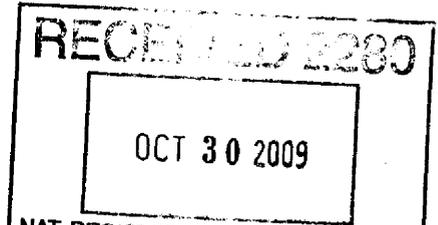


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

1064



# 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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Orchard Beach State Park  
other names/site number N/A

### 2. Location

street & number 2064 North Lakeshore Road  not for publication  
city or town Manistee Township  vicinity  
state Michigan code MI county Manistee code 101 zip code 48660

### 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  
Brian D. Lomax 10/23/09  
Signature of certifying official Date  
MI SHPO State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government  
Title

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 Eshan H. Beall 12-8-09  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	7	buildings
		district
5	1	site
8	3	structure
20	1	object
37	12	<b>Total</b>

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Recreation & Culture – Outdoor Recreation
- Landscape - Park

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Recreation & Culture – Outdoor Recreation
- Landscape - Park

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Bungalow/Craftsman

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation: Concrete
- walls: Stone
- Wood/Weatherboard
- roof: Asphalt
- other: N/A

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### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

#### Summary Paragraph

Orchard Beach State Park is located on the shore of Lake Michigan, two miles north of the center of Manistee. The park's 211 acres are split by M-110 and it is the portion west of the highway, comprising 57 acres, that is included in this nomination. This section is one-quarter of a mile wide at its widest point, one-half of a mile long and has 3000 feet of shoreline. The park's terrain is gently rolling and sparsely wooded with a steep bluff overlooking Lake Michigan. Many trees and shrubs planted by the CCC are still growing within the park, as well as remnants of the apple orchard for which the park was named. The current park is a reflection of the 1930s master plan implemented by the National Park Service and built by the CCC. The historical integrity of the park from this time period is very high.

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### Narrative Description

The park's main entrance is on the west side of M-110 at the northern end of the park. The contact station, built in 1990, and a toilet/shower building (1971) are located here. To the north of the entrance road is the day-use portion of the park. The parking lot and picnic area were both laid out in the 1930s master plan and are little changed today, except for the addition of a picnic shelter near the northeast corner of the parking lot.

South of the day-use area is the campground for the park, also laid out in the 1930s master plan. Campsites are situated along a curvilinear, double loop road that runs in a north-south direction through the park. The campsites are each equipped with a picnic table and metal campfire ring; regularly spaced service boxes provide electricity for the campers. On the western edge of the campground is the park's main pavilion, a limestone structure built by the CCC, which overlooks the lake. Further along the shore is a set of wood and metal steps leading down to the lake.

To the southwest of the campground is the line house and to the southeast is the pump house. These two limestone buildings were both built around 1940 to handle the park's water and sewer needs. Later, two wood-sided latrines were installed next to the line house. East of the campground is a fourth CCC-built limestone building, the toilet/shower building, plus a fish cleaning station and an RV sanitation station. These last two are later additions, as they are not on the 1930s master plan.

South of the campground and accessed by M-110 is the park's administrative and maintenance headquarters, which is separated from the main park by topography and vegetation. The buildings here are noncontributing to the district. This area contains the manager's residence and garage, both built in the early 1950s, and the park's office and workshop/service area dating from the 1970s. An inconspicuous dirt road connects the service yard to the main park area.

All four of the limestone structures (pavilion, toilet, line house, and pump house) built by the CCC still exist, as well as six limestone wastewater sumps. These buildings were constructed with large blocks of square cut limestone, carried across Lake Michigan from either Wisconsin or Drummond Island and cut on site. In addition to the limestone found in the structures, large pieces of uncut limestone can be found alongside the parking area near the pavilion that overlooks the lake. All of these structures are in good condition and are still in use.

Other site features identified on the 1939 master plan that still exist include Halsey-Taylor drinking fountains located in the campground and picnic area and a log fence that runs along the bluff overlooking Lake Michigan. Both the drinking fountains and the fence are in good condition.

The roads' surfaces were asphalted in 1968 and concrete curbs were added to them at about the same time. The road to the pavilion building remains unpaved, as does most of the parking lot in the picnic area.

