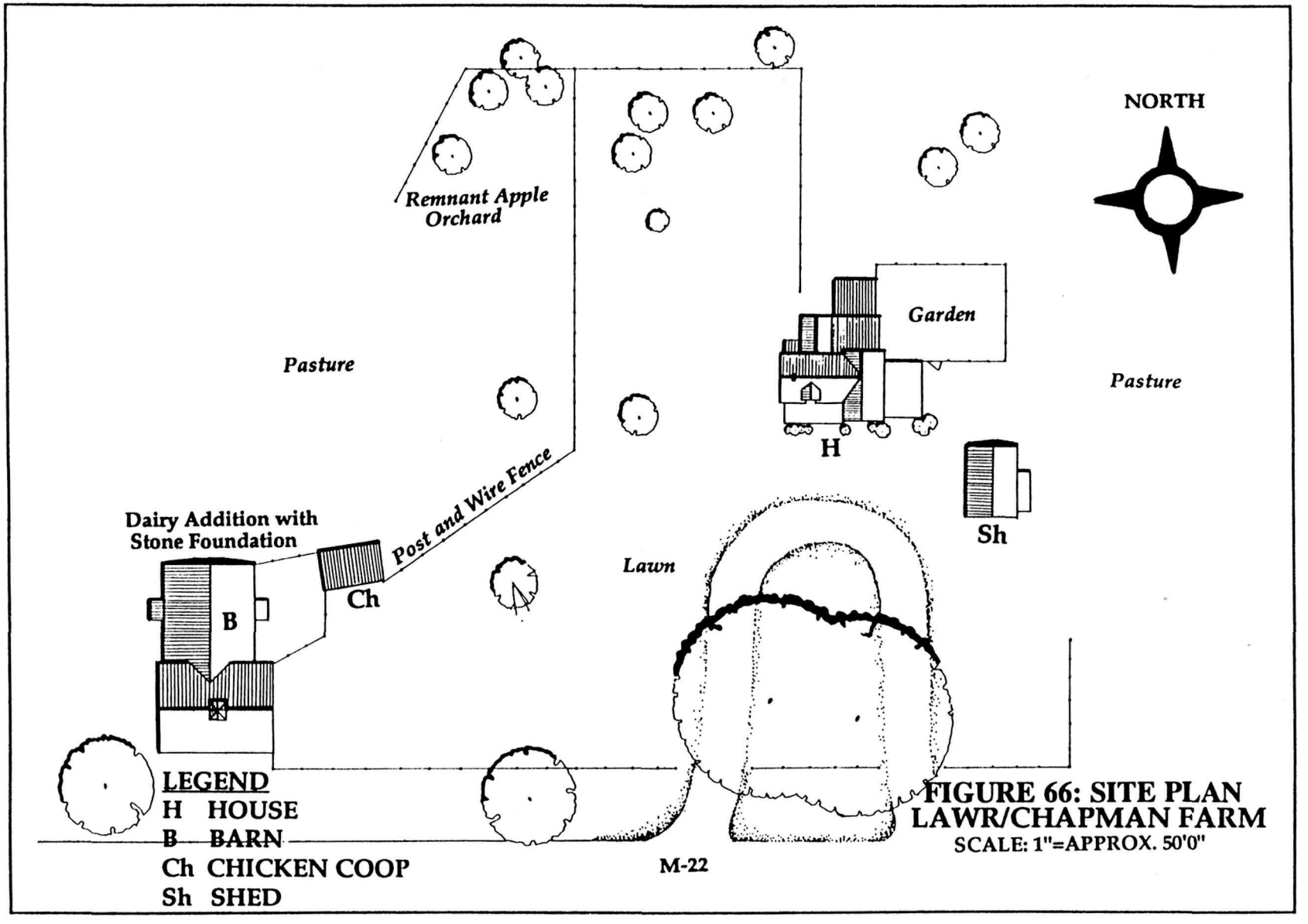


FIGURE 66: SITE PLAN
LAWR/CHAPMAN FARM
SCALE: 1"=APPROX. 50'0"

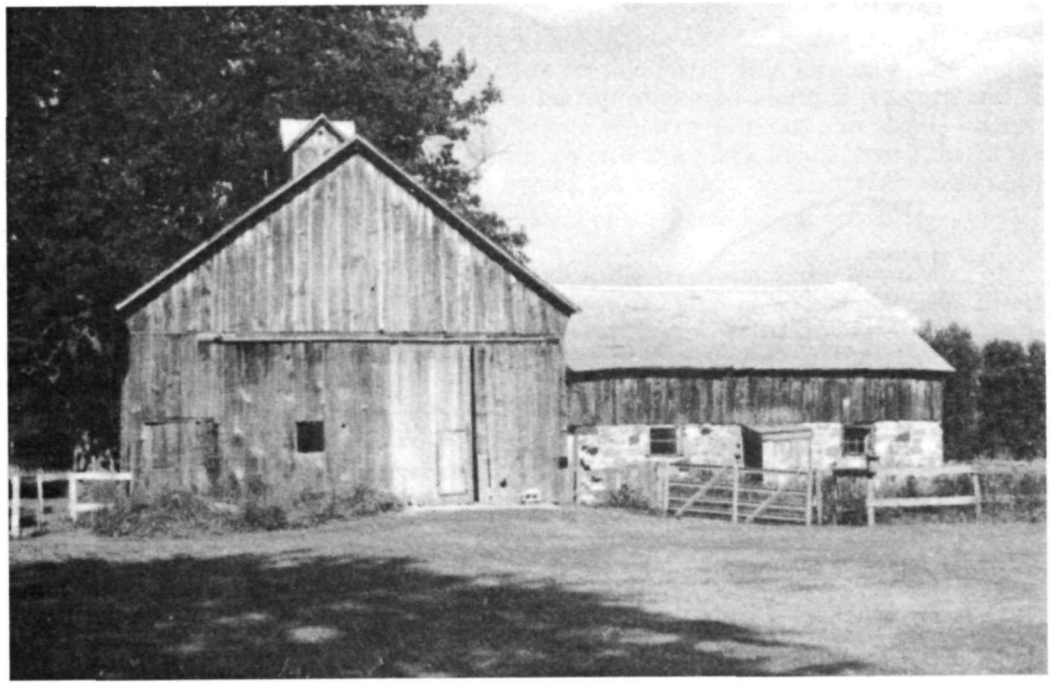


Figure 67. Lawr/Chapman barn, 1993 (view to west).

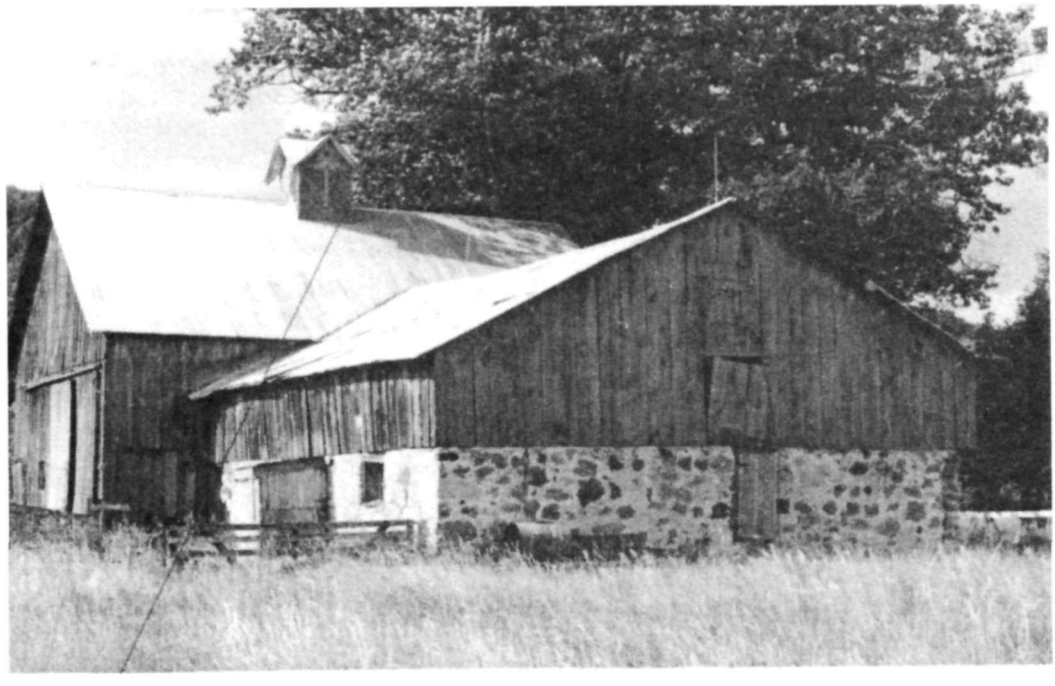


Figure 68. Lawr/Chapman barn, 1993 (view to southwest).

MILLER BARN[26]



LOCATION MAP

HISTORY

This large barn was built on 202 acres of land purchased by Frederick Werner in 1855. The 1891 plat map lists John Miller (an 1881 emigre from Germany) as the owner, and shows one structure. The land was farmed by his son, Charles, who provided dairy products to many local resorts and residents. Charles Miller was also a talented boat and house builder who helped to construct many Port Oneida buildings.

The farmhouse burned in 1940 and was then rebuilt. Mrs. Miller perished in the fire. The National Park Service removed the second house, along with other outbuildings that were vandalized following acquisition.

AGRICULTURAL DATA

No specific agricultural data is available for this site.

[26]Cockrell, 67-68; Searl 113-114; interviews with Orpha Burfiend, 8 November 1982, Jack and Lucille Barratt, 7 November 1982, conducted by Ron Cockrell; and Franklin Basch, conducted by Scott Searl; notes on file in the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Library, Empire, Michigan.

MILLER BARN (continued)

CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE FEATURES

The Miller barn is the only remaining structure on this farm. It is located at the end of Miller Road near the Pyramid Point trailhead. The barn is sheltered along its eastern and southern sides by a steep wooded slope. The immediate western edge of the site is covered with second-growth vegetation. Beyond this shrub growth is a black locust grove that was used to supply wood for fence posts and wagon tongues. A remnant orchard with large apple trees, an extensive pasture, and cow path lie to the west of the black locust grove.[27]

Ornamental and fruit species such as roses and apple trees mark the location of the original farmhouse. To the north of the barn is a small pasture/field area; a conifer windbreak forms the northern boundary. Abandoned machinery can be found in the shrub growth near the barn.

CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE

BARN (ca. 1891)

dimensions: 20'x30' with 20'x30' dairy addition, "T" plan;
frame: timber, four-bay barn, splayed queen posts with diagonal corner braces, closely spaced double horizontal beams at bents;
foundation: large boulders at each corner;
siding: vertical board and batten;
roof: side-facing metal gable roof;
details: sliding threshing door on west wall, hay track in initial wing, ten cement/timber stalls with hangers for metal stanchions and three large stalls with wooden feed bins in the dairy addition. A Universal Milking Pump from this barn has been relocated to the Dechow/Klett Dairy Barn to prevent theft and/or vandalism.

CURRENT CONDITION

The Miller barn is in good, altered condition. The later dairy addition contains cow stalls that exemplify one point on the technological spectrum represented by Port Oneida farms. This barn marks a transition between the primitive stalls featured in the Howard Olsen barn and the somewhat sophisticated post-World War II dairy operation that took place in the Dechow/Klett barn.

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[27]Personal correspondence from Chuck Kruch to Marla McEnaney, March, 1995.

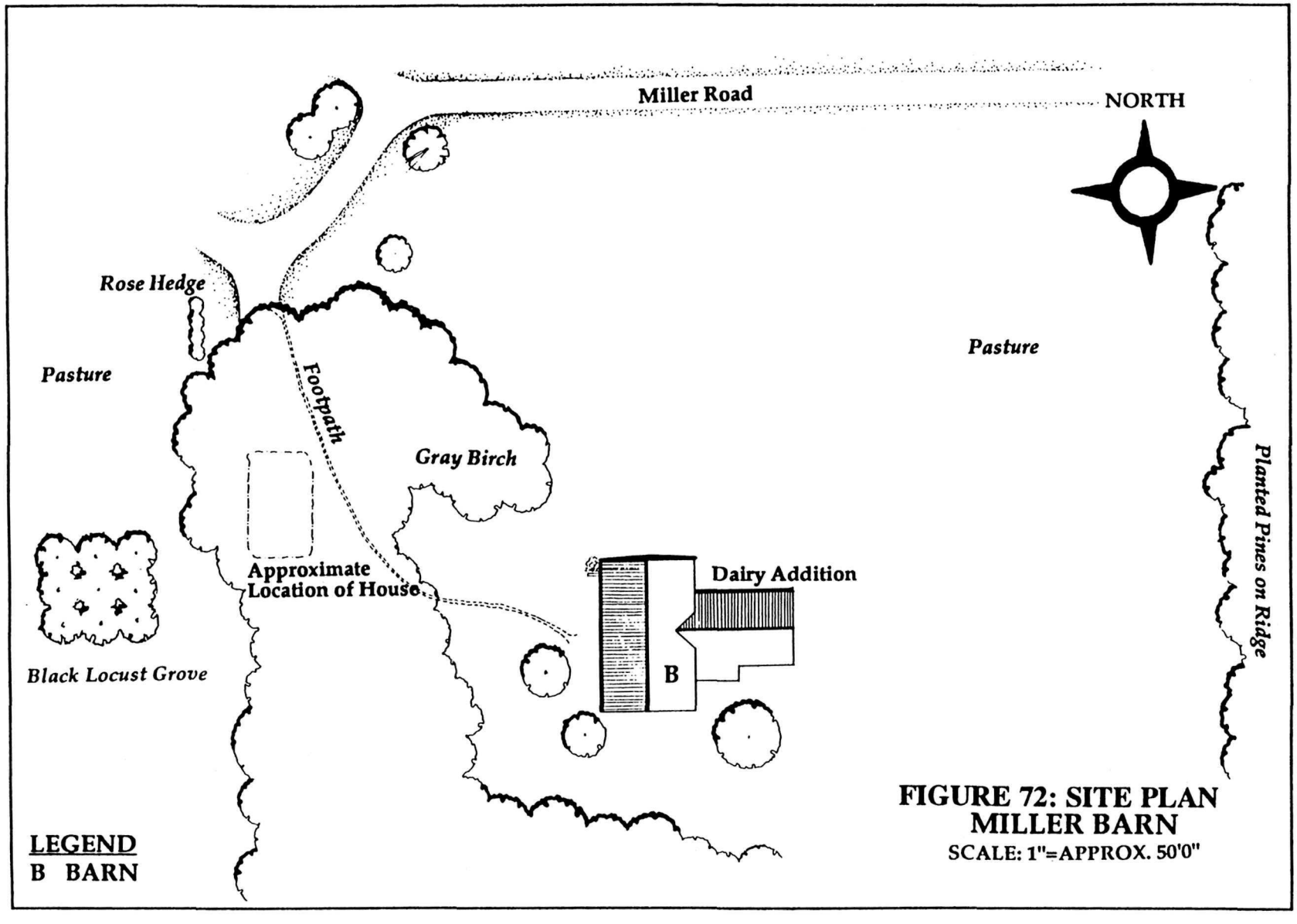


FIGURE 72: SITE PLAN
MILLER BARN
SCALE: 1"=APPROX. 50'0"

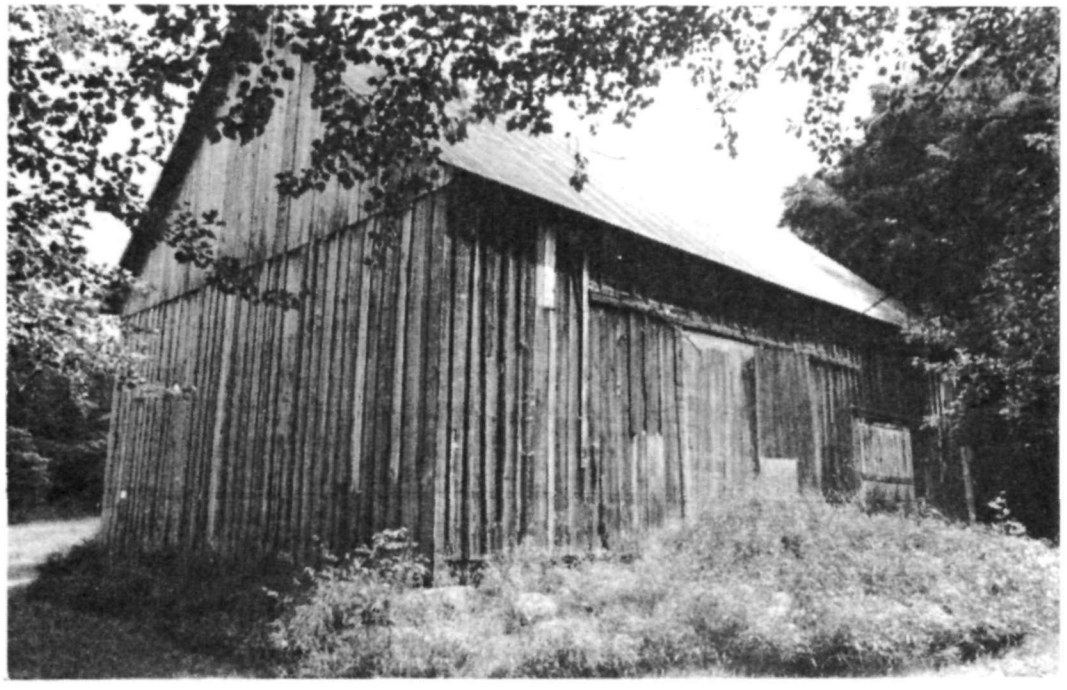


Figure 70. Miller Barn, 1993 (view to southeast).

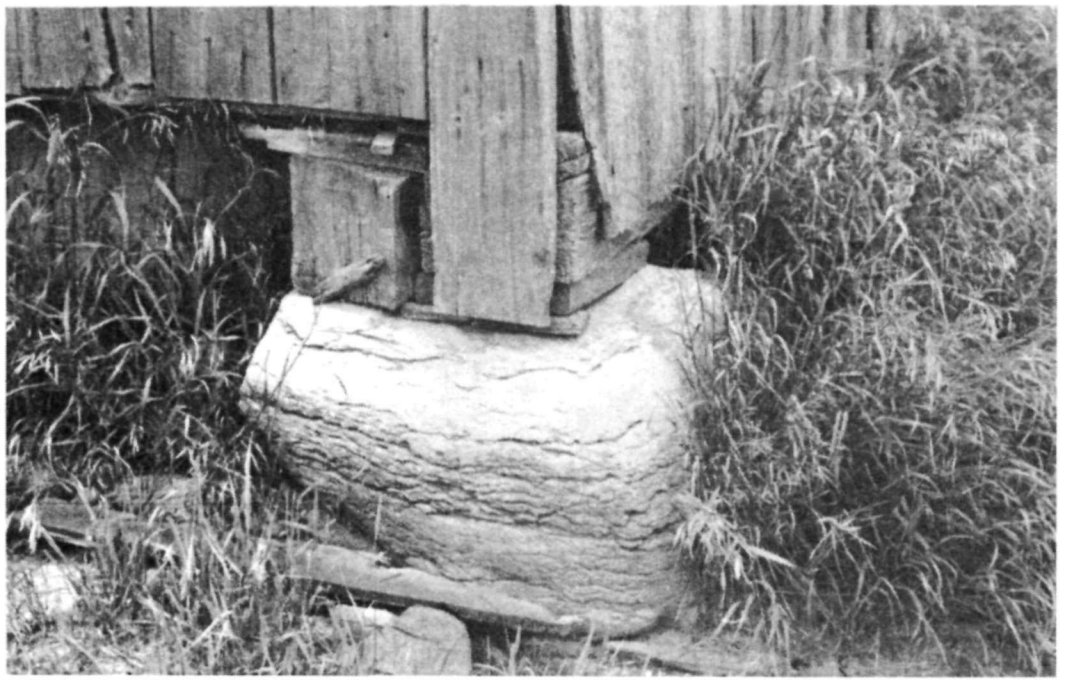


Figure 71. Miller Barn--corner boulder support, 1993.

CHARLES and HATTIE BRAMMER OLSEN FARM[28]



LOCATION MAP

HISTORY

This parcel of land was purchased from Fred Dechow in 1915, who had owned it since 1857. The Olsens' farm was built around 1918-19 by Paul Popa. A grandmother's house that was located behind the main residence has been removed. Charles and Hattie's son, Everett, bought the farm in 1963 and sold it to the National Park Service in 1973.

AGRICULTURAL DATA

The Charles and Hattie Brammer Olsen farm was primarily a dairy operation, where Guernsey cows were raised. It was one of the first Port Oneida farms designated a Class A dairy operation; they were the first family to own a tractor. In addition, the Olsens raised grain crops such as wheat, oats, and corn, and also grew green hay, potatoes, and apples.

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[28]Cockrell, 48-50; Searl, 119-122; interviews with Lorraine Olsen Mason, 8 November 1982, conducted by Ron Cockrell, and 11 June 1986, conducted by Scott Searl; Laura Basch, November 1982, conducted by Ron Cockrell; all notes on file in the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Library, Empire, Michigan.

CHARLES AND HATTIE BRAMMER OLSEN FARM (continued)

CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE FEATURES

The Charles and Hattie Olsen farm is a focal point for visitors entering the proposed Port Oneida Rural Historic District. It is located at a wide curve on the northern side of M-22. The open field across the road from the farm that was once cultivated by the Olsens contrasts dramatically with the forests surrounding the highway prior to arrival in the district. A Norway spruce windbreak marks the western boundary near the farm. Sugar maples line both sides of M-22 in front of the farms. Several large shrubs and trees. are in the front yard

The farm is framed by a steeply-sloped, south-facing ridge to the north that begins its ascent directly behind the barn. A black locust grove remains on the side of the ridge to the northeast of the house. A wire fence defines the small open field lying to the west of the barn, at the base of the ridge.

CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

HOUSE (ca. 1919)

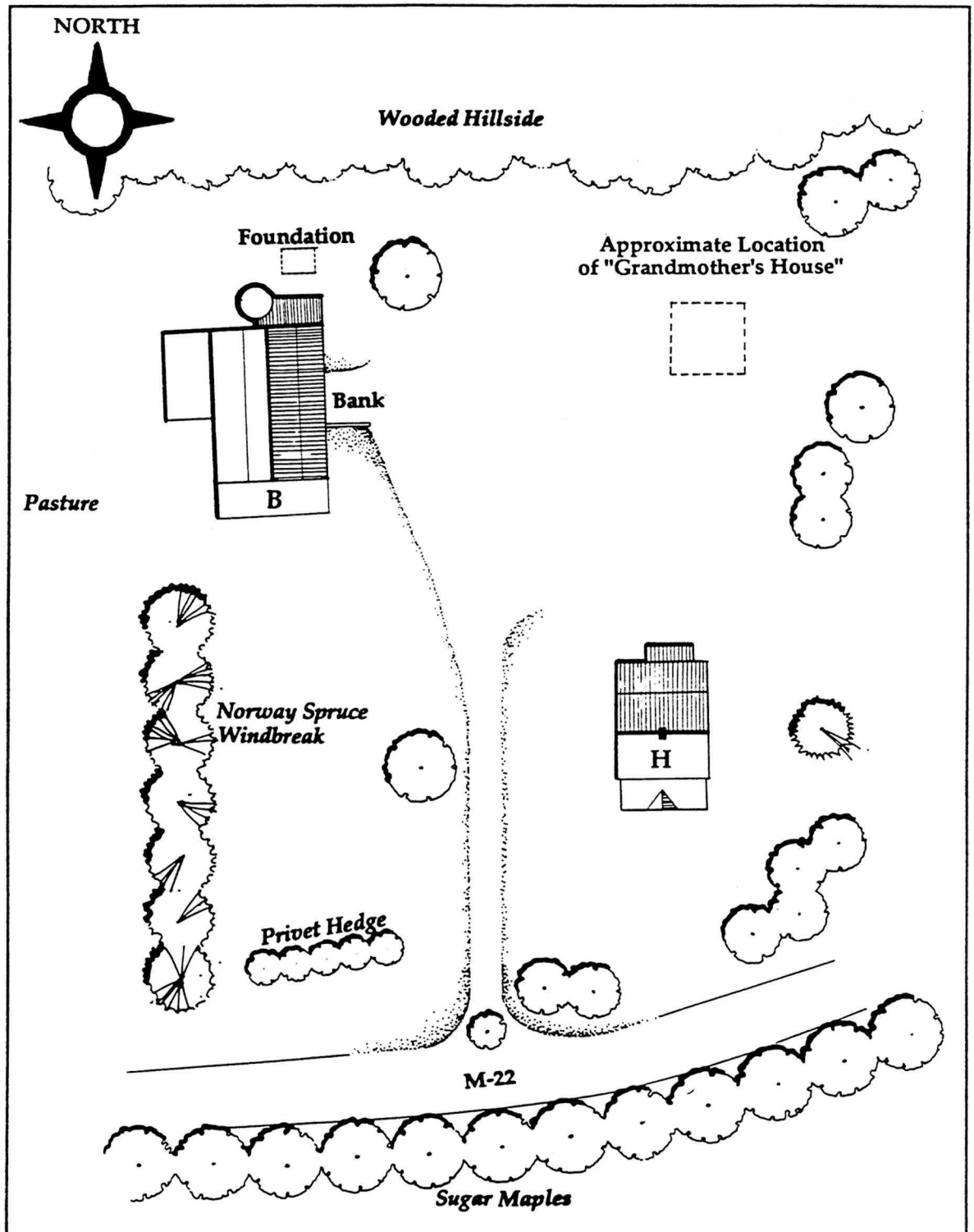
dimensions: modified bungalow with hipped roof porch on south wall, initial wing measures 28'x28', rear addition is a pump house that was added in 1920;
frame: balloon;
foundation: concrete;
siding: clapboards;
roof: side-facing gable roof;
details: gable ends feature a diamond shaped window and sunburst designs;
interior: oak woodwork.

BARN and SILO (ca. 1918)

dimensions: 30'x40'; shed roof additions on south and west walls;
frame: timber, some recycled beams;
foundation: concrete, earthen ramp to threshing door on eastern wall;
siding: vertical board;
roof: metal gambrel with lightning rods;
silo: located on northern wall, wood with metal staves.

CURRENT CONDITION

The house and barn remain in good, altered condition. The house retains many of its interior details. Unfortunately, the barn's interior has begun to deteriorate: repair and active maintenance are needed to preserve this farm.



LEGEND
H HOUSE
B BARN

FIGURE 72: SITE PLAN
CHARLES AND HATTIE BRAMMER OLSEN FARM
SCALE: 1"=APPROX. 50'0"

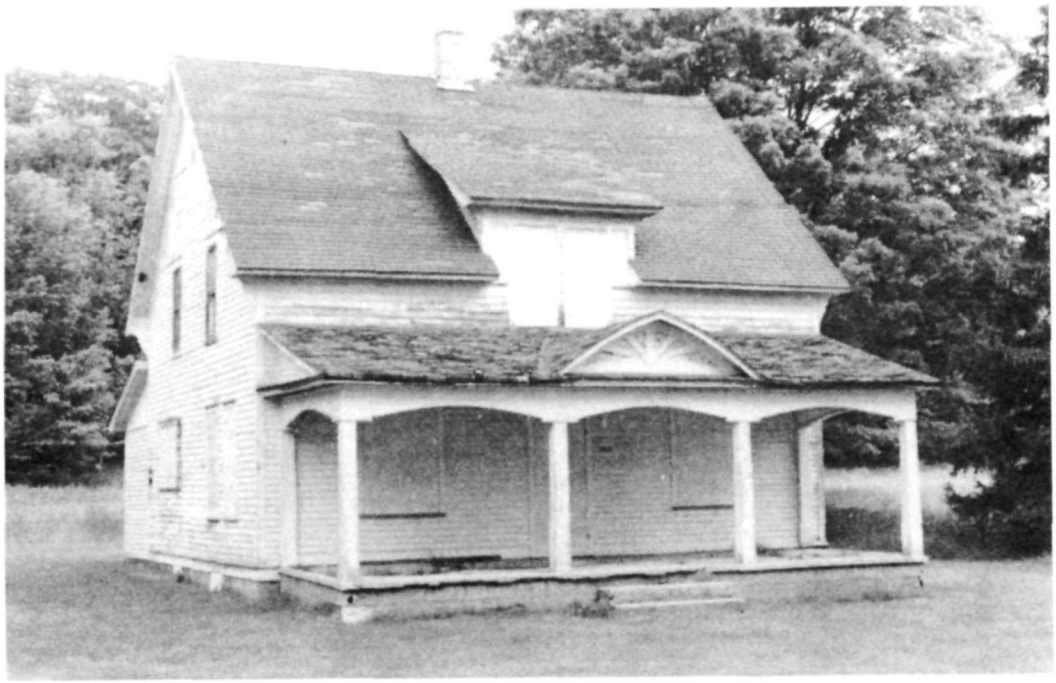


Figure 73. Charles and Hattie Brammer Olsen house, 1993 (view to north).

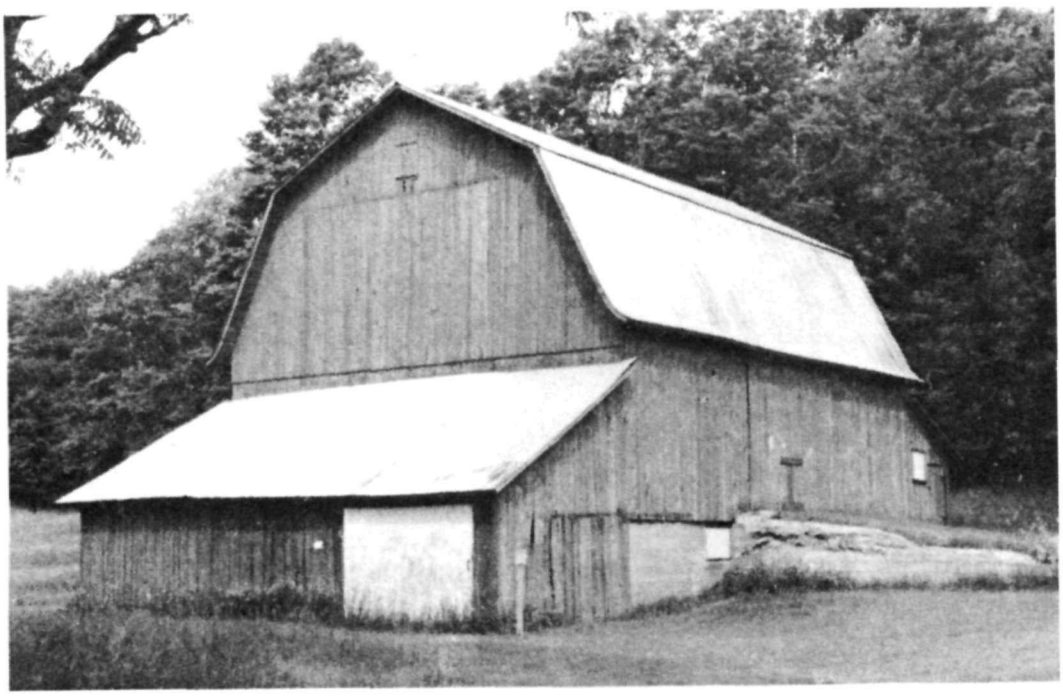


Figure 74. Barn on Charles and Hattie Brammer Olsen farm, 1993 (view to northwest).

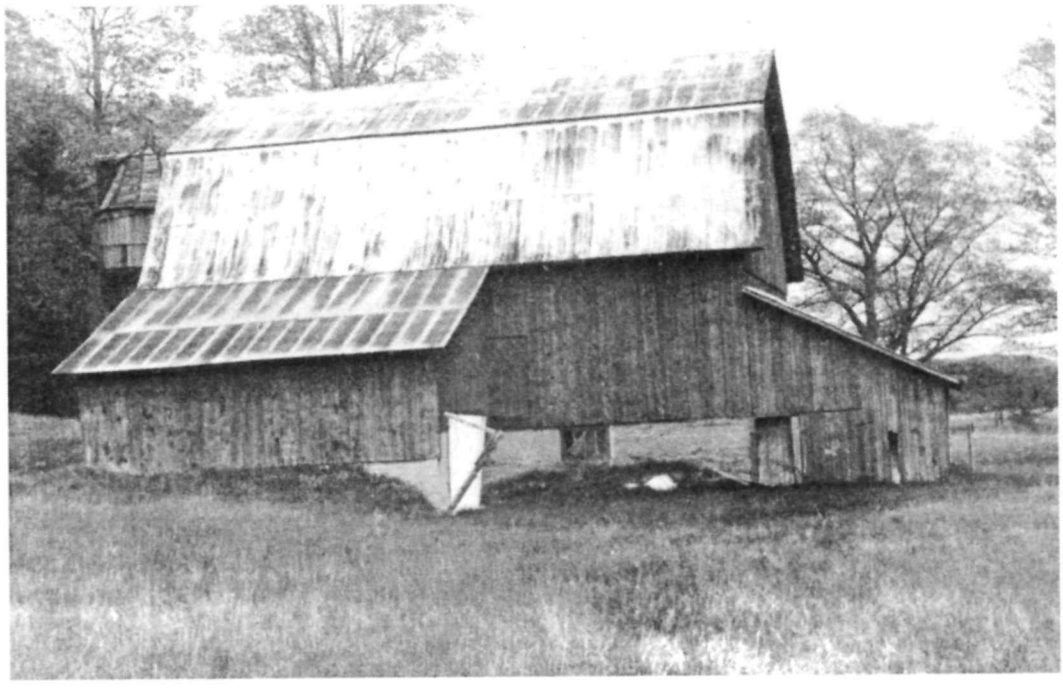


Figure 75. Barn and silo on Charles and Hattie Brammer Olsen farm, 1993 (view to east).

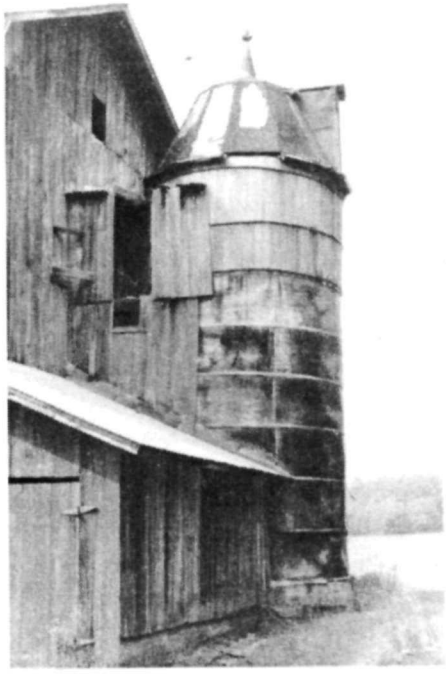


Figure 76. Charles and Hattie Brammer Olsen silo, 1993 (view to west).

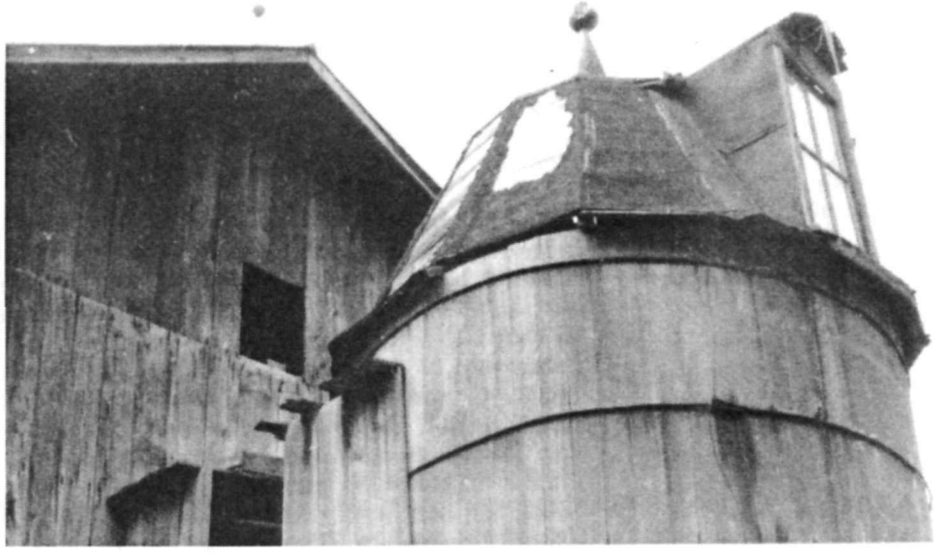


Figure 77. Silo Detail: Charles and Hattie Brammer Olsen farm, 1993.

HOWARD AND BERTHA BARTUNK OLSEN FARM[29]



LOCATION MAP

HISTORY

The original owner of 80 acres of this parcel was Andrew Tuffner, who sold it to Thomas Kelderhouse on 19 September 1865. Kelderhouse sold it to Ole Olsen on 24 January 1877. Mr. Olsen then sold the property to Carsten Burfiend in 1879, and bought it back two years later.

The land was settled by Olsen, who emigrated from Kristiansand, Norway, and landed on North Manitou Island, where he met his wife, Magdalena Burfiend. Although the boundaries of this 120-acre farm have remained constant, ownership has changed many times: for most of the time, however, it has been owned by the Olsen family. After Ole Olsen built the farm, his son Charles bought it in 1891; and farmed there until 1915 when he married and built a farm on M-22; he later sold this farm to Albert and Ida [Dago] Prause. In 1954, Prause sold the farm to Howard Olsen, a grandson of Ole and a nephew of Charles. As of 1995, Howard Olsen's widow, Bertha, lived in the house; the remaining buildings and land were purchased by the National Park Service.

AGRICULTURAL DATA[30]

Like most Port Oneida farms, this property was devoted to general farming. The 1880 manuscript schedules for agricultural production show that Ole Olsen owned 120 acres, of which twenty-five were improved. The farm was valued at $500; including two milk cows and four hogs. Two calves were also born that year.

Their main crop was wheat; the ten acres that were planted produced 140 bushels in 1870. The Olsen's also produced 150 bushels of potatoes on one acre of land and harvested two tons of straw.

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[29]Information from Cockrell, 92-96; Searl, 123-124; interviews with Milton Basch, 9 November 1982, Orpha Burfiend, 8 November 1982, Jack and Lucille Barratt, 7 November 1982, and Laura Basch, all conducted by Ron Cockrell; notes on file in the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Library, Empire, Michigan.

[30]Manuscript schedules for the Federal Agricultural Census, 1870.

HOWARD AND BERTHA BARTUNK OLSEN FARM (continued)

CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE FEATURES

The Howard Olsen farm is located near the corner of Basch and Baker Roads. A short driveway extends east from the corner with a allee formed by arborvitae marking the entry into the linear courtyard. The drive continues through the farm, bisecting the collection of buildings. A ramp extends to the threshing door on the northern wall of the barn. Thick, shrubby vegetation surrounds the barn, but wide views to the southeastern corner of the district remain open. The open field directly south of the farm slopes gently down to a low-lying wetland area that surrounds Narada Lake.

A black locust grove is located at the northeast corner of the farm courtyard near an extant barbed wire fence, and a small garden area can be found next to the house. Several apple trees are scattered throughout the courtyard

CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

HOUSE (ca. 1860-70)

dimensions: one-story, compound "T" plan;
frame: balloon;
foundation: stone;
siding: clapboards;
roof: gable roof with both metal and asphalt shingles.

BARN (ca. 1860-70)

dimensions: 18'x32';
frame: heavy timber, three-bay barn with splayed queen posts, diagonal braces, initially a ground threshing barn that was raised to accommodate dairy operations;
foundation: stone, deteriorated;
siding: vertical boards;
roof: side-facing metal gable roof;
details: earthen floor in basement with eight wooden cow stalls at east end.

PIG PEN

dimensions: 10'x15';
frame: balloon;
siding: horizontal boards;
roof: metal shed roof.

GRANARY

dimensions: 15'x15', with a semi-attached 5'x15' corn crib, 1 story;
frame: balloon;
foundation: concrete pier;
siding: clapboards;
roof: front-facing gable roof.

GARAGE

dimensions: 18'x25', 1-1/2 story;
frame: balloon;
siding: clapboards;
roof: front-facing gable roof with asphalt roll.

HOWARD AND BERTHA BARTUNK OLSEN FARM (continued)

CURRENT CONDITION

The Howard and Bertha Olsen house and barn are in fair and good, altered condition, respectively. At least one addition has been made to the house, while the barn has been altered by the construction of a stone foundation. The basement of the barn includes some of the most primitive remnants of a dairying operation to be found in Port Oneida. The wooden cattle stanchions, for example, are similar to those used in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The remaining outbuildings are in fair to good, unaltered condition, with some deterioration having resulted from disuse.



Figure 78. Howard and Bertha Olsen Farm, 1993 (view to west).

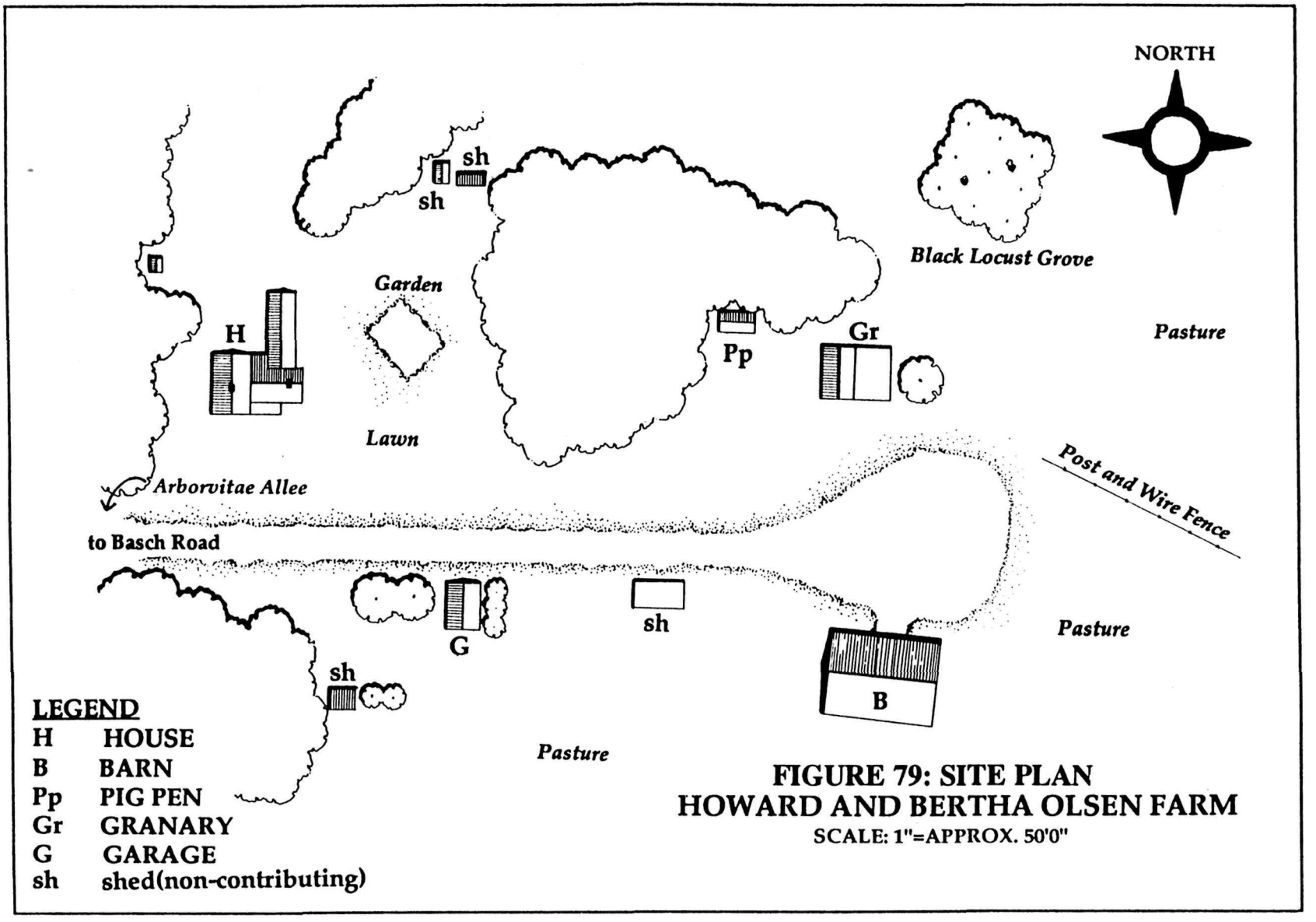


FIGURE 79: SITE PLAN
HOWARD AND BERTHA OLSEN FARM
SCALE: 1"=APPROX. 50'0"



Figure 80. House on Howard and Bertha Olsen farm, 1993 (view to southwest).

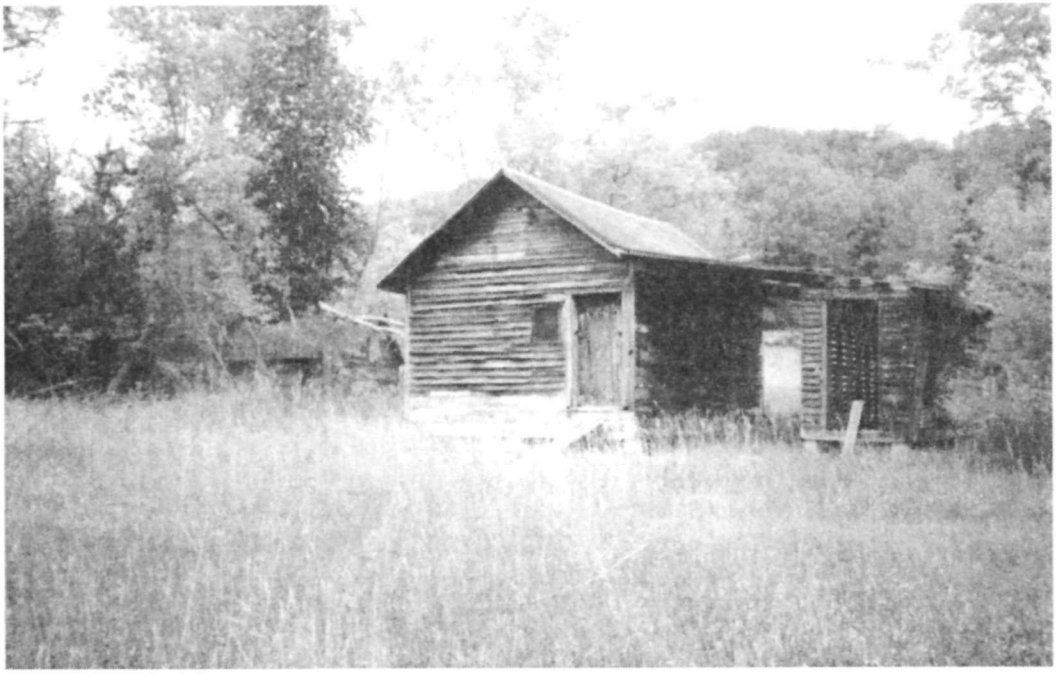


Figure 81. Granary/corn crib on Howard and Bertha Olsen farm, 1993 (view to north).

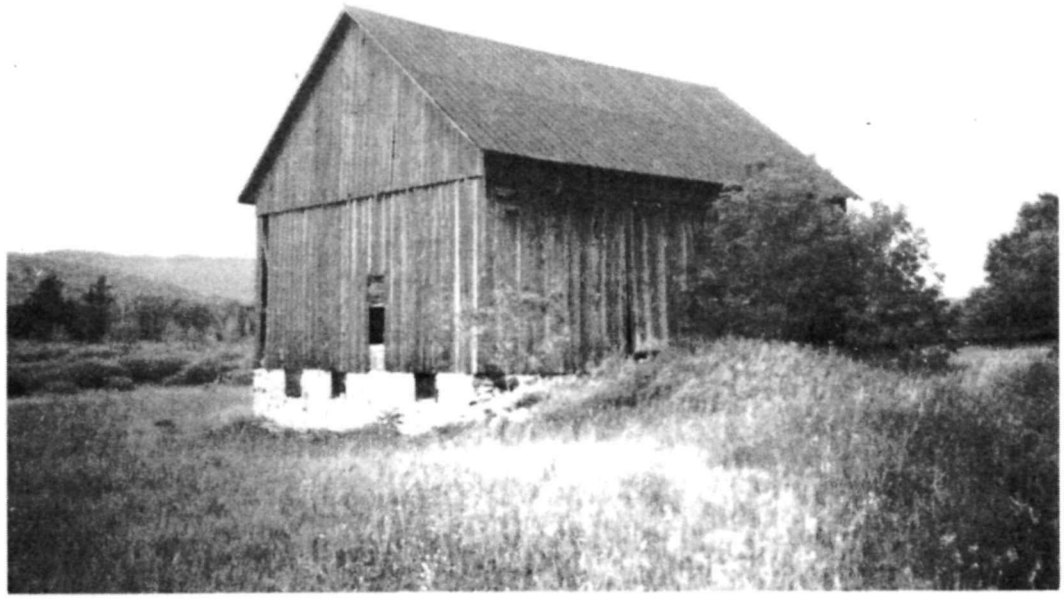


Figure 82. Howard and Bertha Olsen barn, 1993 (view to southwest).



Figure 83. Interior of ground level floor for dairy barn on Howard and Bertha Olsen farm, 1993.

OLSEN/HOUDEK FARM[31]



LOCATION MAP

HISTORY

George Olsen had lived in Port Oneida since early childhood. He resided at the Milton Basch farm, and his father, Ole, built the Howard/Bertha Olsen farm. As an adult, he and his wife, Vena [Peters], moved their family a short distance to this 130-acre farm where they raised a variety of crops.

Howard Olsen built the second barn at this site which burned in the 1950's. The barn's foundation is still visible. Later, Mr. and Mrs. Olsen's daughter, Nettie, and her husband, Wilbur Houdek, inherited the farm. They subsequently passed it to their son Walter who, with his family, are the current residents.

AGRICULTURAL DATA

Wheat, rye, corn, and potatoes grown by the Olsens were sent to Glen Haven, where they were shipped from the D.H. Day dock. The farm also had pigs, chickens; dairy cattle (they sold cream), and horses for plowing.

[31]Interviews with Laura Basch, 1993, conducted by Tom Van Zoeren; tapes and transcript on file in the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Library, Empire, Michigan.

OLSEN/HOUDEK FARM (continued)

CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE FEATURES

The Olsen/Houdek farm is located on the eastern side of Basch Road, in a low-lying area between two ridges. The barn foundation can be seen on the hillside at the eastern edge of the farmstead. The remainder of the buldings are arranged in a tight courtyard. The entire farm is compactly arranged, with views to other parts of the district restricted by hilly topography and vegetation.

CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

HOUSE (ca. 1900-10)

dimensions: irregular plan, 1-1/2 story, shed roof addition;
frame: balloon;
foundation: concrete;
siding: aluminum;
roof: initial wing has front-facing gable roof with asphalt shingles;
details: wooden deck at east and west walls.

GARAGE

dimensions: 20'x40';
frame: balloon;
foundation: concrete;
siding: vertical boards;
roof: front-facing gable roof with asphalt shingles.

SHED#1

dimensions: 8'x8';
frame: balloon;
foundation: concrete;
siding: horizontal boards;
roof: gable roof with asphalt shingles.

SHED#2

dimensions: 10'x20';
roof: gable

PRIVY

dimensions: 5'x7';
frame: balloon;
siding: wood;
roof: gable roof with asphalt roll.

CURRENT CONDITION

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Houdek are year-round residents at the farm. Although the structures have been altered, they remain in excellent condition, Most of the agricultural landscape features once associated with this farm are no longer visible.

FIGURE 84: SITE PLAN
OLSEN/HOUDEK FARM
SCALE: 1"=APPROX. 50'0"

SCHMIDT/HAYMS FARM[32]



LOCATION MAP

HISTORY

Forty acres of this property were first settled in 1861 by a German immigrant named George Hessell, who arrived in the United States from Hanover in the late 1850s or early 1860s. By 1880, he had sold the land to George and Flora Schmidt, who were from Prussia. They built the farm, which was devoted to general agriculture, the cultivating a vineyard, and raising cattle. Some traces of their apple orchards remain. The original house burned shortly after construction (1890's); the Schmidts then lived in their barn while the present house was being built. A large barn and granary have either burned or been removed.

After George Schmidt's death, his son, John, ran the farm. He sold the farm to a local realtor around 1958-59. The Hayms then bought the house for a summer cottage; they later sold to the National Park Service and remain there under the terms of a lease agreement.

AGRICULTURAL DATA[33]

The 1870 manuscript schedules for Agricultural Production indicate that George Hessell owned ninety-six acres of land; twenty-five acres (twenty-six percent) were listed as improved. The cash value for the farm was $1000. Hessell did not own any livestock, but harvested twelve bushels of wheat, fourteen bushels of rye, and twenty bushels of corn. He also raised thirty bushels of Irish potatoes, cut ten tons of hay, and profited from the sale or slaughter of animals ($40); his total profit was $301.

By the time of the next agricultural enumeration in 1880, George and Flora Smith were farming this site. They owned seventy-three acres of land, with thirty-two (seventy-three percent) improved. The farm was valued at $500, and the Hessells earned $200 from farm products during the year.

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[32]Cockrell, 88-91; Searl, 101-104, interviews with Willard Smith, 9 November 1982, Jack and Lucille Barratt, 7 November 1982, and Laura Basch, all conducted by Ron Cockrell; and Mrs. Walter Houdek, 10 June 1986, conducted by Scott Searl; notes on file in the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Library, Empire, Michigan.

[33]Manuscript schedules for the Federal Agricultural Censuses, 1870 and 1880.

SCHMIDT/HAYMS FARM (continued)

AGRICULTURAL DATA (continued)

They also owned $100 worth of livestock (two milk cows, two other cattle, and four hogs); the milk cows produced cream for 200 pounds of butter.

The crops that were raised included corn (forty bushels), rye (ten bushels), wheat (two and one-half bushels), and potatoes (125 bushels). Two acres of the farm were devoted to corn, one acre to rye, two acres to wheat, and one-half acre to potatoes. The Smiths also had one of the four Port Oneida farms that raised hops (two pounds).

CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE FEATURES

This farm is located on the western side of Basch Road in the hilly part of the Port Oneida district. The house and remaining outbuildings are set at the base of a east-facing wooded slope. Between the buildings and road is a low-lying area where the remains of a small orchard. The driveway is curved and lined with large Lombardy Poplar trees. There is a scenic view from the house to the level pastures that is typical of those in the southern half of Port Oneida.

CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

HOUSE

dimensions: 20'x27', simple rectangular plan, 2 stories;
frame: balloon;
foundation: cut stone;
siding: asphalt shingles;
roof: side-facing gable roof with asphalt roll.

GRANARY/CORN CRIB

frame: balloon;
siding; horizontal boards;
details: attached granary/corn crib;
roof: front-facing gable roof.

SHED (may be a restored smokehouse)

dimensions: 10'x10';
frame: balloon;
foundation: concrete;
roof: front-facing gable roof.

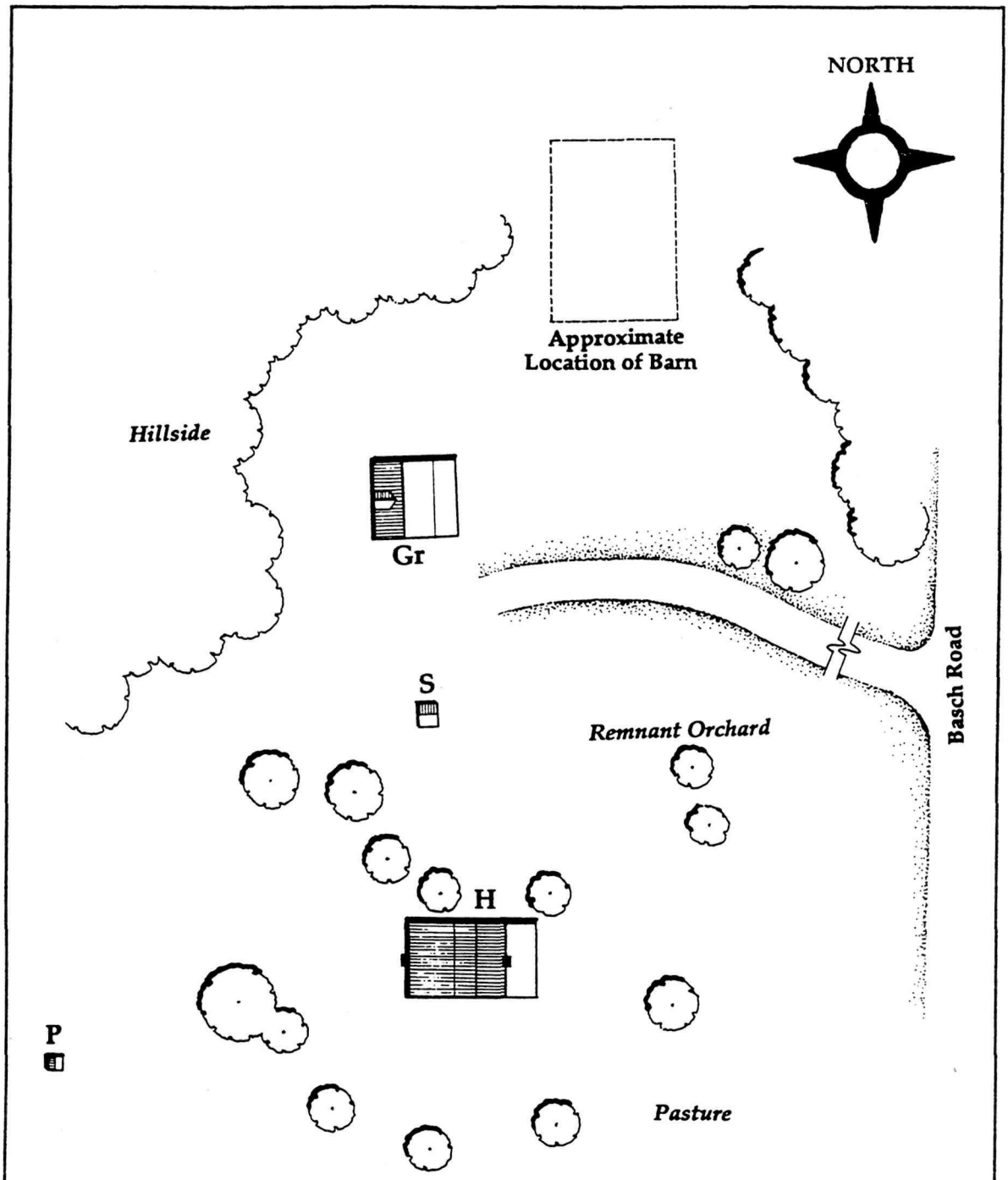
PRIVY

dimensions: 5'x6';
frame: balloon;
siding: board;
roof: front-facing gable roof.

SCHMIDT/HAYMS FARM (continued)

CURRENT CONDITION

Although the house and granary/corn crib are in fair but altered condition, the loss of most of the outbuildings compromises the integrity of this farm. Its status as a summer home, under a lease agreement with long-time residents, makes it an important part of the contemporary Port Oneida community. The attached granary/corn crib with its modern alterations serves as a good example of such a building type.



LEGEND

H	HOUSE
Gr	GRANARY/CORN CRIB
P	PRIVY
S	SHED

FIGURE 85: SITE PLAN
SCHMIDT/HAYMS FARM
SCALE: 1"=APPROX. 50'0"



Figure 86. Schmidt/Hayms house, 1993 (view to west).

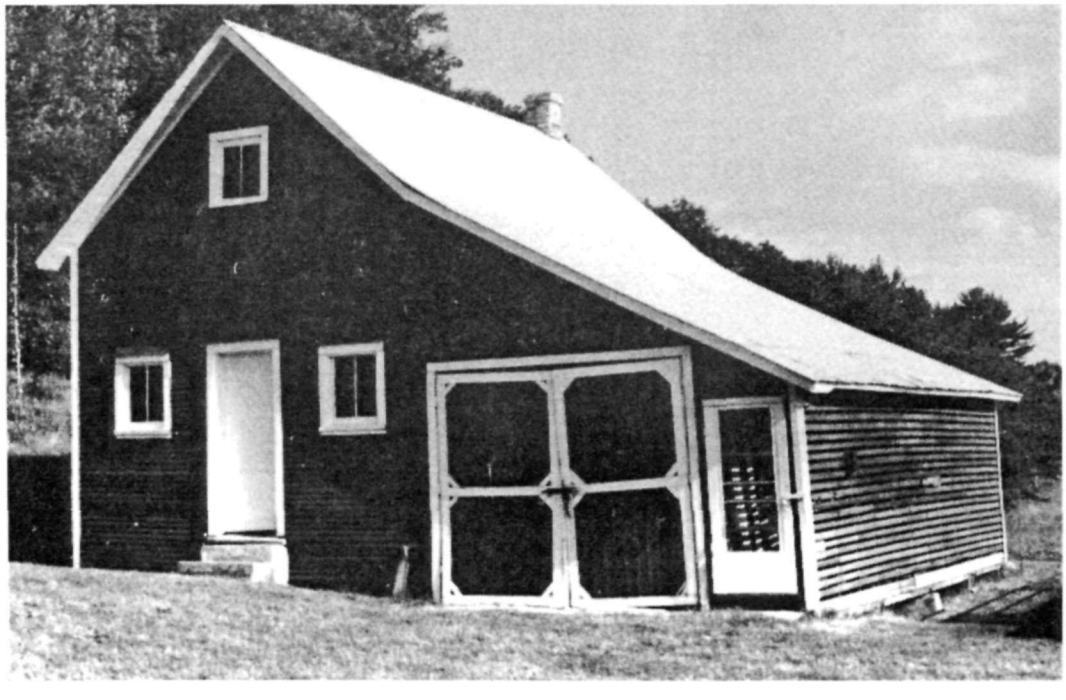
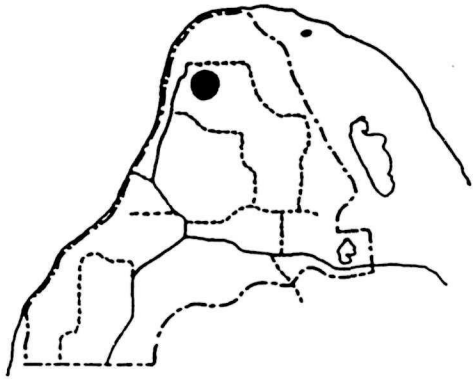


Figure 87. Granary/corn crib at Schmidt/Hayms farm, 1993 (view to north).

SCHNOR FARM/CAMP KOHANNA AND LEELANAU[34]



LOCATION MAP

HISTORY

Diedrich Schnor emigrated from Germany in 1854. He and his wife Abbie were the first settlers at this location, and built both the house and barn in the 1870's. They raised dairy cattle and ran the farm until leaving the area around the time of WW I. Remnant apple orchards and cornfields mark the location of the fields. The Schnor's son, Chris, inherited the farm but reportedly was unpopular in the community. The farm became the Christian Science Camp, Innisfree, around the late 1950's, then changed owners and became Camp Kohanna in the 1960's; it has operated under a scenic easement with the NPS since that time.

AGRICULTURAL DATA

No specific agricultural data is available for this site

[34]Cockrell, 69-70; Searl, 89-92; interview with Jack and Lucille Barratt, 7 November 1982, conducted by Ron Cockrell, notes on file in the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Library, Empire, Michigan.

SCHNOR FARM/CAMP KOHANNA AND LEELANAU (continued)

CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE FEATURES

The house and barn are located along Port Oneida Road, in a remote, wooded area of the district. Port Oneida Road is narrow and curving in this area, and bisects the farmstead from the rest of the camp structures. Rugged wooded topography surrounds the farm, which is near to the northernmost portion of Pyramid Point. A mature orchard in front of the house is well-maintained by the camp owners, as is the barn. A barbed wire fence surrounds the corrall and field to the southeast of the farmhouse. Large groves of sumac can be found north of this field and on the slope to the east of the house.

CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

HOUSE (ca. 1870)

dimensions: 20'x30', 1-1/2 stories, compound plan, with a 15'x18' 1 story addition;
frame: balloon;
roof: front-facing gable roof.

BARN (ca. 1870)

dimensions: 28'x40', 2 story, shed roof addition at east wall;
frame: heavy timber, four-bay barn, splayed queen posts, knee braces, extensive framing repairs;
foundation: stone;
roof: side-facing metal gable roof;
details: diamond-cross shaped gable-end cutout on south wall.

CURRENT CONDITION

Both the house and barn are in good but altered condition. The two camps maintain the former farmstead in accordance with scenic easement provisions administered by the National Park Service.

