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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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: Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site

Other names/site number: Site Number: 200K521

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Property located about 1/2-mile from 4549 Commerce Road

City or town: Orchard Lake Village State: MI County: Oakland

Not For Publication: Vicinity: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:

A A B C X D

<u>M. J. M...</u>		<u>5/31/18</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
<u>Deputy SHPO</u>		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

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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:)

For *Judith A. Stein*
Signature of the Keeper

7/20/18
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

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Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Structure	<input type="checkbox"/>
Object	<input type="checkbox"/>

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
<u>10</u>	<u>3</u>	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>10</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC/trash dump

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LANDSCAPE/conservation area
EDUCATION/education-related
RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

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Principal exterior materials of the property: N/A

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

The Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site (20OK521) includes all 38.8 acres of Apple Island, which is located in the city of Orchard Lake Village in southeast Michigan (Map 1). The island is situated near the center of Orchard Lake, which also contains a smaller land mass known as Cedar Island, approximately 0.3-mile (0.5-km) northwest of Apple Island. Currently owned by the West Bloomfield School District, the proposed National Register site is preserved as a wooded sanctuary and occasionally hosts educational tours. Archaeological investigations identified eight historic house sites and one trash dump associated with the period of significance (1856-1939), when Apple Island hosted a private vacation community associated with the Campbell family and their widespread network of family and friends. Close to 25,000 artifacts were recovered across the island during systematic surface collecting and subsurface testing (Bauer and Wurst 2015). Excavations encountered intact foundations, cellars, floors, privies, wells, and trash dumps dating from the mid-nineteenth through early twentieth centuries. Cultural material collected from the site is vast and includes common material items such as ceramics, bottles, faunal remains, and architectural items, as well as rarer artifact types including utensils, tobacco pipes, marbles, dolls, communion glasses, rosary beads, buttons, and corset stays. The results of the archaeological research indicates that the Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site has a high level of integrity, has yielded rich information, and has the potential to address a range of research questions. The site is thus eligible for its information potential under Criterion D for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. In particular, Apple Island presents a unique opportunity to research a private vacation resort dating from the 1850s through 1930s, an important time period in the development of vacationing and leisure in the United States.

Environmental Setting

Apple Island is located in the city of Orchard Lake Village, Town of West Bloomfield, in Oakland County, Michigan. The island is situated in the middle of Orchard Lake. Orchard Lake is a glacially formed lake situated near the confluence of the Huron, Rouge, and Clinton watersheds located approximately 25 miles (40.2 km) northwest of Detroit (Map 1).

In its present state Apple Island is in stark contrast with the highly developed upscale neighborhoods that line the perimeter of Orchard Lake. On the mainland, Orchard Lake Village is predominately comprised of large, single-family residential homes with only 37 acres (1.5%)

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of the city's land listed as vacant. In 1970 the property was donated to the West Bloomfield School District (WBSD) at the request of Marjorie Ward Strong (1892-1970) who wanted Apple Island to be preserved as an educational nature center (McKenna Associates, Inc. 2012). The island, now known as the Marjorie Ward Strong Woodland Sanctuary, remains in the possession of the West Bloomfield School District. For this reason, Apple Island will continue to maintain its natural setting against the backdrop of a sprawling suburb. The Greater West Bloomfield Historical Society (GWBHS) hosts seasonal tours in conjunction with the WBSD that shares the island's natural and cultural resources with members of the community, school groups, and other groups.

As a preserve, the landscape reflects the area's rich and diverse resources, both natural and cultural. The same species of oak-hickory and deciduous swamp woodlands observed on Apple Island today were also prominent in the region during the late 1800s when the area was transformed into a resort community (USGS 2013). Apple Island was named for historic orchards which have all but disappeared; only a few fruit trees are scattered across the island (WBSD 1972). The orchards were either planted by French settlers in the 18th century or by Native Americans who may have acquired seeds from the French (Fuller 1916:106-107). By the early nineteenth century, Apple Island's orchards were managed by a small Algonquian tribal village located on the isthmus of Cass Lake and Orchard Lake (Pierce 1826:309-310). The orchards were valued by vacationers on the island, but by the mid-twentieth century the number of apple and peach trees decreased due to a tornado and blight.

Occupation and Physical Characteristics

The Campbell family's occupation on Apple Island lasted from 1856-1939 during which time the site developed into a private vacation resort. Colin Campbell (1811-1883), his wife Caroline Linn (1821-1900), and their five children found refuge at Apple Island as a seasonal retreat from their primary home in Detroit. The Campbell's emigrated from Scotland to Detroit in 1842, where Colin started a successful dry goods business named the "Scotch Store" (MSHS 1904:79). During summers the Campbells made the long wagon trip from Detroit to the island. Their rural summer home was a one-story Greek Revival structure built by Apple Island's two former landowners who were also Scottish.

As early as 1858 the Campbells invited friends and family to build their own summer cottages on Apple Island (Coevering 1959:13). Most Islanders were related by blood or marriage except for the Devendorfs and Ellisons. Hired hands, caretakers, and maids also resided on the island which permitted the Campbells and their guests to maximize their free time (Harvey 1971; Hamlin and Hamlin 1988). By the beginning of the twentieth century, the island hosted eight or nine families, each with their own summer home (Harvey 1971).

There are no extant structures on the island but archaeological surveys and historical documents help to reconstruct the appearance of Apple Island as it was created as a landscape of leisure. Archaeological research conducted in 2013 and 2014 by Western Michigan University (WMU) emphasized the survey of the entire island, documenting remains of dwellings associated with

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the Campbell occupation, and testing a sample of these loci to evaluate their integrity and research potential. In 2015 archaeological research documented one large domestic dump and eleven historic house sites across the island (Bauer and Wurst 2015). Most house sites are identified by intact fieldstone, tile block, cement foundations, chimney fall and/or large pits visible on the surface. Since the entirety of Apple Island is considered a single historic site associated with the Campbell Family occupation, separate house areas are considered different loci and have been assigned separate numbers (Table 1). All loci date to the period of significance (1856-1939) but only ten are contributing properties that relate specifically to the Campbell family's use of Apple Island as a summer resort. The Ward House (Locus 3) and Caretaker's House with associated generator house (Locus 2) were constructed by Willis Ward soon after he bought the island from the Campbell family in 1915 when they were experiencing financial difficulties. Since Ward allowed the family to continue to use the island and the summer houses they had built, the period of significance continues past their ownership of the island and excludes Ward's subsequent construction since they do not relate to the Campbell occupation.

The identified loci are concentrated in different areas of the island. The remains of the Campbell house (Locus 1), the oldest structure on the island, is centrally located on one of the highest points of the island. It is comprised of a stone foundation, cistern, chimney falls, privy area, and traces of ornamental plantings. About 131.2 feet (40 meters) northwest from this dwelling are the remains of the Harvey house (Locus 11), and a smaller domestic cottage belonging to the Devendorfs (Locus 12). The east half of the island contains depressions of various sizes indicating areas where four ephemeral cottages once stood (Loci 4-7). The remains of an additional duplex cottage (Locus 8) overlooks the shoreline to the south of the island. A large dump (Locus 9) is located between Loci 4-7 and Locus 8. The site of the island's farm house (Locus 10) is located west of the Campbell house. Other historic landscape features observed across the island include ornamental plantings, trails, and graded roads. These contributing resources will be discussed by proximity and location on the island rather than in the numerical order that loci number were assigned.

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Table 1: Apple Island list of loci and associated features

Locus		Features
1: Campbell House	Contributing	F.1: House Foundation and Cistern F.2: Brick foundation feature F.3: Privy F.4: Ornamental Brick and Stone
2: Caretaker's House	Non-Contributing	F.1: House Foundation F.2: Generator House
3: Ward House	Non-Contributing	F.1: House Foundation F.2: Ice House F.3: Brick Tile Drain F.4: Rubble Pile F.5: Rubble Pile
4: Mayers Cottage	Contributing	F.1: House Cellar F.2: Possible Privy Pit
5: King Cottage	Contributing	F.1: House Cellar F.2: Possible Privy Pit
6: Ellison Cottage	Contributing	F.1: House Cellar F.2: Well F.3: Privy F.4: Ornamental Brick
7: Forrest Campbell Cottage	Contributing	F.1: House Cellar F.2: Possible Well Pit F.3: Chimney Fall
8: Mayer/Loos Duplex	Contributing	F.1: House Cellar F.2: Possible Outbuilding Pit F.3: Possible Outbuilding Pit
9: Large Dump	Contributing	F.1: Domestic Refuse Area
10: Farmhouse	Contributing	F.1: Unidentified Pit
11: Harvey Cottage	Contributing	F.1: House Cellar and Foundation F.2: Stone Well F.3: Well F.4: Possible Prehistoric Pit
12: Devendorf Cottage	Contributing	F.1: Barrel Dry Well F.2: Possible Outbuilding Pit

Contributing Resources

Locus 1: Campbell House site (domestic, single dwelling)

Introduction: Locus 1 refers to the area associated with the Campbell house, the oldest historic structure on the island. The Greek Revival building that became known as the “Campbell House”

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was initially built as a farm house by a previous owner. Its function changed in 1856 when the Campbells purchased the property and modified it to be their summer home (Martinez 2004:85-98). The Campbell family continued to live in the house until 1939 at which point the house was reportedly abandoned and cleared out. The house appears to have disintegrated in place since no evidence of fire was noted during archaeological research and the 1953 photograph shows the structure as a standing ruin. Archaeological investigations in 2013 identified four associated features: the house foundation with a cistern located in the basement (Feature 1), a section of collapsed brick foundation covering or fascia (Feature 2), a privy (Feature 3), and ornamental brick and stone assemblage located around the base of a large tree original to the Campbell occupation (Feature 4).

Description: The Campbell house is the heart of the island; all other structures and homes built on the island centered on this house. Campbell Harvey, grandson of Colin and Caroline, remembers the Campbell house in the late nineteenth century as a “rambling, red-roofed, clapboard-sided one-story structure on stone foundation. The windows were double-sash, six panes in each sash. There was a narrow porch in front, the ceiling of which was supported by four square wooden pillars” (Harvey 1971). Just beyond the north-facing front porch was the front parlor (“best room”) where guests joined the Campbells for morning worship. The house also contained several bedrooms, a back parlor (“sitting room”) and a central hallway leading to the dining room and kitchen.

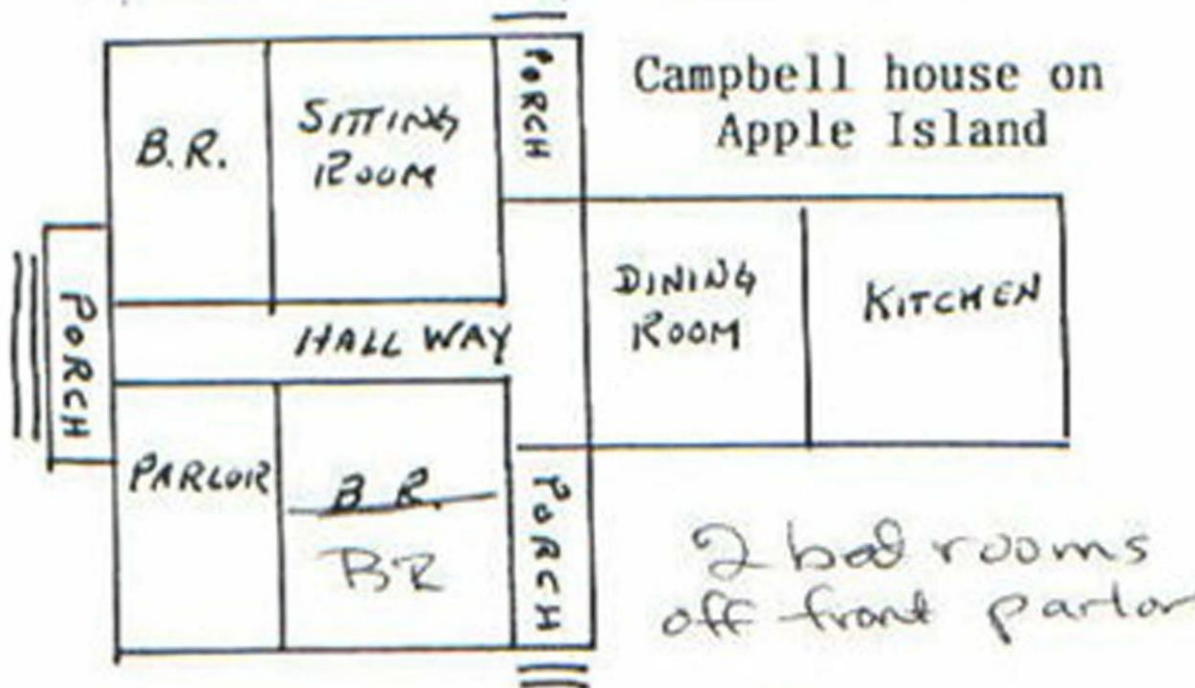


Historical photo of Campbell house front porch, facing southeast (GWBHS)

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Plan of the Campbell House (GWBHS)

The fieldstone foundation (Figure 1) measures approximately 25 by 23-feet (7.6 by 7 meters) (Feature 1). Two, 6 foot (1.8 meters) wide fireplaces with scattered brick chimney fall relate to the large fireplaces located in the front parlor and bedroom areas. The foundation of an addition for the dining room and kitchen addition juts out from the south side of the house.

Archaeological data suggests that the Campbells built this addition to the original Coats house soon after they purchased the property. Evidence for this comes from data recovered from Unit 1 which was excavated adjacent to and outside of the east addition foundation. Artifacts were recovered at unusually deep layers and represent vessels with 1845 terminus post quem (TPQ) dates that cross-mended across levels 3-6 in mixed context. The depth of artifact deposits and the mottled soil in which they were found suggests that intact sheet midden deposits were disturbed, most likely by the construction on the Campbell House rear addition foundation. This suggests that the rear addition was constructed later and as a separate building episode than the main Campbell House. In this scenario, the main portion of the house was constructed c. 1847. The sheet midden accumulated around the house through the occupant's everyday life. If, as suggested, only the main/northern part of the house existed at that time, these sheet midden deposits would represent the rear yard, a common pattern in refuse disposal practices. At some later date, this area was excavated to construct the foundation for the rear addition, moving the artifacts into much lower depths as a result. Unfortunately, given the small sample of diagnostic artifacts, it is impossible to date when this construction actually occurred, but it seems most likely that this construction was undertaken by the Campbells.

