

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

56-935

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Camp Delta / Delta Resort

Other names/site number: Burson's Delta Resort

Name of related multiple property listing:

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

### 2. Location

Street & number: 17049 Foote Lake Road / Co. 42.5 Road

City or town: Garden Twp. State: MI County: Delta

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,


I hereby certify that this X nomination     request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets     does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

    national     statewide   X   local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

  X   A     B   X   C     D

	<u>3/3/17</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>MI SHPO</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

Camp Delta / Delta Resort  
Name of Property

Delta, Michigan  
County and State

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

---

**Signature of commenting official:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date** \_\_\_\_\_

---

**Title :** \_\_\_\_\_ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government** \_\_\_\_\_

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

*Jon Eason H. Beall*  
Signature of the Keeper

*5/1/17*  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site

Camp Delta / Delta Resort  
 Name of Property \_\_\_\_\_

Delta, Michigan  
 County and State \_\_\_\_\_

Structure

Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>8</u>	<u>                </u>	buildings
<u>                </u>	<u>                </u>	sites
<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>                </u>	<u>                </u>	objects
<u>13</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation

DOMESTIC/camp \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation

DOMESTIC/camp \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Camp Delta / Delta Resort  
Name of Property

Delta, Michigan  
County and State

---

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: log house\_

Other: vertical log cabin

---

---

---

---

---

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD log, vertical 1/2-log;

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

---

#### Summary Paragraph

Burson's Delta Resort currently is composed of a cluster of seven rental accommodations consisting of a log house and five vertical log cabins and a wood frame cabin. In addition, the complex includes a vertical log workshop/office, two small arch-roof storage sheds, a log-sided fish-cleaning shed, and two frame privies. The resort, with all accommodations oriented towards Foote Lake, includes looping drives and trails that run among the cabins and conform to the original camp plan. Only the 1910 log house and the workshop/office do not face the lake. The site plan is enhanced by low fieldstone retaining walls and bollards. Large pines and hardwoods occur throughout the resort, framing the vistas of twenty-five-acre Foote Lake. Delta Resort is a classic and historic Northwoods resort containing both a log home built in 1910 and excellent examples of rustic seasonal tourist cabins and supporting structures that were common across northern Michigan in the early to mid-twentieth century. A total of nine lakeside acres are occupied by the resort, conforming to its historic boundaries.

---

### Narrative Description

See Continuation Sheet



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort
Name of Property
Delta, Michigan
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 1

Delta Resort is located on the northeast shore of Foote Lake, addressed as 17049 Foote Lake Road, in the southwest corner of the intersection of Foote Lake Road /Co. Rd. 42.5 and Thunder Lake Road /Co. Rd. 437 in Section 1 T43N R18 W, Garden Township, Delta County, Michigan. It is adjacent to the Schoolcraft County line. Burson’s Delta Resort currently is composed of a cluster of seven rental accommodations consisting of a log house, five vertical half-log cabins, and a wood frame cabin. In addition, the complex includes a vertical half-log workshop and office, a vertical half-log frame fish-cleaning shed, two frame outhouses, and two wood frame arch-roof sheds. Delta Resort encompasses nine acres, which are the historical boundaries of this classic northwoods resort.

Delta Resort extends from a slight knoll along Foote Lake Road southward along a level ridge on the east side of Foote Lake. The resort generally retains what appear to be natural contours that are now covered in large pine and hemlock trees and native ground cover with only limited areas of lawn, primarily associated with the resort’s campfire area. When the current owners, the Bursons, purchased the resort in 1963 the northern part of the resort in the vicinity of the log house and workshop was almost bare of trees, the result of the former owners, especially Evelyn Mintonye, disliking tree cover (Ted Burson, personal communication 9/7/16). What are now mature pine and hemlock were planted by the Bursons over fifty years ago. The southern portion of the resort, in the vicinity of the cabins, contains more numerous larger trees, pre-dating the Bursons’ acquisition in 1963. The resort cabins are sited on the ridge about ten feet above Foote Lake, framing picturesque vistas of this twenty-five-acre body of water. Log and wood steps lead down to the lake shore where a row boat is beached in front of each cabin. The resort’s wood frame dock – “The Pier” – is accessed by steps to the lake from near the log house / Cabin #4. Only the original 1910 log house and the workshop/office do not face the lake.

The resort includes looping two-track drives and trails that run among the cabins and conform to the original camp plan. The primary entrance to the resort is a loop drive off Foote Lake Road that runs behind Cabin #4/Pine (the log house) and in front of Cabin #1/Beech past the workshop / office. A low fieldstone retaining wall anchors the slope up to Cabin #4 and a second low stone retaining wall parallels this on the downslope side of the access drive, then extends southward to the original location of Cabin #2 / Cedar, which was moved prior to 1956. The wall was built by resort owner Herbert “Tony” Mintonye in the 1940s from local stone he hauled in to the property (Ted Burson, personal communication, 9/7/16). Near the workshop /office another vehicle drive extends southward to provide access to Cabin #3/Maple and Cabin #5/Birch. From this junction the main drive continues east to an intersection with a secondary access road at the east property line that runs north back to Foote Lake Road and south to a second curving vehicle drive that provides access to Cabin #2/Cedar and Cabin #6/Spruce. Vertical cedar posts or bollards loosely define vehicle parking areas at each of the cabins, channeling the traffic and protecting the septic system while preserving the natural state and setting of the resort. The surviving original posts, generally one-foot in diameter, were present when the current owners bought the resort in 1963 and appear to date to resort construction in the 1940s. A number of the posts decayed and have been replaced by cedar and treated lumber bollards by the current owners during their over five decades of ownership.

The construction dates of the buildings at Delta Resort are provided by county assessor records and Ted and Louise Burson, who have owned the resort for over fifty years. The cabins were originally numbered #1 through #6 by previous owner Tony Mintonye, and then were named for Michigan trees after the Bursons bought the resort in 1963: Beech (#1), Cedar (#2), Maple (#3), Pine (#4), Birch (#5) and Spruce (#6). A planned Cabin #7 was never built, although a foundation was constructed. Today the cabins are referenced by either the number or name. The original cabin numbers result from resort building identification for insurance purposes. The reason the oldest resort building, the log house built in 1910, is Cabin #4, is that it was not used as a rental until after Cabins #1, #2 and #3 had already been used for guests and required insurance. This indicates that the log house was not used as a rental until after 1947, the construction date of the Cabins #1 through #3. According to Ted

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort
----- Name of Property
Delta, Michigan
----- County and State
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2

Burson, the Mintonyes first lived in the workshop /office, then in the log house, and were living in a trailer when the resort was sold to them in 1963 (Ted Burson personal communication 9/7/16). The Delta Resort cabins described below are presented in order by construction date, followed by the resort structures.

Cabin #4/Pine was constructed in 1910. It is a two-story, front-gabled log house, constructed of unhewn pine logs employing squared corner notching. It is rectangular in plan, measuring 23 x 29 feet with an 8 x 23 foot porch. The house rests on a concrete block foundation that replaced the original deteriorated wooden piers ca. 1950 (Ted Burson, personal communication). The center of the ridge line of the recent vintage metal roof is broken by a small brick chimney. The end gables are clad in wood shakes. The principal (north) elevation faces Foote Lake Road and features a full-width shed-roof entry porch supported by plain wood posts. This façade is pierced by a centered entry door flanked by horizontal sliding windows, identical to the two positioned in the shingled gable above. The fenestration of the east and west side elevations each consists of a central entry door flanked by a horizontal sliding window on each side. The fenestration of the rear (south) elevation is identical to that of the façade, although the central entry was enlarged to double-width and it and the window opening to its east have been sealed.

It is not possible without de-constructing the interior to know what the original plan was. The current first floor interior of the cabin consists of a kitchen occupying the southwest quadrant and a sitting room in the northwest portion with a bedroom in the southeast, a bathroom and stairway to the second floor in the east center and a utility room in the northeast section. The second floor contains two bedrooms. The walls are covered in beaverboard, which appears to be original, while the floors are hardwood, apparently maple.

The most unique aspect of the log home interior is that the walls of the cabin were inscribed by the builders and initial occupants. The current owners, the Bursons, state there is a penciled inscription on the south wall of the kitchen (now inaccessible behind wall board) with a penciled inscription of "1911 / GEORGE FOOTE" (Burson personal communication). Other pencil inscriptions uncovered when wall covering was removed during installation of a gas stove in 2012 on the west side of the chimney wall between the kitchen and sitting room indicate the house was built in 1910. (The Bursons have since installed a removable panel to allow access to the script.) Much of the pencil script is faded and difficult to decipher to the point of being illegible. However, close examination by Ted and Louise Burson and William Rutter was augmented by digital images taken in May, 2016, during documentation of the property. These images were enhanced using photo editing software that permitted "deciphering" of some of the faint pencil script. The penciled remarks that are either legible or partially legible written on the wall are:

THIS IS THE HOME THAT WAS BUILT BY MAMMA.  
BUILDERS BY GEORGE FOOTE AND MAMMA/  
CARPENTERS            ABE HUGHES /  
                              BOB / (Hughes?)  
                              GUS /  
                              FRANK DOWNING /  
                              BILL DOWNING /  
                              JAMES CARNEY"  
                              (all these names have a bracket pointing to "MAY 1 / 1910")/  
OCT. 4<sup>th</sup> / GEO. SHAUER (in different handwriting, perhaps George Shauer's?)/  
"HOUSE RAISING APRIL 23, 1910" opposite the following names:  
GEO FOOT /  
JIM CARNEY /

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort
----- Name of Property
Delta, Michigan
----- County and State
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

EDGAR(?) MARTIN /  
 HUGHES /  
 PAUL?LUKE? LICHTNER?/  
 JOHN (?) MARSHAL /  
 BOB HAGE /  
 RAISED THE FLAG POLE / MAY 31, 1910 /  
 IN MEMORY OF HERBERT SHAUER / DEDICATED BY MAMMA GEO AND BILL” /  
 “GEO” “+SELF”(?) STARTED THE PORCH JUNE 10<sup>TH</sup>”/  
 “PAPPA” MARTIN(?) ARRIVED JUNE 18<sup>TH</sup> 1910”/  
 “MAMMA “RETURNED SEPT. 7, ALONE 1910 DUCK HUNTING”/  
 “PAPPA” SEPT. 12, 1910 FISHING PAPPA”/  
 “ LOUIS” SEPT. 12, 1910 FISHING LOUIE”/  
 “GEO AND LEON RETURN OCT. 2, 1910”/  
 “FRANK CLARK ARRIVED OCT. 5, 1910”/  
 “AL SHAUER OCT. 10, 1910”/  
 “JUSTIN SHAUER ARRIVED JULY 18, 1914”/  
 “THAD(?) SHAUER JULY 18, 1914”/  
 Illegible “SEPT. 3, 1914”/  
 Six other illegible names “ARRIVED AROUND SEPT. 5, 1914”

The differing dates inscribed on the cabin may also relate to a building tradition known as topping out or topping off. It is a builder’s rite held when the last beam or building member is placed atop a structure during its construction, or sometimes occurring when the roof is on and provides protection from the elements (“dried in”). After topping out, numerous elements of construction remain, including interior finishing. In earliest times a tree or branch was symbolically planted, but during the 20<sup>th</sup> century a flag was often substituted for the tree (*New York Times 1984*). In the case of the Shauer cabin, perhaps the building was begun on May 1, 1910, was topped out and the flag pole raised on May 31, the porch begun on June 10, with the cabin fairly well finished on October 21, 1910. It does appear certain that the log house was built during the summer and autumn of 1910.

Three of the resort buildings, including two of the cabins, were constructed around 1947, according to assessor’s records and the Bursons. The Workshop and Office was also constructed in 1947. It is a single story, rectangular plan (24 x 29 feet) end-gabled building that is of peeled vertical half-log construction. The building rests on a concrete foundation and is shielded by a recent vintage metal roof that is pierced by a tall concrete block chimney. The principal (west) elevation is three bays defined by a large off-center entry access through two broad hinged doors that is flanked on the left by a hopper window and on the right by a sliding window. The south elevation contains a corner entry door flanked to the east by three sliding windows, while a louvered vent is centered in the gable above. The rear east elevation is pierced by two sliding windows, and the north elevation has a central single story shed roof flanked by sliding windows.

Cabin #2/Cedar was constructed soon after 1947. It is a small, single story, rectangular plan (16 x 18 feet), 252-square-foot building that is constructed using peeled vertical half-logs. It rests on a concrete block foundation and is shielded by a side-gabled roof sheathed in recent vintage metal. The roof has an open rake. The principal (east) elevation displays an entry door flanked to the north by a sliding window. The north elevation is pierced by a sliding window, while a horizontal triple window occurs within an enclosed porch that extends the building’s northwest corner and creates a saltbox profile. This porch extends half way across the west side elevation. It contains two large screened openings and is flanked to the south by a sliding window in the main body of the building. The rear (west) elevation displays a single off-center sliding window. The interior has a combined

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort
----- Name of Property
Delta, Michigan
----- County and State
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 4

sitting room/dining room/kitchen, a single bedroom and a small bathroom. The cabin was originally located southwest of Cabin #1 but was moved prior to 1956 eastward to its current location.

Cabin #3/Maple was constructed after 1947. It is a single story, rectangular plan (18 x19 feet with a 5 x12 foot porch) 342-square-foot building that is constructed using peeled vertical half-logs. It rests on a concrete block foundation and is shielded by a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof. The roof has an open rake. The gable ridge is broken centrally by a metal stove pipe chimney. Two-thirds of the principal (south) elevation is occupied by a screened entry porch that extends from the main roof, creating a salt-box profile. In this enclosed porch a corner entry door is flanked to the east by two large screened openings. The east side elevation displays two sliding windows in the porch bay and a small off-center square sealed window. The west side elevation is pierced by an off-center sliding window, while the rear north elevation has two centrally positioned side-by-side sliding windows. The interior has a combined sitting room/dining room/kitchen, a single bedroom and a small bathroom.

Three additional cabins were constructed between 1954 and 1957, perhaps influenced by the construction and opening of the Mackinac Bridge, linking the two Michigan peninsulas and resulting in a tourist boom in the Upper Peninsula. Cabin #1/Beech was constructed in 1954-56. It is a single story, rectangular plan (20 x 22 feet) 440-square-foot building that is constructed using peeled vertical half-logs. It rests on a concrete block foundation and is shielded by an end-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The roof has an open rake and is broken near the rear elevation by a small brick chimney. The façade (south elevation) consists of a central entry door flanked by two small casement windows on the west and a single sliding window to the east. The gable above is pierced by a louvered vent. The west elevation piercing pattern consists of three small casement windows and a small sliding window, while the south elevation has two functionally placed sliding windows. The rear has three windows, the center being a small bathroom window, with a louvered vent in the gable above. The interior offers a combined sitting room/dining room/kitchen, two bedrooms and a small bathroom.

Cabin #5/Birch was constructed prior to 1956. It is a single story, rectangular plan (18 x 24 feet) 372-square-foot frame cabin that is constructed of milled lumber sheathed in asbestos shingle siding. It rests on a concrete block foundation and is shielded by saltbox-gabled roof sheathed in recent vintage metal. The principal (west) elevation consists of an enclosed screened porch that displays an off-center entry door flanked by a small square sliding window to the north and two horizontal sliding windows to the south. The porch on the south side elevation is pierced by a wide sliding window extending from the southwest building corner and a small off-center square sliding window. The rear (east) elevation is pierced by two square sliding windows near the cabin’s corners, while the north side elevation has a single square sliding window near the junction of the enclosed porch with the main cabin. The interior has a combined sitting room/dining room/kitchen, two bedrooms and a small bathroom.

Cabin # 6/Spruce was constructed ca. 1957. It is a single story, rectangular plan (18 x25) 525-square-foot side-gabled building that is constructed using peeled vertical half-logs. It rests on a concrete block foundation and is shielded by a recent vintage metal. The gable ridge is broken by a metal chimney flue. The entry to the principal (west) elevation occurs on a small stoop leading into the screened porch that occupies the northern half of the south gable end of the cabin. This porch is three screened bays wide and one screened bay deep. North of the entry door the west elevation piercing pattern consists of a fixed pane window flanked by narrow casement windows and a sliding window. The rear (east) elevation has three functionally placed sliding windows, and the north gable end has two sliding windows. The interior has a combined sitting room/dining room/kitchen, two bedrooms and a small bathroom.

Two of four privies/outhouses dating back to 1947 are still on property near Cabin #2 and Cabin #5. These are small, front gabled structures, rectangular in plan (approximately 4 x 5 feet), with plain horizontal butt siding.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

Camp Delta / Delta Resort
Name of Property
Delta, Michigan
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 5

The privy near cabin #5 appears to rest on a wood foundation. Its principal (north) elevation has its original four-panel entry door, apparently installed from another building, and its side and rear elevations are each pierced by paired louvered vents high in the walls near the roof line. The second outhouse, east of Cabin #2, rests on a concrete foundation. Its principal (west) gabled elevation also retains its original door, which has six panels and has been refinished. It occurs beneath a small fixed pane window. Louvered vents occur near the roofline of the side elevations, but the rear has no vents or fenestration. According to the Bursons, these structures are still functional.

The two frame arch-roof sheds were acquired and built in the immediate post-World War II period, ca. 1946, and were originally components of Camp Quonset on the northwest corner of Foote Lake adjacent to Delta Resort to the west. In the mid-1960s they were moved by the Bursons to Delta Resort. They are rectangular in plan (6 x 12 feet) and rest on concrete block piers. Their round arched ends and low side elevations below the roof are clad in novelty siding. The round arch roofs are sheathed in asphalt shingles. Their principal (west and south) elevations are largely occupied by paired hinged entry doors. The current doors result from alteration by Ted Burson after the move, doubling the size of the openings to function as a storage sheds. The huts' rear (east and north) elevations lack any fenestration. Ted Burson states that the Sears, Roebuck part numbers were visible on floor beams during the structure's moving and rehabilitation.

The Fish Cleaning Shed was constructed in 1966 by Al and Ted Burson. It is a rectangular plan (6 x 8 foot) frame structure that rests on a concrete foundation and is shielded by a front-gabled asphalt shingle roof. The lower one-half of all of its walls are clad in vertical half-logs, and the upper portions consist of open screened bays. The principal (north) gabled elevation contains the screen entry door, and the other elevations are all composed of vertical half-logs with screened openings. It is a single open space in plan.

A rectangular plan concrete block foundation capped by tar paper between Cabins #2 and #5 near the Fish Cleaning Shed was constructed in 1980. A cabin planned for the foundation (#7 / "Tamarack") was never constructed.

The resort's sign along Foote Lake Road has a frame constructed of logs from which milled planks are suspended on steel eye-bolts. The frame and horizontal planks are painted brown and the faces are broadly inscribed with lettering that has been painted yellow for contrast. The top plank is larger than the others and is inscribed "DELTA RESORT." Three slightly smaller planks suspended beneath it read "FOOTE LAKE," "MODERN," and "COTTAGES - BOATS," and beneath these are suspended two smaller planks reading "VACANCY" and "WELCOME." The sign is functional and flexible, allowing for change, such as the removal a couple decades ago of a plank stating "Boats for Rent" (Ted Burson, personal communication). The rustic sign, intentionally or not, conforms with classic guidelines provided by the National Park Service in the late 1930s (Good 1938:39, 51). This manual provided examples of the Two-Post Suspended Sign type, suggesting the use of native materials and a proper scale, and recommending the "greater legibility of incised letters that are additionally painted" because they are also durable and more easily maintained. The Bursons recall that this sign was in place when they first visited the resort in 1956, so that it pre-dates that year, and may have been erected as early as the 1940s when the Mintoynes started the resort.

A campfire area with a fire pit created using a steel tractor tire rim, the site of weekly cook-outs for guests and neighbors, is located between Cabin #4 and the Workshop. It has been in use since ca. 1970, according to the Bursons.

*Integrity*

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

Camp Delta / Delta Resort
Name of Property
Delta, Michigan
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 6

The current resort is largely the result of efforts by Herbert "Tony" Mintonye, who established Camp Delta soon after World War II along the northeast corner of Foote Lake. Historic photographs and post cards illustrating the resort reveal that the buildings retain almost complete architectural integrity. Mr. Mintonye replaced the rotting wooden pier foundation of the 1910-vintage Cabin #4 with concrete blocks during the 1940s.

Prior to 1956 Cabin #2 was moved from its original location near and southwest of Cabin #1 to the south end of the resort between Cabins #6 and (unbuilt) Cabin #7. At the same time, Cabins #3 and #5 were moved from their original deteriorating wood pier foundations twenty feet closer to the lake, and all three cabins were placed upon concrete block foundations in settings essentially identical to the original (Bursons, personal communication). The buildings themselves appear to have been minimally altered despite their decades of use. The rear/south elevation of the log house/Cabin No. 4 may have been altered through addition of a second door adjacent to the original (although it is possible this, too, was original) and the rear door and an adjacent window on this elevation were enclosed a minimum of sixty years ago. Most of the vertical half-log buildings now have metal roofs that replaced the original rolled asphalt, and some of the deteriorated vertical half-log members have been replaced with in-kind material by Ted Burson in recent years. Post cards from the 1950s when compared to today's buildings confirm their architectural integrity.

The arch-roof sheds built by Austin Brown along the northwest corner of the lake were moved by the Bursons in August, 1966, by skidding them on logs to the northeast corner of the lake onto the grounds of Delta Resort. They occupy a similar setting to the original lakeshore location. Today the two surviving structures are used for storage. These are Sears, Roebuck & Co. products, as evidenced by floor joists stamped with a Sears, Roebuck part number and assembly instructions (Ted Burson, personal communication). (According to Ted Burson, the frame cabin across Foote Lake Road at the north end of Foote Lake is also a Sears, Roebuck house.) In the 1980s Ted Burson stabilized the frame buildings and replaced rotted sections of their arched roofs with in-kind materials. At that time he also expanded the single-width entry to paired entry doors to better serve as storage sheds.



Camp Delta / Delta Resort  
Name of Property

Delta, Michigan  
County and State

---

## 8. Statement of Significance

See Continuation Sheet

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Camp Delta / Delta Resort  
Name of Property

Delta, Michigan  
County and State

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE  
OTHER recreation and tourism

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1910-1966  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1910  
1947  
1956

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

George W. Foote  
and others  
\_\_\_\_\_

Camp Delta / Delta Resort  
Name of Property

Delta, Michigan  
County and State

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Delta Resort is a well preserved complex of buildings that has served as a Northwoods recreation base and resort for over a century. The oldest building was constructed under the direction of neighboring Delta County pioneer George W. Foote in 1910. It was built for the Shauer family, Chicago and Marquette industrialists, on a parcel of Foote's homestead property fronting on a body of water that became known as Foote Lake. The Shauers' use of convict labor at the Upper Peninsula State Prison in Marquette was a catalyst leading to prison reform and the end of the contract labor system in Michigan state prisons. The Shauers owned the property up to 1918, when they sold it to Fred S. Mull of Delta County, who in turn sold it to William Harvey Jones the following year (Delta Co. Register of Deeds Liber 65:88, Liber 65:597). The next identified owner is Herbert "Tony" Mintonye, who established Camp Delta after World War II and built three vertical log cabins ca. 1947 overlooking the shoreline of Foote Lake south of the original log house. Mintonye also built one frame and two other half-log cabins ca. 1956. In 1963 Delta Resort was sold to the Al and Lucille Burson, the parents of the current owners, Ted and Louise Burson, and Burson's Delta Resort has thrived for over half a century. The cabins at Delta Resort date to the post-war decades when northern Michigan became a haven for tourists. Most are constructed in a distinctive vertical half-log rustic style, as simple cabins offering basic amenities to Upper Peninsula recreation enthusiasts. The quaint cabins, the frontage on Foote Lake, the winding access drives and trails, and nine acres of large pine and hemlock defined the character of the resort for generations of guests, and are the reason why this resort has prospered for over a century, and for over five decades under the current owners, one of the longest tenures for a Northwoods resort in Michigan.

