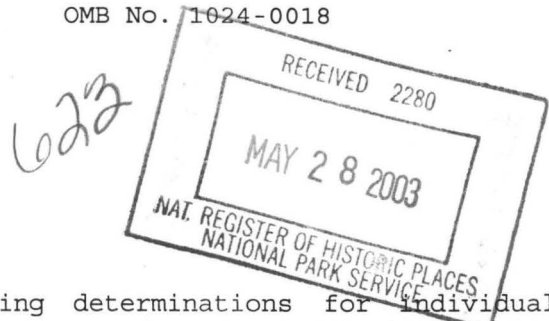


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Fountain Point

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 990 South Lake Leelanau Drive not for publication N/A
city or town Suttons Bay Township vicinity N/A
state Michigan code MI county Leelanau code 089
zip code 49653

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 nationally X statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Brian Conner 5/19/03
Signature of certifying official Date

Michigan SHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

Property: Co., Fountain Point, Leelanau Co., MI

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. ___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

=====
4. National Park Service Certification
=====

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
- ___ determined eligible for the
National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
- ___ determined not eligible for the
National Register
- ___ removed from the National Register

Edson H. Beall 7/10/03

___ other (explain): _____

for

Signature of 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

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 25 </u>	<u> 5 </u> buildings
<u> 1 </u>	___ sites
<u> 1 </u>	___ structures
___	___ objects
<u> 27 </u>	<u> 5 </u> Total

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

Name of property: Fountain Point

County and State: Leelanau County, Michigan

Fountain Point is a vintage summer resort nestled along the eastern shore of Lake Leelanau in Leelanau County (Sutton's Bay Township) in the northwestern section of Michigan's Lower Peninsula. Fountain Point is named for its position on a point of land which juts westward into Lake Leelanau, and for the large fountain that emanates from a well near the center of the resort. The fountain is the result of a well that was drilled in the 1860s, resulting in the creation of a continuously flowing spring of mineral water. Founded as a summer resort in 1889, Fountain Point consists of nineteen wood frame cottages, a hotel, and seven support structures laid out in a U-shaped pattern, around a central green space that opens onto Lake Leelanau. Mature deciduous and evergreen trees punctuate the expansive grassy lawns that envelop the resort portion of the site, while a thirty-six acre natural area lies directly south of the resort area. The entire site is a sandy, lake plain that slopes gently upward from the shoreline. The shoreline offers both a sandy beach, directly in front of the hotel, and natural stretches of boulder and cedar-lined banks. The water frontage on Lake Leelanau is approximately 1,970 feet. The entire complex is fifty-five acres in size, mostly situated to the west of CR 641 and running westerly to Lake Leelanau, though ten acres of resort land lies east of CR 641; all of this acreage is included in the nomination.

In all there are thirty one structures on this site, twenty-six of which contribute to the architectural integrity of the historic resort. These include the frame hotel/Red Room/game room/laundry complex (one interconnected building), eighteen frame cottages, three frame boiler buildings, one frame dormitory/laundromat, two frame boathouses, and one concrete dock. Non-contributing structures include one frame cottage, one permanent frame residence, one metal pole-type garage, and two metal pole barns, each of which is screened by trees or other buildings.

Emanating from the hotel, which stands in the center of the property, the structures form a rectilinear arc that stretches down toward the water. Dating from the late 1800s to the 1990s, the majority of these structures are well beyond fifty years in age and maintain a high degree of architectural integrity. All of the cottages, the hotel, and support structures are painted white with red asphalt shingle roofs, with the exception of the building known as the Brown Cottage at the southwestern edge of the complex.

The property is criss-crossed with gravel and paved drives and paths. The main access to the complex is off So. Lake Leelanau Drive (CR 641) via a gravel drive at the northeastern corner of the property; a second gravel drive provides access to the resort approximately 200 feet south of the main drive. These drives are about twenty feet in width and lead directly to the cottages. They also intersect with paved drives that lead to the cottages behind the hotel and to the hotel itself. A small parking area sits just behind (east of) the hotel entrance. A narrow paved path forms a semi-circular arc beginning at the parking area and looping around the front and south side of the hotel, and provides access to the open-air recreation areas.

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Name of property: Fountain Point

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Recreational areas are immediately south of the hotel and include tennis and volleyball courts; a shuffleboard court and horseshoe pits lay in front of and to the immediate west of the hotel. An open field is located to the rear (east) of the hotel that often is used for recreation and boat trailer storage as well. The large expanse of lawn, where the fountain continually erupts, lies in front of the hotel and also offers children's playground equipment and leads to the beach, docks, boathouse, and water. Low perennial and evergreen-laced gardens surround the main hotel, and large flower gardens flank the parking area at the rear of the hotel. Land immediately surrounding the cottages is minimally landscaped, though deciduous trees are found in front of most cottages. Auto parking for individual cottages is located behind each unit along the gravel drives, generally screened from water and hotel view.

CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

HOTEL/RED ROOM/GAME ROOM/LAUNDRY COMPLEX

The hotel is the centerpiece of the complex. The original hotel was a three and one-half story wood structure, essentially square in form, and cross-gabled in design, erected in 1889. This remains with three major additions having been made to the south of the original hotel. The major additions, including the activity room/Red Room and the dining room/game room, were in place by 1915; a thirteen-foot extension to the game room was completed in 1928.

The current laundry, formerly the main kitchen, is attached at the east end of the game room. Together with the original hotel, these additions form a U-shaped floor plan, all of which is accessible within the structure. Rising from a foundation of stone, and concrete block (on the extension to the game room), the sawn frame is sided in a mixture of shiplap (original hotel) and clapboard (additions) siding. The roof forms a centered cross-gable over the main hotel block, and is steeply pitched. The roof over the Red Room, between the hotel and the game room, is gabled and runs north/south parallel to the porch roof, which is an extension of this roof. The game room roof adjoins the red room roof at a ninety-degree angle and runs east/west. It also is gabled in form and features a band of three single fixed sash windows in the gable above the front porch, and a five light, fixed sash, shed-roofed dormer on its northern slope, facing the hotel. The laundry roof is gabled and is aligned north/south at a right angle to the east end of the game room roof.

Elegant in its simplicity, the hotel is dominated by a broad open veranda that wraps around the front (west) and north side elevations of the hotel. The veranda exhibits exposed rafters and sheathing on the underside and is supported by eighteen evenly-spaced Doric columns. The veranda serves to unify the exterior, and provides covered access to the original hotel and all of its additions.

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County and State: Leelanau County, Michigan

Fenestration consists of a variety of similarly sized openings with double-hung, four over four sash throughout the original hotel. Windows in the Red Room addition are single, double-hung, one over one sash, while those in the adjacent game room (former dining room) are paired, one over one sash on the façade and single one over one sash on the north and south side and rear elevations. The original door on the façade of the dining room was removed and replaced by a set of paired windows when the dining room was extended to the south in 1928. In 1989 the dining room was converted to the game room and the rear third of the room was divided by a wall with a pair of centered French doors that lead to a gallery/gift shop. At this time the former façade door was returned to its original location, and the paired windows that had replaced it, along with two original single windows, were installed in its place on the north elevation of the new gallery/gift shop.

Decorative exterior elements include quatrefoil cut-outs set within scrolled brackets supporting the shed-roof window hoods that shelter the two third story windows on each elevation. Second story windows on the original block feature diminutive end brackets and modillions supporting the hoods, while first floor windows offer simple extended drip caps. Rectangular wood-slatted louvers exist in each of the four gable ends of the original block. The roof extends about two feet beyond the walls, with flat boards evenly spaced along the soffit overhang.

The hotel features front (lake-facing/west), side (south), and rear (east) entries, with the lake-facing entries serving as the primary doorways in the façade. This front elevation features three main entries to the major interior spaces, including double-door entries to the lobby and game room, and a single-door entry to the Red Room. The rear entries of the main block are single door openings: three on the first floor leading to the lobby and office, and one on the second floor as an exit for guests, with a wooden stair leading to ground level. A fourth rear entry, that led to the original dining room/dancing room (now the hotel kitchen), was enclosed and sided with matching ship-lap siding before 1915. At that time a new kitchen (now the laundry) was built onto the east end of the dining room addition, which is now the game room. The Red Room has a double door entry to the east (rear) while the game room has a similar double door entry facing north. Both of these entries, as well as a double door opening on the south side of the hotel, open onto a newer, raised-platform wooden deck that encompasses the interior space of the 'U' formed by the hotel. The present-day laundry, originally the kitchen that adjoined the east end of the dining room (current gallery/game room), is a tall single story frame structure with single doors and a mixture of single sash, one over one double-hung window openings on each of the exposed elevations.