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1953 photo of the Campbell House as standing ruin (GWBHS)

A bell-shaped, brick-lined cistern used to collect or store rainwater is located inside the rear addition (Figure 2). Since the house lacked both electricity and indoor plumbing, the cistern would have stored rain water for washing. Feature 2 represents a horizontal section of brick that appeared to be a walkway or paving (Figure 3). Excavation of Units 1 and 2 adjacent to this area made it clear that Feature 2 represents brick that was used to face the addition's foundation wall and that this facing subsequently fell off the wall and settled lying perpendicular to its original location. The rear foundation visible in a photograph from c. 1953 above seems to show brick facing that supports this interpretation.

The Campbell privy (Feature 3) lies about 82 feet (25 meters) west of the main house. A grandson of Colin and Caroline recalls the privy was surrounded by lilac bushes and large enough to fit up to two adults and a child (Harvey 1971). A 9.8 by 9.8 foot (3 by 3 meter) excavation unit was placed over the top of a large depression. Subsequent excavation revealed a rectangular shaped privy vault once lined with wood (Figure 4). A total of 4,853 artifacts were recovered during excavation of the F3 privy. The lowest levels (9 and 10) yielded obvious night soil deposits with many seeds. Dates of artifacts from these levels suggest that materials were discarded while the privy was in use, roughly from the 1890s through 1920s. Levels above this appear to have been intentionally filled to cap the privy, and these soils contained a low density of artifacts that were redeposited into the privy when it was filled. The timing of this filling event is difficult to assess. We know that Caroline Campbell died in 1900, but the island continued to

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be used by her children until their deaths, Forrest in 1933, and Caroline E. in 1939. Glen King (2013 pers. comm.) mentioned that his father helped clear out the Campbell house in 1941-42. It is possible that they removed the privy and filled the vault at this time.

This indicates that the night soil materials represent a discrete assemblage associated with the Campbell family dating to the early twentieth century when the household was headed by either Caroline or Caroline E. The fill layers exhibit a high degree of similarity that suggest they also derived from the Campbell house area, although the mixed nature of the assemblage makes it impossible to do more than make a general attribution (Bauer and Wurst 2015). This does, however, suggest that the privy assemblage contains evidence of the Campbell's material behavior from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Unique or unusual artifact types confirms this association, include a strand of wooden rosary beads and a collection of 32 communion glasses, perhaps used during the religious services held in the Campbell house best room. Other artifacts that associate this deposit with either Caroline or Caroline E. are corset stays, and a comb and hair pin fragment.

The Feature 4 denotes a brick and stone cluster located about 32.8 feet (10 m) east of the Campbell house's northeast corner. This feature appears to be a ring of bricks and stones that encircled a small garden or horticultural specimen. No further work was conducted in this feature.

In addition to the features described above, archaeological testing on the Campbell house lot was geared to identifying early refuse deposits and artifact distributions that would allow us to understand the spatial patterning and use of the yard. A systematic 32.8 foot (10 meter) grid of 14 shovel test pits (STPs) was excavated across the Locus 1 Campbell House area, avoiding the foundation itself. The STPs revealed little evidence for artifact concentrations except for a low density of food-related artifacts, faunal remains and smoking pipes in the west yard area. The STPs indicate that the Campbells kept a very clean yard, generally disposing of their trash away from the main house.

A total of nine 3.3 by 3.3 foot (1 by 1 meter) units were excavated in the west yard in the artifact concentration identified by the STPs. This area was located between the main structure and the Feature 3 privy. Our goal in testing this area was to locate an early sheet midden deposit associated with the Campbell occupation. All of these units shared the same intact natural soils, artifact profiles, and mean dates. Artifacts recovered from this area were mostly domestic refuse, including several oriental pattern transfer printed vessels, fragments from red ware flowerpots and a Rockingham teapot decorated with a hunting scene, yellow ware mixing bowl, lamp chimney pieces, chicken and fish bones, and tobacco pipe fragments. This sheet midden deposit dates to the third quarter of the nineteenth century and is associated with the Campbell occupation. It is not clear exactly when and why the Campbells stopped disposing of their trash in this area, especially since no later refuse deposits associated with the Campbell occupation were identified, with the exception of the Feature 3 privy. These kinds of behavioral/landscape transformations tend to coincide with dramatic changes in households (Rotman 2005; Wheeler 1996). Even though this is speculative, it seems likely that this yard area was used for refuse

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disposal from the time the Campbells purchased the property in 1856 until the time Colin Campbell's death in 1883. All of the commonalities noted suggest that all of the materials from these units can be combined into a single analytic unit for comparison with other loci and contexts.



Campbell House showing one of the porches located one each side of the rear of the main house, view northwest (C. Cangany)

One other 3.3 by 3.3 foot (1 by 1 meter) unit was placed near the Campbell house stone foundation where historic photographs show a small porch on the west side. This area was selected in order to sample the artifacts that might have slipped through the porch floor. A total of 484 artifacts were recovered from this unit. While the overwhelming majority ($n=426$; 88%) of artifacts are architectural, there are several notable small finds including an 1863 Civil War token, a pin back, and a button—all of which were recovered from Level 3. These small personal and clothing artifacts were likely inadvertently lost while people were using the porch. This suggests that this assemblage originated through the accumulation of architectural artifacts from proximity to the structure, low density sheet midden of household remains such as broken ceramics and bottles, and items inadvertently lost while the porch was in use. The dates indicate that these materials were deposited during the third quarter of the nineteenth century and are clearly associated with the Campbell occupation.

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Integrity: The Campbell house is easily identified today by an intact fieldstone foundation visible on the ground surface, with scattered brick from two fallen chimneys extending out into the yard and an intact cistern inside the rear addition. Historic photos show the well-appointed summer house as it once stood in the early twentieth century with its modifications including an addition to the south and side porches. Archaeological testing demonstrates that the Campbell House site has a high level of integrity. No evidence of looting or significant post-occupation disturbance was detected. Excavations adjacent to the foundation were able to confirm construction sequence, the west yard revealed intact sheet midden deposits, and the privy pit (Feature 3) produced undisturbed deposits including wood remains from the privy vault and fill capping a layer of “night soil.” Artifacts recovered from the privy indicate that it was used from about 1890 to 1920, and was filled in during the 1930s after Caroline E. died. The privy assemblage represents the Campbell’s material behavior in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, while the sheet midden deposits reflect earlier material culture dating to the third quarter of the nineteenth century. The collection of nearly eight thousand artifacts recovered from the Campbell house reflects their everyday life and trends in leisure activities. These materials can inform our understanding of the vacationing experience at one of the most active areas on the island. The Feature 3 privy yielded an unusually large number of religious paraphernalia reflecting the significance of religion on Apple Island. Ceramics and food remains found in the sheet midden and privy provide a temporally comparative assemblages that speak to foodways on the island, as well as the recreational activities of hunting and fishing. Analysis revealed the assemblages’ high integrity and research potential to inform of the Campbell’s everyday behavior (Bauer and Wurst 2015).



Sample of communion glasses recovered from the Campbell privy (Wurst)

Locus 11: Harvey House Site (domestic, single dwelling)

Introduction: The Harvey House Site (Locus 11) is the second oldest historic structure on Apple Island. Along with the Campbell house, it is one of only two buildings on the island that have a fieldstone foundation. The house was occupied by second generation islanders John Harvey and

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his wife Jessie Garnock Campbell after they married in 1867. Four features were identified during archaeological investigations: the Harvey House foundation (Feature 1), two wells (Features 2 and 3), and a possible prehistoric pit (Feature 4). This locus was selected for excavation in an attempt to locate material deposits associated with the early Campbell occupation. Strategically placed test units (n=13) and a grid of shovel test pits (n=16) sampled the yard deposits. An additional test unit was excavated inside the house foundation. Archaeological remains and historical documentation indicate the structure was built around 1870, abandoned in the early 20th century, and burned down years later.

Description: Today, the Harvey House Site is located in a sparsely wooded area on a gradual north sloping plain (Figure 5). The Harvey house was built approximately 40 meters (131.1 ft) northwest of the Campbell house. An intact stone foundation lies mostly buried reflecting a cellar hole that measures 18 feet (5.5 meters) north to south and 27 feet (8.3 meters) east to west. The cellar pit is about 3.8 feet (1meter) deep and filled with structural collapse of stone and rubble. Two wells are located to the east of the house. A stone well sits 24 feet (7.3 meters) northeast of the foundation (Feature 2) and a second concrete well is situated 45 feet (13.7 meters) southeast of the foundation (Feature 3). Both of these wells were located to be convenient to both the Harvey and Campbell houses. The remains of a possible prehistoric pit feature were also encountered during excavations in Unit N91 W60 the southwest yard (Feature 4).

The house is accessed by a road which extends in a general north-south direction on the east side of the house toward the river. The well-graded road runs along the east side of the house about 46 feet (14 meters) off its foundation as pictured in Win Hamlin's hand-drawn map (see Map 2). Historic photographs dating to the early 20th century show the Harvey house as a one-and-a-half story "T-shaped" wood framed structure (Figure 6). A large porch wrapped around the house on the east, north, and west facades. A small addition, probably for the kitchen, extends south from the rear of the house. Campbell Harvey (1971), John and Jesse's son, describes their house as "nothing to write home about. It was a story-and-a-half white clapboard-sided structure with a wide, comfortable verandah on three sides."

A total of 16 STPs and 14 test units was excavated at the Harvey house to sample artifacts associated with one of the oldest structures on the island, assess refuse disposal practices, and search for yard features. Test Unit 1 was placed inside the northwest corner of the stone foundation and the remaining 13 test units were placed in south yard of the house.

A 6.6 by 6.6 foot (2 by 2 meter) test unit was located inside the northwest corner of Feature 1 cellar of the Harvey House. This unit was excavated in 8 levels to a depth of 4.2 feet (1.29 meters) where a rock and mortar floor was identified. The excavation of this unit revealed that the Harvey house foundation was extremely well built mortared masonry. The walls are relatively flat and the foundation has an exceptionally sharp corner at the northwest. Based on exposed sections, the wall appears to be between 16 and 18 inches (40.6 to 45.7 centimeters) thick. The wall currently stands to 3.5 feet (1.1 meter) high, but the size and quantity of rocks removed from inside the foundation suggests that the wall originally stood about 2.5 feet (0.8

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meter) higher, making the basement height no more than 6 feet (1.8 meters). The original floor of the basement appears to have been plaster spread over small stones and dirt. Soils immediately above this floor consisted of a reddish light brown ashy silt with a very high density of charcoal. Burnt wood, ash, cracked ceramics, and melted glass recovered inside and outside the house suggest the structure burned down after it was abandoned in the twentieth century.

This unit yielded a total of 3,848 artifacts, 58 percent of which are architectural. Nearly 87 percent of the structural remains are cut nails (n=1234) and wire nails (n=1090). Window glass, gutter fragments, screws, brick, and wire are also present in the assemblage. The food-related group is the second largest artifact group, although most of these (49%) represent fragments of just two bottles, a vinegar castor and condiment bottle. Even though the sample size is small, it does represent an interesting collection. Of the eleven food-related vessels, four are glass and represent three different castor bottles and a sauce bottle. The seven ceramic vessels are all table or tea wares with the exception of one stoneware butter crock. The table or tea ware represent a wide range of decorations: green and luster banded, polychrome hand painted floral, blue transfer printed, flow blue transfer printed, and a pale blue painted porcelain. Other vessels from the hygienic/medicinal group include two molded ironstone chamber pots and a medicine vial. A milk glass cosmetic jar was also recovered. Burned chamber pot sherds and numerous melted glass pieces identified in the assemblage also confirm that the structure burned.

The small sample size makes dating this assemblage difficult, although the mean and TPQ dates all cluster about 1870. This suggests that small amounts of early materials were either left in the house when it burned, or were discarded in the rubble. Even though the sample is small, the Feature 1 assemblage is characterized by a surprising amount of diversity as well as relatively early dates. The Harvey's built this house about 1870 and continued to use it until the early twentieth century. Given this occupation and the fact that the house must have burned much later, we would expect there to be artifacts from this later occupation. It is possible that this represents a real behavior pattern towards using old dishes, either because of choice or necessity.

Feature 2, a stone well, is located approximately 24 feet (7.3 meters) northeast of the Harvey house. No detailed assessment of this feature was made and no surface artifacts were found near the feature. A second concrete well (Feature 3) is situated approximately 45 feet (13.7 meters) southeast of the foundation. Neither of these features was subject to further archaeological investigation.

A series of 13 3 by 3 foot (1 by 1 meter) units were excavated in the south yard behind the Harvey House Site to investigate an artifact concentration identified in an STP that yielded a large collection of domestic artifacts, including fragments from a Rockingham pitcher, a glass tumbler, and another clear glass fragment. All of these south yard units tested the same low-density sheet midden deposit. The soil profile was consistent across these units, and only minor variations existed in the artifact profile (Figure 7). This suggests that these materials can be combined into a single analytic unit to compare with material from other loci on Apple Island. Most of the 3,817 artifacts recovered from this sheet midden were architectural or domestic in origin. Ceramics, bottle glass, canning jars, and animal bone are most common, although

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numerous unusual small finds such as doll parts, a marble fragment, a silver baby spoon, smoking pipes, buttons, a thimble, a comb tooth, and a silver crescent moon stick pin bearing the initials “CAC” speak to the wide range of activities represented by materials found in this sheet midden.

Most of the artifacts date to the last quarter of the nineteenth century and supports an initial occupation starting about 1870, probably just after Jessie and John wed in 1867. Even though Jessie and her children were given permission to stay at her island home after the Wards acquired the property in 1915, artifact mean and TPQ dates all cluster in the third decade of the nineteenth century. There are several possible explanations for this: 1) as noted above, artifacts from Feature 1 suggest that the Harveys were using older, out-of-date objects, a pattern which may be reflected in the early sheet midden dates; 2) the house site may have been most heavily used or occupied while John Harvey was still alive (pre-1905); and 3) the Harveys may have dramatically altered their refuse disposal behavior. It is interesting that this seems to be the same phenomena noted for the Campbell House, and at roughly the same time.