---

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

See Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Camp Delta / Delta Resort
Name of Property
Delta, Michigan
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

### *Foote Lake General Historical Context*

In the Upper Peninsula settlement and use of interior areas did not develop until logging interests began to exploit the region's virgin white pine in the mid-to-late nineteenth century. In the central and eastern Upper Peninsula, logging companies dominate the discussion of exploitation and development. While the earliest logging focused on the region's major rivers such as the Ford, Escanaba, Sturgeon, Manistique and Tahquamenon (Maybee 1973: 32; Rector 1953), logging railroads permitted an increasing zone of exploitation and truck logging opened up virtually the entire peninsula. The logging industry was dominated by outside interests through such well-known concerns as the Chicago Lumber Co., Bay de Noquet Lumber Co., and the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co. (Karamanski 1984, 1989). In some areas logging companies controlled entire drainages, such as the Chicago Lumber Co.'s virtual monopoly of the Indian River and the area including Foote Lake in Delta and Schoolcraft counties.

Interest in the Foote Lake area began with the logging industry in the late nineteenth century and continued through the early twentieth. The first wave of settlement was associated with logging camps, such as Camp 65, a large logging camp south of Farm (Blush) Lake, about five miles north in Schoolcraft County (Inwood Township Centennial Committee 1989: 237). After logging, settlers filtered into the area to take up the cut-over lands and try to make a livelihood. Settlers who attempted to farm the cut-over lands faced a mean existence due to the generally poor soils, short growing season and numerous forest fires. Still, numerous immigrants were lured to these lands by less-than-scrupulous land agents. Few of these settlers prospered, although some pioneers, such as George Foote at Strawberry (later, Foote) Lake, managed to homestead and succeed. Farming the poor soils resulted in failure for many, but some, including George Foote, eked out an existence by hunting, fishing and trapping.

The closest settlement to Foote Lake is Steuben, about three miles to the east-northeast. It was established by the Chicago Lumber Co. as early as the 1872, and by 1898 was primarily a mill town for the company, which ran a railroad to the Indian River from Manistique (Romig 1986: 538). In 1902 the Manistique & Northwestern Railroad acquired the logging railroad right-of-way and improved connections to the village, which received a post office in 1903 (Polk 1907: 1822; Peterson 1976; Meints 1992: 102). The village peaked at about 450 residents in the early 1900s, but by 1920 most of the marketable lumber in the area had been depleted, the loggers moved on, and the village declined. In the wake of the end of lumbering locals began to diversify the economy, including offering accommodations to tourists. The 1921 state gazetteer describes Steuben as a post office on the then Manistique & Lake Superior Railroad, with two of the three listed businesses being summer resorts, run by Frank Caisse and George N. Hughson (Hughes?), and the third a general store (Polk 1921: 1448c). The post office was closed in 1958 and the railroad abandoned the line in 1968. Today Steuben is the location of a convenience store and a cluster of primarily seasonal homes.

### *George Foote, Original Owner of the Delta Resort Property*

Historically, Delta Resort occupies a portion of the land owned by a pioneer in this then isolated area along the Delta-Schoolcraft boundary, George Washington Foote (1863-1937), and his wife, Jenny (1858-1923). George also apparently was the primary builder of the log house that survives at Delta Resort today. George Foote patented the original property of 106 acres under the Homestead Act of 1862 at the General Land Office in Marquette on August 4, 1894: Lot No. 1 of Section 1 (26 acres) T43N R18W in Delta County and the S 1/2 of the SE 1/4 of Section 36 (80 acres) in T44N R18W in Schoolcraft County (Homestead Certificate #2388, Application #4391; USgenweb 2016a, 2016b). This would have been the month after he married Jenny (Michael J. Foote 2008). The couple died childless.

Foote relatives and other sources relate that George Foote occupied the tracts on Foote Lake as early as the 1880s

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort
Name of Property
Delta, Michigan
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2

and that he built his log home in 1884 (Marga Foote 2008; Peterson 1976). A local history states Foote occupied the property as early as 1880 and built his log home (which no longer exists) along the north side of Foote Lake Road (Inwood Twp. Centennial Committee 1989: 238), which was directly across the road from the Delta Resort with its surviving log house. That Foote was occupying this tract years prior to the 1894 patent is certain, because he claimed it under the Homestead Act of 1862. This act required that each homesteader had to live on the land, build a home, make improvements and farm for at least five years before they were eligible to "prove up" and obtain a patent deed (National Park Service 2016).

George is identified among the freeholders of Harrison Township who requested that certain sections and townships including all of T44NR18W be transferred from Harrison Township to Inwood Township of Schoolcraft County in December, 1897 (State of Michigan 1897: 1202-1205). Foote may have grown produce on his "improved" land and sold any surplus to the many lumber camps in the area, a common practice of locals during the logging era. In the 1910 and subsequent US censuses George W. Foote is described as a general farmer (United States Census 1910a). He apparently made part of his living hunting, trapping and fishing, and resided in his homestead alone with his dog after his wife, Jenny, died (Peterson 1976). Foote apparently also acted as a Northwoods guide for travelers, hunters, and fishermen (George Foote granddaughter to Bursons, personal communication). His death certificate under "Trade, Profession or Kind of Work Done" indicates that prior to 1936 he "Had Lake Resort," and under "Industry or Business" was entered, "boat(?-illegible) on Foote Lake" (Michigan Dept. of Health 1937). Foote appeared to be well suited to guide visitors in the Foote Lake area and would have been a welcoming host. The McManus family, who lived near Foote in Steuben and who took care of the pioneer in their home in the final month before his death, related that he "loved to tell people his stories of the natural wonders of his country" (Peterson 1976). According to his death certificate, Foote last worked at his resort in November, 1936, and succumbed to apoplexy in the McManus home on October 3 or 23, 1937 (Michigan Dept. of Health 1937).

The current Delta Resort owners, the Bursons, were visited recently by George Foote's granddaughter, who stated that when Foote needed money he sold off parcels from his acreage. This may have been how the lakefront property portion of the original Foote homestead acreage south of Foote Lake Road came to be owned by "Louis Shauer" when the log house was built in 1910. The 1913 county atlas shows "Louis Shauer" owned the twenty-six-acre Foote Lake property in Section 1 T43N R18W, while George W. Foote held onto the eighty acres of his homestead with its log home across the road north of Foote Lake Road in Section 36 T44N R18W (Ogle 1913: 62; Hixson 1917a). A 1917 plat map also indicates Shauer (as "L. S.") still owned the twenty-six acres along Foote Lake (Hixson 1917b). Penciled inscriptions in the interior of the log house appear to prove that it was built in 1910 by Foote, Shauer, and others while Foote still lived in his homestead across the road to the north, indicating that the property had passed from Foote to the Shauers by that time.

By 1931 the USGS topographic map that includes the property associated with "Foot" (sic) Lake illustrates two buildings in a large clearing north of Foote Lake Road where the original Foote homestead cabin was located, and a single building in a clearing south of the road on the grounds of the current Delta Resort (USGS 1931). A Michigan Dept. of Conservation map published the next year illustrates the same configuration (Michigan Dept. of Conservation 1932).

Because George Foote was known locally as a pioneer and because of his long tenure on the lake, by the time of his death in 1937 the body of water was almost universally known as Foote's or Foote Lake (*Escanaba Daily Press* 1938; Michigan Dept. of Health 1937). However, Foote Lake has at times also been called Strawberry Lake (Bursons, personal communication). Thus, in 1932, a Michigan Dept. of Conservation map identified the body of water as "Strawberry Lake," while also noting the location of "Foots (sic) h'st'd" (Michigan Dept. of

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort
----- Name of Property
Delta, Michigan
----- County and State
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 3

Conservation 1932). A ca. 1948 recreation map of Delta County identifies the lake as “Strawberry or Foote Lake,” while the adjacent Schoolcraft County map, printed the same year by the same publisher, identifies it as Strawberry Lake, also locating “Foote’s Homestead” correctly on the north side of Foote Lake Road (Sportsman’s County Map Service 1948a, 1948b). A 1974 oral history interview with 85-year-old Mrs. Philip (Lucille) Hermann and her son, Karl, who had moved to the Steuben area in 1915 (Hermann 1974; *Escanaba Daily Press* 1975), and Blazed Trail Club diaries dating 1922-24 that are in the possession of Ted Burson, relate that the Foote homestead area was called “Strawberry Hill” by locals. Another elderly resident of the area (93 years old in 2016) recalled that when she was young she bought strawberries from George Foote (Ted Burson, personal communication). These sources appear to further explain why Foote Lake was also known as Strawberry Lake.

As stated earlier, Foote’s homestead cabin was north of Foote Lake Road in Section 36. Photographs, provided by descendants, of the house before it collapsed reveal it was constructed of plain unhewn logs with squared corner notching (the site is vacant today). A second and more substantial log house survives today on that portion of the original Foote homestead land south across Foote Lake Road on Section 1, which today is called Cabin #4 or “Pine” within Burson’s Delta Resort. It is a front-gable log house, constructed of unhewn pine logs employing squared corner notching, and available photographs of George Foote’s log home reveal the construction technique and appearance of both homes are virtually identical. The county assessor records state that this house was built in 1903, but inscriptions written on interior walls (discussed below) reveal it was actually built in 1910.

***The Shauers and the Log House (Cabin #4 / Pine) at Burson’s Delta Resort***

The penciled inscriptions on the interior walls of Cabin #4 dating from 1910 list a number of people. It is rare that the specific individuals directly associated with the construction and initial occupancy of a building are preserved in so personal a manner. In this case, the walls literally speak and bring the early history of the house and its occupants to life. The penciled legible or partially legible scripted names were the subject of research. The penciled inscriptions presented in Section 7 of this nomination are provided again here for ease of reference relating to discussion of the names present:

THIS IS THE HOME THAT WAS BUILT BY MAMMA.  
 BUILDERS BY GEORGE FOOTE AND MAMMA/  
 CARPENTERS            ABE HUGHES /  
                                  BOB (perhaps Hage?) /  
                                  GUS (perhaps Shauer?) /  
                                  FRANK DOWNING /  
                                  BILL DOWNING /  
                                  JAMES CARNEY”  
                                  (all these names have a bracket pointing to “MAY 1 / 1910”) /  
 OCT. 4<sup>th</sup> / GEO. SHAUER (in different handwriting, perhaps George Shauer’s?) /  
 “HOUSE RAISING APRIL 23, 1910” opposite the following names:  
 GEO FOOT /  
 JIM CARNEY /  
 EDGAR(?) MARTIN /  
 HUGHES /  
 PAUL?LUKE? LICHTNER? /  
 JOHN (?) MARSHAL /  
 BOB HAGE /  
 RAISED THE FLAG POLE / MAY 31, 1910 /



**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort
----- Name of Property
Delta, Michigan
----- County and State
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 4

IN MEMORY OF HERBERT SHAUER / DEDICATED BY MAMMA GEO AND BILL” /  
 “GEO” “+SELF”(?) STARTED THE PORCH JUNE 10<sup>TH</sup>”/  
 “PAPPA” MARTIN(?) ARRIVED JUNE 18<sup>TH</sup> 1910”/  
 “MAMMA “RETURNED SEPT. 7, ALONE 1910 DUCK HUNTING”/  
 “PAPPA” SEPT. 12, 1910 FISHING PAPPA”/  
 “ LOUIS” SEPT. 12, 1910 FISHING LOUIE”/  
 “GEO AND LEON RETURN OCT. 2, 1910”/  
 “FRANK CLARK ARRIVED OCT. 5, 1910”/  
 “AL SHAUER OCT. 10, 1910”/  
 “JUSTIN SHAUER ARRIVED JULY 18, 1914”/  
 “THAD(?) SHAUER JULY 18, 1914”/  
 Illegible “SEPT. 3, 1914”/  
 Six other illegible names “ARRIVED AROUND SEPT. 5, 1914”

Research to identify the persons behind the names and provide some context was conducted in historical documents and in US Census records. Discussion is in general order of appearance in the inscriptions, with discussion of the members of the Shauer family grouped together.

GEORGE FOOTE (see discussion of this pioneer, above) and Mamma are names described as “builders” of the log home. It appears likely that George Foote led the group of local men who performed the physical labor of building the cabin (and whose inscribed names are associated with “House Raising” or “Carpenters”), with the Shauer family also present.

*The Shauers*

MAMMA. George Foote and MAMMA are names described as “builders” of the log home. The “Mamma” penciled entry is somewhat problematical: its relative position could indicate it references either the mother of George Foote or refers to the Shauers. On line research and examination of US Census records uncovered no evidence that either of the two wives of George’s father, John J. (who died in 1912 two years after the cabin was built), resided in the vicinity of Foote Lake in 1910. Neither Matie J., who would have been his birthmother, nor Tabitha Moody, who married George Monkman in 1884 and with whom stepson William was residing at the time of the 1900 US census, appear to have been residents of the area (United States Census 1900; Rootsw eb 2016).

It appears most likely that Mamma refers to a Shauer woman, almost certainly Louise Shauer. Based on the prominent positions and context relative to the other inscribed names in the upper portion of the penciled names, particularly with regard to MAMMA dedicating the flag pole in memory of Herbert Shauer with Geo. (Shauer) and Bill, and the “documentation” of post-construction visits in the lower portion of the notations, it appears certain that the inscriptions were entered by and primarily relate to the Shauer family. Like many entrepreneurs and industrialists of the period, the Shauers had the log house built on Foote Lake as a seasonal escape from the city, and it served as a second or vacation home or hunting lodge for the Shauer family.

Research in the Delta County Register of Deeds reveals that when the Shauers bought the property from George W. Foote for \$100 on September 25, 1909, Louise Shauer was the grantee (Liber 41 p. 444). When the Shauers sold the property in 1918, the sellers were Louise and Gustav Shauer, with Louise listed first (Liber 65 p. 88). Although a 1913 plat map has the Foote Lake property owned by “Louis Shauer,” inaccurate entries and misspellings of names are not uncommon in these sources and it is not unlikely that rather than “Louis,” “Louise” Shauer was actually the owner. There were no transactions recorded in the Register of Deeds that documented a

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort
----- Name of Property
Delta, Michigan
----- County and State
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 5

transaction between Louis Shauer and Louise and Gustav Shauer, and it therefore seems the property was acquired by Louise (and Gustav) in 1909 and sold by them in 1918. This chain of ownership also appears to be supported by the penciled inscriptions in the cabin, which refer to Mamma and Pappa, and then separately mention Louis by name.

LOUISE SHAUER (1865-1933). Louise Shauer was born April 2, 1865, in Aurora, Illinois, and died in Chicago on January 19, 1933 (Ancestry.com 2016; Findagrave.com 2016). She is recorded in the 1910 US Census as a resident of Oak Park, Illinois, wife of Gustav (1853-1934) with sons George A. 1882-1940) and Justin O. (1896-1962) (U.S. Census 1910aa; findagrave.com 2016). Of the married couple, she appears to have been the primary real estate investor as she is the only Shauer identified in a 1906 real estate transaction in Chicago when she acquired several lots, as well as in 1912 when she filed a legal notice to acquire title to lots in another Chicago real estate transaction (*Economist* 1906: 494; *National Corporation Recorder* 1912: 182). This would also explain why in the Delta County Register of Deeds property records in the Grantor/Grantee Index she is the only Shauer listed, although both she and her husband, George Gustav, are signatories in the actual recorded deed (Delta County Register of Deeds Liber 65 p. 88). It appears that Louise assumed the lead role in family real estate transactions, while Gustav concentrated on his business interests.

While maintaining a principle residence in the Chicago area during ownership of the Foote Lake property and afterwards, Louise Shauer was active in business and social and civic improvement organizations. In 1917 she was elected president of the Forest Park (Illinois) Council No. 3017 Knights and Ladies of Honor of the North American Union, where she was described as “a former Forest Park business woman” who hoped to double the membership of the patriotic and fraternal-insurance organization (*Forest Leaves* 1917: 1). In 1919 she was active in and on the Board of Directors of the Congress of Mothers and Parent Teachers Association in Indiana (*Indianapolis News* 1919). In 1921 she organized and was first president of the Flint Lake Mothers Club in Valparaiso, Indiana, whose purpose was “to co-operate in the social and business activities of the Flint Lake neighborhood and school” (*Vidette-Messenger* 1936). While in Valparaiso, she was also active in the League of Women Voters, which often held meetings in her home (*Vidette-Messenger* 1930). At the state level, in the early 1920s she was vice president at large of the Indiana Parent-Teacher Association, speaking at annual meetings and “in charge of all organization work” to establish PTAs across the state (*Cooperative School Bulletin* 1925: 24; *Educator Journal* 1922: 276). In 1921 she was selected First Vice President of the Indiana Women’s Auxiliary of the American Legion (*South Bend News-Times* 1921).

GEORGE GUSTAV and LOUIS SHAUER. The Shauer family was important in Michigan outside of the northwoods. Neither George Gustav nor Louis Shauer appears in the 1907-08 *Michigan State Gazetteer and Business Directory* (Polk 1907). However, in 1904 “G. G. Shauer and Bro.” are listed in Marquette as cigar manufacturers, apparently based in Chicago (Bradstreet 1904: 267). Gustave G. Shauer (variously, Gustav, also known as George) was born January 26, 1856, in Germany, and died in Valparaiso, Indiana, on May 4, 1934. Shauer came to the US from Bohemia with his mother, Anna Shauer, and brothers, Emil Shauer and Louis S. Shauer, in 1868. They settled in Chicago. He was married in Chicago on October 12, 1881, to Louise Charlotte Brundage, and they had four children: George A. Shauer, Clara A. Shauer, Retta R. Shauer, and Justin O. Shauer. They lived in Chicago and Oak Park Illinois, and in the 1920s moved to Valparaiso, Indiana (Ancestry.com 2016).

Louis S. Shauer (1854-1938) appears in the 1910 US census as a resident of Marquette, Michigan (United States Census 1910b), while brother Gustav was a resident of Oak Park, Illinois, where he was a “wholesale dealer” (US Census 1910aa, 1910bb; Findagrave.com 2016). In this enumeration, he had two sons, Leon and Edwin, who had been born in Illinois. In 1885 Louis, then of Mitchell, South Dakota, and his brother, Gustav George Shauer, of

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort
----- Name of Property
Delta, Michigan
----- County and State
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 6

Chicago, became involved in a debtor-creditor seizure case involving merchandise owned by Louis, which eventually was heard by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1894 as *Shauer vs. Alterton* (*Supreme Court Reporter* 1894; Findlaw 2016).

The 1910 census entry describes Marquette resident Louis Shauer as a “manufacturer of overalls” (United States Census 1910b). Between 1894 and 1899, while residing in Chicago, Louis S. Shauer had received several patents relating to trousers, including a patent in 1894 for “certain new and useful improvements in trousers” (making them more elastic) (United States Patent Office 1894, 1899). His work with trousers is even mentioned in an 1899 *Scientific American* “Index of Inventions” (*Scientific American* 1899). The patents led to creation of a company with his brother, Gustave, and George Birmingham in 1895 called the “Chicago Self-Supporting Pants Co.” (*Clothier and Furnisher* 1895: 79). A trade journal reported in 1896 that the company had succeeded Shauer Brothers & Co. as “owners of the ‘Shauer patent’” to “make a novelty to breeches and trousers supporters,” which had an elastic band on each side of the waist and a permanent belt in front. They were “particularly popular with bicycle and golf clothing and Shauers reported ‘unusual success’” and that they were “selling large quantities of goods in every part of the country” (*Clothiers and Haberdashers* 1896: 41-42). The invention was marketed primarily to athletes, as a quarter-page advertisement on the front page of the May 27, 1896, edition of the *Rock Island Argus* newspaper proclaims, “SHAUER’S PATENT SELF-SUPPORTING BICYCLE PANTS / conform to the body with a most yielding comfort / PREVENT CRAWLING OF SWEATERS, CHAFING OF HIP BONES OR MISPLACEMENT OF BELT / pronounced by Cyclists to be the easiest pants ever worn” (*Rock Island Argus* 1896: 1).

As industrialists, the Shauers desired to produce their product at minimum cost in order to maximize profits. Louis moved to Marquette sometime before 1903, when he and his brother, Gustav, who remained in Oak Park, Illinois, as Shauer Brothers employed sixty-seven men from the Marquette State Prison as convict labor at \$0.35 per day for an eight-hour day; under a 1908 contract with the state the Shauers employed 200 convicts with a pay rate of \$0.45 per day to manufacture “overalls, jumpers, jean pants and duck coats” (State of Michigan 1903: 482; State of Michigan 1911a: 1557; 1911b: 1833). In the 1910 census, Louis’s son, Alfred G. Shauer of Marquette, age 26, who was born in South Dakota, lists his occupation as “Manufacturer – Overalls Prison” (United States Census 1910c). The relationship between the Shauer brothers and the state prison was to have statewide implications.

The Shauers were very closely involved with the prison convict labor system at the Marquette prison. A Special Committee on Investigation of the Upper Peninsula Prison for the State of Michigan specifically cited the Shauer contract as an example of abuse of the prison labor system because it employed the prison warden’s brother as factory foreman, was associated with extreme physical punishment of prisoners, and resulted in other related offenses (State of Michigan 1911a: 1556-1557). In 1909, Gustav Shauer wrote the Michigan governor, Fred M. Warner, to complain about outsiders intervening into contract labor conditions, specifically the possibility of “doing away with paddling of convicts for failure to perform the task required under the contract.” Prisoners were flogged – stretched on a ladder and given a specified number of strokes – if they failed to produce their assigned quota without good reason (Wood 1985: 64-65). While it should be noted that corporal punishment was common practice in prisons across the country in the early 1900s, many thought there should be limits. Paddling as a type of punishment received considerable attention by prison reformers, and is illustrated and described at length, with other disciplinary measures employed at Marquette, in an article entitled “The Man in the Cage” published by a progressive reform magazine in 1912 – while the Shauers still employed convict labor at the Marquette prison (Leavitt 1912).

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort
----- Name of Property
Delta, Michigan
----- County and State
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 7



**THE PUNISHMENT OF THE PADDLE**

An exquisite torture invented to evade the law and give the maximum of pain. The man's body is skillfully stretched and tied that it cannot "give" at any point. The sheet that is wrapped around him, and the paddle are soaked in hot brine.

(Leavitt 1912: 535).

In the opinion of the minority report of the Michigan legislature’s investigating committee, the contract was “inspired by personal selfishness, dishonesty, heedlessness or incompetency . . . with a dishonest foreman – Mr. Russell, the warden’s brother – who has all the qualities of a fiendish slave driver” (State of Michigan 1911a: 1557-1558). Other sources claimed that Warden Russell had “received tribute from contractors who operate the factories at the prison” even though Governor Osborn personally opposed the contract system of convict labor (*True Republican* 1911: 6; *Evening Argus* 1911: 1).

Whether political in origin or not, the temper of the time was that reform of the convict labor system was needed. The new perspective would focus on reformation and vocational training and not profit. Act 140 of the Public Acts of 1909 of the State of Michigan created the prison board of industries and prohibited the boards of control or wardens from entering into contracts for the labor or time of any convict, essentially abolishing prison contract labor, while Act 151 of the Public Acts of 1911 provided for employment of convicts at the Marquette prison “on state account,” that is, under state control as state prison industry (State of Michigan 1922: 187-188). The Shauers’ relationship with the state prison at Marquette was therefore a factor in the abolition of the convict labor contract system in the State of Michigan.

