



798

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Lake Michigan Beach House, Ludington State Park

other names/site number Lake Michigan Bathhouse

2. Location

street & number 8800 W. M-116 not for publication

city or town Hamlin Township vicinity

state Michigan code MI County Mason code 105 zip code 49413

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this 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 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 local

Brian M. W... 8/15/13
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

MI SHPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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:)

Patricia Andrews 9/30/2013
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	
1		buildings
		district
		site
1		structure
		object
2	0	Total

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

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Recreation & Culture – Outdoor Recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone

walls: Brick – lower floor

Wood shingles – upper floor

roof: Wood shingle

other: Shiplap boards in the gables

Brick & stone fireplace on south wall

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

This 116-foot long by 35-foot wide Lake Michigan Beach House (bathhouse) at Ludington State Park is located three-and-one-half miles north of the park entrance on Lake Michigan. The building, designed by architect Ralph B. Herrick in 1933, is one-and-one-half stories tall on the front or east/land side and two full stories tall on the west façade facing Lake Michigan. The structure sits on a concrete foundation and has a cedar shingle hip roof with gables located in the center on the long east and west elevations of the building. Its lower story is constructed with walls of red brick with the mortar joints left untrowelled and unstruck. The structure was built by the local Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) Camp Ludington-Pere Marquette SP-2 in 1935, using bricks reportedly salvaged from an old salt plant located in Ludington. The exterior is clad in wide exposure wood shingles in the second story and diagonal boarding and vertical board-and-batten in the gables. Posts and lintels for covered verandahs at each end of the building and the truss roof structure exposed in the second-story interior are constructed using large squared timbers. The timbers used for framing the structure and as railing for the veranda came from the park and were processed in the park's own sawmill, and/or hewn by hand.

Ludington State Park is significant among the Michigan state parks due to its high level of landscape and structural resources found within its boundaries. Of particular significance, is the extensive role that the Civilian Conservation Corp played with the development of this state park. The arrival of the CCC in 1933 began the development at this state park and continued until the corps was disbanded in 1941. A number of buildings designed by Ralph B. Herrick and park improvements constructed by CCC Camp Ludington-Pere Marquette SP-2 still exist today, including the Lake Michigan Beach House and the Lake Michigan Beach Seawall. The Lake Michigan Beach House is significant under National Register Criteria A and C at the state level because it is associated with a State Park CCC camp and was built from local recycled brick with pressed mortar style of construction. This style of construction has not been found at any other state park in Michigan.

Narrative Description

The upper floor of the bathhouse was originally designed as a public lodge. It was constructed with a wooden floor, large timber beams and a brick and stone fireplace on the south wall. The interior walls were covered with vertical shiplap boarding. In addition to the lounge, there was a staff apartment located on this floor. The wood stairway between the floors is intact with its banister and panel doors.

Off the upper floor lounge, a large veranda facing Lake Michigan originally featured a wooden deck covered with canvas and one large stairway on the south elevation. In 1973 the bathhouse was remodeled and a new concrete deck was poured on top of the original canvas covered wood deck. The north elevation was blocked off and the original sand dune adjacent to it was removed.

The lower floor once contained the dressing booths, shower rooms, toilets and a combination confectionery stand and grocery store. Baskets were once available for visitors to store their clothing when swimming. The interior walls were constructed of bricks with smooth mortar. Three brick archway openings facing Lake Michigan provided access to this lower floor from the beach. In the 1973 three metal roll-down doors were installed in these archways to provide security to the building after hours. During this time several windows were closed up with additional brick work and the interior walls were painted. A wall was added at the top of the stairway, enclosing the open entry hallway between floors.

Contributing Feature

The Lake Michigan Beach Seawall was constructed in 1937 by the park's CCC camp. This low concrete structure was built between the Lake Michigan bathhouse and the lake. During the 1940's the side wings were extended with steel sheet piling and a concrete cap. In 1975 the north wing was removed and replaced with sheet piling. In addition, sheet piling groin was constructed approximately one hundred feet to the north. The seawall was built to provide protection for the bathhouse in times of unusually high lake levels. Over the years drifting sand has often all but covered it over.