Integrity: Archaeological investigations documented that the Harvey House Site possesses a high degree of integrity. The intact cellar foundation still retains the original cellar floor as objects used by the Harvey family during their occupation. Low-density sheet midden deposits were identified in the yard area that date to the Harvey occupation.

New ground disturbance was present in 2014, located about one meter outside the northwest corner of the Harvey house foundation. An area no larger than 3.3 by 3.3 feet (1 by 1 meter) was dug up and refilled since we visited the site in 2013. Since this disturbance is shallow and located in an area where our STPs did not locate any artifacts, this disturbance does not compromise the overall integrity of the Harvey house complex. No other evidence of post-occupation disturbance or modern artifacts was identified during our investigations.

The domestic origin of the diverse assemblage recovered from the Locus 11 Harvey House and the high level of integrity of archaeological remains indicates a high potential to reveal aspects of the Harvey’s everyday life while vacationing on the island.

Locus 12: Devendorf Cottage (domestic, single dwelling)

Introduction: Locus 12 refers to the area associated with the Devendorf Cottage, or the “Devendorf Tents” as they were also called (Harvey 1971). Historical evidence indicates that this summer home was occupied after 1880 and was abandoned by 1920. The fate of this structure is unclear, but the density of architectural debris suggests that the cottage was left to decompose in place. The site, located on the north end of the island, is identified today by two depression features and a scattering of artifacts on the surface. Excavations tested a depression that proved to be a water drainage feature. The house foundation was not located in the modest excavations but, according to a 1900s map, it is nearby (Map 2).

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Description: The Devendorf Cottage area is in a moderately wooded area along a gradual north sloping plain about 65.6 feet (20 meters) from the northern shoreline. Locus 12 is located about 200 feet (61 meters) northeast of the Harvey house and 246 feet (75 meters) north of the Campbell House. Campbell Harvey, son of John and Jessie Harvey, describes the position of the Devendorf Cottage as “in front of [the Campbell’s] house at the extreme northwest end of the enclosure” (Harvey 1971). The “enclosure” refers to a fence line depicted in Hamlin’s map. The Devendorf Cottage sat just outside the fenced in area. A grade from an old road lies directly to the west and the cottage would have been accessed from this road. This area of the island is more densely wooded than the Harvey and Campbell house areas and was cleared of fallen trees and some branches were trimmed to make room for excavation.

The cottage was also known as the “Devendorf tents.” According to Campbell Harvey (1971), there were three or four structures shaped like tents with “shingle roofs, wooden floors six or eight inches above the ground, and were boarded two feet along the lower sides.” A historical photograph of the structure depicts a linear building with several pitched roofs which could be said to resemble tent-like shapes (Figure 8).

In addition to a scatter of artifacts across the surface, this locus is comprised of two pit features that were visible after the vegetation was cleared. Feature 1 was a large 6 by 6 foot (1.8 by 1.8 meters) depression which sloped down to 13.8 inches (35 centimeters) below the surface. Feature 2 lies about 7.8 feet (2.4 meters) east of Feature 1 and represents a depression which measures 3.9 by 4.3 feet (1.2 by 1.3 meters) and slopes 5.5 inches (14 centimeters) below the surface.

Excavation focused on Feature 1, which likely represents a barrel dry well that was abandoned and filled about 1915 (Figure 9). The feature itself has a clear barrel shape. Large redware ceramic pipe fragments were recovered along with pockets of gravel and ash.

Dry wells were used to collect and redirect household waste water away from houses by allowing the water to filter away from buildings. This protected buildings from water damage as well as kept yards areas dry. Barrel wells were often constructed by stacking barrels on top of the other with the bottom one filled with sand and other items, like ceramics and gravel, which could serve as filters (Spirek 1998; Austin et al. 2011:169). The Devendorf well appears to be constructed of one barrel with a basal diameter of 60 cm and center diameter about 90 cm. No intact iron band was found but a number of small unidentified iron fragments were recorded and could be the remains of disintegrated barrel straps.

The artifacts recovered from Feature 1 have a TPQ of 1915, dating to the Devendorf occupation, and represents a small household assemblage. This assemblage is notable since it contained a significant number of alcohol vessels (n=16), the largest number found on the island. Beer, gin, and wine bottles are all represented in the assemblage. Beer is the most common type with several varieties coming from Detroit (e.g., Ph. Kling Brewing Company and Goebel Brewing Company). In addition to alcoholic beverages, the dry well fill contained at least three vessels with the same polychrome chinoiserie transfer-print “Tea House” pattern, suggesting the Devendorfs owned a matched tea or dining set of this Asian style pattern.

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Integrity: The Locus 12 Devendorf House area showed no trace of surface disturbance or modern artifacts. While our limited testing did not identify traces of the house foundation or other features, the complete and intact nature of the Feature 1 dry well indicates that this locus has a high degree of integrity. There is a high likelihood that other buried features pertaining to the Devendorf's summer home remain undisturbed. All of the materials from this feature can be associated with the Devendorf occupation. The presence of alcohol bottles and distinctive ceramic patterns indicate real differences compared to other island loci.

Locus 4: Mayers Cottage (domestic, single dwelling)

Introduction: The Mayers Cottage is situated on the eastern side of the island. While there are no standing structures, two depressions were identified during the survey which are believed to be the remains of the cottage cellar pit and privy (Feature 1 and 2, respectively). We currently have no information on the design or fate of this cottage. The locus was first cleared of brush to identify depressions and other features. Diagnostic artifacts were surface collected and bagged accordingly. Time did not allow any additional subsurface testing at this loci.

Description: The Mayers cottage is located approximately 121 feet (37 meters) from the lakeshore and 13.1 feet (4.1 meters) north of one of the largest standing trees on the island. The house site is identified today by the presence of two depressions. The larger pit (Feature 1; Figure 10) may represent a cellar and thus the location of the cottage itself. Feature 1 measures 12 by 11 feet (3.7 by 3.4 meters) and the pit slopes down to 23.6 inches (60 centimeters) below surface. The smaller depression (Feature 2; Figure 11) measures 4.3 by 3.9 feet (1.3 by 1.2 meters) with a maximum depth of 7.9 inches (20 centimeters) below surface. It is located 48 feet (14.6 meters) north of the Feature 1 pit and, judging by its size and proximity to the larger depression, it may be the site of the Mayers' privy.

Integrity: A total of five artifacts were surface collected from the Mayers Cottage site, including fragments of sun purpled glass, colorless bottle glass, and a shallow pressed glass vessel, possibly representing a champagne glass. With only one datable artifact, the surface finds point to a c. 1897 mean date with a TPQ of 1880. Even though the sample is small, these artifacts date to the early twentieth century when the Sam Mayer's cottage was most likely used. The surface indication of features, so similar to others found on the island, and lack of modern artifacts or evidence of disturbance, indicates a high level of integrity for this loci.

Locus 5: King Cottage (domestic, single dwelling)

Introduction: The King Cottage is located on the eastern shore of the island and was built around 1900 by a third generation of Islanders, Annie Frances King, granddaughter of Colin and Caroline Campbell, who stayed in this house with her husband Claude B. King. Claude worked as a clerk and, like the Campbells, Harveys, and Devendorfs, he and his family commuted to their summer house from Detroit. The King Cottage locus is identified by clusters of artifacts on

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the surface and presence of two depressions (Features 1 and 2). No archaeological excavations were conducted at this locus.

Description: No above ground structural remains of the King cottage exist but Glen King, Claude and Annie's grandson, described it as a two-story structure that faced the lake to the east and had a full porch on the east face. The house had a central stairway, and his grandparent's bedroom was located in the northeast corner. An undated postcard in the collection of the Greater West Bloomfield Historical Society (Figure 12) shows a cottage with this same configuration and geographic setting that probably depicts the King Cottage. This cottage was moved from the island to a location on Pontiac Trail Road in 1944, and it was torn down in 2016.

The Locus 5 area is overgrown, making little of the ground surface visible. The largest depression (Feature 1, Figure 13) is positioned roughly 115 feet (35 meters) northwest of Forrest Campbell's cottage (Locus 7) and 200 feet (61 meters) north of Ellison's cottage (Locus 6). The Feature 1 pit measures 6.6 by 4.9 feet (2 by 1.5 meters) and has a maximum depth of 11 inches (28 centimeters) below the surface. It is similar in size to the cellar hole at the Ellison complex. The smaller depression (Feature 2; Figure 14) is 36 feet (11 meters) south of the larger pit. While visiting the site, Glen King informed us that this was the location of the house's privy. Feature 2 is smaller than Feature 1, measuring 4.6 by 4.6 feet (1.4 by 1.4 meter) with a shallower pit sloping to a maximum depth of 7.9 inches (20 centimeters) below the surface. Concrete slabs were observed west of the possible privy depression.

A total of 22 artifacts were collected from the surface of Locus 5, including four sherds representing a Bristol slip stoneware butter crock and a steel blue floral transfer-printed ironstone saucer. One unusually thick fragment of plate glass was recovered and may represent a table or tray cover. Six window glass fragments, six milk bottle and lid fragments, three beer and/or soda bottle fragments, one piece of a condiment bottle, and one olive green bottle marked "Franz Josef Bitterquelle" were also recovered. The surface assemblage reflects a mean date of c. 1914 with a TPQ of 1903 and support historical documentation that the Kings continued to visit their island home after the land was transferred in 1915. Even though the sample is small, these artifacts date to the early twentieth century when the King cottage was most likely used and represent a range of artifact types.

Integrity: The King Cottage has surface indication of features that are similar to others found on the island, artifacts clearly dated to the cottage's occupation, and the lack of modern artifacts or evidence of disturbance. This indicates that the King Cottage locus has a high level of integrity that could produce valuable data about the leisure experience at Apple Island.

Locus 6: Ellison Cottage (domestic, single dwelling)

Introduction: The Ellison Cottage is located on Apple Island's eastern shore just south of Forrest Campbell's cottage. Given time constraints, this was the only east side cottage to undergo excavation. Henry C. Ellison retreated to his island home with his wife, Isidore Leek, and two daughters during the summer months before moving to Florida in the early twentieth century.

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Like the Mayers, the Ellisons traveled over 200 miles (322 kilometers) from their primary home in Ohio to vacation at Apple Island. Today, the cottage complex is made up of three pit features representing a cellar, well, and privy.

The locus' three pits are similar in size and shape to those observed at the other cottage complexes on the eastern end of Apple Island (i.e., King, Mayer, and F. Campbell). With that in mind, the Ellison locus was selected as a sample that is representative of all the east side cottage areas. Recent archaeological research was conducted to reveal whether Apple Island's artificial depressions contained intact remains (Bauer and Wurst 2015). All three pit features were partially excavated. Archaeological testing supports a c. 1880-1910 occupation date, and demonstrates the locus' high level of integrity.

Description: The Ellison Cottage is located in a low-lying area overlooking the east shore and is the closest cottage to a large late nineteenth century dump (Locus 9). The complex consists of three depressions (Features 1-3) and a cluster of bricks surrounding the base of a nearby tree (Feature 4). The cottage was probably only used for a short period of time, suggested by the relatively low artifact density, small number of vessels, and tight time span of artifacts. Evidence suggests that it was reused as an ice house while Forrest Campbell occupied the area. After it was abandoned, this structure likely decomposed in place.

Feature 1 refers to a 35 inch (90 centimeter) deep pit which measures 15.4 by 14.4 feet (4.7 by 4.4 meters) and contains the remains of the Ellison cottage cellar hole. A large tree grows near the eastern edge of the depression and brick bats were observed on the surface. An exploratory STP was excavated in the center of the depression. The dirt was removed as one level until an intact brick floor was encountered at 37 cm below the surface. Several rows of articulated brick were encountered at the bottom of the shovel test. To explore the intact brick floor, a 19.7 by 19.7 inch (50 by 50 centimeter) test unit was placed to the south side of the STP (Figure 15).

A total of 1,229 artifacts were recovered while sampling Feature 1. Architectural materials, mostly brick and wire nails, represent 58 percent of the artifacts. A complete blue-gray enameled pan was found in situ in the unit's south wall. Most of the mean and TPQ dates are for the late nineteenth century, however, level 5 yielded a bottle with an Owen's suction mark that was first used in 1903, indicating that the cellar pit was filled in sometime after 1903. A minimum of 80 vessels were identified in Unit 1. Of these, six cross mend across various levels suggesting the cellar was filled in at the same time. In addition to the burned wood, 19 melted glass fragments were recovered, as were several burned ceramic and bone fragments, suggesting that this cottage may have burned sometime in the early twentieth century.

The vessels and mean dates indicate the site was abandoned in the early twentieth century. This period of abandonment corresponds with the death of Henry C. Ellison's wife who passed away in 1902. It is likely that Ellison no longer visited the island after he remarried and moved to Florida. Given the designation of this structure as an icehouse on Hamlin's map, it seems likely that this cellar was used as an icehouse after the Ellisons no longer visited the island, most likely by Forrest Campbell since his house was next door. This suggests that artifacts from the soil used

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to fill the cellar after the structure burned may be associated with Forrest Campbell and his family rather than the Ellisons.

Feature 2, located just south of Feature 1, is a 6.2 foot (1.9 meter) diameter depression with a metal rod emanating from its center. A 3.3 by 3.3 foot (1 by 1 meter) test unit was placed directly over the center of the Feature 2 depression which turned out to be a mechanically-drilled well (Figure 16). The unit was excavated in four levels until sterile yellowish brown clay subsoil was encountered 17 inches (43 centimeters) below the surface. A total of 371 artifacts were collected during excavation, most of which are architectural (n=250; 67%) and include fine plaster, brick, wire nails, and flat glass. For its small size, this assemblage yielded a diversity of other artifacts types, including a shell button; comb fragments; chamber pot, plate, and butter crock sherds, small mammal bones, and a possible pot handle. Levels 2-4 all had mean dates of 1884 or 1885. A minimum of nine vessels are represented, four of which were found in more than one level. The crossmends and similar mean dates indicate that these soils were all deposited or disturbed at the same time, most likely when the well was constructed about 1885, providing the best date for when the Ellison Cottage was constructed.