The Shauer contract and its implementation were also cited as Article XI by the Michigan House of Representatives in a minority report by an investigation committee that recommended the impeachment of Marquette Prison Warden James Russell and members of the board of control of the prison (State of Michigan 1911a: 1566, 1911b: 1833). Among the charges were that the Shauer Brothers were awarded a contract without the approval of the Attorney General even though they were outbid by two other vendors (*Owasso Times* 1909: 4). Both the Michigan Senate and Governor Chase Osborn, who was Michigan’s only governor from the Upper Peninsula, refused to approve the removal (*Duluth Herald* 1911a, 1911b). The Governor and his political allies believed the minority report was politically motivated, although he admitted that he and Warden Russell had been

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort
Name of Property
Delta, Michigan
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 8

“close personal and political friends for over a quarter of a century” (*True Republican* 1911: 6).

After the state abolished state contract convict labor, the Shauers’ association with the prison continued. Their contract with the state for the manufacture of overalls had a duration of five years, and they still employed between 150 and 200 convicts until the end of its five-year term in May, 1913 (State of Michigan 1910: 11). In 1913 the state, following the guidelines that prohibited it from entering into contracts for prison labor after 1911, declined to enter into a contract with Shauer’s Hamilton Overall Co., which proposed to sell to the state at market prices raw materials (for the manufacture of overalls) and purchase from the state manufactured product (finished overalls) at certain prices (which the company would intend to mark-up and sell for profit) (State of Michigan 1913: 412).

After the state legislature enacted the law in 1909 prohibiting the contracting of prison labor, and the existing Shauer written contract expired, the brothers entered into an oral agreement whereby they would purchase and provide the raw material to the prison from which the convicts would produce a finished product that was returned to the Shauers at cost plus 5% of capital invested in the plant and \$0.65 per day for convict labor employed (State of Michigan 1921: 791). Thus, after the convict labor relationship ended, Louis’s brother, Gustav G., established G. G. Shauer & Sons to act as sales agents for the prison at a 15% commission for the sale of all overalls and gloves manufactured by the prison (Wood 1985: 91; State of Michigan 1921: 792). A 1921 Michigan State legislature investigation of the contracting of prison labor concluded that this arrangement was essentially an extension of the expired written contract between the prison and the Shauers. Under what was termed an “illegal agreement,” the Shauers “made a large sum of money,” in one instance “a profit of from \$50,000 to \$60,000 resulting from appreciation of material bought for the prison,” specifically denim bought at \$0.11 a yard that went up to \$0.20 a yard by the time it was manufactured into overalls (Ibid.: 791).

The investigating committee reported that the oral agreement with the Shauers “was evidently made for the express purpose of evading the law prohibiting the contracting of prison labor, the profit from the appreciation in value of this material and all other profits under this agreement” should have gone to the state, and it recommended that the matter be turned over to the Attorney General for prosecution (Ibid.:791-792). The 1921 state legislature committee investigation further revealed that the Marquette Prison had entered into contracts with Schauer (sic) Brothers as early as 1898 to manufacture “various articles . . . during which time, the evidence discloses, they made an enormous profit” (Ibid.: 791). Shauer testified that over the twenty years he was connected with the industries at the prison he and his brother made an average net profit of about \$15,000 per year or \$300,000” (Ibid.: 792). Small wonder then, that all Shauer brothers’ connections with the prison had been officially terminated in 1918 (Ibid.: 792).

In addition, a grand jury was convened in Marquette in the related matter of the actions of Swan Alfred West, the Marquette Prison financial clerk, bookkeeper, purchasing agent and manager of industries, which discovered that he had “misappropriated several thousand dollars, according to his testimony, standing to the credit of Schauer (sic) Brothers” (Wood 1985: 89; State of Michigan 1921: 791). The grand jury made statewide headlines such as, “Indicted Men Fight Charges,” reporting that Gustav and Louis Shauer were among sixteen people indicted for unlawful conspiracy to defraud in association with Warden Russell through contracts held by the company (*Chelsea Standard* 1921: 3; Wood 1985: 91). In the end, after drawn-out legal proceedings, none of the men indicted by the grand jury for criminal conspiracy, including the Shauer brothers, were convicted under the charges. By that time, Louis was living with a son, Alfred G., in Los Angeles, California, where they and sons Edwin and Leon had incorporated as Shauer Brothers Co. in 1919, and owned a factory manufacturing “cotton goods,” while that same year Gustav and sons Justin and George acquired property and in 1921 built the Premier Theater in Valparaiso, Indiana (United States Census 1920a; *Southwest Building and Contracting* 1919: 29; Porter

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort

Name of Property

Delta, Michigan

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 9

County Sesquicentennial Committee 1986: 109; Neeley 1990: 165). (A prior owner of Delta resort, Herbert "Tony" Mintonye, told the Bursons that the log home was built for an actress from Chicago. Extensive research discovered no other references to verify this claim. However, it is possible that Mintonye in the fog of memory, associated the Shauers, who had maintained links to Chicago during their Upper Peninsula activities and owned a theater in Indiana, with guests who may have been entertainers.)

MRS. LOUIS SHAUER (1864-1935: Findagrave.com 2016). Louis's wife, Mrs. L. S. Shauer, is mentioned in *The American Jewish Yearbook* as President of the Jewish Ladies Aid Society in Marquette, while their son, Alfred G., and his wife were active in Upper Peninsula Jewish organizations, including representing the Superior Lodge at a Midwest district convention of the B'nai Brith in 1915, and remained active in their faith after moving to Los Angeles during the 1920s (B'nai Brith 1915: 10, 12, 43; *American Jewish Yearbook* 1919: 406; National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods 1925).

GEO SHAUER(1882-1940: Findagrave.com 2016). George A. Shauer is the son of George Gustav and Louise Shauer, the owners of the Foote Lake property in 1910 when the log house was built. The identity of the scribe who left the penciled marks is not clear. The "Geo Shauer" inscribed in the cabin, apparently in his own hand that differs from the other inscriptions, appears to reference George A., whom the 1910 census reveals was 27, lived with his father, Gustav George, in Chicago, and worked with him as a wholesaler (United States Census 1910d). All the penciled inscriptions appear to be by the same hand, and significantly, all the other inscriptions visible in the log home in 1910 and subsequent years relate to the Shauer family, including Louis's son LEON, George Gustav's HERBERT, as well as Mamma and Pappa (and the previously mentioned George). The "LOUIE" scripted for a Sept. 12, 1910, fishing visit to the log house appears to also refer to Louis Shauer.

Gustav and Louis had business relations dating to the mid-1880s, when Gustav, a registered Chicago druggist, had acquired Louis's stock of merchandise in Mitchell, South Dakota, for cash and assumption of debts (*Supreme Court Reporter* 1894; Findlaw 2016). That Louis, and Gustav and his son, George, were close in the general time period when the cabin was built, is supported by the fact the three were in business together as the directors of the Hamilton Overall Co. of Chicago and Marquette, Michigan, which they established in 1913 before they changed its name to Hamilton Glove Co. in 1916 (State of Illinois 1913: 122; *National Corporation Reporter* 1916: 383; *Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record* 1917: 36). (The legal issues and notice for this name change were handled by the Chicago law firm of Brundage & Goman; perhaps additional familial ties are indicated by the fact that Chicago native Louise Shauer's maiden name was Brundage.)

HERBERT SHAUER (1887-1909). The touching phrase inscribed "In Memory of Herbert Shauer" refers to a Herbert Shauer mentioned in the August 31, 1901, edition of the *Chicago Daily Tribune* under the headline "Lives With A Broken Neck," which describes how a 14-year-old boy broke his neck in three places while diving and was paralyzed from the waist down, although he had been "recovering steadily and has regained to a slight extent the use of his legs" (*Chicago Tribune* 1901). If this is the Herbert whose memorial was inscribed on the cabin, the boy would have been born in 1887, perhaps never recovered full health after the accident in 1901, and died not long before the building of the cabin in 1910. This appears to be confirmed by Herbert E. Shauer's gravestone, located in Valparaiso, Indiana (Familysearch 2016; Findagrave.com 2016). The Shauer family plot gravestones reveal that Herbert E. Shauer was the son of Gustav G. (1856-1934) and Louise C. Shauer (1864-1933) and the brother of George A. (1882-1940), having lived from February 27, 1887 to April 5, 1909, his death thus occurring just over a year before the May 31, 1910 memorial date inscribed on the Foote Lake cabin.

JUSTIN SHAUER (1896-1962). Justin O. Shauer was the son of Gustav George Shauer, who went into business with his father and brother, George, as Shauer & Sons, to build and operate the Vidette Theater in Valparaiso,



**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

Camp Delta / Delta Resort
Name of Property
Delta, Michigan
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 10

Indiana, in 1921 (U.S. Census 1910d; Findagrave.com 2016; *New York Times* 2011).

AL is ALFRED G. SHAUER (1883-1938), Louis’s son, with whom Louis went to live in Los Angeles after leaving Michigan (U.S. Census 1920a). In the 1920 census, Alfred, along with his father, Louis, and brother, Edwin, lists his occupation as Manufacturer, Cotton Goods, but by 1930 Alfred listed no occupation (U.S. Census 1930; Findagrave.com 2016).

A search for Thad or Thaddeus Shauer was unproductive.

*Other Names Inscribed in the Log Cabin*

The groups of men whose names were inscribed in association with “CARPENTERS” or “HOUSE RAISING” appear to have been locals enlisted to help raise the building. It seems logical that George Foote was familiar with such construction, having built his log home, which was apparently nearly identical to the one raised on Foote Lake across the road from the Shauer site, and probably supervised this house’s construction. The other men, probably also familiar with such construction, were the “skilled” laborers, with the Shauers on site assisting as they could, either consistently or in a series of visits. Hailing initially from Dakota and being businessmen and entrepreneurs, neither Gustav nor Louis Shauer may have possessed such skills.

ABRAHAM HUGHES. Abraham Hughes was appointed postmaster in Steuben in 1903 but resigned two years later (Romig 1986: 538). In the 1910 census, Hughes is listed as 88 years old with a 46 year old wife, Lizzie, but the 1920 census, after he had moved to Hillsdale County with his wife, repeats all the information from the 1910 census and corrects his age at that time to 68, meaning he was 58 in 1910 (United States Census 1920b). The 1910 census gives his occupation as Farmer who owned a Resort (United States Census 1910f). He was the main force behind the founding of a resort about a quarter-mile east of Foote Lake that later developed into the Blazed Trail Club, which is on Hughes Lake, named for him, across Thunder Lake Rd./ Co. Rd. 437 from Delta Resort. Hughes was among the freeholders of Inwood Twp. who, in December, 1897, requested that certain sections and townships including all of T44NR18W be transferred from Harrison to Inwood Township of Schoolcraft Co. (State of Michigan 1897: 1202-1205). That the locale of Foote and Hughes Lake was a prominent location at this early date is recognized by the fact that the posting of the required public notice for this transfer proposal was to be in “five of the most public places in the townships, one of which was the SE corner of Section 36 T44N R18W, “(known as the Abe Hughes corner)” (State of Michigan 1897: 1203). This is where Thunder Lake Road passes between Foote Lake and Hughes Lake.

BOB, GUS. Only a surname is provided for these two men. It is possible that BOB may refer to BOB HAGE, listed lower in the inscriptions in association with the house raising, perhaps supported by the fact that the use of “Bob” rather than Robert appears distinctive. GUS may refer to Gustav Shauer, although it does not seem likely that this patriarch of the Shauer family would acquiesce in having his name listed among the laborers.

FRANK DOWNING. Frank Downing (1872- ) and wife Emma were residents of Thompson Township Schoolcraft County in the 1910 census. He was then engaged in farming (United States Census 1910g). His entry further states that he was born in Iowa, and his father in Ohio.

JAMES CARNEY. James Carney in the 1910 census is listed as a 42 year old native of New York who was a lumber camp laborer, resided in Manistique, Michigan, and was married to Minnie, with two stepsons, John R. and Frank Thomas Carney (United States Census 1910i).

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort
----- Name of Property
Delta, Michigan
----- County and State
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 11

EDGAR (?) MARTIN. PAUL?LUKE? LITNER(?)LICHTNER. JOHN (?) MARSHAL. BOB HAGE. The other names identified by pencil inscriptions in the log house are also listed in relation to the labor of building. No references to men with these names were discovered in historical or US census records for the area for the period 1890-1910. The closest matches for these surnames in northern Michigan found: a Mike Litner as the only male with this surname in northern Michigan, a laborer “working out” who lived in Banks, Antrim County; Ernest Marshal, a carpenter working in a tannery at Inverness in Cheboygan County; a John Marshalik (perhaps “Americanized to Marshal?) was born in East Prussia, Germany, in 1856, resided in Brevort Township, Mackinac County, Michigan, in 1900 and 1920 and died in Allenville in 1928. There were no results for Robert or Bob Hage, although there are numerous members of family of Dutch descent in southern Michigan, the closest to the Upper Peninsula being Albert Hage, a painter and paper hanger living in Lincoln, Osceola County (United States Census 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920). It is possible that these men were itinerant laborers, perhaps from logging crews in the area taking on work over the summer months between the traditional Upper Peninsula winter timber harvests. That they may not have been as integral to the body of men constructing the log building is perhaps supported by the fact that these three men are identified solely by their last names.

FRANK CLARK. Frank Clark occurs in the midst of the Shauer family names, the only non-family member listed among the Shauers in the lower/late section of the inscriptions, where the family recorded their visits to Foote Lake. Frank Clark is a common name and dozens appear in the US Census for Michigan during the period 1880-1920, but only two are located in the Upper Peninsula in proximity to Foote Lake. A Frank Clark is identified in the 1900 census near Foote Lake, with a residence of Inwood Township Schoolcraft County. Born in 1857 in Belgium, in 1881 he emigrated to the U.S. and in 1900 he is listed as a Boarder employed as a railroad brakeman residing in Thompson and Inwood Township, Schoolcraft County (US Census 1900a).

Because his name appears among the Shauers, it appears likely that Frank Clark “arriving” was considered a prominent visitor or guest of the Shauers during their hunting and fishing visits. It is plausible that the Frank Clark would have been in their social or business circle, of equal, or perhaps greater, status. It appears obvious that brakeman Frank Clark identified above would not have been of the same social status as the Shauers. Frank Clark, the 1900 boarder, would not have been of equal social status and, if present, should have appeared with the carpenters and laborers who built the cabin, near the top of the inscriptions. A second Frank Clark is noted in a turn of the twentieth century vanity biography (Lewis 1895: 172-173) and appears to be a better fit. This Clark was born in Wisconsin in 1860, was the owner of a grocery in Manistique, Schoolcraft County, established in 1884 as Frank Clark & Co., where he had served as a trustee when the town was founded and was also a real estate developer. The 1897 state gazetteer lists Clark & Co., grocers, as composed of Frank and Frank Jr. (Polk 1897: 1158). The 1910 US Census lists him as a merchant, with son Frank as a boarder and grocer, and the 1920 census lists Frank Sr. as a retail proprietor (US Census 1910j, 1920c). It is conceivable that the Frank Clark mentioned in the inscription was the Manistique businessman, but there is no evidence that the Shauers had many dealings or relationships in that city, if any.

A more intriguing possibility is that the inscribed FRANK CLARK was Frank N. Clark, acclaimed as the pioneer game fishing person in Michigan. He is credited with planting Michigan’s, and perhaps the nation’s, first brown trout (also known as Von Behr or European brook trout) in 1883 at two locations – in the Pere Marquette River in northern Michigan and in New York (*Forest and Stream* 1894: 250). Frank Clark “was the state’s leading propagator,” obtaining yearling rainbows from a California hatchery, used as brood stock for a breeding rainbow population that produced fry for the Au Sable – the first to introduce rainbow trout to Michigan rivers according to the account in his paper read before the Michigan Sportsmen’s Association on February 4, 1880 (Borgelt 299: 118; Mershon 1923: 152, 190-193).

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort

Name of Property

Delta, Michigan

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 12

Frank Nelson Clark (1849-1910), born in Clarkston, Michigan, worked with his father Nelson W., “one of the early American fish culturists,” with spawning whitefish out of a hatchery they designed and built in 1874 in Northville, Michigan. “In 1874 began his life work in fish culture, being associated with his father, N. W. Clark, the pioneer fish culturist of Michigan” (Freemasons 1908: 172). When Nelson died in 1876, Frank continued their work. Frank Clark built up the fish hatchery into the finest in the nation, and in 1880 the US government purchased the buildings, making Clark the Superintendent of the new U.S. Fish Hatchery, the first federal fish hatchery in the nation, with stations at Northville and Alpena. (Louie 2001: 85-86). Clark was put in charge of supervising fish propagation activities aimed at enhancing the fish stocks of the Great Lakes. He began developing fingerling or larger trout and distributing them to several states (Stickney 1996: 87). The Northville Fish Hatchery of U.S. Fish Commission in 1880 was described as “one of the most important fish hatcheries for *salmonidae* in the world,” with its reputation enhanced by Clark’s hatchery-related inventions that included the Clark Hatching-Jar for hatching eggs of whitefish, No. 57189, the Clark’s Fish Transportation Can No. 57165, and Clark’s Whitefish Crate No. 57167 (Goode 1884: 1171, 1212-1213, 1231, 1237). By 1908 Clark was in charge of four U.S. Fish Commission hatching stations in Michigan, at Northville, Detroit, Alpena and Sault Ste. Marie. Clark died suddenly in December, 1910, of a heart attack while on a work-related trip in Michigan (*Calumet News* 1910). At that time, he was serving as President of the National Fish Hatcheries Association.

Frank Clark travelled continuously throughout the state in his advocacy, supervision, and implementation of game fishery. It is interesting to speculate that perhaps Clark visited Foote Lake during one of his trips to the Upper Peninsula, perhaps to reconnoiter locations to stock fish, or to check on existing fish planting of trout. In this respect, perhaps it is significant that Abraham Hughes, a resort owner on Hughes Lake just across Thunder Lake Road from Foote Lake, was very active in stocking his lake and outlet, most actively in 1909 just before Frank Clark traveled to Foote Lake. Hughes was recorded in the biennial reports of the Michigan State Board of Fish Commissioners from 1906 through 1913 as planting 1,500 rainbow trout in “Hughes Lake and Inlet” (*sic*, actually an outlet) in 1906, 4,500 in 1908, and over 10,000 in two plants in June and July, 1909 (State Board of Fish Commissioners 1909: 50, 70, 73, 81), shortly before Frank Clark’s presumed visit on October 5, 1910.

***The Mintonyes and the Development of the Resort on Foote Lake***

The Shauers owned the log house and continued to use it as a recreational property for a number of years, and the penciled notations on its wall appear to indicate they visited it at least through September, 1914, the latest date entered in the scribes, and owned it through 1917 based on published plat maps (Hixson 1917b). In 1918 Louise and Gustav Shauer sold the property to Fred S. Mull of Delta County (Delta Co. Register of Deeds Liber 65: 88). By the 1920s Louis S. Shauer was living in Los Angeles, California (with wife Rosa and sons Alfred and Edwin), and Gustav and Louise were living in Indiana. The grantor/grantee index for Delta County indicates Mull sold the property to Wm. Harvey Jones in 1919 (Delta Co. Register of Deeds Liber 65: 597).

On April 4, 1946, Jones sold the nine acres now occupied by Delta Resort on the lake’s northeast corner to Herbert H. and Eva May Mintonye (Register of Deeds Liber 123 p. 465). Herbert “Tony” (1898-1972) and “Evelyn” (1903-?) Mintonye, natives of Iowa and Michigan, respectively, are listed as residents of Plainwell, Allegan County, Michigan, in the 1940 US census, where they owned a restaurant after having moved from Chicago, where they had resided in 1935 (United States Census 1940a; Archives.com 2016b). They opened the Camp Delta / Delta Resort in 1947, operating it until 1963, and the current Delta Resort is largely a result of their efforts. County assessor records reveal that the vertical log construction workshop and office, Cabin #1 (ca. 1954-56), Cabin #2 (ca. 1947), Cabin #3 (ca. 1947), and Cabin #5 (pre-1956), and the frame Cabin #6 (ca. 1957) and two privies were all built during their tenure, joining the 1910 log house, which was designated as Cabin #4.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort
----- Name of Property
Delta, Michigan
----- County and State
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 13

The current resort owners, Ted and Louise Burson, state that the 1910 cabin served as the owner’s residence and was not numbered as Cabin #4 until after it joined the other cabins as a rental (Bursons 2016).

Advertising from the Mintonye period states, “Camp Delta on Foote Lake, Steuben, Michigan,” “Open May 1 – Dec. 1,” “Housekeeping and Overnight Cabins – Boats – Motors – Fifty Lakes and Trout Streams,” “Deer, Bear, Coyote, Fox, Grouse, Duck and Small Game Hunting – Guides Arranged if Desired.” Camp Delta during the 1940s apparently offered at least some guests the option of vacationing on the American Plan. This would have included meals in the weekly or daily rate. At least one advertisement for the resort from that period states, “Meals In Lodge Dining Room If Desired.” American Plan resorts usually consisted of a main lodge or building and detached cottages. The main building often housed the kitchen, dining room, and office and living quarters. It appears likely that the large 1910 log house served as this main building for Camp Delta because it is the only structure large enough to have served as such. The lodge and cabins in this kind of lake resort usually fronted on the water with support facilities such as workshop, laundry, storage, etc. situated away from the water’s edge. As roads improved and guests with automobiles proved to be more mobile, less expensive housekeeping resorts tended to replace those offering the American Plan. The housekeeping resorts offered lower cost accommodations for middle- and working-class tourists who appreciated less expensive alternatives. Tourists would often move between resorts and stay perhaps only for a few days or a weekend rather than be based for a week or a month at a full service resort (NRHP 2008).

This was the resort environment in 1956, when Alfred and Lucille Burson and son, Ted, began vacationing at Camp Delta. In 1963 the Bursons purchased the land and business on the northeast corner of Foote Lake from the Mintonyes and renamed it Burson’s Delta Resort. (The Mintonyes also purchased a tract of land about five miles south of Foote Lake on Thunder Lake and sold wooded and lakefront lots accessed by what today is Mintonye Road, off of Thunder Lake Road / Co. Rd. 437). That same year Ted Burson married Faye Louise, and the couple continues in business offering tourist accommodations today, over a half-century later (*Pioneer Tribune* 2013). Since the Bursons assumed ownership, the resort has offered housekeeping cabins and has not offered meals other than the traditional weekly pot-luck campfire gathering they host for resort guests and neighbors.

The dividing up of the twenty-six-acre Foote Lake property after World War II that resulted in the Mintonyes building Camp Delta on the nine acres at the northeast corner of the lake also found Austin B. Brown acquiring the rest of the land at the northwest corner of the lake. That property had reverted to the state for back taxes in 1926, and was acquired by Rosa L. Clement of Munising, who paid the \$39.11 tax bill, January 6, 1931 (Register of Deeds Liber 40: 628). Rosa L. Clement sold the property to Austin Brown for \$200 on March 17, 1939 (Liber 111:235). Brown also established a resort, acquiring pre-fabricated wood frame glue-laminated-arch-roof kits from Sears, Roebuck & Co., constructing them on his parcel on Foote Lake, and opening “Camp Quonset.” The camp, with accommodations that were reputedly originally marketed and intended to serve as chicken coops (Burson personal communication), apparently didn’t appeal to travelers and the resort appears to have been short-lived. The cabins fell into disrepair, but two of the structures were moved in the 1960s to the northeast corner of the lake and survive today at Delta Resort as storage sheds.