The interior of the original hotel has three full floors. The walls throughout the entire hotel are plastered and painted; most ceilings are plastered as well. The floors are uniformly wood, some exposed and finished and some carpeted. Plain painted boards with no relief frame the window and door moldings, though there is a molded baseboard running around most rooms. The first floor of the original

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Name of property: Fountain Point

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hotel is bisected by a central hallway that runs through the structure from front (lake-facing) to rear (east elevation). Off the hall are doorways that lead to the present kitchen, the office, a telephone room, a storage room, and the parlor. Two double wide openings near the front of the hall oppose each other and lead to the parlor (north side) and the breakfast room (south side) respectively. The office at the east end of the main hall incorporates the original lobby desk into the existing registration counter.

The breakfast room was the original 1889 dining room. It became the game room with spaces for a ping-pong table and a billiard table, and also served as the office when the Red Room and dining rooms were added about 1915. In 1989 the game room was relocated to the c. 1915 dining room and the space returned to its original use as a dining (breakfast) area. The breakfast room is a large room running east/west and divided into three sections. In 1989 the easternmost section became a modern kitchen for serving breakfast, separated from the eating area by a pair of French-type doors. A double door opening leads to the deck from the middle breakfast eating area, while a double-wide opening accesses the Red Room from the westernmost (former office) section.

The main parlor of the hotel runs east/west along most of the north side interior of the building. It is the most decorative and formal room in the complex, and features six fluted, Doric columns, in antis, evenly spaced throughout either side of the room. A large, floor to ceiling, natural stone fireplace dominates the east end of the room, and features a small, centrally-located oil painting reportedly painted before 1915 by the wife of previous owner/operator Albert Meafoy. Original and antique furnishings are situated throughout the room.

The second floor of the original hotel is accessed by a wood open stair at the center of the lobby hall. The stair features a broad hand rail and turned newel post with square balusters. There are eight guest sleeping rooms on the second floor, served by a central hallway, each of which is one room in size. Solid wood multi-panel doors with lighted transoms provide entry. At the rear, east end of the hall, adjacent to the exterior wall and exit, is a bank of four modern bathrooms added in 1993 for guest use; the furthest south bathroom opens directly into room number eight. The third floor is reached by an extension of the original wooden stair located near the center point of the second floor hall. Here there are six larger rooms that served as guest accommodations until 1936, when they were converted to living quarters for the owners, a use which continued until 2000. Since that time they have been utilized as lodging for the staff. Each of these is a single room in size, except for a suite (sixth room) in the southeast corner, which incorporates a former storage area and a guestroom. In 1993 three new bathrooms were carved out of a former storage area at the rear (east) end of the floor. Two of these are shared by five rooms while the third bathroom opens directly into the sixth room. Openings to the bathrooms are solid wood multi-panel doors with lighted transoms above, like those found on the second floor. There is an unfinished attic above the third floor.

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The space now known as the Red Room, just south of the breakfast room, is rectilinear in shape with openings to the porch (west) and rear deck (east), as previously described. It always has served as a lounge for sitting, reading, and piano playing, and features a massive brick fireplace along the north wall. The ceiling is open, with exposed, painted joists and finished sheathing. A doublewide doorway leads down several steps from the breakfast room in the original hotel into this room, while a similar sized doorway allows access from the Red Room to the current game room.

The game room, immediately south of the Red Room, is a large open space with a finished, coffered wood ceiling, divided into two unequal sections by a pair of centered double doors toward the rear of the main room. This smaller room, known as the Gallery, was carved out of the main room in 1989, and adjoins the former kitchen, now the laundry. The larger game room features a brick fireplace along the south wall at the southeast corner of the room, and a bank of built-in cabinets along the north wall adjacent to the interior entry from the Red Room. These cabinets originally were used for china and glassware storage on the upper shelves with silverware drawers in the middle and enclosed cabinets for table linen storage below. Molded baseboards and a wide wainscot run around the Red Room, the game room, and the gallery.

The laundry room (former kitchen) adjoined to the east end of the gallery/game room is a large open space that rises to the ceiling. The walls and ceiling reveal exposed studding and rafters and are painted white. Along the west wall of this room is a vintage oak walk-in cooler with original glass doors and hardware that served the kitchen that was located here from 1915 to 1989. The cooler was electrified as a refrigerator in 1946. The north facing windows are in a band of five single sash that served to let natural light into the kitchen over the dishwashing area. The remainder of the room contains sinks, tubs, large tables, and laundry appliances, and also serves as a storage space.

THE COTTAGES

There currently are nineteen cottages on the property which were constructed between 1889 and the end of the first quarter of the twentieth century. Seventeen of the cottages are single story frame units, each with one or more bedrooms, a kitchen, bathrooms, and a sitting room. Only two cottages, those known as the Barn and the Treehouse, have a second story. The cottages are aligned generally on either side of the main hotel, with Cottages 1 through 12 on the north side; Cottages 14 to 19 and the Brown Cottage and Treehouse to the west; and Cottages 20 and 21 behind the hotel to the east. Originally, all meals were taken in the hotel (American Plan), so none of the cottages had kitchens. The full meal option was discontinued for the 1989 season and after two years with no meal service all cottages were retrofitted with kitchens, sensitively added within the existing structures.

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Name of property: Fountain Point

County and State: Leelanau County, Michigan

In general, alterations to cottages have been handled with care so as not to compromise the architectural character of the original structure. Repair and reuse have been the primary objective, while new construction/additions always use the same materials such as wood shingling or clapboarding. The foundations are a mixture of poured concrete, concrete block, and cedar posts. Exterior wall coverings are either wood shingles or clapboard, primarily the shiplap variety, though one of the oldest cottages has board and batten siding. All units display a variety of sizes of both single sash and double hung window openings and multi-paneled doors. Roofs are uniformly gabled/cross-gabled and covered with red asphalt shingles, with the exception of Cottage 1 which has a hexagonally-shaped roof. Virtually all of the units have screened-in porches either facing the lake or along the side.

Cottage interiors uniformly exhibit plastered walls and ceilings. Most of the floors are wood, some painted or natural, while others are covered with carpeting. Simple wood moldings characterize the interior window and door moldings; most interior doors are original wood in a variety of paneled designs, and many yet have original ceramic knobs and metal lock sets. In 1928, bathrooms were added to all the cottages and the hotel; these all were updated, largely within existing spaces, in the 1990s.

Cottage 1 (The Honeymoon Cottage); c. 1888

Formerly a playhouse for an adjacent cottage that was destroyed by fire in 1947, Cottage 1 is one story in height and hexagonal in shape with a hexagonal hip roof. It is shingle sided. Four unique single sash six-paned windows slide into the wall cavity horizontally in the bedroom. The interior is three rooms in size, one of which, the bedroom, is a hexagon and features walls covered in fleur-de-lis designed stamped tin on all six walls; this bedroom was the extent of the original building. In 1991 and 2002, the front porch area was enclosed with casement-type paired windows and then made into a kitchen/sitting room. The bathroom, added in 1928, forms a small addition on the east elevation.

Cottage 2 (The Barn); pre-1900

Likely originating as a horse barn for the Morrison family who started Fountain Point, this structure was converted to a two story cottage sometime after 1900. It is a rectangular, side gabled structure with a shed roof dormer facing southerly toward the lake. It is clapboard sided. The screened porch runs along the west side, facing the shoreline at an angle. The interior features a large sitting room with a massive fieldstone fireplace on the east wall. In addition to the sitting room, the first floor contains a kitchen, eating area, recently added where an open portico stood, two bathrooms, and a bedroom that opens onto the porch. The second story contains one bedroom and a loft sleeping area tucked under the sloping roof.

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Name of property: Fountain Point

County and State: Leelanau County, Michigan

Cottages 3/4 (The Gebhardt Cottage); c. 1922-23

This cottage was originally two small side-by-side cottages that were joined by a front breezeway in 1998, forming a C-shaped structure. Cottage 4 was erected for the Gebhardt family who later purchased Fountain Point Resort in 1936. In all there are three bedrooms, a kitchen, an eating area, a living room, and sitting area. The living room is dominated by a brick Arts & Crafts style fireplace. The front porch screens recently were replaced by windows in the same configuration, thereby creating a combination kitchen/sitting room that runs across the entire front of the cottage. The two original hip roofs over the porches have been joined by a newer shed roof that matches the materials and design of the original cottages. The exterior siding is common clapboard.