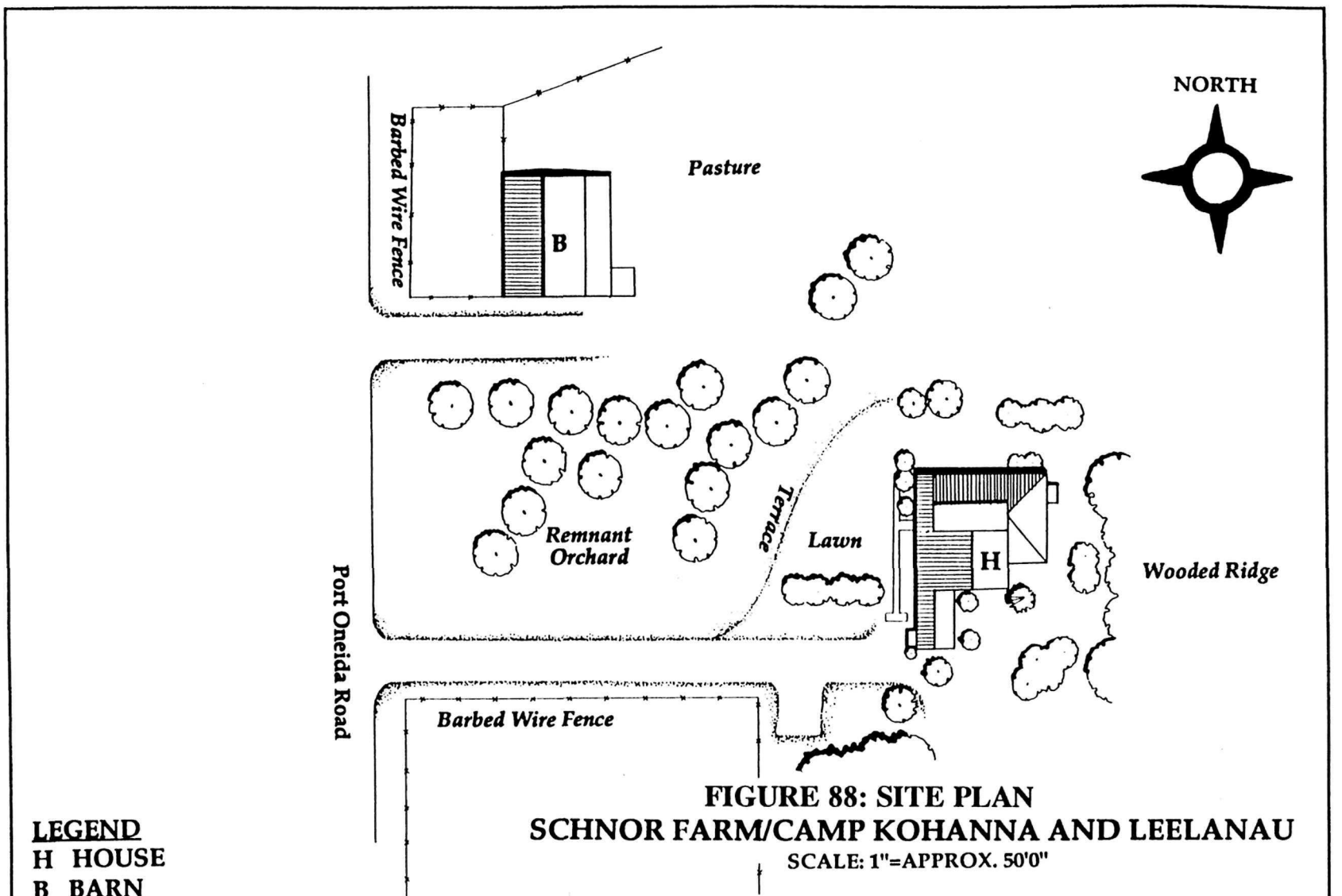


FIGURE 88: SITE PLAN
SCHNOR FARM/CAMP KOHANNA AND LEELANAU
SCALE: 1"=APPROX. 50'0"

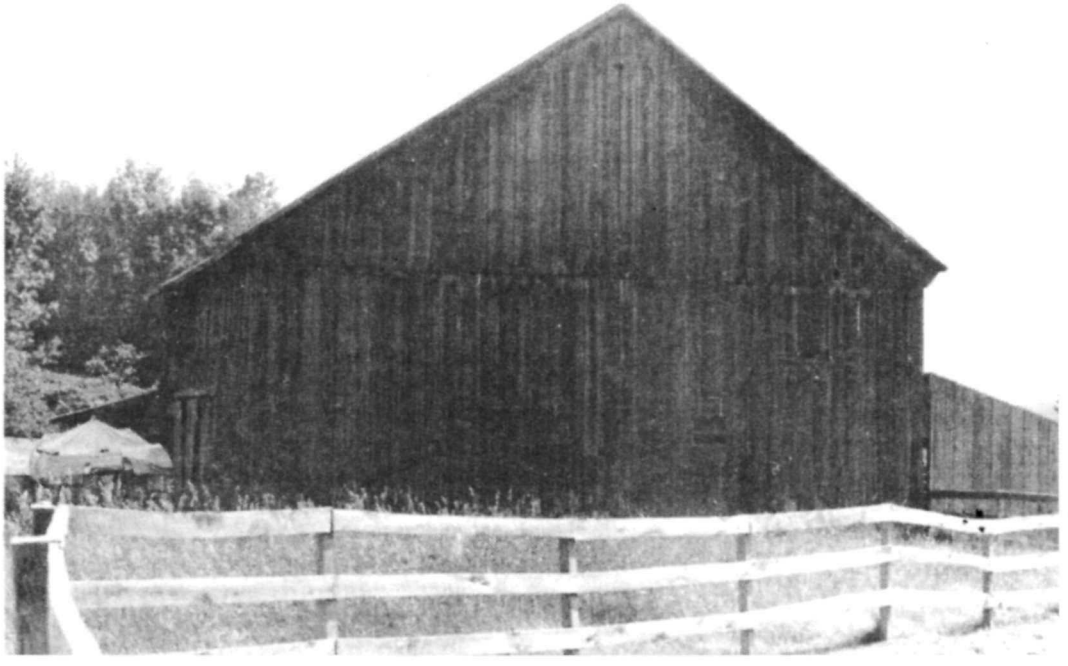


Figure 89. Schnor barn, 1993 (view to southeast).

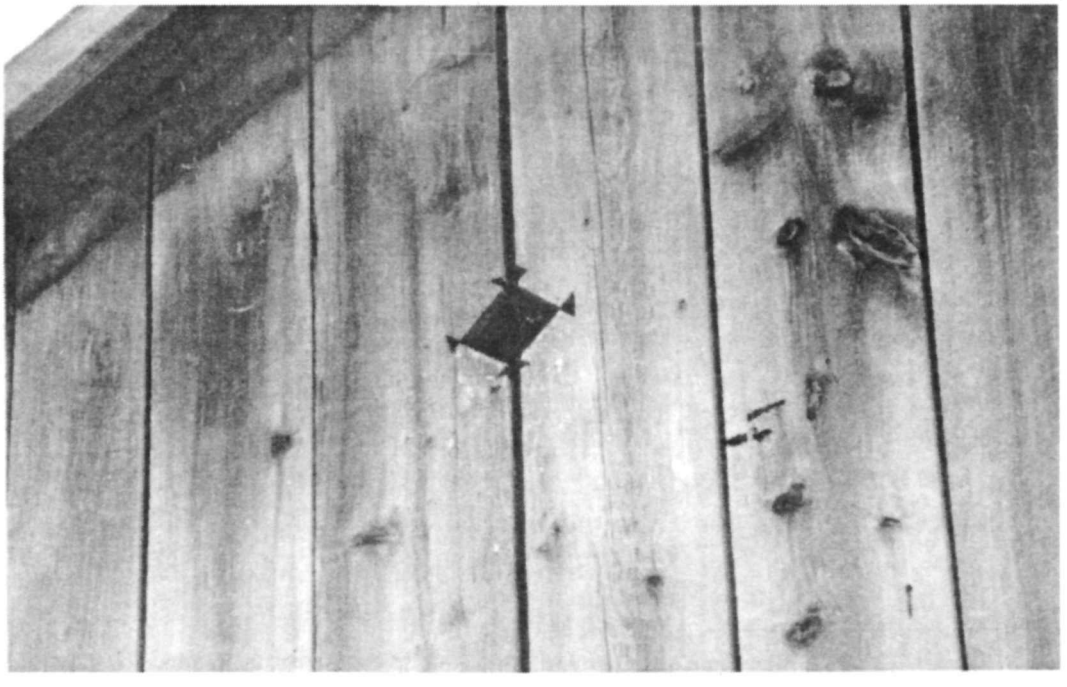


Figure 90. Detail of gable-end cutout on north wall of Schnor barn, 1993.

THORESON FARM[35]



LOCATION MAP

HISTORY

This parcel had two early owners, William Foster and John Hartel. Both men sold their land to Thomas Kelderhouse, who owned it until 1881. The 1891 plat map reveals three owners, Fred and John Anderson, and Lisbet Johnson. All three parcels were bought by John Thoreson in the late 1890's,, who is thought to have been related to the Andersons and Johnsons.

Thoreson met his wife, Engeboad, on a boat traveling from Norway to America in 1870. They first settled in Suttons Bay, and arrived in Port Oneida in 1880. The family initially rented the Kelderhouse/Baker farm until 1883, when they moved to Minnesota for one year. After returning to Port Oneida, they rented the old Burfiend house. Around 1900, along with their sons Ole and Fred, they built their farm on 160 acres of land purchased from the Andersons.

Ole and Fred Thoreson and Ole's son Leonard ran the farm at different times. Leonard farmed from 1947-52 after he returned to Port Oneida from service in the U.S. Army. The farm was electified in February 1945. The Thoresons bought their first tractor on 1 April 1947, and obtained a milking machine in 1949. Ole Thoreson sold the farm to Art Huey in the 1960's; Huey then sold it to the NPS.

AGRICULTURAL DATA

The Thoresons operated a general farm, where they raised a variety of crops and maintained an extensive orchard of approximately 75 cherry trees. They also owned sheep, pigs, chickens and, at most, 16 dairy cattle.

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[35]Searl, 129-132; interviews with Leonard Thoreson, 23 July 1986, conducted by Scott Searl; January 1994, conducted by Marla McEnaney; and Leone Miller Adair, June 1986, conducted by Scott Searl; notes from Searl interviews and tape and transcript from McEnaney interview on file in the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Library, Empire, Michigan.

THORESON FARM (continued)

CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE FEATURES

This farm, sited on a gently sloping hillside, is surrounded by rolling open fields which are demarcated by wire and wooden post fencing. The farmstead is arranged in a loose sloping "courtyard" configuration that is enclosed on three sides by a barbed wire fence as well as the outbuildings and by a hill on the remaining side. The Thoreson farm is the best example of a courtyard plan in Port Oneida. Remnant cherry and apple orchards, planted in a grid, are still evident to the northwest of the farm. Some of the ornamental vegetation that remains near the house includes a lilac hedge, as well as daylilies, barberry, and catalpa. Several very large cottonwood trees can be found between the granary and the farmhouse and in front of the house.

A stone pile remains near the western fence line, and a cistern can be found on the hillside to the east of the outbuildings.

CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

HOUSE (ca. 1900)

dimensions: 25'x40', 1-1/2 stories, front-facing T plan;
siding: shiplapped horizontal boards;
frame: balloon;
roof: front-facing gable roof with asphalt shingles.

BARN (ca. 1900)

dimensions: 25'x50', 2 stories, addition at south wall;
frame: heavy timber and balloon, four-bay;
foundation: concrete with dirt floor;
siding: vertical boards (many removed);
roof: side-facing metal gable roof with large gable dormer on east wall;
silo: removed, foundation remains at east wall;
details: asymmetrical threshing doors.

SMALL BARN

dimensions: 25'x30', two-story;
frame: timber, originally a log cabin;
foundation: stone;
siding: vertical board and batten;
roof: side-facing gable roof.

PRIVY

dimensions: 8'x8';
frame: balloon;
siding: horizontal tongue-in-groove;
roof: gable roof with wooden shingles.

SHED#1

dimensions: 10'x15';
siding: concrete block;
roof: front-facing gable roof.

THORESON FARM (continued)

MACHINE SHED

dimensions: 15'x45';
siding: vertical board;
roof: side-facing metal gable roof.

CORN CRIB

dimensions: 8'x15', wider at top; one of only two detached cribs at Port Oneida;
frame: balloon;
siding: horizontal wood lath;
roof: front-facing gable roof.

STONE BARN

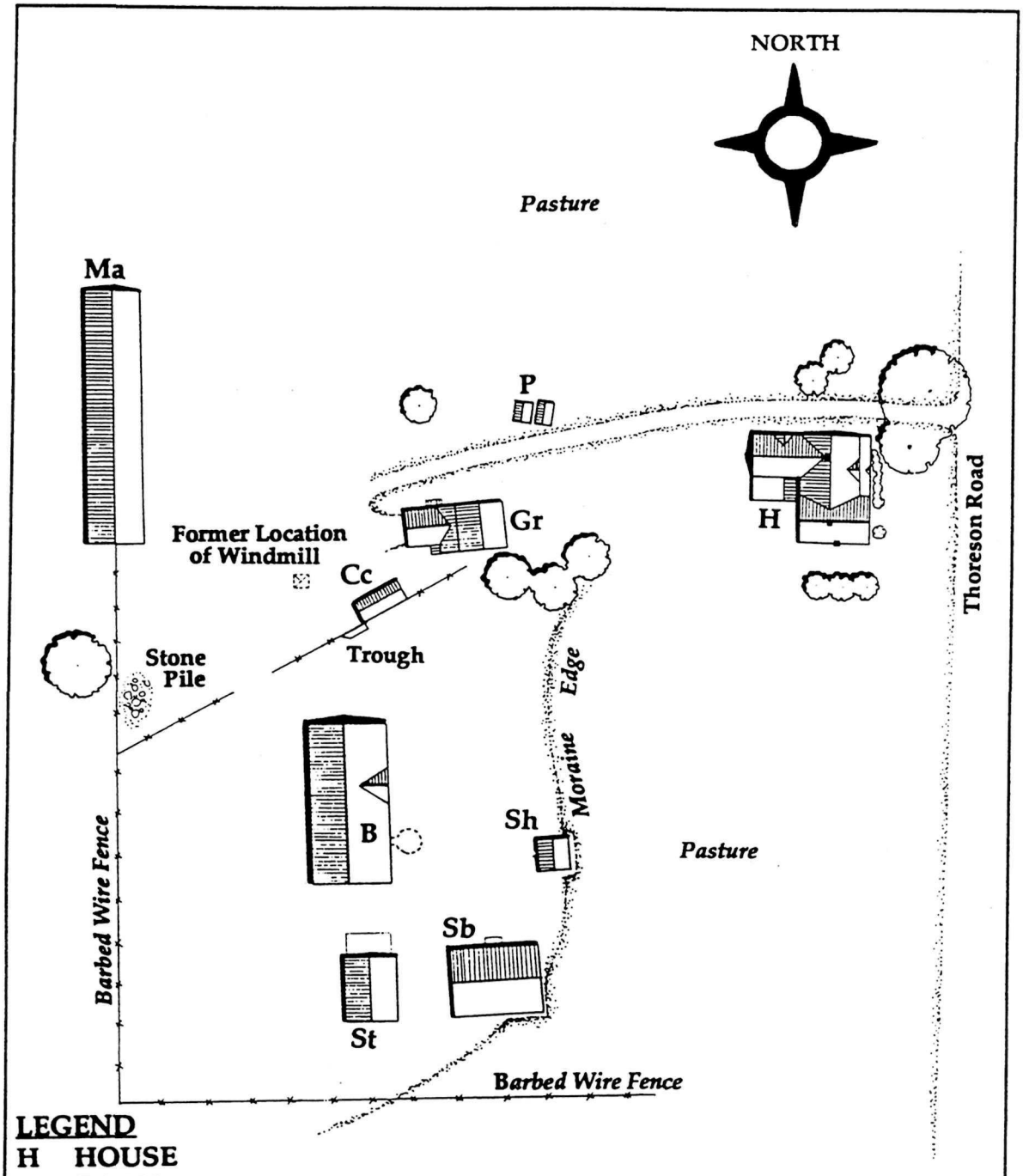
dimensions: 15'x20', 1 story;
siding: 9' fieldstone walls, sliding wooden front door at north wall, vertical boards at gable ends;
interior: lath and plaster;
roof: front-facing gable roof with wooden shingles.

GRANARY

dimensions: 15'x30', two-stories;
frame: balloon;
foundation: fieldstone;
siding: clapboards;
roof: front-facing gable roof with wood shingles, shed roof addition has metal covering.

CURRENT CONDITION

Unfortunately, the Thoreson farm has deteriorated since the 1970s when it was no longer actively used as a residence. The house, small barn, and privy are in fair condition. The barn has been most dramatically affected; large amounts of siding have fallen off and the roof is rapidly deteriorating. The corn crib, granary, and stone barn have not been damaged or deteriorated to a marked degree and remain in good condition.



LEGEND

H	HOUSE
B	BARN
Sb	SMALL BARN
P	PRIVY
Sh	SHED
Cc	CORN CRIB
St	STONE BARN
Gr	GRANARY
Ma	MACHINE SHED

FIGURE 91: SITE PLAN
THORESON FARM
SCALE: 1"=APPROX. 50'0"



Figure 92. Thoreson farm, 1993 (view to northwest).



Figure 93. House on Thoreson farm, 1993 (view to east).



Figure 94. Thoreson barn, 1993 (view to west).

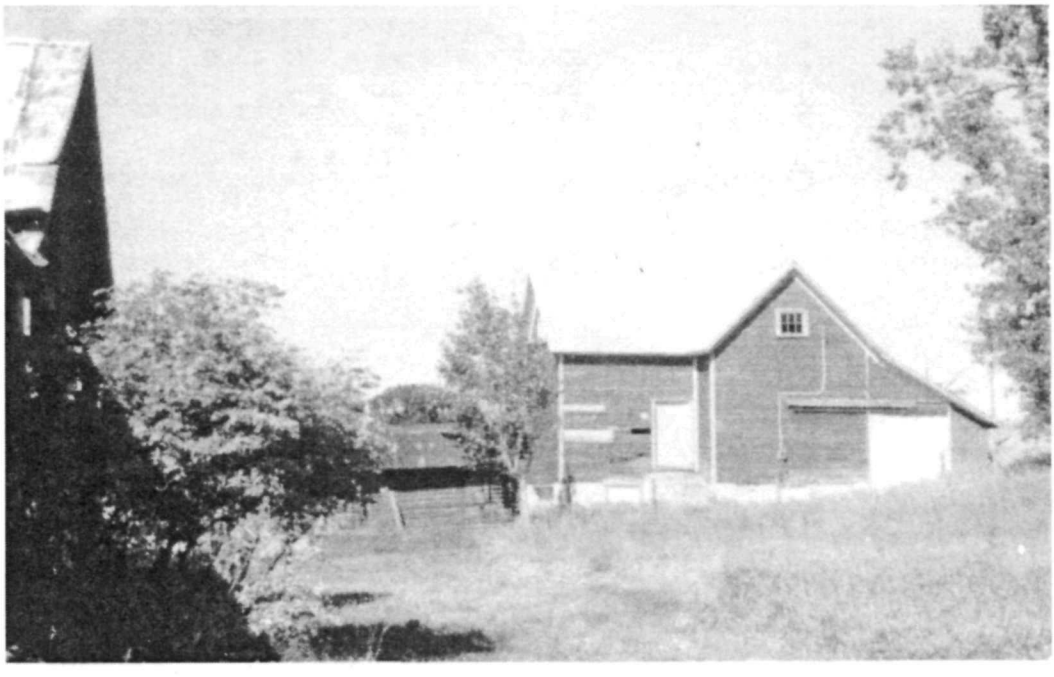


Figure 95. Granary on Thoreson farm, 1993 (view to north).



Figure 96. View to southwest from granary window at Thoreson farm, 1993.



Figure 97. Corn crib on Thoreson farm, 1993 (view to east).

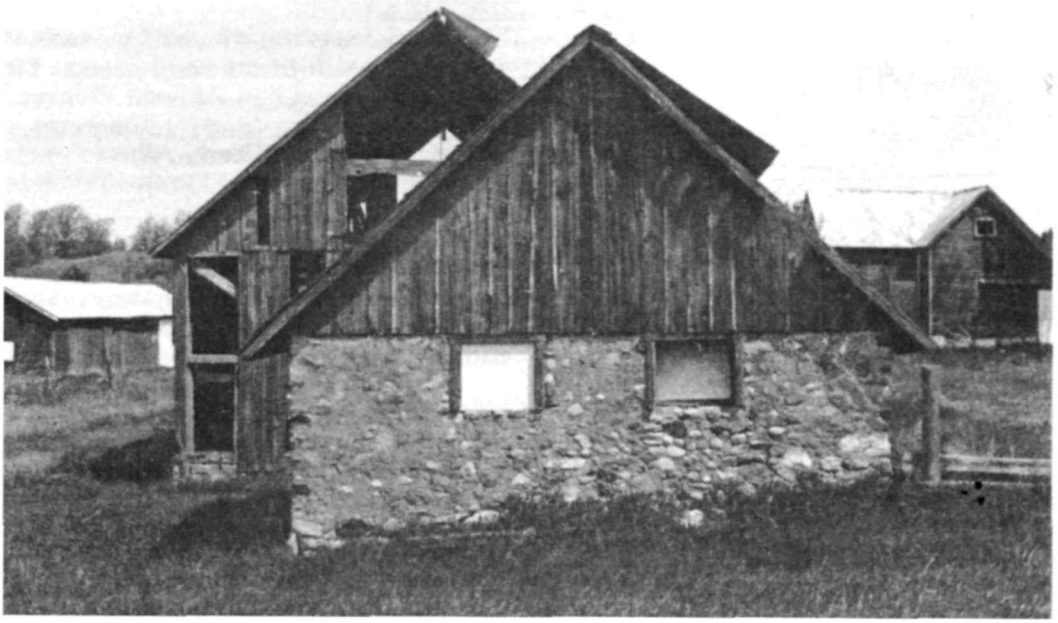


Figure 98. Stone barn on Thoreson farm, 1993 (view to north).

WEAVER FARM[36]



LOCATION MAP

HISTORY

This parcel was first owned by Jacob Mantz, who purchased it in the early 1860's. He later sold it to Harrison and Almeda Weaver in the 1880's. The house dates to the early 1890's. According to Milton Basch, Albert Prause built the house; at one time, Frank Prause farmed the land.

Harrison Weaver was an accomplished blacksmith--he shod most of the horses in the Port Oneida area, including the American Saddlehorses owned by Fred Baker.

Unfortunately, the Weaver's faced some difficulties as farmers. The farm was poorly located--in the path of water draining from the top of the ridge. The farm was inundated by water on at least two occasions in the 1910's and 1940's. The barn, initially located east of the house, was moved in the 1930's to another site north of the house. Like many other barns in Port Oneida, the foundation consists of boulders at the corners of the structure.

Mr. and Mrs. Weaver had three daughters, Bertha, Eva, and Florabelle. Mr. Weaver remarried after his wife passed away; he and his second wife adopted a son, Archie. After Mr. Weaver's death, Mrs. Weaver and Archie operated the farm. Around 1940, however, they lost the farm due to delinquent taxes. Although they were able to keep the farm buildings and forty acres, they were forced to sell part of their acreage to repay the debt.

AGRICULTURAL DATA

Despite the hardships faced by the Weaver family, they were noted by their neighbors for the pear and apple orchards that surrounded the house. They were able to produce enough fruit to sell at D. H. Day's Glen Haven dock. According to Laura Basch, they also had grapevines and grew "good rye and beans."

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[36]Searl; interviews with Laura Basch, conducted by Tom Van Zoeren, March 1993; tapes and transcripts on file in the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Empire, Michigan.

WEAVER FARM (continued)

CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Very little remains of the Weaver's former orchards. The house is surrounded by vegetation that has emerged since the farm was abandoned prior to 1970. The farm is located along Basch Road, in the hills that characterize the northern half of Port Oneida. The farm is located at the base of a south-facing slope; the house is sited close to the road.

CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

HOUSE (ca. 1890)

dimensions: 25'x35', L shaped plan;
frame: balloon;
siding: unpainted clapboard;
roof: front-facing gable roof;

CURRENT CONDITION

The house is the only structure remaining at this site. It is in an advanced state of decay and is surrounded by shrub vegetation. Despite its poor condition, the house exemplifies the upright and wing house style that predominates in Port Oneida.

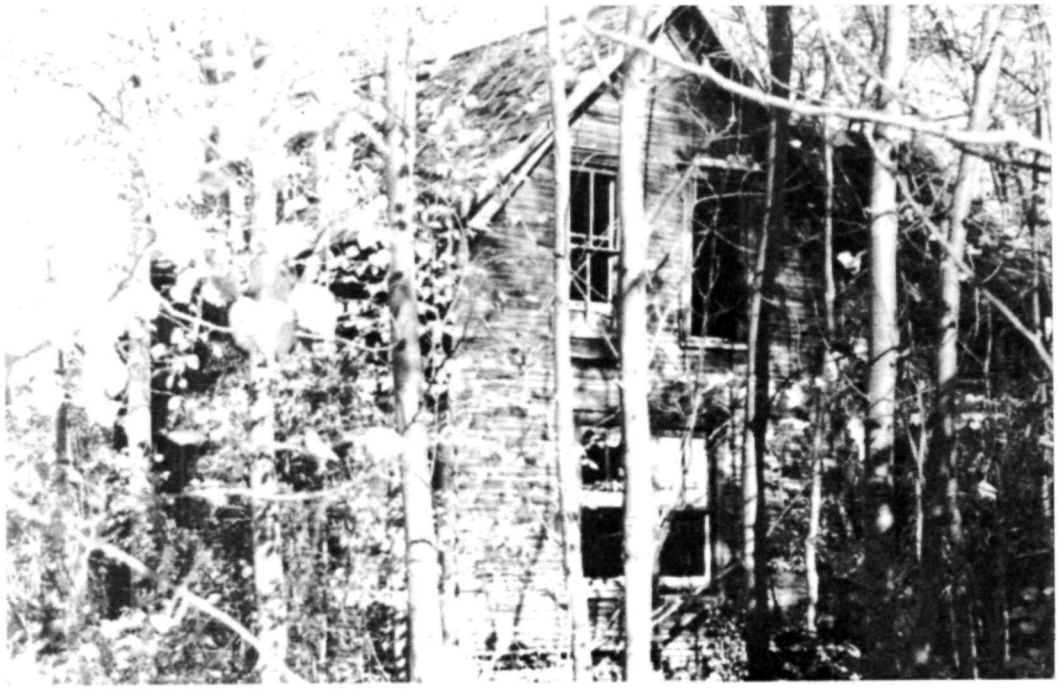


Figure 99. Weaver house, 1994 (view to north).

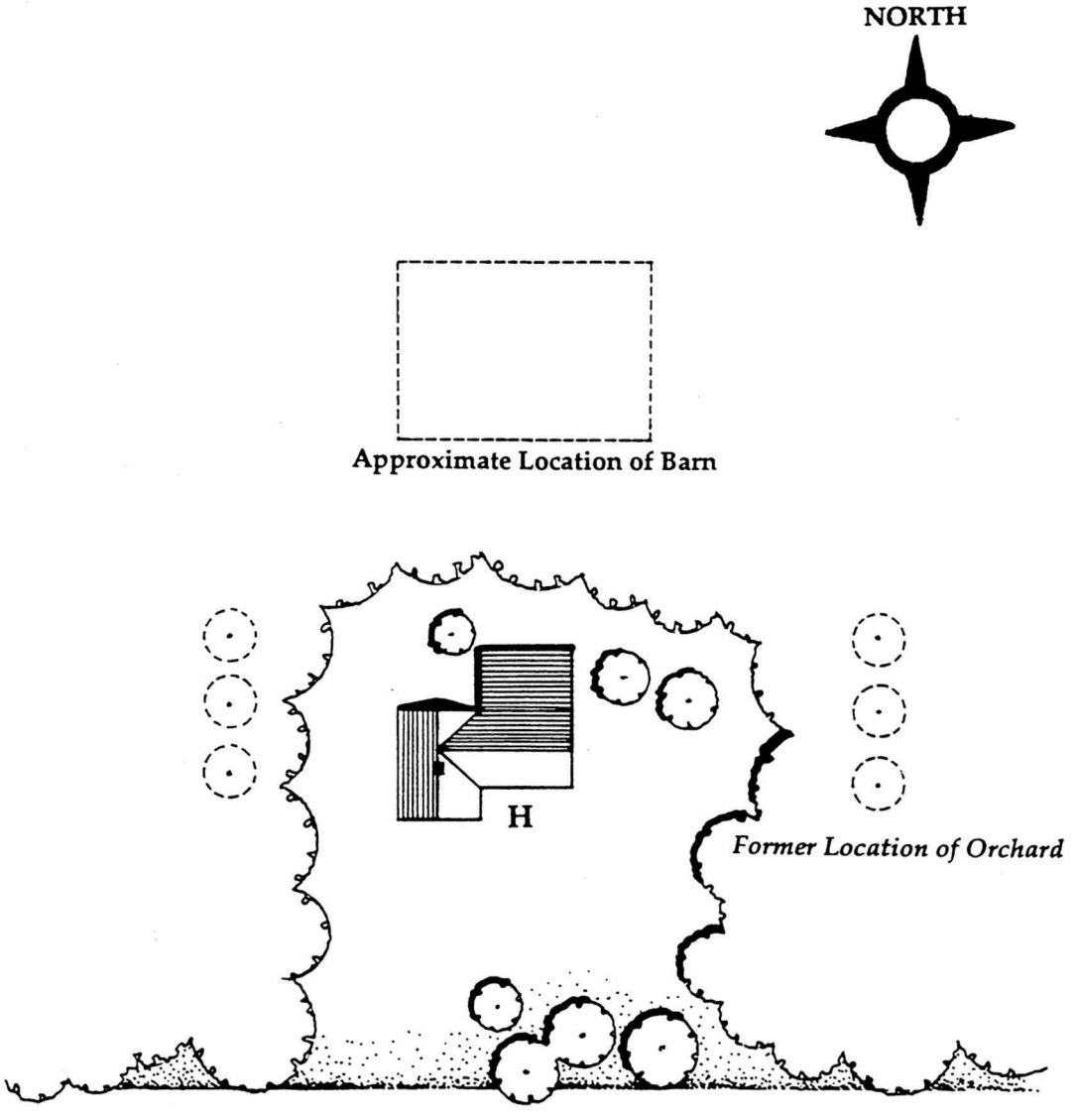


FIGURE 100: SITE PLAN
WEAVER FARM
SCALE: 1"=APPROX. 50'0"

LEGEND
H HOUSE

WERNER/BASCH CENTENNIAL FARM[37]



LOCATION MAP

HISTORY

This 204-acre parcel of land was claimed by Frederick and Margaretta Werner, who arrived from Germany on 18 September 1855. The Werners, who were related to Carsten and Elizabeth Burfiend, were the second family to move to the Pyramid Point area. Their farm dates to the late 1850's or early 1860's, making it the oldest mainland unit surviving from the early settlement period. In 1885, the Werner's son and daughter-in-law, Richard and Katie [Portner] Werner, were farming at this site. After Richard Werner's death in 1890, Katie married Benjamin Holland, who took over the farm. By 1891, Frederick and Margaretta Werner had divided their parcel, ceding the northern 122 acres to their daughter and son-in-law, Maggie and John Miller.

Frederick and Margaretta Werner's great-grandson, Franklin Basch, was raised on the farm and purchased it in 1943.[38] His father, Claus Basch, ran a mail boat between North Manitou Island and Leland and lived for a time in New York City. According to Franklin Basch, their farming activities ceased around 1930 because they were unable to produce adequate crops.

AGRICULTURAL DATA[39]

As with most Port Oneida farmers, the Werners raised a variety of crops, including potatoes, corn, and grains such as rye, buckwheat, and oats. In 1870, the family owned 272 acres, twenty-five of which were improved. It was the third most valuable farm in Port Oneida, with an estimated value of $3,000. The Werners owned four milk cows, two oxen, and two other cattle with a total value of $480. The cows, which produced cream for 500 pounds of butter, led all other Port Oneida dairy operations.

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[37]Cockrell, 38-41; Searl 67-70; interview with Franklin and Leona Basch, 8 November 1982, conducted by Ron Cockrell, and 10 June 1986, conducted by Scott Searl; notes on file in the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Library, Empire, Michigan.

[38]According to Laura Basch, Franklin Basch (her fourth cousin) never farmed at this site; Mrs. Basch states that she and her husband, Arthur, leased the land from Franklin Basch for their own use. Infomation from an interview with Laura Basch, 1993, conducted by Tom Van Zoeren; tapes and transcript on file in the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Library, Empire, Michigan.

[39]Manuscript schedules for the Federal Agricultural Censuses, 1870 and 1880.

AGRICULTURAL DATA (continued)

In 1870, the Werner's farm produced fifty-five bushels of wheat, 120 bushels of rye, twenty bushels of corn, 150 bushels of oats, seventy bushels of buckwheat, and 150 bushels of Irish potatoes. They also made a $200 profit from their forest products, and $100 from the sale or slaughter of animals. The total profit for 1870 was $990, the third highest in the area, following Thomas Kelderhouse and Carsten Burfiend, respectively.

The 1880 manuscript schedule lists Frederick Werner as the owner of 205 acres of land with forty acres being improved. The farm was then valued at $3,500; they owned $100 worth of machinery and $200 worth of livestock. The total profit from their farm products for the prior year was $600. Between 1870 and 1880 their dairy operation had become smaller; in 1880 they owned three milk cows that produced cream for 200 pounds of butter. Their inventory also included three other cattle and one calf; one cow had been sold, and another was slaughtered for meat. Their sheep herd included three mature animals and two lambs; one sheep had been slaughtered, and the three fleeces they sheared weighed twenty-four pounds. The Werners also owned four hogs.

In 1880, the Werners planted one acre of buckwheat that produced twenty-five bushels, four acres of corn that produced eighty bushels, eight acres of oats that produced 200 bushels, ten acres of rye that produced 150 bushels, eleven acres of wheat that produced 200 bushels, and two acres of potatoes that produced 150 bushels; the straw resulting from threshing the small grains totaled ten tons. The Werners maintained a small orchard of apple and peach trees; a one acre apple orchard with forty trees provided twenty four bushels of apples, while their peach orchard included four trees from which they picked four bushels of fruit. The total value of the orchards was $30.

WERNER/BASCH CENTENNIAL FARM (continued)

CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE FEATURES

This farm is located southwest of the greater Port Oneida area, on the western side of M-22 just before the curve leading to the Charles and Hattie Olsen farm. The farm courtyard is clustered close to the road and is surrounded by ornamental planting beds and conifer windbreaks. A large fenced garden lies beyond the northern conifer windbreak, with open fields extending from the edge of the garden and from the windbreak to the south of the courtyard. A large, gently-sloped field begins behind the barn to the west of the farm, and continues up to the elevated dune area near the Lake Michigan shoreline. A spruce and pine wind break defines the large field at its northern boundary, and a bike/hiking trail runs next to the trees.

CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

HOUSE

dimensions: irregular plan, each wing approximately 15'x25' with a 20'x20' addition, 2 stories;
frame: log core, balloon frame additions.

BARN

dimensions: 30'x40';
frame: heavy timber, four-bay ground barn, splayed queen posts, knee braces at corners and bents, and diagonal braces;
foundation: stone;
siding: vertical boards;
roof: side-facing metal gable roof with lightning rods;
details: no hay track.

STONE BARN

dimensions: 20'x20', 1 story;
frame: fieldstone walls reinforced with concrete buttresses;
roof: front-facing gable roof.

GARAGE

dimensions: 20'x20';
frame: balloon;
siding: board-and-batten and clapboards;
roof: front-facing gable roof;
details: outward swinging double doors.

GRANARY/CORN CRIB(converted to garage)

dimensions: 20'x25', 1-1/2 story, one 25'x25' addition, and 20'x25' former corn crib;
frame: balloon;
foundation: concrete;
siding: clapboards;
roof: front-facing gable roof.

PRIVY

dimensions: 5'x7';
frame: balloon;
siding: wood;
roof: gable.

WERNER/BASCH CENTENNIAL FARM (continued)

CURRENT CONDITION

The Werner/Basch farm is one of the oldest units remaining in Port Oneida; thus it is remarkable that each building remains in good to excellent condition. The entire farm retains a high level of integrity. The barn is one of the largest in the area, and the stone building is one of only two masonry structures in Port Oneida.

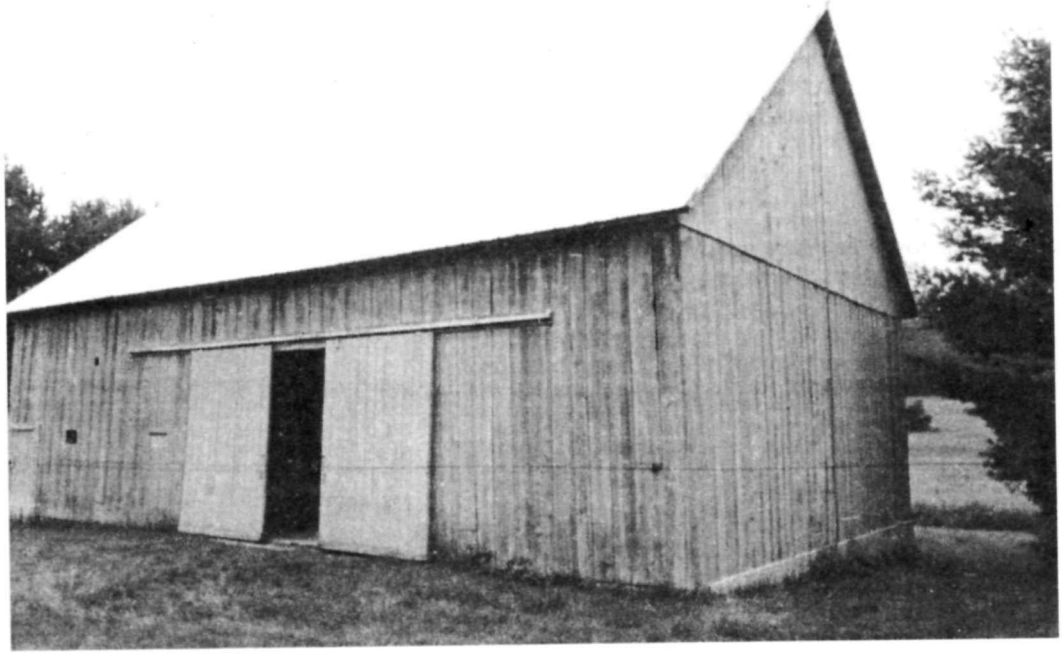


Figure 101. Werner/Basch barn, 1993 (view to southwest).

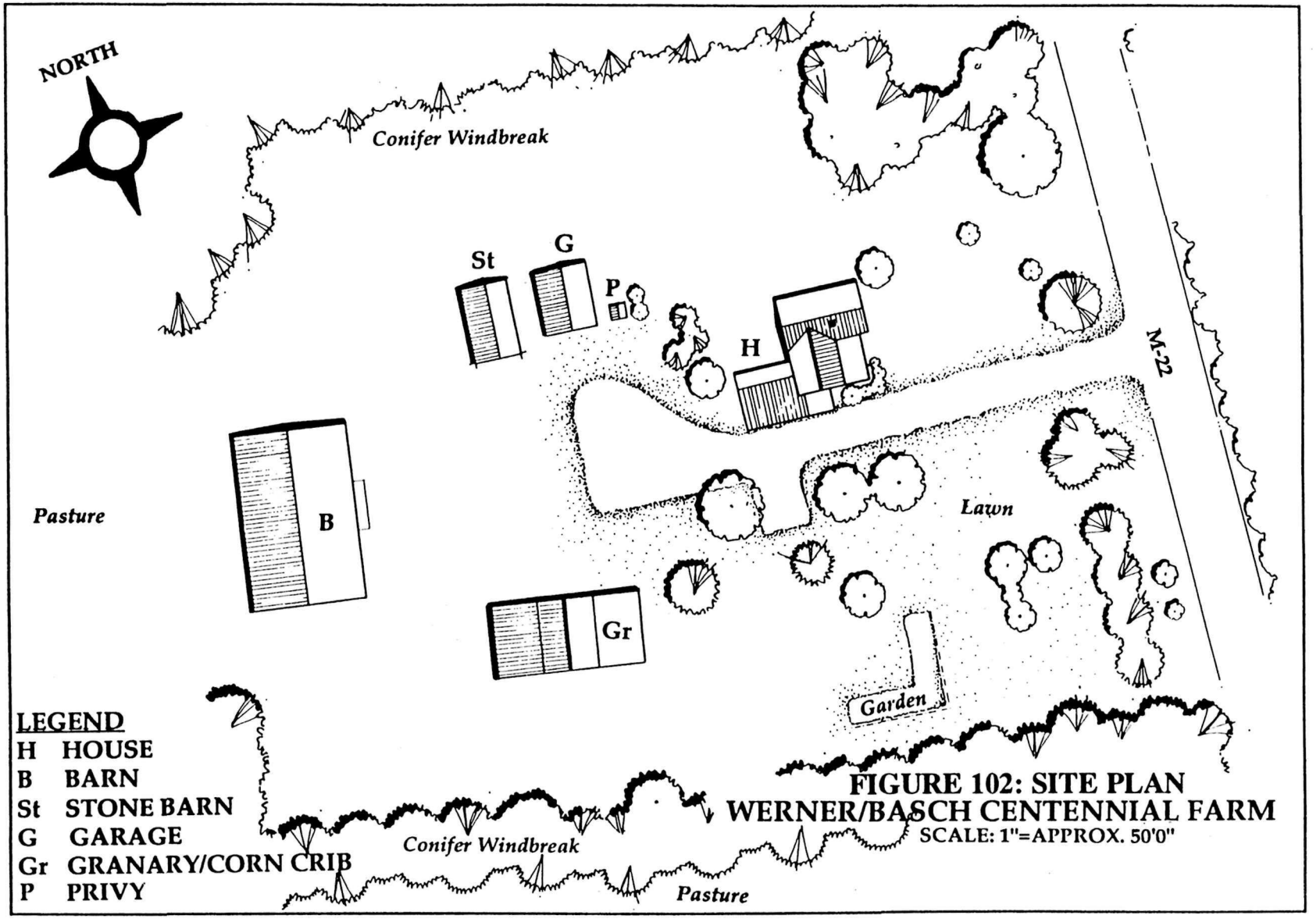


FIGURE 102: SITE PLAN
WERNER/BASCH CENTENNIAL FARM
SCALE: 1"=APPROX. 50'0"

CHAPTER 6
A QUALITATIVE EVALUATION OF THE STUDY AREA

Landscape Evaluation

Information and impressions gathered during visits to the study area provide a starting point for understanding Port Oneida's landscape and determining its significance as a representative subsistence-level agricultural landscape within the context of the Upper Great Lakes region. The historic period extends from 1860 through approximately 1945, spanning the area's earliest logging development through the peak years of agricultural activity. All contributing landscape features and buildings date from the historic period.

The eleven landscape characteristics described in Chapters 4 and 5 are components of the rural historic landscape. Collectively, they determine Port Oneida's integrity, which is then evaluated according to six qualities: location, plant community organization and species composition, setting, materials, feeling, and association. Although NPS guidelines recognize the inevitability of landscape change, "historic integrity requires that the various characteristics that shaped the land during the historic period be present today in much the same way they were historically."[1]

•LOCATION: Port Oneida's contributing landscape features and buildings remain in their historic location. The marginal quality of farming limited the extent to which farmers could develop their land, thus the early orchards, sugar maple rows, and outbuildings were not replaced as their farms grew. Oral interviews and historic photographs provide documentation of the level of macro-scale landscape change. Although some small fields and pastures have been encroached upon by shrub vegetation following the cessation of active farming, the overall pattern of woodlands and open fields has not greatly changed.

Most of Port Oneida's earliest structures--log cabins constructed by the initial settlers--have been dismantled. Only one, the Henry Eckhert cabin,

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[1]Linda McClelland, et al. Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1992), 21-23.

remains, although it has been moved by its current owner from its original location near Basch Road to a new site several hundred yards to the east. Several other log structures, such as those at the Baker/Barratt and Laura Basch farms have been incorporated into a contemporary house. Another important structure that has been lost is the Evangelical Lutheran Church that was demolished in the 1920's.

•COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AND SPECIES COMPOSITION: Port Oneida's traditional land-use patterns generally are intact. The wooded ridges and open lowlands has been primarily maintained by the Open Field Management Plan, and the location and character of the historic road system has not greatly changed for over seventy years.

The shift from the historic land use, however, has altered the species composition of both wooded and open areas, and during the approximately forty years since the end of the historic period, orchards, fence rows, and ornamental plantings associated with farms have disapperared. Those remaining have important ties to the history of general farming in the area.

A number of intentional plantings remain in Port Oneida, such as the orchards, black locust groves, and pine windbreaks and plantations. Each of these planting types provided a resource or important function related to agriculture, and as a result, each serves as an important remnant from the historic period. The seasonal changes that characterize Port Oneida's agricultural landscape are also intact: the lilacs and remnant orchards stil bloom every spring; and, under the Open Field Management Plan, the open fields mimic the seasonal mowing of grain crops.

•SETTING: The visual backdrop provided by Port Oneida's wooded ridges is one of the primary landscape components contributing to the proposed district's "sense of place." The ridges block views out of Port Oneida, reinforcing the sensation of entering a landscape from the early 20th century. The setting created by the remaining agricultural landscape features and the farmsteads contributes to the historic scene. The setting is also created by Lake Michigan, a historically significant natural landscape feature that also provides recreational opportunities for contemporary visitors. Small-scale elements, including the sugar maple rows, cemeteries, and abandoned farm

equipment provide additional reminders of the proposed district's agricultural legacy.

•MATERIALS: Port Oneida's structures were constructed building materials, including hand-hewn and milled lumber and field stone. The large trees from forests that covered the landscape prior to Euro-American settlement are now located in the framing systems of Port Oneida's barns.

The limited number of stone piles adjacent to farm courtyards are reminders of the glacial activity that ground most large rocks into the gravelly till that characterizes the area.

•WORKMANSHIP: Although traditional methods of field cultivation are no longer evident, the remnants of Port Oneida's predominant land use is still visible in the siting of fields and pastures in level lowlands or cleared, level hilltops, and functional and ornamental plantings such as orchards, sugar maple rows, conifer windbreaks and plantation, black locust groves, lilac and rose shrubs, and perennial flowers. Two cemeteries feature headstones belonging to some of the communities earliest settlers; the German heritage of the community is evident in the Werner Family Cemetery, which includes headstones inscribed in German.

The legacy of workmanship is also evident in the proposed district's agricultural buildings. These structures possess shared characteristics which are described in the following section, the Farmstead Assessment.

•FEELING: The lack of "modern" intrusions and sense of enclosure creates Port Oneida's unique landscape character. The remaining landscape features, along with the twenty farmsteads, appear to be a landscape "out of time," as if the proposed district has been separated from the contemporary activities of the surrounding county.

•ASSOCIATION: Although most of the structures dating from the original logging village have disappeared, the site remains open and the location of the initial Kelderhouse residence is marked by a large lilac clump. The connection between Port Oneida's earliest settlers and the landscape is perpetuated by the current residents, several of whom are descend from the

founding families. Unfortunately, the legacy of ownership has diminished over the years following the area's designation as part of Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore. In the future, perhaps the remaining family members can provide guidance for determing management practices and be encouraged to take part in interpretive activities.

Farmstead Evaluation

Collectively, the farmsteads exhibit a variety of spatial configurations and responses to their setting. Several farms were located on south-facing slopes. Whereas such an arrangement would afford protection from prevailing northwesterly winds and would maximize solar gain for building and outdoor use areas, the complex that exhibits the most scenic relationship between buildings and site, the Thoreson farm, is located on the western side of a slope adjacent to Lake Michigan and has very limited protection from the elements. Most farms have houses facing the road with access from a single entry drive. Usually, the dwelling is the building closest to the point of entry for the property, with the driveway or access road located between the house and barn. Uniform or consistent spacing between buildings is nonexistent from one farmstead to another.

Many of the farms fall into one of three categories in terms of building arrangement. The first category includes farm units with a linear layout, such as the Howard and Bertha Olsen and Martin Basch farmsteads. The second category includes farms arranged in a loose, four-sided courtyard plan. The complexes in this category are the Werner/Basch, the Dechow/Klett, Baker/Barratt, and Eckhert/Baur farms. The third category includes farmsteads arranged in a loose, three sided or U-shaped courtyard plan, such as the Milton Basch and Charles and Hattie Olsen farms.

The importance of dairying is seen in the three types of additions made to barns to accommodate dairy operations. These include raising early ground-level threshing barns to add a masonry basement with cow stalls, as at the Dechow/Klett pasture barn and the Howard and Bertha Olsen barn. Another dairy-related addition included building a balloon frame wing onto an existing barn to accommodate several stalls--usually at a right angle to the original structure. Two examples of this approach are the Miller barn and the Lawr/Chapman barn. The third type of addition is a milkhouse, which was

either added to the existing barn, as at the Dechow/Klett Dairy barn and the Charles and Hattie Olsen barn, or constructed as a free-standing structure. A cinderblock milkhouse is located at the Thoreson farm, and balloon frame milkhouses can be found at the Baker/Barratt and Laura Basch farms.

Overall, the subsistence farming legacy is reflected in the variety of small functional outbuildings remaining on many of the farms. These structures include barns (for hay storage or dairy operations). Other building types include detached garages, granaries and corn cribs,[2] chicken coops and brooder houses, and a variety of other multi-purpose sheds. Two unusual building types found in the proposed district include the Dechow/Klett sugar shack and the Burfiend butchering shed.

Most of Port Oneida's farm houses conform to a fairly uniform and common upright-and-wing style. Many houses have subsequent additions, built with similar materials, usually wood and fieldstone. This building style is common to agricultural landscapes throughout Midwest region. Two exceptions are the Dechow/Klett farmhouse and the second Burfiend house, both of which are modified bungalows with a prominent gable roof, gable details, and large front porches.

Nearly all the barns have a gable-roof, (App. H-2) with the exception of the one on the Charles and Hattie Olsen farm, which has a gambrel roof. This exemplifies the shift from gable to gambrel roofs that occurred just after the turn of the century as Midwestern farmers increased storage space for hay. The thirteen gable roof barns incorporate heavy timber frames with mortise-and-tenon joints. There are eight three-bay and five four-bay barns. Eleven of the gable roof barns have splayed queen posts; only one, the Dechow/Klett Pasture barn, has upright queen posts. Several farmers also utilized local field stone in a similar manner: large boulders as corner foundations, or masonry foundations. This rather uniform characteristic suggests that a common base of building knowledge by an individual or group may have been used to build many of these structures, which date from 1880 through 1900.

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[2]These building types are found in one of three configurations: attached (i.e., Dechow/Klett), semi-attached (i. e., Howard and Bertha Olsen), and detached (i.e., Thoreson).

Questionnaire Description

To assess the significance of Port Oneida's agrarian buildings, it is necessary to compare the proposed district resources to those found other subsistence agricultural landscapes in the Upper Great Lakes. To determine whether Port Oneida was representative of subsistence agrarian landscape of the Upper Great Lakes, and to evaluate its value for research and interpretation, information was obtained regarding other rural historic landscapes in the Upper Midwest.

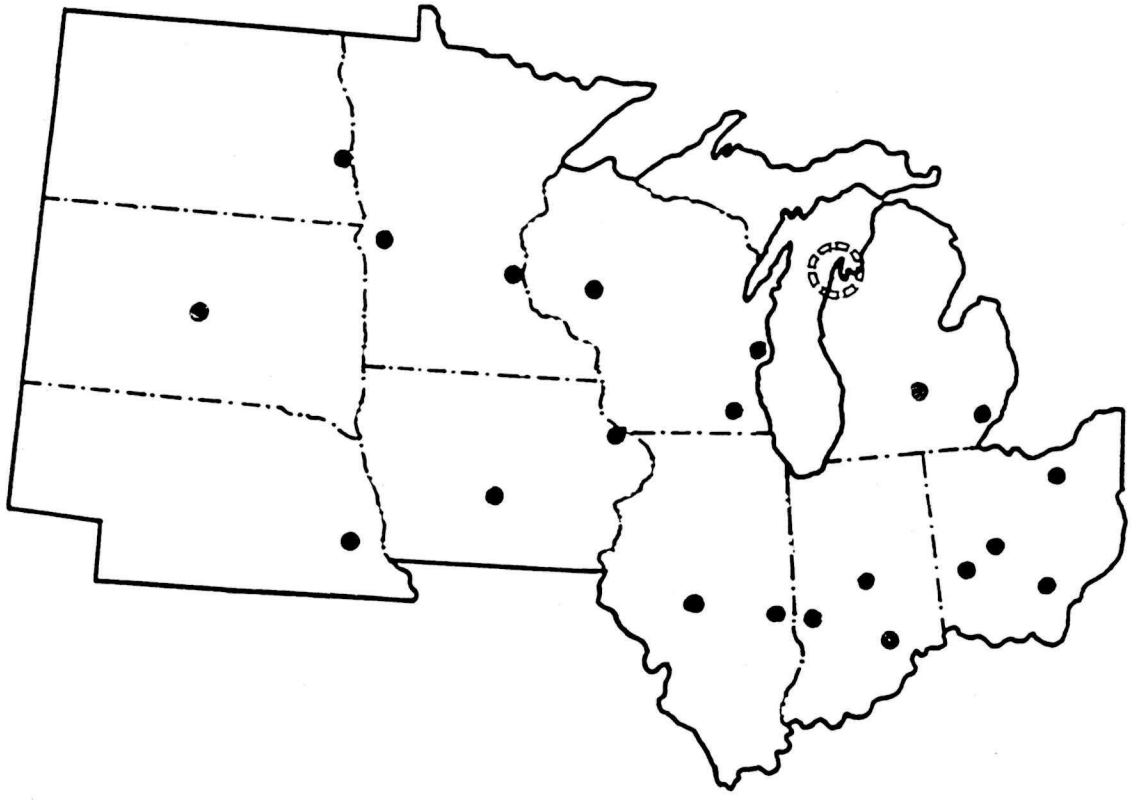
Fieldwork data was supplemented with information gathered from a survey of individuals with expertise in Midwestern vernacular architecture. These external opinions and values were obtained using a questionnaire survey to ask respondents to evaluate the significance of Port Oneida's historic resources by comparing them to those with which they were familiar (Appendix G-1). The questionnaire responses can be found in Appendix G-2. The evaluation of the study area incorporated responses to questions that are described below in the assessment of integrity and interpretive potential of the proposed district's resources. Management recommendations were then formulated based on these responses as well the authors' recommendations for preserving Port Oneida's rural historic landscape.

The twenty-nine questionnaire respondents were from a variety of disciplines including landscape architecture, cultural geography, history, architectural and landscape history, architecture,and historic preservation. All had extensive fieldwork experience (a listing of the respondents' positions and affiliations appears in Appendix G-3). They were chosen for their knowledge of, and experience with, the related fields of historic preservation, preservation planning, geography, ethnic settlement, vernacular architecture, and agricultural history. Twenty-nine of the thirty-one questionnaires (91 percent) were completed and returned.

The respondents compared a sample of Port Oneida farmsteads and individual building types with those found in their state and also in the Midwest region. They were also asked to evaluate the rarity of three specific building types, to assess the integrity of the district as a historic landscape; and to determine whether the area warranted designation as a rural historic district. The intent was to place the proposed district in its regional context with respect to other similar upper midwestern agricultural areas.

FIGURE 103

LOCATION OF INDIVIDUALS RESPONDING TO THE PORT ONEIDA QUESTIONNAIRE



The questionnaire consisted of four sections. The first section asked respondents to compare three Port Oneida farmsteads--the Burfiend, Dechow/Klett, and Thoreson farms--with those with which they were familiar. These farms were chosen because they possessed the greatest variety of intact building types in the proposed district, they most accurately portray the diversity of the district's traditional building types, and they exemplify the range of farming technology found in Port Oneida. Second, the respondents were also asked how common it is to find other farms possessing a similar number of intact, traditional agrarian buildings in their state and the entire Midwest. This section concluded by asking the respondents to evaluate the integrity of each farm.

To portray the spectrum of building types and functions currently existing within Port Oneida's boundaries, the second section of the questionnaire contained photographs of examples of common agrarian buildings, including houses, barns, farmhouses, granaries, and corn cribs. Respondents were also asked whether it is important for the National Park Service to preserve examples of traditional agrarian practices, and whether Port Oneida warranted designation as a Rural Historic District. Other questions in this section dealt with the architectural significance of the buildings in interpreting the agricultural history of the Upper Midwest; and the measures being taken, if any, to protect such areas in the respondent's state.

Three individual buildings--the Dechow/Klett sugar shack, the Burfiend butchering shed, and the Charles and Hattie Olsen silo--were highlighted in the third section. Although these building types were once commonplace in agricultural landscapes, technological development has rendered them obsolete and prone to deterioration or removal. The structures are the only examples of such building types remaining in the proposed district. The respondents were asked how many of these respective building types exist both in their state and in the Midwest region, and how many are being protected by private landowners or in parks and outdoor museums. This section also asked respondents to evaluate the representativeness and physical condition of each example and to assess its historic significance.

Questions concerning the siting and structural characteristics of Port Oneida's farms were included in the final section of the questionnaire. Respondents were asked whether the farm layouts or barn framing systems evident in the study area possessed any tangible ethnic features, and how common the four framing system types found at Port Oneida were in their respective states and in the Midwest region.

Questionnaire Responses

Depending on the location and professional background of the respondents, responses to the questionnaire varied. However, there was a very high level of agreement regarding the integrity and significance of the proposed district. In the first section of the questionnaire, forty percent of the respondents indicated that it is not very common to find, anywhere in the Midwest, the large number of intact examples of agrarian buildings such as those surviving at Port Oneida's farmsteads.[3] Professor Robert Bastian, from Indiana State University's Department of Geography, stated that the array of "surviving late 19th to early 20th century farm buildings is becoming less common with the passing years." The cumulative affect of deterioration and urbanization currently taking place results in a progressive loss of rural landscape resources. Steve Martens, a Professor of Architecture of the University of North Dakota, wrote that "it is encouraging to find such a concentration of structures, covering a chronological continuum . . . the buildings and their landscape settings appear to have much physical integrity." Eric MacDonald, Environmental Review and Designation Coordinator for Michigan's State Historic Preservation Office, drew on his knowledge of Port Oneida's state-wide context when he responded:

> [I] know of no other area in the state that is comparable in terms of the numbers, array, and integrity of surviving farmstead buildings and landscape features . . . [F]ew such districts portray the evolution of agriculture (especially pre-WW II) so effectively.

A large percentage of the respondents (70 percent) replied that it was not very common to find other areas comparable to the size of the proposed

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[3]An additional 32 percent felt it was somewhat uncommon to find similar examples of agrarian buildings in the Midwest region.

district (approximately five square miles) which demonstrated such a relative lack of modern intrusions. One respondent rightfully noted, however, that every farm exhibits some modernization since each decade brings adaptations that accommodate new technologies. It should be noted, however, that in Port Oneida these adaptations had already ceased by about 1950, rather than 1970, when Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore was created by an act of Congress--an action that effectively ended farming in the community. At another point in his response, Eric MacDonald described this lag as a feature that sets the district apart from other areas and reinforces its integrity; he concluded that "[t]he Port Oneida district . . . has been spared a great deal of environmental change over the last twenty years." Glenn Harper, regional director of the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office, echoed MacDonald when he wrote:

> [w]hat makes Port Oneida unusual and at least somewhat if not very significant . . . is the fact that the landscape has for the most part remained unchanged since the early 1950's . . . even where relatively large concentrations of historic agrarian buildings survive [in other locations], they usually do so alongside modern farming practices.

Professor Ingolf Vogeler, from the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire's Department of Geography, agreed that the number and integrity of farms in Port Oneida is rarely found elsewhere, and emphasized that it is the ordinary character of the farms which points to their significance. He said they give a "good idea of typical farm practice and diversity." Although many other respondents admitted that the buildings are common, what is unusual is the high level of integrity of individual farms, and the significant overall context provided by extant field patterns, roads, woodlands, and other landscape features. Vogeler explained:

> [a] variety of *in situ* farm buildings is very rare and therefore very educational. The ordinariness of these farmsteads makes them especially important to preserve.

Section Three of the questionnaire, which dealt with the Dechow sugar shack, the Burfiend butchering shed, and the Olsen silo, resulted in a number of interesting responses. Few of the respondents were knowledgeable about

the first two building types, but most were familiar with the Olsen silo as a method of construction.

It is evident from the responses that, of the three structures, the Olsen silo was the most common, followed by the sugar shack, and, finally, the butchering shed. Very few of the respondents had knowledge of other butchering sheds, and those who were familiar with sugar shacks believed that this building type was quite rare. These results reveal that further research and inventory of such buildings is needed, and that Port Oneida offers an excellent opportunity to preserve these two structures; indeed, most respondents were aware of only a few sugar shacks currently being protected in outdoor museums or by private landowners. This building type, once commonplace in the Northern Hardwood region, has virtually disappeared from the Midwestern landscape.

The educational value of the landscape, buildings, and artifacts within some farmstead structures, was also recognized. The shift from small family farms to large-scale agricultural production was discussed by Professor Doug Meyer of Eastern Illinois University's Department of Geology/Geography, who felt that it is crucial to recognize this aspect of midwestern heritage:

> [t]raditional agrarian landscapes with their distinctive cultural artifacts need preserving and restoring . . . these built structures and their immediate surroundings serve as reminders of America's diverse cultural/ethnic roots and agriculture's technological changes.

Many respondents noticed that long-standing land use patterns, including those linked to agriculture, are disappearing rapidly due to urban sprawl and technological as well as economic changes in agriculture. The urgency with which rural preservation efforts should proceed was evident when respondents described similar resources that already have been lost.

The high level of integrity displayed by Port Oneida's rural historic landscape and its status as part of Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore lend support to designating the entire area as a rural historic district. Eric MacDonald, Ann Swallow, Illinois' Survey and National Register Coordinator, and David Murphy of the Nebraska Historical Society supported a multiple property nomination including all land between farmsteads to insure the district's future integrity. David Murphy added that Port Oneida's

significance stems from its status as a collection of structures that represent a wide array of building types. Patrick Nunally, a historic preservation consultant in Minnesota, saw Port Oneida's built and landscape resources as "important teaching tool[s] and examples of past ways of life . . . clearly eligible under [National Register] criterion A and D."[4]

Undoubtedly, the National Park Service has a unique opportunity at Port Oneida. Preserving such resources for future use, as well as the interpretation of an entire landscape, rarely occur within federal boundaries. Many respondents recognized this and confirmed the educational value of the proposed district. Eric MacDonald supported their significance at the state level: "I can think of few comparable Rural Historic Districts in the state, and none that lend themselves so readily to interpretation of the evolution in the region." Another respondent indicated that Port Oneida possessed significance at the regional level, saying that it serves as a "reminder of America's diverse cultural ethnic roots and agriculture's technological changes." Hubert Wilhelm, a Professor of Geography at Ohio University, expressed the urgency of cultural resource protection, explaining that ". . . change is rampant. These buildings are a link with the past and form a basis for understanding the present. They are necessary for a 'sense of place'."

To maintain the continuity of land use and protect the character that contributes to a sense of place, Alan Pape, a historic preservation consultant in Wisconsin, recommended that the buildings and landscape should remain in active use, possibly through reuse as housing and for small-scale food production. He also stated that to do this, one option would be a land-lease program, and he supported investigating the social and economic feasibility of such a program. Several respondents pointed to the opportunity Port Oneida offers the National Park Service, and provided recommendations for preservation. Their statements in support of this designation are as follows:

> "The location of these farms and structures on National Park Service land [and] the development of tourism in the area make[sic] this

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[4]According to Bulletin 30, properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places must possess significance in at least one of the four following criteria: **Criterion A** applies to properties associated with broad patterns of history (e.g., settlement, agriculture, and mining, among others) **Criterion B** applies to properties associated with historic individuals; **Criterion C** applies to properties embodying a specific type, period, or method of construction; and **Criterion D** applies to properties that have yielded, or are likely to yield, important prehistoric or historic information.

proposal to designate the area as a rural historic district. Here is an opportunity to restore and preserve these structures to be visited by park tourists to learn of a significant chapter in American agriculture" (Fred Peterson--Professor of Art History, University of Minnesota-Morris).

"Most important . . . is that the National Park Service at Port Oneida is in the position to preserve a total landscape comprised of a range of farmsteads and their surrounding rural landscape. An entire settlement system can be preserved. This would be almost impossible to accomplish in an environment of multiple private ownerships" (Marshall McClellan--Professor of Geography, Eastern Michigan University).

"[U]nder their present, regulated status they lend themselves for interpretation but . . . active farming of the sites would add to our perception of these complexes as working structures. . . . [This is a] good opportunity to interpret the physical fabric of structures with much apparent physical integrity" (Steve Martens--Professor of Architecture, University of North Dakota).

"Most preservation of rural buildings, at least in the Midwest, have [sic] involved relocation or private ownership . . . . As a NPS property, its preservation could be insured. Preserving a total environment as opposed to removal and restoration is certainly a preferred approach" (Darryl Henning--Director, Vesterheim Norwegian-American Museum, Decorah, Iowa).

Questionnaire Summary

These responses call for the National Park Service to take what may be an unprecedented step: protecting an entire agricultural landscape within an area originally set aside for natural resource management purposes[5] Overall, Port Oneida appears to have value rivaling, if not exceeding, similar examples of subsistence agricultural landscapes in the Midwest Region of the NPS. The primary features that comprise its significance are the good physical condition and high level of integrity, its wide functional array of

[5]Although Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore's enabling legislation and the 1979 General Management Plan address the importance of cultural resource management, the area's agricultural history, maintenance and management efforts in this area to date have focused primarily on maritime history. The objective of the document on the regional agricultural history and this study is to provide Lakeshore personnel with information to define and interpret significant historic sites within the Lakeshore boundaries.

traditional building types, the historic landscape features and patterns found within the district, and the almost total absence of post-WW II-era development. Because these features are vital if Port Oneida's overall integrity is to be insured, it is necessary to include each farm and its agrarian landscape setting within the boundaries delineated in the initial National Register Nomination of 1991.[6]

Resource Evaluation

The evaluation of built and landscape features found in the proposed Port Oneida Rural Historic District is based on findings from primary historic sources, results from fieldwork, and questionnaire responses. The significance of Port Oneida's resources encompasses ethnic characteristics, settlement and agricultural history, and opportunities for education through interpretation.