Today all the twenty-six acres of the George Foote homestead property that are south of Foote Lake Road around the north end of Foote Lake in Section 1 of Garden Township are owned by Ted and Louise Burson, with their log home and property occupying seventeen acres. Burson’s Delta Resort encompasses the eastern nine acres of the original twenty-six-acre parcel, occupying the northeast corner and shoreline of the lake with its half dozen cabins and log house and associated structures, incorporating the land that historically has comprised the resort property. The Bursons reside in a log home on the other seventeen acres.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

Camp Delta / Delta Resort
Name of Property
Delta, Michigan
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 14

*Transportation and Foote Lake Context*

At the turn of the twentieth century, trains, and to a lesser extent, lake steamers, were the means by which visitors traveled to the Upper Peninsula. Steamship lines such as the Detroit and Cleveland Steamship Navigation Company carried tourists to Upper Peninsula ports such as St. Ignace, Manistique and Escanaba. Although heavily reliant on extractive industries such as logging, railroads and steamship lines had a vested economic interest in promoting resorts and recreation to increase ridership to thinly settled and undeveloped areas.

In 1882 both the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, running north from Grand Rapids on the west side of the state, and the Michigan Central Railroad, running north from Detroit on the state’s east side, completed railroad lines to Mackinaw City, at the northern tip of the Lower Peninsula, whence ferry boats crossed the Straits of Mackinac to the Upper Peninsula. In 1881 the Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railway (in 1886 absorbed into the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic) was completed from St. Ignace, across the straits from Mackinaw City, west across the Upper Peninsula to Marquette, and through passenger service from Detroit to Marquette became available the following year. A second line across the Upper Peninsula, the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, began with the establishment of a Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic Railway in 1883. Begun in 1883, the line was completed through Gladstone and Manistique to Sault Ste. Marie in 1887. It was expanded as the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie in 1888 (and later called the Soo Line).

The first railroad to be built through the region in the vicinity of Foote Lake, the Manistique & Northwestern, completed a line from Manistique north to Shingleton in 1898, providing a link between the DSS & A and the MSP & SSM. The M & NW had a station at Steuben, located two-thirds of the way north from Manistique toward Shingleton. (in 1902 the line was acquired by the Manistique, Marquette & Northern, which became part of the Manistique & Northern in 1908, and the Manistique & Lake Superior in 1909, before acquisition by the Ann Arbor Railroad System in 1911) (Meints 1992: 102; Hornstein 2005). The line was initially built primarily to serve the logging operations and mills in the area but also offered daily passenger service to those who wished to travel to the Northwoods and the area around Steuben. As logging declined, the railroad increasingly depended on recreation and tourism for viability, and promotion of resorts catered to this objective. Brochures published by the line promoted the region’s clean air, pure water, abundant outdoor recreation activities and fishing on northern lakes and streams. Still the steady decline in passenger and rail traffic continued, accelerated by the rise of the automobile. The rail line between Manistique and Shingleton that served Steuben provided passenger service until 1968 when the line was abandoned (Meints 1992: 102).

During the nineteenth and first decade of the twentieth century, a wagon road led from the railroad at Steuben the three miles west-southwest to the vicinity of Foote Lake. Ted Burson states that sections of this original road are still visible in the woods on and near the Delta Resort property. This early network was gradually replaced by a more formal road system. During the early twentieth century automobiles became the primary way to travel to the Upper Peninsula. Road construction and improvements in Michigan had been initiated after the State Highway Department was created in 1905, and the 1913 State Trunkline Act increased the aid for upgrading roads. As early as the 1910s the automobile offered access to northern Michigan and interior areas along virtually unimproved routes for adventurous souls. The true impact of the automobile would not be felt until the 1920s and later as state and county road commissions improved trunk lines and local routes. Although at the intersection of two county roads (437/Thunder Lake Road and 42.5/ Foote Lake Road), Delta Resort is situated in a relatively isolated locale, which is a large part of its appeal for its guests. The primary routes to Foote Lake today are from the south and east via US-2 to Manistique and M-94 north to Thunder Lake Road through Steuben, and from the south and west via US-2 to Cooks and Co. Rd. 442 and Thunder Lake Road, or from US-2 to FH-13 north to Co. Rd. 42.5/Foote Lake Road. Even today, Foote Lake Road is entirely gravel and pavement along Thunder Lake

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort
Name of Property
Delta, Michigan
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 15

Road is limited to the section south of Thunder Lake and north of Steuben.

By the late 1910s, as the state was just beginning to develop a system of state trunkline highways, travelers to and in the Upper Peninsula could follow a network of "Auto Trails." Prior to the numbering of state highways in Michigan with the "M" designation in 1918-19, and creation of US Highways in 1926, a certain number of "Auto Trails" were designated with names and marked with colored bands on telephone and electric poles by private associations seeking to promote both better roads and the growth of auto-related commerce in communities along the designated routes. One such early but apparently short-lived Auto Trail that provided the closest improved access to Foote Lake was the Cloverland Trail. The first part of the trail, from Escanaba to Ironwood, was named in 1915, and the route was soon expanded across the Upper Peninsula roughly along what is now US-2. It was defined by the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, an organization that, formed in 1911 initially to promote agricultural development in the region's cutover lands, soon turned instead to tourism promotion as having much greater potential impact.

The Cloverland Trail appellation was quickly superseded by the trail's inclusion in the Theodore Roosevelt International Highway, developed beginning in 1919 immediately following Roosevelt's death. The route, connecting Portland, Maine, and Portland, Oregon, was not fully completed until 1930, but the Michigan section was finished in 1926. The Michigan section ran from Detroit (a Canadian section connected Niagara Falls and Windsor, Ontario) to Mackinaw City and then divided in two in the UP between St. Ignace and Wakefield in the far western UP before continuing through Ironwood and on into Wisconsin to Duluth and points further west. The southern UP leg roughly followed what is now US-2; a northern leg followed what are now M-123 and 28 between St. Ignace and Wakefield. These early roads allowed travelers to connect to county roads, providing access to isolated locations such as Foote Lake. Other auto trails connected the Lower Peninsula to ferry service at the Straits and then the Upper Peninsula. These included: the Dixie Highway, whose Michigan portion ran from southeastern Michigan to Mackinaw City and eventually Sault Ste Marie; the East Michigan Pike, which extended from the Ohio state line to reach Mackinaw; the Top of Michigan Trail (also known as the Northern Michigan Tourist Pike), which ran from the Ohio state line to Mackinaw City and the Straits ferry; and the West Michigan Pike, which ran from the Indiana state line to Mackinaw City and the Straits ferry (Michigan Highways 2016b).

As noted earlier, auto trails were created and marked by often competing organizations resulting in haphazard and often confusing routes. The first state to standardize travel routes was Michigan's neighbor, Wisconsin, which authorized the creation and signing of a numbered highway system. Michigan became the second state marking its state trunklines with numbers in 1918. Auto Trails faded from the scene with the creation of the US Highway system in 1926 (Michigan Highways 2016a). The numbered State Highways providing access to county roads leading to Foote Lake included:

M-12, the first state trunkline running through the Upper Peninsula from Ironwood to Sault Ste. Marie, until 1926, when the creation of the US Highway system superseded the entire route of M-12 as US-2 (Michigan Highways 2016c).

M-28 and M-25, the other primary east-west route across the Upper Peninsula running north of US-2. Originally M-28 ran only between Wakefield and US-41 near Covington, with the eastern segment—Harvey to the Sault—originally being designated M-25. In 1926 the entire length of M-25, running from US-41 near Skandia in eastern Marquette Co. to Sault Ste. Marie, was designated as part of M-28 (Michigan Highways 2016d).

M-94, as a primary central UP route, dates to 1922, but did not connect the forty-five miles between Munising and Manistique (including a junction with Thunder Lake Road leading to Steuben) until 1926. It was not fully



**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort
----- Name of Property
Delta, Michigan
----- County and State
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 16

operational until 1930, when a dedication ceremony was held at the Hiawatha Grange Hall to commemorate the (near) completion of the route (Michigan Highways 2016e).

The primary local or county road access to Foote Lake from these state and federal routes during the early automobile years would have been by Thunder Lake Road, which runs from M-94 west through Steuben and then south past Delta Resort to Co. Rt. 442 which eventually intersects US-2 in the town of Cooks. This was the secondary route mapped through the Foote Lake vicinity in Delta and Schoolcraft counties in Bowen’s 1916 state atlas (Bowen 1916: 159, 162). Access to the resort had been assured by improvements to the county road system to this isolated inland area, such as “graveling and Improving the Thunder Lake Road to the Northwoods Club, and from the Northwoods Club to Foote's Lake,” completed in 1938 using a combination of Civilian Conservation Corps and county road commission labor and equipment (*Escanaba Daily Press* 1938).

Still, as late as 1948, a sportsman’s map identifies what is today known as Co. Rd. 42.5/Foote Lake Road as the Round Lake Truck Trail (Sportsman’s Map Service 1948a), but does not identify Co. Rd. 437 / Thunder Lake Road, by number or name (Sportsman’s Map Service 1948b). Even at this late date Thunder Lake Road and others providing access to the Foote Lake area from US-2 to the south had not been assigned a county road number. As related in the Escanaba newspaper in 1951,

Plans for the numbering of four important county roads in Schoolcraft County are virtually complete, it is announced by Frank Richards, chairman of the resort division of the Top O' Lake Michigan Chamber of Commerce. The four roads and the numbers to be assigned to them are: *Thunder Lake Road. C-437*; old US-2 between Manistique and Cooks, C-805; Thompson Road south from Thompson, C-800; Inland Road from Gulliver to Inland Harbor, C-804. Posts carrying the road number will be placed at all important intersections on each road. Posts, furnished by the Schoolcraft County Road Commission, are to be peeled, painted and spotted for numbering by the resort division. *At the present time no county roads are numbered, making it difficult to give traffic directions to tourists and other visitors seeking fishing or camping sites in outlying forest areas. The four roads selected by the resort division are considered the most important for numbering, from the tourist standpoint* (italics added for emphasis) (*Escanaba Daily Press* 1951).

Over a decade later, residents and tourist-related business owners continued to agitate for improved roads. “Petitions are being circulated for improvement of the Thunder Lake Road, which serves cottages in Gooseneck, Thunder and Foote Lakes and the Indian River Country, as well as tourist traffic. A number of persons live in the area year around. Mrs. Evelyn Mintonye of Thunder Lake reported 200 signers have been obtained thus far” (*Escanaba Daily Press* 1964). Mrs. Mintonye had owned Camp Delta on Foote Lake with her husband, Herbert “Tony,” and having sold it to the Bursons the year prior to this newspaper article, was keenly aware of how important good roads were to businesses and residents in the area. The road improvements were completed, and have been continued over the decades since through actions such as widening and culvert installation, but even today, in the vicinity of Foote Lake, both Thunder Lake Road (Co. Rt. 437) and Foote Lake Road (Co. Rt. 42.5) are not paved and can best be described as improved gravel roads.

The other primary automobile route to the Foote Lake area is from US-2 north on Forest Highway (FH)-13 and then east along Foote Lake Road. The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1921 authorized Forest Highways, which were public roads owned by State or local agencies serving the National Forest System (Michigan Highways 2016f). FH-13 was constructed between 1935 and 1940, beginning on the northern end closest to M-28, with other segments southward into Delta County. Construction was jointly financed by the federal government and

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort
----- Name of Property
Delta, Michigan
----- County and State
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 17

Michigan State Highway Dept. In 1941 the final segments of FH-13, a segment from Co Rd 442 southerly to US-2 at Nahma Junction in Delta County, and a short segment from M-28 at Wetmore in Alger County southerly, were completed and the entire FH-13 route was opened to traffic as a gravel-surfaced highway. Within a year, civic leaders began agitating for hard-surfacing for FH-13, as its popularity (and an alleged lack of maintenance) caused the new highway to deteriorate. In response, in 1947-48 an oil-aggregate surface was applied to the entire length of FH-13, from US-2 northerly to M-28 (Michigan Highways 2016g).

***Resort, Recreation and Tourism Context***

During the early 1900s as traditional means of making a living exited with the loggers, local residents in the vicinity of Foote Lake began offering accommodations to visitors to the North Country. During the early twentieth century tourists and seasonal summer residents flocked to northern Michigan as it provided relief from stifling summer heat and polluted air and opportunities for recreation and relaxation. Local residents established clusters of cabins for tourists to take advantage of this economic opportunity. For example, although George Parks began trapping to make a living in 1920 after the logging camps shut down, in 1926 he built several cabins in Steuben to rent out to travelers (Peterson 1976; Inwood Township Centennial Committee 1986: 238).

During the 1920s the creation of good roads, forest conservation and outdoor recreational destinations and state park development were all intertwined under the auspices of a formal state economic development strategy based on automobile tourism (NRHP 2015). Michigan promoted tourism across the state and outdoor recreation through the establishment of state parks, including seven new ones in the Upper Peninsula, and state park attendance rose from 220,000 in the early 1920s to 9 million by 1930 (Ernst 2013: 47). Regionally, the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau (UPDB) had been established in 1911 (*Commercial West* 1912: 47; Shapiro: 2) by civic leaders and funded by county boards, banks and businesses such as Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company, the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, and the Wisconsin Land and Lumber Company. Based in Marquette, it actively promoted economic development of the region through publication of pamphlets and brochures.

In 1916 the UPDB had begun publication of *Clover-Land* magazine to promote the economy of the northern peninsula to an audience of potential developers, farmers, immigrants and residents (Ernst 2013). Through the 1920s the UPDB refocused its emphasis from promoting general development and agriculture to the virtues of the North Country and its attractions for automobile tourists and hunters. As a result, the title of its primary publication evolved from the more agricultural-themed *Clover-Land* name to the more recreation-oriented *Hiawathaland*. The magazine reached a peak circulation of over 300,000 across the region from Sault Ste. Marie to Minneapolis (Ernst 2013: 46). The UPDB’s promotional materials, such as the *Green Guide to the Land of Hiawatha*, *Clover-Land*, and the *Lure Book of Michigan’s Upper Peninsula*, published annually from the 1920s into the 1950s, included resorts in Delta and Schoolcraft counties (Upper Peninsula Development Bureau 1930).

Typical is the entry for Delta County from the 1938 UPDB *Lure Book of the Upper Peninsula*, much of which focuses on Escanaba rather than the outlying areas such as Foote Lake in the extreme northeast corner of the county (UPDB 1938: 12-18). “Even the skunks smell sweet in Delta County” (p. 12); Not the best summer or winter resort country in the state but best balanced (p. 12); Smelt runs on county streams during the early twentieth century lured sportsman from as far away as Chicago for April runs followed by trout season (pp. 12-13); May and June tourist season in earnest as cabins are aired out and summer and resort hotels (Escanaba, etc.) open and “overnight cottages are scrubbed . . . and we are ready for visitors who really want to stay here for days and weeks,” often for the general fishing season and lakes getting warm enough for swimming in mid-June (p. 13); In the summer it is 15 degrees cooler than downstate and people flock here that are “worn out with the heat” (p. 14); Fall comes for color tours, then bird hunting and small game crowned by deer season in November (p.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort
----- Name of Property
Delta, Michigan
----- County and State
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 18

14). The section contains advertisements for many resorts across the county. Including Uno Lodge, which promoted fishing and hunting, “in the heart of the Hiawatha National Forest,” “Good fishing . . . hunting . . . deer, prairie chicken, duck, bear partridge, brook trout fishing” (p. 15). Perhaps catching the eye of people like Herbert Mintonye, who opened Delta Resort after World War II, the UPDB also emphasized “Resort Opportunities” – “With the growth of resort business in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan there has been an increased demand for accommodations . . . for cottages . . . for overnight cabins. If you have money to invest for a growing return . . . write us” (p.112).

By the early 1930s, most of the area around Foote Lake had reverted to the state government for unpaid taxes. In 1933 these lands became the anchor for the federal government’s establishment of the Hiawatha National Forest. Impacted during the Great Depression and World War II, tourism in northern Michigan recovered in tandem with the post-war national domestic economy. Wages increased as the work week shortened, employers offered longer vacations, and most importantly auto ownership increased. In particular, workers in the auto industry benefited from these trends and flocked to northern Michigan in record numbers. During firearms deer season, traffic at Mackinaw City backed up for miles waiting for the ferries to carry hunters across the Straits of Mackinac to the Upper Peninsula. By the 1950s, automobile tourism was among the primary sources of income in northern Michigan. This trend was enhanced by the construction of the Mackinac Bridge linking the Upper Peninsula with the Lower Peninsula in 1957, removing the straits ferry logjam and facilitating the travel of outdoorsmen and tourists.

These trends were evident in the Foote Lake vicinity. It is not known when George Foote began offering lodging for tourists, but certainly before 1937 when his death certificate identifies him as a resort owner. Other lakes in the vicinity also offered tourist accommodations prior to World War II. A 1945 sportsman’s guide for the central Upper Peninsula states, “The county is a large deer producer; also good for snowshoe hare; some ruffed grouse, and duck hunting. Write Barnes Hotel, or Hovey’s Resort, or Parker’s Cabins at Manistique; or Thunder Lake Resort at Steuben” (*American Fisherman and Hunter’s Annual* 1945: 56).

A sampling of resorts in the immediate vicinity of Foote Lake is provided here to illustrate the importance of recreation and tourism. Prior to World War I, Abraham Hughes (who had assisted the Footes and Shauers in erecting the log house in 1910 on what is now Delta Resort) established a fishing resort on what is now Hughes Lake, just across Co. Rd. 437 from Delta Resort, which became a private resort known as the Blazed Trail Club in 1922 (Hermann 1974; Blazed Trail Club 2016; *Hunter-Fisher-Trapper* 1917: 39). Developing his lakefront property and preparing for fishermen after resigning as postmaster at Steuben in 1905, Hughes was recorded in the biennial reports of the Michigan State Board of Fish Commissioners from 1906 through 1913 as planting 1,500 rainbow trout in “Hughes Lake and Inlet” (sic actually an outlet) in 1906, 4,500 in 1908, over 10,000 in two plants in June and July, 1909, and 5,000 more in Hughes Lake in June 1913 (State Board of Fish Commissioners 1909: 50, 70, 73, 81). In a 1917 edition of *Hunter-Trader-Trapper*, “Abe Hughes” is identified as the “proprietor of a fishing resort” (*Hunter-Trader-Trapper* 1917: 39). The 1910 US Census for Abraham Hughes (United States Census 1910d) describes his “Trade or Profession . . . or Work Done” as “Farmer,” but under “General Nature of Business or Industry or Profession” the entry is “Resort,” confirming that the resort on Hughes Lake was established prior to 1910 and probably dates to the period when Hughes was stocking rainbow trout (State Board of Fish Commissioners 1906-14). Ted Burson, citing a diary in his possession that is dated between 1922 and 1924 from the Blazed Trail Club, states that George Foote delivered a load of lumber from Steuben to the club when they were building on Hughes Lake.

Also on Hughes Lake, the Trails End Club was owned before 1930 by Melvin Patterson of Cleveland, who “opened the club for the tourist trade” (*Escanaba Daily Press* 1930). Camp Ahtawaih (Hiawatha spelled

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort
Name of Property
Delta, Michigan
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 19

backwards), “A Paradise Amid the Pines,” was established in 1923 on the south shore of Leg Lake in Inwood Township, about two miles south of Foote Lake, by Fenton Vatcher, who previously had been a stone cutter in Detroit and Marquette (Michigan Dept. of Conservation 1932; *Escanaba Daily Press* 1956a). The Jack Pine Lodge was in business prior to 1936, and in 1945 a new lodge was built adjacent to the original, which is still in business along M-94 several miles north of Foote Lake (Jack Pine Lodge 2016). The Thunder Lake Resort, with four cabins, about three miles south of Foote Lake, was also in business at least as early as the 1930s, was active in promoting the area to hunters and tourists, and is still in business today (*Escanaba Daily Press* 1956b; *American Fisherman and Hunter’s Annual* 1945: 56; genealogytrails 2016). In Steuben, Silk’s Resort catered to visitors from the 1930s into the 1970s (Carter 2014; *Escanaba Daily Press* 1973). Another resort has met the fate of many others in northern Michigan – Uno Lodge, which, associated with an early twentieth-century lumber camp about five miles to the west of Delta Resort on Corner Lake, had a post office in 1898 (Romig 1986). Uno was converted into Caisse’s Uno Hunting and Fishing Resort by Delta County “pioneer resident of the Upper Peninsula,” Frank Caisse, by the early 1920s, and hosted tourists from Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and other cities (*Escanaba Daily Press* 1924, 1928), but was demolished and replaced by a large lakefront home during the 1990s.

The Shauer family was Jewish, and it is possible that they acquired the Foote Lake property where the log house was built because of issues finding summer resorts that would accept them. During the early 1900s many resorts discriminated openly or more circumspectly against Jews, refusing to accommodate them. Louis Shauer’s wife, Mrs. L. S. Shauer, is mentioned in *The American Jewish Yearbook* as President of the Jewish Ladies Aid Society in Marquette, while their son, Alfred G., and his wife were active in Upper Peninsula Jewish organizations, including representing the Superior Lodge at a Midwest district convention of the B’nai Brith in 1915. They remained active in their faith after moving to Los Angeles during the 1920s (B’nai B’rith 1915: 10, 12, 43; *American Jewish Yearbook* 1919: 406; National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods 1925). The Marquette area, where the Louis Shauers lived, about seventy miles northwest of Foote Lake, apparently had the largest Jewish presence in the central Upper Peninsula, peaking at ninety-nine residents between 1910 and 1920, but did not have a synagogue until the early 1950s after an influx of Jews after World War II (Cohodas 2002: 21; *American Jewish Yearbook* 1919: 406; Temple Beth Shalom 2016).

Subtle or overt anti-Semitism colored the vision of individuals and businesses in the resort trade in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Nationally, many “patrician playgrounds,” such as Palm Beach, Florida, and Newport, Rhode Island, were off-limits to Jews. Some hotels and resorts stamped “Gentiles Only” or “Catering to a Gentile clientele” on brochures, and only African-Americans (who had found a destination in Idlewild, Michigan) risked being turned away at check-in like Jewish Americans (*Chicago Tribune* 2006). In response, Jewish people established their own resorts or created individual vacation destinations. A primary location for Jewish resorts in Michigan was at South Haven, and their heyday extended from the late 1880’s until the 1960’s, growing from simple farm resorts and boarding houses to large full-service operations (Michiganmarkers 2010).

In the Upper Peninsula some prosperous Jewish businessmen who desired a rustic experience built individual “great camps.” Although difficult to verify, it is possible that Marquette banker and businessman Louis J. Kaufman and family were not allowed to become members of the exclusive Huron Mountain Club because of their Jewish or Indian blood, and the club has no records of any Jewish members (Tichelaar 2011). In response, in 1919 Kaufman built his mammoth (20,000 square feet) Granot Loma along Lake Superior near the club. In 1935 prosperous Marquette fruit wholesaler Sam Cohodas built a large lodge in Michigamme Township west of Marquette (Michiganmarkers 1991). Similar to the Rustic style of Granot Loma and the Cohodas Lodge, but on a much less lavish scale and finish than even the Cohodas Lodge, perhaps the Shauers’ Foote Lake cabin embodies this part of our history. Others followed them north. After World War II, Jewish families traveled from the major

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort
----- Name of Property
Delta, Michigan
----- County and State
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 20

cities downstate to vacation and to own property in the North Woods. There was even a Jewish boys' camp established near Foote Lake. In 1946 Benjamin "Bankie" Rubenstein, a child psychiatrist from Detroit, bought a large hunting lodge on ninety-four acres near Steuben and built cabins to house 100-125 boys, but the camp was sold a few years later (Resnick 2008: 26).