Cottage 5; c. 1925

Cottage 5 is a small, rectangular four-room structure with a sitting area, kitchen, bathroom, and two bedrooms. The front gable of the gabled roof and porch face the lake, with a small hip roof over the porch. The exterior walls of this cottage are covered in shiplap siding.

Cottage 6; c. 1925

Cottage 6 originally was a small one-room structure that has been turned into a small four-room structure with a sitting area, kitchen, bathroom, and one bedroom while staying within the original walls. The screened-in porch has become a kitchen and sitting area with the recent addition of permanent windows which are the same configuration as the screens they replaced. The cottage is rectangular in shape; its roof is gabled. The front gable and porch face the lake, with a small hip roof over the porch. The exterior walls are covered in shiplap siding.

Cottage 7; c. 1925

Cottage 7 is a small four-room structure with a sitting area, kitchen, bathroom, and one bedroom. It originally consisted of one room. Like Cottage 6, over the years it has evolved into a four-room structure with a sitting area, kitchen, bathroom, and one bedroom while staying within the confines of the original walls. The screened-in porch has become a kitchen and sitting area with the recent addition of permanent windows which are the same configuration as the screens they replaced. Like Cottage 6, this cottage is rectangular in shape and the main roof is gabled. The front gable and porch face the lake, with a small hip roof over the porch. The exterior walls of this cottage are covered in shiplap siding.

Cottage 8; c. 1925

Cottage 8 is a small four-room structure with a living area/kitchen, a bathroom, and two bedrooms. Like its immediate neighboring cottages, Cottage 8 also is rectangular in shape, with a gabled roofline. The front gable and porch face the lake, with a small hip roof over the porch. The exterior walls of this cottage are covered in shiplap siding.

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Name of property: Fountain Point

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Cottage 9/10 (The Shepherd Cottage); pre-1900

Originally constructed as a double family unit identical in form to the Mt. Auburn Cottage next door, the Shepherd Cottage lost its northernmost wing to fire around 1930. Now a single-family unit, it contains a living room, kitchen and eating area that face the lake, three bedrooms, and two baths. The front porch was enclosed with windows matching the original screen shape in 1991 to provide a sitting area. The overall form is L-shaped, and the roof features two gables that intersect at a right angle. The siding is vertical board and batten with wood shingles in the gable ends.

Cottage 11/12 (Mt. Auburn Cottage); c. 1900

The Mt. Auburn Cottage also was erected as a double family unit. It is designed with two west-facing wings that jut out beyond a recessed section that joins the wings, forming a short 'U'. It now contains a kitchen and eating area, a sitting area, four bedrooms, and two baths. The screened front porch serves as a connector between the wings. The roof features two east/west-facing gables on the wings, which intersect the central section at right angles. The exterior is entirely sheathed in wood shingles.

There is no cottage numbered 13.

Cottage 14; pre-1900

Originally known as the "Paper Cottage," this structure was moved to its present location, just south of the hotel's game room, about 1920. Its original site was nearer the lakefront where the Brown Cottage now stands. Cottage 14 is a smaller two-bedroom unit with a kitchen, sitting area, and a bathroom and a small screened porch. The roof line runs parallel to the shoreline; it is gabled at the northern end and hipped on the southern end. The overall floor plan is rectangular and the exterior siding is shiplap.

Cottage 15; c. 1920

Cottage 15 is a small, two bedroom unit with a kitchen, sitting area, and a bathroom. The screened porch runs across the front, lake-facing, elevation and is topped by a hip roof. The main roof is gabled and runs perpendicular to the shoreline. A gable-roofed extension, formerly part of a vintage cottage located across the road from Fountain Point, was moved and added to this unit in the 1950s and now houses a bedroom; it is located at the southeast corner of the cottage. A 'master' bedroom was added in 1998. The overall floor plan is rectangular and the exterior siding is shiplap.

Cottages 16, 17 and 18; c. 1900

These three cottages had their origin as a bowling alley for the resort. In the 1920s, the alley was severed into three roughly equal sections, and moved about twenty feet apart to form three cottages. Their roofs are gabled, running parallel to the shoreline, with shed roof extensions sheltering the screened porches. When they were transformed into cottages, small gabled roof

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Name of property: **Fountain Point**

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porches were added to the rear (east) elevations and these were subsequently converted to bathrooms in the 1920s, such that the overall plan shape is rectangular with small, square extensions on the rear. All three cottages are entirely wood shingle sided. Each unit has two bedrooms, a kitchen, and a sitting area, though Cottage 18 also offers an eating area.

Cottage 19: c. 1900

Cottage 19 is a larger cottage with three small bedrooms, a combined living room/kitchen/eating area, and a bathroom. It faces north and is similar in form to the Mt. Auburn Cottage with two wings joined by a screened-in connector between the wings forming a C-shaped plan. The roofs all are gabled, with the wing roofs facing north/south and the connector section facing east/west; they adjoin each other at ninety-degree angles. There are two porches, one protruding to the west under an extension of the westernmost wing roof, and the other facing north as an extension of the connector roof. There also is a gable-roofed projection extending south from the connector. The living room walls in this cottage are covered in stamped tin with a fleurs-de-lis design identical to that found on the walls of the Honeymoon Cottage. The exterior covering of Cottage 19 is wood shingles.

Cottage 20 (The Dorm); c. 1920

So-called due to its former life as the dormitory for staff, Cottage 20 was turned into a cottage in the winter of 1992-93. It is a large cottage that can sleep ten individuals. It faces west and stands about one hundred feet behind the hotel. It is side-gabled, with a large gable facing west over the front entry to the large screened porch, which is sited at the center of the structure. Access to the sitting room from the porch is gained by a pair of wood double-doors, each with clear glazed upper panels. There is a monolithic brick fireplace in the center of the sitting area immediately behind the front porch. To the south of the living room is a hallway that leads to four bedrooms and one bathroom which yet has original wash basins. North of the living room is another bedroom and a bathroom added in 1993. The interior walls in the living room and the hall are covered in a beaded cottage siding. Also to the north of the living room is a large kitchen/eating/play area that originally housed four staff bedrooms. This room is open to the rafters, as it was when it served as staff housing, but now has a plastered ceiling. The entire exterior of the structure is shiplap sided. The main floor plan is a long rectangle with a newer (1993) wooden deck extending from the north side elevation of this cottage.

Cottage 21 (Cook's Cottage); c. 1910

Cook's Cottage is so named as it served as housing for the resort's cooks who traveled up from Ohio for the summer. After the 1998 season, this structure remained empty until it was converted to a two-bedroom cottage in 1993. Standing immediately adjacent to the Dorm Cottage, this cottage also faces west, and is set back well behind the hotel. It is side gabled (north/south) with a large front porch-like room which was added in 1995. The front gable faces west and intersects the main roof at a right angle. This cottage has a small kitchen, a large sitting/eating area, and two bedrooms. The north bedroom was part of an older cottage that

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stood across the road and was moved and attached to this cottage in the 1950s. This bedroom addition forms a small gable-roofed extension running east/west. The floor plan is rectangular. The exterior siding is shiplap.

The Brown Cottage; 1921

The Brown Cottage was erected by a Toledo, Ohio, industrialist in 1921 as a private summer home at Fountain Point. It was built as a large cottage in the Arts & Crafts style. It is single story with an irregular interior floor plan, though the main footprint is basically rectangular. The Brown Cottage is a gable-roof design, with two east/west facing gables intersecting the central north/south facing gable that is located near the center of the structure. A small north/south gabled section is appended to the southeast corner of the main house and is original. A screened porch is sited off the north façade, sheltered by a broad shed roof that emanates from within the west-facing gable. Windows are primarily four-over-one in design, with the upper sash being divided into four narrow vertical panes, typical of the Arts & Crafts period. It is sided in wide clapboards, painted a dark brown color.