#### CAMPGROUND

Pavilion - 1940-47 (#1 on map)  
Ernest F. Hartwick - Architect  
CCC and others

This is one of the finest examples of rustic park architecture found in Michigan's state parks. The limestone structure, with its cross-gabled shingle roof and exposed square rafters, was constructed on a concrete foundation. The rectilinear structure has two ells projecting to the north and the east. Massive limestone chimneys terminate the north and south ends of the main body of the building. In fact, except for the end gables, which are covered in wood vertical ship-lapped siding, the entire exterior is of random ashlar limestone.

The building consists of a large picnic shelter with an open side facing Lake Michigan. Metal roll-down doors have been installed in the four large openings along this wall. A covered hallway separates the picnic shelter from the adjacent toilet rooms to the north. Attached to the pavilion on the east elevation of the building is the concessions area. A concession window faces into the shelter area, and another faces outside, onto one of the structure's two outdoor porches. Another outdoor area, a large patio, is located along the bluff side of the building. From this porch, park visitors can enjoy scenic views of Lake Michigan. On the east side of the building, there are remnants in the lawn of what appears to be a limestone walkway.

According to early blueprints, the basement of this building was designed for use as a park residence, but the space was never finished. Outdoor steps on the east elevation lead to a separate entrance to the basement.

The building is in excellent condition, with many of its original features still in place including its windows, doors, porch (pipe) railing, and copper gutters. The structure's interior and exterior lighting fixtures are typical of the type found on CCC era buildings throughout the state parks. These rectangular fixtures, in the Arts and Crafts style, consist of cloudy glass with a metal frame encasing them.

Several changes to the building have occurred over the years. The original wood shingle roof has been replaced with asphalt shingles. The style of asphalt shingles used on the roof resembles wood shingles, when viewed from a distance. As noted before, several metal roll-down doors have been added to the large openings that look out onto the patio and over the lake. Several years ago, two east-facing openings to the shelter were closed off with wood planking. Although the fixtures in the toilets have been updated over the years, the interior brown glazed tile walls are original, as are the pine toilet partitions.

#### Toilet/Shower (Laundry) - 1939-41 (#2 on map)

Ernest F. Hartwick - Architect

CCC

Designed with a simple rectangular plan and built of random ashlar limestone, this building has an off-center side gabled roof with exposed rafter tails. The end gables are finished in wood board and batten siding. The west façade faces the campground while the east elevation faces M-110. The west façade contains the entrances to the individual shower stalls while bathrooms are entered through the north and south ends. Two horizontally oriented windows face M-110. They have metal sashes with obscured glass.

This building originally had a laundry room for campers' use; however, as is typical of most of the state park combination toilet/shower/laundry buildings surveyed, this area has been converted to showers. The change took place in 1966. Exterior doors now access the six showers, including the two original stalls. This altered the west facade of the building, as well as the original interior laundry room. In both bathrooms, the interior doors to the building's original showers were blocked and additional sinks were installed in their place.

In 1985 new sink counter tops were installed within the bathrooms, as well as new mirrors and interior lighting. Original features that remain within the bathrooms include the brown glazed tile walls, the windows that were not removed during the shower renovations, and the toilet stalls. The original wood shingle roof has been replaced with asphalt.

#### Campground layout - 1939

John I. Rodgers - Designer

CCC

The double-loop campground road layout appears identical to that depicted on the 1939 master plan, running in a generally north-south direction. The road was blacktopped, and curbs were added to the parking areas within the campground in the late 1960s. A play area has been added to the campground, near the pump house. The campground is well shaded, with a carpet of green lawn. It has typical state park campsite features including metal fire rings, green wood slat benches, 1960s wooden post campsite identification markers, and picnic tables. Neither vegetation nor man-made barriers separate the individual campsites. The majority of the picnic tables in the campground are of the 1950s style metal tube type with wood planking.

## **DAY-USE AREA**

### Picnic Area – 1939 (#3 on map)

John I. Rodgers - Designer  
CCC

The picnic area is located along the park's northern edge. It contains an open shelter (modern), waist-high outdoor grills, picnic tables, play equipment, a horseshoe pit, and a ball diamond with backstop. In addition to the more modern outdoor stoves, there are several of the 1950-60s cast iron waist-high stoves with the words "Michigan State Parks" embossed on their fronts.