***Architecture: Log Houses and Rustic Buildings***

The Delta Resort's buildings are significant under criterion C in the Architecture context for exemplifying two strands in Upper Peninsula and Michigan architecture, horizontal log construction, which already had a long tradition of use in Michigan by the early twentieth century, and "rustic" log architecture, exemplified by the later vertical log/half-log cottages. The resort's original horizontal log house seems to represent something of a crossover between the two types.

***Log Houses***

Horizontal log construction has been used in Michigan since the earliest days of white settlement in the eighteenth century. The settlers who established new homes in Michigan during the nineteenth century frequently built log homes during their earliest years. Michigan local histories illustrate a vast number of these log homes, and a substantial number have survived, particularly in the more northerly parts of the state where settlement took place later. While settlers sometimes brought their traditional log building techniques with them – such as the Finns and other Scandinavians who formed a substantial part of the early settlement in the Upper Peninsula in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries – most seem to have been built to serve basic needs and using the material at hand. While traditional log construction using half-dovetail and other corner notching and other techniques brought from the eastern U. S. and European continental sources do turn up in Michigan, the vast number of these houses that still stand as historical museum properties or that are illustrated in historic photographs reproduced in the local histories show plain square-notching to be the most commonly used corner construction technique by far. The squared-off ends of the hewn or unhewn logs simply rested on each other at the building corners. The apparent popularity of this simple and straightforward construction technique, which log craftsmen would deride as unsound construction because the logs do not interlock at the corners, can be explained by the fact that many or most of these homes were likely built by family members and neighbors without benefit of workmen steeped in the Old World traditions of log construction. In many if not most of the examples the lengths of the logs do not rest closely upon one another, but instead required much chinking to fill the spaces between the logs. The museum houses and ones that show in the old photographs are overwhelmingly one or one-and-one-half-story buildings of the size of this one or smaller, usually with a high roof that presumably afforded space for a loft or second story. Usually the end gables are finished in something other than log – vertical boarding or sometimes wood shingles. Gable-roof buildings seem to be all but universal among the houses that survived long enough to be photographed, and side-gable rather than gable-front orientations are the more common, although gable-front ones were also seen. Architectural historians seem to have virtually ignored the large body of traditional log architecture of places in the North such as Michigan whose early log architecture doesn't fit into recognizable patterns of national and ethnic origins and craftsmanship. No substantive study of these earlier Michigan log houses, beyond the investigations of Finnish building in the Lake Superior region that includes the Upper Peninsula and Wisconsin and Minnesota by Kaups and Alanen, has been done. The 1910 log house at the Delta Resort seems to reflect the basic form and structure of a great many mostly earlier examples.

Log houses were associated with the early wave of settlement across many interior sections of the Upper Peninsula from the 1870s up through into the 1920s. Often constructed in isolated locales where large trees were available for the labor, where transportation of milled lumber was expensive, and where cash for such finished components would be in short supply, a log house was a common response. While some clusters of log homes

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort
----- Name of Property
Delta, Michigan
----- County and State
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 21

were built between the 1840s and 1900 in association with mining sites such in the Keweenaw region and Fayette on Delta County’s Garden Peninsula and elsewhere such as the Falls Location and Pork/Park City Location in Iron County (Eckert 1993: 530; National Register 2016), individual log homes for those attempting to farm the land or for hunting and recreational pursuits were more common and generally date to the last quarter of the nineteenth century and first decade of the twentieth.

Log houses in the Lake Superior region were often built on stone foundations, but examples on piers are not uncommon and some examples were built occasionally directly on the ground (which often were replaced by concrete and/or cement block decades after construction) (Kaups 1983). The vertical double notch and full dovetail notch were the most common corner anchoring, although square corner notching, often employing spikes and sometimes referred to as a “degenerate form of the full dovetail notch,” was also fairly common (Kaups 1983: 13). Single story log houses were by far the most commonly constructed, but 1 ½ story examples comprise nearly 15% of one study of regional log houses, almost all rectangular in plan and ranging in size from 17x29 feet to 26x46 feet (Kaups 1983: 18).

The overall plan and appearance of Delta Resort’s 1910 log house indicate it shares some affinities with Noble’s continental type (Noble 1984: 41-43). As such, it appears substantial and rectangular in plan, but is almost as deep as it is wide. Typically in this type the floor joists rest directly on a stone foundation rather than on wooden sills. The original Foote house rested on wood piers but a concrete block foundation was installed in the 1940s. The logs rarely are greater than one foot in diameter and longer than 24 feet because of weight and natural taper. The use of unhewn logs at Foote Lake is also notable. “Round logs tended to be more common in frontier areas but were not unknown in more settled regions, especially where pine predominated” (Noble 1984: 110). The interior plan of this type of house is anchored by a central off-center chimney, associated with an interior wall dividing the kitchen, which extends across one end of the house, from the other rooms. Generally the interior is divided into four rooms, with a front and back door, although others may be present. The upper floor is sometimes barely more than a loft reached by a steep stairway.

The Foote Lake log house conforms well with this type plan, although it is larger and has a full half-story beneath the gable. But it obviously was built as a recreation/second home rather than farmhouse. And there seems to be a little higher quality to the log construction – logs seem to be cut to rest better on each other in the walls than in many of the older nineteenth-century examples. And the design with a doorway or at least door opening in the center of each side is distinctive. More likely than not it was to ensure maximum ventilation while in use during the summer months – the clean, fresh northern air emphasized in Northwoods getaways during this period.

*The Rustic Style*

Rustic architecture, using peeled and unpeeled logs and sticks and sometimes bark directly from the woods, appeared in Europe in the Romantic era of the later eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and came upon the scene in the United States by the mid-nineteenth century. Early examples in the United States include the c. 1837 Hornby Lodge, a log structure with Gothic details built along the Genesee River south of Rochester, New York; New York architect Alexander Jackson Davis’ work for Llewellyn S. Haskell, including a house at West Orange and gate lodge at Llewellyn Park, both in New Jersey, built in the 1853-57 period (Davis had also produced a rustic “American Cottage” design in 1836 for his plan book, *Rural Residences*); and rustic bridges and other structures in New York’s Central Park built during the ten years after the park’s initial planning in 1858. Calvert Vaux, who with Frederick Law Olmsted prepared the winning design for the park and may have been responsible for the park’s rustic features, included a rustic mountain house design in the 1864 edition of his house plan book, *Villas and Cottages*.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort

Name of Property

Delta, Michigan

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 22

The Adirondack region of northern New York, a popular vacation destination for the well-to-do in the period after the Civil War, became a focal point in the development of the Rustic style of architecture in America in the 1870-1930 period because of the numerous Rustic “great camps” and resort buildings built there in those years. The Adirondack Rustic style, symbolizing fresh air, nature and wilderness and escape from the crowded and increasingly polluted environs where most people lived, soon spread through much of the country, including Michigan, resulting in such widely known large-scale examples as the Yellowstone and Glacier Park Lodges at Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks; a great many state and local park buildings; and innumerable large and small scale rustic resort and other buildings.

Various plan books published from the 1880s to the 1920s that contained scaled-down versions of the Adirondack Rustic style suitable for average budgets also helped to popularize the taste for Rustic leisure-time architecture across the country. Popular examples include William S. Wickes’ *Log Cabins: How to Build and Furnish Them* (1889), Oliver Kemp’s *Wilderness Homes. A Book of the Log Cabin* (1908), Daniel C. Beard’s *Shelters, Shacks and Shanties* (1914), F. E. Brimmer’s *Camps, Log Cabins, Lodges and Clubhouses* (1925), and Chilson D. Aldrich’s *The Real Log Cabin* (1928). Manufacturers of pre-cut homes and cottages, including many in Michigan, began marketing rustic log buildings by the 1920s, if not before.

Typically log was the main building material, and both horizontal and vertical log construction was employed. The buildings influenced by the style often used open corner joints, simply proportioned, multi-paned windows, screened porches, and often the use of native stone for foundations and fireplace. Furthermore, the buildings combined the use of local craft traditions and readily available materials with a design appropriate to the natural setting of the unspoiled area. The Rustic style dictated that building materials possess certain inherent qualities of the forest, which eliminated the use of plaster, wallpaper, or paint – either inside or outside the building. The aesthetic point depended on the natural color, figure, and grain of the wood for decorative effects. Even the interiors usually had wood surfaces and exposed wood framing elements. Rustic architecture was popular in Michigan in the first half of the twentieth century. During this time Michigan’s lumber industry became a leading manufacturer of rustic-styled, board-and-batten siding and rough hewn logs.

The years from about 1920 through the 1940s form what can be called a golden age of rustic architecture in Michigan. This time period saw the construction of such leading Michigan rustic landmarks as Granot Loma, the Kaufman summer estate (1919-23, with additions; Marshall & Fox, architects) northwest of Marquette; the Redpath Memorial Presbyterian Church (1921; Earl H. Mead, architect) and Legs Inn (begun 1930) at Cross Village; Keweenaw Mountain Lodge and Cottages (1933-35) near Copper Harbor; Hartwick Memorial Building (1934; R. B. Herrick, architect) at Hartwick Pines State Park; Sam Cohodas Lodge (1934-35; David E. Anderson, architect) near Champion; Hulbert Chapel (1935; Sundt and Wenner, architects) at Hulbert; and Shrine of the Pines (1939) at Baldwin.

But far more common and characteristic of Michigan’s rustic architecture are the smaller horizontal and vertical log or half-log cabins and cottages such as those at Delta Resort. Such buildings were built by the thousands as primary residences, weekend or summer retreats, hunting and fishing camps, tourist cabins, and rental cottages and cabins in nearly every part of Michigan, but especially along the lakes and rivers and in the Northwoods that have made Michigan such a recreational Paradise since the nineteenth century. What sets the Delta Resort apart is its high state of integrity. While a great many of such rustic resort complexes have been substantially renovated and modernized, or have disappeared altogether, the Delta Resort and its buildings have remained little altered over the years.

*Round Arch Buildings and Quonsets*

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort
----- Name of Property
Delta, Michigan
----- County and State
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 23

The two round-arch storage sheds at Delta Resort may generally be related to gothic- and round-arch barn construction that first appeared ca. 1916 and the use of prefabricated curved rafters such as those offered in a Gordon-Van Tine catalog in 1917, becoming widespread during the 1920s (Noble and Wilhelm 1995: 161; Noble and Cleek 1995: 37). The Delta Resort sheds have glue-laminated rafters. “Glue-lam,” which was designed to be stronger than milled lumber, appeared during the 1930s, and by 1938 Weyerhaeuser was marketing curved glue-lam rafters under the trade name “Rilco” (Noble and Wilhelm 1995: 163). Agricultural colleges in the Midwestern states, including Michigan, promoted such progressive construction through the Midwest Farm Building Plan Service, and the heyday of such construction occurred generally between the World Wars (Noble and Cleek 1995: 16). Some authorities distinguish among round roofs between Gothic roofs, which have a slight peak, and rainbow roofs, for the flatter curving roof (Noble 1984 Vol. 2: 46).

The two round-arch storage sheds at Delta Resort were bought from Sears, Roebuck & Co. from a catalog, and the prefabricated structures were assembled on site. It appears likely that they were selected from a specialty catalog produced by Sears that offered farm buildings. Sears expanded its line to reflect the growing demand from rural customers for ready-made buildings. The separation of the farm buildings from the houses into a separate catalog in 1918 was a reflection on the popularity of the farm buildings offered. Sears published that year *The Book of Barns – Honor-Bilt – Already Cut* that offered fifty-six pages of barns, hog houses, chicken coops, granaries, and other farm buildings (Sears 2001: 8). In 1923 Sears introduced two new specialty catalogs, *Modern Farm Buildings* and *Barns*. The barn catalog boasted “a big variety of scientifically planned” farm buildings, from corncribs to tool sheds, and included chicken coops. The simple, durable, and easy-to-construct nature of the Sears farm buildings made them particularly attractive to farmers (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 2016). The legacy of the Sears mail-order barn business ended in 1934, when the Modern Homes Department was disbanded, although other buildings were produced and could still be purchased (Sears 2001: 9).

Superficially at least, these two round-arch storage sheds resemble what is sometimes referred to as a “Quonset hut.” Whether or not these round-arch buildings are true Quonsets is problematic because the builder and owner of these structures, Austin Brown, who acquired the lakefront property in 1939, called his assemblage of these buildings “Camp Quonset.” The Quonset building type is named for their use at the U.S. Naval Air Station at Quonset Point in Davisville, Rhode Island, in 1942. However, the building type was introduced in the United States in the 1930s, and similar structures were used by the British and French during World War I. Their universal use by American military forces made it seem to be an ideal economical building type in the post-war years, finding use as storage facilities, offices, homes, and commercial ventures such as movie theaters. Military Quonsets often had steel framing members to support the corrugated galvanized metal sheathing, but civilian examples used wood framing as well, and for domestic purposes were used as garages and small implement sheds (Wiss *et al.* 2016).

The Quonset was an inexpensive and quick housing answer in the immediate post-war period when material shortages lingered. The Quonset required much less lumber to construct a house because it combined the sidewall with the roof. In the aftermath of World War II, Quonset huts, whether surplus military or furnished new by Montgomery Ward, Sears & Roebuck, Gambles or other retailers, were viewed as an option for creating habitable space quickly and cheaply during extreme housing shortages that had some veterans living in converted chicken coops (Thomas 2003: 5, 13).

Research uncovered examples that seem to conform to those built at the former Camp Quonset and now moved to Delta Resort. In Fort Collins, Colorado, the earliest Quonset huts are small frame cottages that were offered beginning in 1946 through the local Gambles store, which sold the prefabricated kits and interior finishing (Thomas 2003: 17-18). The Gambles examples used a wartime innovation, the glue-lam beam comprised of thin



**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort
Name of Property
Delta, Michigan
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 24

strips of wood bent into the desired shape, then layered and glued together (Thomas 2003: 18). These are what is employed in the Delta Resort round-arch Quonsets. In terms of function, on-line research uncovered examples such as a “Chicken House/Frame Shed with Quonset Hut Roof” (c. 1936) on a farm in Newark, Delaware (Tri-State Bird Rescue 2016), and in Marietta, Pennsylvania, where a Quonset owner stated, “I was told this Quonset was once a chicken house” (Becker 2011).

*Significance Summary*

Burson’s Delta Resort includes a rare surviving example of a log house associated with Delta/Schoolcraft County pioneer George W. Foote. It was built for and at least partially by turn-of-the-twentieth-century Chicago and Marquette inventors, entrepreneurs and industrialists, Gustave and Louis Shauer and family, whose Marquette company’s use of state prison inmates contributed to the end of the convict labor system in Michigan. The resort’s other tourist accommodations also reflect the influence of the state’s automobile-driven expansion of Michigan mid-twentieth-century travel and tourism boom and the post-World War II economy that culminated in the 1957 construction of the Mackinac Bridge. It is one of the longest-lived family-owned summer resorts in Michigan, remaining in the same family continuously for over half a century.

Architecturally, the property primarily represents an intact early-to-mid-twentieth-century northern Michigan resort complex. The complex also has significance as exemplifying pioneer settlement and log construction in the central Upper Peninsula during the early 1900s and as being illustrative of the Rustic Style popular in resorts across the Upper Peninsula in the early-to-mid twentieth century. The resort also contains two rare, surviving structures of a Sears plan-book Quonset hut outbuilding that flourished in the immediate post-World War II era.

Burson’s Delta Resort encapsulates the recreation and tourism evolution of the Upper Peninsula from the early twentieth century, when the Shauers hosted family and guests and for whom pioneer and neighbor George Foote may have served as a Northwoods guide, through the early post-World War II materials and housing shortage when Camp Quonset was established with several frame buildings offering basic amenities to tourists, to Camp Delta, offering better accommodations on the American Plan in the Rustic style vertical log that comprise most of the resort buildings of Burson’s Delta Resort today.

Camp Delta / Delta Resort  
Name of Property

Delta, Michigan  
County and State

---

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

See Continuation Sheet.

---

### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

### Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):**  N/A

---

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acres of Property**  9.0

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort

Name of Property

Delta, Michigan

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 1

Adler, Cyrus (ed)

1900 *American Jewish Yearbook 5660 September 5, 1899 to September 23, 1900*. Directory of Local Jewish Organizations. The Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia. [http://www.ajcarchives.org/AJC\\_DATA/Files/Vol\\_1\\_1899\\_1900.pdf](http://www.ajcarchives.org/AJC_DATA/Files/Vol_1_1899_1900.pdf) Document accessed 2/15/16.

1901 *American Jewish Yearbook 5661 September 24, 1900 to September 13, 1901*. Directory of Local Jewish Organizations. The Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia. [http://www.ajcarchives.org/AJC\\_DATA/Files/1900\\_1901\\_4\\_NatlOrgs.pdf](http://www.ajcarchives.org/AJC_DATA/Files/1900_1901_4_NatlOrgs.pdf) Document accessed 2/15/16.

*American Fisherman and Hunter's Annual*

1945 Advertisement for Thunder Lake Resort. *American Fisherman and Hunter's Annual*, Periodical Sales Co., Inc. p. 56. On line document accessed 2/5/16. [https://books.google.com/books?id=xD8TAAAIAAJ&q=%22thunder+lake+resort%22&dq=%22thunder+lake+resort%22&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewjz\\_ZGG0-PKAhUB6iYKHfn-BjoQ6AEILzAA](https://books.google.com/books?id=xD8TAAAIAAJ&q=%22thunder+lake+resort%22&dq=%22thunder+lake+resort%22&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewjz_ZGG0-PKAhUB6iYKHfn-BjoQ6AEILzAA)

*American Jewish Yearbook*

1910 *American Jewish Yearbook 5670 September 16, 1909 to October 3, 1910*. Directory of Local Jewish Organizations. The Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia. Document accessed 2/16/16. [http://www.ajcarchives.org/AJC\\_DATA/Files/1909\\_1910\\_2\\_Formatter.pdf](http://www.ajcarchives.org/AJC_DATA/Files/1909_1910_2_Formatter.pdf)

1919 Marquette, Local Organizations (Mrs. L. S. Shauer). *The American Jewish Yearbook 5680* Vol. 21, September 25, 1919 to September 12, 1920, p. 406. Ed. Harry Schneiderman. Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia. On line document accessed 2/13/16. <https://books.google.com/books?id=HadKAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA406&lpg=PA406&dq=%22L.+s.+shauer%22&source=bl&ots=7I6FtqN5Ta&sig=wXxhjPOFuuiti9ZS1lsI-rtfQG4&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewjHlsDwnPXKAhVDd4KHT1vCTgQ6AEIMzAI#v=onepage&q=%22L.%20s.%20shauer%22&f=false>

Ancestry.com

2016 Schauer/Shauer Surname Message Board. On line document accessed 9/1/16). <http://boards.ancestry.com/thread.aspx?mv=flat&m=124&p=surnames.schauer>

Archives.com

2016a Austin B. Brown, 1940 US Census. <http://www.archives.com/1940-census/austin-brown-oh-98051197>. On line document accessed 2/7/16.

2016b Henry H. and Evelyn Mintonye, 1940 US Census. On line document accessed 2/7/16. (<http://www.archives.com/1940-census/herbert-mintonye-mi-118645014>; [http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?gl=CEN\\_1940&uidh=000&rank=1&new=1&msT=1&gsln=mintonye&gss=angs-c&MS\\_AdvCB=1&MSAV=2&gsfn\\_x=XO&gsln\\_x=XO&cp=0&cpxt=0&catBucket=rstp&f7=OK&nore\\_dir=true&so=2&geo\\_a=r&o\\_iid=62817&o\\_lid=62817&o\\_sch=Web+Property](http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?gl=CEN_1940&uidh=000&rank=1&new=1&msT=1&gsln=mintonye&gss=angs-c&MS_AdvCB=1&MSAV=2&gsfn_x=XO&gsln_x=XO&cp=0&cpxt=0&catBucket=rstp&f7=OK&nore_dir=true&so=2&geo_a=r&o_iid=62817&o_lid=62817&o_sch=Web+Property))

Becker, Craig

2011 Passive Solar Quonset Hut Retrofit, Marietta, Pennsylvania. (Quonset hut chicken house). <https://greenpassivesolar.com/2010/05/passive-solar-quonset-hut-retrofit/>. On line document accessed 2/7/16.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort

Name of Property

Delta, Michigan

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 2

## Blazed Trail Club

2016 Incorporation information. On line document accessed 2/4/16. <http://www.bizapedia.com/mi/THE-BLAZED-TRAIL-CLUB-INCORPORATED.html>.

## B'nai B'rith

1915 Proceedings of the Annual Convention, Independent Order of the B'nai B'rith, District Grand Lodge No. 6 (Alfred G. Shauer). On line document accessed 2/14/16.  
<https://books.google.com/books?id=DYAZAQAMA AJ&q=%22alfred+g.+shauer%22&dq=%22alfred+g.+shauer%22&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi2hounvP fKAhUFOD4KHcV-AZ8Q6AEIJTAA>

## Borgelt, Bryon

2009 *Flies Only: Early Sport Fishing Conservation on Michigan's Au Sable River*. PhD dissertation University of Toledo, May 2009 (Frank Clark, p. 118).

<https://books.google.com/books?id=oM6DEs znXg sC &pg=PA118&dq=%22frank+clark%22+trout+michigan&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj46e-a6PfMAhVI4mMKHVBgDwAQ6AEIMDAC#v=onepage&q=%22frank%20clark%22%20trout%20michigan&f=false>

## Bowen, B. F.

1916 Delta and Schoolcraft Counties. In *Bowen's Michigan State Atlas*. B. F. Bowen & Co. Indianapolis, pp. 159, 162. On line document accessed 2/6/16.  
<http://quod.lib.umich.edu/m/micounty/2911289.0001.001/165?q1=delta+county&view=image&size=100>.

## Bradstreet

1904 *Bradstreet's Book of Commercial Ratings, Michigan, July 1904* (p. 267 G. G. Shauer & Bro.). The Bradstreet Company, New York.

[https://books.google.com/books?id=uqPhAAAAMA AJ&pg=PA265&dq=shauer+marquette&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjdzZz66evMAhVFKGMKHS\\_6AZAQ6AEITzAJ#v=onepage&q=shauer&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=uqPhAAAAMA AJ&pg=PA265&dq=shauer+marquette&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjdzZz66evMAhVFKGMKHS_6AZAQ6AEITzAJ#v=onepage&q=shauer&f=false)

## Burson, Theodore and Faye Louise

2016 Interviews concerning Delta Resort, Foote Lake History and Associated People, 2/10/16, 5/15/16.

*Calumet News*

1910 F. N. Clark Is Dead (Obituary). *The Calumet News*. (Calumet, Mich.), 23 Dec. 1910. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Lib. of Congress.

<<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn86086633/1910-12-23/ed-1/seq-1/>>

## Carter, Nancy A.

2014 Victor and Erma Silk, great uncle and aunt, Silk's Resort. Accessed on line 2/11/16. Steuben, Michigan Facebook page <https://www.facebook.com/Steuben-Michigan-116628005017062/>

*Chelsea Standard*

1921 Indicted Men Fight Charges (Gustave and Louis Shauer). *Chelsea Standard* Vol. 51 No. 8 September 15, 1921, p. 3. On line document accessed 2/24/16.