The interior is dominated by a huge living/eating area that comprises the entire space beneath the central north/south gable. The ceiling of this room features broad wood coffering. It also contains a large brick fireplace, the mantel of which is supported by large wood, chamfered brackets, and is situated at the center of the west wall. A large bedroom spreads across the lake-facing (west) elevation adjacent to a former sleeping-porch which was enclosed in the 1950s. The kitchen and sleeping areas are accessed from the living room to the east of that space. Five bedrooms and a closet are located along a long central hall that runs east/west off the living/eating area. The bathroom lies at the end of the hall. The kitchen, added later, is situated to the southeast of the living area and has a separate side (south) entrance. Interior woodwork consists of finished, round-edge boards around all windows and doors, with a small cornice topping each opening. Interior doors are wood, with two large solid panels, one above the other. Exterior doors are wood below, with four-light divisions above, except for the porch entry, which has a pair of French-type, glazed double doors. Floors are natural wood and generally exposed.

Brown Cottage Boathouse; 1923

The boathouse, erected in 1923, is situated at the shore, just west of the Brown Cottage, and juts out over the water on wooden pilings. It has an east/west oriented gable roof with a large opening to accept watercraft in the west elevation; a solid wood, paneled door is located in the east elevation to allow access from the rear, land-facing side of the structure. The wood framing is entirely exposed on the interior, designed to shelter a single boat. Rectangular in shape, the boathouse is covered in wide shiplap siding.

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 12

Name of property: Fountain Point

County and State: Leelanau County, Michigan

SERVICE AND SUPPORT STRUCTURES

There are six contributing service and support structures associated with Fountain Point. These include small buildings sheltering three hot water boilers, a bathroom/dormitory/laundromat, a boathouse, and a concrete dock. The five buildings are all wood frame with gable roofs, and are situated discreetly so as to not intrude on the residential areas of the resort. The 'Heat House,' where the hot water boiler and tool room for the hotel is housed, is a one story, one room structure (c. 1900) across the service drive about sixty feet to the east (rear) of the hotel. It has an east/west gable roof orientation. Immediately adjacent and to the south of the Heat House is a two story frame structure (pre-1900) that originally served as the bath house/latrine for the resort before bathrooms were added to each unit. Since at least the 1930s, it also served as a dormitory for male staff with sleeping quarters on the second floor. It is clapboard sided and has a north/south oriented roofline. Its upper floor still serves as a sleeping area and its lower floor as bathrooms, though the southern portion of the lower floor has been converted to a laundromat for guest use.

The two structures housing the hot water boilers for the cottages are small one story buildings located at the north and south edges of the cottages. Specifically they are situated to the east of Cottage 8 serving the north side cottages and behind Cottages 16 and 17, serving the cottages along the south side. Both structures are identical in that they are one room in size, gable roofed (east/west orientation), and are covered in shiplap siding on the exterior.

The large boathouse for the complex was erected in 1954, in a gable-roofed design that emulates the form of other early boathouses on Lake Leelanau. It replaced several dilapidated early 20th century boathouses that lined the shoreline of the complex. It is situated at the shore, west of and directly in front of the hotel and extends out over the water from the shoreline. Supported on wooden pilings, the boathouse has an east/west-oriented gable roof with the large opening to accept watercraft in the west elevation. There are slips to accommodate seven boats inside and a wooden access deck that follows along the interior contour of the structure. There are four fixed sash windows, two on the south and north sides respectively, that are composed of paired, vertically-divided glass panes. Solid wood, double doors with vertical siding are located on the north and south elevations respectively to permit access from land. The boathouse is sided in vertical flush siding, while the wood framing is entirely exposed on the interior. The outlet where the fountain overflow drains into the lake is directly behind the boathouse at the shoreline.

The dock, constructed in 1956, is a filled, concrete-encased structure that extends out into the lake about ninety feet from the beach area in front of the hotel; it is approximately twelve feet in width. The sides are sheathed in wood pilings. It replaces an earlier wooden pile dock in the same location. Due to the integral nature of their historic function at Fountain Point, these two structures are considered 'contributing' to site.

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Section 7 Page 13

Name of property: Fountain Point

County and State: Leelanau County, Michigan

NON CONTRIBUTING (N/C) STRUCTURES

There are five structures at Fountain Point that are deemed non-contributing because they are less than fifty years old. These include two single story, vertical metal-sided pole barns, one of which stands behind and is screened by the laundromat building. It serves as a marine and toy storage area and was erected in 1980. A second pole barn is obscured by pine trees along the gravel drive at the southeast section of the resort, behind Cottages 16 to 18. This barn was built in 1998 for storage. Two of the non-contributing structures are completely screened from the resort complex and are the residence and garage of the owner. Located to the south of the complex in the heavily wooded southern section of the property, the owner's house (1979; remodeled 1999) is a cedar-sided two story contemporary-styled home. Immediately to its east and sharing a driveway is a modern one story metal pole building, erected in 2001, which serves as a garage and storage facility.

The remaining non-contributing structure is now one of the rental cottages known as the 'Treehouse,' but originally was built about 1921 as the garage for the Brown Cottage. In the mid-1970s the roof was lifted to add two bedrooms, a bathroom, and a sitting area, thereby creating a second floor. This area was lit by a bank of clerestory windows that were added to the lake-facing (west) elevation. In 1997 further interior renovations were undertaken to convert this structure into a large cottage capable of housing ten people. The two-car garage portion and two rooms (former bedrooms for the Brown Cottage hired help) on the east elevation were altered to accommodate two bedrooms, a living room, a dining room, and a bathroom. The Treehouse Cottage is set in a heavily wooded plot immediately south of, and obscured by the Brown Cottage, rendering it not visible from the hotel or central lawn at the front of the complex.

Overall, Fountain Point exhibits a high degree of architectural cohesion -- white-painted, frame buildings with red roofs, generally one or two stories in height, set amidst grassy lawns interspersed with deciduous trees -- and unified by the large white frame hotel at the center of the complex and the waters of Lake Leelanau. The few architectural intrusions are well-screened as are the automobiles of the patrons.

Property: Fountain Point, Leelanau Co., MI

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8. Statement of Significance
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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 a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Entertainment/Recreation _____
 Architecture _____

Period of Significance 1889-1953

Property: Fountain Point, Leelanau Co., MI

Significant Dates 1889
 1937

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
 N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation N/A _____

Architect/Builder _____

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

- Previous documentation on file (NPS) None
- 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 # _____

- Primary Location of Additional Data
- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - X Other

Name of repository: Fountain Point Archives _____

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10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property 55 _____

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	601760	4980100	3	16	602240 4979660
2	16	602240	4980110	4	16	601930 4979640

 See continuation sheet.

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

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Name of property: Fountain Point

County and State: Leelanau County, Michigan

Fountain Point is one of northern Michigan's few intact examples of a single-ownership summer resort dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the era when railroads provided the primary access to Michigan's Great Lakes and inland lake recreation areas. Renowned for its position on four of the Great Lakes, Michigan witnessed the development of thousands of resorts and hotels constructed along the shores of the Great Lakes and the hundreds of inland lakes. One of the oldest surviving of these in the northern Lower Peninsula is Fountain Point, which was founded in 1889, (Criterion A). Fountain Point maintains a high degree of architectural, environmental, and contextual integrity. It meets Criterion C as a place whose buildings embody the distinctive characteristics of an early resort complex of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

In Buildings of Michigan, author Kathryn Bishop Eckert notes the importance of this region to Michigan's early resort development:

When the... railroads reached northwestern Michigan in the 1870s, they opened this picturesque area to large numbers of summer vacationers... The reports of the ideal climate, the scenic beauty, and the rich heritage of Indian history that marked the area encouraged those who longed to escape from the increasingly industrialized cities of the Midwest to visit northern Michigan.

Fountain Point was established as a summer resort in this region of northwestern Michigan, an area known for its clean waters, picturesque natural setting, and bountiful fishing and hunting. By the beginnings of the twentieth-century, Leelanau County alone boasted numerous resorts and cottage communities. According to Grand Traverse and Leelanaw Counties (1903), "The summer resorts of the entire Traverse region have become of so much importance that a history of any portion of it would be quite incomplete without giving them some notice. Of these attractive places Leelanau County has quite a number." Described are eighteen "resorts" in the county at the time, Fountain Point among them, though several of these were simply groupings of privately-owned cottages. Of those, none still exist as a resort, though many areas yet retain vintage cottages or remnants thereof.