The largest depression at the Ellison Cottage locus is Feature 3, which measures 9.8 by 9.8 feet (3 by 3 meters) and 7 inches (18 centimeters) deep, which was located about 13 feet (4 meters) directly west of the Feature 1 cellar. A 4.9 by 9.8 foot (1.5 by 3 meter) unit was placed over the southern half of the depression, and was excavated in six levels until sterile subsoil was exposed across the entire unit (Figure 17). Pockets of seeds indicative of privy deposits were encountered around 31 inches (78 centimeters) below the surface, clearly indicating that this was the location of the cottage's privy.

In total, the unit yielded 662 artifacts and an additional 105 artifacts was collected from the surface around the depression. The highest density of artifacts were the final three levels. Architectural (n=75), hygienic (n=65), and food-related (n=42) materials are the most common identified groups. The remains of serving dishes, zinc canning jar lid fragments, and glass tumbler fragments represent the types of recovered food-related items. A total of 42 chamber pot sherds (probably representing the same vessel) were found, as were several rim sherds likely belonging to an ironstone urinal. The concentration of chamber pot and urinal fragments affirm the function of this feature as a privy. Other notable finds include a Mellin's baby food container, French's and Heinz condiment bottles, and a Duffy malt whiskey bottle.

A minimum of 25 unique vessels were recovered from this unit. The mean and TPQ dates are consistent throughout the levels, concentrating in the 1870s and 1880s. These dates are consistent with the materials from the Feature 2 well, but several decades older than the Feature 1 cellar assemblage. These data patterns support the interpretation that the privy and well were abandoned after the Ellison occupation, but the cottage's cellar was reused as an icehouse, probably to supply Forrest Campbell's nearby home. This would also indicate that the artifact assemblage recovered from Features 2 and 3 relate to the Ellison occupation, while Feature 1 most likely relates to the Forrest Campbell family.

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Integrity: Archaeological investigations at the Ellison cottage identified intact structural remains and discrete artifact assemblages. The cottage was probably only used for a short period of time, suggested by the relatively low artifact density, small number of vessels, and tight time span of artifacts. There was no evidence of post-occupation disturbance or modern artifacts at this locus. The preserved remains demonstrate that the Ellison cottage has a high level of integrity and artifact assemblages that exhibit a great deal of research potential to illuminate the nature of everyday life for the cottagers on the island and how their occupation changed over time. Since the Ellison Cottage area is representative of the other loci on the east side of the island, this would indicate that the other areas with similar features and surface materials all contain the same high degree of integrity and research potential.

Locus 7: Forrest Campbell Cottage (domestic, single dwelling)

Introduction: Locus 7 refers to Forrest Campbell's cottage located on the east side of the island and represents the second generation of islanders. Three features were identified including a cellar depression (Feature 1), a possible well (Feature 2), and an area of chimney fall (Feature 3). This locus was mapped and surface collected but no archaeological excavations were conducted.

Description. Historic photos of Forrest Campbell's cottage depict a two-story structure with a gambrel roof and two narrow dormer windows on both east and north faces (Figure 18). A full-length porch on the east faced the lake, and a small porch lies on the northwest corner (Figure 19). This cottage had a large central chimney, visible in Figure 19.

Feature 1 is a large pit located roughly 114.8 feet (35 meters) north of the Locus 6 Ellison cottage and represents the cellar of Forrest's cottage (Figure 20). The Feature 1 depression measures 19.7 by 16 feet (6 by 4.9 meters) and is 3.3 feet (1 meter) deep. Brick, bottle glass, and window glass were documented in and around the pit. Feature 2 is a rectangular concrete well or drainage feature located immediately north of Feature 1 (Figure 21). The feature measures 3.6 by 3.3 feet (1.1 by 1 meter) and has a maximum depth of 2.7 feet (81 centimeters). The bottom of the feature contains wooden panels, metal, and plastic fragments deposited by much later visitors to the island. This later deposition does not appear to have affected the integrity of the feature. Feature 3 refers to a linear arrangement of brick and stone that represents a chimney fall extending outward from the Feature 1 depression (Figure 22). The pile of bricks and mortar cluster in an area measuring 15 by 4.9 feet (4.6 by 1.5 meters).

While no subsurface excavations were conducted in this area, six artifacts were collected from the surface, including two ceramic sherds, one clear bottle glass fragment, one milk glass lamp globe piece, one jelly glass, and a decorative steel door hinge. The few dateable artifacts yield a mean date of 1882 and a TPQ of 1870 that associate these objects with the Forrest Campbell occupation.

Integrity: The Forrest Campbell house locus shows no evidence of post-occupation disturbance that would negatively impact its integrity, although modern trash does indicate the presence of later site visitors. There is no documentary evidence that indicates that this structure was moved

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or burned, so it probably was left to disintegrate in place. Architectural artifacts including chimney fall, window glass, and a door hinge were observed on the surface and suggest intact subsurface deposits lay below. The presence of clearly delineated features with associated artifacts and little evidence of disturbance indicates that this locus has a high level of integrity. As a more intensively occupied cottage associated with the Campbell family, the Forrest Campbell cottage site has a high potential to produce a greater concentration of artifacts relating to the later period of vacationing (post-1880) on Apple Island.

Locus 8: Loos/Mayers Duplex (domestic, multiple dwelling)

Introduction: The Loos/Mayers Duplex is the only known multiple dwelling house on the island. The Loos/Mayers duplex is located on the south end of Apple Island around 403.5 feet (123 meters) north of the lakeshore, slightly separated from the cluster of cottages to the east. No subsurface testing was conducted at the complex but three depressions were documented including a potential cellar (Feature 1), unidentified pit (Feature 2), and privy (Feature 3). We currently have no information on the design or fate of this cottage.

Description: The Loos/Mayers duplex is located on the south end of the island, away from the east side cottages. The area is overgrown making surface visibility difficult, although three features associated with this structure were located about 404 feet (123 meters) north of the lakeshore. Feature 1 is a depression measuring about 8.9 by 8.9 feet (2.7 by 2.7 meters) with a maximum depth of 15 inches (38 centimeters) below the surface that probably represents the duplex's cellar. A fence post, which once held a sign warning of poison ivy, stands just outside the western edge of the depression (Figure 23). The Feature 2 depression measures 6.6 by 8.2 feet (2 by 2.5 meters) and 15 inches (38 centimeters) deep (Figure 24). The function of this feature is not clear from its surface appearance. During the survey, several bottle glass fragments were observed about 29.5 feet (9 meters) east of the depression. One fragment of sun-purpled bottle glass and olive-green bottle glass was surface collected in addition to a whole olive bottle. A curved piece of metal sticking out of the pit was left in situ. The three collected artifacts reflect a mean date of c. 1900 with a TPQ of 1890.

Feature 3 is located 36 feet (11 meters) south of Feature 1 and measures 6.6 by 6.6 feet (2 by 2 meters) and 10 inches (25 centimeters) deep (Figure 25). No artifacts were observed in or around Feature 3. Its distance from Feature 1 suggests it may be an outbuilding such as a privy.

Integrity: The Loos/Mayers Duplex is the only multi-family cottage on Apple Island. No historical references or known photos describe the unique structure, which makes the archaeological research potential of Locus 8 especially high. The intact features with associated artifacts indicate a high degree of integrity and research potential.

Locus 9: Dump (domestic/trash dump)

Introduction: Locus 9 refers to a large dump located near the cottages on the island's east side, and immediately south west of the Ellison cottage area. The area was cleared of vegetation and

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surface artifacts were marked with pin flags to determine the size and extent of the dump (Figure 26). The perimeter was mapped with a GPS device before artifacts were collected. One test unit was placed in an area with a particularly high artifact concentration in order to evaluate the depth of the deposit and evaluate the whether any temporal stratification existed.

Description: The surface scatter of artifacts covered an area measuring 31.2 by 32.8 feet (9.5 by 10 meters). The test unit revealed an intact shallow domestic trash midden that extended several inches below the surface.

The Feature 9 midden yielded 3,817 artifacts representing ceramics, bottle glass, can fragments, lamp and lantern parts, and architectural debris that demonstrate that the midden is domestic in origin, and represents household trash. The assemblage yielded an overall mean date of 1906 and TPQ date of 1935 indicating that the midden was in use at the same time these cottages were constructed in the 1880s and used until the east island cottages were abandoned around 1933. The 1930s end date for the midden ties in directly with Forrest Campbell's death in 1933 and with final occupation of the King Cottage.

Integrity: As an aggregate refuse area, discrete household association of midden deposits are difficult. Even so, the location of the Locus 9 dump on the east side of the island in proximity to the Ellison, Forrest Campbell and King cottages suggests that this midden probably represents the aggregate domestic refuse of these three structures. This dump has no evidence of post-occupation disturbance indicating a high level of integrity, and the rich artifact assemblage has a great deal of research potential. Additional archaeological investigations may clarify the dump's relationship to the east side cottages and explore the material behavior of the occupants of these cottages which were located away from the core of the island.

Locus 10: Farm House (domestic/agricultural)

Introduction: Hamlin's map of Apple Island depicts a farmer's house, barn, and barnyard in an area south of the Harvey house and southwest of the Campbell house (Map 2). Only one historic photograph exists of the farmhouse (Figure 27). This image is looking north toward the farmhouse, and barns or outbuildings can be glimpsed through the vegetation to the left (west), corresponding to the configuration on Win Hamlin's map. Feature 1, a large depression, was identified as a modern disturbance. Twelve shovel test pits and three test units identified artifact concentrations, which suggest the barn and house are intact but located just outside and west of the area we investigated.

Description: The farm house area has one modern depression (Feature 1). Evidence of a fire pit, modern cigarette case and lighter, and plastic six pack holder suggest that the pit was likely dug by area youth to conceal the fire pit (Figure 28). Shovel test pits and another test unit located further to the west produced concentrations of architectural artifacts, which suggest the remains of the farm structures are intact and located further west, outside the disturbed area. Unfortunately, the time we spent on the disturbed area meant that we were not able to further explore the farm house locus.

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Integrity: The Feature 1 depression proved to be a modern disturbance but STPS and an additional unit suggests that intact remains of the farm house and barn may lie further west in an area not yet tested archaeologically. It is also possible that the original farm house was located where the Locus 2 caretaker's house was built by Willis Ward when he constructed his own house. If so, this would indicate that much of the Locus 10 farmhouse has been dramatically disturbed. Given the fact that time did not permit use to investigate the area of concentrated architectural debris identified in the Locus 10 STPs and the Locus 2 caretaker's house, it is just as likely that intact deposits associated with the farmhouse and barns still exist; because of generally high level of integrity at other loci on the island, there is good reason to expect intact deposits associated with the farm house. Compared to the island guests, little is known about the hired hands who made the Campbell's Apple Island vacation experience possible. There is great research potential for this locus to lend valuable insight into what the everyday life was like for the farm family compared to the vacationing families.

Non-Contributing Resources

Locus 2: Caretaker's House and Generator (domestic/industrial, single dwelling/energy facility)

Introduction: The Caretaker's house was occupied by the family who took care of the farm and grounds of the island during the Ward family occupancy (c.1915-1930). Its construction is similar to the Ward house, and was probably built at the same time. It is located due west of the Campbell House (Locus 1). Since this site is not associated with the Campbell family, its research potential does not contribute to the significance of the island.

Description: Historical photographs of the caretaker house document a symmetrical two-story structure having a shingled pitched roof and covered front entrance on the south face (Figure 29). Its first story was constructed using clay block tile that were covered in plaster. The top story included wooden shingle siding. Two features are associated with the caretaker house, described as follows:

Feature 1 is the foundation of the caretaker's house, which is located approximately 173 feet (53 m) southwest of the Campbell house. Like the Ward House (Locus 3), foundation remains of the caretaker's house are comprised of a scattering of poured concrete, clay blocks, and brick fragments. The foundation measures 16 feet (4.9 meters) wide from north to south and 30 feet (9.1 meters) long from east to west.

Feature 2 is the generator house located 26 feet (8 meters) southeast of the caretaker house foundation. A historic photograph indicates Feature 2 had a single pitch roof, chimney, and wood shingle siding, the latter similar to the second story of the caretaker's house (Figure 30). The structure is no longer standing and metal grating covers the hole where the structure once stood. The foundation is 12 by 13 feet (3.7 by 4 meters) and is made of insulated clay block that extends about 8.9 feet (2.7 meters) below the surface.

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Integrity: Because both the Caretaker's cottage and generator house were constructed in the vicinity of the original farmhouse, it is possible that any earlier structures in this area were disturbed by their construction. However, artifact concentrations identified by the shovel test grid in nearby Locus 10 area suggest intact artifact patterning. The remains of the Caretaker's and generator house have a high degree of integrity, but since they are not associated with the Campbell Family, they are non-contributing to the significance as defined here.

Locus 3: Ward House (domestic, single dwelling)

Introduction: Willis C. Ward purchased Apple Island from the Campbells in 1915, and soon constructed buildings near its west end. Ward supposedly resided at his island house for only a short period in 1919 and during the summer of 1920 (Martinez 2004:101). The Ward house and the caretaker's house (Locus 2) represent the only two loci that had buildings wired for electricity and indoor plumbing. Ward's island home reportedly burned in 1946 after having been struck by lightning. Five features were identified in this locality, but since our research design focused on the Campbell occupation, no excavations were undertaken.

Description: There is only one known historical photograph of the Ward House, a stark contrast to all the pictures of the Campbell family cottages. This photograph shows a two-story structure situated on a rise with at least one chimney on the north side and a front porch that faced west across Orchard Lake (Figure 31).

A total of five features were identified in this locality during survey work. The house foundation (Feature 1; Figure 32) is comprised of poured concrete, and includes a basement under the south half of the house. Structural clay tiles capped the foundation and served as footings for the foundation in areas away from the basement. The house foundation measures 95 feet (29 meters) long from north to south and 25.5 feet (7.8 meters) wide from east to west. There is evidence of a front porch, chimney, and foyer extending the width of the house. Glass, ceramic, marble countertop, metal fragments, brick with attendant mortar, and many large pieces of clay tile block with accompanying mortar were observed near the foundation.

Feature 2 of the Ward house is a nearby ice house with collapsed walls and a broken concrete roof lying on top of the foundation footing (Figure 33). Loose brick and concrete rubble are scattered across the surface. An antique electric outlet was noted under the collapsed roof. Feature 3 consists of a brick tile drain constructed of clay blocks. Feature 4 and Feature 5 are two separate piles of concrete, clay blocks, and brick rubble. Pipe fragments and a faucet were identified at Feature 4, indicating indoor plumbing.