### Picnic Area Parking Lot - 1939

John I. Rodgers - Designer  
CCC

This parking area is located between the park's main entrance and the picnic area. The parking lot layout appears identical to that depicted in the 1939 master plan. Most of the lot, unlike the park roads, was never covered with asphalt, except for the most northern row of parking spaces. For the rest of the lot, grass has been allowed to grow over the original parking areas; however, the parking spaces can still be detected by the concrete curbs installed in the 1960s. Original square drainage grates are still present in the parking lot.

## **FEATURES**

### Line House & Disposal System - 1939-41 (#4 on map)

Ernest F. Hartwick - Architect  
CCC

Found to the southwest of the campground, this small rectangular limestone structure has remained virtually unaltered on the outside. It has its original windows, door and wood shingle gabled roof. As with the other limestone structures at the park, random ashlar stone is used. The wood door for the building is on the west elevation. The pumping equipment located inside the building is still used to pump campground sewage up a hill to a septic field. To the north of the building is the underground distribution chamber and septic tank. These features are evident in the landscape by the rectangular metal plate that covers the distribution chamber, and the twelve manhole covers over the septic tank. Other similar manhole covers are located throughout the park.

### Pump House - 1939-40 (#5 on map)

CCC

The limestone pump house was built into the side of a small hill on the eastern edge of the campground with only the west elevation exposed. The entrance opening is flanked by two short buttresses and is located toward the north end of the structure. To the south of the entrance is the only window for the building. This window has a metal sash and obscured glass and is horizontally oriented. The limestone on this structure is darker than that of the other structures within the park, possibly due to dirt washing down upon its exterior walls. All of its features are original, including the heavy wood plank door.

### Wastewater Sumps - 1939-40

Ernest F. Hartwick - Architect  
CCC

Six original round wastewater sumps are in good condition, and are still in use. The sumps are built of the same random ashlar limestone as used in other park structures and have metal lids. The metal lids are painted green, and the words "Waste Water Only" are stenciled on top. All are found in the campground near a drinking fountain.

### Halsey-Taylor Drinking Fountains - 1939-40

CCC

There are eight metal Halsey-Taylor drinking fountains within the park. Each fountain sits on a concrete slab, with a small concrete block step and a manhole cover at its base. The fountains are painted green, except for the stainless steel

spigots, knobs and bowls. The fountains all appear to be in good condition and are still in use. All of the fountains, with the exception of one located in the campground, are located in sites specified on an early 1940s water system plan. Six of the remaining drinking fountains located within the campground are found in partnership with the six limestone wastewater sumps. The eighth fountain is located in the picnic area.

#### Log Fence – 1939 (#6 on map)

CCC

There are approximately one thousand feet of log fence made up of eight-foot sections located in the picnic area along the bluff overlooking Lake Michigan. This fence is distinguishable from the 1980 fence installed adjacent to it along the bluff, by the larger diameter logs used and the square (vs. round) rail pegs. It is in good condition and unpainted. As erosion has brought the edge of the bluff closer to the Pavilion, the fence was shifted landward several feet further away from the edge.

#### Entrance Road - 1939

John I. Rodgers - Designer

CCC

The short park entry road appears identical to the entry road depicted on the 1939 master plan. The road was blacktopped during the late 1960s.

#### Vegetation

Pre-park (orchard), CWA, CCC

Few if any of the 400 apple trees from George Hart's orchard still remain throughout the park, but the park contains several dozen apple trees to preserve a link with the property's history. Most of the apple trees have been relatively recently planted around the park entrance and the day-use parking lot.

Today shade trees make up the majority of the vegetation found within the park. An early planting plan c. 1930-40s (date unclear) indicates that several types of trees were to be planted in the campground, including white birch, sugar maple, white pine, ash and red oak. Many mature trees of these species are present in the park today. The plan also called for a layer of understory vegetation to be planted between the campsites, to provide privacy screening for the campers. However, park photos from the 1950s indicate that this vegetation was never planted. It does appear that understory vegetation was planted in other parts of the park, including along the large hill that separates the service yard from the main park. Understory species that were listed on the early planting plan and identified within the park during the survey include: arborvitae, juneberry, sumac, wild rose, dogwood, viburnum, and buckthorn.