Statewide, compared to the hundreds of resorts once in existence, relatively few vintage resort complexes survive. Several types of resorts have been identified in Michigan, including the "Resort Association" where the land is jointly owned by cottagers like at Ottawa Beach (1886) near Holland; the single-ownership "Commercial Resort" which consists of rental cottages with or without a hotel, as at Portage Point (1902) at Onekama, Smert's (formerly McKee's) Resort (1890s) on Bass Lake at Pentwater, Amber Sands (1930s) on Lake Leelanau, or Fischer's Old Deerfield Resort (1930s) on Gulliver Lake in

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Name of property: Fountain Point

County and State: Leelanau County, Michigan

the Upper Peninsula; the "Cottage Resort" where individuals purchased lots to build cottages as part of a specific resort community as seen at Idlewild (1912) in Baldwin, Paradesia Point (1920s) near Northport, or Harbor Point (1878+) at Harbor Springs; and lastly the "Camp Meeting Grounds" that were/are institutionally owned resort/retreat complexes, established under religious auspices, such as Bay View (NHL) at Petoskey (Methodist; 1878); the original Wequetonsing (Presbyterian; 1876) at Harbor Springs, Epworth Heights (Methodist; 1890s) near Ludington, or the Congregational Summer Assembly (Congregationalist; 1906) near Frankfort. These often featured expansive numbers of frame cottages set amidst tree-laden hillsides or lake terraces with open spaces interspersed with chapels, auditoriums, halls, and hotels. Many resorts, such as Glen Eden (1920) on Glen Lake or Eagle Point (1875) and Pleasant View (1899) on Clark Lake in Jackson County, have been demolished and the land redeveloped.

Fountain Point clearly represents an early example of the "Commercial Resort" type, the single-ownership complex developed as a tourist destination, with stand-alone, individual lodging units, in this case including a hotel where meals were taken in the main dining hall. A few comparable "Commercial Resorts" of this type have survived in the Grand Traverse region, including Michillinda Lodge (1902) at Whitehall, Watervale (1917) near Arcadia, White Birch Lodge (1914) and Wandawood (1920s) on Elk Lake, Miley's Resort (1930s) on Lake Bellaire, Chimney Corners (1935) in Frankfort, or, of more recent vintage, Jolli-Lodge (1950s) on Lake Michigan near Lake Leelanau (none of these are listed on the National Register of Historic Places). In part owing to its establishment in the 1880s, Fountain Point had a major influence on the area, as noted in the recently published Vintage Views of Leelanau County; "By about 1900, the Lake Leelanau region had become well known as a summer resort. This was due in large part to Fountain Point Resort."

Resort development in Michigan mirrored nationwide trends, as leisure time activities evolved in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Geographer John Fraser Hart, in the chapter on 'Recreation' in his work The Rural Landscape, notes, "Some of the earliest resorts were...in attractive settings where people spent their entire vacations. They took a train to the hotel, sat in rocking chairs, and rocked for two weeks, and then took the train back home..." Later, farmers and other entrepreneurs "built rustic cottages for families, and served meals in a central lodge that was also a social center and game room in bad weather." This evolution clearly describes the development of Fountain Point, which began as a single hotel and evolved into an expanded resort with simple cabins and meals served in the hotel. Many other resorts throughout the country also utilized this popular meal option, known as "The American Plan."

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Name of property: Fountain Point

County and State: Leelanau County, Michigan

The land on which Fountain Point sets was transferred via Patent Deed from the United States Government to Antoine Manseau in 1856. Manseau is considered an early development force in the area, and established a sawmill in 1853 at the location of the present-day village of Leland. Within four years, in 1860, the site of Fountain Point was sold to A. De Belloi (Belloy) who envisioned great wealth stemming from the mineral rights inherent in the property. According to The Traverse Region Historical and Descriptive... (1884):

Mr. A. De Belloy was an early settler at this point, and in 1867 "The Grand Traverse Bay Mineral Land Association" sunk a well expecting to strike oil but failed of their object. There is, however, an artesian well some 700 feet deep, from which spouts a stream of mineral water about six inches in diameter, rising to a height of twelve or fifteen feet. The water possesses valuable medicinal qualities.

Thereafter, the land on which this spring emanates became known as Fountain Point, and owing to the "medicinal qualities" associated with the gusher of mineral water, its reputation as a place for rest and relaxation was born. The well has been flowing uninterrupted ever since.

The property changed hands several times before it came into the possession of Lydia S. Morrison and family in 1885. The Morrison family, from Cincinnati, Ohio, had summered at this point for four years before commencing the construction of a hotel on the site in 1889. According to the Leelanau Enterprise of May 9, 1889, "Mr. and Mrs. Morrison and Col. S.A. Whitfield of Cincinnati arrived at Provemont [now Lake Leelanau] last Friday to manage the erection of their hotel called FOUNTAIN POINT HOUSE." On June 27th, the newspaper announced, "Fountain Point House will be opened for guests on July 5th," and on August 15 it noted, "About twenty guests of FOUNTAIN POINT HOUSE were in town [Leland] on Monday." (Florence Morrison Whitfield, daughter of Lydia Morrison, was married to S.A. Whitfield, First Assistant U.S. Postmaster General.) Thus began the over century-long existence of Fountain Point Resort.

At first, most guests arrived over land by horse or coach having transferred either from the train at Traverse City or from the boat at nearby Sutton's Bay. In the early years a few also arrived by water on chartered launches or private boats generally from Leland, Provemont (now Lake Leelanau), or points south on Lake Leelanau. A few years after the hotel was completed, in 1892, the Manistee and Northeastern Railroad (M&NE RR) was completed from Traverse City to Manistee on Lake Michigan, with a stop at the village of Fouch at the southern tip of Lake Leelanau. This enabled guests, generally from throughout the Midwest, to travel to Traverse City and then transfer to the M&N

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Name of property: Fountain Point

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RR for the short segment to Fouch, where a steam-powered boat ferried passengers down the lake to the dock at Fountain Point. By 1903, the *Traverse City, Leelanau & Manistique Railroad* had been pushed through to Northport on Grand Traverse Bay, with a scheduled stop at Fountain Point. These railroads greatly enhanced the accessibility of Fountain Point, and led to its second period of development, which occurred in the early twentieth century.

In 1900, Lydia Morrison deeded Fountain Point to her daughter Florence Whitfield, whereupon a number of improvements were commenced which included the construction of several cottages, amusement-oriented buildings, and support structures on either side of the hotel, giving the resort the beginnings of its present appearance. These included one-story, detached, wood-frame cottages with gabled peaks that formed a curving 'U' around the hotel, facing the central green space. A linear-shaped, frame bowling alley was built south of the hotel, as were more wood-framed, detached cottages. Docks, a tennis court, boathouses, and outdoor pavilions were added as well.

In 1906, Vaudeville actor Albert Meafoy, reportedly a relative of the Whitfields, apparently took over management of the resort for Mrs. Whitfield. This began Meafoy's long association with Fountain Point which resulted in his purchase of the entire property in 1912. As an actor, Albert Meafoy viewed the business of entertaining guests to be of paramount importance, and he staged a great variety of shows and performances at Fountain Point in the ensuing years. The hotel was expanded during this time to accommodate both performances and visitors. Meafoy added additional lodging to the resort, and by 1920, at least six of the small frame cottages were in existence. The cottages had running water but no kitchens as Fountain Point operated on the "American Plan" with all meals provided in the hotel.

Under Meafoy's direction, new cottages continued to appear. According to the Fountain Point Gong newsletter of December 25, 1960, "Mr. Meafoy wanted to meet the wishes of his guests and when one expressed a desire for a cottage in a new location, he tried to please. So, new cottages sprang into being... as the days of the boom began in the twenties." By the late-1920s, Fountain Point appeared essentially as it does today. The *Fountain Point House and Cottages* brochure of 1927 indicated that there were twenty cottages available for rent ranging from one to five rooms, all fully furnished and with fireplace or stove heat. Today all but one of these original cottages remain, that one having been lost to fire in the late 1920s.

The challenging financial upheavals of the Great Depression fostered difficult years for Fountain Point, as business at the resort dwindled. Though the resort survived, Albert Meafoy passed away early in 1934, and his estate, including Fountain Point, passed into the hands of some of his out-of-town cousins. In the ensuing three summers, seasonal

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Name of property: **Fountain Point**

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operators were hired by Meafoy's estate to manage Fountain Point. In the fall of 1936, the entire property was sold to Victor A. Gebhardt of Cincinnati, whose family had been coming to Fountain Point during Meafoy's ownership. Victor Gebhardt opened Fountain Point for the summer season of 1937, and management of the resort became a family venture, with help from his wife Blanche and daughters Janet and Elinor. Victor Gebhardt's purchase of Fountain Point initiated a tradition that continues to this day, as the resort currently is owned and operated by Gebhardt's granddaughter, Susan Jay Nichols. From the 1950s to the 1980s, sisters Elinor Gebhardt and Janet Gebhardt Nichols continued to operate Fountain Point much as their parents had during the previous two decades.