Integrity: There are no standing structures associated with the Ward house area but archaeological surveys documented several areas of intact foundation remains. The Ward House and associated outbuildings were used for a very short period of time, making it difficult to interpret the Ward house complex. The Ward House occupation (1919-1920) does overlap the period of significance as defined here ((1856-1939). However, the significance is based on association with the Campbell family. For this reason, the Ward House is considered non-

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contributing since it is not associated with the Campbell family or the Entertainment/Recreation area of significance.

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8. Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHEOLOGY/Historic—Non-Aboriginal
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

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Period of Significance

1856-1939

Significant Dates

1856

1915

1939

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Euro-American

Architect/Builder

N/A

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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.)

The Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site is also significant under National Register Criterion A Starting in 1856, Apple Island became a privately-owned vacation resort utilized by a far-flung network of family and friends. These networks represent close ties among a certain religious, philanthropic, and business elite connecting Detroit to the hinterland, as well as a wider network based on religious (Loos) and business (Ellison and Mayers) associates. Because of these networks and the fact that Apple Island represents an early development in the history of vacationing, the site is important to the history of Michigan as well as the United States. This period of significance, 1856-1939, represents the island's use by several different generations, and spans a dynamic period in the transformation of ideas of recreation and leisure in American society.

The Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site is also significant under National Register Criterion D because of its potential to yield important information pertaining to an understudied context in the history of recreation and vacationing over a period of more than seventy-five years. Archaeological investigation has documented intact features and rich material assemblages across the island that speak to the occupant's everyday experience of vacationing. Temporally discrete assemblages provide the opportunity to look at how this experience changed over the period from 1856 to 1939. The discrete cottage loci have demonstrated their ability to yield important information and have the integrity that makes it possible to conduct intrasite comparisons and assess trends in recreational and leisure activities over the span of this period of significance.

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

The first Euro American owner of Apple Island was James Galloway of New York who purchased the island in 1827. There is no evidence that he or his heirs ever lived there (Martinez 2004:85). Galloway's daughter and son-in-law sold the island to William Dow in 1847 who began construction of the Campbell house 1847. Local lore indicates that Dow sold the land before completing his island house since he was building it for a woman he intended to marry who ended up marrying another (Martinez 2004:87). John Coats purchased Apple Island from Dow in 1851 (OCC 1851). While he owned the island, Coats finished the farm house that William Dow had begun (Martinez 2004:88). Local lore indicates that he sold the island and returned to Scotland because of the necessity to secure the best education possible for his son (Martinez 2004:88). Coats sold the island Colin Campbell in 1856. Campbell transformed Dow and Coates house into his own summer country house (OCC 1856). Campbell and his family are associated with the "Golden Age" of Apple Island and for publicizing the area as "a welcome and romantic retreat for urban weekend vacationers" (Martinez 2004:88).

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Entertainment/Recreation

Since the 1990s, there has been an upsurge in research and publication on the history of leisure and tourism (Aron 1999; Brown 1995; Cocks 2001; Kasson 1978; Koshar 2002; Lofgren 1999; Sears 1989; Shaffer 2001; Sterngass 2001; Urry 1990; Withey 1997) and historical archaeologists have followed suit (Camp 2013; O'Donovan 2011; Wurst 2011). The importance of tourism, recreation, and leisure as a research topic reflects the fact that tourism is now the world's largest industry. Much of this research emphasizes common public destinations such as Saratoga Springs, Niagara Falls, and Coney Island (all New York), and describes class-based differences in the vacation experience, the meaning and consumption of nature, and the role of leisure in creating a consumer-oriented culture. Leisure and vacation studies have increasingly moved away from a strict distinction between work and leisure, emphasizing instead that sites of leisure are intimately connected with everyday life, what Frankin and Crang (2001:8) call "the extraordinary everyday." As Baranowski (2003:567) states, sites of leisure and tourist attractions "have promised a departure from the normal routine while simultaneously reproducing the social and political tensions of the non-holiday world."

Apple Island provides a significant context that has a great deal of potential to add to the literature on the history of vacationing. The Campbells developed the island into a vacation destination after 1856 when they purchased the land to serve as a private retreat for close friends and family. Apple Island is unique because it is an early example of upper middle-class vacationing. Comparable sites listed in the National Register such as Bay View (est. 1876) in Petoskey, Michigan and Hirst Hotel (est. 1891) in Holly, Michigan were established decades later. Apple Island is also significant for its temporal depth. Because it continued to be used by vacationing families for over seventy-five years, it has the potential to elucidate how recreational endeavors evolved over time.

In the nineteenth century, vacationing by all economic classes became more common, but was often cast in a negative light because of its association with idleness. Leisurely hotel excursions were often coupled with the cardinal sin of idleness which favored wasteful activity, threatened people's daily work routine, and promoted bad habits like drinking or gambling. Yet the demand for vacations was growing; the modern industrial age had lengthened the workday and workweek thereby fueling a stronger desire for a weekend getaway (Aron 1999:98-102).

To reconcile the ambivalence toward extended leisure, alternative and less morally troubling options emerged and became popular among the middle classes. These alternative resorts specifically focused on self-improvement where social values of sobriety and discipline could be upheld (Aron 1999:98-102). Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, Chautauqua, New York, and other communities such as Bay View in Petoskey, Michigan, became popular summer destinations starting in the 1870s, and were valued for their ability to combine religion, education, and recreation within the serene setting of a picturesque countryside (Wheeler 1950; Weiss 1986; Doerr and Mason 2010). These vacationing spaces were structured for self-

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improvement. They sought to control leisure in a way that would turn the increasingly popular vacationing experience into a morally healthy, productive, and overall positive experience.

Apple Island represent this kind of leisure, one that was no longer synonymous with idle mischief and indulgent play but represented an opportunity to promote moral behavior. Central to this nuanced view of leisure was the mixing of work and play (Lofgren 1999:136). Small-scale hobby farming, for example, was an important pastime on Apple Island. Carrie Campbell, a granddaughter of Colin and Caroline, recalled that “all the children [were called] to weed the garden. We worked for two hours, and then were rewarded by two all-day suckers, one pink, one white” (Harvey 1971). Hobby-farming emphasized the educational, spiritual, and physical benefits of work as leisure. Indeed, Carrie reflected on her time in the garden stating, “we all took a personal interest in the results of our labors, and learned, unconsciously” (Harvey 1971). Quiet contemplation and nature walks were also important recreational activities that conformed to these ideals, as did religious observation. Sundays were dedicated to religious worship which was often held at the Campbell house or at the Orchard Lake Community Church completed in 1874 (Coevering 1959; Harvey 1971). Campbell Harvey (1971) recalls that the Campbell family and friends observed daily morning worship in the Campbell’s front parlor that included singing hymns, reading bible passages, and prayer.



Historical photo showing gardens in front of the Campbell House (GWBHS)

By the late nineteenth century these ideas of moral and pious recreation were being transformed as sport, athletics, physical culture, and fitness assumed a dominant role (Green 1986; Aron 1996). These transformations are evident in Apple Island’s documentary and archaeological record. Fishing, sailing, camping, and swimming became important activities for Apple Island’s vacationers. At Apple Island, the emphasis on differing forms of recreation seems to coincide

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with the Campbell family's generational shift, from Caroline Campbell, who Campbell Harvey refers to as "Ruler of Island affairs supreme," to Forrest Campbell, "dominant in all of our island doings" (Harvey 1971). Harvey describes Forrest as "an ardent sportsman,



Historical photo of an Apple Island nature trail (C. Cangany)



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Historical photo of an Apple Island Road (C. Cangany)



Historical photo of Forrest's boat "Sheila" offshore of Apple Island in 1885 (GWBHS)



Historical photo of Islanders with fishing poles near tents (GWBHS)

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Figure 14:
Elma Campbell Fishing

Historical photo of Elma Campbell fishing at Apple Island (GWBHS)



Historical photo of raft and swimmers on Orchard Lake (C. Cangany)

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Historical photo of Forrest Campbell fishing (C. Cangany)

fisherman, hunter, sailor” (Harvey 1971). This suggests that an important aspect of Apple Island’s research potential lies in questions of gender and leisure. Several scholars have noted that positing leisure in contrast to work is framed from a male perspective that has little relevance for women who were responsible for the same cooking and cleaning chores on vacation as at home (Sinclair 1997; Langhamer 2000; O’Donovan 2011). Thus, recreational activities may also have been different for women. Leisure for men often consisted of outdoor activities, such as hunting and fishing, while women’s leisure time traditionally consisted of needlework, food preparation, and other domestic activities where socializing and work merged together (Matthews 1987:18; Gelber 1999:162). Harvey (1971) notes that “the women and girls

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sat on the porch, knitted, read, or sewed.” Canning and jelly jars, teacups and saucers, flowerpots, dolls, and a thimble are artifacts found on Apple Island that may be associated with female recreational activities. Others have noted that ideas of sport and recreation are intimately connected to transformations in ideas of masculinity (Kasson 2001; Bederman 1995). Ammunition, a tent stake, fishing hooks and fish bones are all material correlates of these behaviors recovered from Apple Island. Of course none of these behaviors are exclusive. Fishing, for example, was a male dominated sport, but by the 1890s it was widely practiced by women and taught to children (Sheehy 1992:86; Gates 1998:206). Late nineteenth-century photos of children and women holding fishing rods at Apple Island suggest a parallel pattern.

Archaeology

The cultural deposits at the Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site have great potential to contribute information pertaining to these broad patterns in the transformations of recreation and vacationing and how these ideas transformed over time (Bauer and Wurst 2015). Intact stratigraphic deposits and features associated with Apple Island’s vacationing homes were identified across the island. Historic archaeological features include foundation walls, articulated brick cellars, wells, ornamental brick and stone yard accents, post holes, and privies all document this landscape of recreation and leisure. A large dump and sheet middens were also identified. Apple Island exhibits excellent spatial and temporal integrity that provide the research potential to better understand trends in recreation and leisure.

Over twenty-five thousand artifacts were recovered during survey work. The assemblage represents the ‘extraordinary everyday’ of the recreational lives of the Campbell family and friends. Archaeological deposits yielded assemblages from the Campbell’s earliest occupation to their latest, providing a rich opportunity to examine how patterns of recreation changed over this seventy-five year period. Archaeological work has clearly demonstrated that discrete house assemblages can be attributed to specific families, allowing comparison in the variety of recreational activities and every day behaviors among the different cottage sites.

History of Contributing Resources

History of the Campbell House Site (Locus 1)

The first Euro American owner of Apple Island was James Galloway (1765-1840) of New York. He purchased the island in 1827, but there is no evidence that he or his heirs ever lived there (Martinez 2004:85). Galloway’s daughter and son-in-law sold the island to William Dow (1815-1862) in 1847. William Dow started to build a house in 1847, and by 1850, he had improved ten acres of land, owned two milk cows and produced 100 bushels of corn, 85 bushels of potatoes, 15 tons of hay, and \$40 in orchard products (Census 1850). Local lore indicates that Dow sold the land before completing his island house since he was building it for a woman he intended to marry who ended up marrying another (Martinez 2004:87).

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John Coats (1820-1869) purchased Apple Island from Dow in 1851 (OCC 1851). Coats was a Scottish emigrant from Renfrewshire whose father founded the well-established J & P Coats Thread Company. John Coats arrived in Detroit in the 1840s and the 1850 Detroit Directory lists him as a wholesale and dry goods dealer in partnership with James Jack, a former partner of Colin Campbell (Martinez 2004:87). He probably learned that the island was on the market from business friends, and “seized the opportunity to play the role of the country squire” (Martinez 2004:87-88). While he owned the island, Coats finished the farm house that William Dow had begun (Martinez 2004:88). Little other information exists about Coats’s occupation, except that he was known to have collected Indian artifacts on the island, including a silver cross, which he took back to Scotland with him (Avery 1925:22). Local lore indicates that he sold the island and returned to Scotland because of the necessity to secure the best education possible for his son (Martinez 2004:88).

In 1856, Coats sold the island to Colin Campbell (1811-1883) for \$3,050. John Coats and Colin Campbell had both lived in Detroit and undoubtedly knew each other through business connections (Martinez 2004:87). Campbell transformed the farm building into his own summer country house (OCC 1856). Campbell and his family are associated with the “Golden Age” of Apple Island and for publicizing the area as “a welcome and romantic retreat for urban weekend vacationers” (Martinez 2004:88).

The Campbell House on Apple Island was a second home for Colin, Caroline, and their children Forrest, Caroline E., Jessie, John, and Jeanie. Colin Campbell was born in Glasgow, Scotland in 1811. He married Caroline Linn in 1840 and had their first child John the following year. Colin, Caroline and John emigrated from Scotland with several other families in 1842. Local lore indicates that they were met at the pier in Detroit by members of the Scottish community who convinced them to stay in Detroit rather than travel on to Illinois as they had planned (Martinez 2004:89). Colin founded a dry goods store and soon formed a partnership with James Jack, his former roommate in Glasgow. Their partnership dissolved in 1847 when Jack went into business with John Coats. In 1848, Campbell went into partnership with Thomas Linn, his brother-in-law, who had formerly worked as a clerk for Campbell and Jack. Campbell and Linn’s store, known as the “Scotch Store,” was located on the northeast corner of Jefferson and Woodward Streets in Detroit, currently the site of Detroit’s Coleman A. Young Municipal Center. After the store was damaged in a fire in 1858, the store moved to the northwest corner of Woodward and Congress (Martinez 2004:89).

The 1860 population schedule lists Colin Campbell as a dry goods merchant with \$3,000 in real estate and \$20,000 in personal estate. Campbell and Linn’s partnership ended about 1871, and the dry goods business was renamed Campbell and Sons to reflect the fact that his two sons John and Forrest were working with him in the store. The Campbell’s were hit hard by the Panic of 1873 and lost the store as well as much of their other property. The 1874 Detroit City Directory lists Colin, John and Forest all associated with Campbell and Sons. Just one year later in 1875, Colin was listed as an insurance agent, John worked as a bookkeeper for the Belle Isle Ice Company, and Forrest was a salesman for Allan Sheldan and Company. The Campbell family moved to a smaller home and sold off most of their property to pay their creditors. However,

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they continued to own Apple Island. According to Martinez (2004:95), “there was one property so close to his family’s heart that he could not bring himself to let it go.”