#### Topography

The significant topographical feature is the high bluff on which the park sits. This bluff provides an excellent view of Lake Michigan all along the western edge of the park. Early accounts of the park indicate that the side of this bluff was covered in vegetation. Today, however, due to erosion there is very little vegetation located along the side of the bluff. This erosion has, over the years, also caused the need to occasionally move the stairway within the park that leads down the steep incline to the beach.

#### Lot Line Barriers

A few of these log and concrete structures are located throughout the campground. The painted horizontal logs are raised a few inches off the ground by two small concrete supports, to which the logs are bolted.

#### Old Picnic Tables

About one dozen all-wood picnic tables from the CCC era still exist. They are kept out of the weather in the Pavilion. They are distinguished by the fact that round wood logs, as opposed to the modern metal tubes or dimensional wood boards, support the seats and top.

#### ***Non-contributing features***

Contact Station (1990)

Orchard Beach State Park

Name of Property

Manistee Co., MI

County and State

Toilet/shower (1971), #7 on map  
Residence (1951), #8 on map  
Old garage/shop/office (1952), #8 on map  
New garage/shop/office (1973), #8 on map  
Fish cleaning station (1968)  
Mini-cabin, #9 on map  
Camper cabin (2008), #10 on map  
Beach stairs (1990)  
RV cleaning station (1966)  
Picnic shelter  
Campground playground  
Cyclone fence along M-110 (1970)

**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.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
- Social History
- Landscape Architecture

**Period of Significance**

1921-47

**Significant Dates**

- 1921
- 1933
- 1947

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Ernest F. Hartwick

John I. Rodgers

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

- 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.

**Period of Significance (justification)**

Corresponds with the period of the park's major development.

**Criteria Consideratons (explanation, if necessary)**

N/A

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

Orchard Beach was first opened and operated by the Manistee, Filer City and Eastlake Railway Company in 1892. After World War I when the trolley line ended service to the park, the Manistee Board of Commerce purchased the parcel. The board, in turn, deeded the property to the state in 1921 so Orchard Beach would become part of Michigan's new state park system, established in 1919. Most of the extant buildings and the physical layout of the park were constructed during the years 1933 through 1943. Orchard Beach State Park is significant under National Register Criteria A and C at the state level as one of the most intact examples of a Michigan state park developed in the 1930s and 1940s under National Park Service guidelines. Most of the park's buildings and structures were designed by Ernest F. Hartwick and built by the Depression-era Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The park retains the majority of its CCC-era buildings and physical layout.

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

***Summary of the History of Michigan's State Parks***

With the transfer of Fort Michilimackinac and the former Mackinac Island National Park from the federal government to the state of Michigan in 1895, Michigan became one of the first states in the nation to establish a state park. However, it was not until the early 1900s, with the explosion of Michigan's urban population and the growth of the automobile industry, that it became clear there was a need for a state-level system of public recreational areas. Michigan's State Park system was officially established in 1919 with the passage of Public Act 218, which created the Michigan State Park Commission to acquire lands for state parks.

In 1922 Michigan's state parks were placed under the authority of the Department of Conservation and P. J. Hoffmaster was named the first Superintendent of Michigan State Parks. The department established standards for the size, location and physical development of state parks. To make them easily accessible to tourists, new state parks were established either on or adjacent to state trunk highways. Most of the parks were acquired by the state either through land donations made by private individuals or as tax reverted lands. By 1930 there were fifty-two state parks in Michigan with a combined attendance of almost 8.9 million. The parks were beginning to suffer as early improvements now proved to be inadequate to accommodate the increased use.

Ironically, while the country was sinking into the Great Depression in the 1930s, state and national parks were about to reap the benefits of newly developed national recovery programs. Upon his election as President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt initiated massive public works projects to put Americans back to work. Five federal relief agencies worked in cooperation with the Michigan Department of Conservation to make improvements within Michigan's state parks. These programs had a tremendous positive impact on the fifteen-year old park system.