Although the majority Port Oneida's Euro-American settlers emigrated from Hanover, Prussia and, later, Germany, the agricultural landscape features and buildings do not exhibit a typical "German" approach to locating agricultural fields or siting farm buildings. An explanation for this relative lack of distinguishable ethnic characteristics may be that the extant landscape features and structures date from the second generation of settlers. Initially, first generation settlement complexes consisted of a small log dwelling, barn, and minimal cleared area. After several years, the complexes would develop, with a balloon frame house replacing the log cabin. The earliest structures were either encompassed by the new house or were dismantled and the timbers recycled in outbuildings.

The ethnic background of Port Oneida's farmers is visible in the heavy-timber framed barns. Although there is no uniform framing system that exhibits a specific Old World approach, within the collection of barns is a shared method of construction. This includes heavy, hewn timbers, splayed queen posts, extensive diagonal corner and knee bracing, and a rather uniform corner post and beam arrangement: beams are set between and below the top of the uprights and mortised into the posts. The barns that

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[6]Flaugh, et al., 1991. (See Chapter 2 for boundary description).

utilized this latter characteristic include the Laura Basch Centennial, Dechow/Klett, Miller, John Burfiend/Garthe, and Schnor barns.

The Old World heritage of Port Oneida's early residents can also be found in a variety of building details that are similar to those found on European agricultural buildings, such as the diamond-cross gable end cutouts of the John Burfiend/Garthe and Schnor barns, and the hand-crafted iron hinges and latches found on a number of barns.

The regional significance and integrity of Port Oneida's buildings lies in the continuum of farming technology they exhibit. This continuum, which extends from the 1860's to the 1940's, is most evident in the contrast between the earliest barns such as the Howard and Bertha Olsen barn which contains medieval wooden cow stalls, to the manufactured cement and steel stanchions, silage cart, and milking machine in the Dechow/Klett barn. The marginal quality of cropland limited Post-WW II development in the proposed district, thus the contemporary Port Oneida landscape appears much as it did during the period of significance.

CHAPTER 7
PORT ONEIDA'S SENSE OF PLACE

Although Port Oneida's overall landscape character, and the array of individual landscape features that contribute to its character, have been described in detail in the preceding chapters, it is important to recognize the collective sensory impact of this landscape. The wooded ridges provide a "natural" frame for every view within and out of the district, thereby shielding the eye and mind from the contemporary landscape. The open fields, interspersed with small deciduous woodlots, coniferous windbreaks, and wooded wetlands, are the manifestation of a century of human activity. The former agricultural landscape provides a sense of intimacy which is created by the close relationship of Port Oneida's essential built and landscape features, such as its modest fields, aging farm houses, barns, and outbuildings, and the remaining orchards, sugar maple rows, and ornamental plantings. This sense of intimacy is rare in the surrounding area, which sharply contrasts with Port Oneida due to the almost overwhelming presence of seasonal tourists and their automobiles and condominiums, along with gift shops and other commercial ventures.

It is almost impossible to define "the most important place" in Port Oneida: everything seems essential and to loose yet another granary or barn or even one row of sugar maples is disheartening, considering that landscapes such as this are vanishing from sight and memory at an alarming rate. Nevertheless, one cannot deny that the heart of Port Oneida is found at the intersection of M-22 and Port Oneida Road. This location, more than any other, is the focal point for the proposed district. The Port Oneida Cemetery, immediately surrounded by a fence and cedars, and further encompassed by former fields and pastures, marks the resting place of many of the earliest families. The headstones are evenly spaced and vary in size and shape; indicating that some families prospered to a greater degree than their neighbors. The cemetery is visible from both roads, and the nearby farm houses.

The Kelderhouse farm was one of the only gathering spaces for Port Oneida's farm families. The white upright-and-wing house, with a front

porch, is only several hundred feet from the intersection Few could pass unnoticed from this house, which functioned as a general store and housed the local telephone operator. The large sugar maples that line the road in front of the house and cemetery, and the northern edge of the yard, remind residents of their childhood: they were planted across the road by students at the Port Oneida school to commemorate Arbor Day, in the 1920's.

The school, set in a small field at the base of a wooded ridge, is over 120 years old. It is painted white, has a bell tower, and is flanked on either side by outdoor privies. Residents remember sledding down the nearby ridge during the long winters and, undoubtedly, recall their frozen trips to the privies.

A small church and sawmill once stood near this intersection. Although they have been gone for at least seventy years, these features reinforce the notion of the intersection as the heart of the farming community. From this central location one can travel, by foot, to the Dechow/Klett farm, just south of the cemetery. It it also located at the base of a wooded ridge, in the former glacial meltwater channel. The slope rises steeply to the ridge top, which was once an island in a glacial lake. The farmstead itself is virtually complete and includes the various building types needed to sustain a successful dairy operation. This farm, unlike others in Port Oneida, was successful to the degree that it advanced well beyond the turn-of-the-century status displayed by neighboring farms. It incorporates a number of technological advancements from the WW II period, many of which represent the emergence of "scientific" agriculture: they include a milking machine, manufactured stanchions, a silo, a manure track, and a milkhouse built to accommodate a Grade A dairy operation. Other utilitarian structures on this farm include a chicken coop, brooder house, and granary/corn crib. The farm house, which is newer than the outbuildings replaced the small log cabin constructed by Frederick and Fredericka Dechow, the farm's original settlers.

Several fruit trees from abandoned orchards are scattered throughout the field immediately surrounding the farm courtyard. Beyond these orchards and the conifer windbreak directly behind the barn, a large field slopes up to the edge of the hardwood forest. From the wooded edge another intentional planting of trees emerges: a row of aging sugar maples, approximately 100 years old, extending into the open field. In the midst of the

sugar maple row is the only remaining sugar shack in the Port Oneida area. The structure, surrounded by sugar maple seedlings, is almost invisible. From this location, one can look back to the farmstead and the expanse of open fields down to the cemetery.

Another path can be taken from the cemetery to the northwest behind the schoolhouse, and along the top of the ridge separating this central lowland from Lake Michigan. A dense hardwood forest blankets the top and steeply-sloped sides of the ridge, which continues for approximately one-quarter mile to the bluffs adjacent to the lake. The ridge appears to wrap around the Miller barn. The small sheltered field seems an ideal location for this structure, which is the sole reminder of the farm. A large, T-shaped building, it has enormous foundation boulders at each corner. To the west of the barn, a black locust grove and several apple trees remain at the site. The former house location is marked only by roses and lilacs. The terrain between the barn and Lake Michigan is varied; small grassy hills are interspersed with some shrub growth, and the soil becomes sandy. A wooded bluff runs parallel to the shoreline, with a number of trails and abandoned roads providing access to the lake.

If one continues along the bluff, descending and ascending the steeply-sloped terrain, a secluded picturesque cemetery appears. The Werner Family Cemetery is sited at the top of the bluff overlooking Lake Michigan and North and South Manitou Islands. The early members of this family first lived on North Manitou Island, where they worked as fishermen until the mainland was opened for settlement. The small cemetery is surrounded by a forest, with its immediate boundaries defined by an ornate post and wire fence. A large beech tree is located at the corner, and the ground is covered by glossy dark green periwinkle leaves. Eight headstones can be found in the cemetery, with edges and words worn after a century of exposure to the elements. The heritage of this family, one of the first to settle in Port Oneida, is evident from the German inscriptions on two of the headstones. The individuals buried here include mothers and their children, some of whom died within a year of each other. Their youth and the solitary atmosphere of the cemetery speak to the isolation and hardships faced by the early settlers. Although the latest headstones date to the 1920's, the plastic flowers at several of the graves

remind visitors that this site is private and, even today, it possesses significance for the descendents of this family.

These places and others described throughout this document are tangible elements that define Port Oneida's identity. They contrast dramatically with much of the Leelanau County landscape; due to the lack of modern intrusions (not one aluminum building!). A visitor to the district enjoys a sense of traveling back into time. The patterns of farms on the landscape appear much as they were at least fifty years ago, since few technological advances occurred after WW II. The spatial distribution of fields are largely intact, and the farms retain many of their early outbuildings, thereby enhancing the sense of place and time. Most of the buildings incorporate similar materials and construction methods, and were shaped by the skills of local carpenters and stone masons. As a result, there is a strong and direct connection between built and landscape features. By portraying early residents' diverse agrarian experiences and activities, the variety of buildings in the Port Oneida district increases the historical and educational depth of the visitors' experience.

Port Oneida's sense of place is also enhanced by local natural features. The presence of Lake Michigan is most evident in the spectacular views and the sounds of waves that can be experienced from many locations in the district. The ridges create a sense of enclosure, and many views terminate in a distant wooded hillside. There is a pronounced entry experience into the protected boundaries of the district from the east, rounding the bend near the Goffar/Roman farm, and from the west, near the Charles and Hattie Olsen farm. The sugar maple rows that mark the entry continue throughout the district; and act as signposts that remind visitors where they are in Port Oneida.

The overall character of Port Oneida is that of a purposefully shaped landscape, but it is a landscape that has been formed only within limits defined by nature. The balance between natural and cultural features reminds one of the experiences of farmers who persevered in often unyielding circumstances to create this landscape--one that has existed for well over a century.

Protecting the balance between natural and cultural landscape resources is the key to maintaining Port Oneida's unique sense of place for

future generations. The dynamic qualities that have evolved since the turn of the century to create the contemporary landscape should be protected and perpetuated. It is appropriate that the influence of human activity be allowed to continue within a framework for determining appropriate types and degrees of change so that essential character-defining landscape features remain. This will serve to protect Port Oneida and provide opportunities for an educational experience about, and appropriate future use of, this important scenic landscape.

CHAPTER 8

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall goal in conserving Port Oneida's cultural landscape is to prevent further disintegration of its historic setting. Although significant early features such as the original structures that developed around the dock, as well as many former orchards, have already been lost, "[t]his strategy recognizes that changes which have taken place since the historic period provide evidence of the passage of time."[1] The 1979 General Management Plan for the entire Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore describes the importance of preserving and interpreting the area's agricultural heritage, and points to Port Oneida is one of the significant locations where this can take place.

In the 1986 draft report on the cultural landscape of Port Oneida, Michele D'Arcy described a means of prioritizing historic structures for preservation action: Category I structures possess historic or architectural significance; Category II consists of historic structures without outstanding or unique characteristics and with compromised integrity due to the loss of outbuildings; and Category III structures have deteriorated beyond repair or stabilization.[2]

This framework is sufficient for determining the importance of individual structures (or groups of structures), but it does not address the relationship between farms and the surrounding landscape. Also, the preservation of rural historic landscapes and vernacular building types cannot be evaluated solely in terms of historic and architectural significance. Port Oneida's significance lies in its representation of an entire settlement system. Landscape features are equal in importance to the farmsteads. Landscape integrity is destroyed if the broad open views that remain and reinforce the historic scene are lost. Thus, preservation alternatives address

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[1]Ian J. W. Firth, Biotic Cultural Resources: Management Considerations for Historic Districts in the National Park System, Southeast Region (Atlanta: Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service, United States Department of Interior, 1985), 16.

[2]Michele D'Arcy, Draft: Cultural Landscape Report: Port Oneida Rural Historic District: Part I: Administrative Data Section and Part II: Field Data Section (Omaha, Nebraska: Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, 1986), 55.

the maintenance of landscape patterns, with farmsteads being one part of the mosaic. It is also important to point out that standards for preserving these landscape features must be as rigorous as those established for historic structures.[3] The aim is to provide preservation guidelines which create a stable system that can be sustained within the context of budgetary and personnel constraints, as well as to offer proposals that balance the Lakeshore mission of protecting both natural and cultural resources.

To organize the many recommendations for conserving Port Oneida's landscape, the proposed district has been divided into seven logical **Landscape Units**. These units are defined by a combination of historic, physiographic, and sensory factors which create a shared and consistent landscape character for each unit. It is important to point out that Port Oneida is an entire settlement system that totals much more than the sum of each unit's individual resources. The seven Landscape Units simply serve as an essential framework for organizing and describing preservation alternatives in relation to spatial and experiential features. These Units include the:

- **Western Shoreline Unit**
- **Central Lowland Unit**
- **Wooded Wetland Unit**
- **Eastern Entry Unit**
- **Initial Settlement Unit**
- **Basch Road Unit**
- **Wooded Upland.**

Site-specific maintenance and preservation guidelines are then offered relating to the five following management components for each unit:[4]

- **Woodlands**
- **Open Fields**
- **Individual Cultural Landscape Features**
- **Farmsteads**
- **Circulation Corridors.**

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[3]Ibid.

[4]National Park Service, Draft: Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Landscapes (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1992). This document addresses nine landscape categories: topography, vegetation, natural systems, circulation, landscape structures, site furnishings and objects, water features, spatial relationships, and surrounding/setting. The five components created for Port Oneida broadly address each of the NPS categories.

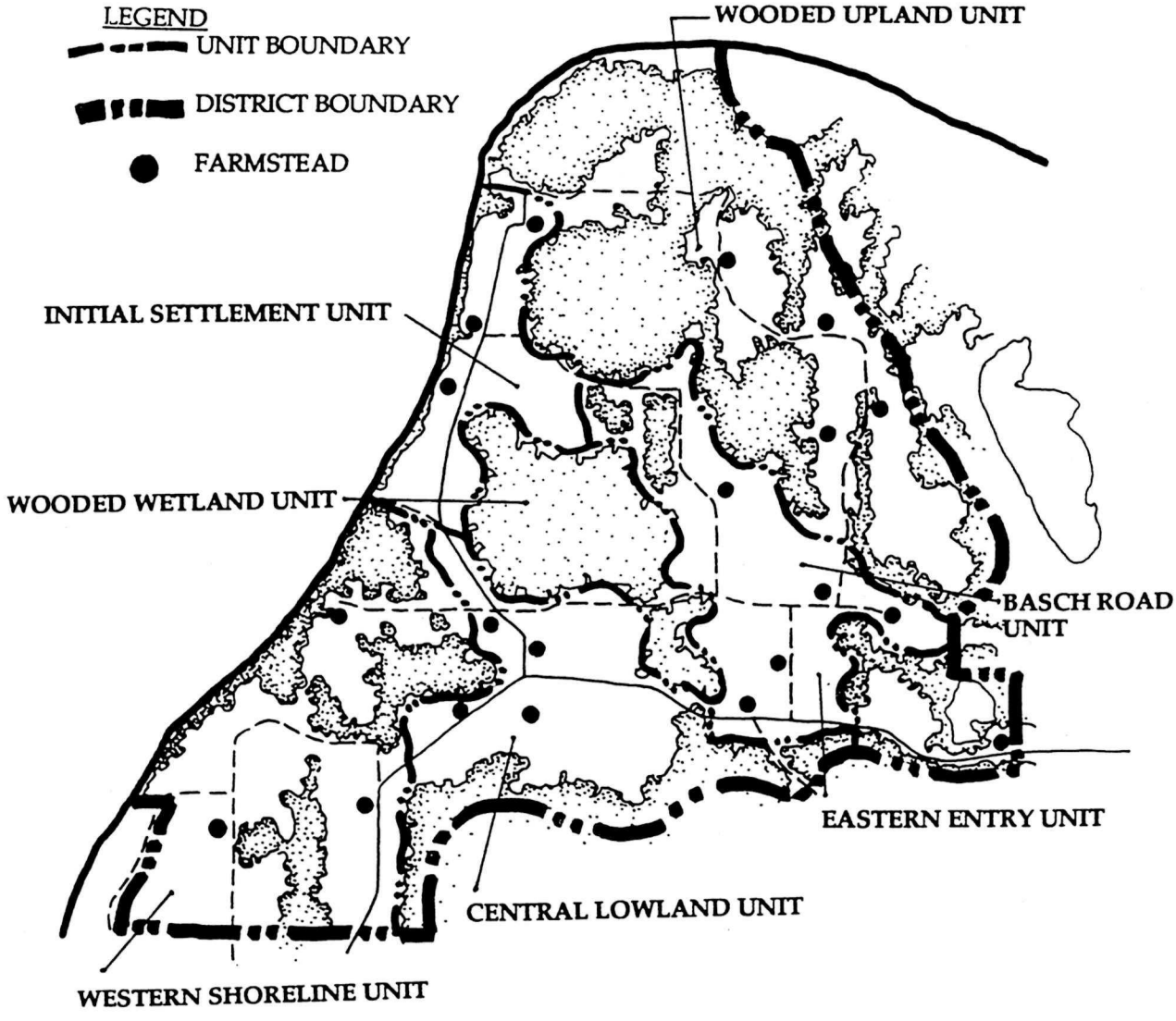
These management components are inclusive: in other words, all elements of Port Oneida's landscape fall into one of the component groups. The specific nature of these resources, however, differs between individual units. Priorities for preservation and appropriate treatment approaches have been established for the entire proposed district. The three criteria chosen to guide and/or determine priorities and treatment include historic significance, interpretive potential, and visual significance. They were chosen so that the breadth and complexity of Port Oneida's could be evaluated to prioritize resource management.

According to a recent NPS draft report, "it is seldom feasible to preserve. . . all the components of a historic scene" due, among other limitations, to "inadequate historical information or an inability to recover or maintain historic characteristics."[5] Therefore, the following preservation recommendations are designed to protect significant character-defining features, the loss of which, would diminish or even destroy the integrity of the landscape. In a practical sense, the recommendations focus on preserving extant buildings and landscape features through stabilization, the rehabilitation of certain abandoned structures, and limited restoration.

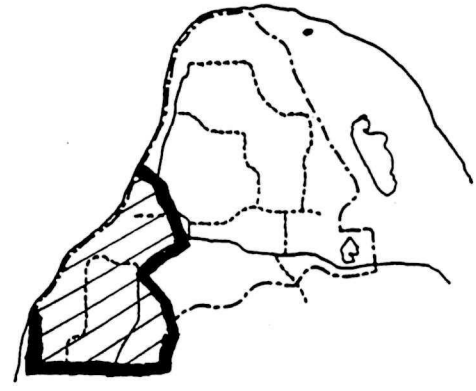
[5]Firth, 56.

FIGURE 104

BOUNDARIES OF LANDSCAPE UNITS WITHIN THE PROPOSED PORT ONEIDA RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT



WESTERN SHORELINE UNIT

The boundaries of this unit are created by Lake Michigan to the west, the boundary of the entire study area to the south, and a wooded ridge to the east and north.	

•Woodlands

Location and Existing Condition: This unit primarily includes small fields defined by ridges covered with coastal forests. Compared to the northern sections of Port Oneida, these ridges are of moderate height and slope. They provide a rather intimate sense of enclosure. The wooded area forms the boundary of the unit and extends along a central ridge. This central wooded ridge divides the unit into two parts: the southern half includes the Thoreson and Werner/Basch farms, the Brunson barn and the Miller/Adair home; the northern half includes the Miller barn, which is surrounded by woodlots interspersed with small clearings.

Trees block views to the rest of Port Oneida and to Lake Michigan. This pattern, along with the unit's more intimate character, creates a sense of isolation from the remainder of the proposed district.

Significance: Because the coastal forest woodlands define historic land use areas, they are essential components of Port Oneida's overall landscape character. They also create the sense of enclosure that occurs when one enters the proposed district.

Western Shoreline Unit (continued)

Management Issues: The primary management concern with respect to the wooded areas found throughout the district is to prevent their edges from encroaching into the open fields. At present, the woodlands have been maintained to protect the wooded edge and natural resource concerns since historic land use ceased in 1970, when the National Lakeshore was designated. Since that time, the primary management activity involved mowing adjacent abandoned fields on a periodic basis to maintain landscape patterns and to preserve historic views. Although the coastal forest species composition has evolved, its overall character is intact and it retains a high level of integrity. Addressing the dynamic nature of these wooded areas is an important dimension of landscape management for Port Oneida.

Desired Future Condition: The Open Field Management Plan (see Appendix D-1) has succeeded in maintaining traditional, macro-scale landscape patterns; this activity should be continued.

Management practices for the coastal forests should allow natural processes to continue. It is important, however, to minimize threats to cultural features.[6] Adjacent cultural resources should be protected by developing measures that retain all of their character-defining features.[7] Woody vegetation should be removed when it encroaches on building foundations, for example. This is most evident at the Miller barn, where a grove of white poplar and cedar trees is expanding and may eventually present a threat to the structure itself by promoting moisture retention and decay.

The needs of wildlife should be balanced with cultural landscape management concerns. "The aim should be to find the minimum level of control of natural processes necessary to ensure the survival of cultural resources."[8] For example, periodic mowing should occur at

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[6]Firth, 5.

[7]Draft: Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Landscapes.

[8]Firth, 5.

that time of year when the threat to nesting birds and other animals is minimal.

Plant communities in the woodland areas should be monitored for threats from disease, insect infestations, and invasive and/or non-native species. Trees and shrubs should also be protected before any construction or preservation activity is initiated on adjacent structures, roads, or other features.

Lakeshore personnel, working together with specialists, should endeavor to identify and locate rare or endangered species, unique natural communities, or other environmentally sensitive resources before treatment begins. Following treatment, human access to these areas should be restricted as necessary.

• Open Fields

Location and Existing Condition: These areas include abandoned fields or pastures located in the south-central and northern section of this unit, and are also found in both level lowland areas and on level ridgetops near the Miller barn, and in the sloping fields surrounding Thoreson Road and the Werner/Basch farm. These fields provide views to farmsteads as well as a variety of scenic natural features. The views are framed or terminated by the wooded ridges that have been previously discussed.

Significance: Open Fields are probably the most important large-scale component that must be protected preserve the character and integrity of the Port Oneida landscape. If the pattern of open, level fields framed by wooded ridges is allowed to deteriorate, the integrity of the proposed district will be seriously compromised.

The existence of the Lakeshore, and the marginal quality of soils in the proposed district, preclude future agricultural activity. However, it is possible both to maintain the historic landscape character and to

Western Shoreline Unit (continued)

allow views and access to Lake Michigan and other scenic features by maintaining open fields as grassland communities.

According to the Open Field Management Plan, upland sandpiper have been observed in the field adjacent to the Thoreson farm. Access to wildlife viewing areas can be an important component in future interpretive programs. Lakeshore naturalists have also noted the presence of native open field herbs in this area.[9]

Management Issues: Although Port Oneida's former fields and pastures are no longer cultivated and returning the landscape to agricultural production is unlikely, they represent a major component of the historic landscape scene. The primary concern regarding protecting open spaces within Port Oneida's boundaries is maintaining the edges between wooded areas and grasslands. Mowing and possibly controlled burning are necessary to prevent successional species from encroaching even further upon open spaces. A portion of this unit, the fields surrounding the Thoreson farm, is presently maintained by periodic mowing in accordance with the Open Field Management Plan.[10] This plan is also used to maintain the grassland community in several other units. In addition, Lakeshore personnel have explored introducing native grasses, forbs, and wildflowers to maintain the open fields and attract wildlife.

Desired Future Condition: The practice of defining use and character areas via mowing schedules has succeeded in protecting this essential component of the Port Oneida landscape. Therefore, the Open Field Management Plan should be continued. Another recommendation might include determining historic views of the Miller barn and exploring the feasibility of restoring open areas to maintain these views. This, however, probably is a low priority activity, due to the barn's remote location, and the loss of the adjoining house, supporting outbuildings, and surrounding fields and pastures.

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[9]Open Field Management Plan: Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore (Empire, Michigan, 1989), 36.

[10]See Appendix D.

Western Shoreline Unit (continued)

•Individual Cultural Landscape Features

Existing Condition and Location: This unit includes a number of biotic and abiotic cultural landscape features,[11] such as the 1940's era conifer windbreaks situated along Miller Road, and those surrounding the farm courtyard and fields of the Werner/Basch farm. Also included in this category is the remnant orchard and black locust grove near the Miller barn, the Werner family cemetery, and the ornamental plantings at the Miller, Thoreson, and Werner/Basch farms.

Significance: These features contribute to the character of the unit and serve as visible reminders of the ethnic heritage of the community and the district's agricultural legacy.

Management Issues: As in other Landscape Units, the ornamental plantings have been documented by the Cultural Landscape Inventory.[12] At present, buildings and their immediate landscape surroundings are maintained by the residents under a lease agreement with the NPS. Future lease agreements must also address maintenance of landscape features by inholders. If the features are damaged or threatened, the owners could be directed to protect them from alteration. A "Cultural Features Management Handbook" could be developed to help inform inholders how and when to maintain and restore significant features. The biotic cultural resources are threatened by natural forces such as winds, deterioration due to age, and disease/pests. These forces also impact constructed landscape features, as does encroachment by successional vegetation and damage from vandalism.

Desired Future Condition: Individual features should be inventoried and documented (i.e., number, type, and location of abandoned farm machinery, number of trees, species type, and location of windbreaks). When individual features deteriorate or are damaged, efforts should be made to stabilize, protect, or if necessary, replace them with exact or

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[11]Ian Firth defines buildings, structures, and objects as abiotic cultural resources; see Firth, 1.

[12]The Cultural Landscape Inventory, a program operated by the NPS Midwest Regional Office in Omaha, Nebraska, is a computer database documenting all NPS cultural landscapes located in the Midwest Region.

Western Shoreline Unit (continued)

appropriate facsimiles.[13] Additional research could include determining and documenting the location and arrangement of remnant orchards, and initiating programs to keep them clear of shrubs. Documentation of extant apple trees, for example, could be expanded to include pruning and grafting to perpetuate the historic species. This could be accomplished through a volunteer program--involving local residents working with Lakeshore personnel to "adopt-an-orchard." The remnant orchard at the Miller barn, which includes some of the largest apple trees in the entire Lakeshore, offers an excellent opportunity for such activity to occur. The root systems of individual biotic features such as these should be protected from any adjacent work activity such as building construction or road maintenance.

The Werner family cemetery, with its unique German-inscribed headstones and its wide views to Lake Michigan and North and South Manitou Islands is another high priority resource. The fence and headstones are in good condition; future protection in this area should follow established standards for treating sensitive materials. The cemetery's vegetation, including the large beech tree and periwinkle groundcover should be maintained. Access to this area should be monitored and restricted if there is any damage to the headstones, fence, or surrounding vegetation.

• Farmsteads

Location and Existing Condition: Two fairly intact farmsteads, and two barns are located in this unit. Several private residences, sited adjacent to the Lake Michigan shoreline, are also included.

Significance: Port Oneida's farmsteads are the primary abiotic resource in the proposed district. They exemplify the area's predominant land

[13] Draft: Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Landscapes, 23, 38.

use-agriculture--and provide information on how residents lived and supported themselves through subsistence-level farming. The variety of building types reflect the general nature of farming in the area, and the small size and relative lack of post WW II-era technological improvements point to the hardships that farm families encountered. In addition, the barns incorporate a similar framing system utilizing massive, hand-hewn timbers with sill-to-plate, diagonal corner bracing--a system that has ties to Old World Germanic construction methods. These collective features reinforce the importance of preserving the farmsteads as representative examples of the subsistence-level farming that occurred throughout much of the Upper Great Lakes Region in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Management Issues: General guidelines for NPS-owned structures should follow the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. However, each farmstead presents individual maintenance challenges that must be dealt with in a more specific manner. Three primary maintenance concerns are: 1) protecting historic structures from taking in water by maintaining their roofs, 2) stabilizing their foundations, and 3) removing non-historic vegetation from around the buildings.

Desired Future Condition: One of the farmsteads and two of the barns within this unit are owned and maintained by the NPS. These include the Miller barn, one of the largest and best preserved structures of its type in the proposed district. Unfortunately, this barn has been damaged by vandals and one can gain access easily to the interior. Although park rangers patrol the area frequently, the siding and doors should be secured to discourage unrestricted access. The Brunson barn has been allowed to deteriorate following removal of the house and outbuildings. As a result, the integrity of this site is compromised and has low priority status with respect to maintenance and interpretation. The structure should be stabilized to avoid becoming a hazard.

Western Shoreline Unit (continued)

The Thoreson farm is one of Port Oneida's most intact and visually appealing farmsteads. The siting of buildings in a loose courtyard on a hillside is unique in the proposed district. Because this farm possesses such a high level of integrity, and features one of only two masonry structures in Port Oneida, it is a candidate for preservation. Due to its isolated location and budgetary constraints, leasing options might be explored for the house. Maintaining the dwelling as a private, leased residence would lessen the financial burden on the NPS and modify its appearance as an abandoned farm. The remaining outbuildings could be maintained and utilized by lessees under a cooperative agreement, or the buildings might remain under the care of the Lakeshore.

The second farmstead within this unit is the Werner/Basch complex. Until the 1990's, it was inhabited by descendants of one of Port Oneida's first settlers. It continues to serve as a private residence, and as a result, does not require maintenance. The current residents appear to maintain the farm in an appropriate manner; their efforts should be encouraged to continue.

•Circulation Corridors

Location and Existing Condition: This unit includes one of the three road types found in the proposed district. Throughout Port Oneida, roads follow routes that have existed since the community's earliest years. The circulation system can be categorized into three classes: paved roads, gravel roads, and seasonal gravel roads such as Thoreson and Miller Roads. An abandoned road bed also runs along the top of the ridge parallel to Lake Michigan

Significance: The location and character of Port Oneida's circulation system has remained relatively unchanged for at least fifty years. This level of integrity, as well as its importance in defining landscape character, calls for protective action.

Western Shoreline Unit (continued)

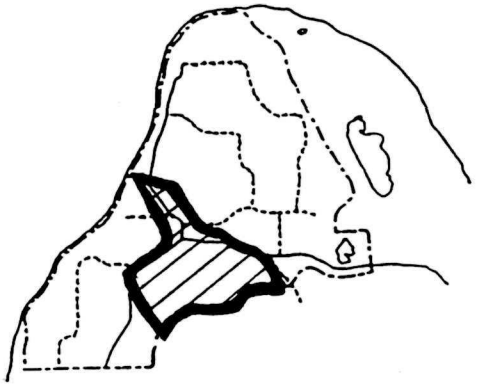
Management Issues: Protecting the circulation system's character is an important management concern. The loss of related features that define, enclose, or support historic roads and paths would also seriously compromise the proposed district's level of integrity.

Desired Future Condition: The terrain and vegetation adjacent to the roads and their historic surface materials, and road width should be protected. Appropriate drainage is essential to protect circulation features from erosion. When roads and trails are threatened by erosion, they should be stabilized by using temporary measures until permanent solutions can be undertaken. These measures should respect the character of the circulation system.[14]

The quiet, winding, shaded character of Port Oneida's roads make them highly desirable for biking. Both the Thoreson and Miller roads should be considered for this activity. The abandoned roadbed near the Miller Barn, which offers views of open fields, woodlands, and Lake Michigan, can be rehabilitated as a hiking trail

[14]Draft: Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Landscapes, 20.

CENTRAL LOWLAND UNIT

This unit is defined by a wooded ridge which creates the southern boundary for the proposed district. A large wooded wetland forms the eastern and northern edge. The western boundary is defined by a conifer windbreak running northwest-southeast, parallel to Port Oneida Road, and another wooded ridge.	

•Woodlands

Existing Condition and Location: Wooded areas consisting of Beech-Maple-Birch-Hemlock and Oak-Aspen forest form the southern, eastern, and western boundaries of this unit. Wooded wetlands are found to the north.

Significance: The wooded areas are significant for historic and aesthetic reasons. In the past, residents depended on them to supply wood for fuel and building materials; here they also engaged in hunting and gathering to supplement their cultivated crops, and they tapped sugar maple trees to make maple syrup.

The wooded areas are also essential components in defining the character of the Port Oneida landscape. The wooded ridges and wetlands forming the boundary of this central unit enclose the large open area and create a strong visual sense of entry into the proposed district.

Management Issues: Maintaining the woodland edge is of utmost importance to protect Port Oneida's sense of place.

Desired Future Condition: The woodlands should be monitored for invasive and/or non-native plants, disease, and pests; however, the current

approach of allowing continuing natural processes within the forests is appropriate. The edge between wooded and open areas should be maintained through periodic mowing to discourage encroaching woody species.

•Open Fields

Description and Location: This unit primarily consists of a large open area punctuated by several buildings and individual cultural landscape features. The open area is bisected by M-22 and Port Oneida Road.

Significance: This open area includes the center of the farming community that developed in Port Oneida at the intersection of M-22 and Port Oneida Road. It also includes the two points of entry into the proposed district. The sense of entry is reinforced becausethis large open area contrasts sharply with the narrow road corridor leading into the district. Views from the road to the wooded ridges, farms, and community buildings, as well as the views from one farm to another are a high priority for preservation.

Management Issues: This large open area is threatened by encroaching vegetation at the edge and by shrub growth within the field.

Desired Future Condition: The management goal for this unit should preserve the pattern of the central open space framed by woodlands. To do so it will be necessary to maintain the character of the former fields and pastures by periodic mowing.

•Individual Cultural Landscape Features

Existing Condition and Location: Cultural landscape features in this unit include the Port Oneida Cemetery, Port Oneida School, and several rows of sugar maples.

Significance: These cultural landscape features, along with the four farms, represent the historic core of the Port Oneida farming community.[15] The landscape features reinforce the sense of history and represent the agricultural heritage of the community.

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[15]Another significant community structure, the Port Oneida church (ca.1873, demolished in the 1920's) was located at the intersection of M-22 and Port Oneida Road.

Central Lowland Unit (continued)

Management Issues: The cultural landscape features are primarily threatened by deterioration. Biotic features, such as rows of sugar maples, will inevitably age and require removal.

Desired Future Condition: Because they are essential in helping define the character of the road corridor, the rows of sugar maples should be restored and individual trees replaced as necessary. The Norway Spruce windbreak located at the edge of the Charles and Hattie Olsen farm courtyard should also be maintained by replacing individual trees.

The Port Oneida School is now owned by the Glen Lake School District and a maintenance plan for the buildings and surrounding parcel needs to be developed. A cooperative maintenance effort between the school, local residents, and the NPS might be explored.

• Farmsteads

Existing Condition and Location: This unit includes four farmsteads: the Charles and Hattie Olsen, Dechow/Klett, Kelderhouse, and Burfiend/Garthe farms. Only the Burfiend/Garthe farm is privately owned and occupied. The public status of the remaining farms present challenges with respect to maintenance and interpretation.

Significance: These four farmsteads are located at the historic core of the Port Oneida farming community. The Dechow/Klett farm was built by one of the first families to arrive in the area from Hanover, while the Kelderhouse farm was built by descendants of one of Port Oneida's most important businessmen, Thomas Kelderhouse. The farmhouse was also used as a Post Office, telephone center, and general store. The Burfiend/Garthe farm also has a relationship to one of Port Oneida's earliest families and is one of the oldest surviving farmsteads in the proposed district.

Management Issues: The Charles and Hattie Olsen and Kelderhouse farms are both abandoned and deteriorating. The Dechow/Klett farm is used for NPS seasonal housing, and therefore receives greater maintenance attention. The private status of the Burfiend/Garthe

farm has contributed to the site's well-maintained house and outbuildings.

Desired Future Condition: The Charles and Hattie Olsen farm is a visual landmark at the western entry to Port Oneida. The aesthetic value of this farm is essential and it should be protected. The high level of integrity of the farmhouse interior, together with budget constraints, suggests the possibility of rehabilitating the farm for use as a private residence.

With buildings that are in good to excellent condition, the Dechow/ Klett farm is one of the most intact farms in Port Oneida. Technological developments in the dairy barn, including the installation of manufactured pipe stanchions, a manure track, and silage cart, and the separate granary with its grain lifting track and gravity-operated bagging system, provide excellent interpretive opportunities. Public status of the farm and its surrounding fields and pastures facilitate its educational value; the use of this site as a "living farm," featuring demonstrations of historic farming and dairy operations could be explored when funds are available. The sugar shack on this farm is the only remaining example of this building type in Port Oneida and it should be protected by removing vegetation that threatens the structure.

The sugar maple row in which the shack is located should be perpetuated by replacing individual trees as they age and deteriorate or are damaged.

Rehabilitation of the Dechow/Klett farm would provide needed interpretive programs for small to medium-scale general farming activities in the Sleeping Bear Dunes region. Maintenance and interpretation could focus on this farm to limit the presence of NPS personnel and visitors at other sites in the proposed district. This would minimize maintenance and interpretive expenses for other

Central Lowland Unit (continued)

farms and protect sensitive natural and cultural resources and the privacy of residents.

The Kelderhouse farmhouse, located at the corner of M-22 and Port Oneida Road, has potential for use as a visitor center due to its strategic central location, accessibility, and historic role as the farming community's social and economic core. The farmhouse could be staffed by volunteers or Lakeshore personnel, and maps and information about the Port Oneida landscape as well as restroom facilities could be provided. Interpretive exhibits could also be located in the farmhouse and guided and self-guided walking tours could originate at this site, which is adjacent to several significant natural and cultural resources.

•Circulation Corridors

Existing Condition and Location: The roads in this unit are significant because they provide access to the proposed district. The greatest number of visitors to Port Oneida experience this area while traveling along M-22. Port Oneida Road also provides an important visitor experience, and access to a number of farms and cultural landscape features, such as the original townsite.

Significance: Because these two roads provide optimum access to the proposed district, maintenance and interpretive efforts should focus on the road corridor. The roads are also historically important. The overall road pattern has been in place for over seventy years, since the realignment of Port Oneida Road in the 1920's.

Management Issues: Increased visitor use may result in greater development of the road corridor.

Desired Future Condition: Preserving the experience of traveling along M-22 and Port Oneida Road is an essential part of managing character-defining features in this unit. Increased use may result in proposals to widen the roads and harden the surface materials. This should be resisted to protect the historic character of the road system and discourage faster speeds in the proposed district.

WOODED WETLAND UNIT

This boundaries of this unit are formed by the wooded edge of wetland area.	

Existing Condition and Location: This unit consists of the large, centrally-located wooded wetland that has increased in size over the last twenty years due to increased beaver activity. Standing water and dense shrub cover limits access to this area.

Significance: Port Oneida's two wooded wetland areas are significant historical components in their own right: their importance lies in past human use of their natural resources, including logging, hunting, and berry-gathering.

Management Issues: The historic size of this unit has been altered but does not threaten adjacent cultural resources. The character of the wetland is intact.

Desired Future Condition: The current management approach, which involves the periodic removal of beaver dams, has prevented further enlargement of the wetland. This activity should continue. The development of an interpretive trail/boardwalk through the wetland would offer educational opportunities about the area's natural resources and related human activities.

INITIAL SETTLEMENT UNIT

The western boundary of this unit is the Lake Michigan shoreline. The southern boundary is a forest edge parallel to a gravel access road. The eastern edge is created by the edge of the wooded wetland, a series of small woodlots, and a wooded ridge. The northern edge is a forested edge of the wooded upland unit.



• Woodlands

Existing Condition and Location: Wooded areas in this unit line the western boundary along the Lake Michigan shoreline and form part of the eastern boundary as a wooded hillside. The wooded wetland also forms part of the eastern boundary.

Significance: Although woodlands do not comprise a major part of this unit, the wooded ridge at the eastern boundary has historic significance. The ridge was completely treeless around the turn of century, and was reforested by Fred Baker after he purchased the property around 1910.[16] The shoreline of Lake Michigan is also lined with trees, primarily conifers, which block most views to the Lake. Large cedar trees line the former location of Port Oneida Road in front of the Burfiend and Baker/Barratt houses.

Management Issues: The encroachment of vegetation into open fields is a concern in this area.

Desired Future Location: The edge between woodlands and open areas should be maintained. Additional research on historic views to Lake

[16]Interview with Jack and Lucille Baker Barratt, conducted by Marla McEnaney, 4 January 1994; tape and transcript on file at Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Headquarters, Empire, Michigan.

Initial Settlement Unit (continued)

Michigan should be completed to determine the feasibility of removing limited areas of vegetation to restore the most important views.

•Open Fields

Existing Condition and Location: This unit primarily consists of a rather large open area extending from Lake Michigan to the base of the wooded ridges that parallel the shoreline.

Significance: The unit includes the site of the original logging town of Port Oneida, founded by Thomas Kelderhouse and Carsten Burfiend. The site is marked by a large lilac shrub in a field near Port Oneida Road. These open fields are the setting of two early farms established by these families: the Burfiend and Baker/Barratt farms. Views to these farmsteads and the surrounding landscape help create the sense of place that characterizes the proposed district.

Management Issues: The expanse of former fields and pastures is threatened by encroaching shrub vegetation.

Desired Future Condition: Although the fields and pastures are no longer actively cultivated, the character of the grasses and wildflowers suggest aspects of the historic appearance. The character of this open area is currently maintained by periodic mowing.

•Individual Cultural Landscape Features

Existing Condition and Location: Biotic cultural landscape features found in this unit consist of conifer windbreaks, the lilac shrub marking the original townsite location, and gardens and ornamental plantings on the Burfiend and Baker/Barratt farms.

Significance: These features represent some of the earliest settlements in the Port Oneida area. Because most of the significant features dating to the initial logging town have disappeared, those remaining should be given high priority for preservation.

Management Issues: The biotic cultural landscape features are threatened by deterioration.

Initial Settlement Unit (continued)

Desired Future Condition: The lilac shrub at the original townsite location is the only surviving visual reminder of the early logging town: it should be preserved and a permanent interpretive exhibit might be installed at the adjacent roadside. The existing ornamental plantings at the Burfiend farm should be documented and a plan developed to restore their traditional appearance.

• Farmsteads

Existing Condition and Location: This unit includes two important farmsteads. The Burfiend farm was built by the son of Port Oneida's first European settler and is currently owned by the NPS. The Baker/Barratt farm is privately owned by the owners, Jack and Lucille Barratt. Mr. and Mrs. Barratt are descendants of two of Port Oneida's prominent families.

Significance: Both farms are historically significant remnants of the Port Oneida community. They also provide information on the area's general farming history.

Management Issues: The Baker/Barratt farmstead is well-maintained by the current owners. The Burfiend farm, however, is threatened by deterioration due to neglect.

Desired Future Condition: The Burfiend farm is largely intact, with the exception of the barn. Currently, the American Youth Hostel Association is considering utilizing the two Burfiend houses as hostels. This presents an excellent opportunity for adaptive reuse, providing that a strict cooperative agreement is initiated to prevent alteration of the houses. This option would enable the NPS to maintain and interpret the remaining outbuildings, including the butchering shed which contains a complete array of essential facilities, including a stove, scalding pot, pulley system, and blacksmith's bench and tools. In addition, the Burfiend granary is an important agrarian building type.

Initial Settlement Unit (continued)

•Circulation Corridors

Existing Condition and Location: Port Oneida Road runs through the middle of this unit, providing views to the landscape features and farm, as well as access to Lake Michigan.

Significance: The former location of Port Oneida Road can still be seen at the Burfiend and Baker/Barratt farms. The current roadway location has been in place since the 1920's.

Management Issues: Due to the limited traffic using this portion of Port Oneida Road, the character of the road corridor has not greatly changed since the 1920's realignment

Desired Future Condition If interpretive programs are initiated at the Burfiend farm, traffic may increase and parking may be needed. However, the road width and surface material should not be altered. Temporary parking for the hostel or interpretive activities that might occur at the site should be located at the side of the long driveway, which is wide enough to accommodate parallel parking while still providing room for passage. Installing a permanent parking area is not advised as it would interrupt the ambiance and historic character of the unit.

EASTERN ENTRY UNIT

This unit is defined by the southeast boundary of the overall district, and the forested edge of another, smaller wooded wetland surrounding Lake Narada.



•Woodlands

Location and Existing Condition: This unit is made up of woodlands with Beech-Maple-Birch-Hemlock forests on both sides of M-22. The narrow road corridor creates a sense of enclosure that is unlike other areas in the proposed district due to the enclosing woodland canopy. A wooded wetland surrounding Lake Narada is also located north of M-22.

Significance: The striking sense of entry into Port Oneida is created by the space along the narrow road corridor abruptly opening as one enters the large open area. The experience contrasts with the western entry, where a series of small openings leads into the open area at the center of the proposed district.

Management Issues: The primary management concern relates to the wetland areas surrounding Lake Narada. As at the large wetland to the west, a problem is created by beaver dams that threaten at least one historic structure, the Goffar/Roman barn.

Desired Future Condition: The size of the wetlands has reached an equilibrium point following periodic removal of the beaver dams. This activity, completed by Lakeshore personnel, has controlled the flooding at present and should be continued.

Eastern Entry Unit (continued)

•Open Fields

The open fields in this unit consist of the small clearings around the Goffar/Roman farm and the North Unity School.

•Individual Cultural Landscape Features

Location and Existing Condition: The cultural landscape features in this unit relate to the Goffar/Roman farm. They consist of ornamental tree, shrub, and herbaceous plantings. These define a variety of outdoor spaces surrounding the farmhouse. The North Unity School is a significant structure located north of M-22.

Significance: The North Unity School (ca. 1850) is the oldest school in the proposed district. It also is the only remaining structure dating back to the early village of North Unity.

Management Issues: The plantings and the structure will be threatened by deterioration resulting from management neglect. These features should be sustained in a quality condition.

Desired Future Condition: The ornamental plantings adjacent to the house and barn should be explicitly protected under the lease agreement. The NPS owns the schoolhouse and maintains it in good physical condition.

•Farmsteads

Description and Location: The Goffar/Roman farm is leased and occupied. Both the house and barn are in good condition.

Significance: The farm has had a number of owners; the earliest were Alexis and Catherine Goffar. Mr. Goffar was the North Unity postmaster. The barn has been constructed with heavy timber framing similar to other barns at Port Oneida.

Management Issues: Currently, the exterior of the farm is effectively protected under the lease agreement. The barn is in good condition, but is threatened by the proximity of the wetlands surrounding Lake Narada.

Desired Future Condition: The wetlands should continue to be monitored and the beaver dams removed as necessary to prevent damage to the

Eastern Entry Unit (continued)

barn foundation. The interior of the house should be inspected periodically to insure that important architectural or domestic features are not being damaged.

•Circulation Corridors

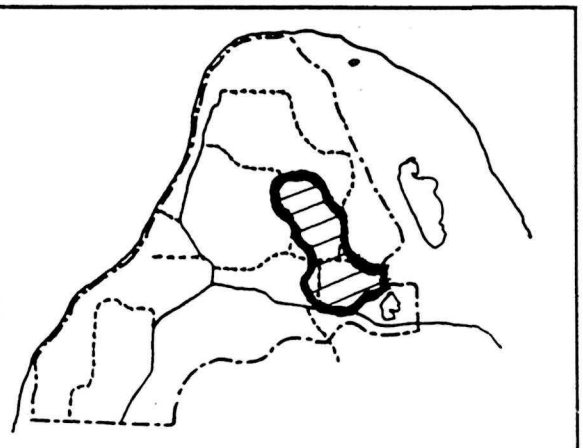
Location and Existing Condition: This unit features an important and unique entry experience upon arriving at Port Oneida: a pleasant transition from a narrow wooded road corridor that opens suddenly into broad views of the historic scene and agricultural buildings.

Significance: The narrow, enclosed road corridor is unlike any other area in the proposed district. Views beyond the roadside consist of a foreground of dense forest vegetation. It is only when approaching Basch Road that one is able to view the pastoral character.

Management Issues: Increased traffic may result in demands to widen M-22, thereby altering the character of this road corridor.

Desired Future Condition: Alterations to the road width, surface materials, and surrounding vegetation should be avoided.

BASCH ROAD UNIT

Wooded ridges form the northern and western boundaries of this unit. The southern and eastern boundaries are formed by wooded wetlands.	

•Woodlands

Location and Existing Condition: The woodland component of this unit includes both successional forest woodlots and planted conifer plantations.

Significance: Historically, the woodland resources were used by settlers and, later, by farmers. This unit includes at least one area of planted pines located along Baker Road. They were planted in the 1940's by local farmers to prevent soil erosion at the suggestion of the Soil Conservation Service and County Extension Agents.[17] They represent the technological development of mid-20th century agriculture in the area and attempts of Port Oneida farmers to improve marginal soil conditions

Management Issues: As with other units in the proposed district, the encroachment of woodlands into former fields and pastures poses the greatest management challenge.

Desired Future Condition: The pattern of woodlands and open areas should continue to be maintained under the Open Field Management Plan. The pine plantations should be periodically cleared to preserve their

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[17]Interview with Laura Basch, March 1993, conducted by Tom Van Zoeren; tapes and transcript on file in the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Empire, Michigan. D.B. Jewell, "Annual Report/(Narrative Report) of Cooperative Extension Work in Bennd Leelanau Counties, Michigan, Dec. 1st, 1941, to Nov. 30th, 1942, inclusive" (on file at Benzie County Cooperative Extension Office, Beulah, Michigan).

unique visual quality. The rows of pines sharply contrast with the naturalistic wooded areas and represent an important development in the district's agricultural history. Trees could be "harvested" using traditional methods for interpretive programs, thereby enabling maintenance to occur in an educational framework.

•Open Fields

Location and Existing Condition: This unit includes several small, enclosed meadows, and a large central open area that permits long views between farmsteads. The large open space is enclosed by the steep wooded ridges that form the northern boundary. The diverse topography of the open fields ranges from level lowlands to sloping hillsides.

Significance: The diversity of open areas interspersed with successional forests and pine plantations provide a scenic experience that contrast with the broad, extensive vistas available near the Dechow/Klett farm or along Port Oneida Road.

Management Issues: Emerging woody vegetation, within and at the edge of the open areas, threatens the remaining views within this unit and those at the southern and western areas of Port Oneida.

Desired Future Condition: To date, the Open Field Management Plan has succeeded in preserving the fields surrounding the Milton Basch and Eckhert/Baur farms. This practice is an effective maintenance strategy; however, more research to document historic views from this unit should be completed, and the feasibility of restoring some views could be explored.

•Individual Cultural Landscape Features

Location and Existing Condition: This unit includes several orchard remnants adjacent to three of the five farmsteads. A row of mature sugar maples line a portion of Basch Road and M-22.

Significance: The orchards serve as reminders of the general nature of farming in Port Oneida. The sugar maples have significant aesthetic

value, and unify the character of the road corridors in several locations of the proposed district.

Management Issues: The remnant orchards are primarily located on farms that are leased or privately owned and should be protected and restored within the framework of scenic easements and lease agreements. The sugar maples, however, fall under the jurisdiction of state and county governments because they are within the highway rights-of-way.

Desired Future Condition: Both of the above management issues point to the need for cooperation between NPS personnel and local individuals and agencies. The NPS or local fruit growers should provide assistance to residents regarding preserving their orchards. The local road commission should be informed on the significance of the sugar maple rows and discouraged from over-pruning or other activities that could damage the trees (above or below ground). A cooperative effort detailing future preservation management could be developed within a memorandum of agreement between the NPS and state/local government.

Individual fruit trees and sugar maples within the planting arrangement should be replaced as necessary to maintain the character of the landscape. A donation program such as "adopt-an-orchard" could be initiated to provide funds and labor for purchasing and planting replacement trees.

• Farmsteads

Location and Existing Condition: Four of the five farmsteads in this unit are leased or privately owned. The fifth, the Martin Basch farm is owned by the NPS.

Significance: The Lawr/Chapman, Milton Basch, Martin Basch, Eckhert/Baur, and Howard and Bertha Olsen farms include a variety of building types that represent Port Oneida's history of small-scale general farming. The current residents maintain the buildings and landscape features in good condition.

Basch Road Unit (continued)

Management Issues: The structures owned by the NPS have begun to deteriorate, due to lack of funds for maintenance. The Howard and Bertha Olsen barn, which contains significant interior details such as wooden cow stalls which relate to early dairying operations, has a crumbling foundation and is surrounded by shrub growth.

Desired Future Condition: The buildings of the Martin Basch farm have deteriorated to such an extent that it is not feasible to continue maintaining the structures. At this site, a hands-off policy should be adopted for these structures to maximize maintenance efforts in other areas of the proposed district. For interpretive purposes, the buildings could remain as "moldering ruins"--reminders of the legacy of farming in Port Oneida and the hardships faced by many residents. Minimum maintenance should occur to remove safety hazards and prevent collapse of the remaining structures.

•Circulation Corridor

Location and Existing Condition: This unit provides at least two different experiences within the road corridor. Basch Road is primarily open, with long views of fields and pastures on either side of the road. Baker Road, in contrast, meanders along the side of a wooded ridge, through both replanted and successional forests.

Significance: These secondary gravel roads provide recreational opportunities that are welcomed by residents and visitors for their unique driving, biking, and hiking experiences.

Management Issues: Preserving the character of the road corridors is essential to maintain the proposed district's overall landscape character and visitor experience.

Desired Future Condition: Maintain the current road width, preserve the surface material and continue the roadside vegetation composition and pattern.

WOODED UPLAND UNIT

This unit shares its northern and eastern boundaries with the proposed Port Oneida district, Lake Michigan and a wooded ridge, respectively. The western and southern boundary is the edge between the woodland and the open fields.



• Woodlands

Location and Existing Condition: This unit is almost entirely wooded with Oak-Aspen and Beech-Maple-Birch-Hemlock forest, with small clearings situated around farmsteads and at the top of the ridge.

Significance: The strong foreground views and limited distant views, along with the overhead canopy created by the maturing forest provides a distinct character and visitor experience that other parts of the proposed district do not offer. Historically, the woodlands were utilized by farmers as a source of building material, fuel, and hunting grounds.

Management Issues: The small clearings, located on hilltops, provide visual diversity along the road corridor. They are threatened by the emergence of woody vegetation at the forest edge.

Desired Future Condition: Although further research could be done to determine if a greater number of historic distant views existed and could be restored, the visitor and resident opposition that would likely arise to clearing of Pyramid Point, for example, suggest that existing mowing patterns are appropriate and should continue.

•Open Fields

Location and Existing Condition: This unit includes limited cleared areas which create a landscape character that is more "natural" than agriculturally developed. The glacial legacy is very evident in this unit; in cleared areas, gravel deposits are often visible.

Significance: Most of the small clearings are located along Basch Road, and surround the three farms. Some of the clearings provide views to Good Harbor Bay and Lake Michigan.

Management Issues: The pattern of open areas and woodland provides an enjoyable and diverse landscape experience. This pattern should be preserved.

Desired Future Condition: The small clearings currently maintained under the Open Field Management Plan should continue to be managed via periodic mowing conducted by the NPS or inholders.

•Individual Cultural Landscape Features

Location and Existing Condition: This unit includes an orchard remnant adjacent to the former Schnor and Schmidt/Hayms farms, the ornamental plantings found at the Schnor, Laura Basch and Olsen/Houdek farms, the lilac shrub marking the former location of the Henry Eckhert cabin, and the cabin itself which was relocated by the A.I.R. Foundation. An unusual wooden fence is also situated along Basch Road in the eastern part of the unit.

Significance: The A.I.R. Foundation cabin is one of the oldest individual structures remaining in Port Oneida.

Management Issues: Because this unit consists primarily of woodlands, cultural landscape features are not as evident as in other units.

Desired Future Condition: The remnant orchards and ornamental plantings should be maintained by the inholders. The NPS can provide information to landowners or lessees on preserving biotic features. Additional field study may be necessary to determine the extent to which agricultural landscape features are still visible in the Pyramid Point area. According to Paula Leinbach, the former owner of Camp

Innisfree, an extensive orchard and grape arbor was installed by Fred Baker at that location.

• Farmsteads

Location and Existing Condition: This unit includes four leased or privately owned farmsteads. A fifth, the Weaver farm, is located along the eastern side of Basch Road and has been abandoned for over twenty years.

Significance: The four occupied farms were built and operated by some of Port Oneida's earliest residents. The Laura Basch and Olsen/Houdek farms are owned by descendants of those early landowners. Interestingly, the Laura Basch farm was the last claim entered under the Homestead Act of 1862 for Port Oneida. The initial log core built by the homesteaders remains within the contemporary house.

Management Issues: While the farms found in this unit feature small, ordinary buildings, they are important because of their ties to Port Oneida's early settlers. The buildings are well maintained by the current residents.

Desired Future Condition: The present residents of the farms in this unit have maintained their homes in an exceptional manner. Given the high level and quality of resident management and limited NPS funding, the status of the farms as private residences should be continued by extending the lease agreements between the respective families and the NPS.

• Circulation Corridors

Location and Existing Condition: This unit includes the most primitive road system in Port Oneida. Because few visitors use the road beyond the Pyramid Point trailhead, it offers good opportunities for biking.

Significance: Basch Road provides access to this unit at its western and eastern boundaries. When traveling into the unit, there is the sense of ascending into the forest and, later, of descending down into the agricultural landscape. The glacial landscape provides a diverse

Wooded Upland Unit (continued)

experience for visitors who travel through the northern sections of the proposed district.

Management Issues: The narrow and winding gravel roads in this northern portion of the proposed district offer another kind of experience for visitors to Port Oneida who are traveling by car.

Desired Future Condition: To discourage increased use of Basch Road by autos, the road should not be improved beyond the parking lot at the Pyramid Point trailhead, nor should it be promoted for vehicular use. If conflicts arise between automobile and bicycle use, future public vehicular use of the northern portion of Basch Road could be restricted.

To afford hikers access to the woodlands and open areas without the presence of automobiles, the existing trail system at Pyramid Point should be extended to other scenic areas in the proposed district. However, to protect delicate dune and forest ecosystems, biking should not extend to the trail system. The trail system should be extended to other parts of the unit and into the cleared lowland areas owned by the NPS. The trails might be laid out to maximize views of natural and cultural features, but not encroach upon privately held land. This could be accomplished by concentrating the trails in the large NPS-owned parcels in the central area of the proposed district, especially in the vicinity of Baker and Basch Roads. Interpretive trail markers and guided tours could be used to educate visitors about the glacial history and woodland plant and wildlife communities found in this unit

PRESERVATION PRIORITIES AND TREATMENT FOR THE ENTIRE PROPOSED DISTRICT

High Priority: Preserving Landscape Character

Preserving the pattern of open fields and woodlands is essential to maintain the integrity of the entire Port Oneida landscape. Maintaining the wooded edge and existing views under the Open Field Management Plan is a high priority activity. Documenting and partially restoring historic views is of secondary importance, and should be considered a goal in the future.

Throughout the proposed district, the replacement of individual trees in the sugar maple rows and conifer windbreaks is of paramount importance. This should occur, periodically, when the existing trees are damaged or deteriorate. This can be accomplished through a donation or volunteer program: local nurseries might be willing to provide replacement trees and technical expertise and local residents could coordinate planting and pruning activities.

The Wooded Upland Unit offers diverse opportunities for recreation, such as biking, hiking, and horse back riding. The wooded, hilly character of this unit is unique in Port Oneida and is a high preservation priority. This treatment includes protecting the Basch Road corridor and establishing more trails in this area. To protect Port Oneida's landscape character, circulation corridors should be preserved by maintaining the views across open fields and pastures under the Open Field Management Plan, and preserving road widths and surface materials.

The open fields located on each side of Port Oneida Road represent a high management priority: rehabilitation of these former fields and pastures protects the historic character and permits views of significant landscape features such as the conifer windbreaks and the lilac shrub marking the original townsite. Individual trees and shrubs within these features should also be replaced as necessary to preserve the historic integrity.

The open fields surrounding Basch and Baker Road are also maintained under the Open Field Management Plan. Mowing these fields should be a high priority as it protects the historic agricultural scene, including the pattern of former fields and pastures, woodlots, wetlands, and farm courtyards. The open landscape character also allows historically important views between farmsteads to continue.

High Priority: Interpretation of Farmsteads

The historic significance of the Kelderhouse farm, Port Oneida School, former church site, and the sugar maple rows lining M-22, Port Oneida Road, and the school yard categorizes these features as a high preservation priority. Rehabilitation of the Kelderhouse farmhouse and the Port Oneida School is also feasible: the farmhouse could function as a ranger station/interpretive "headquarters" for the proposed district. The former fields and pastures surrounding the Dechow/Klett and Charles and Hattie Olsen farms, currently rehabilitated as meadows under the Open Field Management Plan, should continue as an important management objective in the Port Oneida area.

The Dechow/Klett farm offers an exceptional opportunity for interpreting Port Oneida's general farming history. The interpretive potential is supplemented by the farms' visual importance in the central lowland unit. Due to budgetary constraints, however, rehabilitating the site as a "living farm" featuring livestock, historic farming exhibits, walking tours and local history presentations, should be considered of medium priority. Such a program would benefit visitors to the district, but would require sizable funds and should only be considered after the management of other high-priority sites is addressed. Focusing on such a program while neglecting other important sites would not be appropriate in a district distinguished for its high level of landscape integrity and extant collection of agrarian buildings.

The Burfiend farm offers opportunities for creating unique interpretive and rehabilitation efforts. The two houses can be leased through a cooperative agreement with the American Youth Hostel Association and the farm buildings and the related farm machinery can be preserved to interpret Port Oneida's farming history. Maintaining the open fields surrounding the Burfiend and adjacent farms is a high priority in order to protect the the historic setting's integrity.

Because of its ties to one of Port Oneida's earliest settlers, the Werner/Basch farm is another historically significant site in the proposed district. As a privately-owned complex, it should be preserved under the lease agreement, which can be extended to protect the ornamental plantings and conifer windbreaks Preserving the Werner Family Cemetery should also

be considered a high priority, due to its historic significance and status as one of only three burial sites in the proposed district.

The visibility of the Charles and Hattie Olsen farm, and the Burfiend/Garthe and Klett Pasture barns places a high priority on maintaining these structures. Of these, the Olsen farm is the most visible near the western entry into the district and should be the primary focus for preservation activity.

Although the Thoreson farm is isolated from the central core of the proposed district, it is an important aesthetic and historic site. The farm buildings and landscape retain a high level of integrity. The barn, however, is in poor condition: the timber frame should be stabilized and the roof replaced in order to preserve this structure so that the compact courtyard arrangement of the farmstead, which is unique in Port Oneida, is not lost.

Medium Priority: Rehabilitation of Farmsteads and Contributing Structures

The Burfiend/Garthe barn, while visually important, is a medium-level preservation priority. Although the Klett pasture barn is usually viewed from a distance by visitors, it offers great interpretive potential and should be given high to medium priority for rehabilitation. The Miller barn and Thoreson farm offer interpretive opportunities, but their remote location limits the feasibility of rehabilitating these sites. Treatment of the Miller barn should include maintenance of the structure, the black locust grove, rose and lilac bushes, and remnant orchards. Replacement of individual elements that create these biotic features is important and should be given middle priority.

The houses at the Eckhert/Baur and Howard and Bertha Olsen farms should continue as private residences; lease agreements/easements should be broadened to protect landscape features such as ornamental plantings, grapevines, and black locust groves.

The Howard and Bertha Olsen barn contains features representing the district's earliest technological development These features, especially the basement's cow stalls, could be incorporated into an interpretive program focusing on the stages of technological development, ranging from those in this barn, to the manufactured pipe stanchions found in the Dechow/Klett dairy barn.

The practice of removing the beaver dams has succeeded in maintaining an acceptable water level in the proposed district's wetland areas; this periodic activity is of medium-level preservation priority.

The Barratt Pig Barn is sited in an open field several hundred feet from the Port Oneida Road corridor. Its high visibility, and historic significance due to the structure's utilization of timbers from the original Kelderhouse residence call for maintenance efforts. However, limited funds call for focusing efforts in other, more important areas in the unit. Thus, the Barratt Pig Barn should be considered a medium priority for preservation. It does, however, offer opportunities for rehabilitation as a storage shed for farm machinery.

The North Unity School is one of two 19th century schoolhouses in the proposed district. It was an important part of resident's lives and possesses a high level of integrity. Thus, the structure should be maintained until an acceptable adaptive use can be found. Leasing the structure for use as a gift shop or nature center (exhibits could focus on the adjacent wetland landscape) would allow the NPS to expend limited maintenance dollars in other, higher priority areas.

The Goffar/Roman farm possesses a fair level of integrity: the exterior of the house and barn remain in good condition. Future lease agreements should be extended to protect biotic features related to this site.

The character of the narrow road corridor marking the eastern entry into the proposed district should be preserved. Management efforts should focus on protecting and replacing roadside plantings, maintaining the road width and surface materials. Due to the high number of visitors using this road corridor, protecting this component of the Eastern Entry Unit should be given medium priority.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INTERPRETATION and RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Maintaining Port Oneida's landscape character allows visitors to enjoy the diverse recreational experiences offered by the woodlands and open fields. These experiences can be supplemented by installing permanent educational exhibits utilizing photos and information about historic land use practices.

Interpretive exhibits

Interpretation of Port Oneida's farmsteads should emphasize those owned by the NPS to limit intrusions upon the privacy of local residents.[18] Although the NPS owns the Charles and Hattie Olsen and Thoreson farms, they should be rented or leased to private residents. It is essential that, at minimum, these farmhouses are used regularly to minimize maintenance costs, control vandalism, and prevent Port Oneida from becoming even more of an abandoned landscape.

Five farmsteads may be appropriately used for interpretation (Figure 12).[19] Interpretive programs can be separated into active and fixed exhibits. To maximize visitor access and limit impacts at privately owned farms, active interpretation could occur at farms that are NPS owned. Active interpretation at the Dechow/Klett farm could include a "living farm" portraying historic land management and farming practices at a feasible scale, gardens, small scale livestock herds,farm machinery demonstrations and presentations of local history. Active programs might also include tours to the Miller, Burfiend and Howard and Bertha Olsen farms and to significant related landscape features.

The barns at the Burfiend/Garthe and Howard and Bertha Olsen farms should be used to interpret traditional farm machinery. This would enable the NPS to display the large collection of equipment and tools remaining at Port Oneida's farms as well as those donated by local residents, to educate visitors about early farming activities. Volunteers from the surrounding area, the NPS, Empire Heritage Museum , and Leland Historical Museum could staff the barns during the day and provide visitors with demonstrations and information about the displays.