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

Period of Significance

1935-1937

Significant Dates

1935

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Ralph B. Herrick

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)

The 1935-1937 period corresponds with the dates of construction of the two nominated resources.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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

The Lake Michigan Beach House meets national register criterion A as one of the largest building products of federal Depression-relief activities in Michigan's state parks during the 1930s, having been designed by a National Park Service architect, Ralph B. Herrick, working in Lansing, and built as part of a program of park developments undertaken by Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) workers at Ludington State Park. The beach house meets criterion C as a fine example of Arts-and-Crafts-inspired design in the Michigan state parks and as a unique structure among Michigan state park structures built then or throughout the state park system's history for its use of recycled brick in the pressed mortar style of construction with the mortar joints left untrowelled and unstruck.

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

Brief Summary of the History of Michigan's State Parks

With the transfer of Fort Mackinac and 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. 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.

In the 1930s, while the country was sinking into the Great Depression, 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.

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 it ended. Federal relief efforts helped construct over 2,600 campsites, over one hundred buildings, and seventy-four miles of foot trails and resulted in the planting of over 190,000 trees and shrubs in Michigan state parks.

Ludington State Park

Mason County was originally covered with timber prior to the first white settlers who entered the area in 1840s. At least six distinct Indian cultures had developed along the rivers in this county between 10,000 BC and 1600 AD. The abundance of virgin timber and water attracted settlers and businessmen to the area and in 1860, Hamlin Township was created.

The history of Ludington State Park begins in 1925, when the Mason County Chapter of the Izaak Walton League asked Congressman James C. McLaughlin of Muskegon to use his influence to facilitate the transfer to the state of hundreds of acres of dunes and virgin pine timberlands that were held by the federal government as part of a lighthouse preserve. On May 22, 1926, Congress approved the transfer and ordered that the land be deeded to the State of Michigan. The transfer carried a provision requiring the state to build and maintain a highway to the lighthouse, located on Big Sable Point. This transfer of land marks the beginning of Ludington State Park.

Following the transfer of the lighthouse preserve, members of the Izaak Walton League began seeking additional methods to acquire adjacent lands. Two of the members, H. T. Stolberg and C. L. Lind, conceived the idea of collecting tax delinquent lands at Big Sable and donating them to the state. This idea helped preserve much of the scenic dune land

from indiscriminate commercial development and public misuse.

In addition to the transfer of tax delinquent lands, the businessmen of Ludington organized a committee to raise funds to purchase additional tracts. The community raised fifteen thousand dollars and the county board of supervisors and the state contributed ten thousand dollars each to finance additional purchases. By 1932 over one thousand acres of additional park land was transferred to the state, which included 15,900 feet of frontage along Lake Michigan. In the same year the park was officially named Ludington State Park.

Prior to becoming a state park, the land just north of the Big Sable River was once the site of the village of Hamlin, which contained a dam, several lumber mills, grist mills, residences, a cemetery and a mule car tramway that transported processed lumber to a loading pier on Lake Michigan. Most of the village was washed away when the dam broke in 1888. The dam was repaired in 1894 and a new dam constructed in 1913, after the old dam failed again in 1912. The 1913 dam served the interest of resort communities that were developing along the shores of Lake Hamlin after the village had been abandoned in early 1900s.

In January 1933 Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Camp Ludington-Pere Marquette SP-2 was established at the park. The camp was involved in park improvements between 1933 until 1941, when the camp was disbanded. During this period, a significant number of improvements at the park were completed by the CCC workers. They included construction of the Lake Michigan Beach House.

Lake Michigan Beach House

While much of the Michigan state park building of the 1930s reflects the NPS Arts-and-Crafts-inspired rustic design of the time using logs and rockwork construction, the Lake Michigan Beach House and several other more altered structures at Ludington State Park are unique among Michigan state park buildings for their type of Arts-and-Craft design and construction that uses recycled brick and untrowelled and unstruck mortar joints. The Beach House is by far the largest and best preserved of these structures.