The key program for park development, the one that left a lasting legacy for the country's national and state parks, was the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Thousands of Michigan's young men participated in the CCC program, which established camps throughout the state. The CCC concentrated its efforts on reforestation, the protection of natural resources, and the improvement of state parks. The National Park Service (NPS) promoted naturalistic landscape planning and a rustic architectural style, both of which were utilized in state park building and landscape design. NPS planning efforts were intended to provide basic services while minimizing intrusions in the natural landscape. Ernest Hartwick and Ralph Herrick were the architects responsible for adapting the NPS rustic style for Michigan state parks. The CCC would be responsible for implementing those plans.

America's entry into the Second World War brought this era of park development to a close, though many projects initiated before the war began were completed after the war ended. Federal relief efforts impacted fifty-three state parks from 1933 through 1943 and would have cost the state 3.3 million dollars at the time if the state had to pay for the work itself. Over 2,600 campsites were constructed, over one hundred buildings were erected, seventy-four miles of foot trails were established and over 190,000 trees and shrubs were planted in Michigan state parks.

***History of Orchard Beach State Park***

Before the coming of the white settlers, the Manistee area was chiefly inhabited by the Chippewa Indians. Manistee County was laid out in 1840, but would not be organized independently until 1855. Brothers John and Joseph Stronach established the first permanent settlement in 1841. Lumber was the dominant industry in those early years and eventually there would be over twenty lumber mills in and around the city of Manistee. As the forests disappeared, farms and orchards sprang up on the cleared land.

In 1887 George A. Hart purchased the property that today comprises the portion of Orchard Beach State Park west of M-110 from the Moore family, local dairy farmers. Mr. Hart, a prominent real estate dealer in Manistee, developed the property into a model farm, importing thoroughbred cattle and draft horses. He also planted a large apple orchard.

In the early 1890s Hart sold his farm to the Manistee, Filer City and Eastlake Railway Company, a local streetcar line, of which he was a part owner. In 1892 the railway company developed the farm into a park and extended a streetcar line to it from Manistee, located two miles to the south. Site amenities developed by the railway company at the Orchard Beach Park, named for the apple orchard in which it was set, included a street car waiting station, a dance pavilion, a resting pavilion, a casino (theater), a tennis court and a bath and shelter house. This was a popular park for local residents.

After WWI, the trolley company ceased operation to Orchard Beach Park. The Manistee Board of Commerce purchased the park from the railway and sought an economical solution that would allow the park to be maintained as a public recreation area. In 1921 the board of commerce deeded the property to the state for state park purposes. Minutes of the Michigan State Parks Commission for January 20, 1921, indicated that although the land was donated to the state, the state was required to pay approximately seven thousand dollars for the site's amenities. Their estimated value was twenty thousand dollars. At the time of the transfer, the apple orchard planted by Mr. Hart contained about four hundred, twenty-year old apple trees. Another dominant landscape feature of the new state park was a steep bluff that overlooked Lake Michigan, providing spectacular views of the lake.

After a brief period of being known as Manistee State Park, the park's original name, given to it by the railway company, was adopted, and the park became Orchard Beach State Park. Early park improvements consisted of repairs and renovations to existing buildings. In addition, a wooden bathhouse with a concrete foundation was built. In 1929 two hundred and fifty deciduous trees were planted.

Between 1933 and 1934, the Civil Works Administration (CWA), a federal relief agency, worked within the park planting thirty-five hundred native trees, resurfacing the roads with gravel, and building a new set of steps down to the beach. According to the *Michigan Department of Conservation Biennial Reports*, there were no additional major park improvements until the 1939-40 biennium, when a small crew of Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) men from Ludington Camp No. SP-2 began to work within the park. During this biennium, redevelopment of the campground and the picnic area began, with the construction of campground roads, a sewer system, a water supply system with a six-inch well, an entrance road and a parking area. In addition, the construction of several limestone and timber structures began, including a combination toilet/laundry/shower building, a pump house, and a line house. During this period, the CCC men from the Ludington camp were housed in the old casino building located within the park.

Ernest Hartwick, who was employed by the state to provide architectural services to the state parks, designed the buildings from this period. Hartwick had worked for several architectural firms in Michigan before being employed by the state. This included several years with the prestigious Albert Kahn firm in Detroit and a brief period in which he had his own practice.