Colin died on September 9, 1883 after suffering a heart attack while presiding at Sunday service at the Orchard Lake Church. Colin’s widow Caroline continued to live in Detroit and manage Apple Island until her death in 1900. Their daughter Caroline E. continued to use the Locus 1 Campbell House until her death in 1939. Caroline E. never married, and worked in education for forty-five years, mainly as an English teacher at the Central High School in Detroit (Martinez 2004:96).

In the face of increasing financial difficulties, Forrest and Caroline E. arranged the sale of the whole island to Willis Ward in 1915 for \$22,000. Willis C. Ward (1861-1944) was a lumberman, farmer and friend of the Campbells who grew up in the Orchard Lake community (OCC 1915; Ward 1942:19). One condition of the sale was to allow Caroline, Forrest, and Annie King to continue to occupy their cottages on Apple Island. Forrest summered at his own cottage on the island (Locus 7) until his death in 1933 while Caroline E. chose to stay at her parent’s old house (Locus 1). The Campbell house was reportedly abandoned and cleared out after Caroline E. died in 1939 (Glen King, pers. comm.). It appears as if the Campbell house was simply left to decay in place, becoming a standing ruin, until all trace of the superstructure was gone.

The Campbell House was the hub for the many recreational activities that occurred on the island. In addition to the family, numerous guests stayed at the Campbell House while vacationing on the island. One of the bedrooms was used by Charles Louis Loos (1823-1912) who was a frequent summer guest. Loos met the Campbells at a church convention and was invited to visit Apple Island soon after they bought the land. Loos reportedly spent time on the island nearly every summer between 1858 and 1911 (Coevering 1959:13). Loos was an ordained minister and served as president of Transylvania College in Kentucky from 1880 to 1897. He was also an assistant editor for *The Millennial Harbinger*, a religious magazine established by Alexander Campbell who was a leader in the Restoration Movement (Loos, Smith, and Campbell 1902).

Photos and memoirs describe some of the activities that took place in and immediately surrounding the home: hobby-farming, gardening, knitting, reading, dominoes, sailing, swimming, fishing, and attending religious services (Harvey 1971). The Campbell house was the meeting place for morning worship and evening “sings.” The house had an ornamental garden to the north, which was laid out in a Maltese cross design. The smoke bush in front of their house lent itself to another nickname: “Smoke Tree Inn” that is pictured in an 1883 book titled *Picturesque Detroit and Environs. 1,000 Illustrations* (Warner 1883:110). This indicates that the fame and importance of Apple Island was recognized within the larger Detroit area. Farm fields were maintained by both visitors and hired hands. Islanders of all ages, but especially children, were expected to help garden and weed the plowed fields (Harvey 1971).

Numerous community events were also held at the Campbell house. In the 1890s, Forrest welcomed guests to the island to hear the legends of Pontiac and the Indians who lived on Apple Island. After taking a tour around the island, the party “returned to Grandma Campbell’s house

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for refreshments and ice cream” (Harvey 1971). Even into the 1920s, Caroline E. Campbell used the house to host luncheons to raise money for community organizations such as the Countryside Improvement Association.

History of the Harvey House Site (Locus 11)

Unlike the Campbell house, the Harvey House was built with the sole intent of being a vacation home. The house was built by Jessie Garnock Campbell and John Harvey soon after they married in 1867. The Harvey’s primary residence was in Detroit, not far from fellow islander, Dr. Charles Devendorf. The Harveys, along with the Campbells, were instrumental in the establishment of the religious community around the island and in Detroit (Burton, Stocking, and Miller 1922:583-584).

Jessie Campbell, born in 1844, was the oldest daughter of Colin and Caroline Campbell. She has the distinction of being the first female graduate accepted into the University of Michigan even though she never attended. She is best remembered for her religious and philanthropic work in the Detroit area. Jesse’s obituary states that she was a lifelong member of the Central Christian Church, one of the original board members of the Protestant Orphanage Asylum, the Home of the Friendless, and the Thompson House. She also served as the recording secretary of the Detroit Industrial School for thirty-five years and the president for eight.

John Harvey (1840/1-1905) was a Scottish emigrant and well-known druggist in Detroit. He opened his first drug store when he was twenty-two years old, and continued to operate for fifty years. Even though he was a successful business man, John Harvey is best known for his philanthropic and religious work. Harvey was a devout Presbyterian and acted as deacon and elder at Fort Street Presbyterian in Detroit. From 1864 to 1902 he served as superintendent of the Sunday School at the Detroit Industrial School, which was founded in 1857 to assist underprivileged children in the Detroit area. Jessie’s mother Caroline was a charter member of the school and Jessie served as its secretary and president (Burton, Stocking, and Miller 1922b:581-584).

The Harveys had six children, including two boys; Campbell and John G. who went on to become doctors, and four daughters; Alice who married Dr. Neil Bentley, Jessie, Amelia, and Caroline who became a teacher, teaching “a little of everything scientific” according to the school board. Their daughter Alice was close friends with Ella Devendorf Deal, the daughter of Dr. Charles Devendorf who also had a summer house on Apple Island.

John and Jesse Harvey’s house in Detroit, completed in 1887, was designed by architect John V. Smith. Jesse lived in this house after John’s death in 1905, into the 1920s. Their house was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1991, and is currently known as the Inn at 97 Winder.

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History of the Devendorf Cottage (Locus 12)

The Devendorfs are one of only two island families that were not related to the Campbells. Dr. Charles Devendorf was born in New York (c.1839-1910) and moved to Detroit in 1880. The 1880 Federal Census lists him as a forty-one-year-old doctor who lived with his wife Elizabeth, mother Charlotte, three children and a domestic servant. The Devendorfs settled on Woodward Avenue in Detroit, in the same neighborhood as John and Jesse Harvey. Charles was also Colin Campbell's personal physician.

Charles Devendorf was a medical veteran of the Civil War and in 1882 he was appointed the professor of physiology at Michigan Medical College. In 1887 he served as chief of staff at the Children's Free Hospital, which he founded (Michigan Medical Society 1830:804). In 1894, Charles was appointed the Medical Director of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company. Charles retired in 1905, and moved to Sandwich, Ontario, Canada, where he died in 1910 (*Detroit Free Press*, May 4, 1910).

The Campbell and Devendorf families lived in the same neighborhood and were actively involved in philanthropy in Detroit. It is likely that they were members of the same social networks since the Devendorfs were invited to build a summer home on Apple Island. This cottage must post-date 1880 when the Devendorfs first moved to Detroit, and was probably abandoned at least by 1905 when they retired and moved to Ontario. There is no mention of any Devendorf children continuing to utilize the cottage.

History of the Mayers Cottage (Locus 4)

The Mayers lived in Ohio and traveled hundreds of miles to vacation on Apple Island. Sam Mayers (1848/9-1925) worked as a dry goods merchant in Millersburg, Ohio, by the time he was twenty-one years old (Census 1870). Sam married a German woman named Lola and together they had two children both born in the 1880s (Census 1900). The Mayers continued to live in Ohio into the 1920s (Census 1920).

Little is known about how the Mayers and Campbells met, but their merchant connection may have played a role. Marriage ties eventually joined the families together. Sam's sister, Mary Mayers, married the son of Apple Islander Charles Louis Loos in the 1870s (Census 1880). One of Loos' daughters married Colin Campbell's son, John, thus linking the Loos, Mayers, and Campbells in marriage. Sam was part of the second generation of Islanders to use Apple Island as a vacation home. He lived in Holmes County, Ohio, for most of his life and joined the wide network of people who spent their summers on Apple Island after 1870. It is not known when this house was abandoned or how it was removed.

History of the King Cottage (Locus 5)

The King Cottage was likely built after 1897 when Annie Brush (1874-1931) married Claude King (1871-1968). Claude King was born in Floyd County Indiana about 1871. His father E.W.

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is listed in the 1880 census as a physician. Annie was the daughter of Jeanie Flora Campbell (1853-1874), Colin and Caroline Campbell's daughter, and Henry T. Brush (1849-1879), the noted Detroit architect. Jeanie and Henry were married in 1872, and Annie was born in 1874. Jeanie subsequently died as a result of complications of the birth. Henry remarried in 1876 but suffered from severe depression resulting from Jeanie's death and business failures stemming from the Panic of 1873. He committed suicide in his Detroit home in 1879. Along with the numerous Detroit-area buildings, Brush designed the still-extant Orchard Lake Community Church, which was founded by Colin and Caroline Campbell in 1874, and served as West Bloomfield's first chapel (Coevering 1959).

After Henry Brush's death Annie was raised by Colin and Caroline Campbell, and is listed in their household in the 1880 Federal Census. Annie was close to her grandparents having spent the earliest part of her life summering on the island with Colin and Caroline.

The 1900 Federal Census lists Claude and Annie living on Merrick Avenue in Detroit with their one-year-old son Allan and a domestic servant. Claude's occupation is listed as office clerk. By 1930 the Kings were living on Josephine Street in Detroit. Claude's occupation at that time was listed as a bond salesman for a mortgage company, and their twenty-five-year-old son Kenneth was working as a stock keeper for a trust company.

It is not clear when the King Cottage was finally abandoned. Annie King was explicitly given permission to continue to use the cottage after Willis Ward purchased the island in 1915. Claude and Annie's son Kenneth was instrumental in disbursing Caroline E. Campbell's property after her death in 1939 (Glen King 2013 pers. Comm.), and it is likely the cottage was still standing at that time.

History of the Ellison Cottage (Locus 6)

Henry Clay Ellison (1842-1921) was born in Marlboro, Ohio, where he met his first wife, Isidore Leek (1843-1902). Ellison worked in a dry goods store until 1866 when he was elected county auditor. The following year he married Isidore. They had three daughters: Corrine, Mary E., and Ida Leek. After 1871 he started working as a cashier for several banks in Ohio including City Bank, Ohio National Bank, and State National Bank. By 1895, Ellison was elected Vice-President of the State National Bank (Orth 1910:54-55).

How the Ellisons first came to know the Campbells is unclear. Most island families were related to the Campbells by birth or marriage, or were all from the same neighborhood in Detroit. This does not appear to be the case for the Ellisons. It is possible that the families knew each other through several connections including their early dry goods store business, membership to the Presbyterian Church, banking connections, and/or mutual friends. Ellison became director of the First National Bank of Cleveland, and was close friends with Charles Mayers, President of the First National Bank in Columbus, Ohio. Charles was brother to Apple Islanders Sam and Mary Mayers. Perhaps the Mayers first introduced Ellison to Apple Island. Another plausible association is through their children; Alice Campbell and Ida Ellison were both born in 1884/5. It

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is possible that their school networks overlapped and that Henry Ellison met Campbell and Harvey families through their children.

An Ohio newspaper section on “What Society People do in Summer” reported that Mr. and Mrs. H.C. Ellison and their daughters summered at Orchard Lake in 1898, presumably at their private cottage on Apple Island (*Cincinnati Enquirer* 1898). Isidore died in 1902 and Henry remarried Ida Norton (1855-1922) in 1911, and they moved to Brevard County, Florida, sometime after.

Results of archaeological investigation suggest that the Ellison Cottage was not constructed until the 1880s, probably after Ellison moved to Cleveland in 1882. The Hamlin map (Map 2) labels the Ellison Cottage as an ice house indicating that this domestic space was later converted into an icehouse.

History of the Forrest Campbell Cottage (Locus 7)

Forrest Campbell (1849-1933), son of Colin and Caroline Linn Campbell, spent his early career working as a clerk in his father’s store before becoming a partner in Campbell and Sons. The 1870 census lists Forrest as a twenty-one-year-old dry goods merchant living in his parent’s house. After Colin lost the store as a result of the Panic of 1873, Forrest spent the rest of his life working as a clerk or salesman in the dry goods trade. Forrest continued to live in his parent’s house in Detroit until he married Harriet B. Hall (1865-1959) in 1891. It is not clear exactly when Forrest built the cottage on Apple Island, although it seems likely that it post-dated his marriage. Before this, Forrest probably stayed in his parents’ home when he visited the island.

Forrest vacationed on Apple Island during the summer and occasionally wintered there. He was a hunter, fisherman, and a talented sailor. Campbell Harvey (1971) remembers that his uncle was “dominant in nearly all—if not all—of our Island doings, either social, religious, or recreational.” Willis Ward penned a “Valentine for my fine friend Forrest S. Campbell” in 1933 which recounts his prowess in swimming, rowing, and other athletic pursuits and adopted him as his “superman hero” because of his prowess (Ward 1942:11). Forrest was also responsible for ferrying the Apple Island inhabitants to and from the Orchard Lake Community Church on Sundays for service (Coevering 1959:11).

When Forrest and his sister Caroline E. sold the island to Ward in 1915, they were allowed to continue to use their cottages. Forrest died in 1933 at the age of 83; it is likely that the cottage was abandoned at this time.

History of the Loos/Mayers Duplex (Locus 8)

One half of the Locus 8 duplex was used by Charles Louis Loos II (1849-1917), a school principal in Dayton, Ohio, and his wife Mary (1853-1928), the sister of Sam and Bert Mayers. Loos was the son of Charles Louis Loos who was an ordained minister, served as President of Transylvania College in Kentucky from 1858 until 1911, and was a frequent summer visitor to Apple Island, even having his own bedroom in the Campbell House. Since Sam had his own

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cottage on the island (Locus 4), it is likely that Bert Mayers and his family occupied the other half of the duplex. Campbell Harvey's hand-drawn map of the island labels the duplex as Loos and Albert Mayers.

Charles and Mary were married in 1875 and it is likely that the cottage was built about this time. This would mean that this was the third oldest cottage on the island. Construction of the duplex would have allowed his family to join him on the island. Albert Mayers married Rebecca Beath in 1902 in Detroit, although we have not been able to trace them in any other census years. Charles Loos died in 1917, and it is possible that the duplex was abandoned about this time.