During the 1933-37 period much design work for Michigan state parks was done by architects Ralph B. Herrick and George R. Page in a central design office in Lansing set up by the National Park Service. Architect Ralph B. Herrick designed some of the major state park buildings and structures constructed during this time period, including fieldstone bathhouses at Hoelt and Wilson State Parks, log side trail cabins at Wilderness State Park, and the fieldstone picnic shelter at Wells State Park, along with this brick and shingle Lake Michigan Beach House and other buildings and structures at Ludington State Park. Herrick, along with Ernest F. Hartwick, who did much of the design work for the state parks in the 1937-41 period, are together responsible for much if not most of the fine National Park Service-inspired architecture and engineering in the state parks built in the 1933-41 period. Most of this work is of rustic design, typically built using log and stone, and deviations from the norm, such as the flat-roof concrete or brick and concrete bathhouses at Muskegon State Park (1939-41) and Grand Haven State Park (1938-39), stand out. Herrick designed other buildings for Ludington State Park in a similar design aesthetic to the Beach House and during the same time frame, but they have been much more altered. Ralph Herrick, following the end of the National Park Service contract for state park work in 1937, formed an architectural partnership with Stanley G. Simpson and practiced until his death in 1952.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

This and several previous nominations for Michigan State Park properties 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 (1921-50)* and phone interviews with state park staff, rated the probability of extent 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 Historic Resources in Selected Michigan State Parks* completed for the SHPO in April 1998. Four parks 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 – J. W. Wells, Onaway, P. H. Hoelt, and Orchard Beach – have previously

Lake Michigan Beach House, Ludington State Park
Name of Property

Mason, Michigan
County and State

been listed in the national register. This Lake Michigan Beach House nomination is one of a group of nominations that will be prepared for the most significant individual structures or small complexes of historic resources within the state park system that were identified in the 1997-98 work. Photographs submitted were taken by Parks and Recreation Division Cultural Resource Specialist Lisa Gamero on April 14, 2010 and citizen Paul DeLeeuw on August 30, 2008.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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*. 1921-1950.

H.R. Page & Co. *History of Manistee, Mason and Oceana counties, Michigan, with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of Some of Its Prominent Men and Pioneers*. Chicago: H.R. Page & Co. 1882

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property About 3/5 acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u> 16 </u>	<u> 539430 </u>	<u> 4875565 </u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

The boundary is a rectangle 300 feet in length north-south and 85 feet in width east-west. Its length is centered on the 116-foot long building and extends 92 feet beyond in each direction to encompass the full length of the original CCC-built seawall. The east and west boundaries are ranged parallel with the beach house's long side walls and extend 30 feet west from the building's west front to include the seawall and 20 feet east from the east façade. The UTM single reference point is taken from the center of the building.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary is drawn to include the building and the original seawall structure.

This structure is being nominated as a single eligible structure and the area to the seawall as part of the contributing landscape.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lisa Gamero, Cultural Resource Specialist
organization MDNR, Parks & Recreation Division – Stewardship Unit date October 8, 2012
street & number P.O. Box 30257 telephone (517) 241-4789
city or town Lansing state MI zip code 48909-7757
e-mail Gamerol@michigan.gov

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.)

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: Ludington State Park

City or Vicinity: Hamlin Township

County: Mason **State:** Michigan

Photographer: Lisa Gamero

Date Photographed: April 14, 2010

Printing: Hewlett-Packard Vivera inks (95 tri-color cartridge) on HP Premium Plus Photo Paper

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 22: Original beach house road, layout by CCC, contributing resource, camera facing east
MI_Manson County_Ludington Beach House_0001
- 2 of 22: Beach House parking lot, original layout & setting, camera facing northwest
MI_Mason County_Ludington Beach House_0002
- 3 of 22: Beach House, south elevation (left) and east elevation (right), camera facing northwest
MI_Mason County_Ludington Beach House_0003
- 4 of 22: Beach House, west elevation (left) and south elevation (right) has the stairs, camera facing north
MI_Mason County_Ludington Beach House_0004
- 5 of 22: Beach House, north elevation (left) and west elevation (right), camera facing southeast
MI_Mason County_Ludington Beach House_0005
- 6 of 22: Beach House, east elevation, camera facing west
MI_Mason County_Ludington Beach House_
- 7 of 22: Beach House, east façade, parking lot entrance, camera facing west