During the late 1930s and early 1940s, the park's acreage increased dramatically. In 1938 a tract of land adjacent to the park was purchased by the state from Richard W. Smith. This land acquisition more than doubled the park's previous lake frontage. Another tract of land, located east of M-110, was acquired in 1942. This parcel contained 154 acres, bringing the total park acreage to 211.

The CCC men from the Ludington Camp continued their work within the park during the 1941-42 biennium. The toilet/laundry/shower building that they started in the previous biennium was completed, as well as the campground's electrical (including hookups for campers), disposal and water systems (including the line house, the pump house and the six wastewater sumps). The picnic area parking lot was also completed during this period. In addition, they had begun construction on a large limestone and timber combination (shelter/toilet/concession) pavilion. Work on this structure was temporarily halted, in 1942, due to wartime restrictions. Work began again on this building during the 1943-44 biennium, because of an exception made by the War Protection Board. The board granted special permission for construction to continue on the limestone pavilion, in order to protect previous work completed by the CCC. The building was finally completed in 1947.

The 1939 park master plan indicates that several other buildings, including an additional toilet and contact station, were planned for this park. Although wartime restrictions put a halt to the construction of these buildings, they were eventually built. The contact station was built in 1959 (and then replaced in 1990) and an additional toilet/shower building was completed in 1971. Both of these modern structures were constructed in the approximate locations indicated on the 1939 master plan. Each of these buildings has limestone incorporated into its facade, retaining something of the original design concept of the CCC built structures.

Since 1950 there have been several other structures built within the park, often by inmate crews from Camp Sauble as part of a prison labor program. Some of these improvements include the construction of the current park manager's residence (1950), the shop/garage/office (1952), the fish cleaning house (1968), the RV sanitation station (1966), an office/workshop/garage (1973) and a mini cabin and camper cabin.

From about 1960 to 1990, there was a tree nursery located within the park. Trees grown in the nursery were planted within the park as well as within other state parks including Ludington and Aloha. The nursery grew several types of trees including species of maple, ash, and spruce.

Orchard Beach State Park is significant among Michigan's state parks due to its high level of historic landscape and structural resources, most constructed by the CCC and the CWA. All of the features portrayed on the 1939 master plan for the park still exist and are in use, with only a few exceptions (i.e. service yard and bluff stairway changes). Contributing resources within the nominated portion of the park (west of M-110) include the large limestone shelter, the limestone pump house, the limestone line house, the limestone toilet, the six limestone waste water sumps, the Halsey-Taylor drinking fountains, the remnants of the log and concrete lot line barriers, the log fence (along the bluff south of the pavilion), the location of the picnic area, the vegetation (including apple trees), the scenic bluff, and the layout of park roads and the parking lot.

Of particular significance as individual features are the limestone shelter/toilet, line house and pump house structures. The pavilion is one of only two large limestone shelters found within the state parks surveyed in 1997. The line house is the only line house found within the state parks surveyed. The fact that it is still used for its original purpose adds to its significance. The pump house, also still in use, is the only historic (pre-1950) pump house found built into the side of a hill within the Michigan State Park system.

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#### Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

This and nominations for three other Michigan state parks, J. W. Wells (already national register listed), Onaway State Park, and P. H. Hoeft State Park, resulted from an above-ground Michigan state park survey carried out during the summers of 1996 and 1997 by Amy Arnold and Deborah Dietrich-Smith for the State Historic Preservation Office under funding provided by the Parks and Recreation Division of the Michigan Department of Natural Resources. Ten older state parks and state recreation areas in southeastern Michigan were surveyed during 1996. Twenty more state parks located throughout Michigan were surveyed during 1997. The 1997 list of parks to be surveyed resulted from a preliminary report prepared in the fall of 1996 by John W. Murphey, a student intern at SHPO. This report, through a review of the *Department of Conservation Biennial Reports (1921-1950)* and phone interviews with state park staff, rated the probability of extant historic structures in each state park. The parks that scored the highest ratings were included in the 1997 inventory. The survey project involved field inspection and documentation of each park and research of historic documentation available at the parks and in Lansing. The results of the 1997 work are presented in an *Inventory of Historical Resources in Selected Michigan State Parks* completed for the SHPO in April 1998. The four parks for which nominations have been prepared were evaluated through this project as retaining the greatest concentrations of historic resources dating from the 1920s to 1940s among all of Michigan's state parks. During 2003 Paul Janostak, another SHPO intern, prepared nominations for the four parks, and that for J. W. Wells was submitted to the register and the park listed. During April 2009 the three remaining parks were revisited by the SHPO's national register coordinator to re-evaluate integrity and obtain up-to-date photographs.