Fixed interpretation of Port Oneida's landscape would include wayside exhibits at public and private farms, as well as a variety of related landscape features and contributing sites/structures. For example, the signs could provide information on historic land use activities, the oldest settlement sites

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[18]The private farms include the following: Werner/Basch, Thoreson, Charles and Hattie Olsen, Burfiend/Garthe, Barratt, Schnor, Laura Basch, Schmidt/Hayms, Olsen/Houdek, Howard and Bertha Olsen, Eckhert/Baur, Milton Basch, Lawr/Chapman, and Goffar/Roman.

[19]The units that could actively interpreted include the Dechow/Klett and Burfiend farms; fixed interpretive exhibits might also be located at these sites. The units that could feature only fixed interpretive programs include the Howard Olsen, Miller, and Werner/Basch farms.

and farms in Port Oneida, and the activities associated with tapping sugar maple trees.

Hiking and Biking Trails

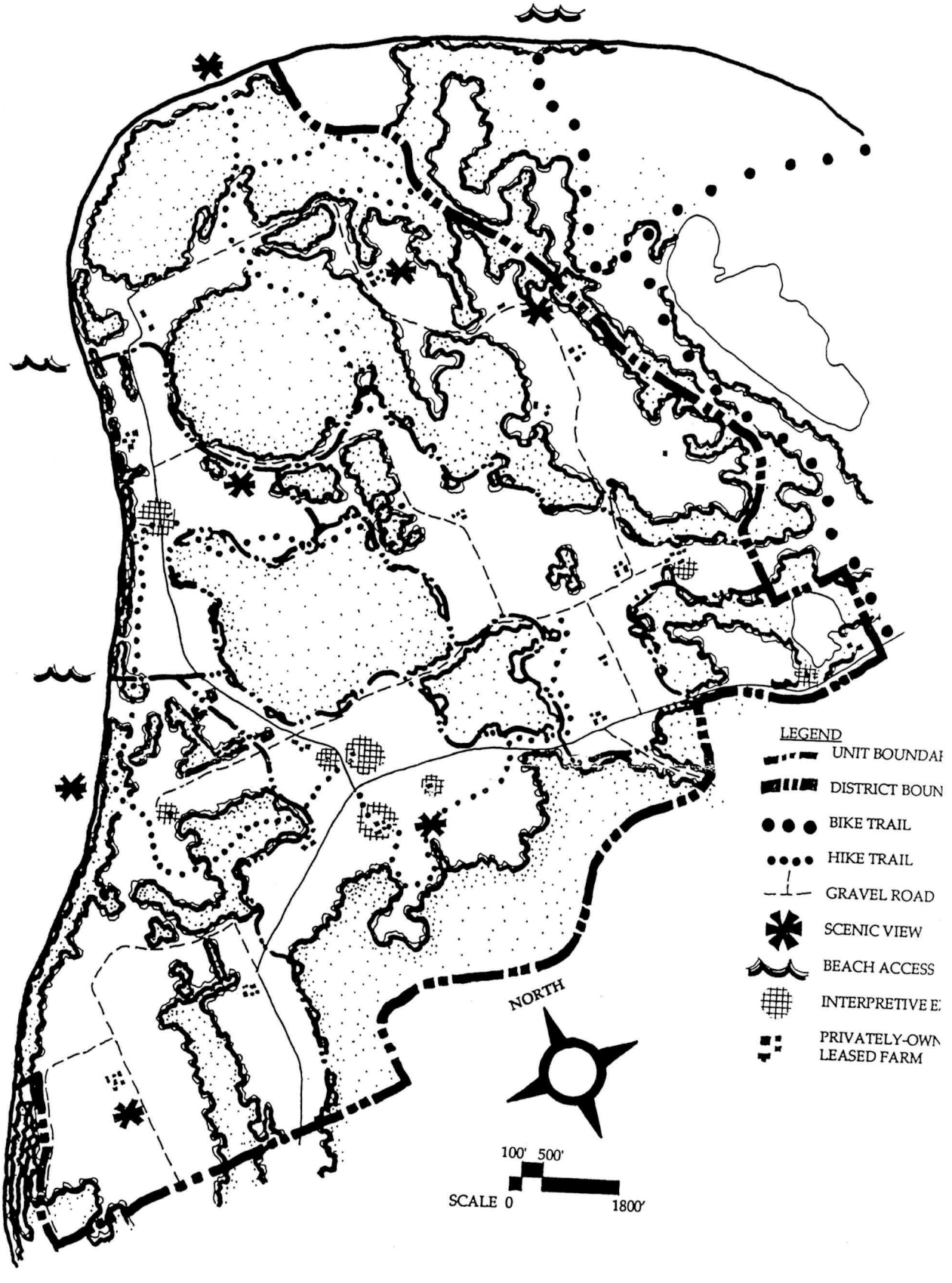
Port Oneida's diverse topography and vegetation and the views of natural and cultural landscape features provide many recreational opportunities. Seasonal and gravel roads should be open to bicycle use. The feasibility of closing Kelderhouse and Baker Roads to vehicular traffic would improve the quality of biking in these areas. Bike trails should also be extended from Basch Road to the eastern shore of Pyramid Point to offer access to Good Harbor Bay. Both level and hilly trails could be developed: Thoreson and Basch Roads offer a variety of slopes interspersed with level areas. The other trails would be level to gently-sloped.

Opportunities for expanding hiking trails in Port Oneida are even more numerous. Hikers should encouraged to use seasonal and gravel roads: closing Kelderhouse and Baker Roads to vehicular traffic would decrease the interaction between hikers and autos. As with bike trails, several levels of difficulty would be available. Easy-to-moderate trails could extend around the Thoreson and Dechow/Klett farms and throughout the central lowland areas of the proposed district. Moderately-difficult trails would extend from the M-22 and Port Oneida Road intersection along the top of a ridge to Lake Michigan. This trail would offer views into the lowland area, to the Dechow/Klett, Charles and Hattie Olsen, Burfiend/Garthe, and Kelderhouse farms, and the Miller Barn. The trail should continue along the bluff parallel to Lake Michigan, through open fields, conifer windbreaks, and forests. Eventually this trail would pass near the original townsite and end at the Burfiend Farm. From the Burfiend farm, hikers could return to the M-22 and Port Oneida Road intersection along Port Oneida Road, continue through the wetland area along a raised boardwalk or travel through the open fields over to Basch Road.

A moderate-to-difficult hiking trail should be developed between Baker Road and the Pyramid Point trailhead. This trail would allow ambitious hikers to scale the largest ridge in Port Oneida, one that was formerly an island in a glacial lake. The ridge is forested, providing hikers

FIGURE 105

PROPOSALS FOR INTERPRETIVE EXHIBITS AND EXPANDED RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR PORT ONEIDA



with a more "natural setting" than any other trail in the proposed district. The existing Pyramid Point trail circles around the summit of the ridge and provides scenic views of Lake Michigan.

Scenic overlooks are also provided along the other trails: from the ridge behind the Dechow/Klett farm, hikers can view the entire central lowland area with its diverse landscape features and several farmsteads. Other portions of the former agricultural landscape could be viewed from Baker and Basch Road. Views of Lake Michigan would also be available from the trail on the bluff near the Miller Barn.

Beach access provides additional recreational opportunities. Two gravel roads terminating at the shoreline extend from Port Oneida Road. The hike/bike trail leading from the eastern boundary of the proposed district also leads to a beach area.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A-1
FEDERAL POPULATION CENSUS, 1860: PORT ONEIDA

Glen Arbor Township

Name	Sex	Age	Place of Birth	Occupation	Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal Estate
Bartling, August	M	36	Hanover	Farmer	200	150
Bartling, Louisa	F	34	Hanover			
Bartling, Janhen	F	5	Hanover			
Bartling, Orens	M	9	Hanover			
Bartling, Sophie	F	2	Hanover			
Bartling, Cordelia	F	1	Hanover			
Bates, John	M	35	Mecklenberg	Farmer	$200	$150
Clinkwart, Henry	M	36	Hanover	Farmer	$100	$100
Bronson, Joseph	M	56	Prussia	Farmer	$100	$50
Bronson, Hedwick	F	59	Prussia			
Bronson, Anna	F	16	Prussia			
Bronson, Julius	M	22	Prussia	Farmer	$100	$50
Bronson, Rebecca	F	20	Bohemia			
Bronson, Eugene	M	2	Michigan			
Bronson, Asher	M	1	Michigan			

APPENDIX A-1 (continued)

Glen Arbor Township, 1860

Name	Sex	Age	Place of Birth	Occupation	Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal Estate
Burfiend, Cass	M	36	Hanover	Farmer	$1,000	$800
Burfiend, Eliza	F	29	France			
Burfiend, Nancy	F	8	New York			
Burfiend, Catherine	F	7	Michigan			
Burfiend, Henry	M	5	Michigan			
Burfiend, Eliza	F	3	Michigan			
Burfiend, Cass	M	2	Michigan			
Burfiend, Peter	M	3 Mon	Michigan			
Dechow, Frederick	M	47	Germany	Farmer	$550	$80
Dechow, Fredericka	F	40	Prussia			
Dechow, Frederick Jr.	M	21	Hanover	Farm Laborer		
Dechow, John	M	18	Hanover			
Dechow, Mary	F	13	Hanover			
Dechow, Clara	F	4	Wisconsin			
Eckhert, Henry	M	36	Saxony	Farmer	$320	$150
Eckhert, Catherine	F	32	Saxony			
Eckhert, Christian	M	10	Saxony			
Eckhert, Ferdinand	M	5	Illinois			
Eckhert, Len	M	3	Michigan			
Hepal, Peter	M	26	Hanover	Farm Laborer		
Gocts, Gustace	M	36	Saxony	Day Laborer	$150	$30

APPENDIX A-1 (continued)

Glen Arbor Township, 1860

Name	Sex	Age	Place of Birth	Occupation	Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal Estate
Haneding, William	M	26	Saxony	Merchant	$150	$2,000
Haneding, Catherine	F	18	Wurtemburg			
Harting, John	M	41	Bavaria	Carpenter	$2,000	$150
Harting, Catherine	F	35	Bavaria			
Harting, Jacob	M	17	Wisconsin	Day Laborer		
Harting, Henry	M	13	Wisconsin			
Harting, Elizabeth	F	11	Wisconsin			
Harting, Lena	F	9	Wisconsin			
Harting, John	M	6	Illinois			
Harting, William	M	2	Michigan			
Peltzer, Gustace	M	23	Prussia	School Teacher		
Hessell, George	M	65	Hanover	Farmer	$150	$75
Hessell, Josephine	F	63	Hanover			
Hessell, Josephine	F	14	Hanover			
Fritz, John	M	27	Bavaria	Farm Laborer		
Kecheriff, William	M	53	Mecklenburg	Sawyer	$1,000	$200
Kecheriff, Louisa	F	48	Mecklenburg			
Kecheriff, Louisa	F	22	Mecklenburg			

APPENDIX A-1 (continued)

Glen Arbor Township, 1860

Name	Sex	Age	Place of Birth	Occupation	Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal Estate
Kemener, August	M	46	Prussia	Farmer	$150	$175
Kemener, Melvina	F	44	Prussia			
Kemener, August	M	17	Prussia			
Kemener, Tina	F	16	Prussia			
Kemener, Henrietta	F	12	Prussia			
Leifsauer, Herk	M	60	Prussia	Shoemaker	$250	$100
Leifsauer, Louisa	F	49	Prussia			
Leifsauer, John	M	23	Prussia	Day Laborer		
Leifsauer, Mary	F	20	Prussia	Domestic		
Leifsauer, Frederick	M	2	Michigan			
Gruber, Charles	M	23	Hanover	Wagon Laborer		
Logormann, Hal	M	56	Hanover	Farmer	$100	$50
Barting, Charles	M	40	Hanover	Day Laborer	$150	$75
Mantz, Jacob	M	46	Stras Germany	Farmer	$300	$100
Mantz, Robla	F	48	France			
Mantz, Charles	M	10	France			
Pluffer, Joseph	M	60	Prussia	Cooper	$150	$100

APPENDIX A-1 (continued)

Glen Arbor Township, 1860

Name	Sex	Age	Place of Birth	Occupation	Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal Estate
Ridk, Jacob	M	38	Baden	Farmer	$175	$50
Ridk, Mary	F	30	Baden			
Riegel, Frank	M	36	Bavaria	Farmer	$200	$80
Rubenstein, John	M	50	France	Farmer	$150	$100
Rubenstein, Mary	F	45	France			
Rubenstein, Mary	F	19	France			
Rubenstein, Jacob	M	16	France			
Rubenstein, Rosa	F	13	France			
Rubenstein, Luiza	F	10	France			
Rubenstein, Josephine	F	6	France			
Werner, Frederick	M	34	Hanover	Farmer	$1,000	$150
Werner, Margaretta	F	30	Hanover			
Werner, Catherine	F	7	Michigan			
Werner, Frederick	M	5	Michigan			
Werner, John	M	3	Michigan			
Werner, Frederick A.	M	4 Mon	Michigan			

Source: Manuscript Schedules for the 1860 Federal Population Census

APPENDIX A-1 (continued)

Glen Arbor Township, 1860

Name	Sex	Age	Place of Birth	Occupation	Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal Estate
Ridk, Jacob	M	38	Baden	Farmer	$175	$50
Ridk, Mary	F	30	Baden			
Riegel, Frank	M	36	Bavaria	Farmer	$200	$80
Rubenstein, John	M	50	France	Farmer	$150	$100
Rubenstein, Mary	F	45	France			
Rubenstein, Mary	F	19	France			
Rubenstein, Jacob	M	16	France			
Rubenstein, Rosa	F	13	France			
Rubenstein, Luiza	F	10	France			
Rubenstein, Josephine	F	6	France			
Werner, Frederick	M	34	Hanover	Farmer	$1,000	$150
Werner, Margaretta	F	30	Hanover			
Werner, Catherine	F	7	Michigan			
Werner, Frederick	M	5	Michigan			
Werner, John	M	3	Michigan			
Werner, Frederick A.	M	4 Mon	Michigan			

Source: Manuscript Schedules for the 1860 Federal Population Census

APPENDIX A-2
FEDERAL POPULATION CENSUS, 1870: PORT ONEIDA

Sleeping Bear Township

Name	Sex	Age	Place of Birth	Father Foreign Born?	Mother Foreign Born?	Occupation	Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal Estate
Armstrong, George	M	24	Canada	Yes	Yes	Laborer		$375
Armstrong, Sarah	F	23	Canada	Yes	Yes	Kitchen Help		
Armstrong, Mary	F	5	Michigan	Yes	Yes	At Home		
Armstrong, James	M	3	Michigan	Yes	Yes	At Home		
Armstrong, George	M	9 Mon	Michigan	Yes	Yes	At Home		
Bovine, Castan	M	44	Germany	Yes	Yes	Farmer	$7,000	$510
Bovine, Elizabeth	F	41	France	Yes	Yes	Kitchen Help		
Bovine, Lena	F	17	New York	Yes	Yes	At Home-School		
Bovine, Catherine	F	16	Michigan	Yes	Yes	At Home-School		
Bovine, Henry	M	15	Michigan	Yes	Yes	At Home-School		
Bovine, Louisa	F	13	Michigan	Yes	Yes	At Home-School		
Bovine, Carson	M	11	Michigan	Yes	Yes	At Home-School		
Bovine, Peter	M	9	Michigan	Yes	Yes	At Home-School		
Bovine, William	M	8	Michigan	Yes	Yes	At Home-School		
Bovine, John	M	6	Michigan	Yes	Yes	At Home-School		
Bovine, Lewis	M	5	Michigan	Yes	Yes	At Home-School		
Bovine, Charles	M	3	Michigan	Yes	Yes	At Home		
Bovine, Alwina	F	1	Michigan	Yes	Yes	At Home		
Dago, Frederic	M	58	Germany	Yes	Yes	Farmer	$2,000	$425
Dago, Haga	F	38	Prussia	Yes	Yes	Kitchen Help		
Dago, Charles	M	13	Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	At Home		

APPENDIX A-2 (continued)

Sleeping Bear Township, 1870

Name	Sex	Age	Place of Birth	Father Foreign Born?	Mother Foreign Born?	Occupation	Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal Estate
Dechow, Jacob	M	35	New York	No	No	Laborer	$800	
Dechow, Frances	F	26	Austria	Yes	Yes	Kitchen Help		
Dechow, Charles	M	7	Michigan	No	Yes	At Home		
Kelderhouse, Charles	M	25	New York	No	No	Farmer	$2,000	$325
Kelderhouse, Florence	F	23	Michigan	No	No	Kitchen Help		
Kelderhouse, Charles	M	5	Michigan	No	No	At Home		
Kelderhouse, Jane	F	2	Michigan	No	No	At Home		
Kelderhouse, Thomas	M	52	New York	No	No	Wood Merchant	$10,000	$15,000
Kelderhouse, Margaret	F	28	Canada	Yes	Yes	Kitchen Help		
Kelderhouse, Frank	M	22	New York	No	Yes	Clerk Wood Dock		
Kelderhouse, William	M	1	Michigan	No	Yes			
Bradagan, Andrew	M	8	Canada	Yes	Yes	At home-School		
Walker, Theodore	M	37	New York	No	No	Laborer		
Walker, Margaret	F	40	Ireland	Yes	Yes	Kitchen Help		
Walley, Frank	M	50	France	Yes	Yes	Farmer	$400	$145
Walley, Caroline	F	47	Switzerland	Yes	Yes	Kitchen Help		
Walley, Joseph	M	15	Switzerland	Yes	Yes	At Home-School		
Walley, Josephine	F	12	Switzerland	Yes	Yes	At Home-School		
Walley, Lewis	M	7	New York	Yes	Yes	At Home-School		
Walley, Mary	F	2	Michigan	Yes	Yes	At Home		

APPENDIX A-2 (continued)

Sleeping Bear Township, 1870

Name	Sex	Age	Place of Birth	Father Foreign Born?	Mother Foreign Born?	Occupation	Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal Estate
Werner, Frederick	M	48	Germany	Yes	Yes	Farmer	$3,000	$680
Werner, Margaret	F	40	Germany	Yes	Yes	Kitchen Help		
Werner, Catherine	F	18	Michigan	Yes	Yes	At Home		
Werner, Richard	M	16	Michigan	Yes	Yes	At Home-School		
Werner, Anne	F	13	Michigan	Yes	Yes	At Home-School		
Werner, Frederick	M	11	Michigan	Yes	Yes	At Home-School		
Werner, Henry	M	9	Michigan	Yes	Yes	At Home-School		
Werner, John	M	5	Michigan	Yes	Yes	At Home		
Werner, Margaret	F	5	Michigan	Yes	Yes	At Home		
Werner, Fredericka	F	2	Michigan	Yes	Yes	At Home		
Werner, William	M	1 Mon	Michigan	Yes	Yes	At Home		

Glen Arbor Township, 1870

Name	Sex	Age	Place of Birth	Father Foreign Born?	Mother Foreign Born?	Occupation	Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal Estate
Goffar, Alexis	M	31	Belgium	Yes	Yes	Farmer	$1,000	$2,150
Goffar, Catharine	F	35	Ireland	Yes	Yes	Kitchen Help		
Goffar, Frank	M	8	Illinois	Yes	Yes	At Home		
Goffar, Jennette	F	4	Michigan	Yes	Yes	At Home		
Goffar, Mary	F	1	Michigan	Yes	Yes	At Home		
Hartung, John	M	50	Bavaria	Yes	Yes	Laborer		
Hartung, Catherine	F	44	Bavaria	Yes	Yes	Kitchen Help		
Hartung, John	M	13	Illinois	Yes	Yes	At Home		
Hartung, Willaim	M	11	Michigan	Yes	Yes	At Home		

APPENDIX A-2 (continued)

Glen Arbor Township, 1870

Name	Sex	Age	Place of Birth	Father Foreign Born?	Mother Foreign Born?	Occupation	Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal Estate
Miller, Christopher	M	35	Hanover	Yes	Yes	Farmer	$1,500	$1,215
Miller, Constantina	F	30	Hanover	Yes	Yes	Kitchen Help		
Miller, Augusta	F	9	Hanover	Yes	Yes	At Home		
Oliver, Henry	M	50	Wales	Yes	Yes	Farmer	$1,000	$1,215
Oliver, Mary	F	39	New York	No	No	Kitchen Help		
Oliver, Mary	F	21	Canada	Yes	No	At Home		
Oliver, John	M	19	Canada	Yes	No	At Home		
Oliver, Eliza	F	18	Canada	Yes	No	At Home		
Oliver, Henry	M	13	Canada	Yes	No	At Home		
Oliver, Orindes	F	10	Michigan	Yes	No	At Home		
Oliver, Byron	M	7	Michigan	Yes	No	At Home		
Oliver, Henrietta	F	3	Michigan	Yes	No	At Home		
Riegel, Franz	M	54	Bavaria	Yes	Yes	Farmer	$1,000	$2,170
Riegel, Catherine	F	45	Hanover	Yes	Yes	Kitchen Help		
Riegel, Margaret	F	17	Hanover	Yes	Yes	Kitchen Help		
Riegel, Mary	F	15	Hanover	Yes	Yes	At Home		
Wardrobe, William	M	30	Scotland	Yes	Yes	Farmer		
Wardrobe, Margaret	F	24	Scotland	Yes	Yes	Kitchen Help		
Wardrobe, Carlton	M	3	Michigan	Yes	Yes	At Home		

Source: Manuscript Schedules for the 1870 Federal Population Census

APPENDIX A-3
FEDERAL POPULATION CENSUS, 1880: PORT ONEIDA

Cleveland Township

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth	Occupation
Barnes, Nicholas	Head	M	51	Married	Hanover	Hanover	Hanover	Farmer
Barnes, Margret	Wife	F	48	Married	Hanover	Hanover	Hanover	Kitchen Help
Barnes, Peter	Son	M	23	Single	Michigan	Hanover	Hanover	Farmer
Daily, Carrie	Servant	F	22	Single	Iowa	Unknown	Unknown	Teacher
Basch, Nicholas	Head	M	50	Married	Hanover	Hanover	Hanover	Farmer
Basch, Catherine	Wife	F	46	Married	Hanover	Hanover	Hanover	Kitchen Help
Basch, John	Son	M	19	Single	Michigan	Hanover	Hanover	Farm Laborer
Basch, Annie	Daughter	F	17	Single	Michigan	Hanover	Hanover	At School
Basch, Elizabeth	Daughter	F	14	Single	Michigan	Hanover	Hanover	At School
Basch, Margret	Daughter	F	7	Single	Michigan	Hanover	Hanover	At School
Basch, Ellenor	Daughter	F	5	Single	Michigan	Hanover	Hanover	
Basch, Martin	Nephew	M	8	Single	Michigan	Hanover	Hanover	At School
Basch, Annie	Niece	F	6	Single	Michigan	Hanover	Hanover	
Bronson, Frank	Head	M	50	Married	France	France	France	Farmer
Bronson, Adelaid	Wife	F	43	Married	France	France	France	Kitchen Help
Bronson, Victor	Son	M	19	Single	France	France	France	Laborer
Bronson, Joseph	Son	M	17	Single	Michigan	France	France	Farm Laborer
Bronson, Mary	Daughter	F	14	Single	Michigan	France	France	At School
Bronson, Frank	Son	M	10	Single	Michigan	France	France	At School
Bronson, Charles	Son	M	8	Single	Michigan	France	France	At School
Bronson, Julian	Son	M	7	Single	Michigan	France	France	At School
Bronson, Joe	Son	M	4	Single	Michigan	France	France	

APPENDIX A-3 (continued)

Cleveland Township, 1880

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth	Occupation
Daniels, ?	Head	M	38	Married	Ohio	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania	Farmer
Daniels, Rebeca	Mother	F	76	Widowed	Pennsylvania	Maryland	Unknown	Kitchen Help
Daniels, Solan	Brother	M	35	Single	Ohio	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania	Teacher
Daniels, Mary	Daughter	F	9	Single	Wisconsin	Ohio	Wisconsin	
Eckardt, Henry	Head	M	54	Married	Saxony	Saxony	Saxony	Farmer
Eckardt, Catherine	Wife	F	54	Married	Saxony	Saxony	Saxony	Kitchen Help
Eckardt, Ferdinand	Son	M	25	Single	Michigan	Saxony	Saxony	Farm Laborer
Eckardt, Daniel	Son	M	22	Single	Michigan	Saxony	Saxony	Farm Laborer
Eckardt, Augusta	Daughter	F	18	Single	Michigan	Saxony	Saxony	At Home
Eckardt, Catherine	Daughter	F	16	Single	Michigan	Saxony	Saxony	At Home
Eckardt, Henry	Son	M	14	Single	Michigan	Saxony	Saxony	At School
Eckardt, George	Son	M	11	Single	Michigan	Saxony	Saxony	At School
Ely, Fredrick	Head	M	64	Married	Darmsted	Darmsted	Darmsted	Farmer
Ely, Mary	Wife	F	72	Married	Hanover	Hanover	Hanover	Kitchen Help
Goffar, Alexis	Head	M	41	Married	Belgium	Belgium	Belgium	Farmer
Goffar, Catherine	Wife	F	45	Married	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Kitchen Help
Goffar, Franke	Son	M	18	Single	Illinois	Belgium	Belgium	Farm Laborer
Goffar, Jennie	Daughter	F	14	Single	Michigan	Belgium	Ireland	At School
Goffar, Mary	Daughter	F	11	Single	Michigan	Belgium	Ireland	At School
Harting, John	Head	M	25	Married	Illinois	Bavaria	Bavaria	Farmer
Harting, Mary	Wife	F	23	Married	Hanover	Hanover	Hanover	Kitchen Help
Harting, Ida	Daughter	F	4 Mon	Single	Michigan	Illinois	Germany	

APPENDIX A-3 (continued)

Cleveland Township, 1880

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth	Occupation
Kemener, August	Head	M	39	Married	Prussia	Prussia	Prussia	Farmer
Kemener, Berneldina	Wife	F	35	Married	Mecklenburg	Mecklenburg	Mecklenburg	Kitchen Help
Kemener, Henneta	Daughter	F	13	Single	Michigan	Prussia	Mecklenburg	At School
Kemener, Augusta	Daughter	F	11	Single	Michigan	Prussia	Mecklenburg	At School
Kemener, Lydia	Daughter	F	9	Single	Michigan	Prussia	Mecklenburg	At School
Kemener, Emma	Daughter	F	5	Single	Michigan	Prussia	Mecklenburg	At School
Kemener, Ida	Daughter	F	4	Single	Michigan	Prussia	Mecklenburg	
Kemener, Martha	Daughter	F	1	Single	Michigan	Prussia	Mecklenburg	
Kendt, Mary	Step-daughter	F	10	Single	Prussia	Prussia	Mecklenburg	At School
Kemener, Wilhelma	Head	F	68	Widowed	Prussia	Unknown	Unknown	
Kirchert, Henry	Head	M	48	Married	Mecklenburg	Mecklenburg	Mecklenburg	Farmer
Kirchert, Louisa	Wife	F	42	Married	Mecklenburg	Mecklenburg	Mecklenburg	Kitchen Help
Kuhardt, Fredericka	Mother-in-law	F	69	Widowed	Mecklenburg	Mecklenburg	Mecklenburg	Boarding
Leitsau, ?	Head	M	72	Married	Prussia	Prussia	Prussia	Farmer
Leitsau, Annie	Wife	F	76	Married	Prussia	Prussia	Prussia	Kitchen Help
Miller, Carsten	Head	M	59	Married	Hanover	Hanover	Hanover	Farmer
Miller, Catherine	Wife	F	26	Married	Hanover	Hanover	Hanover	Kitchen Help
Miller, Millie	Daughter	F	23	Single	Hanover	Hanover	Hanover	Sick-Diabetes
Miller, Maggie	Daughter	F	21	Single	Michigan	Hanover	Hanover	Sick
Miller, Mary	Daughter	F	19	Single	Michigan	Hanover	Hanover	At Home
Miller, Ellen	Daughter	F	16	Single	Michigan	Hanover	Hanover	At Home

APPENDIX A-3 (continued)

Cleveland Township, 1880

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth	Occupation
Miscnen, Robert	Head	M	40	Married	Canada	Canada	New York	Laborer
Miscnen, Charlotte	Wife	F	23	Married	England	England	England	Kitchen Help
Miscnen, Mary	Daughter	F	4	Single	Canada	Canada	England	At School
Miscnen, Charles	Son	M	1	Single	Canada	Canada	England	
Olsen, Oole	Head	M	24	Married	Norway	Norway	Norway	Farmer
Olsen, Madeline	Wife	F	27	Married	New York	Hanover	France	Kitchen Help
Olsen, George	Son	M	6	Single	Michigan	Norway	New York	
Olsen, Charles	Son	M	4	Single	Michigan	Norway	New York	
Olsen, John	Son	M	2	Single	Michigan	Norway	New York	
Olsen, Nelson	Son	M	8 Mon	Single	Michigan	Norway	New York	
Prause, Julius	Head	M	43	Married	Prussia	Prussia	Prussia	Farmer
Prause, Barbara	Wife	F	43	Married	Bohemia	Bohemia	Bohemia	Kitchen Help
Prause, Mary	Daughter	F	14	Single	Michigan	Prussia	Bohemia	At School
Prause, Walasky	Daughter	F	10	Single	Michigan	Prussia	Prussia	At School
Prause, Harman	Son	M	8	Single	Michigan	Prussia	Bohemia	At School
Prause, Albert	Son	M	5	Single	Michigan	Prussia	Bohemia	
Prause, William	Son	M	4	Single	Michigan	Prussia	Bohemia	
Reyndels, ?	Head	M	72	Widowed	Maine	Maine	Maine	
Riegel, Frank	Head	M	64	Married	Bavaria	Bavaria	Bavaria	Farmer
Riegel, Catherine	Wife	F	56	Married	Hanover	Hanover	Hanover	Kitchen Help
Helmest, Maggie	Step-daughter	F	25	Single	Hanover	Hanover	Hanover	Kitchen Help

APPENDIX A-3 (continued)

Cleveland Township, 1880

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth	Occupation
Smith, George	Head	M	30	Married	Hesse Darmstadt	Hesse Darmstadt	Darmstadt	Farmer
Smith, Mary	Wife	F	25	Married	New York	New York	Unknown	Kitchen Help
Smith, George	Son	M	4	Single	Michigan	Hesse Darmstadt	New York	
Smith, Oscar	Son	M	2	Single	Michigan	Hesse Darmstadt	New York	
Smith, Albert	Son	M	8 Mon	Single	Michigan	Hesse Darmstadt	New York	
Snow, Richard	Head	M	44	Married	Hanover	Hanover	Hanover	Farmer
Snow, Wellydaily	Wife	F	39	Married	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Kitchen Help
Snow, Jane	Daughter	F	16	Single	Michigan	Hanover	Ireland	At Home
Snow, Richard	Son	M	14	Single	Michigan	Hanover	Ireland	At School
Snow, Mary	Daughter	F	11	Single	Michigan	Hanover	Ireland	At School
Snow, Christopher	Son	M	8	Single	Michigan	Hanover	Ireland	At School
Snow, Franke	Son	M	7	Single	Michigan	Hanover	Ireland	At School
Snow, Lizzie	Daughter	F	3	Single	Michigan	Hanover	Ireland	
Snow, ?	Son	M	3	Single	Michigan	Hanover	Ireland	
Snow, Eddie	Son	M	1	Single	Michigan	Hanover	Ireland	

Glen Arbor Township, 1880

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth	Occupation
Atkinson, Asher	Head	M	26	Married	Michigan	Pennsylvania	Michigan	Laborer
Atkinson, Morilla?	Wife	F	19	Married	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Kitchen Help
Atkinson, Blanch	Daughter	F	3	Single	Pennsylvania	Michigan	Pennsylvania	
Atkinson, Ralph	Son	M	1	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Pennsylvania	

APPENDIX A-3 (continued)

Glen Arbor Township, 1880

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth	Occupation
Beunette, William	Head	M	26	Married	New York	Canada	Canada	Captain of Tug
Beunette, Mary	Wife	F	22	Married	New York	New York	New York	Kitchen Help
Beunette, Cara	Daughter	F	2	Single	Michigan	New York	New York	
Beunette, William	Son	M	11 Mon	Single	Michigan	New York	New York	
Bosterd, Sarah	Head	F	54	Widow	New York	Ireland	New York	Laborer
Bosterd, Frank	Son	M	9	Single	Michigan	New York	New York	At Home
Burfiend, Carsten	Head	M	54	Married	Prussia	Prussia	Prussia	Farmer
Burfiend, Elizabeth	Wife	F	51	Married	France	France	France	Kitchen Help
Burfiend, Henry	Son	M	24	Single	Prussia	Prussia	France	Insane
Burfiend, Carsten	Son	M	21	Single	Michigan	Prussia	Fance	Farmer
Burfiend, Peter	Son	M	20	Single	Michigan	Prussia	France	Farmer
Burfiend, William	Son	M	18	Single	Michigan	Prussia	France	Farmer
Burfiend, John	Son	M	16	Single	Michigan	Prussia	France	Farmer
Burfiend, Charles	Son	M	13	Single	Michigan	Prussia	France	Farmer
Burfiend, Elvina	Daughter	F	11	Single	Michigan	Prussia	France	At School
Cummings, John	Head (Alone)	M	50	Married	New York	New York	Ireland	Farmer
Dago, Fredrick Sr.	Head	M	64	Married	Prussia	Prussia	Prussia	Farmer
Dago, Rachael	Wife	F	50	Married	Prussia	Prussia	Prussia	Kitchen Help

APPENDIX A-3 (continued)

Glen Arbor Township, 1880

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth	Occupation
Farrant, William	Head	M	38	Married	Canada	Canada	Canada	Hotel Keeper
Farrant, Esilda	Wife	F	32	Married	Canada	Canada	Canada	Kitchen Help
Farrant, Eva	Daughter	F	10	Single	Michigan	Canada	Canada	At School
Farrant, Miner	Son	M	10	Single	Michigan	Canada	Canada	At School
Farrant, Ida	Daughter	F	7 Mon	Single	Michigan	Canada	Canada	
Blauchfield, Leda?	Servant	F	19	Married	Wisconsin	Canada	Canada	Servant
Helm, Thomas	Head	M	33	Married	Canada	Scotland	New York	Blacksmith
Helm, Jannett	Wife	F	32	Married	Canada	Canada	New York	Kitchen Help
Helm, William	Son	M	8	Single	Michigan	Canada	Canada	At School
Helm, Jannett	Daughter	F	6	Single	Michigan	Canada	Canada	At School
Helm, Helen	Daughter	F	3	Single	Michigan	Canada	Canada	
Helm, Charles	Son	M	2 Mon	Single	Michigan	Canada	Canada	
Hoolihan, John	Head	M	58	Married	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Farmer
Hoolihan, Julia	Wife	F	45	Married	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Kitchen Help
Hoolihan, Thomas	Son	M	15	Single	Michigan	Ireland	Ireland	Farmer
Hoolihan, Patrick	Son	M	14	Single	Michigan	Ireland	Ireland	At Home
Hoolihan, John	Son	M	12	Single	Michigan	Ireland	Ireland	At Home
Hoolihan, William	Son	M	10	Single	Michigan	Ireland	Ireland	At School
Hoolihan, James	Son	M	8	Single	Michigan	Ireland	Ireland	At School
Hoolihan, Mary	Daughter	F	7	Single	Michigan	Ireland	Ireland	At School

APPENDIX A-3 (continued)

Glen Arbor Township, 1880

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth	Occupation
Kelderhouse, Francis	Head	F	33	Widowed	Michigan	Canada	New York	Kitchen Help
Kelderhouse, Charles	Son	M	15	Single	Michigan	New York	Michigan	Farmer
Kelderhouse, Jane	Daughter	F	12	Single	Michigan	New York	Michigan	At School
Kelderhouse, Thomas	Son	M	8	Single	Michigan	New York	Michigan	At school
Kelderhouse, Elvinea	Daughter	F	6	Single	Michigan	New York	Michigan	At School
Kelderhouse, Miner	Son	M	4	Single	Michigan	New York	Michigan	
Kelderhouse, Thomas	Head	M	59	Married	New York	Prussia	New York	Retail-Grocery
Kelderhouse, Margaret	Wife	F	38	Married	Canada	Canada	New York	Kitchen Help
Kelderhouse, William	Son	M	10	Single	Michigan	New York	Canada	At School
Kelderhouse, Mary	Daughter	F	9	Single	Michigan	New York	Canada	At School
Kelderhouse, Margret	Daughter	F	7	Single	Michigan	New York	Canada	At School
Kelderhouse, George	Son	M	3	Single	Michigan	New York	Canada	
Kelderhouse, Royal	Son	M	1 Mon	Single	Michigan	New York	Canada	
Brodigan, Andrew	Step-son	M	18	Single	Canada	Ireland	Canada	Clerk in Store
Brodigan, ?	Step-daughter	F	15	Single	Michigan	Ireland	Canada	At Home
Esch, Libbie	Servant	F	19	Single	Canada	Prussia	Canada	Servant
Esch, Mary	Servant	F	17	Single	Canada	Prussia	Canada	Servant
Kellogg, Miner	Head	M	69	Married	Canada	New Jersey		Farmer
Kellogg, Marcia	Wife	F	72	Married	New York	New York	New Jersey	

APPENDIX A-3 (continued)

Glen Arbor Township, 1880

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth	Occupation
Robertson, Henry	Head	M	28	Married	New York	New York	Vermont	Engineer
Robertson, Emma	Wife	F	20	Married	New York	Canada	Canada	Kitchen Help
Robertson, Henry	Son	M	1	Single	Michigan	New York	New York	
Lyon, Chas?	Brother-in-law	M	46	Married	New York	New York	New York	Sawyer?
Lyon, Zilphar?	Sister	F	36	Married	New York	New York	New York	Dress Maker
Lyon, William	Nephew	M	6	Single	New York	New York	New York	At Home
Lyon, Harvey	Nephew	M	1	Single	New York	New York	New York	
Smith, Phlan?	Head	M	48	Married	Ohio	Massachusetts	Vermont	Farmer
Smith, Fannie	Wife	F	32	Married	Ohio	Russia	Pennsylvania	Kitchen Help
Rhoor, Katie	Servant	F	20	Single	Wisconsin	Germany	Germany	Servant
Smith, William	Head	M	38	Married	Pennsylvania	Scotland	Pennsylvania	Carpenter
Smith, Mary	Wife	F	33	Married	Michigan	New York	Baden?	Kitchen Help
Smith, Kate	Daughter	F	12	Single	Michigan	Pennsylvania	Michigan	At School
Smith, George	Son	M	9	Single	Michigan	Pennsylvaniua	Michigan	At School
Sulivan, Thomas	Head	M	38	Married	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Laborer
Sulivan, Ellen	Wife	F	30	Married	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Kitchen Help
Sulivan, James	SOn	M	12	Single	Michigan	Ireland	Ireland	At School
Sulivan, Maggie	Daughter	F	9	Single	Michigan	Ireland	Ireland	At School
Sulivan, John	Son	M	2	Single	Michigan	Ireland	Ireland	
Tryon, James	Head (Alone)	M	29	Single	New York	New York	New York	Fisherman

APPENDIX A-3 (continued)

Glen Arbor Township, 1880

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth	Occupation
Tuule, Jessie	Head	M	45	Married	Ohio	Connecticut	Pennsylvania	Farmer
Tuule, Adaline	Wife	F	41	Married	Ohio	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania	Kitchen Help
Tuule, Francis	Son	M	22	Single	Ohio	Ohio	Ohio	Farmer
Daniels, Mildred	Niece	F	12	Single	Ohio	Ohio	Ohio	At School
Werner, Fredrick	Head	M	57	Married	Prussia	Prussia	Prussia	Farmer
Werner, Margret	Wife	F	50	Married	Prussia	Prussia	Prussia	Kitchen Help
Werner, Richard	Son	M	25	Single	Michigan	Prussia	Prussia	Farmer
Werner, Annie	Daughter	F	22	Single	Michigan	Prussia	Prussia	At Home
Werner, Fredrick	Son	M	20	Single	Michigan	Prussia	Prussia	At Home
Werner, Henry	Son	M	18	Single	Michigan	Prussia	Prussia	At Home
Werner, John	Son	M	14	Single	Michigan	Prussia	Prussia	At Home
Werner, Maggie	Daughter	F	14	Single	Michigan	Prussia	Prussia	At Home
Werner, Rachael	Daughter	F	12	Single	Michigan	Prussia	Prussia	At School
Werner, William	Son	M	10	Single	Michigan	Prussia	Prussia	At School
Werner, Martin	Son	M	7	Single	Michigan	Prussia	Prussia	At School
Wells, E.A.	Head	M	25	Married	Michigan	New York	Michigan	Laborer
Wells, Ida	Wife	F	22	Married	New York	Pennsylvania	New York	Kitchen Help
Wells, Edith	Daughter	F	10 Mon	Single	Michigan	Michigan	New York	

Source: Manuscrpit Schedules for the 1880 Federal Population Census

APPENDIX A-4
FEDERAL POPULATION CENSUS, 1900: PORT ONEIDA

Cleveland Township

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Years Married	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth	Year of Immigration	Occupation
Andersen, Gustav	Head	M	53	Married	11	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	1870	Farmer
Andersen, Maggie	Wife	F	46	Married	11	Germany	Germany	Germany	1862	
Andersen, Earnest	Son	M	9	Single		Michigan	Sweden	Germany		At School
Andersen, Henry	Son	M	8	Single		Michigan	Sweden	Germany		At School
Bash, Claus	Head	M	40	Married	4	Michigan	Germany	Germany		Farmer
Bash, Wilhimina	Wife	F	26	Married	4	Germany	Germany	Germany	1894	
Bash, Arthur	Son	M	3	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Germany		
Bash, William	Son	M	1	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Germany		
Jobe, Julius	Boarder	M	59	Married	45	Germany	Germany	Germany	1888	Farm Laborer
Eckerdt, George	Head	M	29	Married	7	Michigan	Germany	Germany		Farmer
Eckerdt, Mary	Wife	F	23	Married	7	Illinois	Bohemia	Bohemia		
Eckerdt, Nathan	Son	M	11	Single		Michigan	Vermont	Michigan		At School
Eckerdt, Charles	Son	M	2	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Illinois		
Eckerdt, Ferdinand	Brother	M	44	Widowed		Michigan	Germany	Germany		Farm Laborer
Eckerdt, George	Brother	M	42	Single		Michigan	Germany	Germany		Farm Laborer
Kelderhouse, William	Head	M	30	Married	11	Michigan	New York	Canada/English		Farmer
Kelderhouse, Charlott	Wife	F	26	Married	11	Michigan	New York	Pennsylvania		
Kelderhouse, Florence	Daughter	F	8	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		At School
Kelderhouse, Frederic	Son	M	6	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		At School
Kelderhouse, Roland	Son	M	3	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		

APPENDIX A-4 (continued)

Cleveland Township, 1900

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Years Married	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth	Year of Immigration	Occupation
Kirchert, Henry	Head	M	68	Married	37	Germany	Germany	Germany	1854	
Kirchert, Louisa	Wife	F	64	Married	37	Germany	Germany	Germany	1852	
Lawr, George	Head	M	42	Married	22	Canada/English	Scotland	New York	1871	Farmer
Lawr, Louisa	Wife	F	42	Married	22	Michigan	Germany	France		
Lawr, Flora	Daughter	F	17	Single		Michigan	Canada/English	Michigan		At School
Lawr, Pearl	Daughter	F	12	Single		Michigan	Canada/English	Michigan		At School
Lawr, Perry	Son	M	4	Single		Michigan	Canada/English	Michigan		
Ninest, Jaines	Boarder	M	22	Single		Michigan	Bohemia	Bohemia		Teamster
Miller, Mary	Head	F	39	Single		Michigan	Germany	Germany		
Daily, Michael	Boarder	M	73	Divorced		Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	1852	Farm Laborer
Olsen, Ole	Head	M	44	Married	26	Norway	Norway	Norway	1869	Farmer
Olsen, Magdelina	Wife	F	47	Married	26	New York	Germany	France		
Olsen, Charles	Son	M	24	Single		Michigan	Germany	New York		Farmer
Olsen, Nels	Son	M	21	Single		Michigan	Norway	New York		Farm Laborer
Olsen, Allen	Son	M	16	Single		Michigan	Germany	New York		
Olsen, William	Son	M	6	Single		Michigan	Germany	New York		At School
Prause, Julius	Head	M	62	Married	42	Germany	Germany	Germany	1848	Farmer
Prause, Barbara	Wife	F	63	Married	42	Bohemia	Bohemia	Bohemia	1848	
Prause, Albert	Son	M	25	Single		Michigan	Germany	Bohemia		Farm Laborer

APPENDIX A-4 (continued)

Cleveland Township, 1900

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Years Married	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth	Year of Immigration	Occupation
Schmidt, George	Head	M	50	Married	17	Germany	Germany	Germany	1867	Farmer
Schmidt, Flora	Wife	F	42	Married	17	Germany	Germany	Germany	1881	
Schmidt, John	Son	M	16	Single		Michigan	Germany	Germany		Farm Laborer
Snohr, Dedrick	Head	M	64	Married	39	Germany	Germany	Germany	1854	Farmer
Snohr, Abbie	Wife	F	58	Married	39	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	1854	
Snohr, John	Son	M	28	Single		Michigan	Germany	Ireland		

Glen Arbor Township, 1900

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Years Married	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth	Year of Immigration	Occupation
Anderson, John	Head	M	64	Married	10	Norway	Norway	Norway	1883	Farmer
Anderson, Micolina	Wife	F	43	Married	10	Norway	Norway	Norway	1890	
Anderson, Carrie	Daughter	F	9	Single		Michigan	Norway	Norway		At School
Anderson, Julia	Daughter	F	5	Single		Michigan	Norway	Norway		At School
Bendieson, Carl	Boarder	M	14	Single		Norway	Norway	Norway	1886	At School
Brise, John	Head	M	29	Married	7	Indiana	Ohio	Indiana		Farmer
Brise, Louise	Wife	F	24	Married	7	Iowa	Ohio	Unknown (US)		
Brise, Hazel	Daughter	F	3	Single		Indiana	Indiana	Iowa		
Brise, Elsia	Daughter	F	9 Mon	Single		Illinois	Indiana	Iowa		

APPENDIX A-4 (continued)

Glen Arbor Township, 1900

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Years Married	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth	Year of Immigration	Occupation
Bronson, Joseph	Head	M	37	Married	11	Michigan	France	France		Farmer
Bronson, Margaret	Wife	F	27	Married	11	Michigan	New York	Canada-English		
Bronson, Lev	Son	M	7	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		At School
Bronson, Joseph	Son	M	2	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Bronson, Frank	Brother	M	30	Single		Michigan	France	France		Day Laborer
Bronson, Charles	Brother	M	29	Single		Michigan	France	France		Day Laborer
Burfiend, John	Head	M	34	Married	6	Michigan	Germany	Germany		Farmer
Burfiend, Mary	Wife	F	25	Married	6	Michigan	Sweden	Ohio		
Burfiend, Maryanne	Daughter	F	2	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Burfiend, Hazel	Daughter	F	6 Mon	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Burfiend, Herbert	Nephew	M	10	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		At School
Burfiend, Peter	Head	M	39	Married	13	Michigan	Germany	Germany		Farmer
Burfiend, Jennie	Wife	F	34	Married	13	Michigan	France	Ireland		
Burfiend, Laura	Daughter	F	10	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		At School
Burfiend, Mary	Daughter	F	5	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		At School
Burfiend, Howard	Son	M	3	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Burfiend, Lila	Daughter	F	8 Mon	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Daigo, Charles	Head	M	43	Widower		Wisconsin	Germany	Germany		Farmer
Daigo, Fredricka	Mother	F	66	Widowed		Germany	Germany	Germany	1852	
Daigo, Fredrick	Brother	M	58	Single		Germany	Germany	Germany	1855	Farmer

APPENDIX A-4 (continued)

Glen Arbor Township, 1900

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Years Married	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth	Year of Immigration	Occupation
Donner, George	Head	M	64	Married	16	Canada-French	Canada-French	Canada-French	1835	Farmer
Donner, Margaret	Wife	F	58	Married	16	Canada-English	Canada-English	New York	1864	
Kilderhouse, George	Son	M	23	Single		Michigan	New York	Canada-English		Farm Laborer
Edmonds, Sydney	Boarder	M	18	Single		Michigan	Canada-English	England		Day Laborer
Bowers, Peter	Boarder	M	22	Single		Michigan	France	Germany		Day Laborer
Edmonson, Harry	Boarder	M	21	Single		Michigan	England	England		Day Laborer
Peterson, Peter	Boarder	M	30	Single		Michigan	Denmark	Denmark		Teamster
Fisher, Charles	Head	M	50	Married	30	Wisconsin	New York	New York		Supervisor
Fisher, Maryeta	Wife	F	48	Married	30	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Virginia		
Fisher, Fredrick	Son	M	26	Single		Michigan	Wisconsin	Pennsylvania		Day Laborer
Holland, Benjamin	Head	M	31	Married	3	Canada-English	Canada-English	Canada-English	1871	Farmer
Holland, Katie	Wife	F	34	Married	3	Michigan	Germany	Germany		
Holland, August	Son	M	15	Single		Michigan	Canada-English	Michigan		Farm Laborer
Holland, Rachel	Daughter	F	11	Single		Michigan	Canada-English	Michigan		At School
Holland, Herman	Son	M	8	Single		Michigan	Canada-English	Michigan		At School
Holland, Ellen	Daughter	F	7	Single		Michigan	Canada-English	Michigan		At School
Holland, Mabel	Daughter	F	2	Single		Michigan	Canada-English	Michigan		
Johnson, Christopher	Head	M	32	Married	6	Norway	Norway	Norway	1890	Farmer
Johnson, Johanna	Wife	F	29	Married	6	Norway	Norway	Norway	1890	
Johnson, Clara	Daughter	F	8	Single		Michigan	Norway	Norway		At School
Johnson, Andrew	Son	M	5	Single		Michigan	Norway	Norway		
Johnson, Bernhardt	Son	M	3	Single		Michigan	Norway	Norway		
Johnson, Hanna	Daughter	F	8 Mon	Single		Michigan	Norway	Norway		
Anderson, Olma	Boarder	F	15	Single		Norway	Norway	Norway	1889	At School

APPENDIX A-4 (continued)

Glen Arbor Township, 1900

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Years Married	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth	Year of Immigration	Occupation
Taylor, Elliot	Head	M	46	Married	24	Michigan	New York	Michigan		Farmer
Taylor, Mary	Wife	F	43	Married	24	Ohio	New York	Massachusetts		
Taylor, Lloyd	Son	M	14	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Ohio		At School
Taylor, Rase ?	Daughter	F	11	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Ohio		At School
Toreson, John	Head	M	51	Married	22	Norway	Norway	Norway	1871	Farmer
Toreson, Engebord	Wife	F	51	Married	22	Norway	Norway	Norway	1872	
Toreson, Ole	Son	M	15	Single		Michigan	Norway	Norway		At School
Toreson, Julia	Daughter	F	12	Single		Michigan	Norway	Norway		At School
Toreson, Fredrick	Son	M	10	Single		Michigan	Norway	Norway		At School
Toreson, Tillie	Daughter	F	3	Single		Michigan	Norway	Norway		
Warner, Fred	Head	M	77	Widower		Germany	Germany	Germany	1851	Farmer
Miller, Maggie	Daughter	F	34	Married	1	Michigan	Germany	Germany		
Miller, John	Son-in-Law	M	40	Married	1	Germany	Germany	Germany	1883	Farm Laborer
Miller, Charles	Grandson	M	1	Single		Michigan	Germany	Michigan		
Miller, John	Boarder	M	9	Single		Michigan	Germany	Germany		At School

Source: Manuscript Schedules for the 1900 Federal Population Census

APPENDIX A-5
FEDERAL POPULATION CENSUS, 1910: PORT ONEIDA

Cleveland Township

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Years Married	Place of Birth/ Language	Father's P.O.B. Language	Mother's P.O.B. Language	Year of Immigration	Occupation
Anderson, Gust	Head	M	63	Married	21	Sweden/Swedish	Sweden/Swedish	Sweden/Swedish	1870	Farmer
Anderson, Maggie	Wife	F	55	Married	21	Germany/German	Germany/German	Germany/German	1865	
Anderson, Ernest	Son	M	19	Single		Michigan	Sweden	Germany		
Anderson, Henry	Son	M	18	Single		Michigan	Sweden	Germany		
Basch, Claus	Head	M	50	Married	14	Michigan	Germany/German	Germany/German		Farmer
Basch, Wilhelmina	Wife	F	36	Married	14	Germany/German	Germany/German	Germany/German		
Basch, John	Son	M	13	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Germany		
Basch, Carl	Son	M	11	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Germany		
Basch, Herold	Son	M	6	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Germany		
Jopp, Julius	Father-in-Law	M	77	Widowed		Germany/German	Germany/German	Germany/German	1891	
Basch, Martin	Head	M	39	Married	11	Michigan	Germany/German	Germany/German		Farmer
Basch, Ella	Wife	F	35	Married	11	Michigan	Germany/German	Austria/Bohemian		
Basch, Ivan	Son	M	8	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Basch, Walter	Son	M	6	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Basch, Mildred	Daughter	F	4	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Basch, Harvey	Son	M	2	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Basch, Gordon	Son	M	1	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		

APPENDIX A-5 (continued)

Cleveland Township, 1910

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Years Married	Place of Birth/ Language	Father's P.O.B. Language	Mother's P.O.B. Language	Year of Immigration	Occupation
Behrens, Peter	Head	M	53	Married	17	Michigan	Germany/German	Germany/German		Farmer
Behrens, Lillie	Wife	F	50	Married	17	Michigan	Germany/German	Germany/German		
Behrens, Claude	Son	M	16	Single		Minnesota	Michigan	Michigan		
Behrens, Wilbur	Son	M	13	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Behrens, Arthur	Son	M	9	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Dago, Frank	Head	M	33	Married	7	Michigan	Germany/German	Austria/Bohemian		Farmer
Dago, Myrtle	Wife	F	31	Married	7	Michigan	Canada/English	Canada/English		
Dago, Franklyn	Son	M	6	Single		Illinois	Michigan	Michigan		
Dago, Harry	Son	M	4	Single		Illinois	Michigan	Michigan		
Eckerdt, George	Head	M	39	Married	16	Michigan	Germany/German	Germany/German		Farmer
Eckerdt, Mary	Wife	F	34	Married	16	Austria/Bohemian	Austria/Bohemian	Austria/Bohemian		
Eckerdt, Charles	Son	M	11	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Austria		
Eckerdt, Mable	Daughter	F	9	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Austria		
Eckerdt, Henry	Head	M	43	Married	9	Michigan	Germany/German	Germany/German		Farmer
Eckerdt, Kathrine	Wife	F	32	Married	9	Michigan	Austria/Bohemian	Austria/Bohemian		
Eckerdt, Helen	Daughter	F	7	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Eckerdt, Walace	Son	M	5	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Eckerdt, Wilma	Daughter	F	4	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Eckerdt, Elsie	Daughter	F	14	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Eckerdt, Alice	Daughter	F	14	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Eckerdt, Gertrude	Daughter	F	14	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		

APPENDIX A-5 (continued)

Cleveland Township, 1910

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Years Married	Place of Birth/ Language	Father's P.O.B. Language	Mother's P.O.B. Language	Year of Immigration	Occupation
Kelderhouse, William	Head	M	40	Married	19	Michigan	New York	Canada/English		Farmer
Kelderhouse, Lottie	Wife	F	37	Married	19	Michigan	Pennsylvania	Michigan		
Kelderhouse, Florence	Daughter	F	18	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Kelderhouse, Fred	Son	M	16	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Kelderhouse, Roland	Son	M	13	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Kelderhouse, Rosa	Daughter	F	9	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Kirchert, Henry	Head	M	78	Married	47	Germany/German	Germany/German	Germany/German	1854	
Kirchert, Louisa	Wife	F	74	Married	47	Germany/German	Germany/German	Germany/German	1852	
Lawr, George	Head	M	51	Married	32	Canada/English	Canada/English	New York	1870	Farmer
Lawr, Louisa	Wife	F	51	Married	32	Michigan	Germany/German	France/French		
Lawr, Perry	Son	M	14	Single		Michigan	Canada	Michigan		
Miller, Mary	Head	F	49	Single		Michigan	Germany/German	Germany/German		Farmer
Northern, Ella	Sister	F	45	Widowed		Michigan	Germany/German	Germany/German		
Novotny, Frank	Head	M	46	Married	24	Austria/Bohemian	Austria/Bohemian	Austria/Bohemian	1851	Farmer
Novotny, Francis	Wife	F	47	Married	24	Austria/Bohemian	Austria/Bohemian	Austria/Bohemian	1883	
Novotny, Anothony	Son	M	23	Single		Illinois	Austria	Austria		Farm Laborer
Novotny, Joseph	Son	M	15	Single		Michigan	Austria	Austria		
Novotny, Fannie	Daughter	F	14	Single		Michigan	Austria	Austria		
Novotny, Katie	Daughter	F	10	Single		Michigan	Austria	Austria		
Novotny, Frank	Son	M	8	Single		Michigan	Austria	Austria		

APPENDIX A-5 (continued)

Cleveland Township, 1910

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Years Married	Place of Birth/ Language	Father's P.O.B. Language	Mother's P.O.B. Language	Year of Immigration	Occupation
Schnoor, Diedrich	Head	M	74	Married	49	Germany/German	Germany/German	Germany/German	1854	Farmer
Schnoor, Abby	Wife	F	67	Married	49	Ireland/Irish	Ireland/Irish	Ireland/Irish	1855	
Schnoor, John	Son	M	36	Single		Michigan	Germany	Ireland		Farm Laborer
Daby, Michal	Brother-in-Law	M	82	Widowed		Ireland/Irish	Ireland/Irish	Ireland/Irish	1852	
Shaldo, Anthony	Head	M	46	Married	14	Michigan	Austria/Bohemian	Austria/Bohemian		Farmer
Shaldo, Katherine	Wife	F	33	Married	14	Michigan	Austria/Bohemian	Austria/Bohemian		
Shaldo, Arnold	Son	M	13	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Shaldo, Norma	Daughter	F	3	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Shaldo, Frank	Head	M	57	Married	31	Austria/Bohemian	Austria/Bohemian	Austria/Bohemian	1854	Merchant
Shaldo, Mary	Wife	F	49	Married	31	Austria/Bohemian	Austria	Austria	1863	
Shaldo, Lawrence	Son	M	19	Single		Michigan	Austria	Austria		
Shaldo, George	Son	M	16	Single		Michigan	Austria	Austria		
Shaldo, Maurice	Son	M	7	Single		Michigan	Austria	Austria		
Weaver, Harrison	Head	M	55	Widowed		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		Farmer
Weaver, Maude	Daughter	F	16	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Weaver, Archie	Son	M	12	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Mix, Minor	Boarder	M	30	Single		Michigan	New York	New York		Laborer

APPENDIX A-5 (continued)

Cleveland Township, 1910

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Years Married	Place of Birth/ Language	Father's P.O.B. Language	Mother's P.O.B. Language	Year of Immigration	Occupation
Olsen, Charles	Head	M	34	Married	9	Michigan	Norway/Norwegian	Michigan		Farmer
Olsen, Hattie	Wife	F	29	Married	9	Germany/German	Germany/German	Germany/German		
Olsen, Verilon	Son	M	6	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Germany		
Olsen, Amil	Son	M	4	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Germany		
Olsen, Myrtle	Daughter	F	3.	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Germany		
Olsen, George	Head	M	36	Married	7	Michigan	Norway/Norwegian	Michigan		Farmer
Olsen, Hedwig	Wife	F	36	Married	7	Michigan	Germany/German	Germany/German		
Olsen, Nettie	Daughter	F	2	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Olsen, Arnold	Adopted Son	M	4	Single		Michigan	Unknown	Unknown		
Olsen, Nels	Head	M	30	Married	5	Michigan	Norway/Norwegian	Michigan		Farmer
Olsen, Ella	Wife	F	22	Married	5	North Dakota	Unknown	Unknown		
Olsen, Gerald	Son	M	4	Single		Michigan	Michigan	North Dakota		
Olsen, Marguerite	Daughter	F	1	Single		Michigan	Michigan	North Dakota		
Prause, Albert	Head	M	35	Married	5	Michigan	Germany/German	Austria/Bohemian		Farmer
Prause, Ida	Wife	F	31	Married	5	Michigan	Germany/German	Austria/Bohemian		
Prause, Loyd	Adopted Son	M	4	Single		Michigan	Unknown	Unknown		
Schmidt, George	Head	M	60	Married	27	Germany/German	Germany/German	Germany/German		Farmer
Schmidt, Flora	Wife	F	55	Married	27	Germany/German	Germany/German	Germany/German	1881	
Schmidt, John	Son	M	24	Single		Michigan	Germany	Germany		Farm Laborer

APPENDIX A-5 (continued)

Glen Arbor Township, 1910

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Years Married	Place of Birth Language	Father's P.O.B. Language	Mother's P.O.B. Language	Year of Immigration	Occupation
Allen, Asa Jr.	Head	M	21	Married	1	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		Farmer
Allen, Asa Sr.	Head	M	54	Married	34	Michigan	New York	New York		Farmer
Allen, Harriet	Wife	F	50	Married	34	Michigan	Michigan	New York		
Allen, Charles	Son	M	24	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		Farmer
Allen, Frank	Brother	M	60	Single		New York	New York	New York		Laborer
Hansen, Peter	Boarder	M	41	Single		Denmark/Danish	Denmark/Danish	Denmark/Danish	1890	Farmer
Brunson, Margaret	Head	F	37	Married	21	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		Farmer
Brunson, Jo	Husband	M	47	Married	21	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		Laborer
Brunson, Leo	Son	M	17	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Brunson, Joseph	Son	M	12	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Brunson, Archie	Son	M	8	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Brunson, Quincy	Son	M	4	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Brunson, Georgie	Son	M	1	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Burfiend, John	Head	M	45	Married	15	Michigan	Germany/German	Germany/German		Farmer
Bufiend, May	Wife	F	34	Married	15	Michigan	Sweden/Swedish	Sweden/Swedish		
Burfiend, Mayme	Daughter	F	12	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Burfiend, Hazel	Daughter	F	10	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Burfiend, Grace	Daughter	F	8	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Burfiend, Elam?	Son	M	3	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		

APPENDIX A-5 (continued)

Glen Arbor Township, 1910

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Years Married	Place of Birth Language	Father's P.O.B. Language	Mother's P.O.B. Language	Year of Immigration	Occupation
Burfiend, Peter	Head	M	48	Married	23	Michigan	Germany/German	Germany/German		Farmer
Burfiend, Jennie	Wife	F	43	Married	23	Michigan	Belgium/Belgian	Ireland/Irish		
Burfiend, Laura	Daughter	F	20	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		Teacher
Burfiend, Marie	Daughter	F	15	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Burfiend, Howard	Son	M	13	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Burfiend, Lillia	Daughter	F	10	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Dago, Rachel	Head	F	79	Widowed		Germany/German	Germany/German	Germany/German	1850	Farmer
Daniels, John	Head	M	24	Married	2	Michigan	Ohio	Wisconsin		Farmer
Daniels, Margerite	Wife	F	30	Married	2	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Daniels, Marian	Daughter	F	9	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Daniels, Hamton	Father	M	68	Widower		Ohio	Massachusetts	Virginia		
Farrant, Miner	Head	M	38	Married	18	Michigan	Canada/French	Canada/French		Foreman/Mill
Farrant, Evina	Wife	F	36	Married	18	Michigan	New York	Michigan		
Farrant, Jennie	Daughter	F	14	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Farrant, Frances	Daughter	F	6	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Gibson, Charles	Head	M	47	Married		Michigan	New York	Michigan		Laborer
Gibson, Clara	Wife	F	45	Married		New York	New York	New York		
Gibson, David	Son	M	16	Single		Michigan	Michigan	New York		
Gibson, Ollie	Daughter	F	14	Single		Michigan	Michigan	New York		
Gibson, Ethel	Daughter	F	7	Single		Michigan	Michigan	New York		

APPENDIX A-5 (continued)

Glen Arbor Township, 1910

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Years Married	Place of Birth Language	Father's P.O.B. Language	Mother's P.O.B. Language	Year of Immigration	Occupation
Grunman, Mary	Head	F	73	Widowed		New York	Connecticut	Connecticut		Housekeeper
Beck, Harry	Boarder	M	17	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		Laborer
Holland, Benjamin	Head	M	41	Married	13	Canada/English	Canada/English	Canada/English	1871	Farmer
Holland, Kate	Wife	F	45	Married	13	Michigan	Germany/German	Germany/German		
Holland, Mable	Daughter	F	12	Single		Michigan	Canada	Canada/English		
Werner, Herman	Son	M	18	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Germany		Laborer
Werner, Ella	Daughter	F	17	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Germany		
Johnson, Johanna	Head	F	38	Widowed		Norway/Norwegian	Norway/Norwegian	Norway/Norwegian	1888	Farmer
Johnson, Andrew	Son	M	15	Single		Michigan	Norway	Norway		
Johnson, Beuhart	Son	M	12	Single		Michigan	Norway	Norway		
Johnson, Hannah	Daughter	F	11	Single		Michigan	Norway	Norway		
Johnson, Carl	Son	M	8	Single		Michigan	Norway	Norway		
Kelderhouse, Miner	Head	M	34	Married	5	Michigan	New York	Michigan		Farmer
Kelderhouse, Bertha	Wife	F	24	Married	5	Michigan	Germany/German	Germany/German		
Kelderhouse, Marjory	Daughter	F	4	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Kelderhouse, Orpha	Daughter	F	4	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Persig, Charles	Boarder	M	30	Single		Michigan	Germany/German	Germany/German		Painter
Kelderhouse, Thomas	Head	M	30	Married	5	Michigan	New York	Canada/English		Farmer
Kelderhouse, Bilsie	Wife	F	28	Married	5	Michigan	Austria/Bohemian	Austria/Bohemian		
Kelderhouse, Margaret	Daughter	F	4	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Kelderhouse, Marion	Daughter	F	4	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Kelderhouse, Millie	Daughter	F	2	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Kelderhouse, Thomas	Son	M	5 Mon	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		