[http://dtsearch.chelseadistrictlibrary.org/dtsearch/Chelsea%20Library/multi\\_by\\_year/1921/1921-09-15-ChelseaStandard.pdf](http://dtsearch.chelseadistrictlibrary.org/dtsearch/Chelsea%20Library/multi_by_year/1921/1921-09-15-ChelseaStandard.pdf)

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort

Name of Property

Delta, Michigan

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 3*Chicago Daily Tribune*

1901 Lives With A Broken Neck (Herbert Shauer). *The Chicago Daily Tribune*, Vol. XL No. 242, August 30, 1901, p. 5. <http://archives.chicagotribune.com/1901/08/30/page/5/article/thousands-laid-on-liners-speed>  
On line document accessed 2/16/16.

2006 "Catskills of the Midwest," Getaway of a Bygone Era (Jews and resorts). *Chicago Tribune* May 29, 2006. On line document accessed 2/13/16. [http://articles.chicagotribune.com/2006-05-29/news/0605290106\\_1\\_jewish-americans-catskills-jewish-vacation](http://articles.chicagotribune.com/2006-05-29/news/0605290106_1_jewish-americans-catskills-jewish-vacation)

*Clothier and Furnisher*

1895 Clothing and Furnishing Notes, Chicago (Founding of Chicago Self-Supporting Pants Co. Gustav and Louis Shauer). *The Clothier and Furnisher* Vol. XXIV No. 11 June 1895 p. 79.  
[https://books.google.com/books?id=mCYAAAAAMAAJ&pg=RA4-PA79&lpg=RA4-PA79&dq=George+Gustav+Shauer&source=bl&ots=IYnWsWgIbw&sig=33VKqWA-PoMun1yeKmZ0IfTeeVQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewiPmI\\_byPfkAhVJlx4KHbmVAv0Q6AEINTA#v=onepage&q=George%20Gustav%20Shauer&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=mCYAAAAAMAAJ&pg=RA4-PA79&lpg=RA4-PA79&dq=George+Gustav+Shauer&source=bl&ots=IYnWsWgIbw&sig=33VKqWA-PoMun1yeKmZ0IfTeeVQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewiPmI_byPfkAhVJlx4KHbmVAv0Q6AEINTA#v=onepage&q=George%20Gustav%20Shauer&f=false) Document accessed 2/14/16.

*Clothiers and Haberdashers*

1896 Trade Topics, Haberdashery (Shauer Brothers). *The Clothiers and Haberdashers Weekly* Vol. VII No. 9, February 14, 1896, pp. 41-42. On line document accessed 3/5/16.  
<http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=nyp.33433107728127;view=1up;seq=596>

## Cohodas, Willard

2002 Early Jews in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. *Michigan Jewish History* Vol. 42, Fall 2002, pp. 21-24.  
<http://www.michjewishhistory.org/pdfs/vol42.pdf> On line document accessed 2/15/16.

*Commercial West*

1912 Resources of the Upper Peninsula (Upper Peninsula Development Bureau). *The Commercial West* Vol. XXII, August 31, 1912. [https://books.google.com/books?id=waAwAQAAMAAJ&pg=RA8-PA47&lpg=RA8-PA47&dq=%22upper+peninsula+development+bureau%22&source=bl&ots=v4QotCXEhO&sig=OnTRs7tDoYR9Xg6K-luUjNIFt5Y&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiboqGO\\_POAhUK84MKHQOjBTw4ChDoAQg1MAY#v=onepage&q=%22upper%20peninsula%20development%20bureau%22&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=waAwAQAAMAAJ&pg=RA8-PA47&lpg=RA8-PA47&dq=%22upper+peninsula+development+bureau%22&source=bl&ots=v4QotCXEhO&sig=OnTRs7tDoYR9Xg6K-luUjNIFt5Y&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiboqGO_POAhUK84MKHQOjBTw4ChDoAQg1MAY#v=onepage&q=%22upper%20peninsula%20development%20bureau%22&f=false)

*Cooperative School Bulletin*

1925 Louise Shauer spoke at annual meeting in 1925. *Cooperative School Bulletin* Vol. 3 No. 9 p. 24  
<https://books.google.com/books?id=V931AAAAMAAJ&q=%22louise+shauer%22&dq=%22louise+shauer%22&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjwu6PaqoLPAhWMVT4KHVfdDwQQ6AEINDAB>

*Duluth Herald*

1911a Will Not Impeach Marquette Warden. *Duluth Herald* April 15, 1911, p. 7. On line document accessed 2/27/16. <http://www.mocavo.com/The-Duluth-Herald-April-15-1911-Volume-29/793585/97>

1911b Will Not Remove Warden Russell. *Duluth Herald* April 8, 1911, p. 28. On line document accessed 2/27/16. <http://www.mocavo.com/The-Duluth-Herald-April-8-1911-Volume-28/978759/137>

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort

Name of Property

Delta, Michigan

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 4

Dunbar, Willis F.

1969 *All Aboard! A History of Railroads in Michigan.* William B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., Grand Rapids.

Eckert, Kathryn

1993 *Buildings of Michigan.* Oxford University Press, New York.*Economist, The*1906 Real Estate (Louise Shauer acquires several lots in Chicago from T. Hulbert). *The Economist, A Weekly Commercial, Financial and Real Estate Newspaper* Vol. 36 p. 494.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=51NOAAAAYAAJ&q=%22louise+shauer%22&dq=%22louise+shauer%22&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjwu6PaqoLPAhWMVT4KHVfdDwQQ6AEIODAC>

*Educator Journal*1922 Louise Shauer PTA "state organizer." *Educator Journal* Vol. 22 No. 5 p. 276, January 1922

<https://books.google.com/books?id=IEwwAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA276&dq=louise+s.+shauer&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi1n6LlrILPAhXJej4KHTkuCAQQ6AEIIDAA#v=onepage&q=louise%20s.%20shauer&f=false>

Ernst, Olivia

2013 From Cut-Over to Clover, Rebranding the Upper Peninsula. Michigan History July-August 2013, pp. 43-48. <http://www.hsmichigan.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/Cloverland.pdf> On line document accessed 2/17/16.

*Escanaba Daily Press*

1924 Six Game Law Violators Arraigned (Frank Caisse, Uno Lodge). *Escanaba Daily Press*, November 27, 1924, p. 8. <https://www.newspapers.com/newspage/51105628/> On line document accessed 2/13/16.

1928 Opposes Plan to Kill Does (Frank Caisse, Uno Lodge). *Escanaba Daily Press*, December 29, 1928, p. 3. <https://www.newspapers.com/newspage/48425839/> On line document accessed 2/13/16.

1930 Notice of Trails End Club reopening for season. *Escanaba Daily Press*, June 1, 1930, p. 13. On line document accessed 2/12/16 <https://www.newspapers.com/newspage/48425839/>

1938 Will Improve Forest Roads (CCC and County Road Commission and Thunder Lake Road). *Escanaba Daily Press*, May 21, 1938, p. 9. On line document accessed 2/7/16. <https://www.newspapers.com/newspage/32045391/>.

1951 To Number 4 County Roads, Chamber And Road Board Cooperating includes Thunder Lake Road). *Escanaba Daily Press*, April 24, 1951 p.14. <https://www.newspapers.com/newspage/31379480/>. On line document accessed 2/7/16.

1956a Fenton Vatcher Taken by Death in Manistique. *Escanaba Daily Press*, April 17, 1956, p. 6. <https://www.newspapers.com/newspage/33894851/>

1956b Advertisement for Peterson's Resort on Thunder Lake. *Escanaba Daily Press*, April 21, 1956, p. 12. <https://www.newspapers.com/newspage/33895050/> On line document accessed 2/9/16.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort

Name of Property

Delta, Michigan

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 5

- 1964 Seek Lake Road Improvement (Co. Rd. 437). *Escanaba Daily Press*, August 8, 1964 p. 7  
<https://www.newspapers.com/newspage/31396221/>. On line document accessed 2/7/16.
- 1973 Mrs. Alfred Cooper death notice (acquired Silk's Resort in 1970). *Escanaba Daily Press*, February 26, 1973, p. 12 <https://www.newspapers.com/newspage/31452753/> On line document accessed 2/11/16.
- 1975 Mrs. Philip (Lucille) Hermann death notice (oral history interviewee). *Escanaba Daily Press*, September 20, 1975, p. 6 <https://www.newspapers.com/newspage/34390428/> On line document accessed 2/13/16.

*Evening Argus*

- 1911 Discounts Tales, Governor Osborn Has Been Investigating Marquette Prison Situation Quite a Bit (opposes convict labor contracts). *The Evening Argus* (Owosso, Michigan) Vol. 20 No. 61 March 13, 1911, p. 1. On line document accessed 2/28/16.  
<https://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=1991&dat=19110313&id=CUUIAAAIBAJ&sjid=zasFAAAIBAJ&pg=1830,1801748&hl=en>

## Familysearch

- 2016 Herbert E. Shauer, February 27, 1887 to April 5, 1909. "Find A Grave Index," database, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QVGGK-R89Q> : accessed 16 February 2016), Herbert E Shauer, 1909; Burial, Valparaiso, Porter, Indiana, United States of America, Graceland Memorial Park; citing record ID 128435620, *Find a Grave*, <http://www.findagrave.com>. On line document accessed 2/16/16.  
<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QVGGK-R89Q>

## Findagrave

- 2016 Shauer family, Grave Search Results. <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gsr&GSln=Shauer&GSbyrel=in&GSdyrel=in&GSob=n&GSsr=41&>  
On line document accessed 9/11/16.

## Findlaw

- 2016 Shauer vs. Atherton (1894), United States Supreme Court. Findlaw.com website. On line document accessed 2/13/16. <http://caselaw.findlaw.com/us-supreme-court/151/607.html>

## Foote, Marga

- 2008 Email exchange with wife of Michael Foote of Bishop, CA., for whom George Foote was the Great Uncle, communication 5/23/2008.

## Foote, Michael J.

- 2008 Information about George Foote including photocopy of homestead cabin via letter dated 5/27/2008.

*Forest and Stream*

- 1894 Sea and River Fishing. Von Behr or Brown Trout. *Forest and Stream* Vol. 42, March 24, 1894, p. 250.  
[https://books.google.com/books?id=tNgwAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA250&lpg=PA250&dq=%22frank+clark%22+marquette+prison&source=bl&ots=v56mIa\\_iUA&sig=aNSIHbdTrZE6DeLRdyYiG\\_HMJWI&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewiX4IT85ffMAhUKw2MKHTXcBeU4ChDoAQgtMAQ#v=onepage&q=%22frank%20clark%22%20marquette%20prison&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=tNgwAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA250&lpg=PA250&dq=%22frank+clark%22+marquette+prison&source=bl&ots=v56mIa_iUA&sig=aNSIHbdTrZE6DeLRdyYiG_HMJWI&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewiX4IT85ffMAhUKw2MKHTXcBeU4ChDoAQgtMAQ#v=onepage&q=%22frank%20clark%22%20marquette%20prison&f=false)

*Forest Leaves*



**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort

Name of Property

Delta, Michigan

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 6

1917 New Lodge Formed. *Forest Leaves* Vol. XI No. 4, p. 1 January 26, 1917 Forest Park, Illinois (Louise Shauer President Forest Park Council North American Union).  
[https://books.google.com/books?id=Y2IwAQAAMAAJ&pg=PR26&lpg=PR26&dq=%22louise+shauer%22&source=bl&ots=pIUgYWvHwQ&sig=4K866HaM414TnqhypB4PRwT0oE&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjM\\_LKppILPAhVCHD4KHfGOAAIQ6AEINDAE#v=onepage&q=%22louise%20shauer%22&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=Y2IwAQAAMAAJ&pg=PR26&lpg=PR26&dq=%22louise+shauer%22&source=bl&ots=pIUgYWvHwQ&sig=4K866HaM414TnqhypB4PRwT0oE&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjM_LKppILPAhVCHD4KHfGOAAIQ6AEINDAE#v=onepage&q=%22louise%20shauer%22&f=false)

## Freemasons

1908 *Proceedings of the Grand Council Royal and Select Masters of the State of Michigan at the Fiftieth Annual Assembly at Detroit Commencing Monday, May 18, 1908* (Frank N. Clark, p. 172). The Riverside Printing Co., Port Huron, Michigan  
<https://books.google.com/books?id=hxKAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA214&dq=%22frank+n.+clark%22+northville&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjN4svI9ffMAhVS42MKHR1KAFkQ6AEIMDAE#v=onepage&q=%22frank%20n.%20clark%22%20northville&f=false>

## Fuller, George N.

1939 *Michigan: A Centennial History of the State and Its People, Vols. 1 and 2*. Lewis Publishing Co., Chicago.

## Gaertner, John

2009 *The Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway: A History of the Lake Superior District's Pioneer Iron Ore Hauler*. Indiana University Press, Bloomington.

## Genealogytrails

2016 Schoolcraft County Hiawatha National Forest Sportsman's Locations. Genealogytrails website, (<http://genealogytrails.com/mich/schoolcraft/business.html>, online document accessed 2/9/16.

## Goode, G. Brown

1884 Descriptive Catalogues of the Collection Sent from the United States to the International Fisheries Exhibition, London, 1883 Great International Fisheries Exhibition London 1883. A Report on the American Section. Bulletin of the United States National Museum Vol. 27. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1884 (Frank N. Clark, pp. 1171, 1212-1213, 1231, 1237).  
<https://books.google.com/books?id=Iic7AQAIAAJ&pg=PA1213&dq=%22frank+n.+clark%22+northville&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjN4svI9ffMAhVS42MKHR1KAFkQ6AEIITAB#v=onepage&q=%22frank%20n.%20clark%22%20northville&f=false>

## Harger, James

2015 World's Largest Log Cabin, National Historic Landmark, Listed for \$40M. MLive.com. on line document accessed 2/16/16 [http://www.mlive.com/business/west-michigan/index.ssf/2015/10/worlds\\_largest\\_log\\_cabin\\_and\\_n.html](http://www.mlive.com/business/west-michigan/index.ssf/2015/10/worlds_largest_log_cabin_and_n.html)

## Hermann, Mrs. Philip

1974 Steuben Area History, Blazed Trail Club, and Area Pioneers. Oral History Interview with Mrs. (George?) Hermann (and son, Carl), who moved to Steuben area in 1917. On file, Hiawatha National Forest, U.S. Forest Service, Escanaba.

## Hixson, W. H.

1917a Schoolcraft County - Doyle, Germfask, Thompson, Hiawatha, Manistique T44N R18W (map). *Michigan*



**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort

Name of Property

Delta, Michigan

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 7

*Northern -1917* (Atlas). W. H. Hixson and Co., Rockford, Illinois.

<http://www.historicmapworks.com/Map/US/1257407/Schoolcraft+County+++Doyle++Germeask++Thompson++Hiawatha++Manistique/Michigan+-+Northern+1917/Michigan/> On line document accessed 2/6/16.

1917b Delta County – Maple Ridge, Masonville, Garden, Nahma, Thompson T43N R18W (map). *Michigan Northern -1917* (Atlas). W. H. Hixson and Co., Rockford, Illinois.

<http://www.historicmapworks.com/Map/US/1257326/Delta+County+++Maple+Ridge++Masonville++Garden++Nahma++Thompson/Michigan+-+Northern+1917/Michigan/> On line document accessed 2/6/16.

Hornstein, Hugh A.

2005 *The Haywire: A Brief History of the Manistique & Lake Superior Railroad*. Michigan State University Press, East Lansing

*Hunter-Trader-Trapper*

1917 Article about Abe Hughes "Fishing Resort." *Hunter-Trader-Trapper* Vol. 35.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=lioPAAAAYAAJ&q=%22abe+hughes%22+michigan&dq=%22abe+hughes%22+michigan&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewjal-fTu-7KAhVBzWMKHTpDacQ6AEIOzAC>

On line document accessed 2/10/16.

*Indianapolis News*

1919 Congress of Mothers and Parent Teachers Association in Indiana (Louise Shauer). *Indianapolis News* February 20, 1919, p. 7. <https://newspapers.library.in.gov/cgi-bin/indiana?a=d&d=INN19190220-01.1.7>

Inwood Twp. Centennial Committee

1989 *Our 100 Centennial Inwood Township, Schoolcraft County 1889-1989*. Schoolcraft County Centennial Committee, Manistique, Michigan.

Jack Pine Lodge

2016 History of Jack Pine Lodge. Jack Pine Lodge website, on line document accessed 2/9/16.

[http://jackpinelodgeup.com/index.php?page=Our\\_History](http://jackpinelodgeup.com/index.php?page=Our_History)

Karamanski, Theodore J.

1984 *Historical Records Study, Logging Related and Pioneer-Homesteading Cultural Resources in the Hiawatha National Forest*. Mid-American Research Center, Chicago.

1989 *Deep Woods Frontier: A History of Logging in Northern Michigan*. Wayne State University Press, Detroit, Michigan.

Kaups, Matti

1983 Finnish Log Houses in the Upper Middle West: 1890-1920. *Journal of Cultural Geography* Vol. 3, Issue 2.

Larson, Hillary

2012 A Superior Destination (Jews in Upper Peninsula). *The New York Jewish Week*. Document accessed 2/15/16 <http://www.thejewishweek.com/travel/vacations/superior-destination>

Leavitt, Julian

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort

Name of Property

Delta, Michigan

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 81912 The Man in the Cage. *The American Magazine* Vol. LXXIII March 1912, pp. 533-544.

[https://books.google.com/books?id=uqPhAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA265&dq=shauer+marquette&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjdzZz66evMAhVFKGMKHS\\_6AzAQ6AEITzAJ#v=onepage&q=shauer&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=uqPhAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA265&dq=shauer+marquette&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjdzZz66evMAhVFKGMKHS_6AzAQ6AEITzAJ#v=onepage&q=shauer&f=false)

Lewis

1895 *Memorial Record of the Northern Peninsula of Michigan*. Lewis Publishing Co., Chicago 1895: 172-73

<https://books.google.com/books?id=ayglAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA172&dq=%22frank+clark%22+michigan&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiAppDtzfMAhVUwWMKHa27BjE4ChDoAQgtMAM#v=onepage&q=%22frank%20clark%22%20michigan&f=false>

Linfield, Harry S.

1927 *The Jews in the United States 1927, A Study of Their Number and Distribution*. American Jewish Committee Statistical Department. The American Jewish Committee, New York. On line document 3/5/16. [http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.\\$b309247;view=1up;seq=101](http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.$b309247;view=1up;seq=101)

Louie, Barbara G.

2001 *Northville, Michigan*. The Making of America Series. Arcadia Publishing, Chicago, IL (pp. 85-86 Frank Clark). <https://books.google.com/books?id=qmqCEa44ugAC&pg=PA85&dq=%22frank+clark%22+trout+michigan&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj46e-a6PfMAhVI4mMKHVBgDwAQ6AEIOTAE#v=onepage&q=%22frank%20clark%22%20trout%20michigan&f=false>

Maybee, Ronald H.

1973 *Michigan's White Pine Era: 1840-1900*. J. M. Munson Fund Publication No. 1. Michigan Department of State, Michigan History Division. Lansing.

Meints, Graydon M.

1992 *Michigan Railroads and Railroad Companies*. Michigan State University Press, East Lansing.

Mershon, William B.

1923 *Recollections of My 50 Years Hunting – Fishing* (Frank N. Clark, First Brook Trout in Michigan). The Stratford Co., Publishers, Boston.

[https://archive.org/stream/recollectionsofm00mers/recollectionsofm00mers\\_djvu.txt](https://archive.org/stream/recollectionsofm00mers/recollectionsofm00mers_djvu.txt)

*Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record*1917 Hamilton Glove Co. Name Changed from Hamilton Overall Co. (Schauers). *Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record* Vol. 19 No. 16 April 14, 1917.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=TI8fAQAAMAAJ&pg=PT801&lpg=PT801&dq=%22hamilton+glove+company%22&source=bl&ots=ovhjPriInz&sig=I3RbEaRMP3ttOggUy4G8rB3b9HU&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj5xeyyivjKAhUB0h4KHeedDPYQ6AEIIZAC#v=onepage&q=%22hamilton%20glove%20company%22&f=false> On line document accessed 2/14/16.

Michiganmarkers

1991 Sam Cohodas Lodge / Sam Cohodas. Michiganmarkers.com, on line document accessed 2/13/16.

<http://www.michmarkers.com/startup.asp?startpage=L1728.htm>

2010 West Michigan Summer Resorts / Jewish Resorts. Michiganmarkers.com, on line document accessed

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort
-----
Name of Property
Delta, Michigan
-----
County and State
-----
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 9

2/13/16. <http://www.michmarkers.com/startup.asp?startpage=L2212.htm>

**Michigan Department of Conservation**

1932 Schoolcraft County (map). Michigan Department of Conservation, Land Economic Survey Soil Map, Lansing, Michigan.

**Michigan Dept. of Health**

1937 Certificate of Death, George Washington Foote, 74 Years, 8 Months, 1 Day, cause of death Apoplexy. State of Michigan, County of Schoolcraft, Daniel R. McKinney, Clerk.

**Michigan Highways**

2016a Historic Auto Trails. Michigan Highways website, Michigan Department of Transportation. On line document accessed 2/8/16. [http://www.michiganhighways.org/indepth/auto\\_trails.html](http://www.michiganhighways.org/indepth/auto_trails.html).

2016b Historic Auto Trails: the Cloverland Trail, Dixie Highway, East Michigan Pike, Theodore Rossevelt International Highway, Top of the Michigan Trail, West Michigan Pike. Michigan Highways website, Michigan Department of Transportation. On line document accessed 2/8/16. [http://www.michiganhighways.org/indepth/auto\\_trails2.html](http://www.michiganhighways.org/indepth/auto_trails2.html).)

2016c Route Listings, US-2. Michigan Highways website, Michigan Department of Transportation. On line document accessed 2/8/16. <http://www.michiganhighways.org/listings/US-002.html>.

2016d Route Listings, M-28 and M-25. Michigan Highways website, Michigan Department of Transportation. On line document accessed 2/8/16. <http://www.michiganhighways.org/listings/M-028.html> and <http://www.michiganhighways.org/listings/M-025.html>.

2016e Route Listings, M-94. Michigan Highways website, Michigan Department of Transportation. On line document accessed 2/8/16. <http://www.michiganhighways.org/listings/MichHwys90-99.html#M-094>.

2016f Forest Highways. Michigan Highways website, Michigan Department of Transportation. On line document accessed 2/8/16. [http://www.michiganhighways.org/other/forest\\_highways.html](http://www.michiganhighways.org/other/forest_highways.html).

2016g Hiawatha National Forest, West Unit, FH-13. Michigan Highways website, Michigan Department of Transportation. On line document accessed 2/8/16. [http://www.michiganhighways.org/other/forest\\_highways2.html#HiawathaWest](http://www.michiganhighways.org/other/forest_highways2.html#HiawathaWest).

**Municipal Journal and Public Works**

1919 Chlorination in Michigan (Upper Peninsula cities population). *Municipal Journal and Public Works* XLVI No. 23, June 7, 1919.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=ngo8AQAAMAAJ&pg=PA404&dq=manistique+munising+marquette+escanaba+population+1910&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj464q7qfzKAhUJtYMKHemuC5wQ6AEIQTAf#v=onepage&q=manistique%20munising%20marquette%20escanaba%20population%201910&f=false>

**National Corporation Reporter**

1912 Legal Notices (Louise C. Shauer to acquire title to lots in Chicago real estate transaction). *National Corporation Recorder* XLIV No. 5 March 14, 1912 p. 182 On line document accessed 9/9/16.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort

Name of Property

Delta, Michigan

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 10

<https://books.google.com/books?id=0ZVDAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA182&dq=%22louise+c.+shauer%22&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwio-sjvr4LPAhUCbj4KHYciBfYQ6AEIzAB#v=onepage&q=%22louise%20c.%20shauer%22&f=false>

- 1916 Legal Notices (George A. Shauer Hamilton Overall Co. name change). *The National Corporation Reporter* Vol. 53 No. 11 October 19, 1916, p. 383. United States Corporation Bureau, Chicago. On line document accessed 2/14/16.