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#### 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Orchard Beach State Park  
Name of Property

Manistee Co., MI  
County and State

Arnold, Amy, and Dietrich-Smith, Deborah. *Inventory of Historical Resources in Selected Michigan State Parks*. State Historic Preservation Office, Lansing, 1998.

Department of Conservation, State of Michigan. *Biennial Report: Division of Parks*. 1921-50.

Fuller, George Newman. *Historic Michigan: Local Histories of Several Michigan Counties*. National Historical Association, Dayton, Ohio.

\_\_\_\_\_. Miscellaneous Drawings, Maps and Plans of Orchard Beach State Park, 1927-1997. Parks and Recreation Division Office, Department of Natural Resources, Lansing.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):** None

**Primary location of additional data:**

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property**     57 acres      
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>    16    </u> Zone	<u>    554660    </u> Easting	<u>    4903590    </u> Northing	3	<u>    16    </u> Zone	<u>    554710    </u> Easting	<u>    4902760    </u> Northing
2	<u>    16    </u> Zone	<u>    554860    </u> Easting	<u>    4903580    </u> Northing	4	<u>    16    </u> Zone	<u>    554330    </u> Easting	<u>    4902670    </u> Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)

All that portion of Orchard Beach State Park located between Lake Michigan and state highway M-110.

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)

This part of the park is the area containing historic development. There are no historic features in the park east of M-110.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title     Paul E. Janostak      
organization     MI SHPO     date     2003, updated 2009      
street & number     702 W. Kalamazoo St.     Telephone     517/335-2719

city or town Lansing state MI zip code 48909-8240  
e-mail christensenro@michigan.gov

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

**Name of Property:** Orchard Beach State Park  
**City or Vicinity:** Manistee Township  
**County:** Manistee **State:** Michigan  
**Photographer:** Robert O. Christensen  
**Date Photographed:** April 2009  
**Printing:** Hewlett-Packard Vivera inks (95 tri-color cartridge) on HP Premium Plus Photo Paper (high gloss)

**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**

- 1 of 11: Pavilion, NE and NW facades  
MI\_Manistee\_OrchardBeach\_0022.tif
- 2: Pavilion, SW and SE facades  
MI\_Manistee\_OrchardBeach\_0026.tif
3. S end of campground looking S, showing stone wastewater sumps and, at right, Line House  
MI\_Manistee\_OrchardBeach\_0027.tif
4. Line House, NE and SE facades  
MI\_Manistee\_OrchardBeach\_0028.tif
5. Pump House, NW façade  
MI\_Manistee\_OrchardBeach\_0031.tif
6. Toilet/Shower Building, N and W facades  
MI\_Manistee\_OrchardBeach\_0035.tif
7. Central part of campground looking NW  
MI\_Manistee\_OrchardBeach\_0037.tif
8. N end of campground looking N, 1971 toilet/shower building toward left  
MI\_Manistee\_OrchardBeach\_0038.tif
9. Pavilion, NW and NE facades  
MI\_Manistee\_OrchardBeach\_0039.tif
10. Pavilion, NW and SW facades, with bluff and original part of log fence to left  
MI\_Manistee\_OrchardBeach\_0043.tif
11. Day Use area, facing E  
MI\_Manistee\_OrchardBeach\_0050.tif

Orchard Beach State Park  
Name of Property

Manistee Co., MI  
County and State

**Property Owner:**

(complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name Ron Olson, Chief, Parks & Recreation Division, Department of Natural Resources  
street & number P. O. Box 30028 telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town Lansing state MI zip code 48909