History of the Farm House (Locus 10)

Apple Island's farmer/caretakers had a range of responsibilities including tending livestock and crops, fetching the Campbells from Detroit via wagon in the years before the trolley was in service, and making sure each cottage had a barrel full of fresh lake water (Harvey 1971). How many farm hands the Campbells typically employed is unknown. The 1880 Federal Census Agricultural Schedule, the only one that exists for the island, documents Colin as having hired farm labor for one year. Two horses, two milk cows, and 95 fowl were kept on the island. Its 10 acres of improved agricultural fields produced 5 tons of hay, 725 bushels of corn, 12 bushels of wheat and 20 bushels of potatoes. A total of 50 apple trees and 8 peach trees was also recorded on Apple Island for 1879. Given the extent of cultivation, it is probable the Campbells also hired laborers prior to 1879. By the turn of the century, John Hamlin (1873-1944) of Somerset, England was caretaker on Apple Island and was responsible for raising vegetables for the cottagers (Hamlin and Hamlin 1988). Hamlin brought family members, such as his son Win Hamlin (1897-1989), to stay with him on the island and it seems likely that other island farmers and caretakers might have done the same.

History of Non-Contributing Resources

Caretaker's House and Generator (Locus 2)

The caretaker's house was built by Willis C. Ward after he acquired Apple Island in 1915; perhaps it was equipped with running water and electricity. Historical information about who may have lived in this house and served as Ward's caretaker could not be identified. Since Ward continued to own the island, it is possible that a caretaker resided there longer than Ward did.

Photographs from 1953 depict the caretaker's house as a standing ruin. Later that year, on May 4, 1953, the newspaper reported that a group of youths set fire to "the tenant house" on Apple Island (*Holiday Evening Sentinel*, May 4, 1953). The article notes that the frame house was beyond saving when fire fighters finally arrived at the scene and burned to the ground as the Ward House (Locus 3) did a few years before.

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Ward House (Locus 3)

The Ward House was built by Willis C. Ward (1861/2-1944) after his wife, Mable Lee, died in 1916. The Wards had two children, Harold and Marjorie, who inherited the property after Willis died. Their primary home was located on the mainland between Orchard and Cass Lake. Willis was a major landowner and farmer in Orchard Lake after he inherited the estate of his father David Ward. After his wife's death in 1916, Willis began plans to build a home and office on Apple Island. He had the construction materials brought across the lake during the winter of 1919 and the house was completed in September of the same year (McDonald n.d.:19). Some friends thought these plans were ill conceived, confirmed by the fact that Ward only ever lived in the house for three months in 1919 and the summer of 1920 (McDonald n.d.:19; Martinez 2004:101). The house remained vacant after this until it burned down after being struck by lightning in 1946.

20OK 52/ 20OK 476 Native American Sites on Apple Island

Evidence of the Native American occupation on Apple Island was well known to the Campbell family and others in the Orchard Lake area. The removal of artifacts from the island began in the 1800s. Farmers cultivated sections on the island throughout the mid-1800s and into the 1920s and, on occasion, their plows pulled artifacts to the surface. John Coats, the second owner of the property, owned "a fine collection of Indian relics" found on Apple Island including a large silver cross reportedly taken from an Indian grave on Apple Island. These finds were donated to a museum in Paisley, Scotland (Avery 1925:22; Martinez 2004:53).

Caroline E. Campbell, daughter to Colin who purchased the island from Coats in 1856, reported that a caretaker on the island plowed into an Indian burial mound in the 1880s. According to Caroline, the remains included "a skeleton with a pewter pan in his lap, the pan filled with wampum [shell beads]" (Avery 1925:22). Family history holds that the skeletal remains were reinterred and the beads were lost. The pewter bowl was donated to the Cranbrook Institute of Science (CIS) in 1940. In the early 1900s, an islander discovered a canoe buried near the shore. The canoe was eventually donated to CIS. The entire island was assigned the site number 20OK052 to account for these Native American remains on Apple Island which were reported in Michigan State Historic Preservation Office reports and CIS's artifact catalog.

The first systematic archaeological investigations in 2000 led to the assignment of a second site (site number: 20OK476) defining an area associated with the Contact Period, around the late 17th and early 18th centuries. This site, located along a ridge on the island's northwestern half, was identified by Dr. Michael Stafford as a "Fur Trade Settlement." Dr. Stafford of the Cranbrook Institute of Science directed middle school students in the excavation of 20OK476 for two seasons in 2000 and 2003. No report exists for these surveys. Dr. David Brose, an affiliate of University of Michigan's Museum of Anthropology and former director of CIS, re-analyzed artifacts collected during Stafford's investigations (see Brose 2015). According to Brose, Stafford's excavations went no more than 20 cm below surface and produced faunal remains,

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lithics, and grit-tempered ceramic sherds with the appearance of late nineteenth/early twentieth-century artifacts. The exact location of Stafford's test units are unknown.

In 2008, Dr. Brose conducted additional fieldwork at 20OK476 with the help of Dr. Joseph Hoffman and Dr. Thaddeus Gish of Madonna University. The team invited middle school science teachers from the West Bloomfield School District to assist in excavations as part of a program seeking to incorporate archaeology in school curricula. The results of their excavation indicate the site was intermittently occupied for short spans of time ranging from the 16th or 17th century until possibly as late as the early nineteenth century. The crew also tested a landform that local lore claimed to be Chief Pontiac's grave. Limited testing at the mound uncovered no artifacts predating the twentieth century and the soil matrix suggests it is a natural erosional feature (Brose 2008).

In 2013, Brose opened up two additional units in 20OK476. Brose's faunal analysis suggests that 20OK476 was not a typical fur trade site given the diversity of species represented and types of butchering present at the site. Instead, he finds it most likely that a local tribal group, like the Pottawatomis, may have briefly stayed on the island perhaps following Chief Pontiac's attempt to siege Fort Detroit less than thirty miles away (Brose 2015). Brose's work suggests that Apple Island may have served as a seasonal base camp for local tribes around the time of Pontiac's Rebellion.

Native American artifacts were identified in our excavations of the Campbell (Locus 1), Harvey (Locus 11), and Devendorf (Locus 12) house sites representing a total of five lithic flakes and 19 smooth and cord-marked, grit-tempered Native American ceramics, a style that was common throughout southern Michigan during starting around 700 CE (Brose 2015:13). A possible prehistoric pit feature was located at the Harvey house site (Locus 11). This pit (Feature 4) was identified at 44 cm below the ground surface, and measured at least 90 x 70 cm. The pit seems to have been lined with small rocks, was filled with a very dark brown silty sand, and appears to have been capped by a very coarse sand at the top. Only one artifact, an unidentified bone fragment, was found in Feature 4 but the lack of historic period artifacts and presence of prehistoric artifacts in the vicinity strongly suggests that this was a prehistoric feature. The size and configuration may suggest some kind of storage feature that was filled and capped after it was no longer useful.

While the evidence of the Native American occupation of Apple Island indicates significant research potential, a National Register nomination is not being pursued at this time since the site boundaries are not clearly defined. These sites are considered non-contributing elements to this nomination since they are not associated with the Campbell occupation of Apple Island.

Apple Island's use as the Campbell's family vacation resort came to an end by 1939 when Caroline E. Campbell died and the last occupation occurred at the King Cottage (Locus 5). Thus, all of the cottages built by the Campbell family and friends were abandoned. Older generations passed on leaving some cottages in disrepair. Newer generations did not have the same connection with Apple Island and opted to spend their spare time elsewhere. The island had

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already become a financial burden for Forrest and Caroline E. Campbell who signed a contract in 1915 that conveyed the inherited property to Willis C. Ward (1861-1944) (OCC 1915). Ward, a wealthy landowner and farmer, built a new home on the west side of the island and lived there briefly in 1919 and 1920 (Martinez 2004:101).

Apple Island was transferred to Ward's children before he died in 1944 (OCC 1944). In 1970, the property was donated to the West Bloomfield School District at the request of his Willis' daughter Marjorie (1892-1970) who wanted Apple Island to be preserved as an educational nature center. The island, formerly known as the Marjorie Ward Strong Woodland Sanctuary, remains in the possession of the school district which hosts seasonal tours sharing the island's natural and cultural resources with members of the community.

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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): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 38.8

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Apple Island (20OK521)

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Name of Property

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 42.591930 | Longitude: -83.375544 |
| 2. Latitude: 42.591982 | Longitude: -83.367054 |
| 3. Latitude: 42.587557 | Longitude: -83.366937 |
| 4. Latitude: 42.587452 | Longitude: -83.375677 |

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 Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site (20OK521) consists of all 38.8 acres of Apple Island tracing its one mile of shoreline. The site is pear shaped but oriented with the wider dimension extending N-S and the tallest dimension stretching E-W.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The site includes all of Apple Island because the entire property developed into a cultural center for the vacationing families and their hired help. Even while cottage complexes can be confined to particular areas, the Islander's daily activities involved interacting with the whole island, whether it be filling up barrels of water on the north end, exploring the Indian mounds on the east half, or heading to the Old House for Morning Service.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: LouAnn Wurst (Professor) and Skylar Bauer (Graduate Assistant)
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street & number: Department of Social Sciences, 209 Academic Office Building, Michigan Technological University
city or town: Houghton state: MI zip code: 49931-1295
e-mail lawurst@mtu.edu
telephone: (906) 487-3188
date: 15 May 2017

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.

Map 1: location of Apple Island on USGA 7.5' Pontiac South Quadrangle

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

Map 2: Location of contributing elements based on Hamlin's map of Apple Island

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

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.

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Photo Log

1. MI_Oakland County_Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site_0001: Campbell House foundation, facing east (Wurst)
2. Figure MI_Oakland County_Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site_0002: Locus 1, Feature 1 cistern (Wurst)
3. MI_Oakland County_Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site_0003: Locus 1, Feature 2 brick fascia (Wurst)
4. Figure MI_Oakland County_Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site_0004: Excavated Campbell privy, Locus 1, Feature 3, view south (Wurst)
5. MI_Oakland County_Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site_0005: Overview of the Harvey House, Locus 11, view northwest (Wurst)
6. MI_Oakland County_Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site_0006: Harvey House, view southwest (C. Cangany)
7. MI_Oakland County_Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site_0007: Typical soil profile from the Harvey House rear yard, sheet midden deposits (Wurst)
8. MI_Oakland County_Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site_0008: Devendorf House, view northeast (C. Cangany)
9. MI_Oakland County_Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site_0009: Dry well at the Devendorf House (Locus 12), view east (Wurst)
10. MI_Oakland County_Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site_0010: Mayers Cottage, Locus 4, Feature 1, view east (Wurst)
11. MI_Oakland County_Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site_0011: Mayers Cottage, Locus 4, Feature 2, view south (Wurst)
12. MI_Oakland County_Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site_0012: Undated postcard showing the King Cottage, view northwest (GWBHS)
13. MI_Oakland County_Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site_0013: King Cottage, Locus 5, Feature 1, view east (Wurst)
14. MI_Oakland County_Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site_0014: King Cottage, Locus 5, Feature 2, view southeast (Wurst)
15. MI_Oakland County_Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site_0015: Ellison Cottage, Locus 6, brick cellar floor in Feature 1 (Wurst)
16. MI_Oakland County_Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site_0016: Ellison Cottage, Locus 6, Feature 2 well (Wurst)
17. MI_Oakland County_Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site_0017: Ellison Cottage, Locus 6, Feature 3 privy, view west (Wurst)
18. MI_Oakland County_Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site_0018: Historic photo of the Forrest Campbell Cottage, Locus 7, view southwest (C. Cangany)
19. MI_Oakland County_Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site_0019: Historic photo of the Forrest Campbell Cottage, Locus 7, view east (C. Cangany)
20. MI_Oakland County_Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site_0020: Forrest Campbell Cottage, Locus 7, Feature 1, view south (Wurst)
21. MI_Oakland County_Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site_0021: Forrest Campbell Cottage, Locus 7, Feature 2, view west (Wurst)

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22. MI_Oakland County_Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site_0022: Forrest Campbell Cottage, Locus 7, section of Feature 3, view south (Wurst)
23. MI_Oakland County_Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site_0023: Loos/Mayer Duplex, Locus 8, Feature 1, view north (Wurst)
24. MI_Oakland County_Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site_0024: Loos/Mayer Duplex, Locus 8, Feature 2, view west (Wurst)
25. MI_Oakland County_Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site_0025: Loos/Mayer Duplex, Locus 8, Feature 3, view north (Wurst)
26. MI_Oakland County_Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site_0026: Locus 9 dump, view south (Wurst)
27. MI_Oakland County_Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site_0027: Farm House, Locus 10, view north (GWBHS)
28. MI_Oakland County_Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site_0028: Locus 10, Feature 1 test unit, view north (Wurst)
29. MI_Oakland County_Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site_0029: Caretaker's House, Locus 2, view north, photographed in 1953 (GWBHS)
30. MI_Oakland County_Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site_0030: Generator House, Locus 2, view northwest, photographed in 1953. The east side of the Caretaker's House is visible in the background (GWBHS)
31. MI_Oakland County_Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site_0031: Ward House, Locus 3, view east (GWBHS)
32. MI_Oakland County_Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site_0032: Ward House, Locus 3, Feature 1, facing west (Wurst)
33. MI_Oakland County_Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site_0033: Ward House, Locus 3, Feature 2 icehouse, view south (Wurst)