APPENDIX A-5 (continued)

Glen Arbor Township, 1910

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Years Married	Place of Birth Language	Father's P.O.B. Language	Mother's P.O.B. Language	Year of Immigration	Occupation
Laird, William	Head	M	32	Married	4	Michigan	Scotland/Scottish	New York		Farmer
Laird, Margret	Wife	F	22	Married	4	Ireland/Irish	Ireland/Irish	Ireland/Irish		
Laird, Gladys	Daughter	F	3	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Ireland		
Meredith, J.E.	Head	M	43	Married	23	Canada/Irish	Unknown	Ireland/Irish	1867	Laborer
Meredith, Annie	Wife	F	44	Married	23	Holland/Dutch	Holland/Dutch	Holland/Dutch	1876	
Meredith, William	Son	M	23	Single		Michigan	Canada	Holland		Teamster/Mill
Meredith, Violet	Daughter	F	18	Single		Michigan	Canada	Holland		
Meredith, Charly	Son	M	14	Single		Michigan	Canada	Holland		
Meredith, Hattie	Daugher	F	11	Single		Michigan	Canada	Holland		
Meredith, Luciel	Daughter	F	8	Single		Michigan	Canada	Holland		
Miller, Charles	Head	M	46	Married		Michigan	New York	New York		Farmer
Miller, Befie	Wife	F	31	Married		Michigan	Michigan	Ohio		
Miller, Alice	Daughter	F	7	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Miller, Charles	Son	M	4	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Miller, Marshal	Father	M	70	Widower		New York	New York	New York		Retired
Safford, Elizabeth	?	F	74	Widowed		Ohio	Connecticut	Connecticut		
Miller, John	Head	M	49	Married	11	Germany/German	Germany/German	Germany/German	1884	Farmer
Miller, Maggie	Wife	F	44	Married	11	Michigan	Germany/German	Germany/German		
Miller, Charly	Son	M	11	Single		Michigan	Germany	Michigan		
Miller, Annie	Daughter	F	9	Single		Michigan	Germany	Michigan		
Miller, Rachel	Daughter	F	2	Single		Michigan	Germany	Michigan		
Miller, John	Son	M	18	Single		Michigan	Germany	Germany		

APPENDIX A-5 (continued)

Glen Arbor Township, 1910

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Years Married	Place of Birth Language	Father's P.O.B. Language	Mother's P.O.B. Language	Year of Immigration	Occupation
Murphy, Frank	Head	M	49	Married	17	Maine	Massachusetts	Maine		Laborer/Mill
Murphy, Anna	Wife	F	45	Married	17	Canada/Irish	Canada/Irish	Ireland/Irish	1869	
Murphy, Irene	Daughter	F	15	Single		Michigan	Maine	Canada		
Riggs, Charles	Head	M	45	Married	16	Michigan	New York	Michigan		Farmer
Riggs, Blanch	Wife	F	33	Married	16	Pennsylvania	Michigan	Pennsylvania		
Riggs, Ruby	Daughter	F	16	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Pennsylvania		
Riggs, Lloyd	Son	M	14	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Pennsylvania		
Riggs, James	Son	M	9	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Pennsylvania		
Riggs, Alice	Daughter	F	7	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Pennsylvania		
Riggs, Marilla	Daughter	F	3	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Pennsylvania		
Riggs, Everett	Son	M	1	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Pennsylvania		
Rondall, Mark	Head	M	62	Married	23	Michigan	New York	New York		Farmer
Rondall, Clara	Wife	F	65	Married	23	Wisconsin	New York	Pennsylvania		
Sheridan, Herbert	Head	M	47	Married	18	New York	New York	New York		Laborer
Sheridan, Mary	Wife	F	36	Married	18	Michigan	England/English	Canada/English		
Sheridan, Louie	Son	M	5	Single		Michigan	New York	Michigan		
Sheridan, Almond	Son	M	2	Single		Michigan	New York	Michigan		
Sheridan, N.B.	Head	M	71	Married	42	New York	New York	New York		Carpenter
Sheridan, Mary	Wife	F	72	Married	42	Maryland	Maryland	Maryland		

Glen Arbor Township, 1910

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Years Married	Place of Birth Language	Father's P.O.B. Language	Mother's P.O.B. Language	Year of Immigration	Occupation
Taylor, Elliott	Head	M	56	Married	33	Michigan	New York	Michigan		
Taylor, Mary	Wife	F	59	Married	33	Pennsylvania	New York	New York		
Taylor, Lloyd	Son	M	23	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Pennsylvania		Mill Laborer
Toreson, John	Head	M	61	Married	32	Norway/Norwegian	Norway/Norwegian	Norway/Norwegian	1872	Farmer
Toreson, Inga	Wife	F	61	Married	32	Norway/Norwegian	Norway/Norwegian	Norway/Norwegian		
Toreson, Fred	Son	M	20	Single		Michigan	Norway	Norway		Farm Laborer
Toreson, Lizzie	Daughter	F	17	Single		Michigan	Norway	Norway		
Wagner, Peter	Head	M	43	Married	14	Michigan	Germany/German	Germany/German		Laborer/Mill
Wagner, Knefeu	Wife	F	34	Married	14	Michigan	Ireland/Irish	Ireland/Irish		
Wagner, Matilda	Daughter	F	11	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Wagner, Verda	Daughter	F	9	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michgan		
Wagner, Peter	Son	M	3	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Walters, Fred	Head	M	27	Married	7	Wisconsin	Wisconsin	Wisconsin		Farmer
Walters, Helen	Wife	F	25	Married	7	Wisconsin	Wisconsin	Wisconsin		
Walters, Elmer	Son	M	5	Single		Wisconsin	Wisconsin	Wisconsin		
Walters, Clara	Daughter	F	4	Single		Wisconsin	Wisconsin	Wisconsin		
Walters, Francis	Daughter	F	1	Single		Wisconsin	Wisconsin	Wisconsin		
Warner, August	Head	M	25	Married	4	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		Farmer
Warner, Rosie	Wife	F	23	Married	4	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Warner, Lenora	Daughter	F	3	Single		Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		

APPENDIX A-5 (continued)

Glen Arbor Township, 1910

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Years Married	Place of Birth Language	Father's P.O.B. Language	Mother's P.O.B. Language	Year of Immigration	Occupation
Wellington, Alfred	Head	M	44	Married	21	England/English	England/English	England/English	1894	Manager/Farm
Wellington, Adaline	Wife	F	39	Married	21	Indiana	Indiana	Wisconsin		
Wellington, Alvin	Son	M	20	Married		Michigan	England	Indiana		
Wellington, Lulu	Daughter-in-Law	F	19	Married		Michigan	Canada/French	Canada/French		
Wellington, Lillian	Daughter	F	16	Single		Michigan	England	Indiana		

Source: Manuscript Schedules for the 1910 Federal Population Census

APPENDIX A-6
FEDERAL POPULATION CENSUS, 1920: PORT ONEIDA

Cleveland Township

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Place of Birth	Father's P.O.B./ Language	Mother's P.O.B./ Language	Year of Immigration	Occupation
Andersen, Christian	Head	M	59	Married	Denmark	Denmark/Danish	Denmark/Danish	Unknown	Farmer
Andersen, Carolina	Wife	F	55	Married	Germany	Germany/German	Germany/German	Unknown	
Anderson, Gustaf	Head	M	73	Married	Sweden	Sweden/Swedish	Sweden/Swedish	1869	
Anderson, Maggie	Wife	F	67	Married	Hanover	Hanover/German	Hanover/German	1861	
Anderson, Ernest	Son	M	29	Single	Michigan	Sweden	Hanover		Farmer
Anderson, Henry	Son	M	27	Single	Michigan	Sweden	Hanover		Farm Laborer
Basch, Claus	Head	M	60	Married	Michigan	Germany/German	Germany/German		Farmer
Basch, Minnie	Wife	F	46	Married	Germany	Germany/German	Germany/German	1896	
Basch, Arthur	Son	M	22	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Germany		Farm Laborer
Basch, Carl	Son	M	20	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Germany		Sailor
Basch, Harold	Son	M	16	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Germany		Farm Laborer
Basch, Martin	Head	M	48	Married	Michigan	Germany/German	Germany/German		Farmer
Basch, Ella	Wife	F	45	Married	Michigan	Germany/German	Bohemia/Bohemian		
Basch, Walter	Son	M	16	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Basch, Mildred	Daughter	F	14	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Basch, Harvey	Son	M	12	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Basch, Gordon	Son	M	10	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Basch, Milton	Son	M	5	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Basch, Buelah	Daughter	F	2	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		

APPENDIX A-6 (continued)

Cleveland Township, 1920

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Place of Birth	Father's P.O.B. Language	Mother's P.O.B. Language	Year of Immigration	Occupation
Brunson, Charles	Head	M	48	Married	Michigan	Alsac Lorraine/French	Alsac Lorraine/French		Farmer
Brunson, Anastasia	Wife	F	32	Married	Michigan	Bohemia/Bohemian	Bohemia/Bohemian		
Brunson, Mary	Daughter	F	10	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Brunson, Richard	Son	M	7	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Brunson, Julius	Brother	M	46	Single	Michigan	Alsac Lorraine	Alsac Lorraine		Farm Laborer
Dago, Frank	Head	M	42	Married	Mi chigan	Germany/German	Bohemia/Bohemian		Farmer
Dago, Sarah	Wife	F	39	Married	Michigan	Germany/German	Michigan		
Dago, Franklin	Son	M	16	Single	Illinois	Michigan	Michigan		
Dago, Hartley	Son	M	14	Single	Illinois	Michigan	Michigan		
Dago, Deverne	Son	M	1	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Donner, Sylvia	Step-Daughter	F	18	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Donner, Norval	Step-Son	M	17	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		Farm Laborer
Eckerdt, George	Head	M	50	Married	Michigan	Germany/German	Germany/German		Farmer
Eckerdt, Mary	Wife	F	44	Married	Bohemia	Bohemia/Bohemian	Bohemia/Bohemian	1876	
Eckerdt, Charlie	Son	M	27	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Bohemia		Farm Laborer
Eckerdt, Henry	Head	M	52	Married	Michigan	Germany/German	Germany/German		Farmer
Eckerdt, Katherine	Wife	F	42	Married	Michigan	Bohemia/Bohemian	Bohemia/Bohemian		
Eckerdt, Helen	Daughter	F	17	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		Clerk
Eckerdt, Wallace	Son	M	15	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		Farm Laborer
Eckerdt, Wilma	Daughter	F	14	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Eckerdt, Alice	Daughter	F	11	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Eckerdt, Elsie	Daughter	F	11	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Eckerdt, Dorothy	Daughter	F	4	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		

APPENDIX A-6 (continued)

Cleveland Township, 1920

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Place of Birth	Father's P.O.B. Language	Mother's P.O.B. Language	Year of Immigration	Occupation
Kelderhouse, William	Head	M	50	Married	Michigan	New York	Canada		Farmer
Kelderhouse, Charlotte	Wife	F	47	Married	Michigan	Pennsylvania	Michigan		
Kelderhouse, Rosie	Daughter	F	19	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Kelderhouse, Roy	Son	M	9	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Kelderhouse, Myrtle	Daughter	F	5	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Lawr, George	Head	M	61	Married	Canada	Canada/English	New York	1870	Farmer
Lawr, Louisa	Wife	F	61	Married	Michigan	Hanover/German	Alsac Lorraine/French		
Manney, Milton	Head	M	29	Married	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania		Elec. Engineer
Manney, Olive	Wife	F	30	Married	Michigan	Germany/German	Bohemia/Bohemian		Farmer
Manney, Milton	Son	M	5	Single	Michigan	Pennsylvania	Michigan		
Manney, Ardis	Daughter	F	1	Single	Michigan	Pennsylvania	Michigan		
Oleson, George	Head	M	45	Married	Michigan	Norway/Norwegian	Michigan		Farmer
Oleson, Alena	Wife	F	46	Married	Michigan	Germany/German	Germany/German		
Oleson, Arnold	Son	M	14	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Oleson, Nettie	Daughter	F	12	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Oleson, Laura	Daughter	F	8	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Oleson, Erwin	Son	M	6	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Oleson, Ethel	Daughter	F	5	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Oleson, Alfred	Son	M	2	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		

APPENDIX A-6 (continued)

Cleveland Township, 1920

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Place of Birth	Father's P.O.B. Language	Mother's P.O.B. Language	Year of Immigration	Occupation
Prause, Albert	Head	M	44	Married	Michigan	Germany/German	Bohemia/Bohemian		Farmer
Prause, Ida	Wife	F	41	Married	Michigan	Germany/German	Bohemia/Bohemian		
Prause, Lloyd	Son	M	10	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Donner, Erwin	Nephew	M	13	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Prause, Frank	Brother	M	56	Single	Michigan	Germany	Bohemia		Farm Laborer
Kirchert, Louisa	Boarder	F	83	Widowed	Germany	Germany/German	Germany/German	1850	
Prause, Herman	Head	M	47	Married	Michigan	Germany/German	Bohemia/Bohemian		Farmer
Prause, Ivy	Wife	F	27	Married	Michigan	Ohio	Michigan		
Prause, Herman	Son	M	5	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Prause, Tracy	Son	M	3	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Prause, Wilmer	Son	M	8 Mon	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Lothschutz, Marjorie	Step-Daughter	F	9	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Schmidt, George	Head	M	70	Married	Germany	Germany/German	Germany/German	1865	Farmer
Schmidt, Flora	Wife	F	64	Married	Germany	Germany/German	Germany/German	1880	
Snohr, John	Head	M	48	Single	Michigan	Germany/German	Ireland/English		Farmer
Snohr, Abbie	Mother	F	77	Widowed	Ireland	Ireland/English	Ireland/English	1855	

APPENDIX A-6 (continued)

Glen Arbor Township, 1920

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Place of Birth	Father's P.O.B. Language	Mother's P.O.B. Language	Year of Immigration	Occupation
Baker, Frederick	Head	M	33	Married	Illinois	Germany/German	Germany/German		Farmer
Baker, Grace	Wife	F	33	Married	Illinois	Holland/Dutch	Holland/Dutch		
Baker, Lucile	Daughter	F	6	Single	Michigan	Illinois	Illinois		
Baker, Ruth	Daughter	F	1	Single	Michigan	Illinois	Illinois		
Barret, Leon	Head	M	24	Married	Michigan	Illinois	Canada		Surfman
Barrett, Laura	Wife	F	30	Married	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Barrett, Jack	Son	M	4	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Barrett, Willard	Son	M	2	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Barrett, Robert	Son	M	1	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Bronson, Joseph	Head	M	56	Married	Michigan	France/French	France/French		Farmer
Bronson, Margaret	Wife	F	47	Married	Michigan	New York	Canada		
Bronson, Archie	Son	M	18	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		Laborer
Bronson, Quincy	Son	M	14	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Bronson, George	Son	M	11	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Burfiend, Peter	Head	M	58	Married	Michigan	Hanover/German	Alsac Lorraine/French		Farmer
Burfiend, Jennie	Wife	F	54	Married	Michigan	Belgium/French	Ireland/English		
Burfiend, Howard	Son	M	22	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		Farm Laborer
Fisher, Frank	Head	M	68	Married	Wisconsin	New York	New York		Manufacturer
Fisher, Charlotte	Wife	F	62	Married	Michigan	Pennsylvania	New York		

APPENDIX A-6 (continued)

Glen Arbor Township, 1920

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Place of Birth	Father's P.O.B. Language	Mother's P.O.B. Language	Year of Immigration	Occupation
Holland, Benjamin	Head	M	51	Married	Canada	England/English	Canada/English	1870	Farmer
Holland, Katherine	Wife	F	54	Married	Michigan	Prussia/German	Unknown		
Basch, Franklin	Grandson	M	6	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Kelderhouse, Thomas	Head	M	39	Married	Michigan	New York	Canada		Farmer
Kelderhouse, Bessie	Wife	F	38	Married	Michigan	Bohemia/Bohemian	Bohemia/Bohemian		
Kelderhouse, Margaret	Daughter	F	14	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Kelderhouse, Marion	Daughter	F	14	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Kelderhouse, Millie	Daughter	F	12	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Kelderhouse, Thomas	Son	M	10	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Kelderhouse, Ida	Daughter	F	7	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Kederhouse, Irene	Daughter	F	7	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Kelderhouse, Floyd	Son	M	6	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Kelderhouse, Ophila	Daughter	F	5 Mon	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Miller, Frederick	Head	M	36	Married	Hanover	Hanover/German	Hanover/German	1884	Farmer
Miller, Ellen	Wife	F	35	Married	Michigan	Norway/Norwegian	New York		
Miller, Walter	Son	M	13	Single	Michigan	Hanover	Michigan		
Miller, Hazel	Daughter	F	10	Single	Michigan	Hanover	Michigan		
Miller, Lyle	Son	M	5	Single	Michigan	Hanover	Michigan		
Miller, Leonia	Daughter	F	3	Single	Michigan	Hanover	Michigan		
Oleson, Ole	Father-in-Law	M	65	Married	Norway	Norway/Norwegian	Norway/Norwegian	1885	
Oleson, Magdalene	Mother-in-Law	F	68	Married	New York	Hanover/German	Alsac Lorraine/French		

APPENDIX A-6 (continued)

Glen Arbor Township, 1920

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Place of Birth	Father's P.O.B. Language	Mother's P.O.B. Language	Year of Immigration	Occupation
Miller, John	Head	M	59	Married	Hanover	Hanover/German	Hanover/German	1884	Farmer
Miller, Margarette	Wife	F	53	Married	Michigan	Hanover/German	Hanover/German		
Miller, Charles	Son	M	20	Single	Michigan	Hanover	Michigan		Farm Laborer
Miller, Anna	Daughter	F	19	Single	Michigan	Hanover	Michigan		
Miller, Rachel	Daughter	F	11	Single	Michigan	Hanover	Michigan		
Oleson, Charles	Head	M	44	Married	Michigan	Norway/Norwegian	New York		Farmer
Oleson, Hattie	Wife	F	38	Married	Pomerania	Hinter Pomerania/German	Hinter Pomerania/German	1880	
Oleson, Verlin	Son	M	15	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Pomerania		
Oleson, Amil	Son	M	12	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Pomerania		
Oleson, Myrtle	Daughter	F	12	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Pomerania		
Oleson, Evert	Son	M	8	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Pomerania		
Oleson, Orville	Son	M	6	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Pomerania		
Oleson, Garnet	Daughter	F	2	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Pomerania		
Oleson, John	Son	M	1 Mon	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Pomerania		
Riggs, Charles	Head	M	54	Married	Michigan	New York	Michigan		Farmer
Riggs, Blanche	Wife	F	43	Married	Pennsylvania	Michigan	Pennsylvania		
Riggs, James	Son	M	19	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Pennsylvania		Laborer
Riggs, Marilla	Daughter	F	12	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Pennsylvania		
Riggs, Everett	Son	M	10	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Pennsylvania		
Riggs, Louis	Son	M	4	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Pennsylvania		
Riggs, Glen	Son	M	2	Sinlge	Michigan	Michigan	Pennsylvania		

APPENDIX A-6 (continued)

Glen Arbor Township, 1920

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Place of Birth	Father's P.O.B. Language	Mother's P.O.B. Language	Year of Immigration	Occupation
Schmidt, John	Head	M	35	Married	Michigan	H. Darmst/German	Prussia		Farmer
Schmidt, Ruby	Wife	F	26	Married	Michigan	Michigan	Pennsylvania		
Schmidt, Lyle	Son	M	5	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Schmidt, Edith	Daughter	F	2	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Schmidt, Alice	Daughter	F	10 Mon	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Sheridan, Charles	Head	M	40	Married	Michigan	New York	Maryland		Town Commissioner
Sheridan, Violet	Wife	F	28	Married	Michigan	Michigan	Holland		
Hansen, Arnold	Son	M	8	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Sheridan, Lyle	Son	M	2	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Sheridan, Bertha	Daughter	F	10 Mon	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Sheridan, Herbert	Head	M	56	Married	New York	New York	New York		Fisherman
Sheridan, Mary	Wife	F	47	Married	Michigan	England/English	Canada		
Sheridan, Louis	Son	M	15	Single	Michigan	New York	Michigan		
Sheridan, Almond	Son	M	12	Single	Michigan	New York	Michigan		
Holland, Harriet	Mother-in-Law	F	79	Widowed	Canada	Canada	Canada		
						English	English		
Thoreson, Ole	Head	M	35	Married	Michigan	Norway/Norwegian	Norway/Norwegian		Farmer
Thoreson, Louise	Wife	F	31	Married	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Thoreson, John	Son	M	4	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Thoreson, Delina	Daughter	F	2	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		
Thoreson, Madeline	Daughter	F	4 Mon	Single	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		

APPENDIX B-1

PERTINENT DATA REVEALED ON PRE-EMPTION AND HOMESTEAD CLAIMS FOR PORT ONEIDA'S SETTLERS, 1852-1869

PRE-EMPTION ENTRIES

NAME	PERTINENT DATES filing: initial settlement: patent acquired:	LOCATION of CLAIM	TOTAL ACREAGE	ACRES CLEARED	DWELLING MATERIALS and FEATURES (frame, floor, roof)	DWELLING SIZE (dimensions, square footage)	ADDITIONAL STRUCTURES	CROPS GROWN
August Bartling	10/1/60 NA 9/7/61	W1/2 NW1/4, Lot 4. Section 5 T29N R13W	130.1	15.0	Log house, pine floor, shingle roof, 2 doors, 3 windows	14'x18'; 252 sq. ft.	Frame barn, 26'x38'	Yes
Frederick Ely	10/1/60 NA 7/12/61	Lot 8 Section 5 T29N R13W	30.22	5.0	Timber house, pine floor, shingle roof, 2 doors, 5 windows	14'x25'; 350 sq. ft.	Barn	Wheat Rye Corn Potatoes
Claus Behrens	6/11/61 8/21/61 9/6/62	NW 1/4 Section 7 T29N R13W	160.0	6.0	Log house	NA	Stable	Corn Potatoes Vegetables
Jacob Mantz	9/21/61 NA 4/1/62	NE1/4 SE1/4 Section 31 T30N R13W	40.0	5.0	Log house	14'x22'; 308 sq. ft.	Frame barn	Wheat Rye Corn Potatoes
Henry Eckhert	9/23/61 NA 9/16/62	SE1/4 NE1/4 Section 6 T29N R13W	40.0	7.0	Log house, 1 story, pine floor, shingle roof, one door, one window	16'x18'; 288 sq. ft.		Rye Corn Potatoes
John Maitland	9/24/61 NA 9/10/62	E1/2 NW 1/4 Section 6 T29N R13W	80.0	3.0	Log house, 1 story, board floor and roof, 1 door, 1 window	14'x16'; 224 sq. ft.		Rye Corn Potatoes
Joseph Prause	10/10/61 11/1/61 6/23/62	Lot 3 Section 5 T29N R13W	49.7	10.0	House, 1 story, pine floor, shingle roof, 1 door, 2 windows	15'x16'; 240 sq. ft.		Yes

APPENDIX B-1 (continued)

NAME	PERTINENT DATES filing: initial settlement: patent acquired:	LOCATION of CLAIM	TOTAL ACREAGE	ACRES CLEARED	DWELLING MATERIALS and FEATURES (frame, floor, roof)	DWELLING SIZE (dimensions; square footage)	ADDITIONAL STRUCTURES	CROPS GROWN
Augustus Vegea	11/11/61 NA 11/10/62	N1/2 SW1/4 Section 31 T30N R13W	106.0	2.5	Hewn log house, 1.5 stories, pine floor, board roof, 1 door, 2 windows	16'x22'; 352 sq. ft.		Potatoes Vegetables
Franz Pfeifer	10/8/62 NA 8/20/63	Lot 5 Section 5 T29N R13W	34.8	5.0	House	NA		Wheat Rye Corn Potatoes Oats
Ferdinand Pluger	11/6/61 10/14/61 10/13/62	NW1/4 NE1/4 Lots 2 and 3 Section 6 T29N R13W	102.0	NA	NA	NA		NA
Francis Bronson	10/13/63 NA 11/8/66	Lots 4 and 5 Section 31 T30N R13W	75.65	10.0	House.	NA		NA
Andrew Tufner	9/20/65 NA 11/1/65	N1/2 SW1/4 Section 31T29N R13W	80.0	5.0	Hewn log house, 1 story, board floor, shingle roof, 1 door, 2 windows.	14'x18'; 252 sq. ft.		Wheat

APPENDIX B-1 (continued)

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES

NAME	PERTINENT DATES filing; initial settlement; patent acquired;	LOCATION of CLAIM	TOTAL ACREAGE	ACRES CLEARED	DWELLING MATERIALS and FEATURES (frame, floor, roof)	DWELLING SIZE (dimensions, square footage)	ADDITIONAL STRUCTURES	CROPS GROWN
Martin Haft	1/12/63 NA 4/1/68	SW1/4 NE1/4 Section 6 T29N R13W	40.0	10.0	House, 1 story, board cloor, shingle roof, 1 door, 3 windows	20'x20'; 400 sq. ft.	Barn, stable, corn crib, chicken house	Fruit and other trees
John Schaffer	5/11/63 6/11/63 9/6/69	SW1/4 SW1/4 Section 31 T30N R13W	66.0	5.0	Log house, 1 story, pine board floor, shingle roof, 1 window, 1 door	NA	"Good frame barn"	50 fruit trees
Nicholas Basch	10/10/66 11/2/66 8/2/73	W1/2 SE1/4 Section 31 T30N R13W	80.0	5.0	Log house, 1.5 story, board floor and roof, 3 doors, 6 windows	20'x30'; 600 sq. ft.	Barn, 26'x30'; 780 sq. ft.	30 fruit trees, 100 strawberry plants
Willard Heath	10/15/66 1/1/67 1/8/73	W1/2 SE1/4; SE1/4 NE1/4 Section 12 T29N R14W	120.0	20.0, 5.0 acres chooped	Frame house, 1 story, board floor, shingle roof, 5 doors, 6 windows	NA	Frame barn, 24'x42'; 908 sq. ft.	75 fruit trees

Source: Pre-Emption and Homestead Claim Records, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. .

APPENDIX C-1

AGRICULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS FOR INDIVIDUAL PORT ONEIDA FARMERS, 1870

	Carsten Burfiend	Frederick Deehow	Henry Eckert	Alexis J. Goffar Sr.	Alexis J. Goffar Jr.	Martin Haft	Willard Heath	George Hessel	Thomas Kelderhouse	Carsten Miller	Henry Oliver	Ferdinand Pfluger	Frederick Werner	Total: Port Oneida
ACREAGE(ac.)														
improved land	63	30	10	10	7	12	15	25	40	15	10	5	25	172
woodland	232	130	70	110	73	68	105	71	162	108	150	68	247	859
other unim.									1800					0
CASH VALUE														
farm	$7,000	$2,000	$800	$1,500	$1,000	$800	$1,000	$1,000	$5,000	$1,500	$1,000	$350	$3,000	$28,450
machinery	$35				$80				$50					$195
wages paid	$150								$400					$550
LIVESTOCK														
Horses					1		1		8					2
Milk Cows	3	3	2	1	1	2	1		4	3			4	13
Oxen	2	2	2			2			3	2			2	8
Other cattle	3	2	4	3	1	1			3	3		1	2	14
Sheep	8	2			3				10					13
Swine			2		2	2			5	2		2		6
Total value	405	370	340	110	195	300	150		1210	385		30	480	$1,870
PRODUCE(bu.)														
Peas			12	5						6				17
Winter Wheat	60	30	20	40	8	50	60	12	100	14			55	280
Rye	30	80	40	40	25	50		14	100	70		27	120	279
Corn			30					20		20	50		20	50
Oats	300	30	40		30	40	20		200	30			150	460
Barley			9											9
Buckwheat	40		9	20		15				8			70	84
Irish Potato	70	100	120	100	40	30	120	30		80	100	40	150	610
Orchard														0
DAIRY(lbs.)														
Butter	250	250	150	125	125				200				500	900
														0
HAY(tons)	4	2	2		4		1	10	30	1			3	23
SUGAR(gal.)														0
Maple			21											21
Molasses														
FOREST($)	$293		$140	$188		$100				$20			$200	$941
ANIMALS($) (sold/slaughtered)	$88	$38			$25	$38		$40	$1,000	$50			$100	$1,454
TOTAL($)	$939	$330	$492	$382	$213	$468	$200	$301	$1,670	$325	$175	$125	$990	$6,610

Source: Manuscript schedules for the Federal Agricultural Census, 1870.

APPENDIX C-2

AGRICULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS FOR INDIVIDUAL PORT ONEIDA FARMERS, 1880

	Nicholas Basch	Nicholas Behrens	Frank Bronson	Carsten Burfiend	Fred Dago	Henry Eckert	Fred. Ely	Alexis J. Goffar Sr.	Alexis J. Goffar Jr.	Frank Kelderhouse	Thomas Kelderhouse	August Kemener	Henry Kirchert	Jacob Mantz	Carsten Miller	Henry Oliver	Ole Olsen	Julius Prause	George Smith	Fred. Werner	Total: Port Oneida
ACREAGE(ac.)																					
tilled	40	50	20	30	40	30	12	25	30	70	150	30	40	35	20	30	25	20	30	35	762
pasture	6	8	4	10	8	6	2	6	5	30	55		10	3	5	8		3	2	5	176
woodland	40	110	46	200	70	50	22	129	25	70	2500	15	162	125	60	46	95	23	41	165	3994
other unim.				30	10			6	25		100	35			40	4		6			256
FARM VALUE($)	800	2000	700	8000	1500	600	200	1500	2000	3000	20000	800	1500	800	1200	1000	500	300	500	3500	50400
machinery	75	75	50	100	40	60	50	50	75	40	160		60	60	75	100	60	65		100	1295
livestock	300	300	100	500	225	280	100	260	200	300	1500	175	275	200	150	225		200	100	200	5590
wages paid				50						30	1000		50								1130
#weeks hired				9						4	50		12								75
cost fertilizer				9																	9
Farm Product	600	450	150	700	200	290	150	300	100	350	2000	250	500	250	300	400	200	250	200	600	8240
GRASSLAND																					
mown (ac.)	4	8	4	10	8	6	2	6		6	55		12	3	5	8		3	2	5	147
not mown (ac.)										24											24
hay (tons)	2	5	1	20	5	2	1	4	1	3	60		12	2	4	5		3	1	9	140
CATTLE(#)																					
oxen							2							2				2			6
milk cows	3	3	2	5	4	2	2	2	3	5	8	2	3	2		2	2	4	2	3	59
other cattle	1	3	2	6	2	2	1		2	6	15	1	3	3				1	2	3	53
calves dropped	2	2	2	4	1	2	2	2	3	4		1		1		2	2	1		1	32
purchased			1					1	1							1					4
sold living			1	3	2			6	1	3	2	1	1			4				1	25
slaughtered	2		1	1						1	7		2					1		1	16
died							1	1	1		2										5
butter (lbs.)	300	300	250	400	300	200	200	100	100	400	500	200	400	200		300		300	200	200	4850
milk sold(gal.)				50						50	120										220
SHEEP(#)																					
sheep						3		11	2		9	4								3	32
lambs dropped		5				2			2		2	4								2	17
purchased																					
slaughter/died								5			2									1	8
fleeces (#)						3		12	2		9	4								3	33
fleeces (lbs.)									16		60				15		32	96		24	243
HOGS(#)	4		2	7	4	6	1	8	1		9	3	2	2		5	4	9	4	4	75
PRODUCE																					
Barley:																					
acres																					
bushels																					
Buckwheat:																					
acres										3						0.25				1	4.25
bushels	6									18			16		10	10				25	85

APPENDIX C-2 (continued)

	Nicholas Basch	Nicholas Behrens	Frank Bronson	Carsten Burfiend	Fred Dago	Henry Eckhert	Fred. Ely	Alexis J. Goffar Sr.	Alexis J. Goffar Jr.	Frank Kelderhouse	Thomas Kelderhouse	August Kemener	Henry Kirchert	Jacob Mantz	Carsten Miller	Henry Oliver	Ole Olsen	Julius Prause	George Smith	Fred. Werner	Total: Port Oneida
Corn:																					
acres	3	2	4	11	2	3	1	5		4	3	4	1	1	1	4		1	2	4	56
bushels	60	50	80	200	50	50	25	100		200	100	100	25	20	20	60		30	40	80	1290
Oats:																					
acres	5	1	2	5	6	3		1		15	25	3	4	2	4			2		8	86
bushels	50	60	21	225	70	49		13		100	800	35	100	25	50			25		200	1823
Rye:																					
acres	3	5			2	4	2	2				3	6	3	5	3		4	1	10	53
bushels	36	60			20	45	50	25				35	70	35	62	30		25	10	150	653
Wheat:																					
acres	12		7	14	15	6	2	7	6	10	50	7	4	3	3	8	10	2	2	11	179
bushels	180	180	60	312	150	59	25	87	60	130	600	15	92	30	60	100	140	30	25	200	2535
Peas:																					
acres										1											1
bushels	6									16	20		4	8				6			60
Beans (bu.)				1				2	2	2	2					2					11
Straw (tons)	3	3	2	30	4			2	2	8	25	2	2		1	2	2			10	98
Maple Sugar(lbs.)																					
Hops (lbs.)				2	4					2									2		10
Potatoes:																					
acres	2	0.5	1	1	2	1.5	0.5	1	1	1	2	0.5	0.5		1	1	1	1.5	0.5	2	21.5
bushels	100	102	100	150	100	110	70	60	15	150	200	50	50	80	60	100	150	100	125	150	2022
Sw. Potatoes(lbs.)																					
ORCHARD																					
Apples:																					
acres		1		4	1				1	4	3				1					1	16
# trees		40		100	26				15	100	20		7		7					40	355
bushels		10		2	6				15	2	10		4		6					24	79
Peaches:																					
acres				1					1	1											3
#trees				3					15	3					7					4	32
bushels				3					12	3					5					4	27
Orchard Value($)					10				30	5										30	75

Source: Manuscript schedules for the Federal Agricultural Census, 1880.

APPENDIX C-3

AGRICULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS FOR CLEVELAND AND GLEN ARBOR TOWNSHIPS, AND FOR LEELANAU COUNTY, 1894

	Cleveland Township	Glen Arbor Township	Leelanau County
Number of Farms	153	45	1,081
# Farmed by Owner	83	39	1,020
ACREAGE			
Total	10,253	6,524	117,408
Tilled	2,779	1,637	34,858
Pasture/Orchard	777	456	13,583
Woodland	2,166	1,571	37,556
Other Unimproved	4,531	2,860	31,406
VALUE			
Farms	$101,725	$70,050	$1,889,097
Machinery	$6,692	$3,680	$122,609
Livestock	$20,106	$9,390	$338,455
Amt. Paid for Fertilizer	$7	$15	$618
Amt. Paid for Labor	$1,531	$2,489	$43,565
Farm Product	$28,724	$16,945	$433,897
LIVESTOCK			
Horses	198	104	3,043
Mules	0	5	24
Cattle	262	94	3,551
Milk Cows	185	78	2,505
Oxen	6	7	145
Hogs	380	107	4,345
Sheep	187	67	3,725
# of Fleeces	117	41	2,085
Weight of Fleeces	743	263	14,425
POULTRY			
Chickens	2,851	1,061	29,361
Turkeys	22	0	326
Geese	36	0	798
Ducks	9	1	89
Dozens of Eggs	7,596	1,711	58,711
Value	942	220	7,805
MEADOWS			
Hay			
Tons	81	29	1441
Value	$948	$328	$15,848
Straw			
Tons	24	0	156
Value	$102	$0	$635
SILAGE			
Amt. of Corn for Silage	0	0	7
#of Silos	0	2	4
Tons of Capacity	0	50	68
DAIRY			
Total Milk Production	85,627	28,845	1,049,720
Value	$1,264	$6	$5,784
Pounds of Butter	18,432	6,666	287,116
CEREAL			
Barley			
Acres	7	0	32
Bushels Sold	0	0	0
Value	$0	$0	$0
Buckwheat			
Acres	29	40	425
Bushels Sold	64	44	1,636
Value	$32	$28	$832
Indian Corn			
Acres	279	168	3,719
Bushels Sold	775	22	13,860
Value	$228	$12	$4,391
Oats			
Acres	507	177	6,038
Bushels Sold	1,519	277	14,400
Value	$537	$103	$5,484
Rye			
Acres	102	44	763
Bushels Sold	54	0	350
Value	$25	$0	$129
Winter Wheat			
Acres	343	37	3,724
Spring Wheat			
Acres	50	55	704
Bushels of Wheat Sold	684	88	11,975
Value	$399	$53	$7,289
Potatoes			
Acres			
Bushels Sold	164	63	3,743
Value	$8,719	$2,946	$276,690
Beans			
Acres	25	5	79
Bushels Sold	218	27	592
Value	$319	$35	$830
Canada Peas			
Acres	$33	$6	$312
Bushels Sold	$1,767	$65	$4,539
Maple Sugar			
Pounds of Sugar	480	0	6,545
Gallons of Molasses	265	2	2,307
Value	$266	$2	$2,634
Forest Products			
Cords of Wood Cut	416	270	21,838
Value	$3,961	$1,012	$88,912
ORCHARDS			
Apples			
Acres	224	224	2,865
# of Trees	3,892	7,025	71,532
Bushels Sold	1,021	1,196	22,087
Value	$716	$923	$16,225
Peaches			
Acres	7	24	131
# of Trees	100	582	3,760
Bushels	0	75	512
Value	$0	$123	$849
Pears			
Acres	9	10	47
# of Trees	164	427	2,636
Bushels Sold	32	26	446
Value			

Source: Census of the State of Michigan, Volume II: Agriculture, Manufactures, and Mines (Lansing, Michigan: George A. Prescott, Secretary of State, 1894).

APPENDIX C-4

AGRICULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS FOR CLEVELAND AND GLEN ARBOR TOWNSHIPS, AND FOR LEELANAU COUNTY, 1904

	Cleveland Township	Glen Arbor Township	Leelanau County
Number of Farms	103	55	1,334
Mean Acreage	121	126	104
# Farmed by Owner	98	49	1,270
ACREAGE			
Total	12,431	6,905	138,904
Improved	5,071	2,827	70,422
Unimproved	7,360	4,078	68,482
VALUE			
Total	$252,377	$131,177	$4,058,527
Land	$118,945	$69,425	$2,180,432
Buildings	$76,982	$31,475	$1,055,787
Machinery	$16,685	$6,824	$219,763
Livestock	$39,765	$23,453	$602,545
LIVESTOCK			
Cattle	343	228	6,486
Milk Cows	290	120	4,078
Value of Sold Cattle	2,870	2,813	64,815
Value of Slaughtered Cattle	5,676	3,624	55,750
Horses	217	127	3,641
Mules	0	0	8
Sheep	75	150	2,894
Hogs	505	232	5,835
CEREAL			
Corn			
Acres	405	246	6,223
Bushels	10,589	5,400	174,700
Value	$6,212	$3,035	$102,100
Wheat			
Acres	444	100	5,473
Bushels	6,731	1,310	76,418
Value	$5,318	$1,043	$55,549
Oats			
Acres	630	212	8,668
Bushels	15,582	5,393	226,052
Value	$6,347	$2,543	$84,888
Barley			
Acres	10	2	56
Bushels	136	60	1,133
Value	$67	$30	$611
Rye			
Acres	293	167	2,773
Bushels	4,027	2,129	40,367
Value	$1,853	$1,074	$19,668
Buckwheat			
Acres	18	23	348
Bushels	236	362	5,632
Value	$114	$189	$2,784
Potatoes			
Acres	438	176	6,971
Bushels	42,000	16,333	670,853
Value	$21,767	$9,319	$364,983
Beans			
Acres	13	4	205
Bushels	145	73	2,508
Value	$268	$141	$4,056
Maple Sugar			
Pounds	0	0	2,400
Value	$0	$0	$263
Maple Syrup			
Gallons	158	225	1,172
Value	$158	$225	$1,164
ORCHARDS			
Apples			
Acres	214	263	3,545
# trees	6,699	9,555	134,945
Bushels	7,674	9,643	140,740
Value	$2,520	$3,345	$58,751
Peaches			
Acres	8	27	231
# Trees	441	2,155	17,714
Bushels	206	189	5,633
Value	$121	$156	$5,144
Pears			
Acres	5	8	47
# Trees	231	361	3,357
Bushels	132	176	1,676
Value	$106	$178	$1,349
POULTRY			
Chickens	5,170	2,202	47,302
Turkeys	5	86	221
Geese	100	5	430
Ducks	56	18	380
Value	782	408	17,294
Dozens of Eggs	21,145	9,135	282,614
Value	$3,130	$1,430	$41,034

Source: Census of the State of Michigan: Volume II: Agriculture, Manufactures, and Mines (Lansing, Michigan: George A. Prescott, Secretary of State, 1904).

APPENDIX D-1

OPEN FIELD MANAGEMENT PLAN: SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE (1989)

OPEN FIELD MANGEMENT PLAN

SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

OCTOBER 1989

Approved:

Superintendent, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore	Date
Midwest Regional Director	Date

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Introduction

The General Management Plan for Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore calls for maintaining certain open fields within the Park to display agricultural settings, for wildlife habitat, and to show examples of significant geologic features that otherwise would be concealed by forest cover.

"Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore will be managed primarily for the perpetuation of the natural environment and the preservation of cultural features, with development being concentrated near existing roads and villages. The majority of agricultural lands, except in the Port Oneida/Pyramid Point area, on South Manitou Island, and along Esch Road, will be returned to a natural condition and managed in accordance with National Park Service wilderness policies. (General Management Plan, 1979, page 17)."

Open field management is a tool used to implement the GMP and enhance important cultural as well as natural resources. The cultural resources include the obvious evidence of past human activity, i.e. farm buildings, equipment, tools and implements used by earlier inhabitants. The rural historic landscape is an important ingredient of the cultural resource. It includes not only open fields but abandoned fence and hedge lines, crop use boundaries, trails and historic vistas and scenes.

The General Management Plan identifies two farming districts on the mainland (Port Oneida and the Esch/Norconk area) and one on South Manitou Island (the George Conrad Hutzler and August Beck farms).

Historic Interests

Soon after timber was cut in this area during the mid to late 1800's, settlers came to the area and began farming. The soils were generally poor for agriculture and farming became uneconomical in the area of the Park except for fruit production. The Park acquired many of the farms that had lain fallow for years. A few had been used for hay crops and some showed signs of past severe impacts of grazing. The poor quality of the soils has been a factor in the retardation of plant succession in these fallow fields. The Soil survey of Leelanau County, Michigan, 1973, indicates the general quality of the soils in the National Lakeshore as poor for agriculture. The nature of the glacial deposits of sand and gravel and interspersed poorly drained wet areas resulting from glacial and post glacial land formation can explain much of the lack of productivity for agriculture. In general, farming lasted in the park area for two to three generations before much of the land was left fallow or planted

to pine for ground cover.

Still, the history of farming in the area is an important part of settlement in the region and the poor soil is a part of that history necessary for its interpretation. The old farm sites, remaining barns, farmsteads, and abandoned fields can be interpreted for the Park visitor through the use of an open field maintenance program that would provide for display of a portion of the historical scene.

During the land acquisition period that occurred in the Park from 1970 to 1984, some sites were still in agricultural use (primarily hay and cherries). Orchards that were purchased by the National Park Service, were leased back to farmers with the condition that the farmers would remove the trees once the orchard was no longer productive. The Park leased back some hayfields, but this was soon determined to be unproductive and the program was ended.

There are approximately 526 acres of land in the Park that are privately owned that may remain in agriculture. Of the eight owners of these 526 acres, only one is a full time farmer. The other seven are secondary income or "hobby" farms.

Park Values

The Park recognizes the importance of preserving and interpreting scenes of past agriculture, lumbering, and general settlement in this area. Farm houses, barns, fields, fences, grain binders, mowers and rakes in the fields are some examples of items being protected and used in the park's interpretive program. The Open Field Management Plan in conjunction with the Cultural Resources Plan will insure protection and maintenance of these historical scenes.

Some farmsteads lie in the basin of an ancient river bed created when enormous quantities of melt-water from retreating glaciers carved a river channel and deposited gravel in river terraces. Keeping some of these land features open will allow the Park visitor to envision the great volume of water that once flowed along this river.

Abandoned farmland within the Park has provided the opportunity to observe a variety of wildlife that lives there. In many cases, the grasses growing in these fields have formed a valuable habitat for bobolinks, savannah and grasshopper sparrows, bluebirds, kingbirds, hawks, woodcock, meadow voles, woodchucks, deer and red fox. In spring and fall, these fields are prime areas for visitors to see white-tailed deer. Upland sandpipers are rare in Michigan because of loss of habitat, but these open fields

have become ideal habitat for these birds. They are apparently increasing in these uncultivated fields and there is an excellent opportunity for the public to view them.

Wildlife viewing opportunities may also be enhanced through the Park interpretive program with guided walks, self-guiding trails, and use of fence post-like resting sites for birds to perch on.

The National Park Service commissioned a study in 1984 by William Scharf of Northwestern Michigan College to evaluate the wildlife values of the fallow fields and fields with experimental native grass plantings as compared to fields leased for hay cutting. The results of this study indicated that the fallow fields and native grass fields have a superior variety and number of wildlife species and provided excellent observation opportunities for the visitor (Scharf 1984). This is not surprising because hay is mowed during the nesting and bird development seasons, and birds and other animals trying to nest in hayfields are killed.

Management Alternatives

The key to keeping fields in an open grass and forb producing stage is to prevent the incursion of woody vegetation such as brush and tree seedlings. Such management is aided in many of the fields because the gravel and thin soils retard rapid woody growth. Many nutrients have been lost through years of agriculture and the humus layer has been nearly depleted. Methods of controlling woody species include periodic mowing, hand cutting, and burning.

(a) Mowing

Mowing through the use of a tractor pulled sickle mower, or rotor bladed mower, is a quick and efficient method of eliminating small diameter woody vegetation which prevents them from becoming established and eventually to creating a climax forest. It may be desirable to mow only every five years depending on the rate of invasion and growth of tree and woody plants. The effectiveness of a five year mowing cycle will be monitored but it is felt that it would be difficult to cut woody stems older than five years with a sickle mower. Also it may only be necessary to mow the field edges if tree seedlings are only becoming established on the edge of existing forest cover. It is important that mowing be done only after the critical periods of nesting, rearing of birds, and other wildlife use of these fields has subsided. It has been determined through our observations of birds and wildlife that use these fields,

that mowing should not occur before August 15 of any year.

Mowing without raking or removal of cut vegetation will enhance the creation of a thatch that will help maintain the open field, and help to prevent invasion of woody species.

A program that requires only minimum mowing of the fields, and keeping them in a stage of medium height grass and forbs, will have the effect of displaying them as historic farm fields. This approach will not only serve to maintain the historic scene, but will provide other excellent interpretive opportunities for viewing wildlife.

The Park has experimented with establishment of native grasses and forbs in some abandoned agricultural fields. This has been done on eroded gravel slopes where past cattle grazing has increased erosion. Grasses that have been experimentally used are Canada wildrye and little bluestem; forbs used, include black-eyed susan, smooth aster and gray goldenrod. These native plants grow well in thin soils and so far have provided ground cover for erosion control, and are developing well enough to begin to maintain themselves and compete against woody plant invasion.

(b) Hand Cutting

In some cases, hand cutting of established clumps of juniper, wildrose, or individual tree seedlings or saplingss may be accomplished, and mowing may then be unnecessary, or the frequency of mowing reduced. It is expected that hand cutting of individual clumps of juniper or other brush and saplings may be accomplished through the use of volunteer help along with assistance from permanent or seasonal ranger and maintenance personnel.

There is little expense to this method but there will still need to be maintenance mowing along field edges as hand cutting will not be practical when there is a neighboring forest edge to continually provide tree seeds.

(c) Burning

Burning selected fields through the use of prescribed fire techniques on a cyclic basis, would control woody vegetation and help maintain open field appearances. Burning, however, would have to occur before birds begin their nesting activity. This method would have the benefit of returning nutrients to the soils but would remove thatch cover which is important for sod formation and for wildlife use.

At this time, the Park is not prepared to use prescribed fire as a tool in keeping the abandoned fields in an open condition because the natural role and effects of fire in this area are virtually unknown due to a lack of historical information and research. This lack of information, combined with the interface of extensive private interests throughout the Park, create a situation where natural prescribed fire cannot be tolerated at this point in time. The adjoining property values and difficulty of confinement of the fire to selected areas make the use of natural prescribed fire a questionable venture.

(d) No Action

Taking no action, would allow natural plant succession to proceed uninterupted in the open fields until the climax hardwood forest stage was reached. The "no action" alternative is acceptable for some fields, but unacceptable for others because of requirements in the General Management Plan which require that specific areas be kept in an open field status to reflect the historic agricultural scene.

Recommendations

The National Park Service recommends a management program that will keep identified old fields open through a combination of mowing and hand cutting. The favored method at this time is the use of mowing on a five year cycle. Mowing will be done after August 15 of any given year to protect wildlife use and reproduction. Each field will be monitored to determine that the five year mowing cycle is adequate. Soil and growing conditions may require a more or less frequent mowing cycle. Periodic mowing of only the field edges may be sufficient in many of the fields and will be attempted and monitored after the program is established. Further attempts to establish native plant species cover to aid in perpetuating open fields will be undertaken as programing permits. Hand cutting will be used where trees/brush are now established in those fields identified for open field maintenance action.

The no action alternative of allowing natural succession to occur will be used in fields located outside the designated agricultural zones.

Ideally, we would like to establish an interpretive program to interpret the importance of the early farm settlements, the soil and economic conditions that made farming difficult here. The lifestyles of the early farmers in coping with the glacier formed land and soils, and open field natural history will also be addressed.

Criteria

In order to evaluate the existing open fields within the Park for quality and potential for inclusion in an open field management program, certain criteria were established. These are: The agricultural background and pastoral setting of the field, wildlife values, location for opportunity for public use, field size, and maintenance difficulty.

The agricultural background and pastoral setting criterion relates to the significance of any particular farm to the history of settlement and farming in the area. This criterion also relates to the appearance of that farm for the purpose of a display example. Agricultural landscape managed zones are designated in the Port Oneida area, Esch/Norconk area, the D.H. Day farm and August Beck/George Conrad Hutzler farms. These zones were selected because of the continuing agriculture on private lands within these areas within the Park on the mainland. The German/Czech background and flavor of the farming settlement of the Port Oneida area relates to its inclusion. The island farms are significant to the settlement history of the region. On the mainland there are over 1,000 acres held in scenic easement category of private ownership, with much of it still cultivated in these zones.

Any National Park efforts to maintain a pastoral setting should be concentrated near these zones. On South Manitou Island, a limited but significant farming unit was deleted from wilderness management consideration in order to display and interpret the special farming history of the Manitou Islands. All open fields were considered for inclusion in this plan. Heavy emphasis was given to those open fields within the zones already identified for rural landscape management.

The potential for preservation and enhancement of wildlife habitat was a considered criterion for selection of a field for open field management. The open fields provide habitat for animals with different requirements than those of the forest. Open field species include: bluebirds, bobolinks, field sparrows, marsh hawks, ground squirrels and red fox. At various times open fields are used by animals associated with the forest such as white tailed deer. In this area, the upland sandpiper, which is rare in Michigan due to reduced habitat, relies on the open field habitat of the Park. Consideration was also given to which fields offered the most opportunity for visitors to view wildlife, in selecting the fields to be managed as open area habitat.

The location of each field considered was evaluated for nearness

to traffic corridors and ease of viewing opportunities to make the best use of valued pastoral scenes.

Some consideration was given to field size in determining if it should be kept open. At first all fields of 20 acres or more in size were viewed as having the most potential value for public use and pastoral settings. Some smaller fields were found to give a good representation of past farm conditions, so the 20 acre size was not a strict standard.

The final criterion is that of maintenance. A preliminary evaluation was made of the feasibility of keeping certain fields open. Some are difficult to reach with mowing equipment or would take extreme efforts to keep open by hand cutting. Some fields have already progressed to young forest stages. In view of the several other opportunities we have to start management in suitable fields already open, the more difficult fields outside of the rural landscape zones were deleted.

OPEN FIELD MANAGEMENT MAINTENANCE CYCLE

	TRACT	NAME	AREA
1990	12-109, 12-117	Crouch/Pelky	120
	34-116	Klett	90
1991	34-118	Olsen	60
	50-103	Beck /Hutzler	75
1992	12-115	Schmidt	40
	35-116	Basch	30
1993	11-111	Esch	60
	34-119	Burfiend	60
	40-157, 34-121	Thorson	50
1994	11-108	Howe	40
	20-116	D. H. Day	70
	35-118	Baur	5
1995	12-109, 12-117	Crouch/Pelky	120
	34-116	Klett	90
1996	34-118	Olsen	60
	50-103	Beck/Hutzler	75
1997	12-115	Schmidt	40
	35-116	Basch	30
1998	11-111	Esch	60
	34-119	Burfiend	60
	40-157, 34-121	Thorsen	50
1999	11-108	Howe	40
	20-116	D.H. Day	70
	35-118	Baur	5

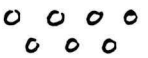
MAP LEGEND

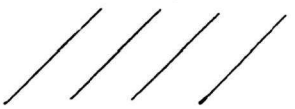
Tract No. 12-109

Tree Line 

Structure 

Trail

Orchard 

Recommended Open Field Management 

Wet Meadows 

Tract 34-116
Tract 35-100
Klett Field, 90 Acres

The Klett tract is 240 acres of forest and field, only 90 acres of which are fallow field and suitable for retention as an open field.

Significance

The Klett field is a prominent abandoned field easily seen from M-22 with handsome farm buildings set well back from the road. It is one of the certain places in the park for excellent wildlife observation. The field is rich in bird life all through the spring and summer. During the months of April through June one can always see deer in this field during the evening hours. Many people take drives in the evening to look for deer in this area. This field is also a good place to see fawns in June. Deer can often be seen here throughout the year. Fox have also been observed in this field. The field is rich in wildlife because it has laid fallow for so many years. A thick grass sod has developed that provides for bird nesting and helps to prevent tree invasion.

Although no upland sandpiper have been seen here, this field offers good habitat for this rare bird. Since they are observed in nearby fields, they may populate the Klett field as they increase in number. This increase should correlate with the Park management and protection of these open fallow fields.

A hiking trail planned to run the length of the Park is to come through this field as it connects with Valley View campground and Miller Hill overlooks from the north end of the Park. The open nature of this field and its variety of wildlife will provide the hiker with some variation to the forested sections of this trail. Because of the farm buildings and old equipment in the field (grain binder) this location will also provide an excellent opportunity for guided nature walks interpreting the farm history of the area.

The Klett field is one of the fields identified in our open field wildlife study by Dr. Scharf (1984) as a key field rich in wildlife and wildlife viewing opportunities.

Prescription

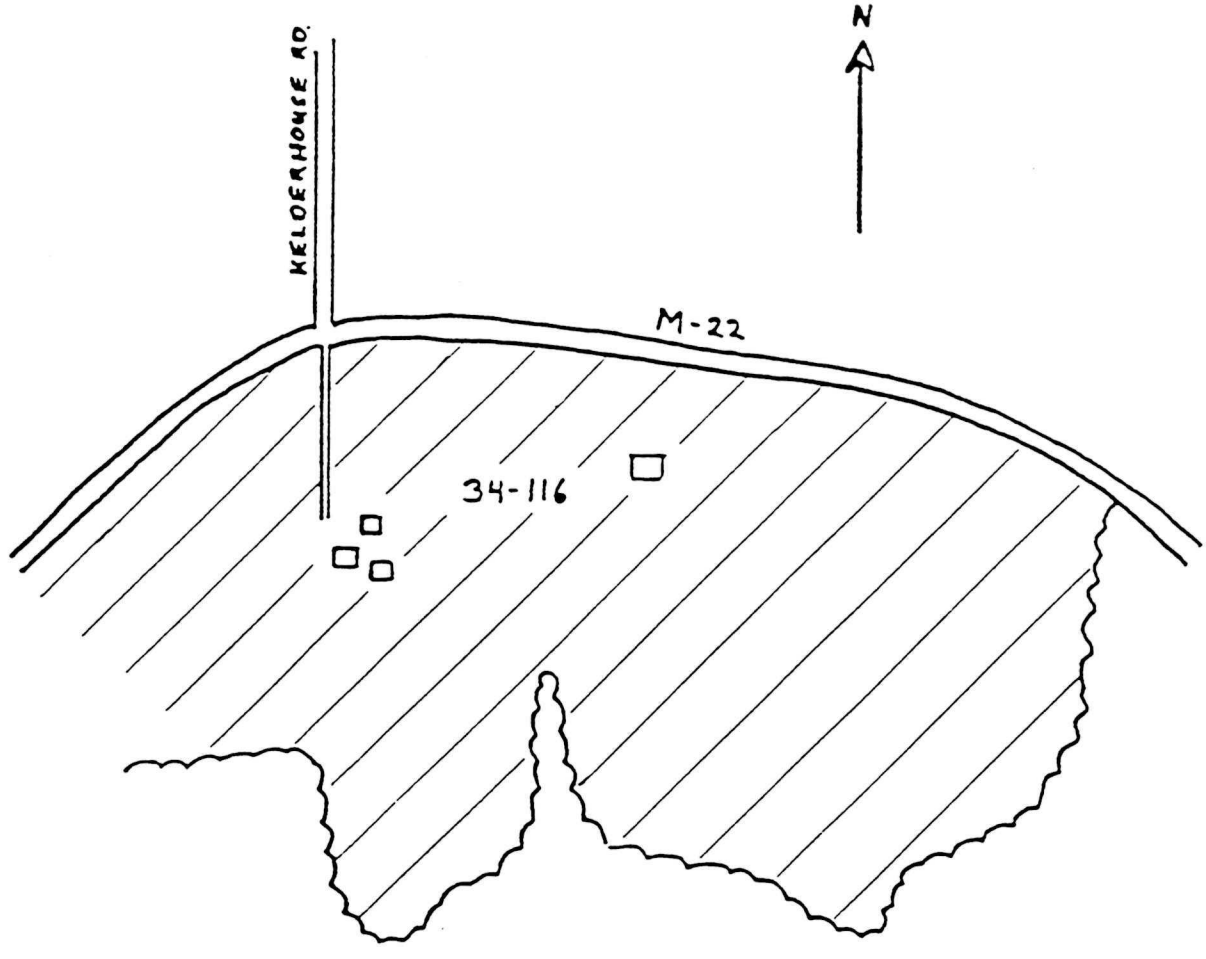
It is recommended that the field edge be mowed after August 15, on a cyclic basis, following the curve of maple saplings which are now established in some of the field corners. This mowing will set a new field edge that can be maintained preventing

further tree encroachment. The few individual stems of brush and smaller trees further out in the field may be cut by hand with Y.C.C. or volunteer help.

Several posts resembling fence posts will be placed in the field for bird roosting to enhance the opportunity of observing and photographing birds.

Research

This field will continue to be used for wildlife observation and monitoring. This action is based on the fact that it was one of the key fields in the park identified for its rich variety of wildlife and the opportunity it offers for public viewing. In addition this basis is founded on the number and variety of birds recorded here in 1984. This field will also act as an indicator to monitor the efficiency of the open field management program.


N
KELLOGGHOUSE RD.
M-22
34-116

Tract 34-118
Olsen Field, 60 Acres

Significance

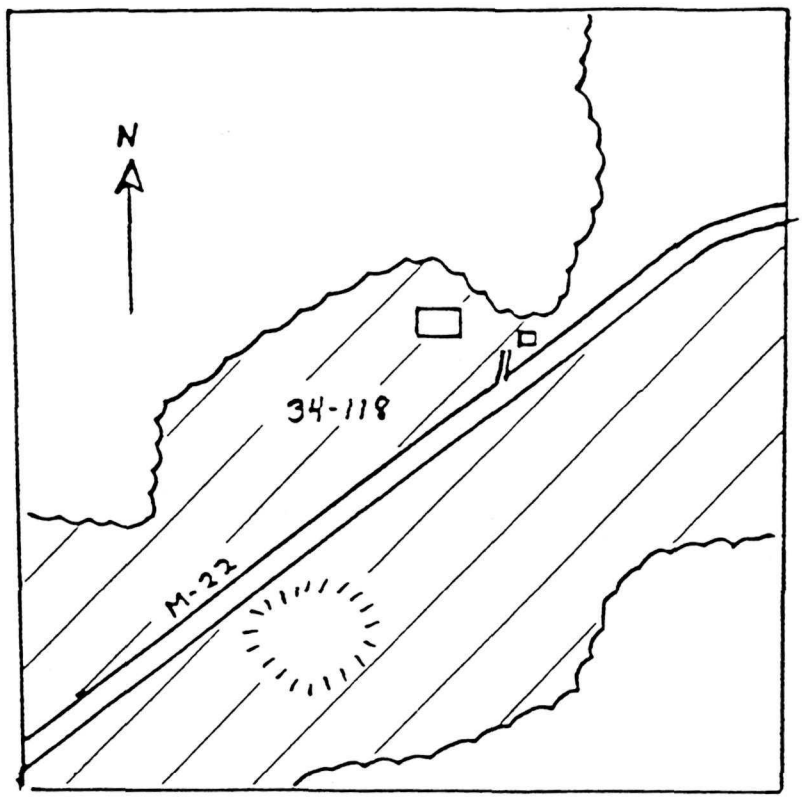
The Olsen fields help preserve the historic scene of an old farm with a classic barn. This is well displayed from M-22, the main traffic channel through the Park. The fields had been fallow for many years before the Park was established and have developed a thick grass sod that provides excellent wildlife habitat. These fields are excellent places to observe deer in the spring and early summer. The grass thatch provides bird nesting opportunities and the fields are filled with birds all summer. Good habitat for the upland sandpiper should be found in these fields. As their population increases due to protection of habitat in the park, these rare birds should eventually be observed in these fields.

Prescription

Mowing the edges of these fields should begin by mowing along the tree line and repeated every five years thereafter. Each mowing should take place after August 15 to protect nesting birds. Individual stems of woody species already established in the fields may be cut by hand at any time. At least two bird roosting posts will be erected in these fields to provide for bird use and enhance visitor opportunities to observe the birds.

Research

The effects and success of this prescription in keeping these fields open, on a five year mowing cycle, will be monitored and evaluated.


N
34-118
M-22

Tract 34-139
Burfiend Field, 60 Acres

Significance

The approximately 30 acres of field on the west side of the Port Oneida road, surrounding the Burfiend house, have special cultural significance. The open fields here accentuate this classic house. The barn on the east side of the road burned down several years ago, but several outbuildings remain there. The field on the east side of the road is largely a wet meadow and most of it is in the recommended wilderness area of the Park. There are about 30 acres just east of the barn foundation that can be managed as an open field to help represent this former farm scene. The wildlife habitat and opportunities for viewing wildlife in the marshy area behind the field, are perhaps more significant than the scene. The field itself is rich in wildlife and wildflowers. In April it is a sure place to see numerous deer feeding during the evening hours.

Woodcock are observed in this field as soon as the snow is gone in March. This is one of the fields the upland sandpiper has begun to nest in. This rare bird species is increasing in the area as additional mid grass field habitat increases. Sandhill cranes have been observed in this field and retreating to the neighboring marsh when disturbed.

There is little evidence of brush and tree establishment in this field at this time. There are only a few black cherry, choke cherry, raspberry, and juniper in the field and along the adjacent fence rows.

The field is located along a quiet, moderately used road (Port Oneida road) and is easily viewed by the passing public. The fields on either side of the road are of large enough size to accommodate a variety of interpretive themes. A natural features guided walk dealing with wildlife, botany and environmental education could be combined with farm and early settler history.