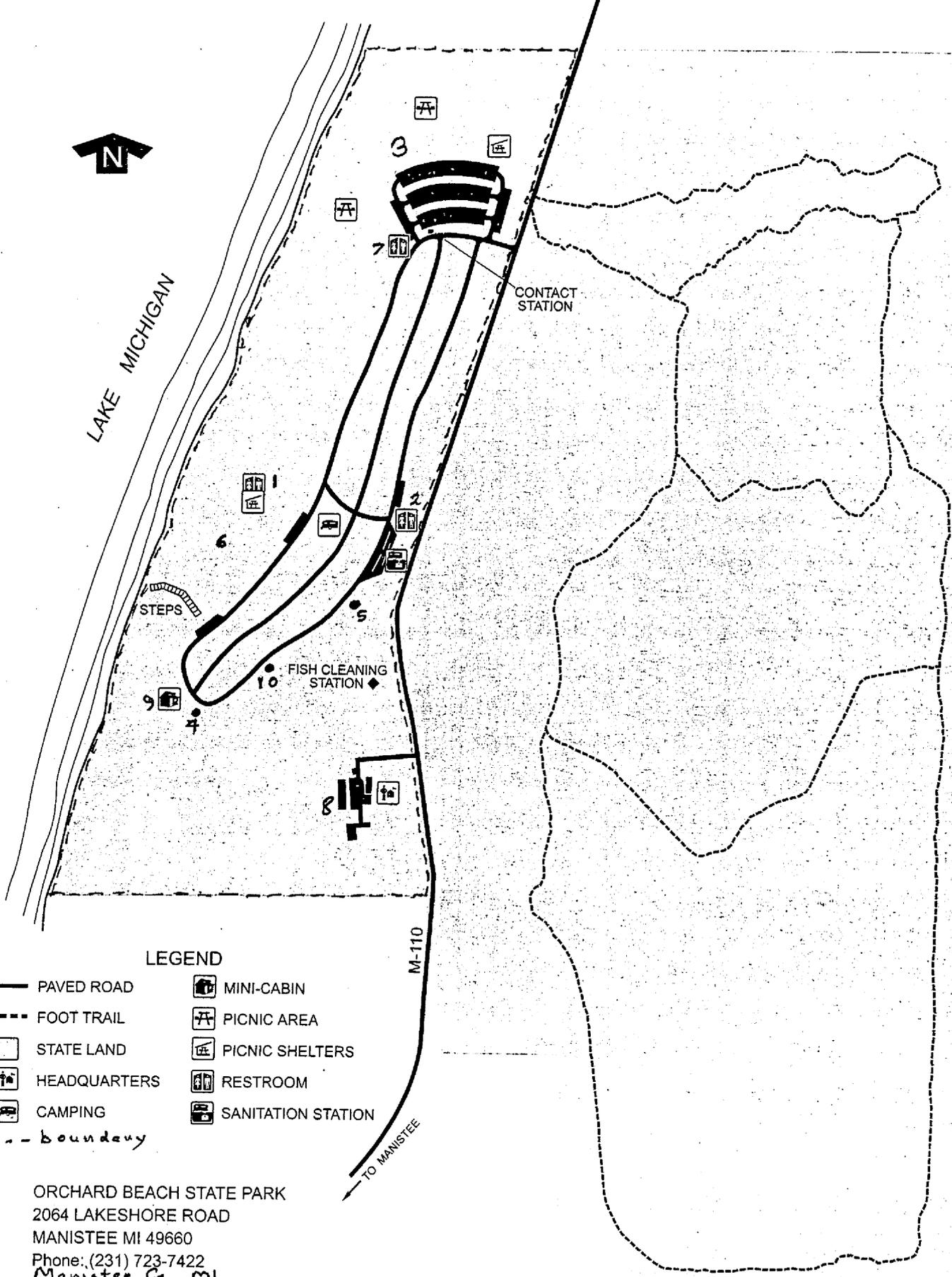
**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to 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 18 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.

# Orchard Beach State Park



LAKE MICHIGAN



## LEGEND

- PAVED ROAD
- - - FOOT TRAIL
- STATE LAND
- 🏠 HEADQUARTERS
- 🚐 CAMPING
- 🏠 MINI-CABIN
- 🌳 PICNIC AREA
- 🛖 PICNIC SHELTERS
- 🚻 RESTROOM
- 🚽 SANITATION STATION
- - - boundary

ORCHARD BEACH STATE PARK  
 2064 LAKESHORE ROAD  
 MANISTEE MI 49660  
 Phone: (231) 723-7422  
 Manistee Co., MI











KEEP OFF B...



WOMENS