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

Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site

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Oakland County, Michigan

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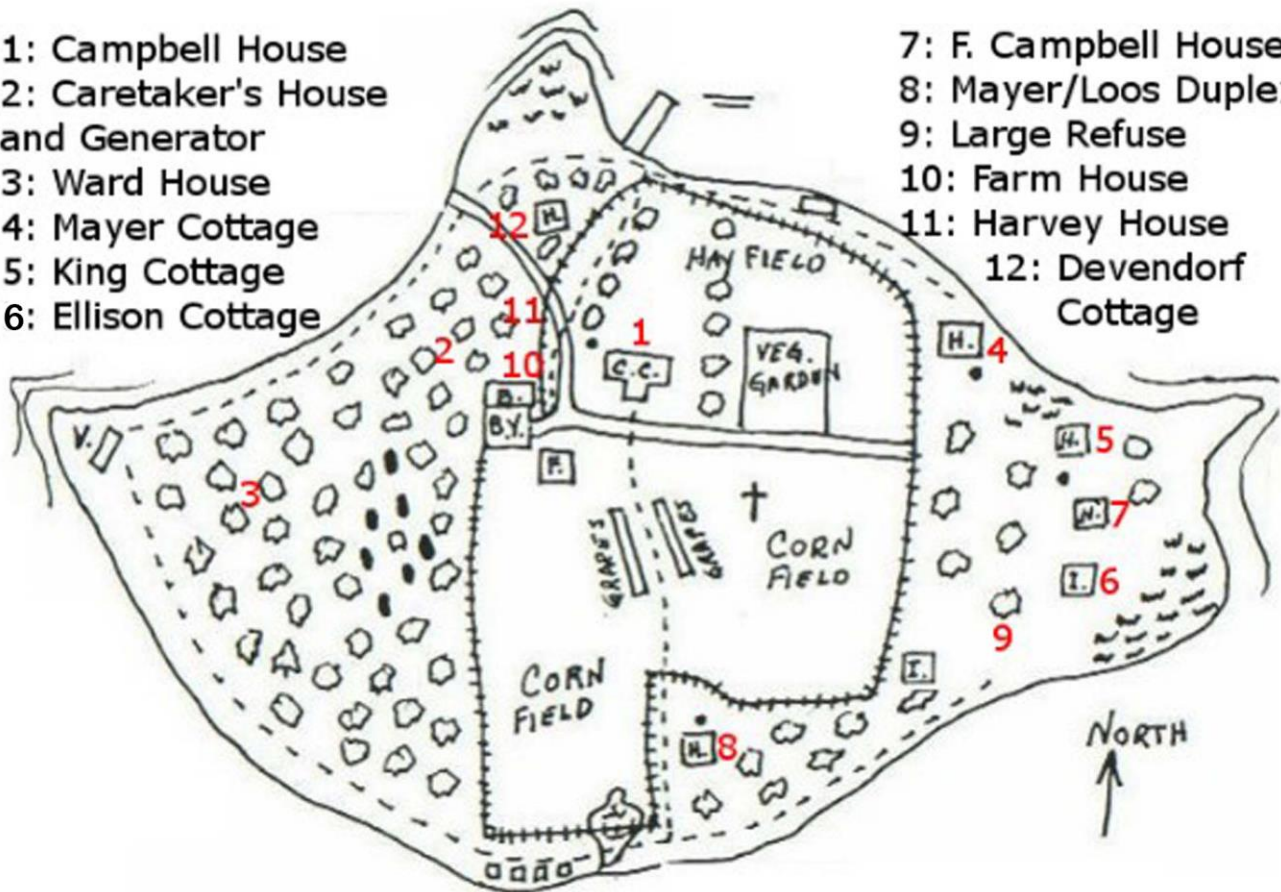
N/A

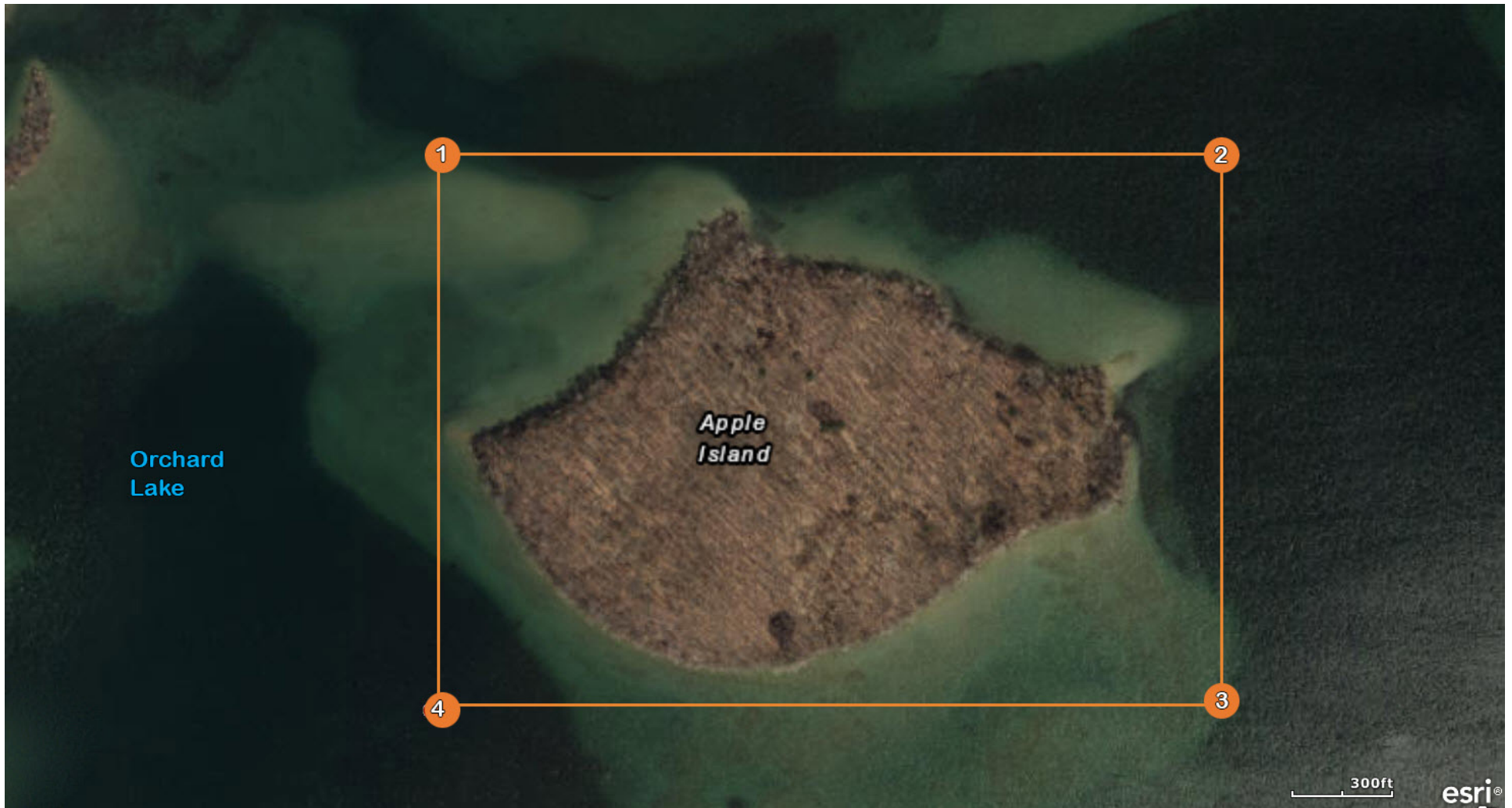
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 10 Page 1

- 1: Campbell House
- 2: Caretaker's House and Generator
- 3: Ward House
- 4: Mayer Cottage
- 5: King Cottage
- 6: Ellison Cottage

- 7: F. Campbell House
- 8: Mayer/Loos Duplex
- 9: Large Refuse
- 10: Farm House
- 11: Harvey House
- 12: Devendorf Cottage





Apple Island Historica Archaeological Site

Orchard Lake, Orchard Lake Village, Oakland County, Michigan

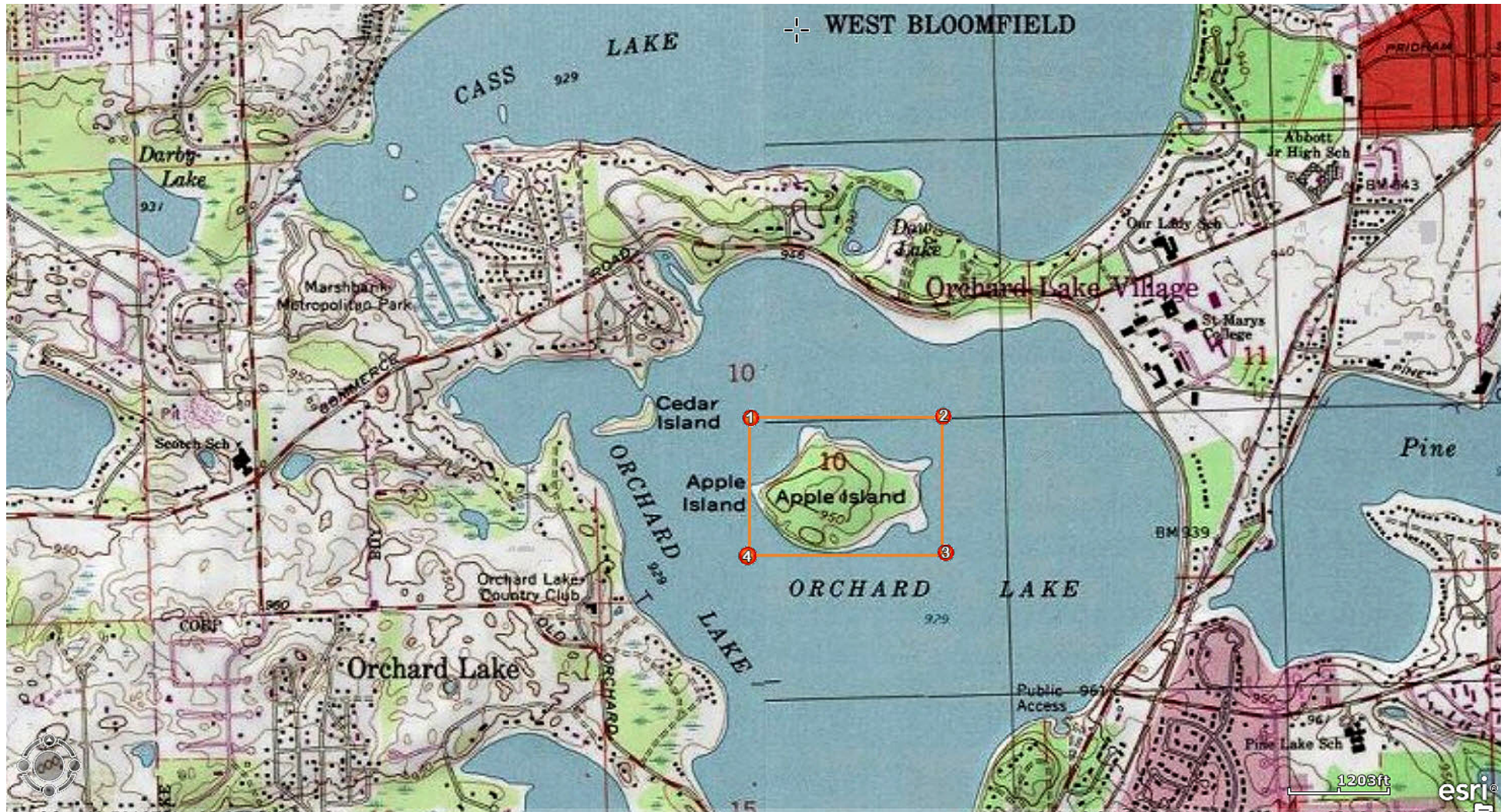
Lat./Long. (1): 42.591930/ -83.375544

Lat./Long. (3): 42.587557/ -83.366937

Lat./Long. (2): 42.591982/ -83.367054

Lat./Long. (4): 42.587452/ -83.375677





Apple Island Historical Archaeological Site
 Orchard Lake, Orchard Lake Village, Oakland County, Michigan

Lat./Long. (1): 42.591930/ -83.375544
 Lat./Long. (3): 42.587557/ -83.366937

Lat./Long. (2): 42.591982/ -83.367054
 Lat./Long. (4): 42.587452/ -83.375677















Amo Tawu 2014
20-04-5A1
Local II
N92 W56-57







Apple Island 2011
LOCALITY 4
FEATURE 1
2011





Apple Linnæus
Linnæus
Linnæus





Cottages on Apple Island, Orchard Lake.

Apple Island 2013
LOCUS 5
FEATURE 1
2013.101



Apple Island 2013
LOCUS 5
FEATURE 2
200K521



Apple Island 2013
LOC 6
Unit 1
Feature 1: Level 5
47cm 2006251



Apple Island 2013
Locus 6 F2
L4 45 cm





April 1, 2004
L100-4
1.0' x 1.0' x 1.0'







Apple + 5' x 1' x 1' 201
LOCUS 7
FEATURE 2
2005/521



Apple Island 2013
LOCUS 7
FEATURE 3
2008521



APPLE ISLAND
2013
LOCALS 3
FEATURE 1
SUEH



Appl. 15/10/13
L. 15
P. 15



APPLE ISLAND
2013
LOCUS 8
FEATURE 3
200K521









1











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: 6/5/2018 Date of Pending List: 7/9/2018 Date of 16th Day: 7/24/2018 Date of 45th Day: 7/20/2018 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 7/20/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Julie Ernstein  Discipline Archeologist

Telephone (202)354-2217 Date 7/20/18

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.



WEST BLOOMFIELD
SCHOOL DISTRICT

GERALD D. HILL, PH.D.
SUPERINTENDENT

December 12, 2017

To Whom It May Concern:

It is my distinct pleasure to write this letter of support for the nomination to have the Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The West Bloomfield School District has been the proud owner of Apple Island since 1970 when Frederic S. Strong, Jr. deeded the property to the school district.

Apple Island is preserved as the Marjorie Ward Strong Woodland Nature Sanctuary and is used by the district for educational tours for its students and the community. The nine historic home sites that make up the Historic Archaeological site have a high level of integrity, have yielded rich information, and have the potential to address a range of research questions. The site presents a unique opportunity to research a private vacation resort dating from the 1850s through 1930s, an important time period in the development of vacationing and leisure in the United States.

Thank you for your consideration of this nomination.

Sincerely,

Gerald D. Hill, Ph.D.
Superintendent

/ch



STATE OF MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN STATE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

RICK SNYDER
GOVERNOR

EARL J. POLESKI
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 31, 2018



Mr. Paul Loether, Chief
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed discs contain the true and correct copy of the nomination for the **Apple Island Historic Archaeological Site, Orchard Lake Village, Oakland County, Michigan**. This property is being submitted for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Disc one contains the nomination file, signed cover page, and any correspondence. Disc two contains photographs.

The Michigan State Historic Preservation Review Board approved the nomination on February 23, 2018.

All owners and appropriate elected public officials were notified and provided at least thirty (30) days to comment on the above proposed nomination in accordance with National Register regulations. All written comments concerning this nomination, submitted to us prior to our forwarding this nomination to you, are included in the correspondence file on disc one.

Questions concerning this nomination should be addressed to Todd A. Walsh, National Register Coordinator, at (517) 373-1979 or walsht@michigan.gov.

Sincerely yours,

Martha MacFarlane-Faes
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

MMF/taw



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Reviewer Julie Ernstein  Discipline Archeologist

Telephone (202)354-2217 Date 7/20/18

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