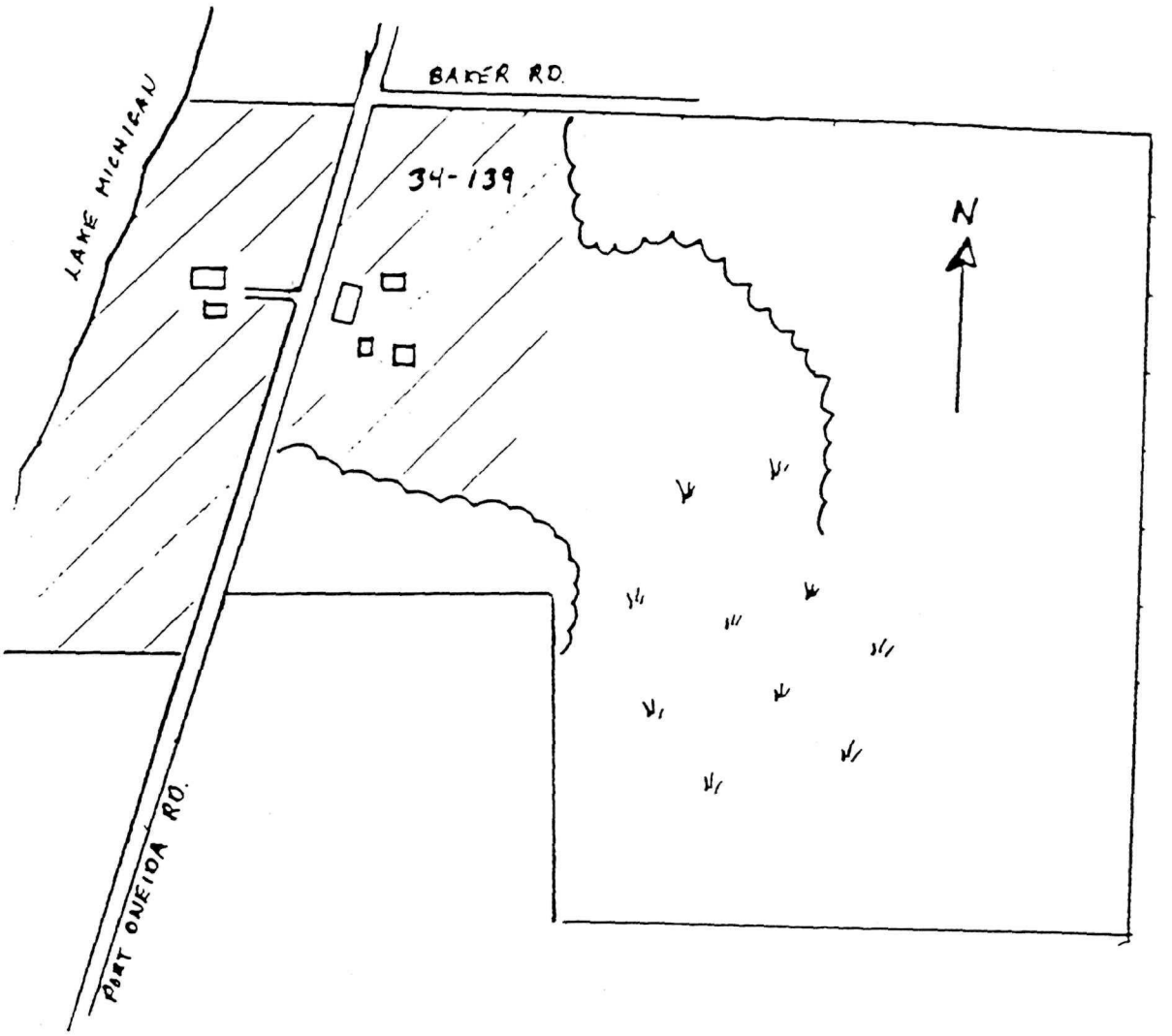
Prescription

There is no need to mow the edge of these fields for several years as there is not a significant incursion of forest vegetation from the forest edge. There are a few black cherry seedlings established in the field that can be cut at any time with volunteer or YCC crews. Up to three posts may be placed at the far (east) portion of the field for bird roosting and to facilitate visitor observation of the birds in the field.

This field will provide an excellent site for an interpretive walk to combine environmental education, area settlement and farm history. Resource management and interpretation divisions should work together to design such a walk or self guiding trail.

Research

The Burfiend field was one of the key fields researched in 1984 for wildlife habitat and use. This field should continue to be monitored for wildlife use as well as to monitor success of open field maintenance efforts. Because upland sandpipers have begun to use this field for nesting, their activities, nesting efforts and return of young to the area, should be monitored and recorded. Due of the variety of uses, natural history examples, and expected frequent public use of this site, this field could be considered for further research in utilizing native grass and forb planting as a means to keep it open with a minimum of mowing and maintenance.


LAKE MICHIGAN
BAKER RD.
34-139
N
PORT ONEIDA RD.

Tract 35-116
Milton Basch Farm, 30 Acres

Significance

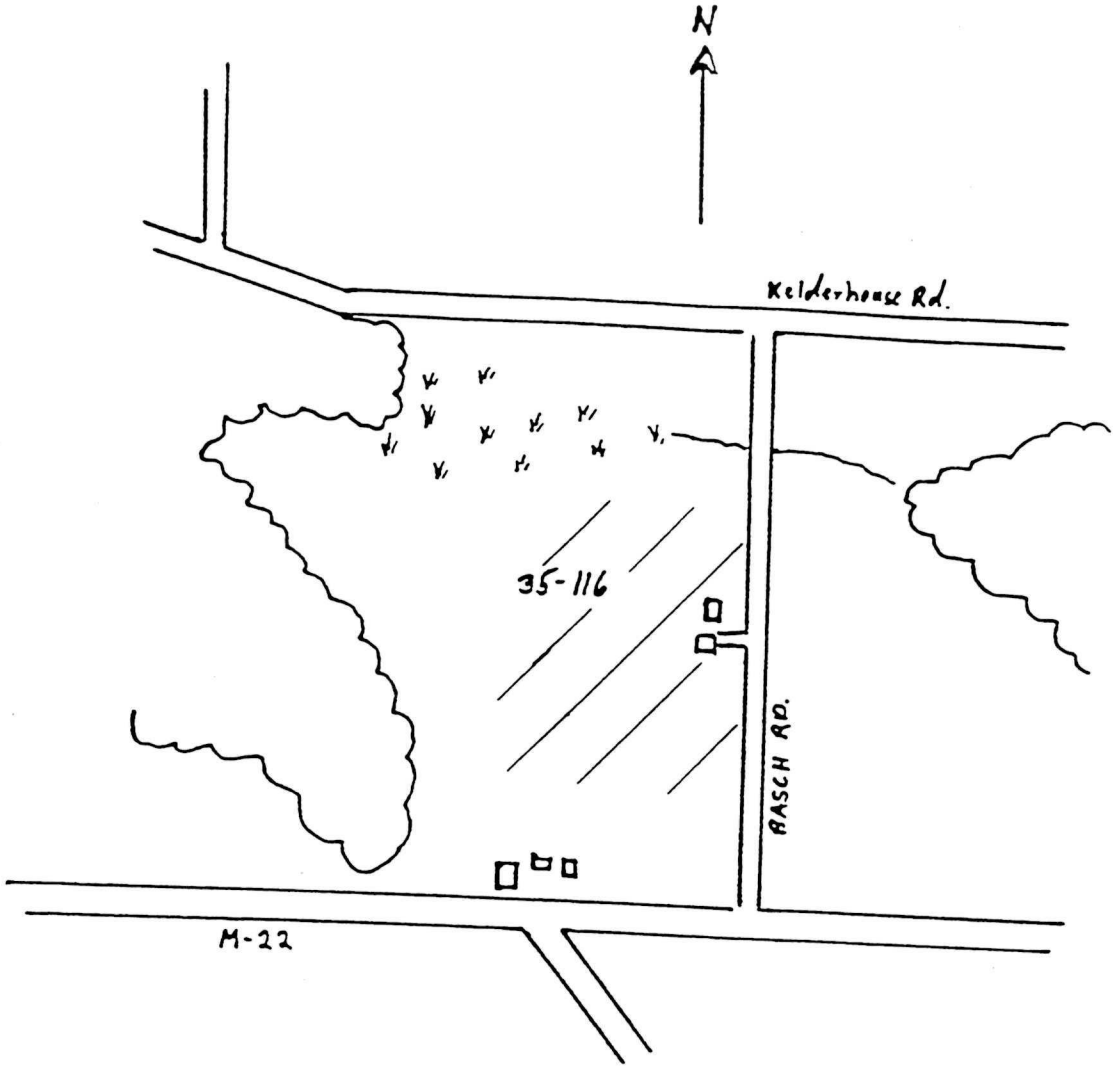
The Basch farm house is representative of the type of structure built by some of the farming settlers to this area. The farm house on Basch Road is in an attractive setting close to the road. The land surrounding this farm house has not been farmed for many years. It appears that much of the farm had to be drained, as a drainage ditch is evident. Much of the land is still wetland. Upland sandpipers nest in the field and are easily seen on fence posts adjacent to Basch Road. Sandhill cranes were observed in the wetlands of this property during 1989.

Prescription

The 30 acres behind the farm house are presently in open field with upland sandpipers and other wildlife use. There will be no need to take any management action as mowing or cutting for a number of years because there is little invasion of shrubs as yet. When mowing or cutting is needed, it should only take place after August 15 to protect nesting birds.

Research

It is important to monitor upland sandpiper nesting and other wildlife use of this site. This field should be included in an open field vegetation inventory along with other fields in the open field management program. This may be a prospective site for native grass planting.


N
Kelderhouse Rd.
35-116
RASCH RD.
M-22

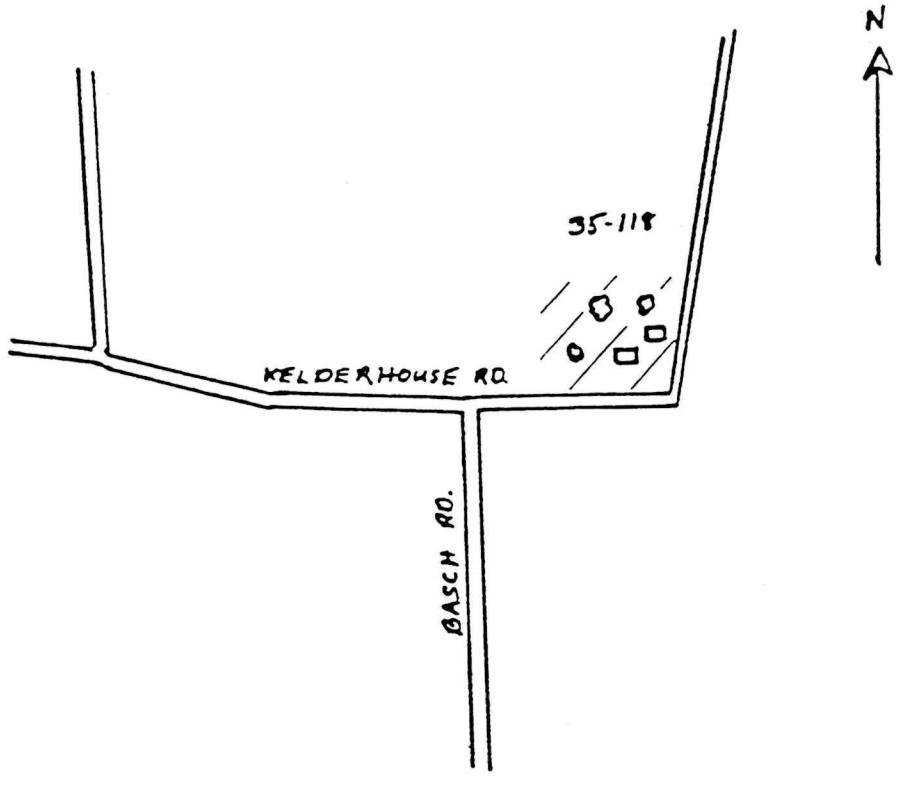
Tract 35-118
Baur Farm, 5 Acres

Significance

The Baur farm house has been described as the typical farm house architecture and construction favored by the early settlers to this local area. The farm itself has not been cultivated in many years and forest succession is well established. The residents have long ago planted landscape trees through the few acres surrounding the house. They have mowed under these evergreens to create a yard. The purpose in keeping an open area in these few acres would be to display the Baur house for its architectural significance.

Prescription

Continued mowing under the planted evergreens and pruning of the lower branches is all that is required to display the Baur farmstead.


N
35-118
KELDERHOUSE RD.
BASCH RD.

Tract 35-183

Kelderhouse Field, 20 Acres

Significance

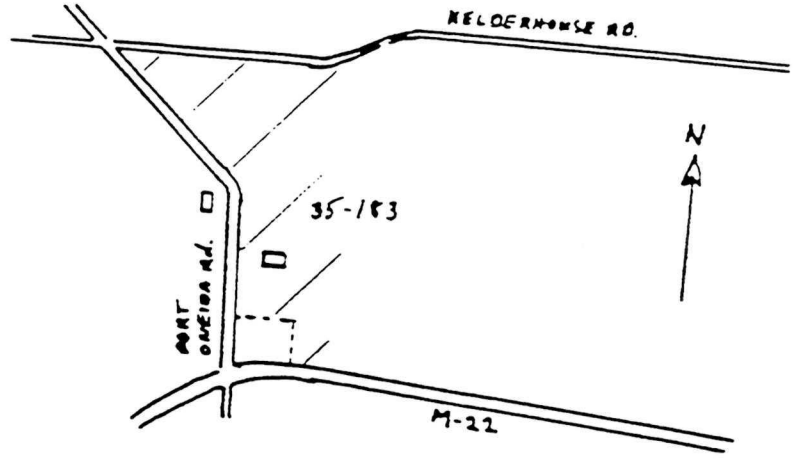
The Rolland Kelderhouse Farm is representative of the early farming activity in this area. It has not been farmed in decades and only the house remains. The soil is especially thin on this site. Some stumps remain from an orchard that was cut down many years ago and never replanted. The farm and farm house are easily seen from M-22 highway and Port Oneida Road.

Prescription

This field is beginning to grow up in brush and saplings and will require cutting of these woody species. The grass and forbs are very sparse as the soil is mostly gravel with lichens growing on the surface. Only the western portion of this field surrounding the house and the Kelderhouse cemetery are included in the open field plan in order to display this early farm site.

Research

The field will be monitored to determine the effectiveness of the mowing and cutting of woody stems. Wildlife use will also be monitored.


KELDERHOUSE RD.
N
35-183
PORT
M-22

Tract 40-157
Tract 34-121
Thorson Fields, 50 Acres

Significance

The Thorson fields lie outside of the rural landscape zone, but the hill on the east side of the Thorson road offers some of the best views of Lake Michigan and of idle farmsteads that are available in the entire Park. This hill top is scenic itself, in a rich combination of purple smooth aster and yellow goldenrod. Looking west from this site, one has a view over the abandoned Thorson farmstead, with Sleeping Bear Bay, the Manitou Islands and the Manitou Island Passage in the distance.

Upland sandpiper have been observed in the field adjacent to the Thorson farm buildings. In consideration of birdlife in this field, it offers a valuable opportunity for public use.

The field and the hilltop view should be more available for public access with the completion of the Bay View trail system. This will allow easy access for the public during all seasons. The hilltops offer splendid viewing opportunities. The fields surrounding the farm along with their wildlife potentials will also be accessible.

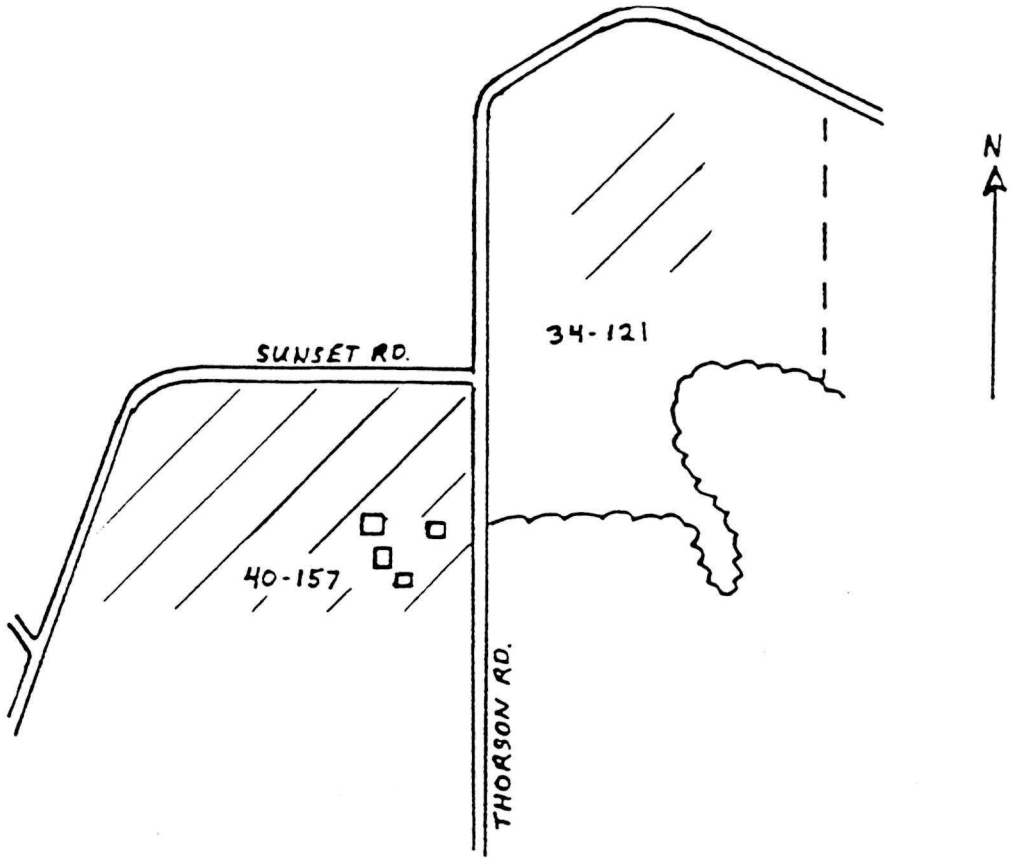
Prescription

These fields could be kept in an open natural state of mid grass to promote views of the bay and encourage wildlife use. We should concentrate on the 40 acres surrounding the farm buildings and an additional 10 acres on the hilltop east of Thorson road. This 10 acre parcel is under the mature oak trees that grow on the hilltop. Since the 40 acres around the house, barn and associated structures are flat and already open, it would take little effort to keep them in an open natural state. Nothing needs to be done for several years. Getting equipment to the 10 acre parcel on the hilltop may prove to be more complicated. All that is necessary at this time on the 10 acre hilltop, is some hand cutting of brush and saplings. If mowing is needed in the future, it should be done in late September to maintain the attractive aster and goldenrod community already established here.

The open field area around the farm already shows signs of wild bergamot and other native open field herbs. These should increase in time on their own or could be complimented with some planting.

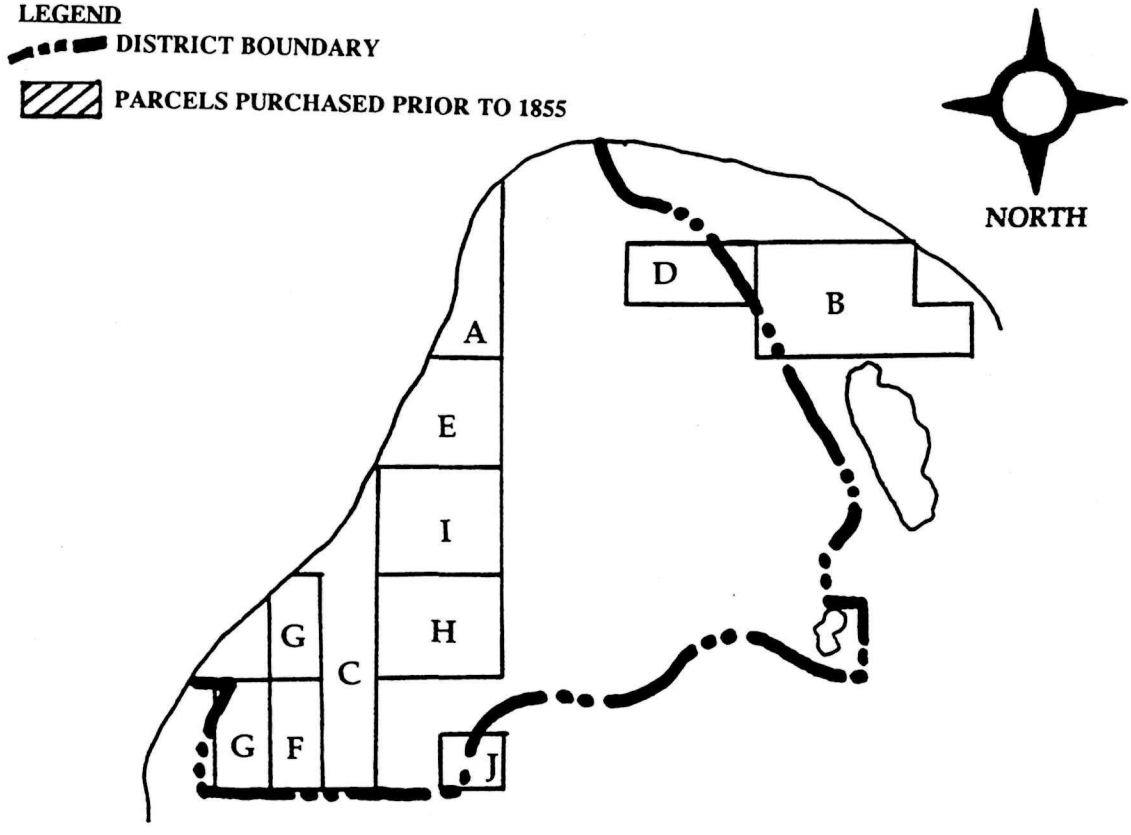
Research

The fields should be monitored for woody stem incursion and increases in native vegetation and wildlife utilization.


N
SUNSET RD.
34-121
40-157
THORSON RD.

APPENDIX E-1

LAND OWNERSHIP IN PORT ONEIDA, 1855-1860

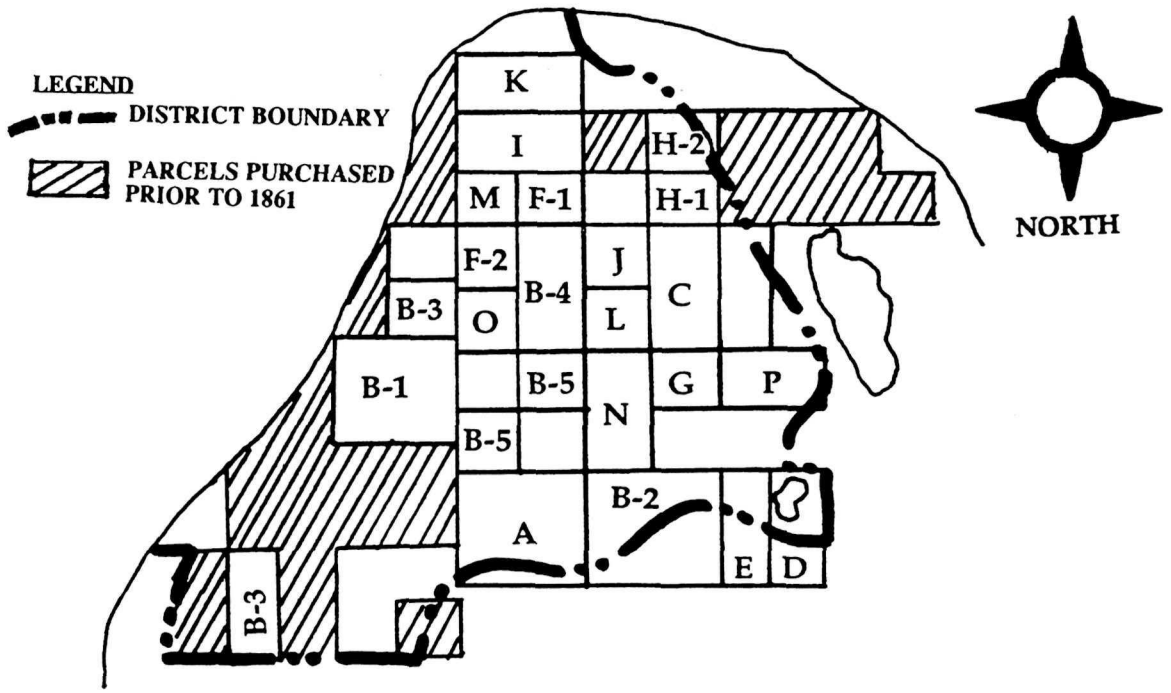


A.	JAMES DOUGLASS	U.S. GOV'T	8/11/1855
B.	JOHN LUDERS AND FREDERICK SCHIEFER	"	9/18/1855
C.	FREDERICK WERNER	"	9/18/1855
D.	GEORGE PONGRATZ	"	5/24/1856
E.	CARSTEN BURFIEND	"	6/10/1856
F.	JOHN HARTEL	"	6/10/1856
G.	WILLIAM FOSTER	"	7/28/1856
H.	FREDERICK DAVIDHOLE	"	5/22/1857
I.	ELIZABETH BURFIEND	"	4/17/1858
J.	JULIUS CRONE	"	10/18/1858

Source: Land ownership titles for the Port Oneida area, located in the Office of Register and Deeds, Leelanau County Courthouse, Leland, Michigan.

APPENDIX E-2

LAND OWNERSHIP IN PORT ONEIDA, 1861-1865

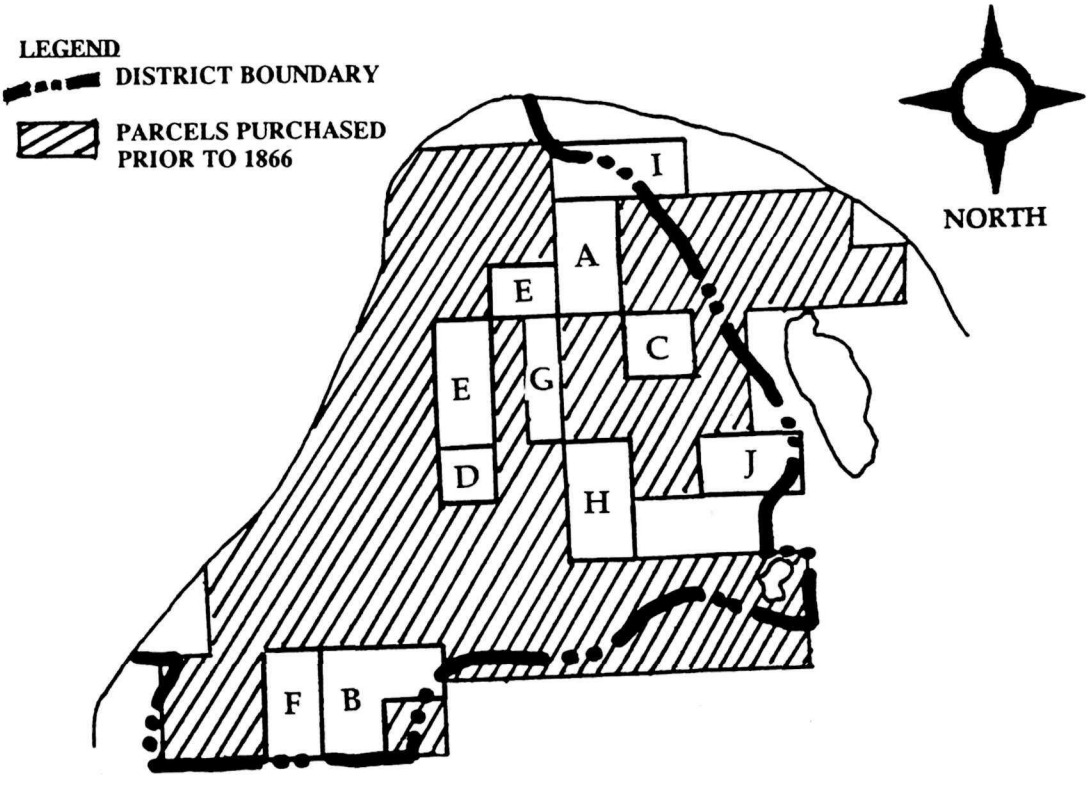


PARCEL	PURCHASER	SELLER	DATE
A.	CLAUS BEHRENS	CARSTEN BURFIEND	6/11/1861
B-1.	THOMAS KELDERHOUSE	U.S. GOV'T	9/5/1861
B-2.	THOMAS KELDERHOUSE	JOHN HARTEL	9/5/1861
B-3.	THOMAS KELDERHOUSE	U.S. GOV'T	9/7/1861
B-4.	THOMAS KELDERHOUSE	JOHN MAITLAND	9/10/1862
B-5.	THOMAS KELDERHOUSE	CARSTEN BURFIEND	8/17/1863
C.	AUGUST BARTLING	U.S. GOV'T	9/7/1861
D.	JACOB RIDK	"	12/10/1861
E.	JACOB RAMSTEIN	"	12/24/1861
F-1.	CARSTEN BURFIEND	"	9/12/1862
F-2.	CARSTEN BURFIEND	"	9/13/1862
G.	HENRY ECKHERT	"	9/12/1862
H-1.	JACOB MANTZ	"	9/12/1862
H-2.	JACOB MANTZ	"	1/8/1863
I.	AUGUSTUS VEGEA	"	10/10/1862
J.	FERDINAND PFLUGER	"	10/13/1862
K.	CARSTEN MILLER	"	10/25/1862
L.	MARTIN HAFT	"	1/12/1863
M.	JOHN SCHAEFER	"	5/11/1863
N.	AUGUST KEMENER	"	8/17/1863
O.	CARSTEN BURFIEND	"	1/18/1864
P.	ANDREW TUFNER	"	11/1/1869

Source: Land ownership titles for the Port Oneida area, located in the Office of Register and Deeds, Leelanau County Courthouse, Leland, Michigan.

APPENDIX E-3

LAND OWNERSHIP IN PORT ONEIDA, 1866-1870

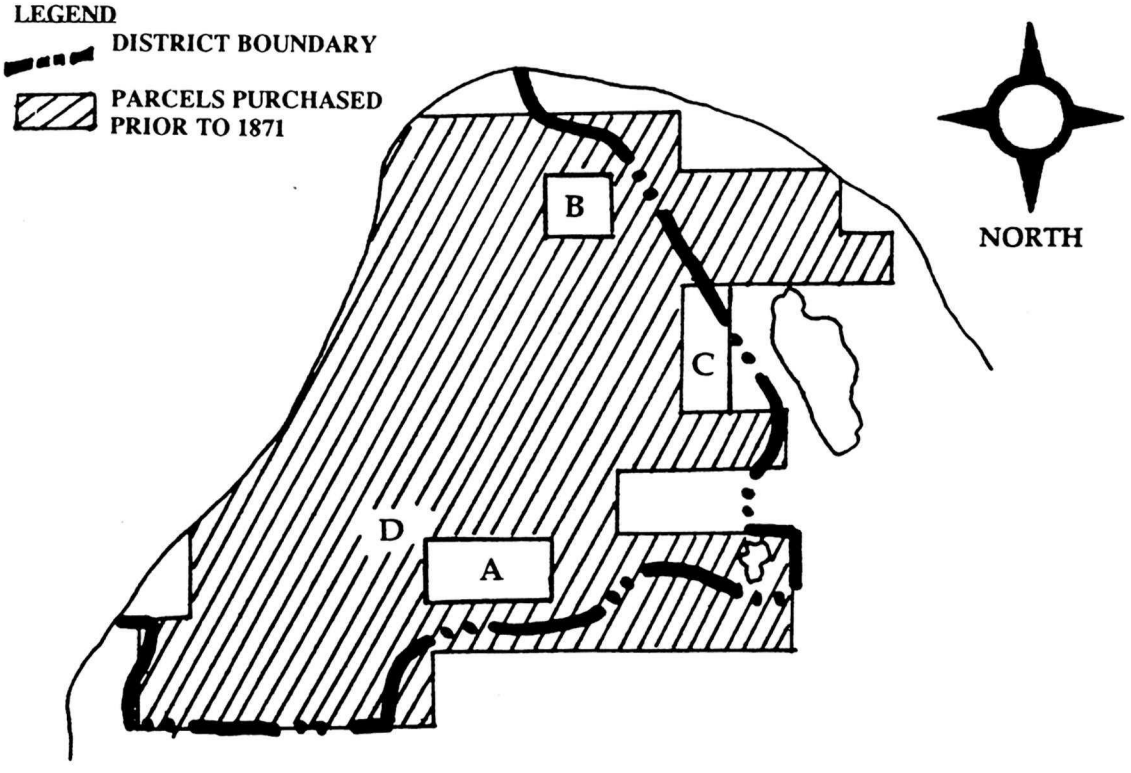


PARCEL	PURCHASER	SELLER	DATE
A.	NICHOLAS BASCH	U.S. GOV'T	10/6/1866
B.	WILLARD HEATH	"	1/1/1867
C.	ANDREW PFLUGER	"	5/25/68
D.	FREDERICK WERNER	"	9/18/1868
E.	ELIZABETH BURFIEND	CARSTEN BURFIEND	11/16/1868
F.	MARGARET WERNER	FREDERICK WERNER	2/5/1869
G.	MARTIN HAFT	U.S. GOV'T	6/18/1869
H.	MARTIN FISCHER	AUGUST KEMENER	10/20/1869
I.	THOMAS KELDERHOUSE	B. GELTER	4/27/1870
J.	THOMAS KELDERHOUSE	ANDREW TUFNER	4/29/1870

Source: Land ownership titles for the Port Oneida area, located in the Office of Register and Deeds, Leelanau County Courthouse, Leland, Michigan.

APPENDIX E-4

LAND OWNERSHIP IN PORT ONEIDA, 1871-1875

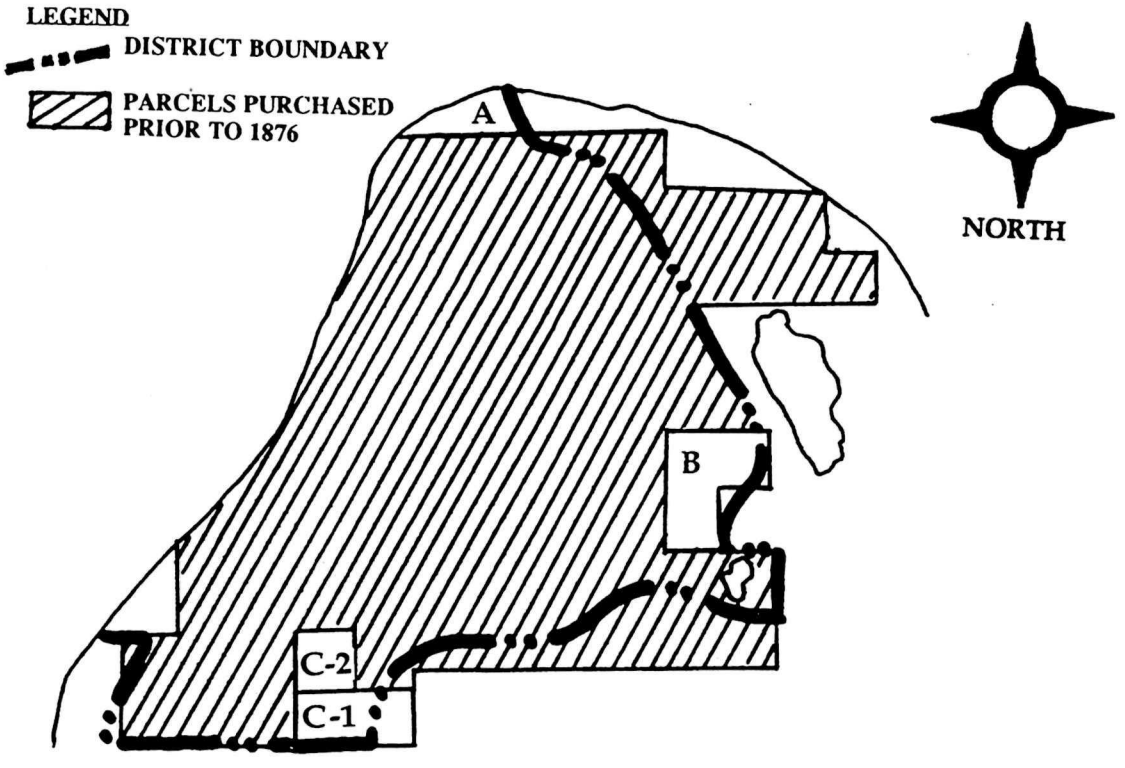


PARCEL	PURCHASER	SELLER	DATE
A.	GEORGE HESSELL	JOHN HAFT	5/15/1871
B.	ANDREW PFLUGER	FERDINAND PFLUGER	4/13/1872
C.	MARTIN BASCH	JACOB RAMSTEIN	9/10/1872
D.	TRUSTEES OF EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH	FREDERICK DECHOW	6/12/1873

Source: Land ownership titles for the Port Oneida area, located in the Office of Register and Deeds, Leelanau County Courthouse, Leland, Michigan.

APPENDIX E-5

LAND OWNERSHIP IN PORT ONEIDA, 1876-1880

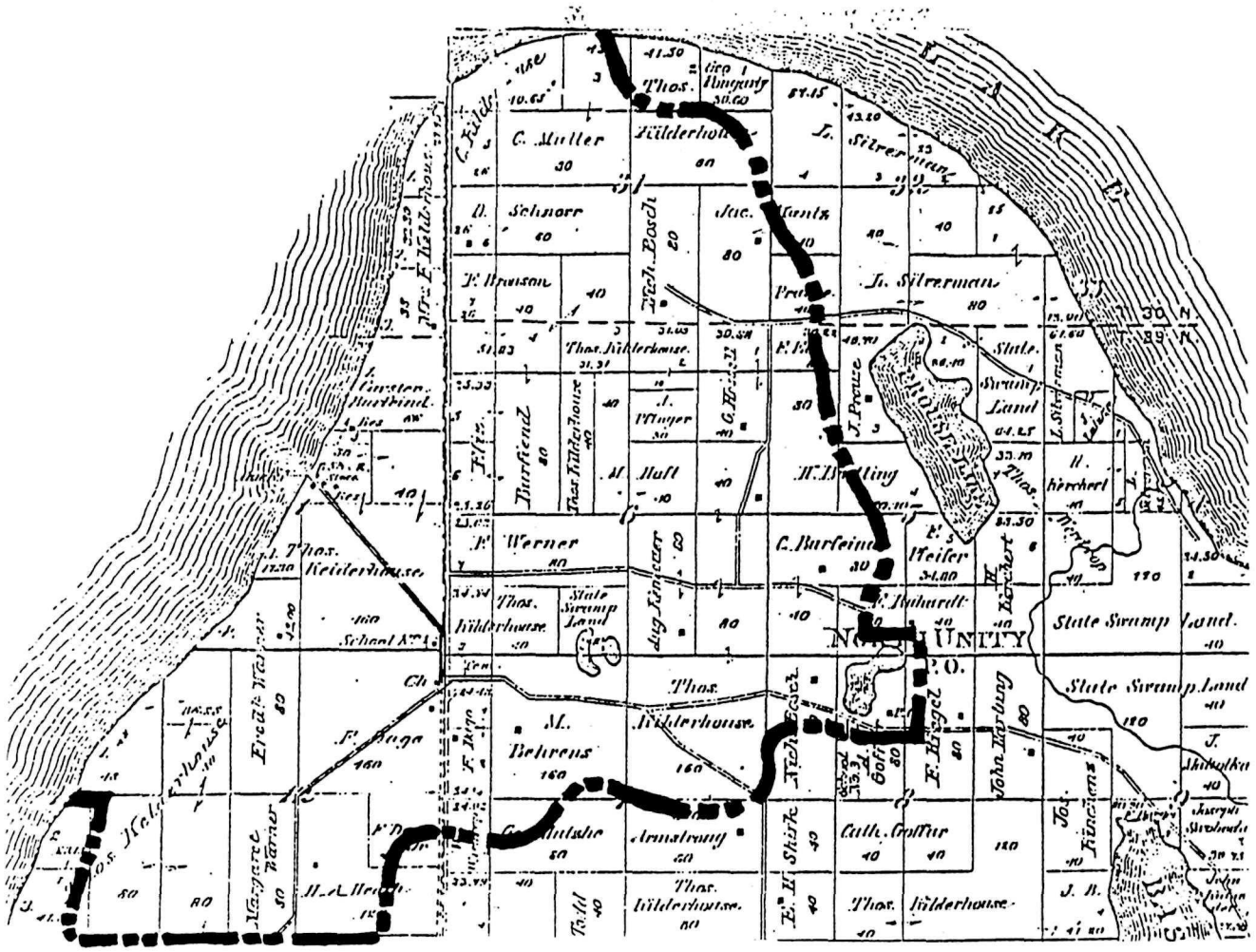


PARCEL	PURCHASER	SELLER	DATE
A.	CHARLES KELDERHOUSE	FRANCIS BRONSON	9/7/1876
B.	HOWARD OLSEN	THOMAS KELDERHOUSE	1/24/1877
(B.)	CARSTEN BURFIEND	HOWARD OLSEN	(3/3/1879)
C-1.	HELEN HEATH	WILLARD HEATH	4/30/1877
C-2.	JOHN WALTER	HELEN AND WILLARD HEATH	10/17/1878

Source: Land ownership titles for the Port Oneida area, located in the Office of Register and Deeds, Leelanau County Courthouse, Leland, Michigan.

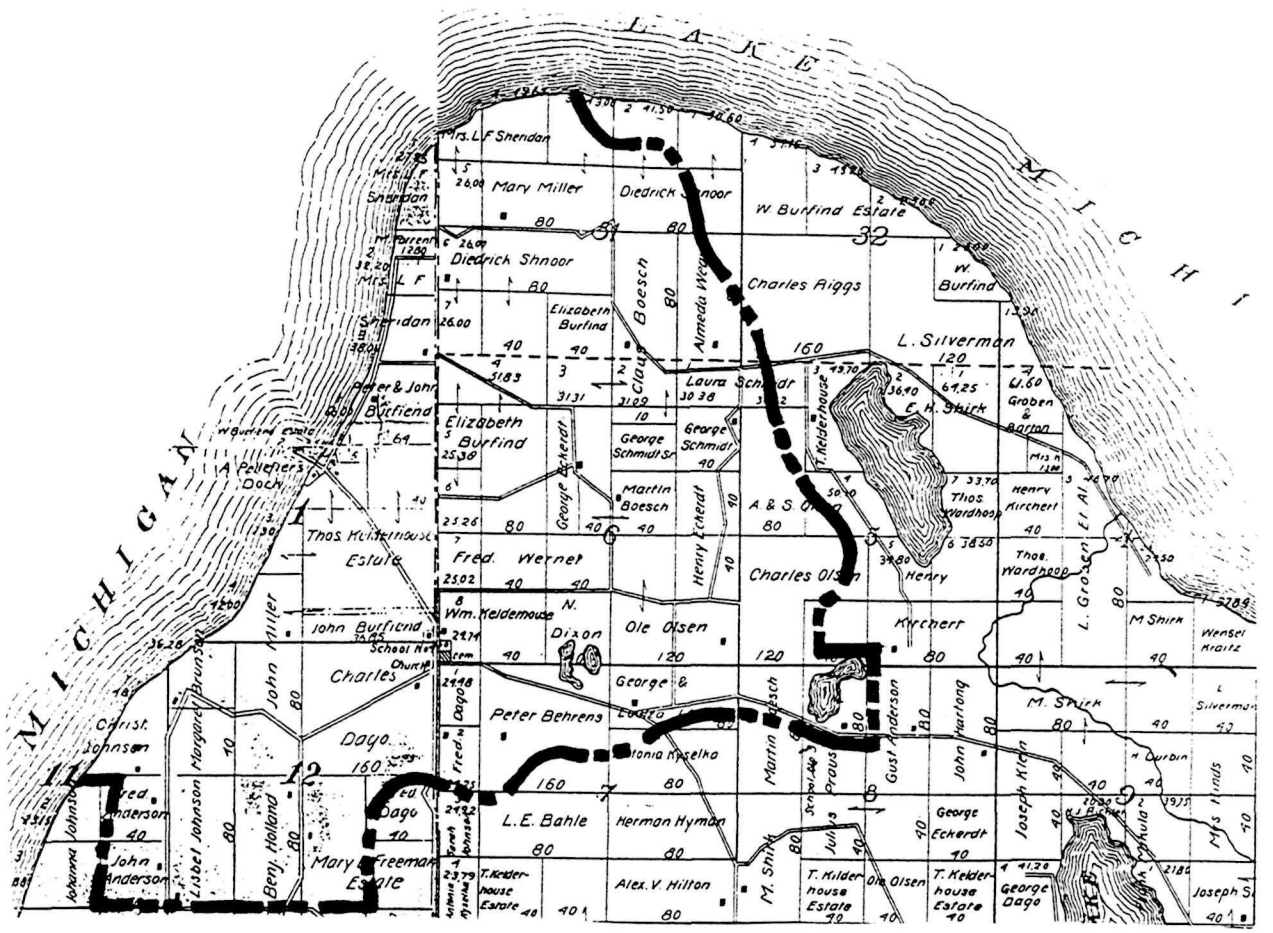
APPENDIX E-6

LAND OWNERSHIP IN PORT ONEIDA, 1880


C. Miller
Thos. Hilderhouse
Thos. Hilderhouse
Thos. Hilderhouse

APPENDIX E-7

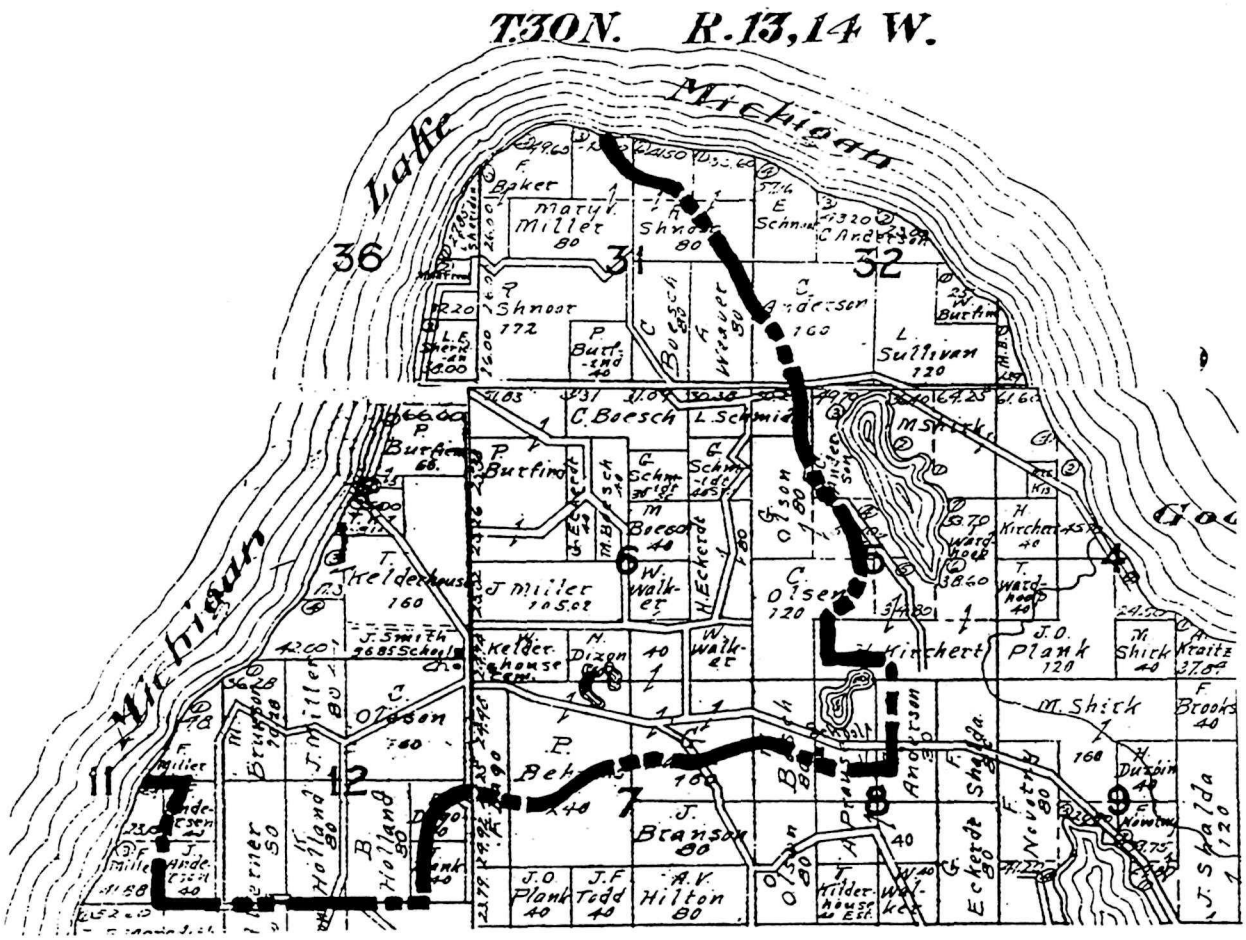
LAND OWNERSHIP IN PORT ONEIDA, 1890



Source: C.E. Ferris, Atlas of Leelanau County, Michigan (Knoxville, Tennessee: John White, 1891).

APPENDIX E-8

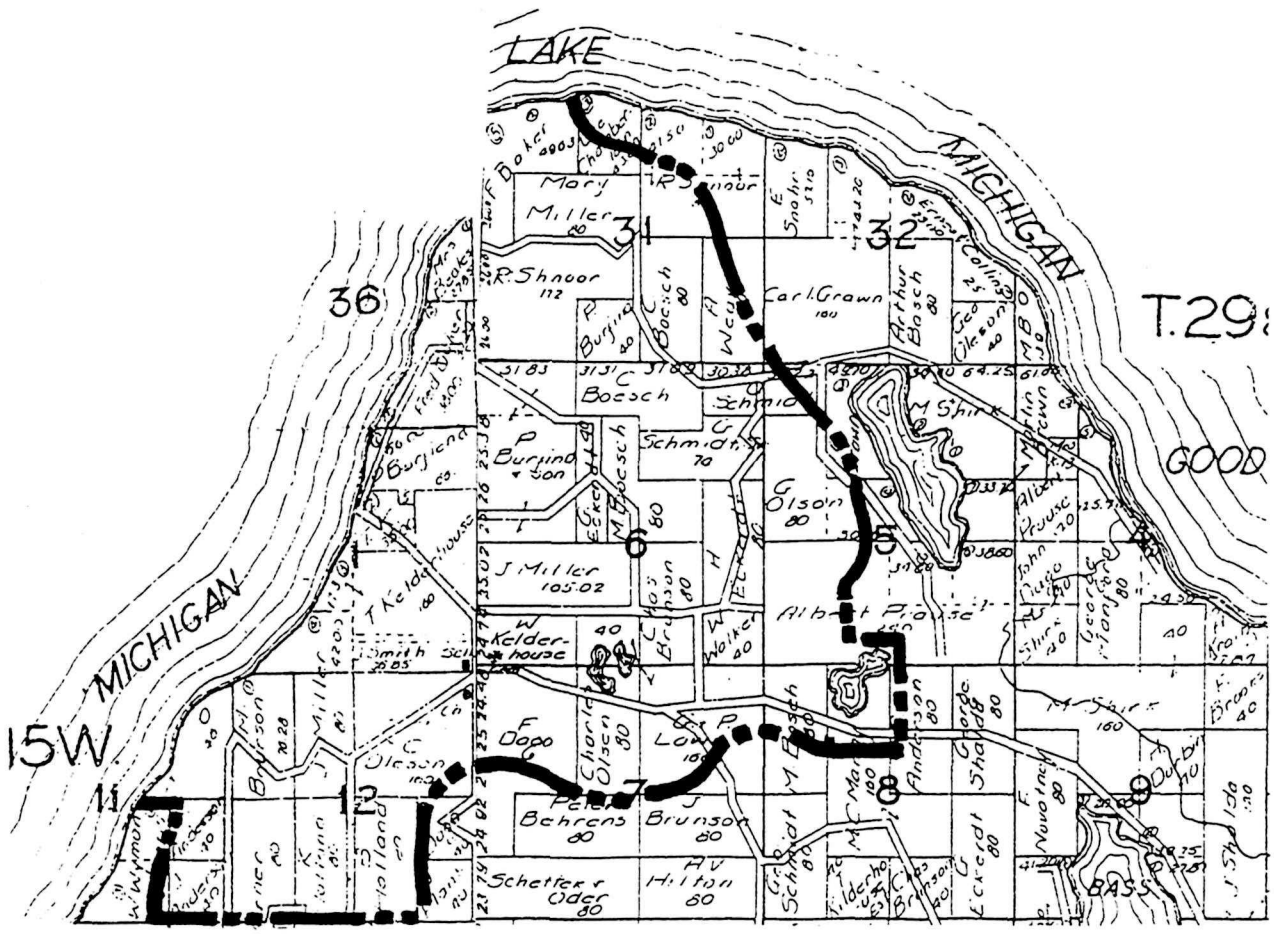
LAND OWNERSHIP IN PORT ONEIDA, APPROXIMATELY 1910-1920



Source: Plat map for Leelanau County, Michigan (no author, publisher, or year).

APPENDIX E-9

LAND OWNERSHIP IN PORT ONEIDA, APPROXIMATELY 1915-1923



Source: Plat map for Leelanau County (no author, publisher, or year).

APPENDIX F-1

EXISTING ORNAMENTAL PLANT SPECIES ON INDIVIDUAL FARMS IN PORT ONEIDA, 1995

	BAKER/ BARRATT	LAURA BASCH CENTENNIAL	BURFIEND	BURFIEND/ GARTHE	DECHOW/ KLETT	GOFFAR/ ROMAN	MILLER	CHARLES/ HATTIE OLSEN	HOWARD/ BERTHA OLSEN	SCHNOR	THORESON	WERNER/BASCH CENTENNIAL
TREES												
Ash	XXXXX	XXXXX						XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX		XXXXX
Arborvitae	XXXXX			XXXXX		XXXXX			XXXXX			XXXXX
Black Locust		XXXXX		XXXXX			XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX			
Birch												
Gray							XXXXX					
River		XXXXX										
White	XXXXX						XXXXX					XXXXX
Box Elder									XXXXX			
Catalpa									XXXXX		XXXXX	XXXXX
Cedar	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX						XXXXX			XXXXX
Cottonwood										XXXXX	XXXXX	
Crabapple		XXXXX										
Dogwood		XXXXX										
Elm		XXXXX				XXXXX						XXXXX
Hemlock			XXXXX									
Maple												
Silver						XXXXX			XXXXX			
Sugar	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX		XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX		XXXXX
Mountain Ash	XXXXX											XXXXX
Pine		XXXXX	XXXXX			XXXXX	XXXXX			XXXXX		
Oak												
Redbud	XXXXX					XXXXX	XXXXX					XXXXX
Spruce	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX					XXXXX			XXXXX
Willow											XXXXX	
FOOD-BEARING PLANTS												
Apples	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX		XXXXX		XXXXX	XXXXX		
Asparagus		XXXXX										
Dewberries	XXXXX											
Gooseberries		XXXXX										
Grapevines			XXXXX	XXXXX								
Hazelnut					XXXXX							
Hickory		XXXXX										
Hops			XXXXX									
Peach	XXXXX				XXXXX					XXXXX		XXXXX
Pear	XXXXX				XXXXX		XXXXX					
Plum					XXXXX							
Raspberries	XXXXX											
Rhubarb		XXXXX	XXXXX							XXXXX		XXXXX
Walnut	XXXXX							XXXXX				

APPENDIX F-1 (continued)

	BAKER/ BARRATT	LAURA BASCH CENTENNIAL	BURFIEND	BURFIEND/ GARTHE	DECHOW/ KLETT	GOFFAR/ ROMAN	MILLER	CHARLES/ HATTIE OLSEN	HOWARD/ BERTHA OLSEN	SCHNOR	THORESON	WERNER/BASCH CENTENNIAL
SHRUBS												
Autumn Olive												XXXXX
Barberry	XXXXX							XXXXX			XXXXX	
Beautybush										XXXXX		
Boxwood		XXXXX										
Deutzia						XXXXX						XXXXX
Euonymus		XXXXX										
Fern										XXXXX		
Forsythia	XXXXX							XXXXX				XXXXX
Honeysuckle									XXXXX	XXXXX		XXXXX
Juniper					XXXXX							
Lilac	XXXXX		XXXXX		XXXXX			XXXXX		XXXXX		
Magnolia								XXXXX				
Mock Orange	XXXXX											
Privet						XXXXX		XXXXX				
Quince					XXXXX			XXXXX				
Rose	XXXXX	XXXXX					XXXXX					XXXXX
Snowberry						XXXXX						
Spirea		XXXXX	XXXXX					XXXXX		XXXXX		XXXXX
Viburnum	XXXXX					XXXXX				XXXXX		XXXXX
Weigela		XXXXX										
HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL/ ANNUALS												
"Butter and Eggs"		XXXXX										
Campanula		XXXXX										
Daylilies	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX					XXXXX		XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
Hosta		XXXXX										
Iris	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX					XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX		XXXXX
Ivy		XXXXX										
Money plant		XXXXX	XXXXX									
Peonies		XXXXX										XXXXX
Phlox												XXXXX
Poppies		XXXXX						XXXXX				
Soapwort		XXXXX	XXXXX					XXXXX				
Snapdragon		XXXXX										
Sweet Peas			XXXXX									
Vinca		XXXXX										
Wysteria												XXXXX

Source: Cultural Landscape Inventory completed by Sherda Williams, Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, Omaha, Nebraska.

APPENDIX G-1

QUESTIONNAIRE

22 March 1994

Dear

We are working with the Midwest Regional Office of the National Park Service in a study of the cultural resources in Michigan's Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore. The specific area we are focusing upon is the proposed Port Oneida Rural Historic District, a five square mile, area within the Lakeshore- As part of this study, we are evaluating the historic and architectural significance of the farmsteads within the proposed district.

Our research to date has utilized primary and secondary sources, including oral interviews, homestead records, population and agricultural census manuscripts, historic photographs and maps, county extension reports, newspapers, local histories, and National Park Service reports and documents. The enclosed questionnaire is an important supplement to this material and draws upon your knowledge of, and experience with, rural vernacular buildings and landscapes. The questionnaire results will help us determine their significance.

To help you complete the questionnaire, it is important to clarify the present situation with respect to these resources. The National Park Service considers the proposed Port Oneida Rural Historic District the largest collection of historic agrarian buildings within its Midwest Region. Thus, it may provide opportunities for recognizing agrarian history within a rural area that is becoming increasingly tourist oriented. An unusual feature of these buildings is that they have been literally "frozen in time" since Sleeping Bear Dunes was designated as a National Lakeshore in 1970. Likewise, the farms in Port Oneida possess varying levels of technological advancement. The barns, for example, represent a continuum of agricultural technology ranging from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to about 1950. Also, the economic productivity of the farms has always been marginal, due to the poor soil quality. Therefore, the proposed district could be representative of the common experience of many farmers in the Upper Great Lakes region.

It should also be noted that the entire proposed district is within the boundaries of the National Park Lakeshore. Thus, it is protected from drastic alteration, and the acquisition of additional land and farms is not necessary. However, its built features are threatened by neglect. Because Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore was originally designated as a natural area, the maintenance and interpretation of historic resources has not been given high priority. Also, Lakeshore personnel lack training in cultural resource preservation and management. Therefore, these resources have received minimal upkeep and interpretation.

We would be grateful if you would assist us in evaluating the significance of the area's vernacular buildings by rating them on the attached questionnaire. We are particularly interested in comparisons you can make between the farms and buildings of Port Oneida and other areas in the Midwest with which you are familiar. We also welcome any additional comments and supplementary information.

Could you please complete and return the questionnaire by April 15? Thank you for your time and contribution to our efforts.

Sincerely,

Marla McEnaney
William H. Tishler
Arnold R. Alanen

A Brief History of Port Oneida

The community of Port Oneida, Michigan, was founded in 1862 when two of the earliest settlers, Carsten Burfiend and Thomas Kelderhouse, built a dock and wooding station to sell cordwood to Lake Michigan steamers. Port Oneida's prosperity rose with the timber industry. At one time the community included a store, a boarding house/hotel, blacksmith's shop, two barns, and several houses.

When the timber supply dwindled by the 1890's, Port Oneida, like many other Upper Great Lakes communities, turned to agriculture. The marginal soil conditions, however, limited the success of many farmers. By 1940, many Port Oneida farmers were relying upon second jobs to support their families and farms. Most farms produced only enough to rank as modest dairy operations. At this point, farm production and technological advancements ceased to sustain the community. Soon the District fell behind the more productive regions of Michigan and the Midwest.

Eventually, tourism emerged as an important economic activity in the District and region. Several resorts were established, marking the third wave of development in the area. By 1970, when the federal government designated the area as part of Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, remaining farming or fruit production had ceased. Although it was hoped that residents would retain ownership of their farms, many sold them to the National Park Service. About one-half of the twenty farms in the District are either privately owned or occupied under a lease agreement, primarily as summer or non-farm residences.

Following designation as a National Lakeshore, Port Oneida' s appearance changed very little. The National Park Service maintains the traditional field patterns under its Open Field Management Plan. This minimal level of intervention protects the area's pastoral character, which is further enhanced by the remaining fence rows, orchard remnants, and rows of sugar maples situated alongside many of the roads. The farm buildings owned by the NPS are given limited maintenance to slow their deterioration, and most are locked and boarded-up to discourage vandalism. Many of the buildings continues to possess their basic integrity, but are beginning to decay because of the lack of use and upkeep.

INTRODUCTION

The attached questionnaire is structured as follows. In the first segment, three farms are highlighted, chosen for their integrity, historic significance to the community, and ability to represent the continuum of farming technology preserved in the proposed district. The second segment highlights three individual structures. In the third segment, several photographs portraying the variety of agrarian buildings found in Port Oneida are included, followed by general questions concerning their significance.

Our objective is to provide you with a general overview of Port Oneida's resources so that you are can complete the questionnaire within an adequate context, and with sufficient information.

Again, thank you for your time and contribution.

Respondent's Name

FARMSTEAD QUESTIONS

1. How common is it to find this number of intact, obsolete examples of agrarian buildings surviving on farmsteads in your **state**?

A.	B.	C.	D.
not very common	somewhat common	very common	don't know

2. How common is it to find this number of intact, obsolete examples of agrarian buildings surviving on farmsteads in the **Midwest region**?

A.	B.	C.	D.
not very common	somewhat common	very common	don't know

3. How common is it to find buildings representing similar diverse agrarian functions within a single area of similar size in your **state**?

A.	B.	C.	D.
not very common	somewhat common	very common	don't know

4. How common is it to find buildings representing similar diverse agrarian functions within a single area of similar size in the **Midwest region**?

A.	B.	C.	D.
not very common	somewhat common	very common	don't know

5a. The Port Oneida area has an array of agrarian buildings representing the progression of farming technology from the late 19th to the mid-20th century. How common are similar areas in your **state**?

A.	B.	C.	D.
not very common	somewhat common	very common	don't know

5b. How common are similar areas in the **Midwest region**?

A.	B.	C.	D.
not very common	somewhat common	very common	don't know

6. How common is it to find rural areas of comparable size with a lack of alterations and modern intrusions in your **state**?

A.	B.	C.	D.
not very common	somewhat common	very common	don't know

7. How common is it to find rural areas of comparable size with a lack of alterations and modern intrusions in the **Midwest region**?