[https://books.google.com/books?id=GqFDAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA383&lpg=PA383&dq=%22george+a.+shauer%22&source=bl&ots=icBJ4AGtXL&sig=7sPEti9ai\\_DFuiFCemLnya0Oy4o&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjoveDUgPjKAhUH2MKHefgAPcQ6AEINDAG#v=onepage&q=%22george%20a.%20shauer%22&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=GqFDAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA383&lpg=PA383&dq=%22george+a.+shauer%22&source=bl&ots=icBJ4AGtXL&sig=7sPEti9ai_DFuiFCemLnya0Oy4o&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjoveDUgPjKAhUH2MKHefgAPcQ6AEINDAG#v=onepage&q=%22george%20a.%20shauer%22&f=false)

## National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods

- 1925 Proceedings of the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, Vol. VI, Eleventh and Twelfth Annual Reports and Sixth Biennial Assembly, St. Louis, January 19-22, 1925 (Mrs. Alfred M. Shauer). Women of Reform Judaism Records, MS-73, Box 1, Folder 2. American Jewish Archives, Cincinnati, Ohio. On line document accessed 2/14/16

<http://collections.americanjewisharchives.org/ms/ms0073/ms0073.A001.002-003.pdf>

## National Park Service

- 2016 About the Homestead Act. Homestead National Monument of Nebraska. <http://www.nps.gov/home/learn/historyculture/abouthomesteadactlaw.htm> On line document accessed 2/9/16.

## National Register

- 2016 National Register of Historic Places. Falls Location Historic District, Listing #83003689, <http://focus.nps.gov/AssetDetail/NRIS/83003689>; Park City Historic District, Listing #83003739, <http://focus.nps.gov/AssetDetail/NRIS/83003739>.

## Neeley, George

- 1990 *Valparaiso: A Pictorial History*. G. Bradley Publishing Co., Valparaiso, Indiana. <https://books.google.com/books?id=KJRuAAAAMAAJ&q=shauer+valparaiso&dq=shauer+valparaiso&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi1r-P9s4fPAhVVCVj4KHaC1CesQ6AEIMzAE>

*New York Times*

- 1984 Real Estate: The Hoary Tradition of Topping Out. *New York Times* October 21, 1984. On line document accessed 2/13/16 <http://www.nytimes.com/1984/10/21/realestate/the-hoary-tradition-of-topping-out.html>
- 2011 Former Premier Theater Site Entertaining People Again (Shauers). *The New York Times* September 3, 2011. [http://www.nytimes.com/news/local/porter/valparaiso/former-premier-theater-site-entertaining-people-again/article\\_ffddc1f8-034a-5398-b389-fa002d1a2cd3.html](http://www.nytimes.com/news/local/porter/valparaiso/former-premier-theater-site-entertaining-people-again/article_ffddc1f8-034a-5398-b389-fa002d1a2cd3.html)

## Noble, Allen G.

- 1984 *Wood, Brick, and Stone, The North American Settlement Landscape, Vol. 1: Houses*. The University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst.

Noble, Allen G., and Richard K. Cleek

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort

Name of Property

Delta, Michigan

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 11

1995 *The Old Barn Book*. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Noble, Allen G., and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm

1995 *Barns of the Midwest*. Ohio University Press, Athens, Ohio.

**NRHP**

1988 Tettegouche Camp Historic District, Beaver Bay Twp., Lake Co., Minnesota p. 8-2, National Register of Historic Places Nomination. On line document accessed 2/3/16.

<http://www.mnhs.org/preserve/nrhp/nomination/88003084.pdf>.

2008 The Everett Resort, Town of Washington, Vilas Co., Wisconsin. National Register of Historic Places Nomination, <http://theevertresort.com/National-Register-of-Historic-Places.pdf>. On line document accessed 2/5/16.

2013 Escanaba Central Historic District, Delta County, Michigan. National Register of Historic Places Nomination.

2015 Bewabic State Park, Crystal Falls Township, Iron County, Michigan. National Register of Historic Places Nomination.

Obomsawin, Robbin

2004 *The Adirondack Cabin*. Gibbs Smith. Publisher. Salt Lake City, Utah.

Ogle, George A.

1913 Township 43N Range 18W. *Standard Atlas of Delta County, Michigan*. George A. Ogle & Co., Chicago, p. 62. On line document accessed 2/6/16

<http://www.historicmapworks.com/Map/US/473048/Township+43+N+++Range+18+W/Delta+County+1913/Michigan/>

*Owosso Times*

1909 Recommends Grand Jury Investigate Marquette Prison. *The Owosso Times* May 14, 1909, p.4.

<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn97070614/1909-05-14/ed-1/seq-4/>

Peterson, Josie

1976 Logging Played an Important Part in the Growth of Steuben, *Manistique Pioneer Tribune* March 4, 1976.

*Pioneer Tribune*

2013 Bursons Celebrate 50/50. Lifestyles. *Pioneer Tribune*, July 18, 2013.

[http://www.pioneertribune.com/news/2013-07-18/Lifestyles/Bursons\\_celebrate\\_5050.html](http://www.pioneertribune.com/news/2013-07-18/Lifestyles/Bursons_celebrate_5050.html)

Polk, R. L.

1897 *Michigan State Gazetteer and Business Directory 1897, Vol. XIII*. R.L. Polk & Co., Tribune Printing Co., Detroit.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=5AcdAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA1158&dq=%22frank+clark%22+manistique&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwioht3e2PfMAhUM9GMKHRbIDGcQ6AEIHTAA#v=onepage&q=%22frank%20clark%22%20manistique&f=false>

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort

Name of Property

Delta, Michigan

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 12

- 1901 *Michigan State Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1901-1902*, R.L. Polk & Co., Tribune Printing Co., Detroit.
- 1903 *Polk's Michigan State Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1903*, R.L. Polk & Co., Detroit (microfilm, State Library of Michigan, Lansing).
- 1907 *Michigan State Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1907-08*, R.L. Polk & Co., Detroit.  
[https://books.google.com/books?id=absfAQAAMAAJ&pg=RA1-PA932&lpg=RA1-PA932&dq=%22Ben's+theater%22+escanaba&source=bl&ots=Xv-et3QjCH&sig=eAb2Sh\\_kfxh232pIIIEgCJkhpkl&hl=en&sa=X&ei=18nmUK-AEoKlrAHCjYAo#v=snippet&q=steuben&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=absfAQAAMAAJ&pg=RA1-PA932&lpg=RA1-PA932&dq=%22Ben's+theater%22+escanaba&source=bl&ots=Xv-et3QjCH&sig=eAb2Sh_kfxh232pIIIEgCJkhpkl&hl=en&sa=X&ei=18nmUK-AEoKlrAHCjYAo#v=snippet&q=steuben&f=false)
- 1911 *Polk's Michigan State Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1911*, R. L. Polk & Co., Detroit (microfilm, State Library of Michigan, Lansing).
- 1919 *Polk's Michigan State Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1919*, R. L. Polk & Co., Detroit (microfilm, State Library of Michigan, Lansing).
- 1921 *Polk's Michigan State Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1921*, R. L. Polk & Co., Detroit.  
<https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=7V40AQAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover&output=reader&hl=en&pg=GBS.PA1460>
- 1925 *Polk's Michigan State Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1925*, R. L. Polk & Co., Detroit (microfilm, State Library of Michigan, Lansing).
- 1931-32 *Polk's Michigan State Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1931-32*, R. L. Polk & Co., Detroit (microfilm, State Library of Michigan, Lansing).
- Porter County Sesquicentennial Committee
- 1986 *Porter County Sesquicentennial: 1836-1986* (Gustav Shauer and sons), p. 109. Porter County Sesquicentennial Committee, Valparaiso, Indiana. on line document accessed 2/24/16.  
<http://www.inportercounty.org/Data/Misc/PorterCountySesquicentennial-1986.pdf>
- Rector, William G.
- 1953 *Log Transportation in the Lakes States Lumber Industry 1840-1918*. Arthur H. Clarke Co., Glendale, Illinois.
- Resnick, Edie L.
- 2008 Remembrances of Jewish Camps in Michigan, Past and Present. *Michigan Jewish History* Vol. 48 Fall 2008, pp. 16-33. Document accessed 2/15/16. <http://michjewishhistory.org/pdfs/vol48.pdf>
- Rock Island Argus
- 1896 Shauer's Patent Self-Supporting Bicycle Pants (advertisement). *Rock Island Argus* Vol. XLV No. 187 May 27, 1896, p. 1. On line document accessed 2/24/16 <http://idnc.library.illinois.edu/cgi-bin/illinois?a=d&d=RIA18960527.1.1>

Romig, Walter



**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort

Name of Property

Delta, Michigan

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 131986 *Michigan Place Names*. Wayne State University Press, Detroit.

## Rootsweb

2016 John J. Foote Descendants (George Washington and William Franklin). On line document accessed 2/10/16. <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~jfoote/foote.html>*Scientific American*1899 Trousers, L. S. Shauer. *Scientific American* Vol. LXXX No. 18, May 6, 1899, p. 288.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=y4U3AQAAMAAJ&pg=PA288&lpg=PA288&dq=%22L.S.+shauer%22&source=bl&ots=bD0VmHxGaZ&sig=RNtoO4gxXwbuo2ndJC8wkXeW1u4&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjHlsDwnPXXKAhVDdT4KHT1vCTgQ6AEINTAJ#v=onepage&q=%22L.S.+shauer%22&f=false> On line document accessed 2/13/16.

## Scripps, J.E. and R.L. Polk

1873 *Michigan State Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1873*. J.E. Scripps and R.L. Polk, compilers, The Tribune Book and Job Office, Detroit.

## Sears, Joy E.

2001 *Barns By Mail: Pre-Cut Barns By Mail Order Catalog in the Midwest From 1900-1930*. Excerpts from Thesis Interdisciplinary Studies Program: Historic Preservation and the Graduate School University of Oregon, March 2001. <http://www.sandcreekpostandbeam.com/company/history/history/kitbarns1.pdf>

## Sears, Roebuck &amp; Co.

2016 *History of Sears Modern Homes (Farm Building Specialty catalogs)*. On line document accessed 10/17/16. <http://www.searsarchive.com/homes/history.htm>

## Shapiro, Aaron.

2003 *Promoting Cloverland: Regional Associations, State Agencies, and the Creation of Michigan's Upper Peninsula Tourist Industry*. *The Michigan Historical Review*, vol. 29, no. 1, Spring 2003, pp. 1-37.

## Singer, Isadore, and Cyrus Adler

1912 *The Jewish Encyclopedia, Vol. VIII Leon-Moravia*. Funk and Wagnalls Co., New York.

[https://books.google.com/books?id=q2ChpeRkc\\_MC&pg=PA543&dq=jews+in+manistique&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwihrbDw-PrKAhXhsYMKHScScp4Q6AEILjAE#v=onepage&q=jews%20in%20manistique&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=q2ChpeRkc_MC&pg=PA543&dq=jews+in+manistique&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwihrbDw-PrKAhXhsYMKHScScp4Q6AEILjAE#v=onepage&q=jews%20in%20manistique&f=false) On line document accessed 2/16/15.

*South Bend News-Times*1921 Louise Shauer First Vice President of Indiana Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion. *South Bend News-Times* Vol. 38 No. 19 p. 4, January 19, 1921. <https://newspapers.library.in.gov/cgi-bin/indiana?a=d&d=SBNT19210119.1.4>*Southwest Building and Contracting*1919 Incorporations (Shauer Brothers Co., Inc.). *Southwest Building and Contracting* Vol. 53 No. 15 gApril 11, 1919: 29 <http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.c2602496;view=1up;seq=79>

## Sportsman's Map Service

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort

Name of Property

Delta, Michigan

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 14

1948a Delta County. Sportsman's Map Service (Map), Detroit, Michigan.

1948b Schoolcraft County. Sportsman's Map Service (Map), Detroit, Michigan.

## State Board of Fish Commissioners

1906-14 Rainbow Trout Plants. *Biennial Reports of State Board of Fish Commissioners for Fiscal Years 1905-06, 1907-08, 1909-10, 1911-12, and 1913-14*. Wynkoop Hallenbeck Crawford Co., State Printers, Lansing. [https://books.google.com/books?id=K7QmAQAAIAAJ&pg=RA2-PA50&dq=%22abraham+hughes%22+michigan&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiA\\_OKkte7KAhVINT4KHTanAT4Q6AEIKzAD#v=onepage&q=%22abraham%20hughes%22%20michigan&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=K7QmAQAAIAAJ&pg=RA2-PA50&dq=%22abraham+hughes%22+michigan&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiA_OKkte7KAhVINT4KHTanAT4Q6AEIKzAD#v=onepage&q=%22abraham%20hughes%22%20michigan&f=false) On line document accessed 2/10/16.

## State of Illinois

1913 Corporations for Profit (Hamilton Overall Co., Shauers). *Biennial Report of the Secretary of State for the State of Illinois, Fiscal Years Beginning October 1, 1912 and Ending September 30, 1914*, p. 122. Illinois State Journal Company, State Printers, Springfield, Illinois. On line document accessed 2/14/16. [https://books.google.com/books?id=5-tAAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA122&lpg=PA122&dq=%22hamilton+overall+company%22&source=bl&ots=TNZGPmPMcp&sig=qrmuUAlmARHqA\\_7ED\\_JW1\\_UEd4w&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwimwYX\\_g\\_jKAhUCmR4KHYYgRDFkQ6AEIHDAADAA#v=onepage&q=%22hamilton%20overall%20company%22&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=5-tAAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA122&lpg=PA122&dq=%22hamilton+overall+company%22&source=bl&ots=TNZGPmPMcp&sig=qrmuUAlmARHqA_7ED_JW1_UEd4w&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwimwYX_g_jKAhUCmR4KHYYgRDFkQ6AEIHDAADAA#v=onepage&q=%22hamilton%20overall%20company%22&f=false)

## State of Michigan

1897 Schoolcraft County. *Local Acts of the Legislature of the State of Michigan Passed at the Regular Session of 1897*. Robert Smith Printing co. State Printers and Binders, Lansing. On line document accessed 2/10/16. [https://books.google.com/books?id=s1V6dY1F\\_-wC&pg=PA1203&lpg=PA1203&dq=%22abe+hughes%22+michigan&source=bl&ots=mrPWYCcebj&sig=8wg8rNswVIGbQNoCJLIV9uNvHZg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjs7PnovO7KAhXLth4KHYW2CbMQ6AEIHDAADAA#v=onepage&q=%22abe%20hughes%22%20michigan&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=s1V6dY1F_-wC&pg=PA1203&lpg=PA1203&dq=%22abe+hughes%22+michigan&source=bl&ots=mrPWYCcebj&sig=8wg8rNswVIGbQNoCJLIV9uNvHZg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjs7PnovO7KAhXLth4KHYW2CbMQ6AEIHDAADAA#v=onepage&q=%22abe%20hughes%22%20michigan&f=false)

1903 State of Michigan Twentieth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics Including the Tenth Annual Report of State Inspection of Factories (p. 482 Shauer Brothers). Robert Smith Printing Co. State Printers and Binders, Lansing. On line document accessed 3/5/16. , <http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=chi.79328184;view=1up;seq=538>

1910 Biennial Report of the Board of Control and Officers of the State House of Correction and Branch of State Prison in Upper Peninsula For the Two Years Ending June 30, 1910. (Shauer contract, p. 11). Wynkoop Hallenbeck Crawford Co., State Printers Lansing. [https://books.google.com/books?id=8Os9AQAAIAAJ&pg=PA11&lpg=PA11&dq=%22shauer%22+prison&source=bl&ots=gvd9sy6gOe&sig=wDl6pf-vkw9Jn-ekmbxLOUaVC8&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiXyqqj\\_pDLAhUHt4MKHa4fBwIQ6AEIITAC#v=onepage&q=%22shauer%22%20prison&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=8Os9AQAAIAAJ&pg=PA11&lpg=PA11&dq=%22shauer%22+prison&source=bl&ots=gvd9sy6gOe&sig=wDl6pf-vkw9Jn-ekmbxLOUaVC8&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiXyqqj_pDLAhUHt4MKHa4fBwIQ6AEIITAC#v=onepage&q=%22shauer%22%20prison&f=false) On line document accessed 2/24/16.

1911a Report of the Special Committee on Investigation of the Upper Peninsula Prison (Shauer Contract Marquette Prison Labor). *Journal of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan 1911, Vol. II*, pp. 1555-1568. Wynkoop Hallenbeck Crawford Co., State Printers Lansing. On line document accessed 2/13/16.



**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort

Name of Property

Delta, Michigan

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 15

<https://books.google.com/books?id=OMdKAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA1833&dq=%22louis+s.+shauer%22&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewituKCspvXKAhWDMz4KHRGbA7UQ6AEIQjAG#v=onepage&q=%22louis%20s.%20shauer%22&f=false>

- 1911b Articles of Impeachment, James Russell, Warden of the State House of Correction and Branch of the State Prison at Marquette (Shauer Contract Marquette Prison Labor). *Journal of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan 1911, Vol. II*, p. 1556, 1833. Wynkoop Hallenbeck Crawford Co., State Printers Lansing, pp. 1828-1834. On line document accessed 2/13/16.  
<https://books.google.com/books?id=OMdKAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA1833&dq=%22louis+s.+shauer%22&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewituKCspvXKAhWDMz4KHRGbA7UQ6AEIQjAG#v=onepage&q=%22louis%20s.%20shauer%22&f=false>
- 1913 *Annual Report of the Attorney General of the State of Michigan For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, A. D. 1913*, p. 412 (Hamilton Overall Co. – Shauers, Contract). Wynkoop Hallenbeck Crawford Co., State Printers Lansing. On line document accessed 2/14/16.  
[https://books.google.com/books?id=\\_nZHAQAIAAJ&pg=PA412&lpg=PA412&dq=%22hamilton+overall+company%22&source=bl&ots=jx8sCnBXSy&sig=WJ\\_LaJiBqV9EqLDQzOzWwmfztYs&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewimwYX\\_g\\_jKAhUCmR4KHYGgRDFkQ6AEIITAC#v=onepage&q=%22hamilton%20overall%20company%22&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=_nZHAQAIAAJ&pg=PA412&lpg=PA412&dq=%22hamilton+overall+company%22&source=bl&ots=jx8sCnBXSy&sig=WJ_LaJiBqV9EqLDQzOzWwmfztYs&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewimwYX_g_jKAhUCmR4KHYGgRDFkQ6AEIITAC#v=onepage&q=%22hamilton%20overall%20company%22&f=false)
- 1921 Contracting of Prison Labor (Schauer[sic] Brothers). The Committee on the State House of Correction and Branch of the State Prison in the Upper Peninsula. Report Submitted to the State House of Representatives. *Journal of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan 1921, Vol. I*. Wynkoop-Hallenbeck Co., Contractors for Michigan State Printing and Binding, Lansing, Michigan. On line document accessed 2/27/16.  
<https://books.google.com/books?id=i6YIAQAIAAJ&pg=PA792&dq=%22overalls%22+marquette+prison&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewiEpbCMqpiLAhUEKCYKHUtbAzgQ6AEIOzAB#v=onepage&q=%22overalls%22%20marquette%20prison&f=false>
- 1922 Prison – Proposed Contract Examined and Held to be a Violation of Act 140, P. A. 1909. Biennial Report of the Attorney General of the State of Michigan For the Biennial Period Ending June 30, A. D. 1922. Fort Wayne Printing Co., Contractors for Michigan State Printing and Binding, Fort Wayne, Indiana. On line document accessed 2/24/16.  
<https://books.google.com/books?id=MExNAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA187&dq=Michigan+Public+%22Act+140%22+of+1909&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewik2v6cqZDLAhUKOCYKHWxgDb8Q6AEIKTAC#v=onepage&q=Michigan%20Public%20%22Act%20140%22%20of%201909&f=false>
- 2012 Presque Isle Lodge (State Historical Marker Text). Site L2228, Presque Isle Township, Presque Isle County.
- Stickney, Robert R.
- 1996 *Aquaculture in the United States: A Historical Survey*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. New York (Frank Clark p. 86-87).  
<https://books.google.com/books?id=7zr7QUOgfFwC&pg=PA86&dq=%22frank+clark%22+trout+michigan&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj46e-a6PfMAhVI4mMKHVBgDwAQ6AEIJTAA#v=onepage&q=%22frank%20clark%22%20trout%20michigan&f=false>

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort

Name of Property

Delta, Michigan

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 16*Supreme Court Reporter*

- 1894 Shauer vs. Alterton (February 5, 1894, No. 174). *Supreme Court Reporter* October Term 1893 Vol. 14, pp. 412-448. West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minnesota. On line document accessed 2/13/16.  
<https://books.google.com/books?id=8joe71Z-nAIC&pg=PA445&lpg=PA445&dq=%22louis+s.+shauer%22&source=bl&ots=K7nT-65BZd&sig=U7jp-INjG17YuY7Y2wbFczuiCTQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi04Zv6rPXXAhVFKh4KHWb1DogQ6AEIjAB#v=onepage&q=%22louis%20s.%20shauer%22&f=false>

## Tanner, Helen H. (editor)

- 1987 *Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma.

## Teasdale, Holly

- 2002 Jewish Farming in Michigan. *Michigan Jewish History* Vol. 42 Fall 2002, pp. 2-14. Jewish Historical Society of Michigan <http://www.michjewishhistory.org/pdfs/vol42.pdf> On line document accessed 2/15/16.

## Temple Beth Shalom

- 2016 History. Temple Beth Shalom, Ishpeming, Michigan. On line document accessed 2/16/16.  
<http://www.templebethsholom-ishpeming.org/>

## Thomas, Adam

- 2003 *Soldiers of the Sword, Soldiers of the Ploughshare, Quonset Huts in the Fort Collins Urban Growth Area*. Historical Context and Survey Report. Historitechture, L.L.C., Estes Park, Colorado.  
<http://www.fcgov.com/historicpreservation/pdf/quonset-doc.pdf>. On line document accessed 2/6/15.

## Tichelaar, Tyler R.

- 2011 Fabulous Granot Loma. My Marquette weblog. On line document accessed 2/13/16.  
<https://tylerrtichelaar.wordpress.com/2011/09/18/fabulous-granot-loma/#comments>

## Tri-State Bird Rescue

- 2016 1936, Property Timeline, About Tri-State Bird Rescue and Research (Quonset Hut construction). On line document accessed 2/7/16. <https://tristatebird.org/property-history/>

*True Republican*

- 1911 Impeachment is Legislators Cry (Marquette Prison Warden). *True Republican* April 19, 1911.  
<http://idnc.library.illinois.edu/cgi-bin/illinois?a=d&d=STR19110419.2.29#> On line document accessed 2/28/16.