In 1980, Victor and Blanche Gebhardt's granddaughter, Susan Jay Nichols, took over management of the resort, and she became its owner in 1987. The last season of 'American Plan' meals took place in 1988, and the former dining room was converted to a large game room. The former original dining room, later office and game room, took on the new function of breakfast room, where the only meal now is served in the hotel, (breakfast still is included in the weekly cost). After the 1988 season, kitchen/dining areas were added to each cottage, carefully fitted within the existing walls. By 1998, all the bathrooms had been upgraded, again staying within the pre-existing spaces.

In the ensuing years, the look of Fountain Point has changed little, and its use has been only minimally altered. Just one of the original cottages has been lost, by fire, in 1928, while two others were combined into one larger unit in the mid-1990s. Of the vintage buildings, only the former garage, now known as the Treehouse, for the "Brown Cottage" has been remodeled to the point where it is no longer a contributing structure. All of the other eighteen cottages are considered contributing to the architectural integrity of the complex.

Fountain Point survives and thrives as a unique reminder of Michigan's resort history. It is a living example of an important cultural and physical heritage that has now largely been replaced by later 20th century developments.

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Name of property: Fountain Point

County and State: Leelanau County, Michigan

LIST OF SOURCES

Books/Atlases:

Byron, M. Christine and Thomas R. Wilson. Vintage Views of Leelanau County.
Chelsea, Mi. Sleeping Bear Press, 2002

Eckert, Kathryn. Buildings of Michigan. New York and Oxford: Oxford University
Press, 1993.

Ferris, Charles E., comp. Atlas of Leelanau County, Michigan. Knoxville, TN., Charles
E. Ferris, 1900.

Sprague, Elvin L. and Mrs. George N. Smith. Grand Traverse and Leelanaw Counties,
Mi. B.F. Bowen, publisher, 1903.

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Interviews:

Flees, Marion. At Fountain Point, August 3, 2001.

Nichols, Susan Jay. At Fountain Point, August 3, 2001.

Records/Archives/Letters:

Elsenheimer, Charles. Transcript of tape, Bradenton, Fl., n.d.

Fountain Point Archives. Brochures, letters, maps, photographs, and sketches. Fountain
Point, Lake Leelanau, Mi., 1889 to present.

“The Fountain Point Gong.” Fountain Point Resort, Lake Leelanau, Mi. various issues:
1960 to 1990.

Leelanau County Register of Deeds. Land Transfer/Real Estate Records, Leland, Mi.,
1880s to present.

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Name of property: Fountain Point

County and State: Leelanau County, Michigan

Leelanau County Historical Society, Fountain Point File, Leland, Mi.

Whitfield, S.A., Letter to Flora [Florence Morrison Whitfield]. Washington, D.C., July 2, 1892.

Magazines/Newspapers:

Beers, Suzanne. "Fountain Point a well-kept secret." The Record-Eagle. Traverse City, Mi., July 9, 1982.

Johnson, Virginia. "Stepping Back in Time." Active Years: Traverse City Record-Eagle, Traverse City, Mi., August, 1996.

Miller, Christine Perry. "Fountain Point Resort." Cincinnati Magazine, Cincinnati, Ohio. April, 1997.

"On Home Tour." Leelanau Enterprise-Tribune, Leland, Mi., June 26, 1975.

Petersen, James and Sierra. "Better Lake Than Never." Diversion, February 15, 1998.

Property: Fountain Point, Leelanau Co., MI

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

=====
11. Form Prepared By

=====
name/title__Ted J. Ligibel, Ph. D._____

organization__Consultant_____ date__Dec. 2002_____

street & number__7105 Erie St._____ telephone__419/882-1234__

city or town__Sylvania_____ state_OH_ zip code __43560_____

=====
Additional Documentation

=====
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

=====
Property Owner

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

name __Susan Jay Nichols_____

street & number__P.O. Box 175_____ telephone_____

city or town__Lake Leelanau_____ state_MI_ zip code __49653_____

=====

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Name of property: Fountain Point

County and State: Leelanau County, Michigan

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Fountain Point is situated on fifty-five acres of open and wooded land flanked on the west by Lake Leelanau, and private property to the east, north, and south. The eastern portion of the resort is bisected by CR 641. The legal description involves three separate parcels in two Sections, and is taken directly from Leelanau County Real Estate Records:

Legal Descriptions

Parcel 011-025-051-00

SEC 25 T30N R12W; 21.25 ACRES

“PART OF GOV'T LOT 4 BEG AT S $\frac{1}{4}$ COR SEC 25 TH W ON S LN LT 4 1049.9 FT TH N 9 DEG 15' W 56 FT TH S 76 DEG 30' W 217 FT TH N 21 DEG 38' W 625 FT ALONG SHORE LK LEELANAU TH N 84 DEG 20' E 1536 FT TO N & S $\frac{1}{4}$ L NTH S ON $\frac{1}{4}$ LINE 722 FT TO POB.”

Parcel 011-036-006-00

SEC 36 T30N R12W; 33 ACRES

“GOV'T LOT 1 EXC BEG AT PT ON C/L PUB RD 578.1 FT W OF $\frac{1}{4}$ COR BET SECS 25 & 36 TH S 9 DEG 15' E 25.0 FT TH W 445.4 FT TH S 9 DEG 15' E 175.0 FT TH W 156.0 FT TH NW'LY ALONG SHORE TO N LINE LOT 1 TH E TO POB.”

PARCEL 011-036-007-00

SEC 36 T30N R12W; LESS THAN ONE ACRE

“PART GOV'T LOT 4 SEC 25 & PART GOV'T LOT 1 SEC 36 BEG AT PT ON SHORE LAKE LEELANAU 1167.0 FT W OF & 197.4 FT S OF $\frac{1}{4}$ POST BET SECS 25 & 36 TH E 175.0 FT TH 9 DEG 15' W 175.0 FT TH E 445.4 FT FT TO C/L PUB RD TH 9 DEG 15' W 25.0 FT TH TO THE N LINE SEC 36 TH W 470.4 FT TH 9 DEG 15' W 56.00 FT TH S 76 DEG 30' W 217 FT TO SHORE LK LEELANAU TH SE'LY TO BEG.”

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The fifty-five acres associated with Fountain Point represents the land historically associated with the resort.

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Name of property: Fountain Point

County and State: Leelanau County, Michigan

PHOTOGRAPH IDENTIFICATION

CURRENT VIEWS

Name: Fountain Point
Location: Suttons Bay Township, Leelanau County, Michigan
Photographer: Ted J Ligibel
Date: July, 2002 (copy of original aerial view)
Neg. Location: Ted J Ligibel, 7105 Erie St., Sylvania, Ohio 43560
View: Aerial view, looking northeast, c. 1960
Photo Number: One

Name: Fountain Point
Location: Suttons Bay Township, Leelanau County, Michigan
Photographer: Ted J Ligibel
Date: July, 2002
Neg. Location: Ted J Ligibel, 7105 Erie St., Sylvania, Ohio 43560
View: Main (west) hotel façade, looking east
Photo Number: Two

Name: Fountain Point
Location: Suttons Bay Township, Leelanau County, Michigan
Photographer: Ted J Ligibel
Date: July, 2002
Neg. Location: Ted J Ligibel, 7105 Erie St., Sylvania, Ohio 43560
View: Hotel game room, looking northeasterly past fountain
Photo Number: Three

Name: Fountain Point
Location: Suttons Bay Township, Leelanau County, Michigan
Photographer: Ted J Ligibel
Date: July, 2002
Neg. Location: Ted J Ligibel, 7105 Erie St., Sylvania, Ohio 43560
View: Hotel Red Room (left) and Game Room entrances, looking east
Photo Number: Four

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photo Page 23

Name of property: Fountain Point
County and State: Leelanau County, Michigan

PHOTOGRAPH IDENTIFICATION

Name: Fountain Point
Location: Suttons Bay Township, Leelanau County, Michigan
Photographer: Ted J Ligibel
Date: July, 2002
Neg. Location: Ted J Ligibel, 7105 Erie St., Sylvania, Ohio 43560
View: Hotel porch, looking south
Photo Number: Five