A.	B.	C.	D.
not very common	somewhat common	very common	don't know

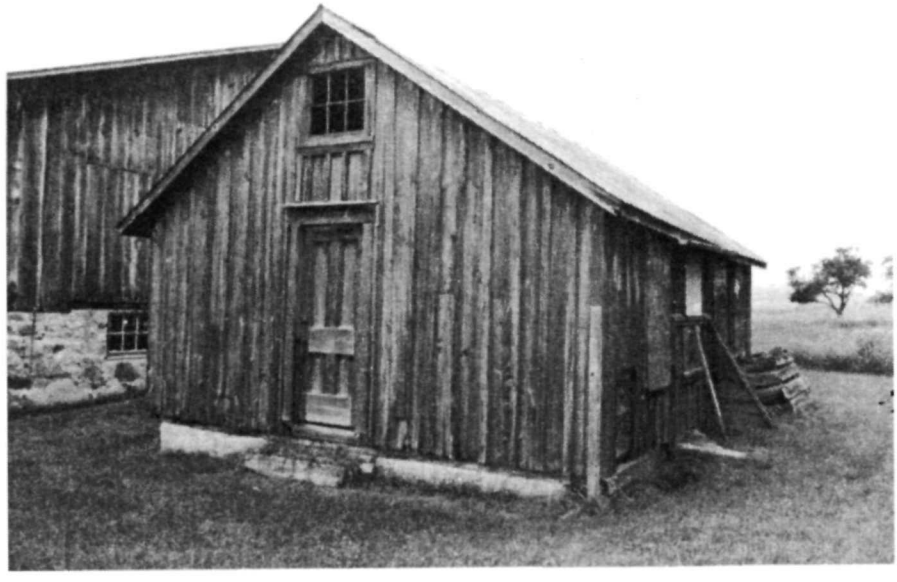
Dechow/Klett Farm



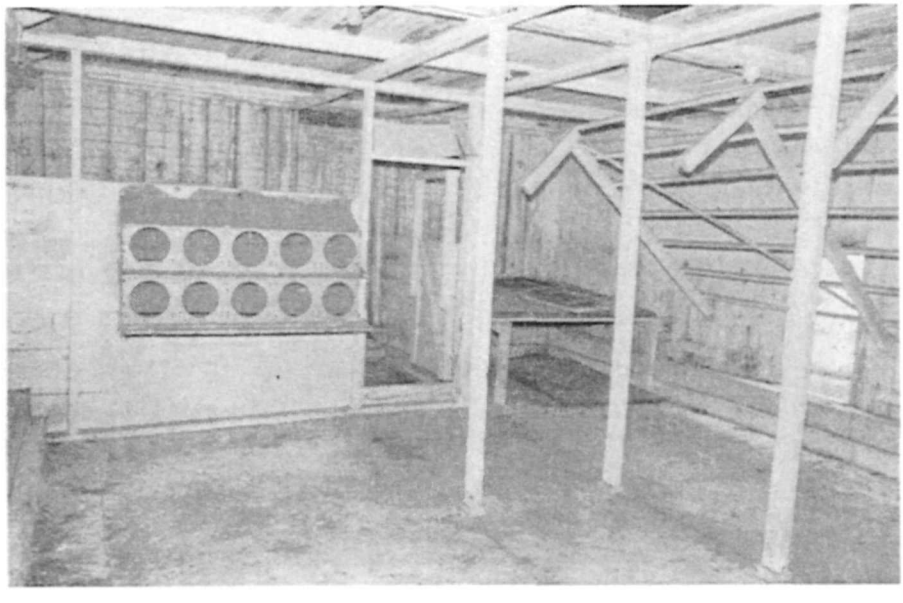
Dechow/Klett Farm (1910), looking to North



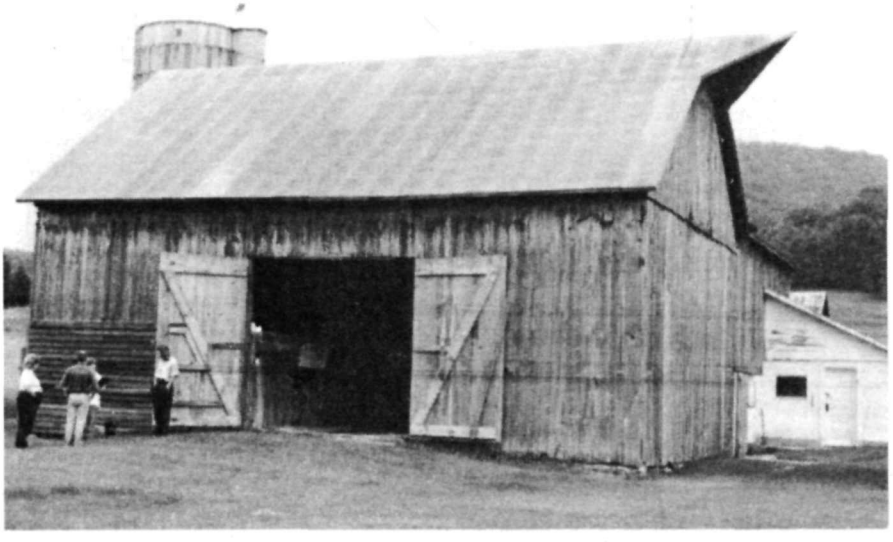
Dechow/Klett House, looking to South



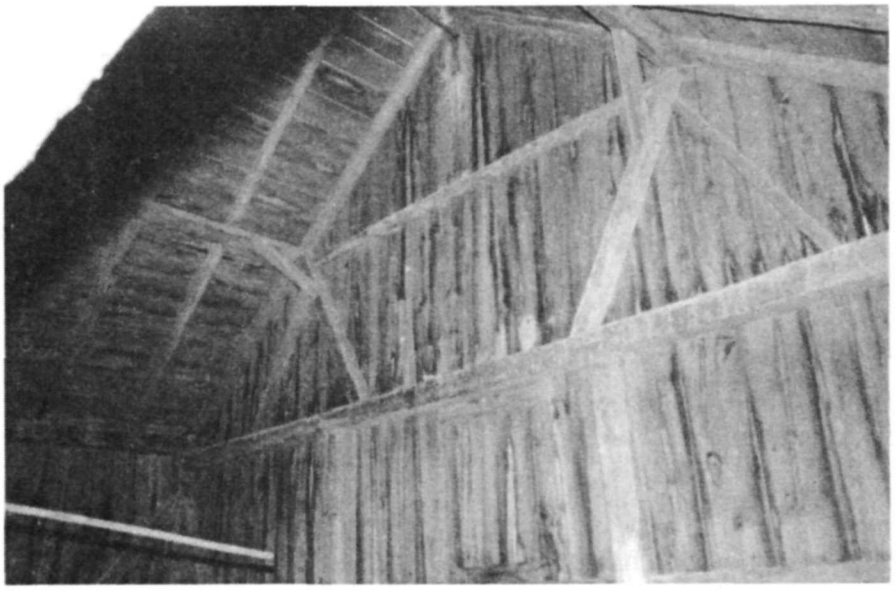
Exterior of Chicken Coop



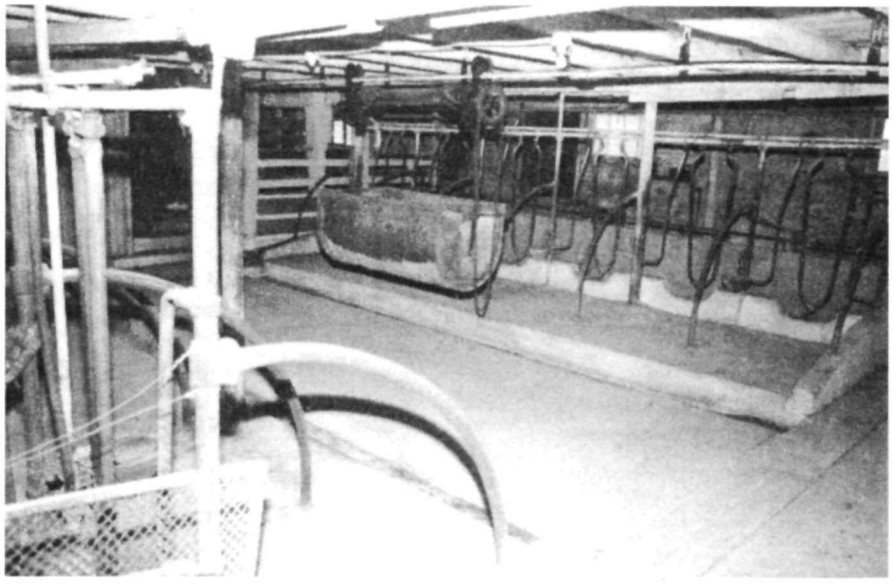
Interior of Chicken Coop



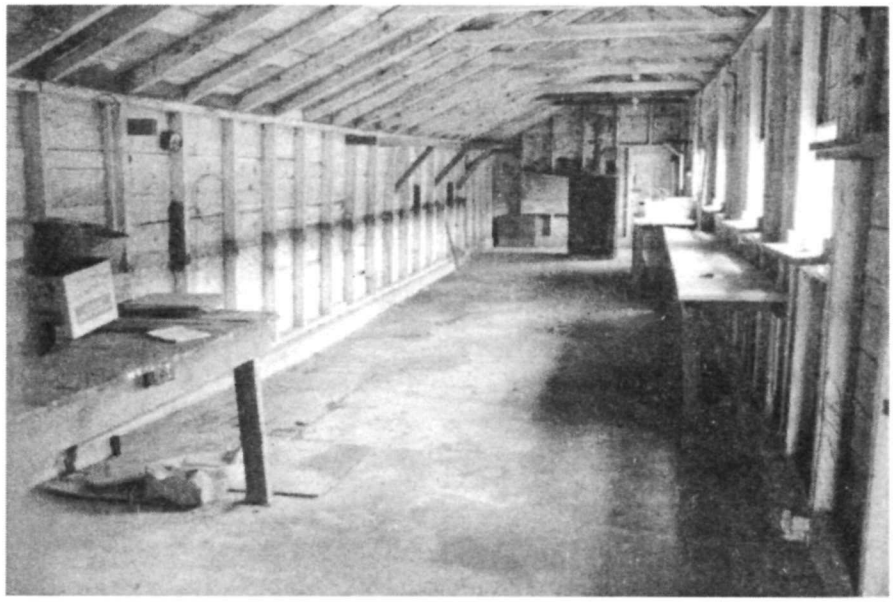
North exterior wall of Barn



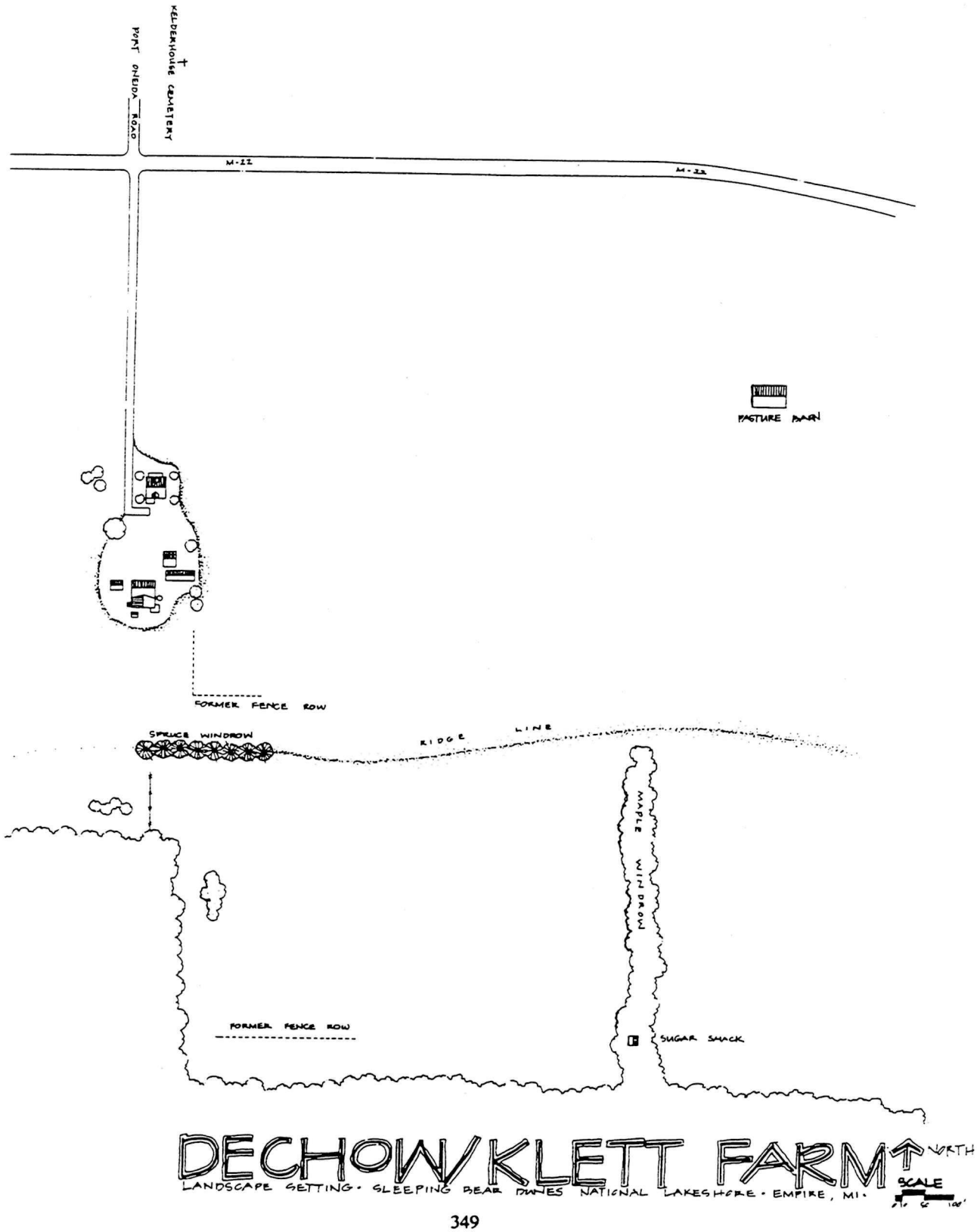
Construction detail

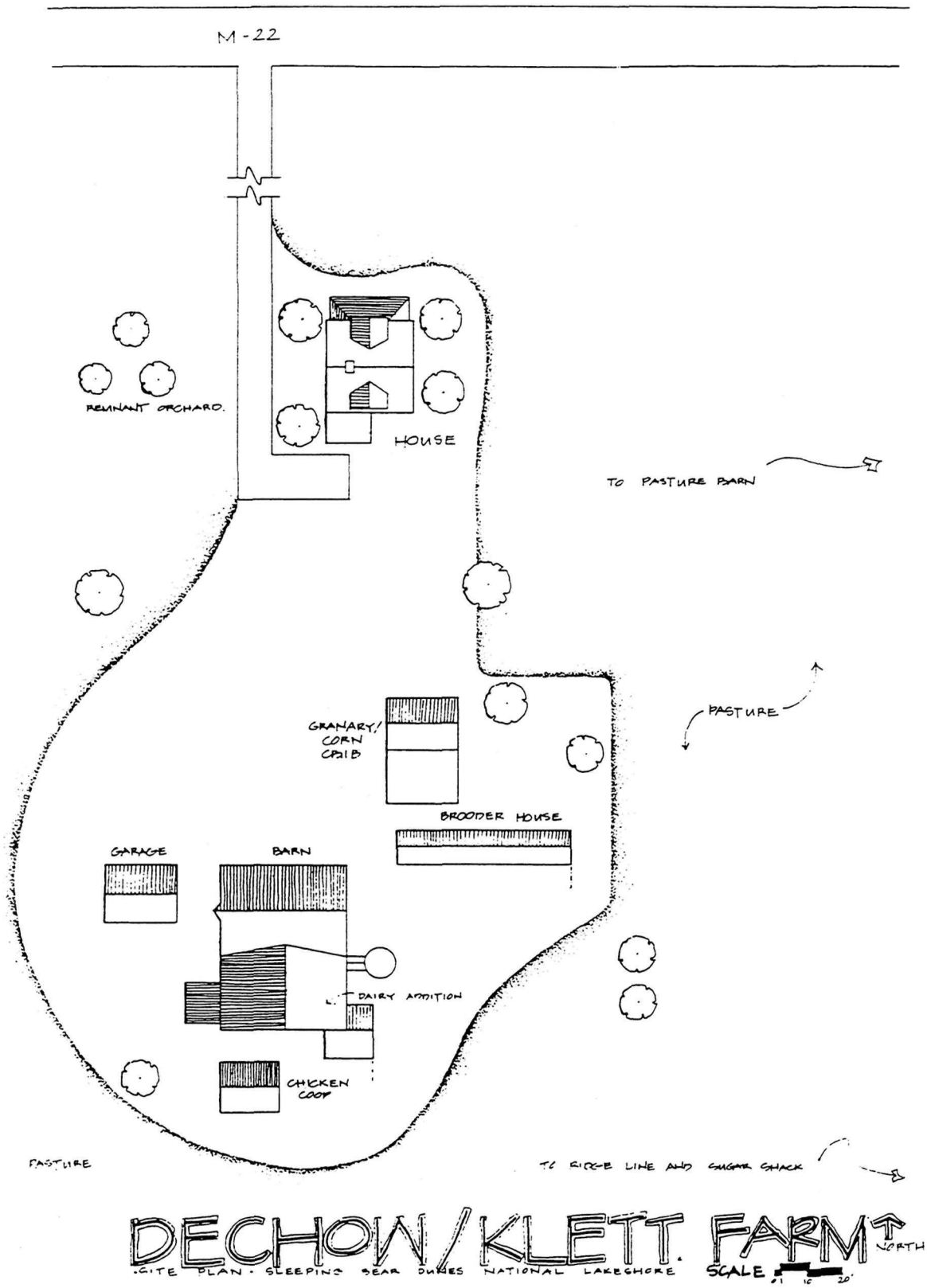


Interior of Dairy Barn--cow stalls



Interior of Brooder House


KELDERHOUSE CEMETERY
POINT ONEIDA ROAD
M-22
M-22
PASTURE BARN
FORMER FENCE ROW
SPRUCE WINDROW
RIDGE LINE
MAPLE WINDROW
FORMER FENCE ROW
SUGAR SHACK
DECHOW/KLETT FARM
NORTH
SCALE
LANDSCAPE SETTING · SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE · EMPIRE, MI.


M-22
REMNANT ORCHARD.
HOUSE
TO PASTURE BARN
PASTURE
GRANARY/ CORN CRIB
BROODER HOUSE
GARAGE
BARN
DAIRY ADDITION
CHICKEN COOP
PASTURE
TO CIRCLE LINE AND SUGAR SHACK
DECHOW/KLETT FARM
SITE PLAN · SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE
NORTH
SCALE
0' 10' 20'

Burfiend Farm



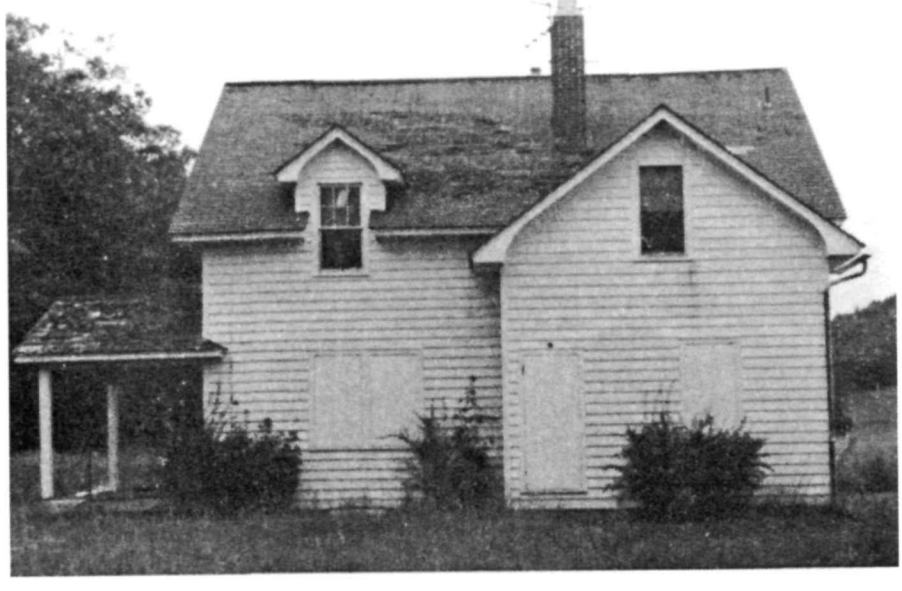
Farm and Surrounding Landscape



Burfiend Farm (ca. 1890-1920)--looking West



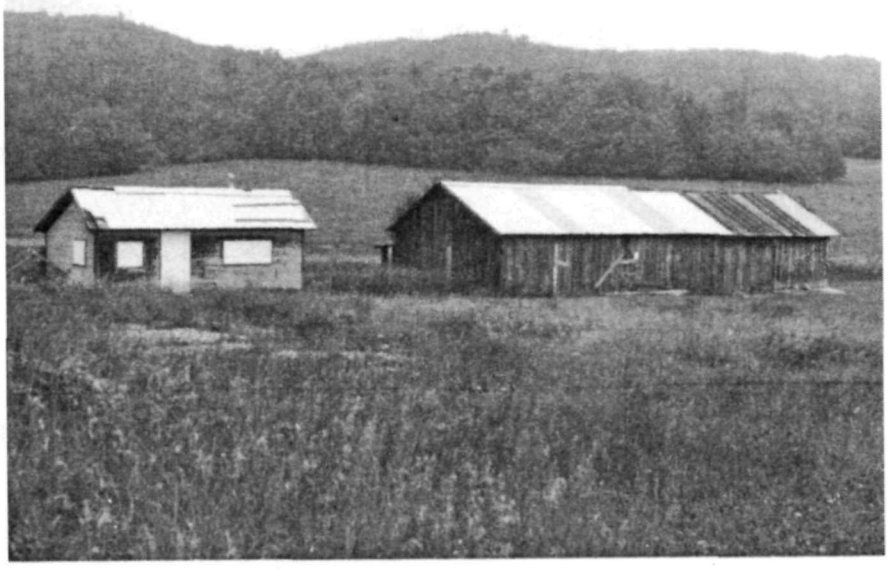
House #1 (ca. 1890)--West Facade



House #2 (ca. 1920)--looking to North



Butchering Shed (ca. 1920) and Granary/Corn Crib (ca. 1890)--looking to Southwest



Sheds (ca. 1920)--looking to Northeast



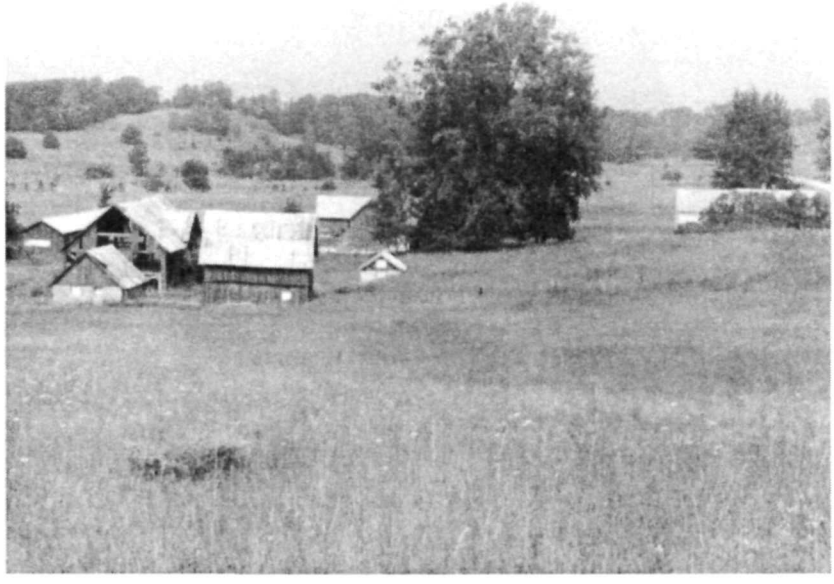
Privy (ca. 1890)



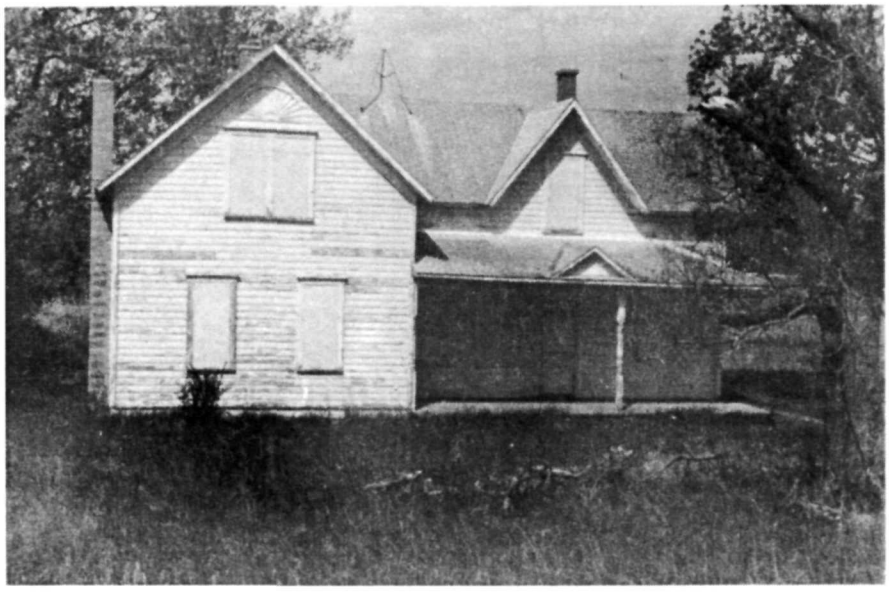
Garage (ca. 1920)

PASTURE
CHICKEN COOP
SHED
BARN FOUNDATION
GRANARY/CORNCRIB
BUTCHERING SHED
PASTURE
LAKE MICHIGAN SHORELINE
HOUSE #2
GARAGE
PASTURE
PORT ONEIDA ROAD
HOUSE #1
PRIVY
SPRUCE WIND ROW
BURFIEND FARM
SITE PLAN · SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE
NORTH
SCALE

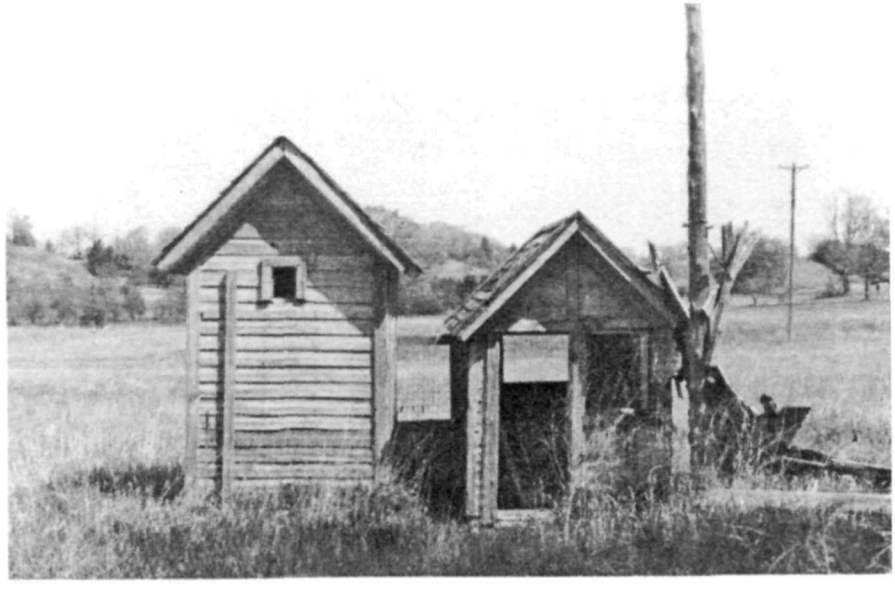
Thoreson Farm



Thoreson Farm (ca. 1890)--looking to Northwest



House--looking to West



Privy (left) and Brooder House



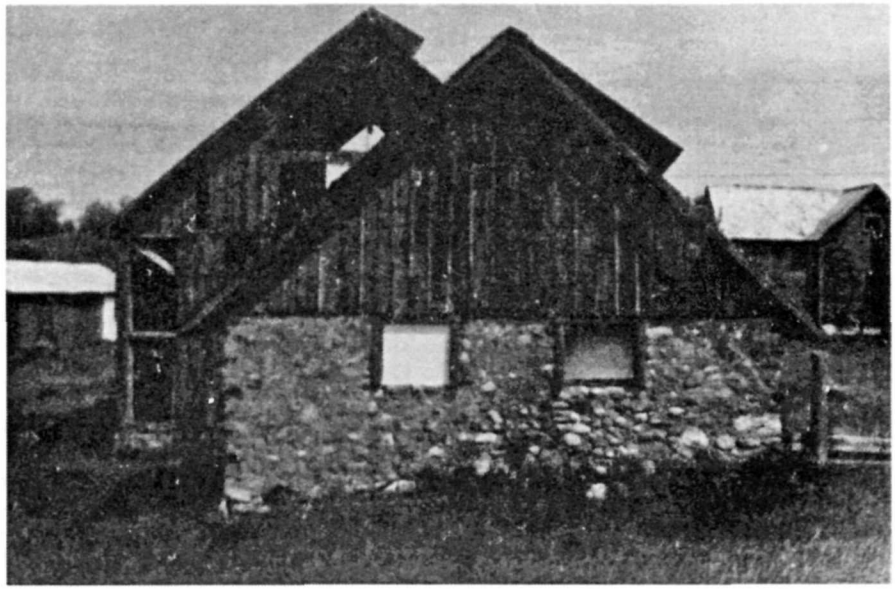
Granary--looking to South



Barn--looking to West



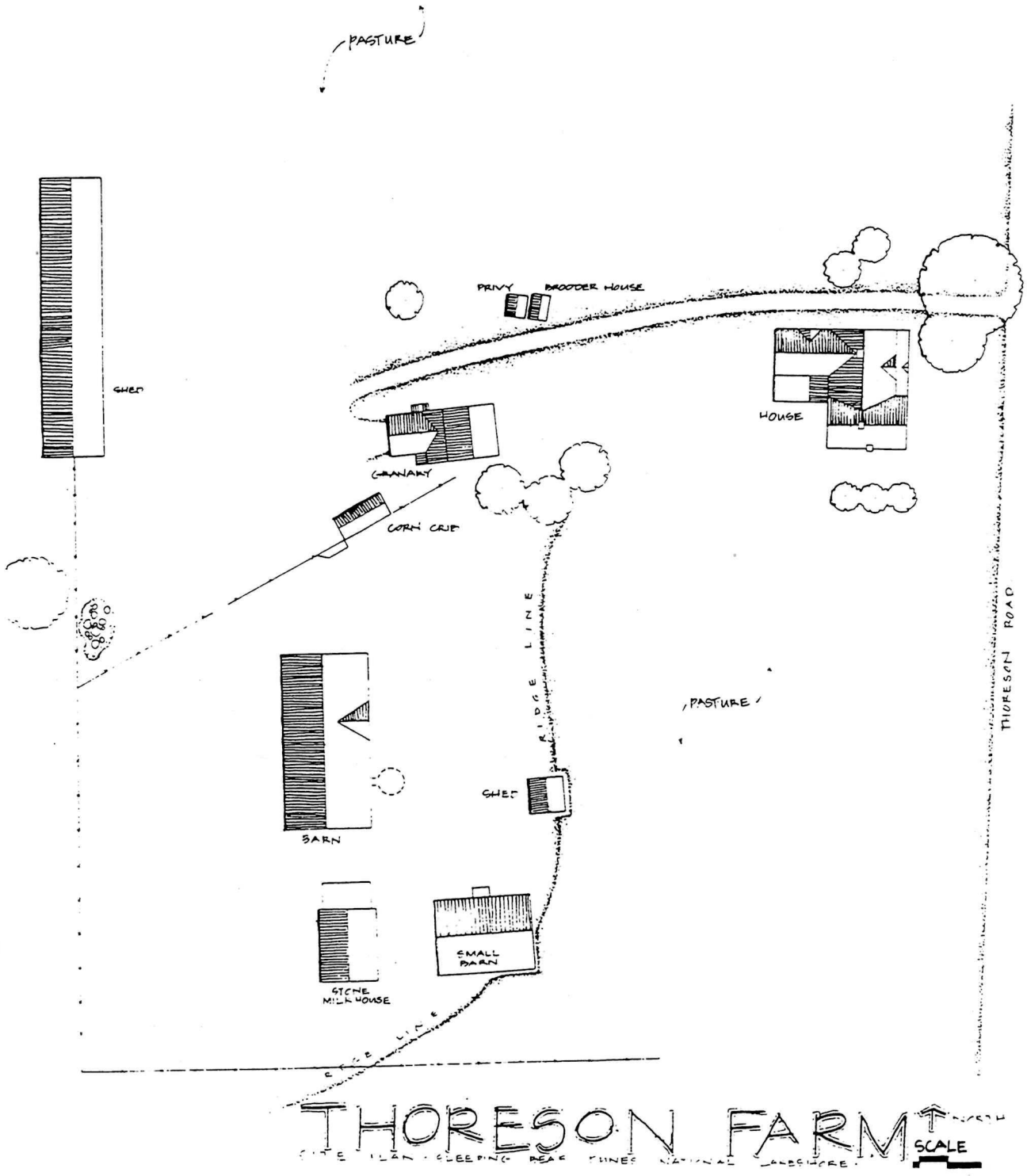
Barn Framing



Stone Barn--looking to North



Corn Crib


PASTURE
PRIVY
BROODER HOUSE
SHED
HOUSE
GRANARY
CORN CRIB
RIDGE LINE
THORESON ROAD
PASTURE
BARN
SHED
SMALL BARN
STONE MILK HOUSE
THORESON FARM
SCALE

GENERAL QUESTIONS

1. How important is it to preserve traditional agrarian buildings and their surroundings within a National Park Service property?

A.	B.	C.	D.
not very important	somewhat important	very important	don't know

2. How common are similar collections of traditional agrarian buildingws in your **state**?

A.	B.	C.	D.
not very common	somewhat common	very common	don't know

3. How common are similar collections of traditional agrarian buildings in the **Midwest region**?

A.	B.	C.	D.
not very common	somewhat common	very common	don't know

4a. Do these buildings and their immediate surroundings warrant designation in the National Register of Historic Places as a Rural Historic District?

A.	B.	C.	D.
no	possibly	yes	don't know

4b. Could you explain your answer?

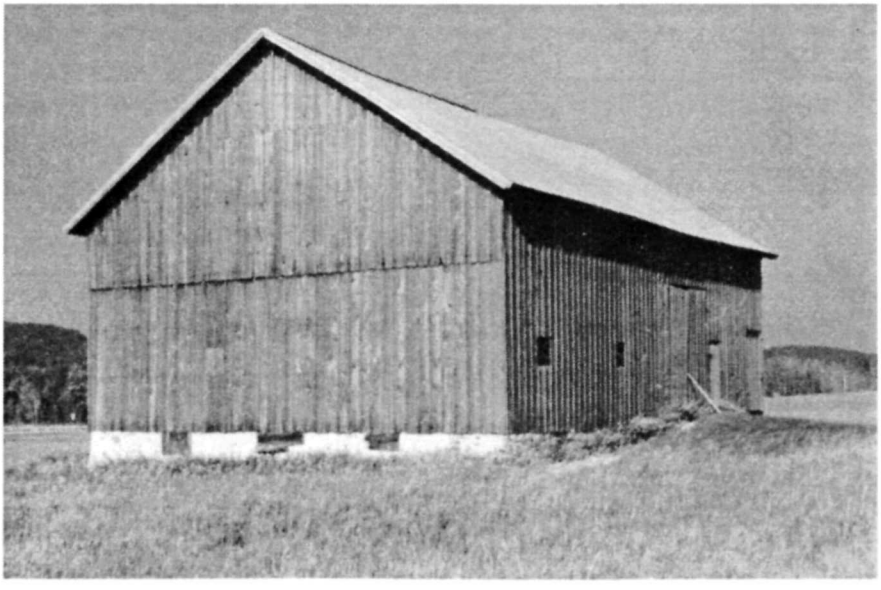
5. Based on your knowledge of midwestern agrarian buildings, how do these farmsteads rank in architectural significance?

A.	B.	C.	D.
not very significant	somewhat significant	very significant	don't know

6. How important are these buildings and landscapes for interpreting the agricultural history of the Upper Great Lakes region of the Midwest?

A.	B.	C.	D.
not very important	somewhat important	very important	don't know

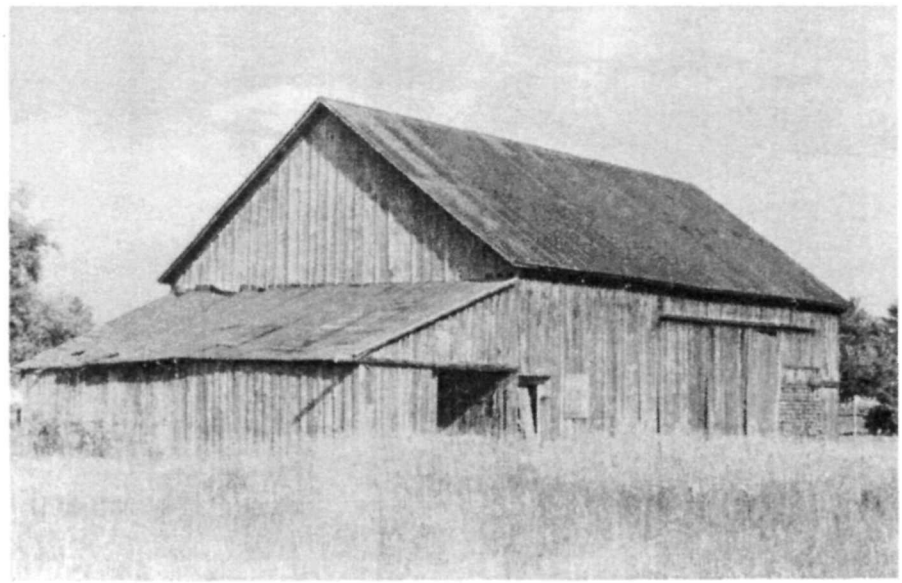
7. What measures are being taken to protect historic farms and/or rural landscapes in your **state**? (Please list briefly)



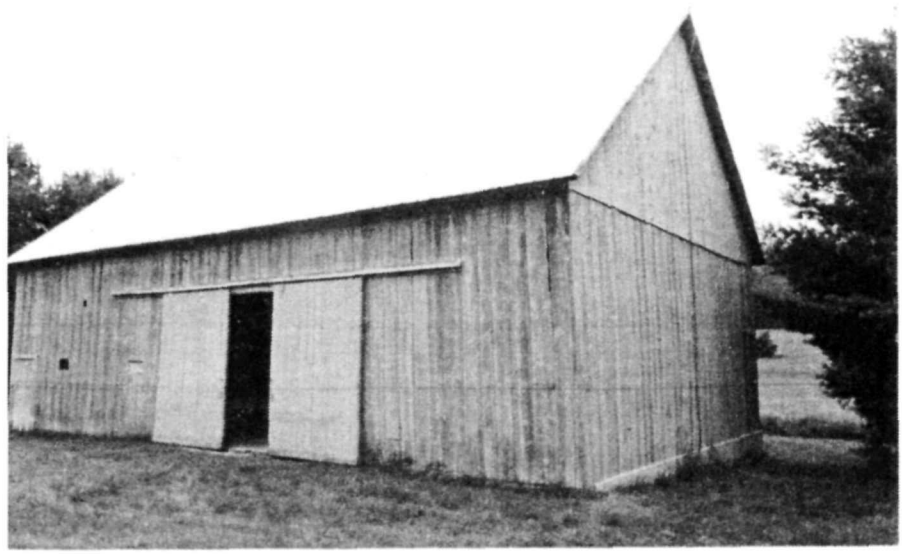
Dechow/Klett Pasture Barn (ca. 1900)



Miller Barn (ca. 1890)



Burfiend/Garthe Barn (ca. 1880)



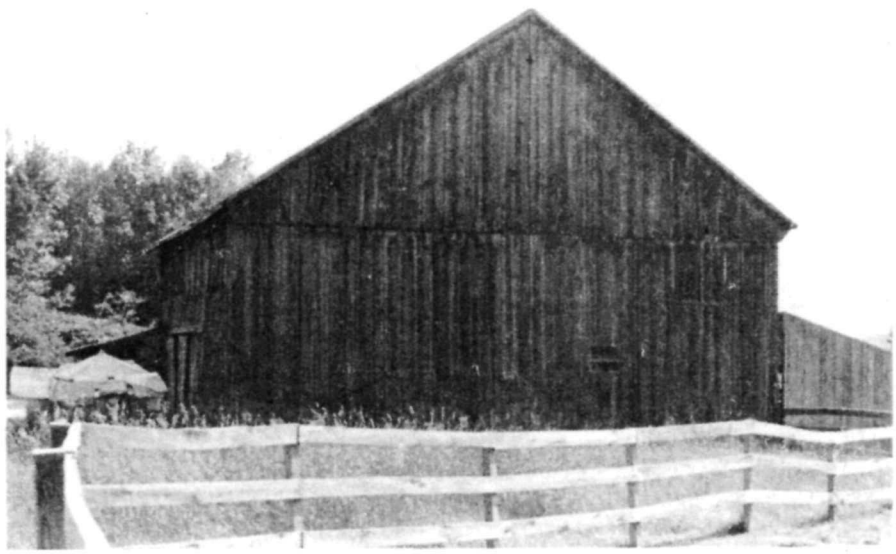
Werner/Holland Barn (ca. 1870)



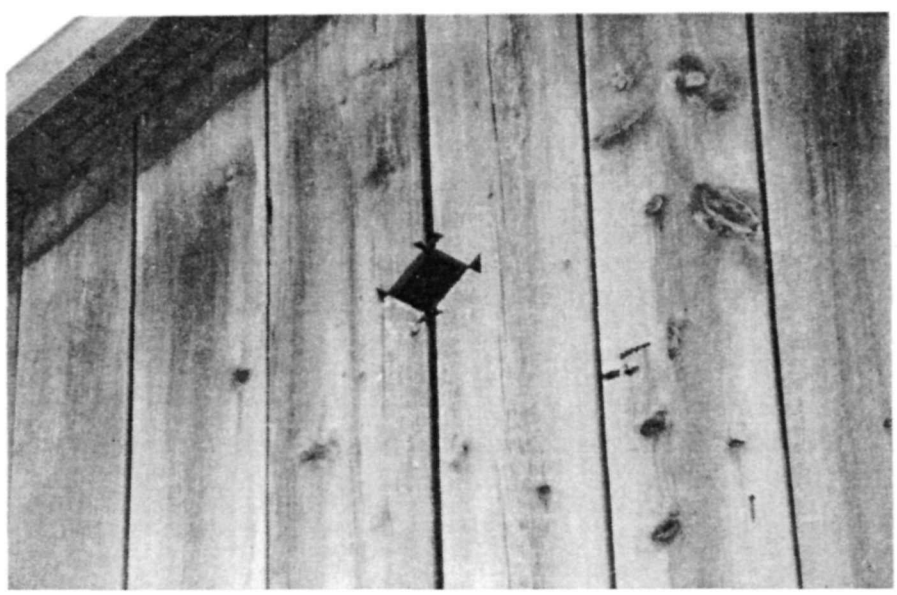
Howard Olsen Barn (ca. 1890)



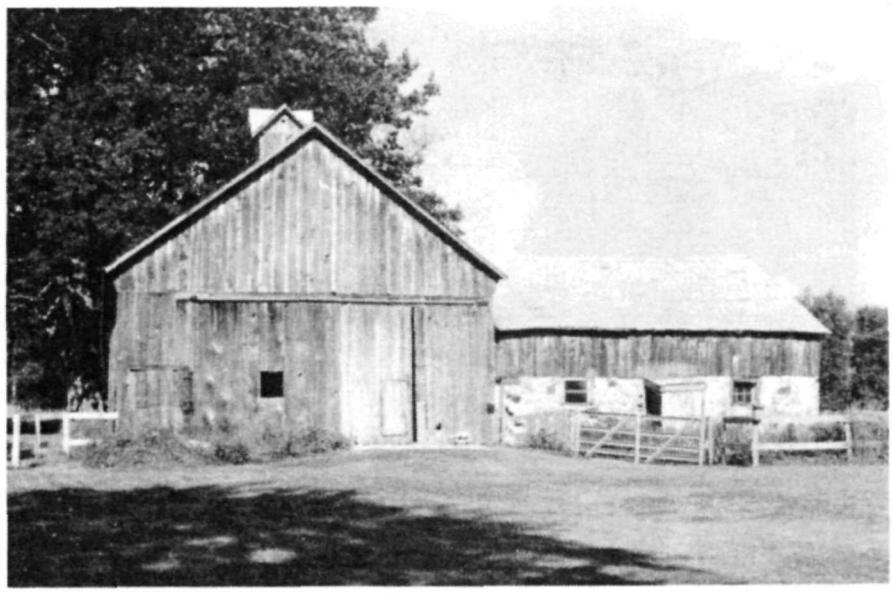
Howard Olsen Barn--interior of basement, showing cow stalls



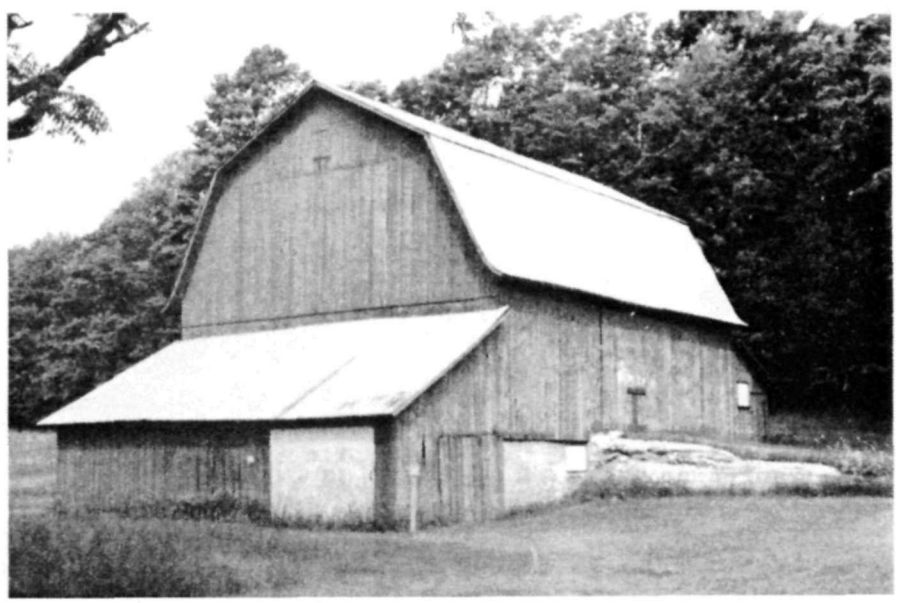
Schnor Barn



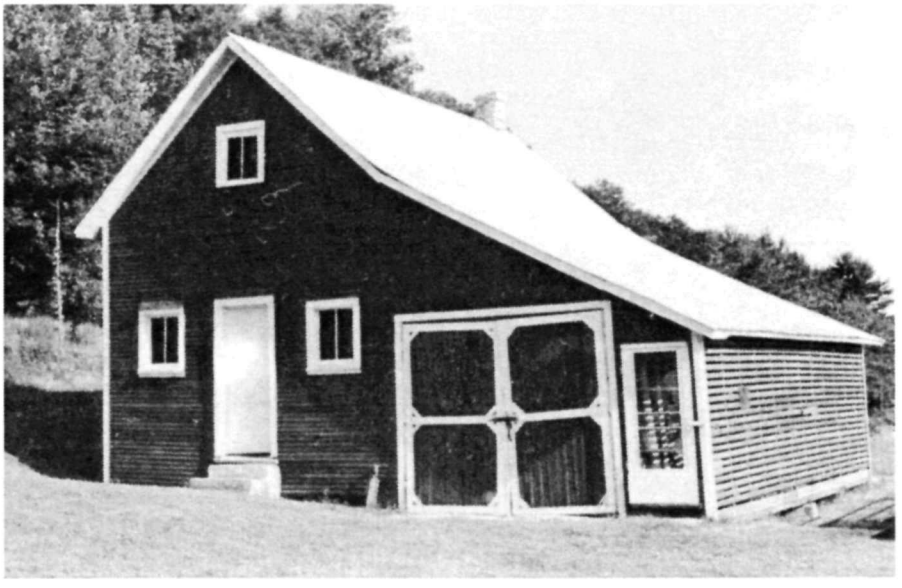
Schnor Barn--gable end cutout



Lawr Barn (ca. 1890)--showing dairy addition with stone walls



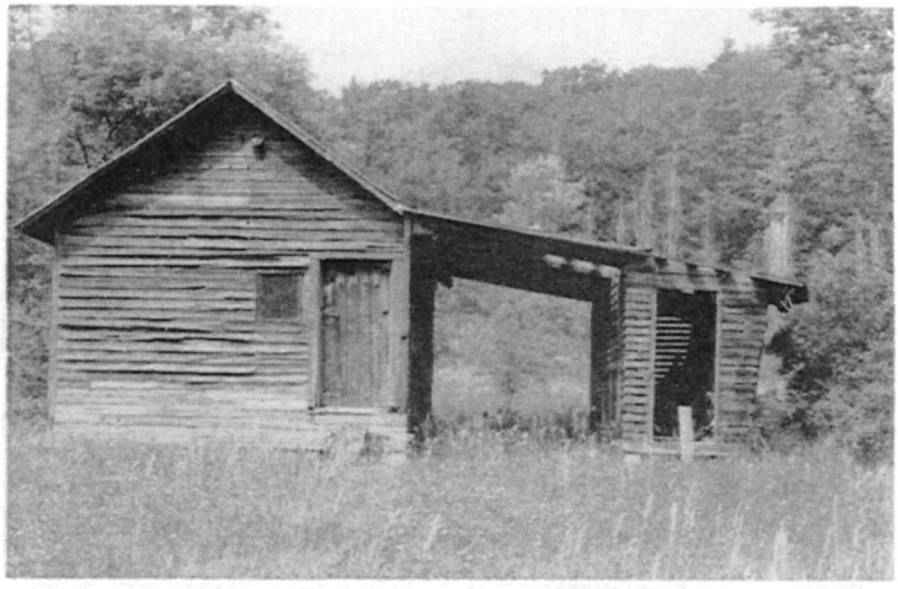
Charles Olsen Barn (ca. 1910)



Schmidt Farm--attached granary and corn crib



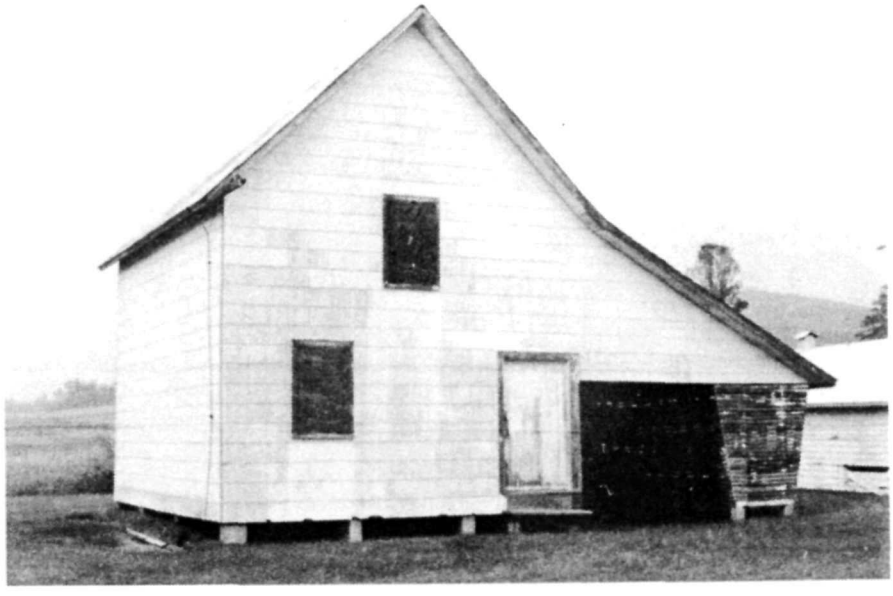
Burfiend Farm--attached granary and corn crib



Howard Olsen Farm--semi-attached granary and corn crib



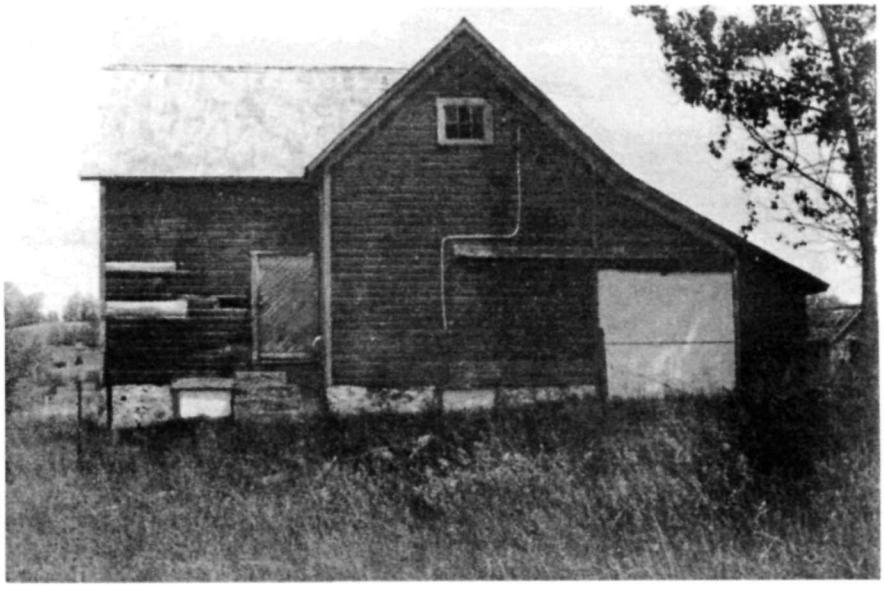
Thoreson Farm--detached corn crib



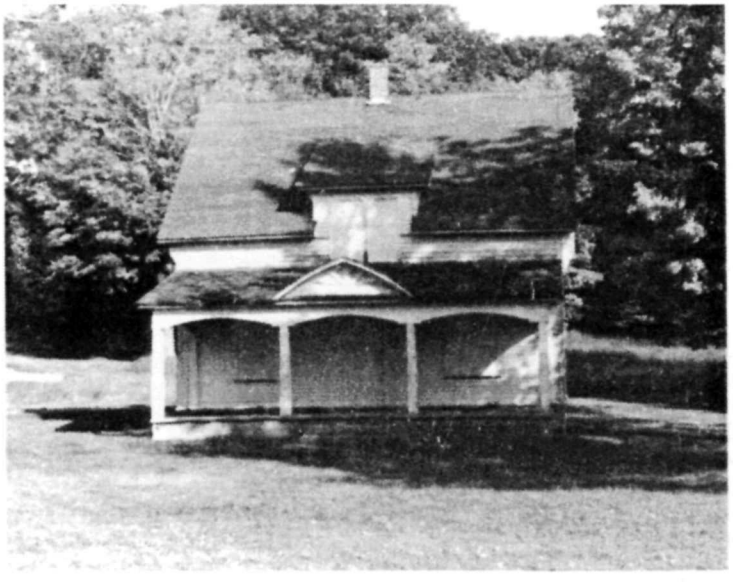
Dechow/Klett Farm--semi-attached granary and corn crib



Dechow/Klett Farm--granary interior



Thoreson Farm--detached granary



Charles Olsen House (ca. 1910)



Dechow/Klett House (ca. 1910)



Burfiend House #1 (ca. 1890)



Howard Olsen House (ca. 1890)

INDIVIDUAL BUILDING QUESTIONS

Dechow Sugar Shack

1. Approximately how many sugar shacks survive in your **state**?

A.	B.	C.	D.
none to my knowledge	one-two	three-four	don't know

2. Approximately how many sugar shacks survive in the **Midwest region**?

A.	B.	C.	D.
none to my knowledge	one-two	three-four	don't know

3. How many are being protected (e.g. in a park, outdoor museum, by private owners, etc.)?

A.	B.	C.	D.
none to my knowledge	one-two	three-four	don't know

4. How representative is this buildings as an example of a sugar shack?

A.	B.	C.	D.
not very representative	somewhat representative	very representative	don't know

5. How does the condition of this sugar shack compare to others you are aware of in your **state**?

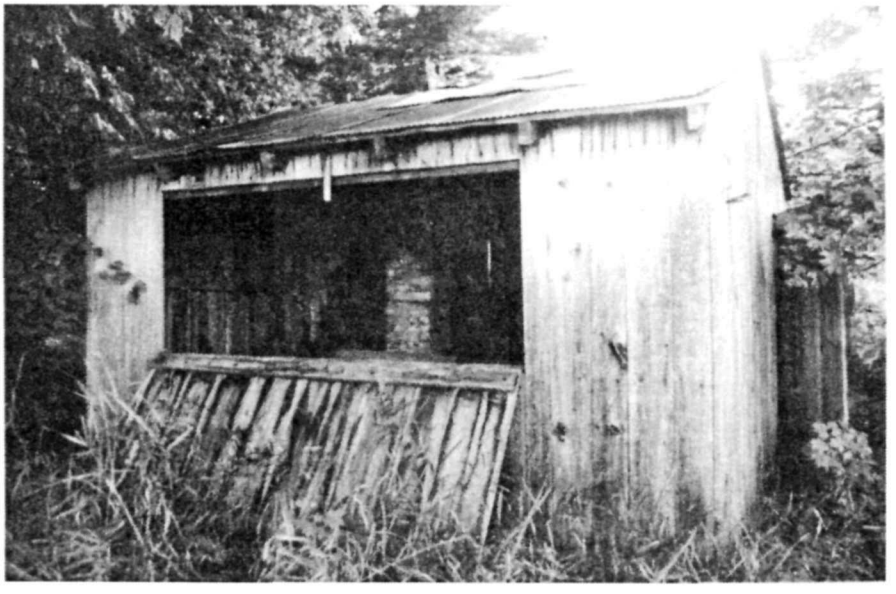
A.	B.	C.	D.
poor condition	fair condition	good condition	don't know

6. How does the condition of this sugar shack compare to others you are aware of in the **Midwest region**?

A.	B.	C.	D.
poor condition	fair condition	good condition	don't know

7. How would you rate the historic significance of this sugar shack within the **Midwest region**?

A.	B.	C.	D.
not very significant	somewhat significant	very significant	don't know



Dechow/Klett Sugar Shack--Exterior



Dechow/Klett Sugar Shack--Interior, showing stove

Burfiend Butchering Shed

1. How rare are butchering sheds in your **state**?

A.	B.	C.	D.
not very rare	somewhat rare	very rare	don't know

2. How rare are butchering sheds in the **Midwest region**?

A.	B.	C.	D.
not very rare	somewhat rare	very rare	don't know

3. Is this a good example of a butchering shed?

A.	B.	C.	D.
a poor example	a fair example	an excellent example	don't know

4. How significant is this building with respect to other butchering sheds?

A.	B.	C.	D.
not very significant	somewhat significant	very significant	don't know

5. How does the condition of this butchering shed compare to others you are aware of in your **state**?

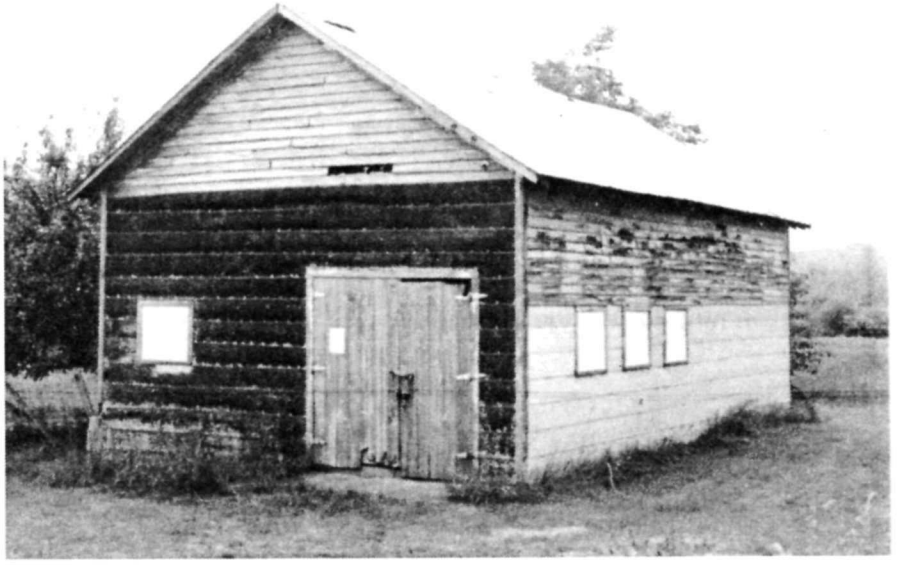
A.	B.	C.	D.
poor condition	fair condition	excellent condition	don't know

6. How does the condition of this butchering shed compare to others you are aware of in the **Midwest region**?

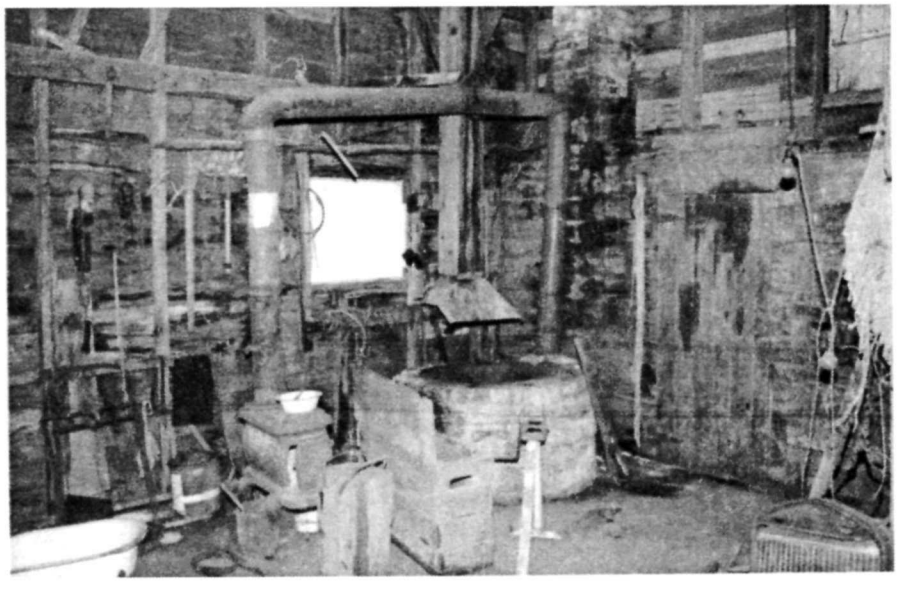
A.	B.	C.	D.
poor condition	fair condition	excellent condition	don't know

7. How would you rate the historic signficance of this building within the **Midwest region**?

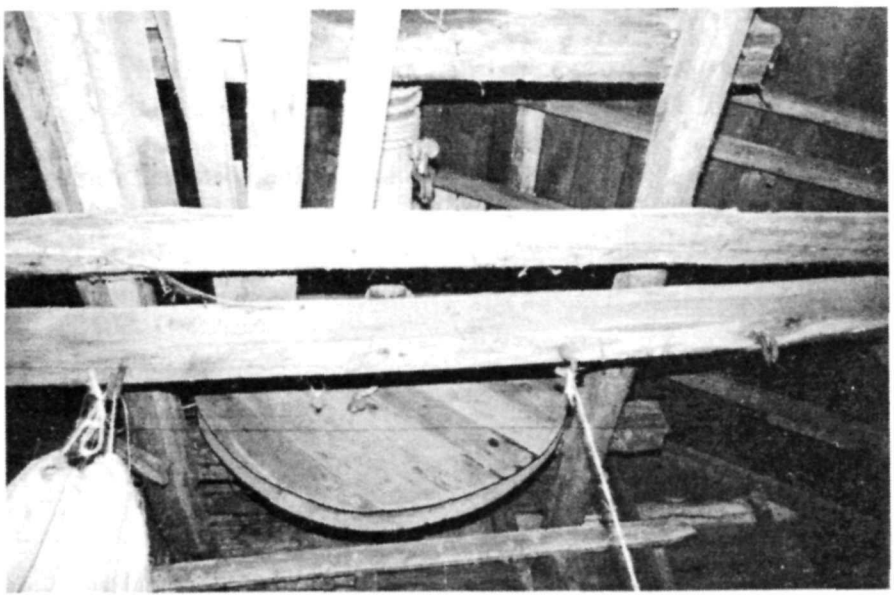
A.	B.	C.	D.
not very significant	somewhat significant	very significant	don't know



Burfiend Butchering Shed (ca. 1920)--Exterior, looking to Southeast



Butchering Shed--Interior, showing stove and other equipment



Butchering Shed--Interior Pulley System

Charles Olsen Silo

1. How common is this method of silo construction (vertical wooden staves clad with sheet metal) in your **state**?

A.	B.	C.	D.
none to my knowledge	one-two	three-four	don't know

2. How common is this method of silo construction in the **Midwest region**?

A.	B.	C.	D.
none to my knowledge	one-two	three-four	don't know

3. Is it a good example of this method of construction?

A.	B.	C.	D.
a poor example	a fair example	an excellent example	don't know

4. How significant is this structure with respect to other examples utilizing this or a similar method of silo construction?

A.	B.	C.	D.
not very significant	somewhat significant	very significant	don't know

5. How does the condition of this silo compare to others you are aware of in your **state**?

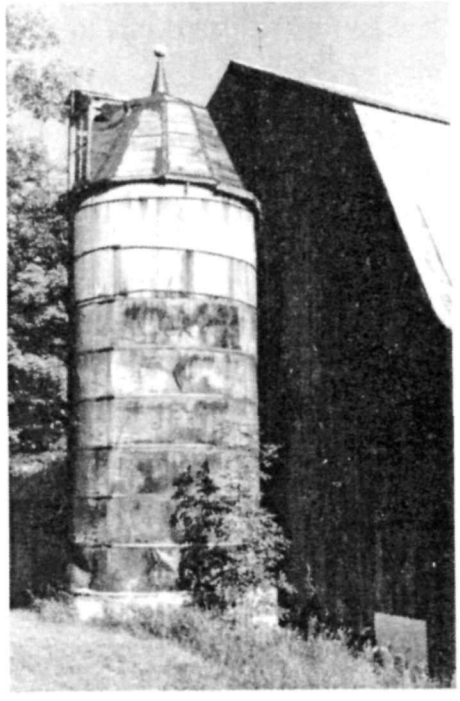
A.	B.	C.	D.
poor condition	fair condition	excellent condition	don't know

6. How does the condition of this silo compare to others you are aware of in the **Midwest region**?

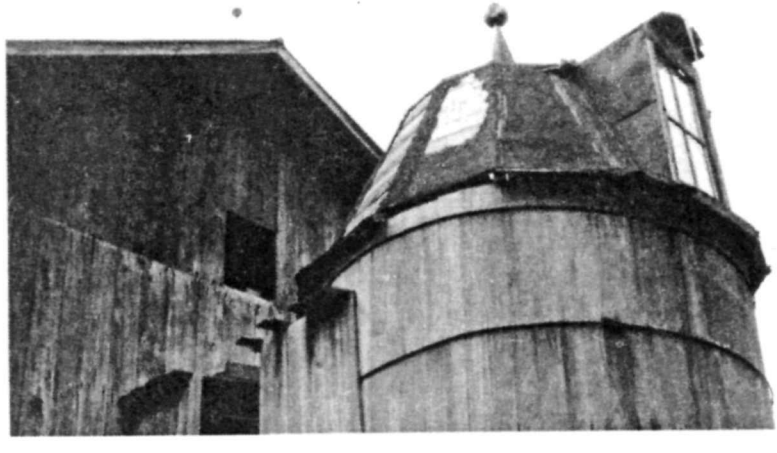
A.	B.	C.	D.
poor condition	fair condition	excellent condition	don't know

7. How would you rate the historic significance of this building within the **Midwest region**?

A.	B.	C.	D.
not very significant	somewhat significant	very significant	don't know



Charles Olsen Barn and Silo (ca. 1910)



Silo Detail

SITING AND STRUCTURAL QUESTIONS (ETHNIC CHARACTERISTICS)

1a. Does the setting, siting, or arrangement of these farmsteads portray characteristics or an approach associated with a particular ethnic group?

A.	B.	C.	D.
no	possibly	yes	don't know

1b. If so, could you please describe?

2a. Are there any ethnic characteristics evident in these framing systems?

A.	B.	C.	D.
no	possibly	yes	don't know

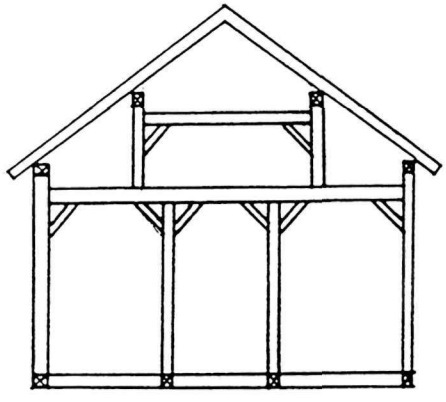
2b. If so, could you please describe?