Lake Michigan Beach House, Ludington State Park
Name of Property

Mason, Michigan
County and State

- MI_Mason County_Ludington Beach House_0007
8 of 22: Contributing object to beach house, one of two original craftman lights flanking east entrance, camera facing south
MI_Mason County_Ludington Beach House_0008
9 of 22: Contributing object to beach house setting, old slide located near east elevation of building, camera facing east
MI_Mason County_Ludington Beach House_0009
10 of 22: Beach House, south façade, exterior stairs, timber & brick details, camera facing northeast
MI_Mason County_Ludington Beach House_0010
11 of 22: Beach House, west façade, southwest corner of building, brick & timber details, camera facing east
MI_Mason County_Ludington Beach House_0011
12 of 22: Beach House, west façade, exterior details along the veranda, camera facing north
MI_Mason County_Ludington Beach House_0012
13 of 22: Beach House, south façade, exterior doors to upper floor off the veranda, camera facing north
MI_Mason County_Ludington Beach House_0013
14 of 22: Beach House interior, upper wooden stairway and entrance door with interior wall, camera facing west
MI_Mason County_Ludington Beach House_0014
15 of 22: Beach House interior, northern half of the upper floor, camera facing north
MI_Mason County_Ludington Beach House_0015
16 of 22: Beach House interior, southern half of the upper floor, camera facing south
MI_Mason County_Ludington Beach House_0016
17 of 22: Beach House interior, south wall of upper floor, stone & brick fireplace with wood mantle, camera facing south
MI_Mason County_Ludington Beach House_0017
18 of 22: Beach House interior, south wall doors from upper floor to outside veranda & south stairs, camera facing south
MI_Mason County_Ludington Beach House_0018
19 of 22: Beach House interior, upper floor, west wall, typical windows facing Lake Michigan, camera facing west
MI_Mason County_Ludington Beach House_0019

Name of Property: Ludington State Park
City or Vicinity: Hamlin Township
County: Mason **State:** Michigan
Photographer: Paul DeLeeuw
Date Photographed: August 30, 2008

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 20 of 22: Beach House interior, upper floor open ceiling showing crossbeams and rafters, camera facing south
MI_Mason County_Ludington Beach House_0020
21 of 22: Beach House interior, lower floor stairway, original wood banisters & rails, camera facing east
MI_Mason County_Ludington Beach House_0021
22 of 22: Beach House, north façade, arch window embedded in soft mortar brickwork, camera facing south
MI_Mason County_Ludington Beach House_0022

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Ronald Olson, Chief, Parks and Recreation Division, Michigan Department of Natural Resources
street & number P.O. Box 30257 telephone (517) 335-4827
city or town Lansing state MI zip code 48909-7757

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.).

Lake Michigan Beach House, Ludington State Park
Name of Property

Mason, Michigan
County and State

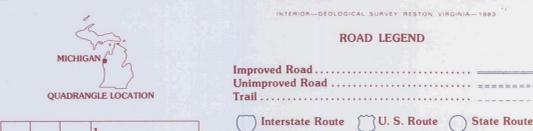
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Lake Michigan
Beach House
Mason Co.
MI
16 539430
4875565

PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CONTROL BY AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN USGS AND NOS/NOAA
COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN 1977
FIELD CHECKED 1979 MAP EDITED 1982
PROJECTION LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC
GRID: 1000-METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR ZONE 16
10,000-FOOT STATE GRID TICKS MICHIGAN CENTRAL ZONE
UTM GRID DECLINATION 02°3' EAST
1982 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION 23° WEST
VERTICAL DATUM NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
HORIZONTAL DATUM 1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM
To place on the predicted North American Datum of 1983
move the projection lines as shown by dashed corner ticks
(3 meters north and 3 meters east)
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of any
Federal and State reservations shown on this map

PROVISIONAL MAP
Produced from original
manuscript drawings. Informa-
tion shown as of date of
field check.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOUR INTERVAL 1.5 METERS
CONTROL AND FIELD ESTABLISHED ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
To convert feet to meters multiply by .3048
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DIVISION
MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, LANSING, MICHIGAN 48909
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

1	2	3	1	2	3
4	5	6	1	2	3
7	8	9	4	5	6
			7	8	9

ADJOINING 7.5 QUADRANGLE NAMES
CONTOURS AND ELEVATIONS
IN METERS

HAMLIN LAKE, MICHIGAN
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1982
44086-A4-TM-025

















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DUNSTON, N.C.



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LU

Celebrate
the Birth
of Camp
Course &
Souvenirs

Planning
for a
Great
Season!!
- Cassetti
1988





Lulu Apple
1/2
2000



EXIT









A white vending machine with a Pepsi logo and stylized letters 'C', 'G', and 'E'. The letters are blue with white outlines and are arranged vertically. The machine is located in the foreground on the left side of the image.





EV-AL-100
08

DOKEY
00

III
11

CHEYL
LOVES
CHUCK 2006

CH
08