## United States Census

- 1900 George Monkman (wife Tabitha, stepson William Foot (sic) age 33 in residence). Database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MS9J-QFZ> : accessed 13 February 2016), George Monkman, Richland township, Montcalm, Michigan, United States; citing sheet 3B, family 61, NARA microfilm publication T623 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.); FHL microfilm 1,240,733. Accessed 2/13/16. <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MS9J-QFZ>

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort

Name of Property

Delta, Michigan

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 17

- 1900a Frank Clark, boarder, Thompson Inwood Twp., Database with images, *FamilySearch*  
<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:S3HY-DZPS-4GV?i=22&wc=9B7K-TQ3%3A1030554301%2C1032252401%2C1032279901%3Fcc%3D1325221&cc=1325221>
- 1900b Frank Clark, grocer, Manistique Twp., Database with images, *FamilySearch*  
<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:S3HY-DZPS-4CK?i=39&wc=9B7K-T3T%3A1030554301%2C1032252401%2C1032274601%3Fcc%3D1325221&cc=1325221>
- 1910 Litner, Marshall, Hage surnames, database with images. *FamilySearch*. <http://FamilySearch.org> : accessed 2016. Citing NARA microfilm publication T624. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d. On line document accessed 2/18/16  
<https://familysearch.org/search/collection/1727033?collectionNameFilter=false>
- 1910aa Louise Shauer, United States Census, 1910," database with images, *FamilySearch*  
(<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MKHK-VLG> : 29 October 2015), Louise Shauer in household of George Gustav Shauer, Oak Park, Cook, Illinois, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 76, sheet 10B, NARA microfilm publication T624 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.); FHL microfilm 1,374,252
- 1910bb George Gustave Shauer, 1910 Census database with images, *FamilySearch*  
<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9RNJ-76B?i=19&wc=QZZQ-SB5%3A133640201%2C135332401%2C139574701%2C1589089071%3Fcc%3D1727033&cc=1727033>
- 1910a George W. Foote, 1910 Census Database with images, *FamilySearch*  
(<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MLT3-LW2> : accessed 11 February 2016), George W Foote, Tompson, Schoolcraft, Michigan, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 244, sheet 11B, NARA microfilm publication T624 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.); FHL microfilm 1,374,688. On line document accessed 2/6/16.  
<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MLT3-LW2>
- 1910b Louis S. Shauer, Database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MLRW-X2W> : accessed 11 February 2016), Louis S Shauer, Marquette Ward 1, Marquette, Michigan, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 188, sheet 24A, NARA microfilm publication T624 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.); FHL microfilm 1,374,675. Accessed 2/11/16. <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MLRW-X2W>
- 1910c Alfred G. Shauer Database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MLR4-4YJ> : accessed 14 February 2016), Alfred G Shauer, Marquette Ward 1, Marquette, Michigan, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 188, sheet 11B, NARA microfilm publication T624 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.); FHL microfilm 1,374,675. Accessed 2/14/16. <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MLR4-4YJ>
- 1910d George Gustav Shauer and George A. Shauer Database with images, *FamilySearch*  
(<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MKHK-VLL> : accessed 14 February 2016), George Gustav Shauer, Oak Park, Cook, Illinois, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 76, sheet 10B, NARA microfilm publication T624 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.); FHL microfilm 1,374,252. Accessed 2/14/16. <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MKHK-VLL>

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort

Name of Property

Delta, Michigan

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 18

- 1910e William Foot (sic) Database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:ML5N-NCR> : accessed 13 February 2016), William Foot, Oliver, Kalkaska, Michigan, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 111, sheet 9A, NARA microfilm publication T624 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.); FHL microfilm 1,374,665. Accessed 2/13/16. <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:ML5N-NCR>
- 1910f Abraham Hughes Database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MLYZ-6DX> : accessed 14 February 2016), Abraham Hughes, Tompson, Schoolcraft, Michigan, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 244, sheet 12A, NARA microfilm publication T624 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.); FHL microfilm 1,374,688. Accessed 2/14/16. <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MLYZ-6DX>
- 1910g Frank Downing Database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MLYZ-6DJ> : accessed 14 February 2016), Frank Downing, Tompson, Schoolcraft, Michigan, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 244, sheet 12A, NARA microfilm publication T624 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.); FHL microfilm 1,374,688. Accessed 2/14/16. <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MLYZ-6DJ>
- 1910h William Downing Database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MLPF-N6W> : accessed 14 February 2016), William Downing in household of Stella Weber, Bainbridge, Berrien, Michigan, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 56, sheet 20A, NARA microfilm publication T624 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.); FHL microfilm 1,374,651. <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MLPF-N6W> Accessed 2/14/16.
- 1910i James M. Carney, Database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MLT3-RJ2> : accessed 11 February 2016), James M Carney, Manistique Ward 2, Schoolcraft, Michigan, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 241, sheet 11A, NARA microfilm publication T624 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.); FHL microfilm 1,374,688. Accessed 2/11/16. <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MLT3-RJ2>
- 1910j Frank Clark, Database with images, *FamilySearch* <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-GRVK-9VGS?mode=g&i=5&wc=QZZW-TB2%3A133637101%2C141564601%2C141573501%2C1589091741%3Fcc%3D1727033&cc=1727033>
- 1920a Louis S. Shauer, Alfred G. Shauer Database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MHQJ-WH5> : accessed 16 February 2016), Louis S Shauer in household of Alfred G Shauer, Los Angeles Assembly District 63, Los Angeles, California, United States; citing sheet 5A, NARA microfilm publication T625 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.); FHL microfilm 1,820,107. On line document accessed 2/16/16. <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MHQJ-WH5>
- 1920b Abraham Hughes, Database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MZ3Q-TP3> : accessed 14 February 2016), Abraham Hughes, Adams, Hillsdale, Michigan, United States; citing sheet 9A, NARA microfilm publication T625 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.); FHL microfilm 1,820,768. <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MZ3Q-TP3> Accessed 2/14/16.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort

Name of Property

Delta, Michigan

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 19

- 1920c Frank Clark, Database with images, *FamilySearch* <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-GRXX-328>
- 1930 Alfred G. Shauer, database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XCV3-8ZG> : accessed 26 May 2016), Alfred G Shauer, 1930. <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9R4R-9K2?mode=g&i=17&wc=QZFS-LGR%3A648807101%2C648807102%2C651117801%2C1589283017%3Fcc%3D1810731&cc=1810731>
- 1940a Herbert and Evelyn Mintonye, Database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K423-4R6> : accessed 17 February 2016), Herbert Mintonye, Plainwell, Plainwell City, Allegan, Michigan, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 3-31, sheet 61B, family 312, NARA digital publication T627 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2012), roll 1721. On line document accessed 12/17/16. <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K423-4R6>
- 1940b Victor Silk, Database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K415-92C> : accessed 11 February 2016), Victor Silk in household of Albert Pickelman, Tuscola, Tuscola Township, Tuscola, Michigan, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 79-34, sheet 15A, family 291, NARA digital publication T627 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2012), roll 1821. <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K415-92C> Accessed on line 2/11/16.
- United States Patent Office
- 1894 Trousers. Louis S. Shauer, Chicago. No. 528,038. Patented Oct. 23, 1894 (Filed July 14, 1894). On line document accessed 2/13/16. <http://www.google.com/patents/US528038>
- 1899 Trousers. Louis S. Shauer, Chicago. No. 626,631. Filed August 28, 1898. <https://books.google.com/books?id=uA5LAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA562&dq=%22louis+s.+shauer%22&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwituKCspvXKAhWDMz4KHRGbA7UQ6AEIRzAH#v=onepage&q=%22louis%20s.%20shauer%22&f=false> On line document accessed 2/13/16.
- Upper Peninsula Development Bureau (UPDB)
- 1930 *Green Book Guide to the Land of Hiawatha* (Uno Resort advertisement) p. 75. Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, Marquette (also 1930-35 annual editions). <https://books.google.com/books?id=ravhAAAAMAAJ&q=caisse+%22uno+resort%22&dq=caisse+%22uno+resort%22&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiGv7yB8PTKAhWJ8CYKHsXNDZoQ6AEILzAA> On line document accessed 2/13/16.
- 1938 *Lure Book of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan*. Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, Marquette, and State of Michigan, Lansing.
- USGS
- 1931 Steuben NW 1:31680 topographic quadrangle map, Reston, VA., USGS Historical File Topographic Division. <http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/>. On line document accessed 2/6/16.

USgenweb



**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort

Name of Property

Delta, Michigan

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 20

2016a Delta County, Michigan General Land Office Records 1807-1907 (George W. Foote). On line document accessed 2/10/16. <http://files.usgarchives.net/mi/delta/land/delta.txt>

2016b Schoolcraft County, Michigan General Land Office Records 1807-1907 (George W. Foote and William F. Foote). <http://files.usgarchives.net/mi/schoolcraft/land/schoolcraft.txt> On line document accessed 2/10/16.

*Vidette-Messenger*

1930 League of Woemen Voters Meet (Louise Shauer). *The Vidette-Messenger* June 9, 1930. Valparaiso, Indiana <https://www.newspapers.com/newspage/45283567/>

1936 Flint Lake Mother's Club Dates From '21. *The Vidette-Messenger* Vol.10, Section 2, Page 24, August 18, 1936. Valparaiso, Indiana [http://hvjmllj.inportercounty.org/Data/PorterCountyCentennial/Sec2-24\\_FlintLakeMothersClub.html](http://hvjmllj.inportercounty.org/Data/PorterCountyCentennial/Sec2-24_FlintLakeMothersClub.html)

## VirtualJewishLibrary

2016 Michigan, United States. Virtual Jewish World. American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise. <http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsourc/vjw/Michigan.html> On line document accessed 2/16/15.

## Yoskowitz, Herbert

2011 Willard "Bill" Cohodas: A Jewish Leader of Michigan's Upper Peninsula. *Michigan Jewish History* Fall 2011, pp. 21-31. On line document accessed 2/15/16. [http://michjewishhistory.org/journal/Michigan\\_Jewish\\_History\\_2011\\_09.pdf](http://michjewishhistory.org/journal/Michigan_Jewish_History_2011_09.pdf)

## Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc.

2016 Context History of the Survey Area. *Will County Rural Historic Structural Survey, Green Garden Township*. Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates. On line document accessed 2/5/16. [http://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=24&ved=0ahUKEwjir7rC5OHKAhVEzGMKHTn3Dzc4FBAWCCowAw&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.willcountyillinois.com%2FCounty-Offices%2FEconomic-Development%2FLand-Use%2FAdministration-Planning%2FHistoric-Preservation%2FWill-County-Rural-Historic-Structures-Survey-Project%2FfileId%2F2122&usg=AFQjCNEINUY9-IPub8BFXVrECbB77tl\\_mA&bvm=bv.113370389,d.cGc](http://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=24&ved=0ahUKEwjir7rC5OHKAhVEzGMKHTn3Dzc4FBAWCCowAw&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.willcountyillinois.com%2FCounty-Offices%2FEconomic-Development%2FLand-Use%2FAdministration-Planning%2FHistoric-Preservation%2FWill-County-Rural-Historic-Structures-Survey-Project%2FfileId%2F2122&usg=AFQjCNEINUY9-IPub8BFXVrECbB77tl_mA&bvm=bv.113370389,d.cGc)

## Wood, Ike

1985 *One Hundred Years at Hard Labor: A History of Marquette Prison* (p. 91 Shauer brothers). KA-ED Publishing Co./Avery Color Studios, Au Train, Michigan On line document accessed 2/14/16 <https://books.google.com/books?id=LqXhAAAAMAAJ&q=%22louis+shauer%22&dq=%22louis+shauer%22&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwith8mj-pDLAhUFvoMKHUoQBpcO6AEIQTAG>

Camp Delta / Delta Resort  
Name of Property

Delta, Michigan  
County and State

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 46.158246 | Longitude: -86.492716 |
| 2. Latitude: 46.158151 | Longitude: -86.490132 |
| 3. Latitude: 46.155482 | Longitude: -86.490024 |
| 4. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The property extends West 465 feet from the NE corner of Section 1 at the Delta/Schoolcraft county line marked by the intersection of an unnamed two-track woods road with Foote Lake Rd./42.5 Road (formerly Co. Rd. 440); then South approximately 10 feet from Foote Lake Rd./42.5 Road to the north shore of Foote Lake; then Southeasterly along the east shore of Foote Lake 925 feet to the East line of Section 1; then North along the East Line of Section 1 approximately 750 feet to Point of Beginning.

Camp Delta / Delta Resort  
Name of Property

Delta, Michigan  
County and State

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries conform to the property that has historically comprised the resort.

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: William E. Rutter  
organization: \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number: 21830 S. Birch Lodge Drive, P.O. Box 135  
city or town: Trout Lake state: MI zip code: 49793  
e-mail werutter@gmail.com  
telephone: 906-399-9907  
date: November 2016

---

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)



Camp Delta / Delta Resort  
Name of Property

Delta, Michigan  
County and State

**Photographs: See continuation Sheets**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

**Photo Log**

Name of Property:

City or Vicinity:

County:

State:

Photographer:

Date Photographed:

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

1 of \_\_\_\_.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort

Name of Property

Delta Co., Michigan

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation: PhotographsPage 1

**Name of Property:** Delta Resort  
**City or Vicinity:** Garden Township  
**County:** Delta  
**State:** MI  
**Photographer:** William E. Rutter  
**Dates Taken:** May 13, 2016  
**Location of Original Digital Files:** 702 W. Kalamazoo Street, Lansing, MI 48909

**Description of Photographs and Number:**

Photo #1 (MI\_DeltaCounty\_ Delta Resort \_\_0001)  
Cabin No 1 Beech, camera facing northeast.

Photo #2 (MI\_DeltaCounty\_ Delta Resort \_\_0002)  
Cabin No 2 Cedar, camera facing south/southwest.

Photo #3 (MI\_DeltaCounty\_ Delta Resort \_\_0003)  
Cabin No 3 Maple, camera facing northwest.

Photo #4 (MI\_DeltaCounty\_ Delta Resort \_\_0004)  
Cabin No 4 Pine, camera facing northeast.

Photo #5 (MI\_DeltaCounty\_ Delta Resort \_\_0005)  
Cabin No 4 Pine, camera facing southwest.

Photo #6 (MI\_DeltaCounty\_ Delta Resort \_\_0006)  
Cabin No 5 Birch, camera facing east-northeast.

Photo #7 (MI\_DeltaCounty\_ Delta Resort \_\_0007)  
Cabin No 6 Spruce, camera facing east.

Photo #8 (MI\_DeltaCounty\_ Delta Resort \_\_0008)  
Workshop / Office, camera facing northeast.

Photo #9 (MI\_DeltaCounty\_ Delta Resort \_\_0009)  
Quonset Huts, camera facing northeast.

Photo #10 (MI\_DeltaCounty\_ Delta Resort \_\_0010)  
Foundation (for Cabin No 7, never built), camera facing west.

Photo #11 (MI\_DeltaCounty\_ Delta Resort \_\_0011)  
Fish Cleaning Shed, camera facing southeast.

Photo #12 (MI\_DeltaCounty\_ Delta Resort \_\_0012)  
Outhouse 1 Southeast of Cabin 5, camera facing northwest.

Photo #13 (MI\_DeltaCounty\_ Delta Resort \_\_0013)  
Outhouse 2 East of Cabin 2, camera facing northeast.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Camp Delta / Delta Resort
Name of Property
Delta Co., Michigan
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation: Photographs

Page 2

Photo #14 (MI\_DeltaCounty\_Delta Resort \_\_0014)

General View Cabin No 4 and Foote Lake from Foote Lake Road, camera facing south.

Photo #15 (MI\_DeltaCounty\_Delta Resort \_\_0015)

General View Cabin No 4 and Workshop / Office from Foote Lake Road, camera facing southeast.

Photo #16 (MI\_DeltaCounty\_Delta Resort \_\_0016)

General View Workshop / Office and Quonsets, camera facing northeast.

Photo #17 (MI\_DeltaCounty\_Delta Resort \_\_0017)

General View Cabins No 1, No 3, No 5, camera facing south/southwest.

Photo #18 (MI\_DeltaCounty\_Delta Resort \_\_0018)

General View Cabins No 5, No 3, No 1, camera facing north/northwest.

Photo #19 (MI\_DeltaCounty\_Delta Resort \_\_0019)

General View from Cabin No 6 to Cabin No 2 and grounds, camera facing northwest.

Photo #20 (MI\_DeltaCounty\_Delta Resort \_\_0020)

General View Trail to Lake from Cabin No 6, camera facing southwest.

Photo #21 (MI\_DeltaCounty\_Delta Resort \_\_0021)

Cabin No 4 interior detail, penciled inscription upper portion, camera facing east.

Photo #22 (MI\_DeltaCounty\_Delta Resort \_\_0022)

Cabin No 4 interior detail, penciled inscription lower portion, camera facing east.

Photo #23 (MI\_DeltaCounty\_Delta Resort \_\_0023)

General View From Foote Lake to Delta Resort, camera facing north/northeast.

Photo #24 (MI\_DeltaCounty\_Delta Resort \_\_0024)

Delta Resort Sign on Foote Lake Road, camera facing east.



To Stueben &  
Highway M-94

\*Forest Highway 43 or Road 437\*

To U.S. Highway #2  
at Cooks, MI

**BURSON'S DELTA RESORT**

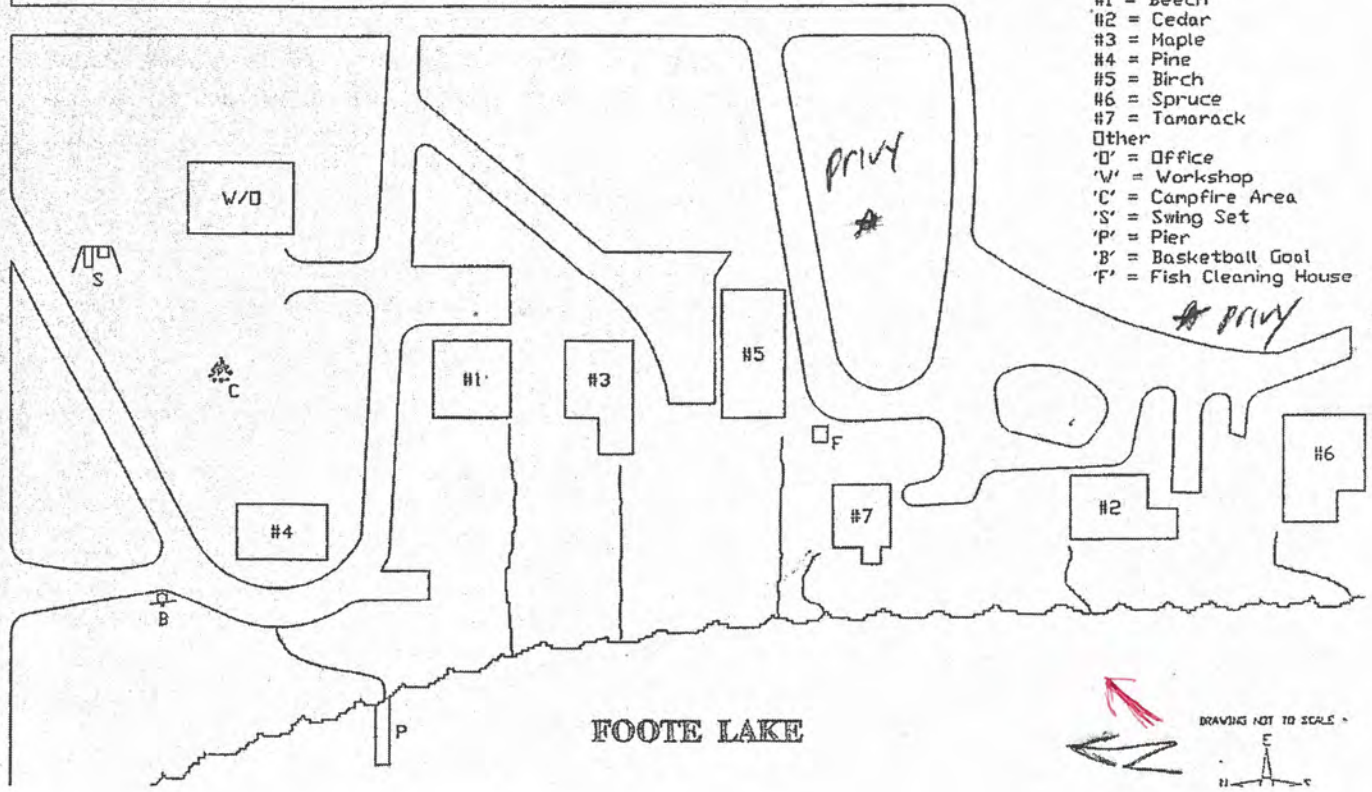
HC1 - BOX 3173  
MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN 49854  
1-906-573-2779

KEY:

- Cabins
- #1 = Beech
- #2 = Cedar
- #3 = Maple
- #4 = Pine
- #5 = Birch
- #6 = Spruce
- #7 = Tamarack
- Other
- 'O' = Office
- 'W' = Workshop
- 'C' = Campfire Area
- 'S' = Swing Set
- 'P' = Pier
- 'B' = Basketball Goal
- 'F' = Fish Cleaning House

\*Road 440\*

To Forest Highway 13



FOOTE LAKE







### Camp Delta/Delta Resort

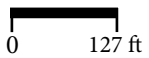
17049 Foote Lake Road (Co. 42.5 Road), Garden Township, Delta County, Michigan

Lat./Long. (1): 46.158246 / -86.492716

Lat./Long. (2): 46.158151 / -86.490132

Lat./Long. (3): 46.155482 / -86.490024

9/16 inch = 127 feet







**Camp Delta/Delta Resort**

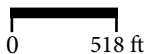
17049 Foote Lake Road (Co. 42.5 Road), Garden Township, Delta County, Michigan

Lat./Long. (1): 46.158246 / -86.492716

Lat./Long. (2): 46.158151 / -86.490132

Lat./Long. (3): 46.155482 / -86.490024

9/16 inch = 518 feet







BEECH









MAPLE







































































was built by Mamma  
George F. Hoot + Mamma  
Abe + Hughie

Bob  
Sus

David Downing  
Bill Downing  
James Carnegie

1910  
Oct 2<sup>nd</sup>

Geo. Shaw

May 1

~~...~~  
...

April 23<sup>rd</sup> 1910

Raised the Flag Pole  
1910

memory of Herbert Shaw  
erected by Mamma Geo + Bill

Painted the porch June 10<sup>th</sup>  
arrived June 18<sup>th</sup> 1910

Sept 7 - alone 1910 Duck hunting  
Sept 12 - 1910 fishing  
" 12 - 1910 " " " " " " " " " " " "  
Oct 2<sup>nd</sup> 1910  
" 5<sup>th</sup> 1910  
" 10<sup>th</sup> 1910



Whitner  
Marshal  
Page

Raised the flag

3/14/1910

In Memory of ~~Hubert~~

dedicated by Mamma

cutted the porch frame

arrived June 13<sup>th</sup> 1910

Sept 7 - alone 1910

Sept 12 -

Oct 2<sup>nd</sup>

Oct 5<sup>th</sup>

Oct 10<sup>th</sup>

1910

1910

1910

1910

1910

July 18<sup>th</sup>

1914

1914

1914

1914

*[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten notes on the left side of the page]*







DELTA RESORT

FOOTE LAKE

MODERN

COTTAGES — BOATS

VACANCY

WELCOME



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received:  Date of Pending List:  Date of 16th Day:  Date of 45th Day:  Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept  Return  Reject  Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

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



RICK SNYDER  
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
MICHIGAN STATE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

EARL J. POLESKI  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



March 3, 2017

Mr. J. Paul Loether, Chief  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
1201 Eye Street, NW, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the **Camp Delta/Delta Resort, Garden Township, Delta County, Michigan**, to the National Register of Historic Places. This property is being submitted for listing in the National Register. No written comments concerning this nomination were submitted to us prior to our forwarding this nomination to you.

Questions concerning this nomination should be addressed to Robert O. Christensen, National Register coordinator, at (517) 335-2719 or [christensenr@michigan.gov](mailto:christensenr@michigan.gov).

Sincerely yours,

Brian D. Conway  
State Historic Preservation Officer