Name: Fountain Point
Location: Suttons Bay Township, Leelanau County, Michigan
Photographer: Ted J Ligibel
Date: July, 2002
Neg. Location: Ted J Ligibel, 7105 Erie St., Sylvania, Ohio 43560
View: Hotel, central hall, first floor, looking east
Photo Number: Six

Name: Fountain Point
Location: Suttons Bay Township, Leelanau County, Michigan
Photographer: Ted J Ligibel
Date: July, 2002
Neg. Location: Ted J Ligibel, 7105 Erie St., Sylvania, Ohio 43560
View: Hotel parlor, looking east toward stone fireplace
Photo Number: Seven

Name: Fountain Point
Location: Suttons Bay Township, Leelanau County, Michigan
Photographer: Ted J Ligibel
Date: July, 2002
Neg. Location: Ted J Ligibel, 7105 Erie St., Sylvania, Ohio 43560
View: Hotel breakfast room, looking southeast
Photo Number: Eight

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photo Page 24

Name of property: Fountain Point

County and State: Leelanau County, Michigan

PHOTOGRAPH IDENTIFICATION

Name: Fountain Point
Location: Suttons Bay Township, Leelanau County, Michigan
Photographer: Ted J Ligibel
Date: July, 2002
Neg. Location: Ted J Ligibel, 7105 Erie St., Sylvania, Ohio 43560
View: Red Room in hotel, looking northeast toward fireplace
Photo Number: Nine

Name: Fountain Point
Location: Suttons Bay Township, Leelanau County, Michigan
Photographer: Ted J Ligibel
Date: July, 2002
Neg. Location: Ted J Ligibel, 7105 Erie St., Sylvania, Ohio 43560
View: Game room in hotel, looking westerly
Photo Number: 10

Name: Fountain Point
Location: Suttons Bay Township, Leelanau County, Michigan
Photographer: Ted J Ligibel
Date: July, 2002
Neg. Location: Ted J Ligibel, 7105 Erie St., Sylvania, Ohio 43560
View: Rear east elevation of hotel, looking westerly
Photo Number: 11

Name: Fountain Point
Location: Suttons Bay Township, Leelanau County, Michigan
Photographer: Ted J Ligibel
Date: July, 2002
Neg. Location: Ted J Ligibel, 7105 Erie St., Sylvania, Ohio 43560
View: Laundry/storage room at rear of hotel, looking northerly
Photo Number: 12

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photo Page 25

Name of property: Fountain Point

County and State: Leelanau County, Michigan

PHOTOGRAPH IDENTIFICATION

Name: Fountain Point
Location: Suttons Bay Township, Leelanau County, Michigan
Photographer: Ted J Ligibel
Date: July, 2002
Neg. Location: Ted J Ligibel, 7105 Erie St., Sylvania, Ohio 43560
View: Original ice box refrigerator in hotel laundry/storage area, looking west
Photo Number: 13

Name: Fountain Point
Location: Suttons Bay Township, Leelanau County, Michigan
Photographer: Ted J Ligibel
Date: July, 2002
Neg. Location: Ted J Ligibel, 7105 Erie St., Sylvania, Ohio 43560
View: Cottage row, south side, looking southeast past fountain
Photo Number: 14

Name: Fountain Point
Location: Suttons Bay Township, Leelanau County, Michigan
Photographer: Ted J Ligibel
Date: July, 2002
Neg. Location: Ted J Ligibel, 7105 Erie St., Sylvania, Ohio 43560
View: Cottages 3-4 (Gebhardt), 5, and 6, looking esaterly
Photo Number: 15

Name: Fountain Point
Location: Suttons Bay Township, Leelanau County, Michigan
Photographer: Ted J Ligibel
Date: July, 2002
Neg. Location: Ted J Ligibel, 7105 Erie St., Sylvania, Ohio 43560
View: Cottage row, north side, looking northwest
Photo Number: 16

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photo Page 26

Name of property: Fountain Point

County and State: Leelanau County, Michigan

PHOTOGRAPH IDENTIFICATION

Name: Fountain Point
Location: Suttons Bay Township, Leelanau County, Michigan
Photographer: Ted J Ligibel
Date: July, 2002
Neg. Location: Ted J Ligibel, 7105 Erie St., Sylvania, Ohio 43560
View: Porch view from Cottage 7, looking west toward lake
Photo Number: 17

Name: Fountain Point
Location: Suttons Bay Township, Leelanau County, Michigan
Photographer: Ted J Ligibel
Date: July, 2002
Neg. Location: Ted J Ligibel, 7105 Erie St., Sylvania, Ohio 43560
View: Rear of Mt. Auburn (11/12) and Shepherd Cottages (9/10) with
heat house in center, looking north from rear of hotel
Photo Number: 18

Name: Fountain Point
Location: Suttons Bay Township, Leelanau County, Michigan
Photographer: Ted J Ligibel
Date: July, 2002
Neg. Location: Ted J Ligibel, 7105 Erie St., Sylvania, Ohio 43560
View: Interior of bedroom in Honeymoon Cottage (1), looking westerly
Photo Number: 19

Name: Fountain Point
Location: Suttons Bay Township, Leelanau County, Michigan
Photographer: Ted J Ligibel
Date: July, 2002
Neg. Location: Ted J Ligibel, 7105 Erie St., Sylvania, Ohio 43560
View: Living room interior of The Barn Cottage (2), looking east
Photo Number: 20

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photo Page 27

Name of property: Fountain Point

County and State: Leelanau County, Michigan

PHOTOGRAPH IDENTIFICATION

Name: Fountain Point
Location: Suttons Bay Township, Leelanau County, Michigan
Photographer: Ted J Ligibel
Date: July, 2002
Neg. Location: Ted J Ligibel, 7105 Erie St., Sylvania, Ohio 43560
View: Shoreline and main boathouse, looking southerly
Photo Number: 21

Name: Fountain Point
Location: Suttons Bay Township, Leelanau County, Michigan
Photographer: Ted J Ligibel
Date: July, 2002
Neg. Location: Ted J Ligibel, 7105 Erie St., Sylvania, Ohio 43560
View: Brown Cottage, looking south past fountain
Photo Number: 22

Name: Fountain Point
Location: Suttons Bay Township, Leelanau County, Michigan
Photographer: Ted J Ligibel
Date: July, 2002
Neg. Location: Ted J Ligibel, 7105 Erie St., Sylvania, Ohio 43560
View: Living room interior view in Brown Cottage, looking northwest
Photo Number: 23

HISTORIC VIEWS

Name: Fountain Point
Location: Suttons Bay Township, Leelanau County, Michigan
Photographer: Ted J Ligibel
Date: c. 1935
Neg. Location: Susan Nichols, 990 S. Lake Leelanau Dr., Lake Leelanau, Mi. 49653
View: Looking west past fountain to Lake Leelanau
Photo Number: 24

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photo Page 28

Name of property: Fountain Point

County and State: Leelanau County, Michigan

PHOTOGRAPH IDENTIFICATION

Name: Fountain Point
Location: Suttons Bay Township, Leelanau County, Michigan
Photographer: Ted J Ligibel
Date: c. 1935
Neg. Location: Susan Nichols, 990 S. Lake Leelanau Dr., Lake Leelanau, Mi. 49653
View: North cottage row, looking north; (house at far left burned in 1940s)
Photo Number: 25

Name: Fountain Point
Location: Suttons Bay Township, Leelanau County, Michigan
Photographer: Ted J Ligibel
Date: c. 1935
Neg. Location: Susan Nichols, 990 S. Lake Leelanau Dr., Lake Leelanau, Mi. 49653
View: Shepherd, Mt. Auburn, and Hotel, looking east
Photo Number: 26

Name: Fountain Point
Location: Suttons Bay Township, Leelanau County, Michigan
Photographer: Ted J Ligibel
Date: c. 1930
Neg. Location: Susan Nichols, 990 S. Lake Leelanau Dr., Lake Leelanau, Mi. 49653
View: South cottage row, showing hotel on left and fountain
Photo Number: 27

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Fountain Point
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MICHIGAN, Leelanau

DATE RECEIVED: 5/28/03 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/18/03
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/04/03 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/12/03
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 03000623

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 7/10/03 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in the
National Register**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



FOUNTAIN POINT, SUTTONS BAY TWP., LEE LANAU CO., MICH. PHOTO 1



FOUNTAIN POINT, SUTTONS BAY TWP., LEELANAU CO., MICH PHOTO 2



FOUNTAIN POINT. SUTTONS BAY TWP. LEELANAU CO., MICH. PHOTO 3



FOUNTAIN POINT, SUTTONS BAY TWP., LEE LANAU CO., MI.