3. How common are these framing systems in your **state**?

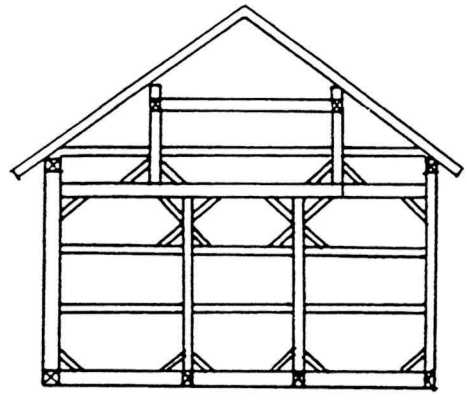
A.	B.	C.	D.
not very common	somewhat common	very common	don't know

4. How common are these framing systems in the **Midwest region**?

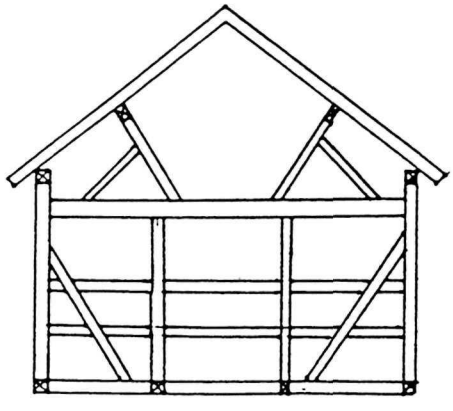
A.	B.	C.	D.
not very common	somewhat common	very common	don't know



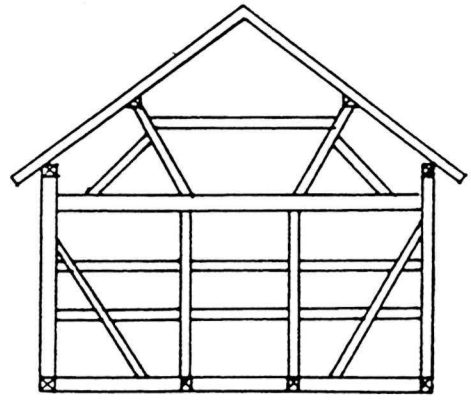
1.



2.



3.



4.

APPENDIX G-2

QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONDENTS

GENERAL MIDWEST

Dena Sanford; *Architectural Historian, List of Classified Structures Team, Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, Omaha, Nebraska*

ILLINOIS

Professor Douglas Meyer; *Department of GeologylGeography, Eastern Illinois University, Charleston.*

Wayne Price; *Illinois Historic Preservation Agency Review Board, Springfield.*

Keith A. Sculle; *Head, Research and Education, Illinois Historic Preservation* Agency, *Springfield.*

Ann Swallow; *Survey and National Register Coordinator, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield.*

INDIANA

Professor Robert Bastian; *Department of Geography, Indiana State University, Terre Haute.*

Paul C. Diebold; *Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Indianapolis.*

IOWA

Darryl Henning; *Director, Vesterheim Norwegian-American Museum, Decorah.*

Patrick Nunally; (see Minnesota).

Dr. Lowell H. Soike; *Historian, Community Programs Bureau, Iowa State Historical Society, Des Moines.*

MICHIGAN

Eric MacDonald; *Environmental Review and Designation Coordinator, Bureau of Michigan, State Historic Preservation Office, Lansing.*

Professor Marshall McClennan; *Department of Geography, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti.*

Terry Shaffer; *Assistant Curator, Michigan State University Museum, Lansing.*

Steve Stier; *Barn Rehabilitation SpecialistIConstruction Contractor, Lansing.*

MINNESOTA

Michael Koop; *Historic Preservation Program Specialist, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.*

Patrick Nunally; *Minnesota Trunk Highway Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Minnesota State Historical Society, St. Paul.*

Professor Fred Peterson; *Division of Humanities, University of Minnesota, Morris.*

NEBRASKA

Carol Ahlgren; *Architectural Historian, Preservation Office, Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln.*

David Murphy; *Senior Research Architect, Preservation Office, Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln.*

NORTH DAKOTA

Professor Steve Martens, AIA; *Department of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, North Dakota State University, Fargo.*

Father William Sherman; *Department of SociologylAnthropology, North Dakota State University, Fargo.*

OHIO

Steve Gordon; *Survey Manager, Ohio Historical Center, Ohio State Historic Preservation Office, Columbus.*

Glenn Harper; *Southwest Regional Coordinator; Ohio State Historic Preservation Office, Department of History, Wright State University, Dayton..*

Professor Allan G. Noble; *Department of Geography and Planning, University of Akron, Akron*

Professor Hubert Wilhelm; *Department of Geography, Ohio University, Athens.*

SOUTH DAKOTA

Carolyn Torma; *Former Historical Survey Coordinator, State of South Dakota, Vermillion; currently, Director of Education, American Planning Association, Chicago, IL.*

WISCONSIN

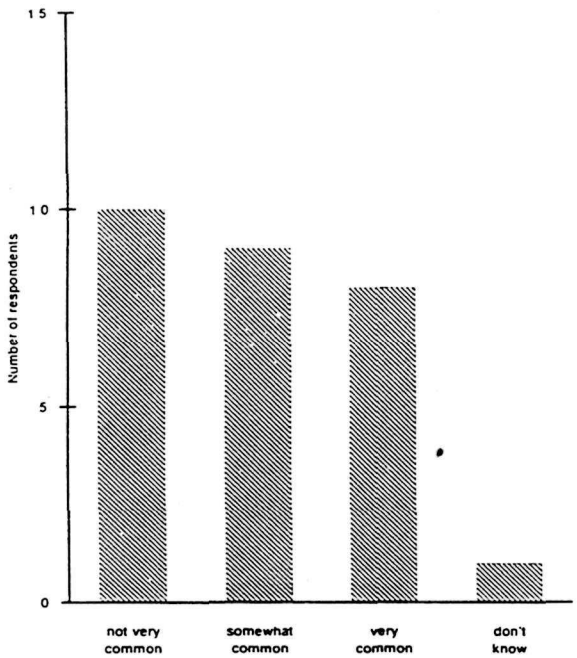
Alan Pape; *Historic Preservation Consultant, Greenbush.*

Marty C. Perkins; *Curator of Research and Interpretation, Old World Wisconsin Outdoor Folk Museum, Eagle.*

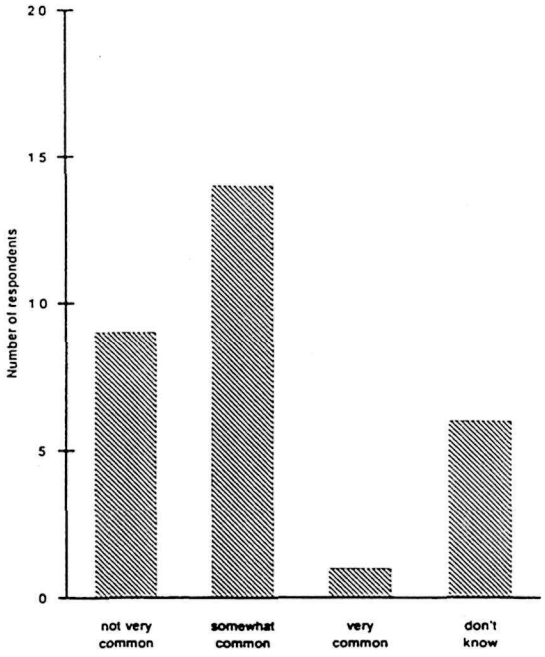
Professor Ingolf Vogeler; *Department of Geography; University of Wisconsin--Eau Claire.*

FARMSTEAD QUESTIONS

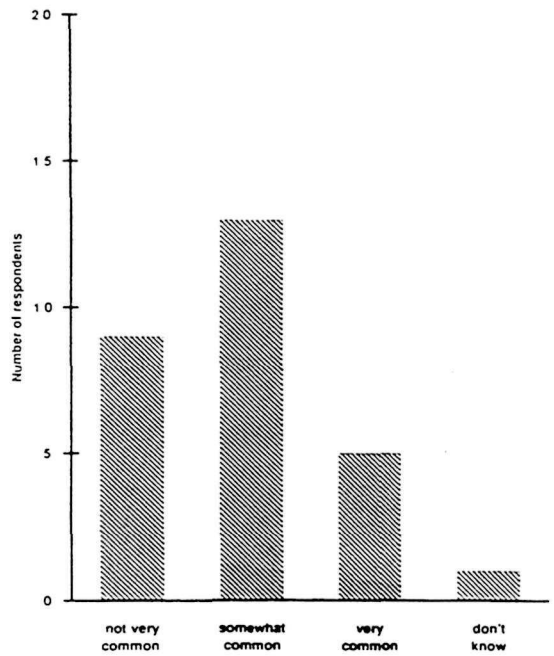
1. How common is it to find this number of intact, obsolete examples of agrarian buildings surviving on farmsteads in your state?



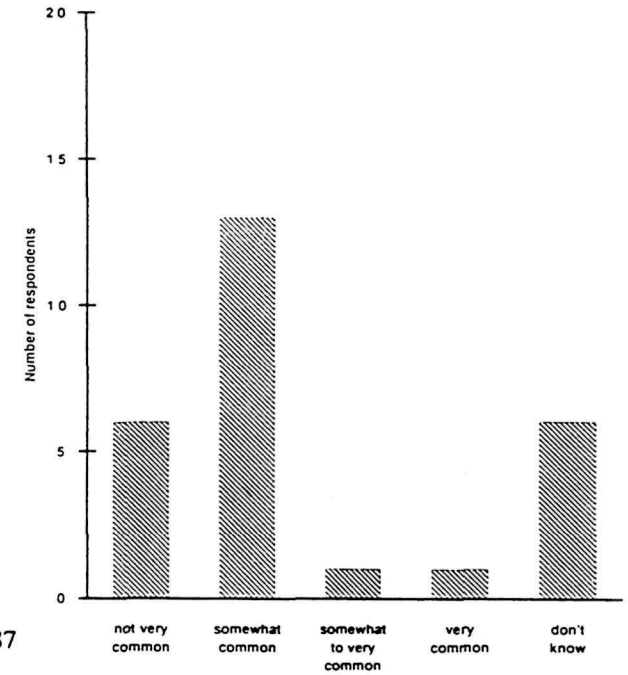
2. How common is it to find this number of intact, obsolete examples of agrarian buildings surviving on farmsteads in the Midwest region?



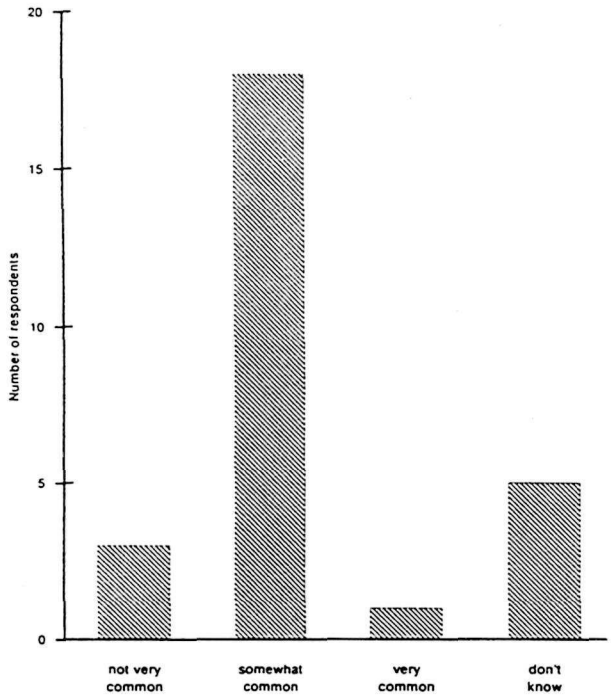
3. How common is it to find buildings representing similar diverse agrarian functions within a single area of similar size in your state?



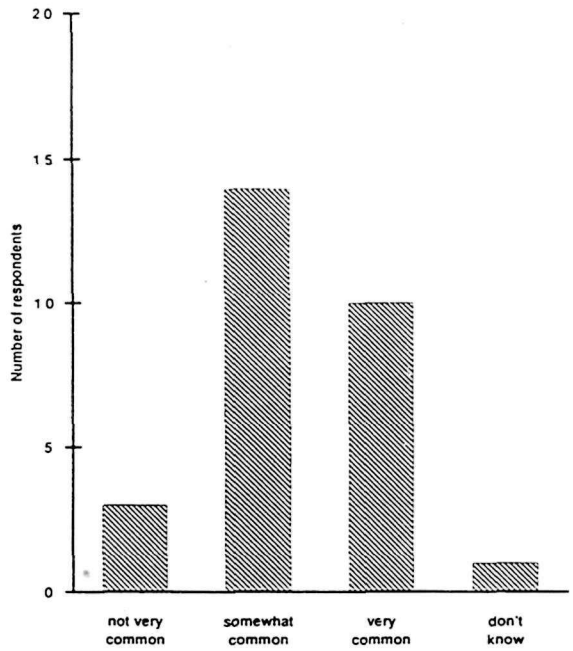
4. How common is it to find buildings representing similar diverse agrarian function within a single area of similar size in the Midwest region?



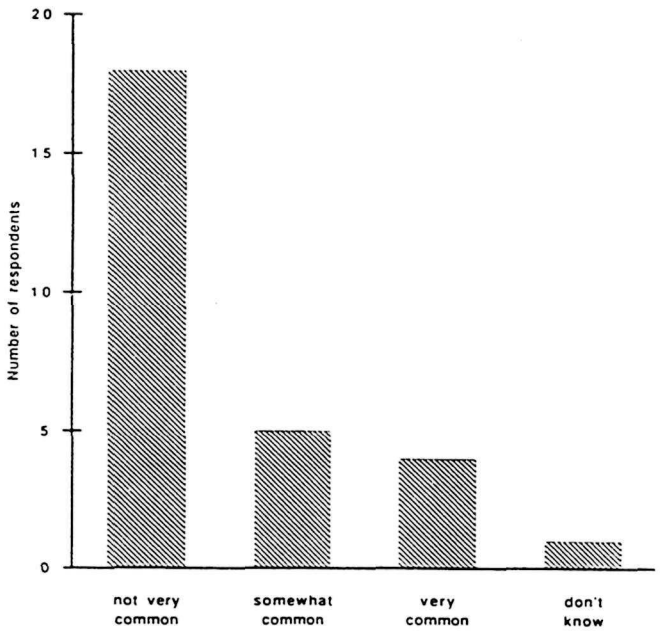
5a. How common are similar areas in the Midwest region?



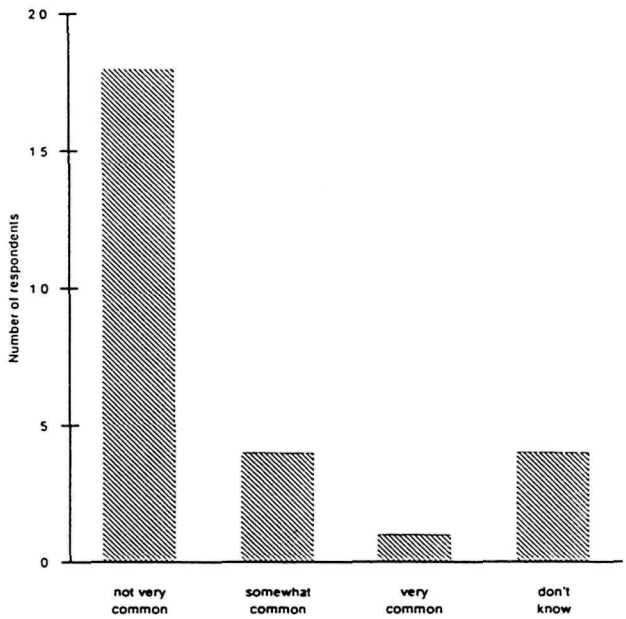
5b. The Port Oneida area has an array of agrarian buildings representing the progression of farming technology from the late-19th to the mid-20th century. How common are similar areas in your state?



6. How common is it to find areas of comparable size with a lack of alteration and modern intrusions in your state?

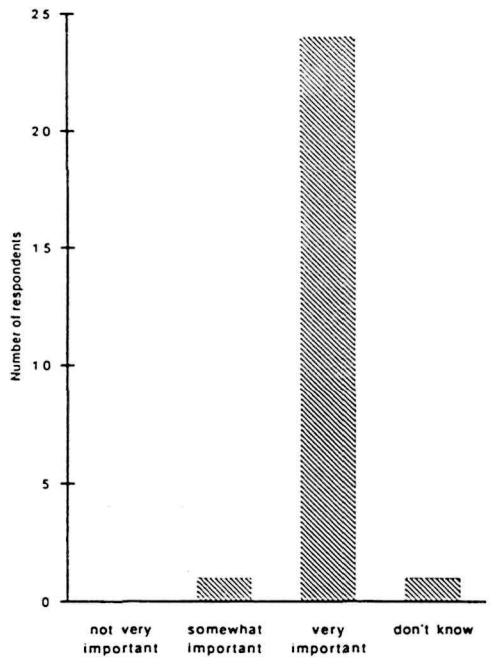


7. How common is it to find areas of comparable size with a lack of alterations and modern intrusions in the Midwest region?

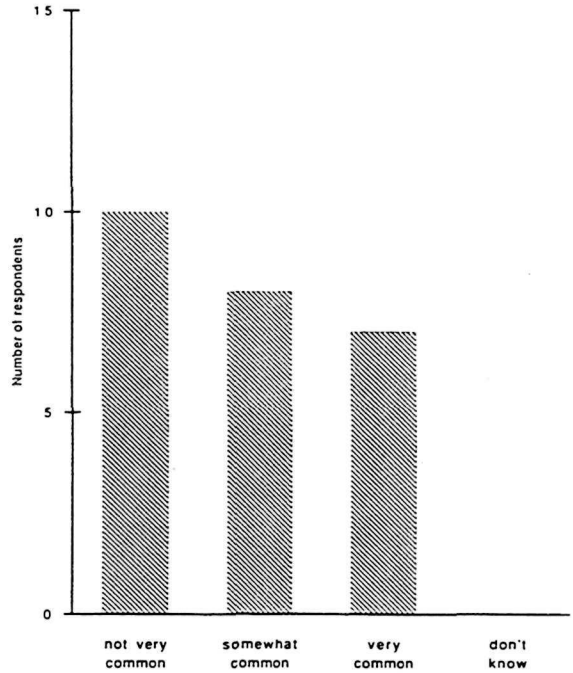


GENERAL QUESTIONS

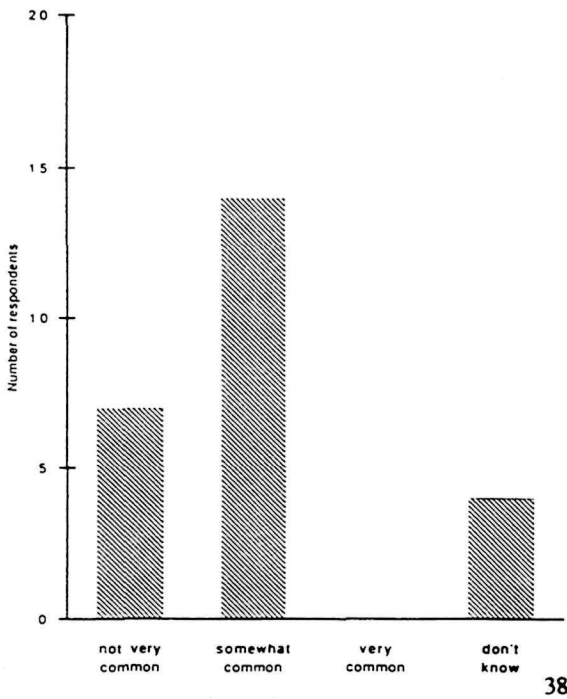
1. How important is it to preserve traditional agrarian buildings and their settings within a National Park Service property?



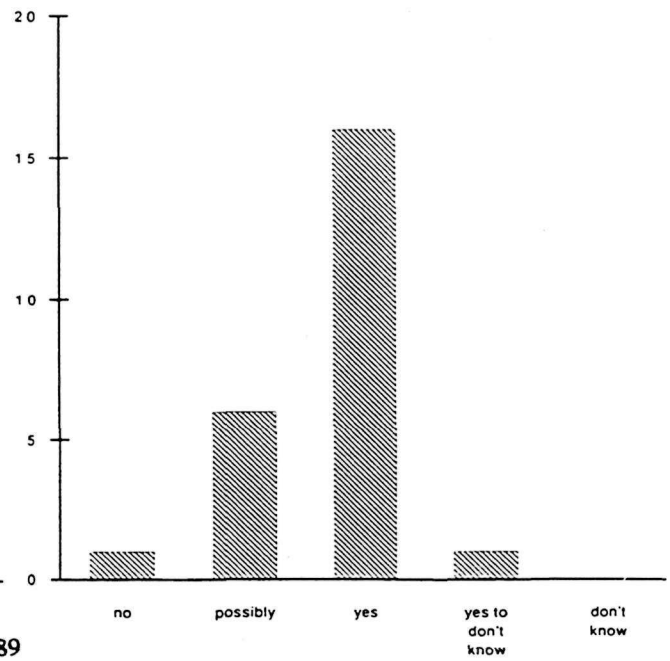
2. How common are similar collections of traditional agrarian buildings in your state?



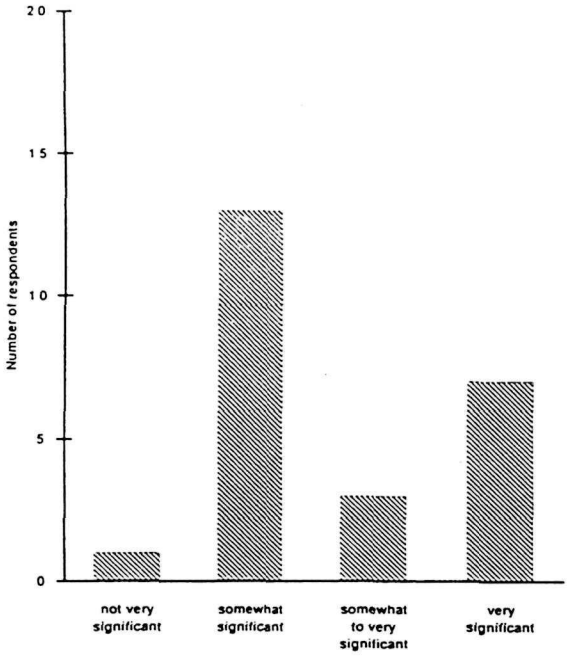
3. How common are similar collections of traditional agrarian buildings in the Midwest region?



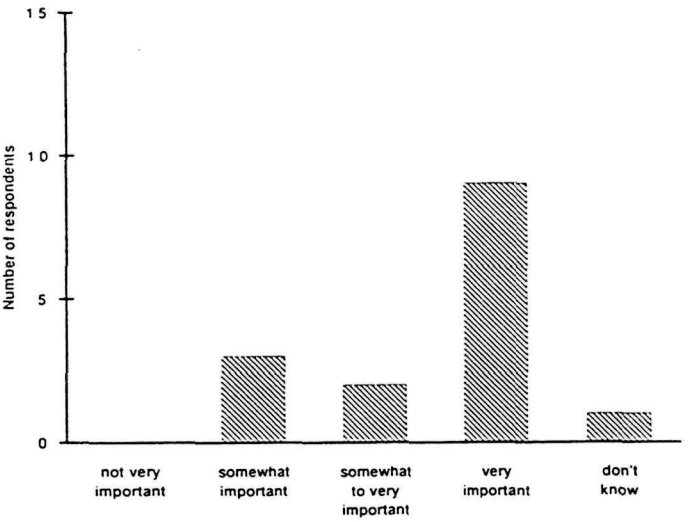
4a. Do these buildings and their immediate surroundings warrant designation in the National Register of Historic Places as a Rural Historic District?



5. Based on your knowledge of Midwestern agrarian buildings, how do these farmsteads rank in architectural significance?

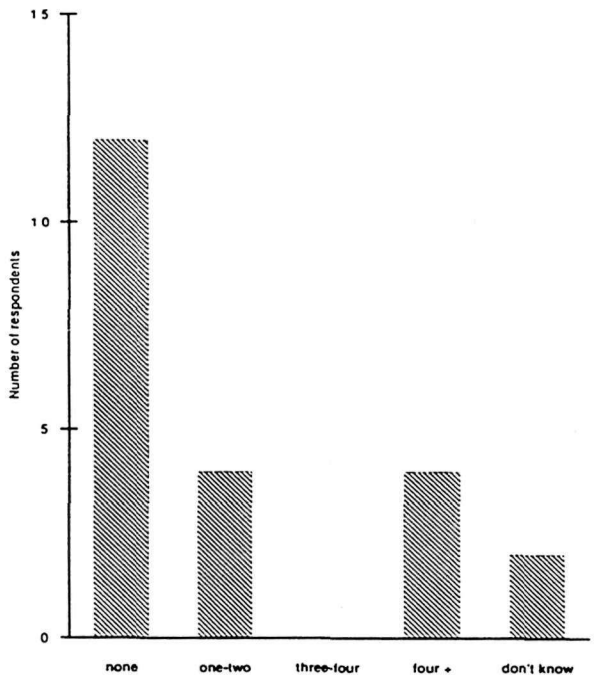


6. How important are these buildings and landscapes for interpreting the agricultural history of the Upper Great Lakes region of the Midwest?

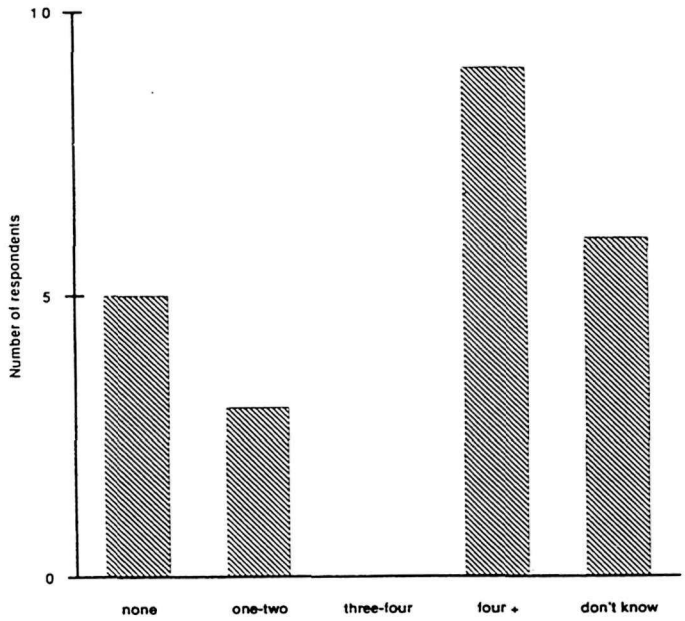


INDIVIDUAL BUILDING QUESTIONS
Dechow Sugar Shack

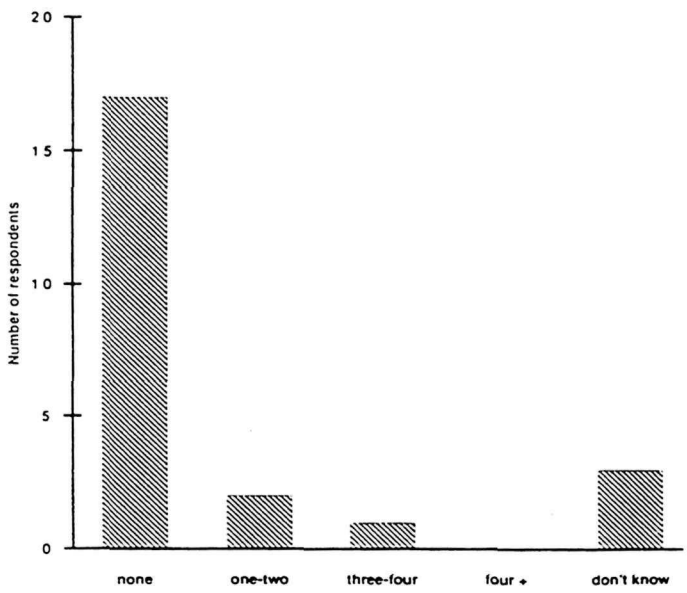
1. Approximately how many sugar shacks survive in your state?



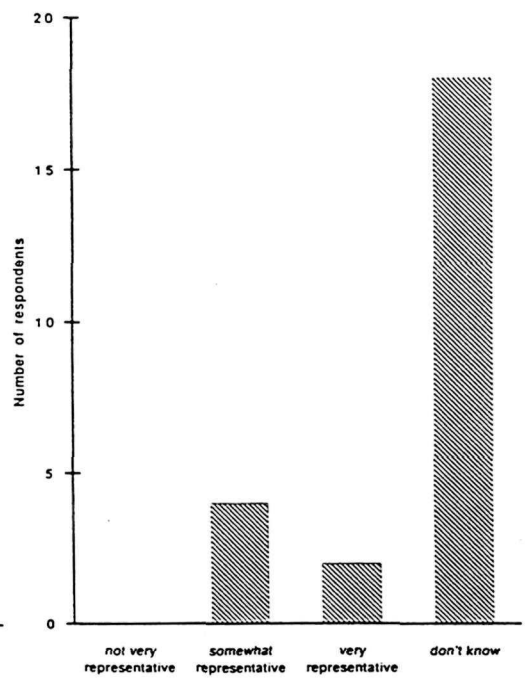
2. Approximately how many sugar shacks survive in the Midwest region?



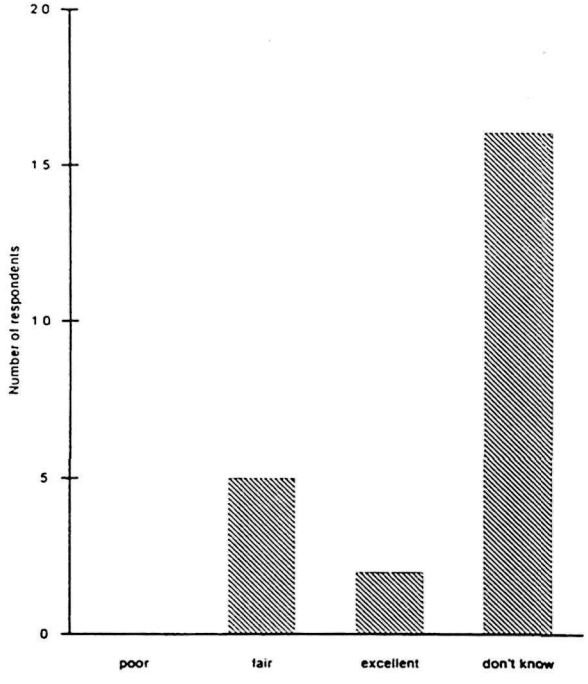
3. How many are being protected (e.g., in a park, outdoor museum, by private owners, etc.)?



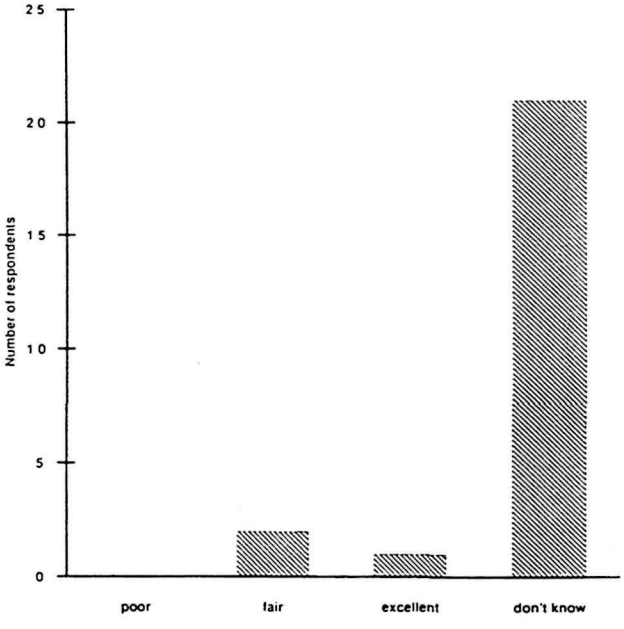
4. How representative is this building as an example of a sugar shack?



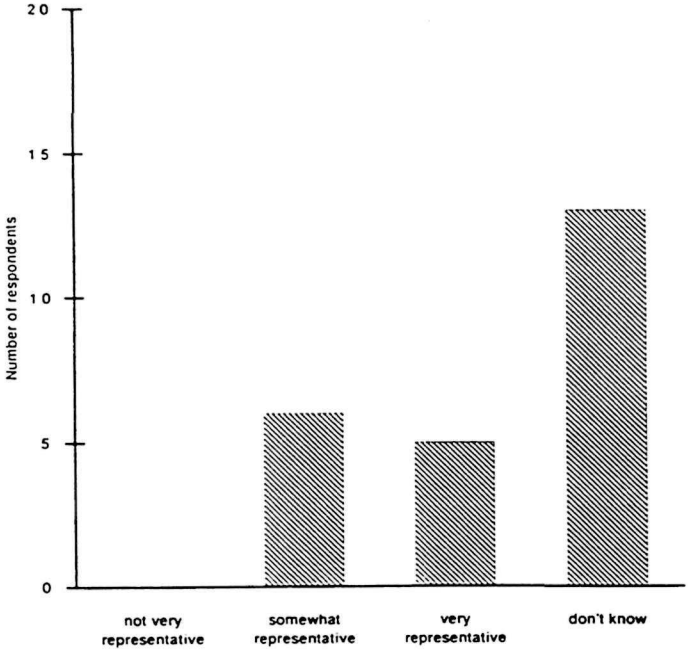
5. How does the condition of this sugar shack compare to others you are aware of in your state?



6. How does the condition of this sugar shack compare to others you are aware of in the Midwest region?

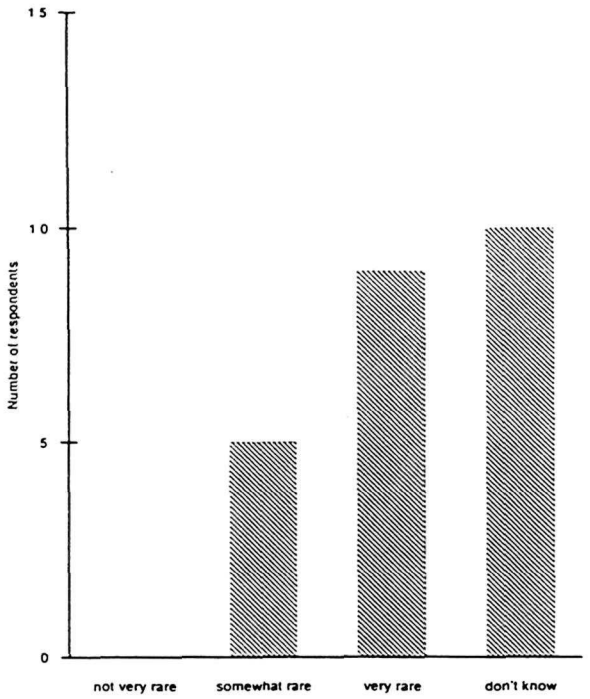


7. How would you rate the historic significance of this sugar shack within the Midwest region?

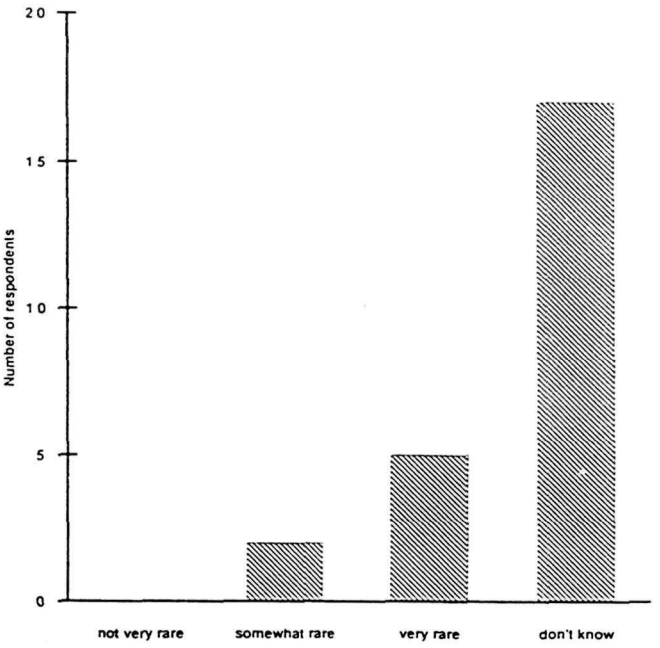


Burfiend Butchering Shed

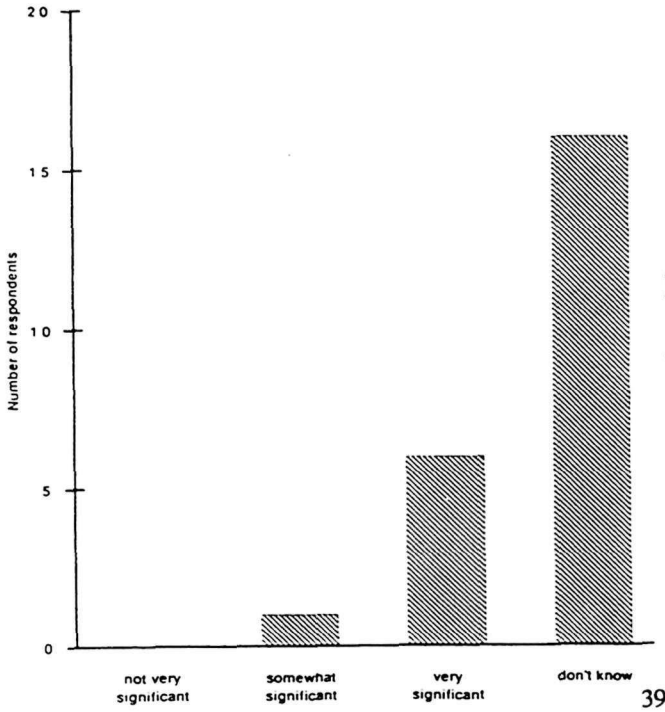
1. How rare are butchering sheds in your state?



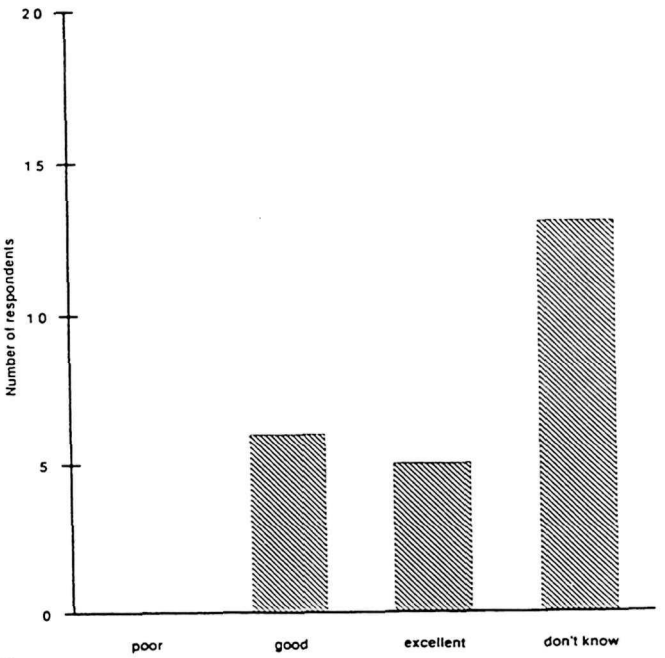
2. How rare are butchering sheds in the Midwest region?



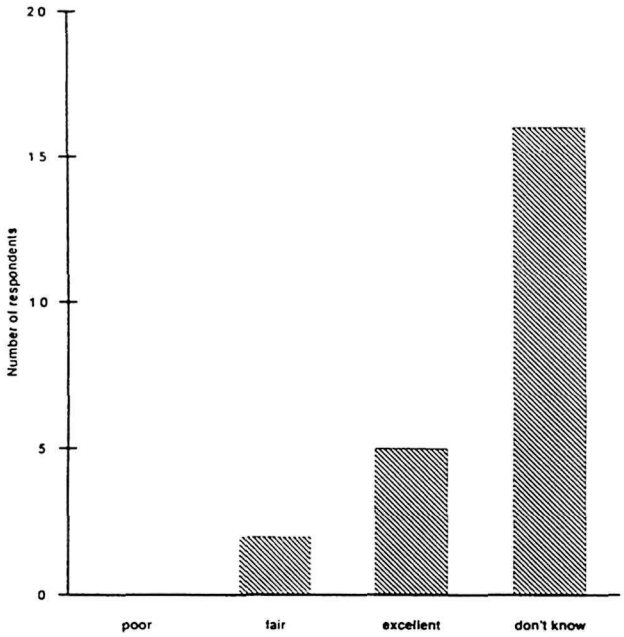
3. How significant is this building with respect to other butchering sheds?



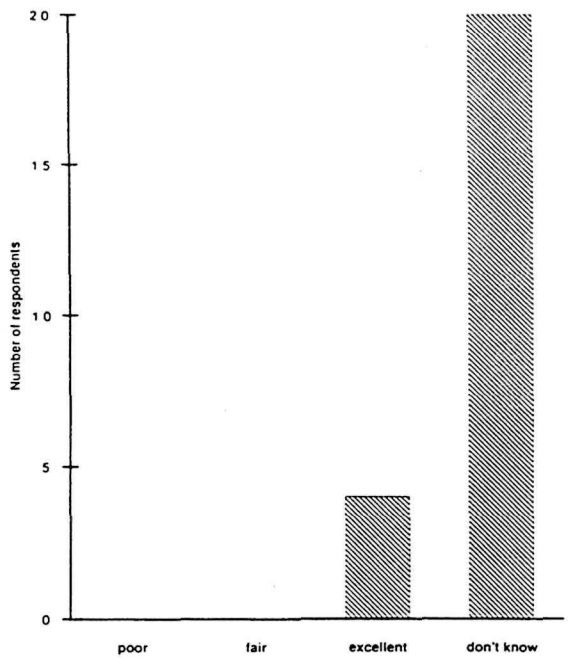
4. Is this a good example of a butchering shed?



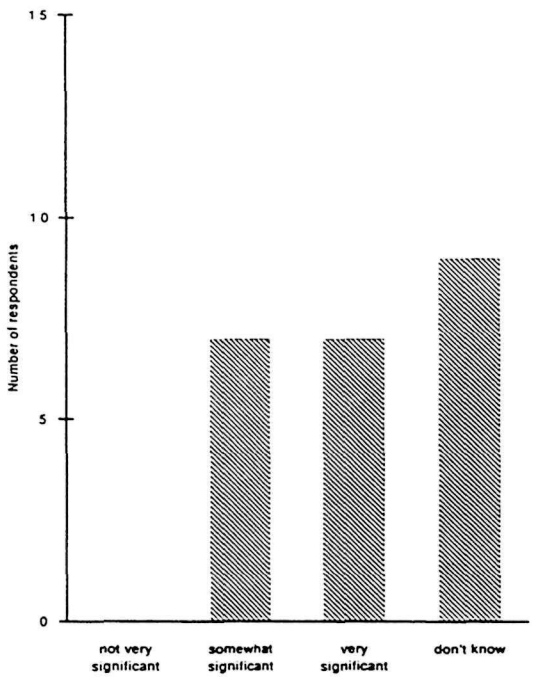
5. How does the condition of this butchering shed compare to others you are aware of in your state?



6. How does the condition of this butchering shed compare to others you are aware of in the Midwest region?

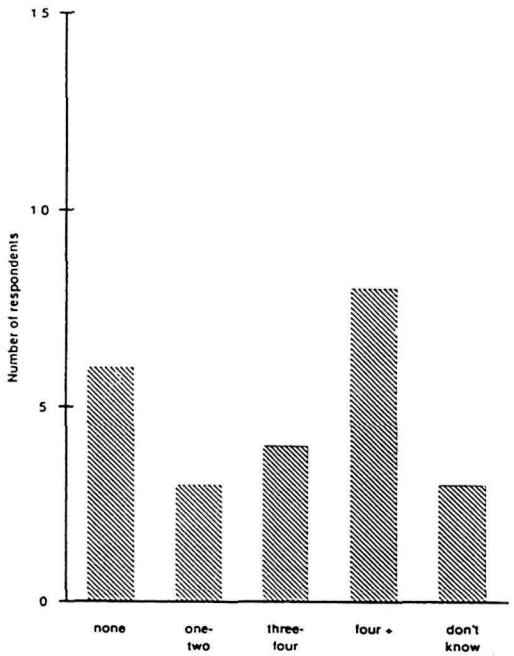


7. How would you rate the historic significance of this building within the Midwest region?

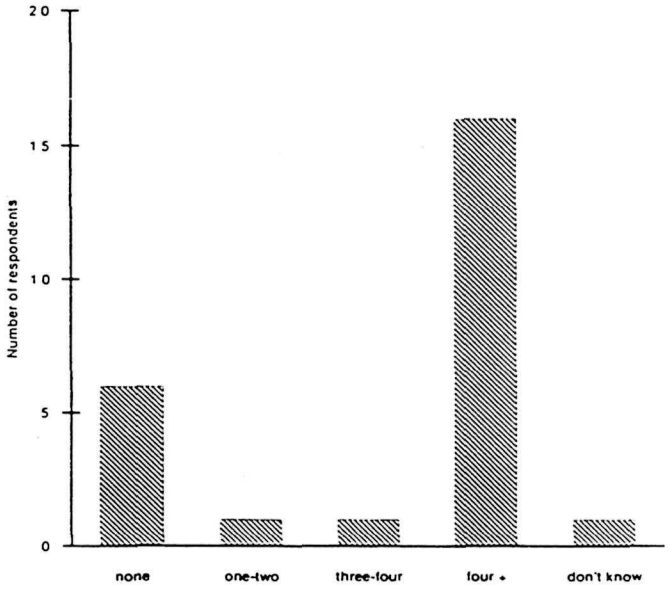


Charles and Hattie Olsen Silo

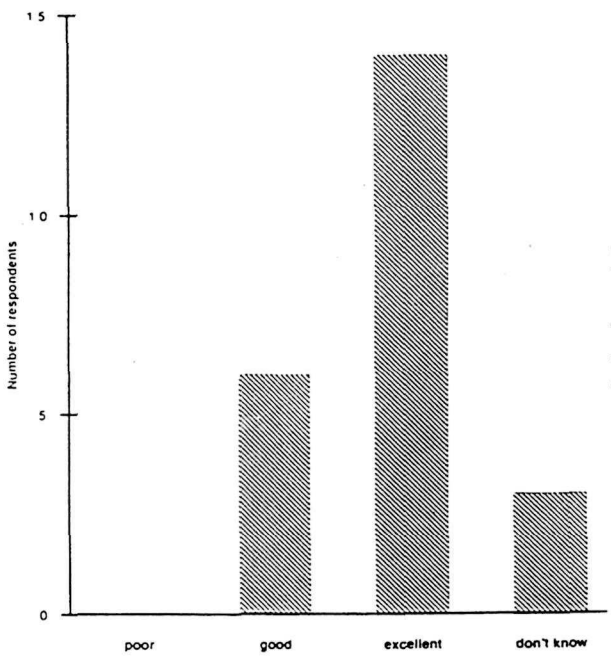
1. How common is this method of silo construction (vertical wooden staves clad with sheet metal) in your state?



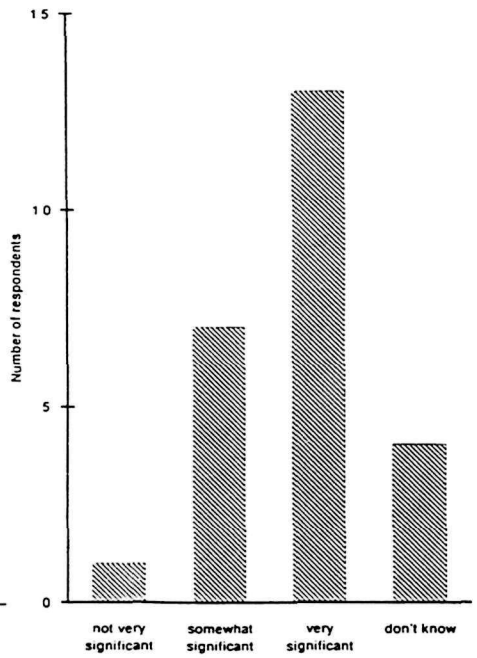
2. How common is this method of silo construction in the Midwest region?



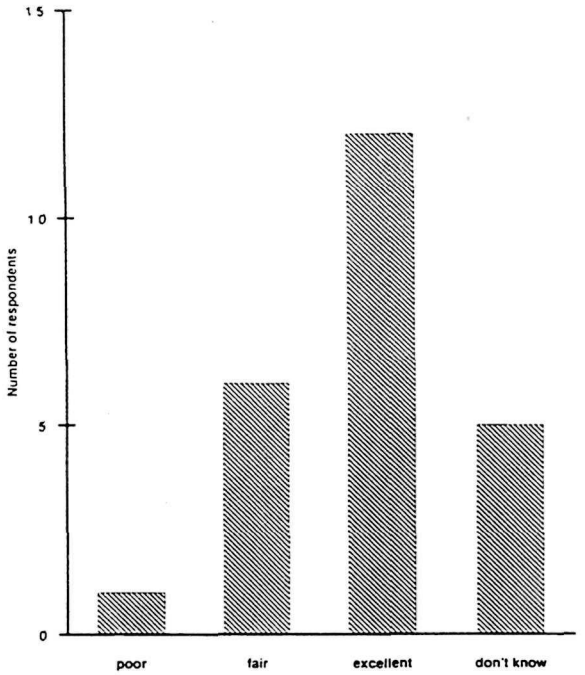
3. Is it a good example of this method of construction?



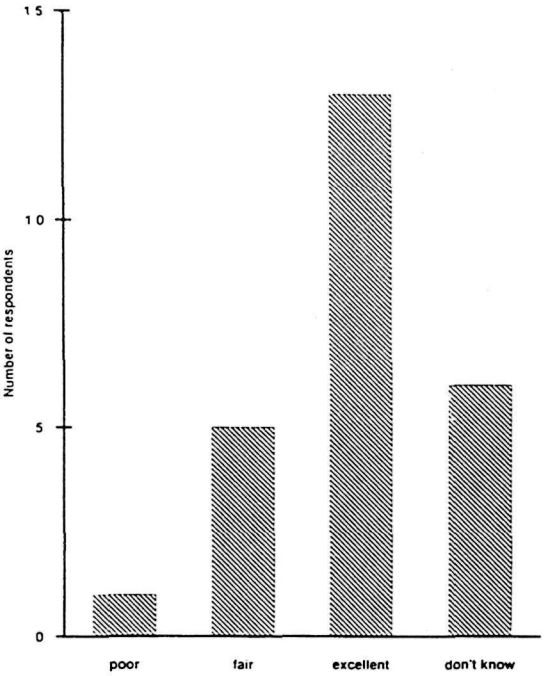
4. How significant is this structure with respect to other examples utilizing this or a similar method of silo construction?



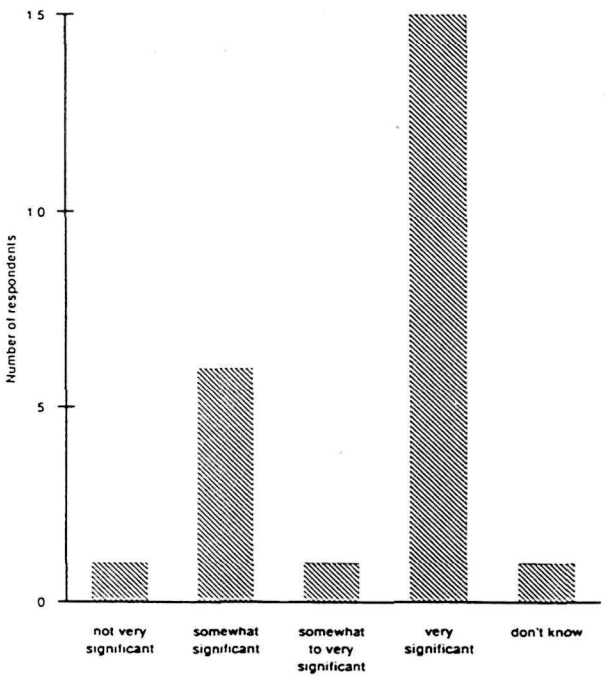
5. How does the condition of this silo compare to others you are aware of in your state?



6. How does the condition of this silo compare to others you are aware of in the Midwest region?

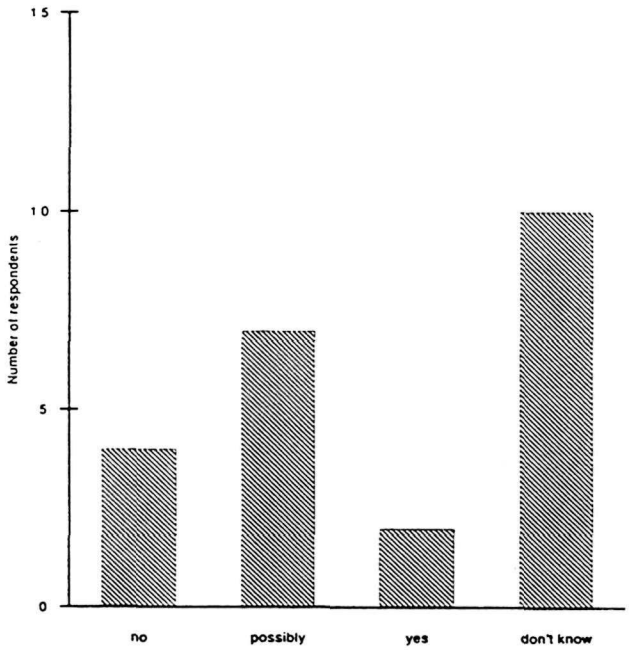


7. How would you rate the historic significance of this building within the Midwest region?

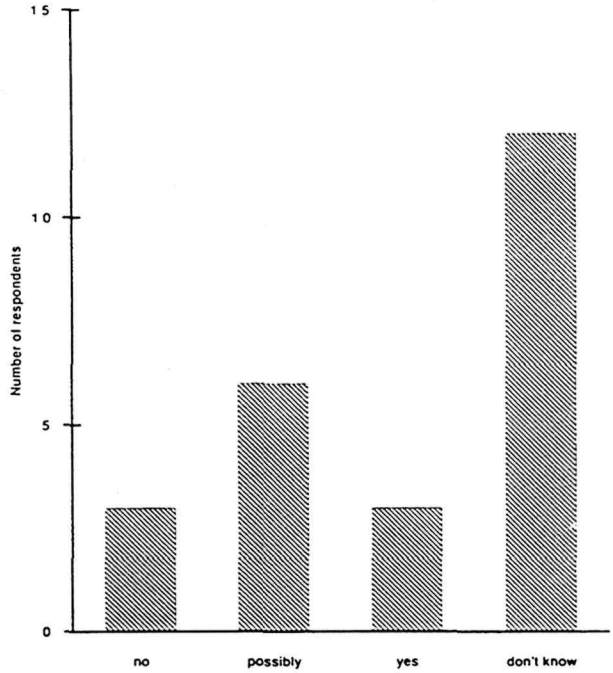


SITING AND STRUCTURAL QUESTIONS

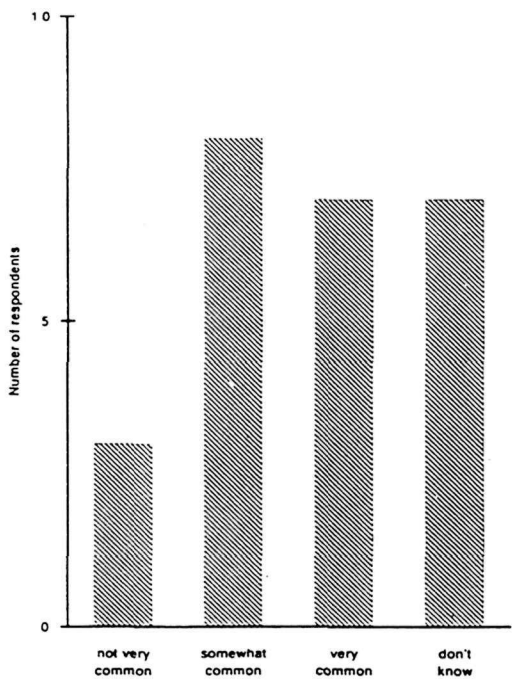
1a. Does the setting, siting, or arrangement of these farmsteads portray characteristics or an approach *associated with a particular ethnic group?*



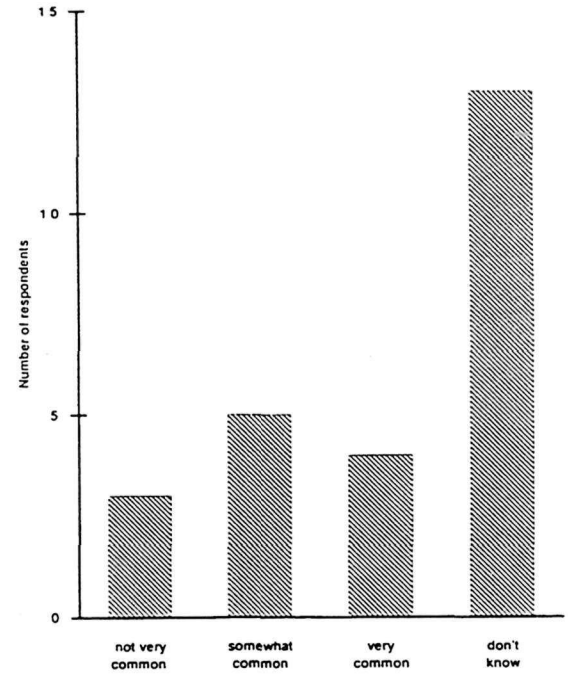
2a. Are there any ethnic characteristics evident in these framing systems?



3. How common are these framing systems in your state?



4. How common are these framing systems in the Midwest region?



APPENDIX H-1

EXISTING BUILDING TYPES FOR INDIVIDUAL FARMS IN PORT ONEIDA, 1995

	Baker/ Barratt	Laura Beach Centennial	Martin Beach	Milton Beach	Burfiend	Burfiend Garthe	Dechow/ Klett	Eckhert/ Baur	Goffar/ Roman	Kelderhouse	Lawr/ Chapman	Miller	Charles/ Hattie Olsen	Olsen/ Houdek	Howard/ Bertha Olsen	Schmidt/ Hayme	Schnor	Thoreson	Werner/Beach Centennial	Total
House	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX		XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	20
Barn	XXXXX	XXXXX				XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX		XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX		XXXXX		XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	14
Stone Barn																		XXXXX	XXXXX	2
Small Barn								XXXXX										XXXXX		2
Butchering Shed					XXXXX															1
Pig Pen															XXXXX					1
Blacksmith Shop			XXXXX																	1
Attached Granary/ Corn Crib			XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX															3
Semi-Attached Granary/Corn Crib							XXXXX								XXXXX	XXXXX			XXXXX	4
Detached Granary/ Corn Crib																		XXXXX		1
Sugar Shack							XXXXX													1
Chicken Coop	XXXXX	XXXXX		XXXXX	XXXXX		XXXXX	XXXXX		XXXXX	XXXXX									8
Brooder House				XXXXX			XXXXX	XXXXX												3
Garage		XXXXX			XXXXX	XXXXX								XXXXX	XXXXX				XXXXX	6
Milkhouse	XXXXX																			1
Washhouse		XXXXX																		1
Shed (#)		XXXXX	XXXXX		XXXXX	XXXXXX		XXXXX	XXXXX		XXXXX			XXXXX				XXXXX		12
Metal Shed		XXXXX																		1
Privy					XXXXX	XXXXX		XXXXX		XXXXX				XXXXX		XXXXX		XXXXX	XXXXXX	8
Total	4	8	4	4	8	5	7	7	3	3	4	1	2	5	5	3	2	8	6	90

APPENDIX H-2

EXISTING BARN FRAMING SYSTEMS AND CONSTRUCTION DETAILS AT PORT ONEIDA, 1995

	BAKER/ BARRATT	LAURA BASCH	BURFIEND/ GARTHE	DECHOW/ KLETT Dairy Barn	Pasture Barn	ECKHERT/ BAUR	GOFFAR/ ROMAN	LAWR/ CHAPMAN	MILLER	CHARLES OLSEN	HOWARD OLSEN	SCHNOR	THORESON	WERNER/ BASCH
three-bay	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX		XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX		XXXXX	XXXXX		XXXXX	
four-bay					XXXXX				XXXXX			XXXXX		XXXXX
upright queen posts					XXXXX									
splayed queen posts	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX			XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX		XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
diagonal corner braces		XXXXX							XXXXX		XXXXX			XXXXX
ground barn	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX		XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX		XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
raised barn					XXXXX					XXXXX	XXXXX			
dairy addition	XXXXX			XXXXX				XXXXX	XXXXX					
bank	XXXXX						XXXXX				XXXXX			
silo/silo foundation	XXXXX			XXXXX						XXXXX			XXXXX	
stone foundation	XXXXX	XXXXX					XXXXX		XXXXX		XXXXX	XXXXX		XXXXX
concrete foundation					XXXXX					XXXXX			XXXXX	
swinging threshing doors		XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX				XXXXX					
sliding threshing doors	XXXXX						XXXXX							XXXXX
hay track								XXXXX	XXXXX				XXXXX	
gable-end cutout			XXXXX									XXXXX		

SOURCES OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Illustration by Marla McEnaney.
Figure 2. Derived from Dianne Flaugh, et al. *Draft: National Register Nomination Form for the Port Oneida Rural Historic District.*
Figure 3. Derived from Christopher Drexler, "Geologic Report on Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore."
Figure 4. State Archives, Michigan Bureau of History.
Figure 5. Derived from Hermann L. Weber, *Soil Survey of Leelanau County, Michigan.*
Figure 6. Illustration adapted by Marla McEnaney, from Michele D'Arcy, *Draft: Cultural Landscape Report.*
Figure 7. Illustration adapted by Marla McEnaney, from Pre-Emption and Homestead Application forms for Leelanau County, Traverse City Land Office, National Archives and Records Service.
Figure 8. Illustration by Marla McEnaney, from *Open Field Management Plan: Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore.*
Figure 9. Illustration by Marla McEnaney, site survey information, 1993-1995.
Figures 10-11. Personal photographic file of Marla McEnaney.
Figure 12. Personal photographic file of William Tishler
Figure 13. Personal photographic file of Arnold Alanen.
Figure 14. Personal photographic file of William Tishler.
Figures 15-16. Illustration by Marla McEnaney; all site plans derived from HABS field drawings, NPS Cultural Landscape Inventory, and site surveys conducted by the authors.
Figure 17. Personal photographic file of Marla McEnaney.
Figure 18. Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Ed Wood, photographer.
Figure 19. State Historic Preservation Office, Michigan Bureau of History, Eric McDonald, photographer.
Figures 20-25. Personal photographic file of William Tishler.
Figure 26. Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, historic photograph courtesy of Jack and Lucille Barratt.
Figure 27. Illustration by Marla McEnaney.
Figure 28. Personal photographic file of William Tishler.
Figure 29. Illustration by Marla McEnaney.
Figure 30. Personal photographic file of Arnold Alanen.
Figure 31. Illustration by Marla McEnaney.
Figure 32. Personal photographic file of Arnold Alanen.
Figure 33. Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Ed Wood, photographer.
Figure 34-35. Illustrations by Marla McEnaney.
Figure 36. Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Ed Wood, photographer.
Figure 37. National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office.
Figure 38. Personal photographic file of William Tishler.
Figure 39. Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, unknown photographer.
Figure 40. Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Ed Wood, photographer.
Figures 41-44. Personal photographic file of William Tishler.
Figure 45. Illustration by Marla McEnaney.
Figure 46. Personal photographic file of Marla McEnaney.
Figure 47-48. Illustrations by Marla McEnaney.
Figure 49. Personal photographic file of William Tishler.
Figure 50. Personal photographic file of Marla McEnaney.
Figures 51-58. Personal photographic file of William Tishler.
Figure 59. Personal photographic file of Arnold Alanen.
Figure 60. Illustration by Marla McEnaney.
Figure 61. Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, unknown photographer.

Figure 62-63. Illustrations by Marla McEnaney.
Figure 64-65. Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Ed Wood, photographer.
Figure 66. Illustration by Marla McEnaney.
Figure 67-68. Personal photographic file of William Tishler.
Figure 69. Illustration by Marla McEnaney.
Figure 70-71. Personal photographic file of William Tishler.
Figure 72. Illustration by Marla McEnaney.
Figure 73. Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Ed Wood, photographer.
Figure 74. Personal photographic file of William Tishler.
Figure 75. Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Ed Wood, photographer.
Figure 76-77. Personal photographic file of William Tishler.
Figure 78. Personal photographic file of Arnold Alanen.
Figure 79. Illustration by Marla McEnaney.
Figures 80-83. Personal photographic file of Arnold Alanen.
Figure 84-85. Illustration by Marla McEnaney.
Figure 86-87. Personal photographic file of William Tishler.
Figure 88. Illustration by Marla McEnaney.
Figure 89-90. Personal photographic file of William Tishler.
Figure 91. Illustration by Marla McEnaney.
Figure 92. Personal photographic file of Arnold Alanen.
Figure 93. Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Ed Wood, photographer.
Figure 94. Personal photographic file of William Tishler.
Figure 95. Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Ed Wood, photographer.
Figure 96-97. Personal photographic file of William Tishler.
Figure 98. Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Ed Wood, photographer.
Figure 99. Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Kimberley Mann, photographer.
Figure 100. Illustration by Marla McEnaney.
Figure 101. Personal photographic file of William Tishler.
Figures 102-105. Illustration by Marla McEnaney.
Appendix. All photographs used in questionnaire by Marla McEnaney, William Tishler, and Arnold Alanen.

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