FOUNTAIN POINT SUTTONS BAY TWP., LEELANAU Co., MICH.

PHOTO 5



FOUNTAIN POINT. SUTTONS BAY TWP., LEECLANAU CO., MICH.

PHOTO 6



FOUNTAIN POINT, SUTTONS BAY TWP., LEECLANAU CO., MICH.

PHOTO 7



FOUNTAIN POINT, SUTTONS BAY TWP., LEGLANAU CO., MICH PHOTO 8



FOUNTAIN POINT. SUTTONS BAY TWP., LEGLANAU CO., MICH.

PHOTO 9



FOUNTAIN POINT, SUTTONS BAY TWP. LEELANAU CO., MICH.

PHOTO 10



FOUNTAIN POINT, SUTTONS BAY TWP., LEE LANAU Co., MICH. PHOTO 11



FOUNTAIN POINT, SUTTONS BAY TWP., LEECLANAU Co. MI

PHOTO 12



FOUNTAIN POINT, SUTTONS BAY TWP. LEELANAU CO., MI PHOTO 13



FOUNTAIN POINT, SUTTONS BAY TWP., LEE LANAU CO., MICH.



FOUNTAIN POINT, SUTTONS BAY TWP., LEE LANAU CO., MICH. PHOTO 15



FOUNTAIN POINT. SUTTONS BAY TWP., LEECLANAU CO., MICH.

PHOTO 16



FOUNTAIN POINT, SUTTONS BAY TWP., LEELANAU CO., MICH.

PHOTO 17



FOUNTAIN POINT, SUTTONS BAY TWP., LEECLANAU CO., MICH.

PHOTO 18



7-12-02

FOUNTAIN POINT, SUTTONS BAY TWP., LEELANAU CO., MICH. PHOTO 19



FOUNTAIN POINT, SUTTONS BAY TWP., LEE LANAN CO., MICH.



FOUNTAIN POINT, SUTTONS BAY TWP., LEGELAND CO., MICH. PHOTO 21



FOUNTAIN POINT, SUTTONS BAY TWP., LEECLANAU CO., MICH.

PHOTO 22



FOUNTAIN POINT, SUTTONS BAY TWP., LEECLANAU Co., MICH.

PHOTO 23



FOUNTAIN POINT, SUTTONS BAY TWP, LEELANAU CO., MICH. PHOTO 24



FOUNTAIN POINT, SUTTONS BAY TWP., LEBLANAU CO., MICH. PHOTO 25



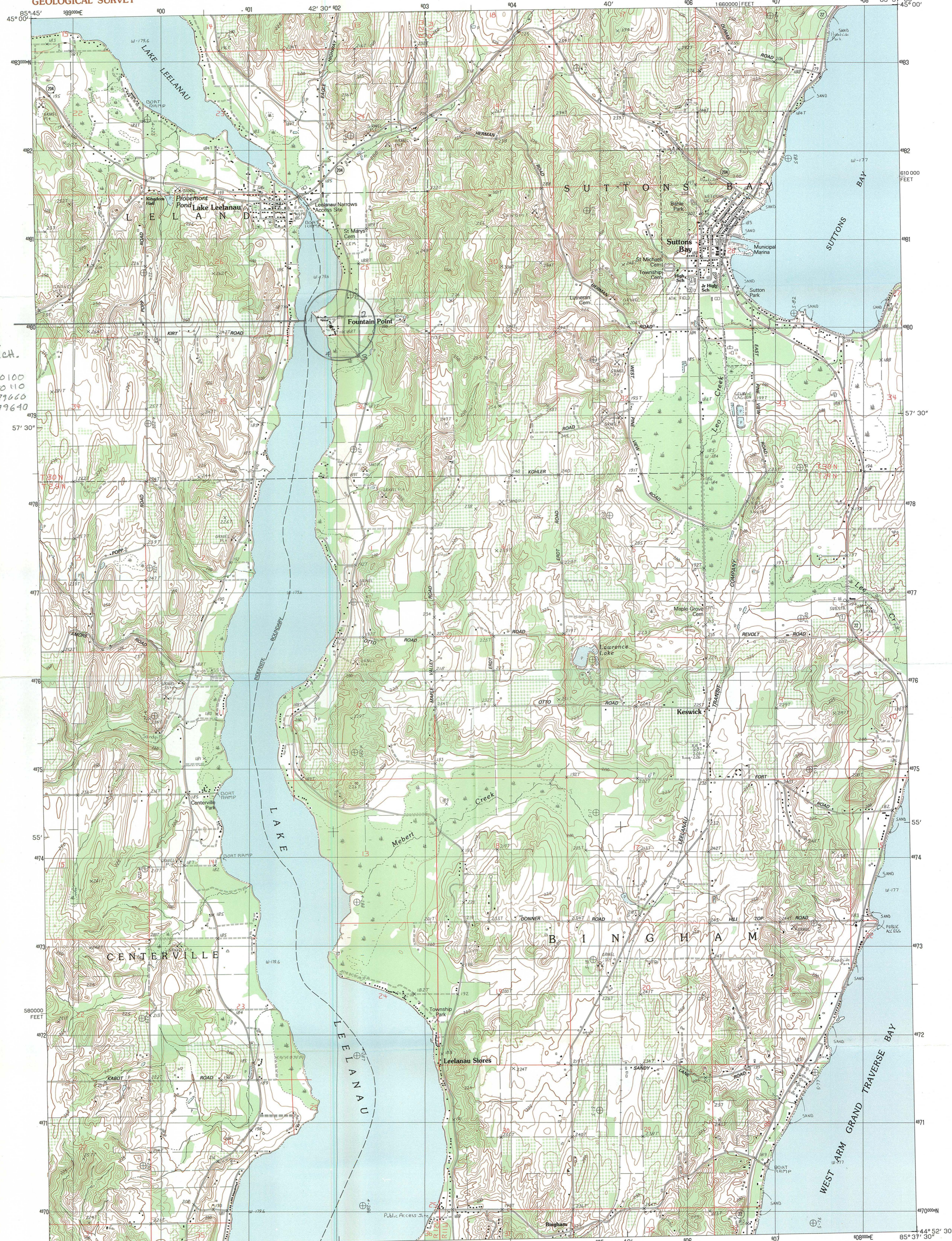
FOUNTAIN POINT, SUTTONS BAY TWP., LEELANAU CO., MICH. PHOTO 26



FOUNTAIN POINT, SUTTONS BAY TWP., LEE LANAU CO., MICH. PHOTO 27

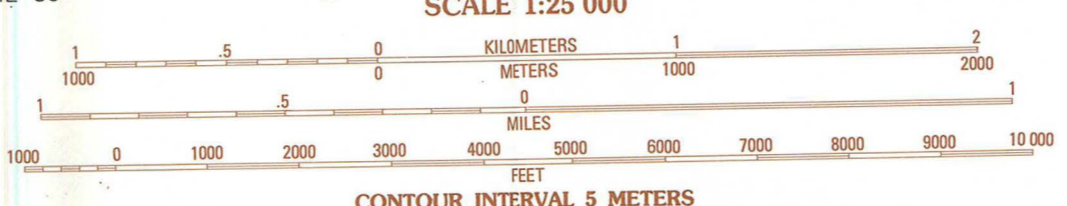
FOUNTAIN POINT
SUTTONS BAY TWP.
LEELANAU CO., MICH.

1 16 601760 4980100
2 16 602240 4980110
3 16 602240 4979660
4 16 601930 4979640



PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CONTROL BY ... USGS AND NOS/NOAA
COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN ... 1977
FIELD CHECKED ... 1979. MAP EDITED ... 1983
PROJECTION ... 1983
GRID: 1000-METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR
10,000-FOOT STATE GRID TICKS ... MICHIGAN, CENTRAL ZONE
UTM GRID DECLINATION ... 3°00' WEST
1983 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION ... 7°56' EAST
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 2 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. Infor-
mation shown as of date of
field check.



SCALE 1:25 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 METERS
SUPPLEMENTAL CONTOUR INTERVAL 1.5 METERS ALONG SHORELINE
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST METER
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
To convert feet to meters multiply by .3048

THIS MAP COMPLETS WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DIVISION
MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, LANSING, MICHIGAN 48909

ROAD LEGEND

Improved Road ...
Unimproved Road ...
Trail ...

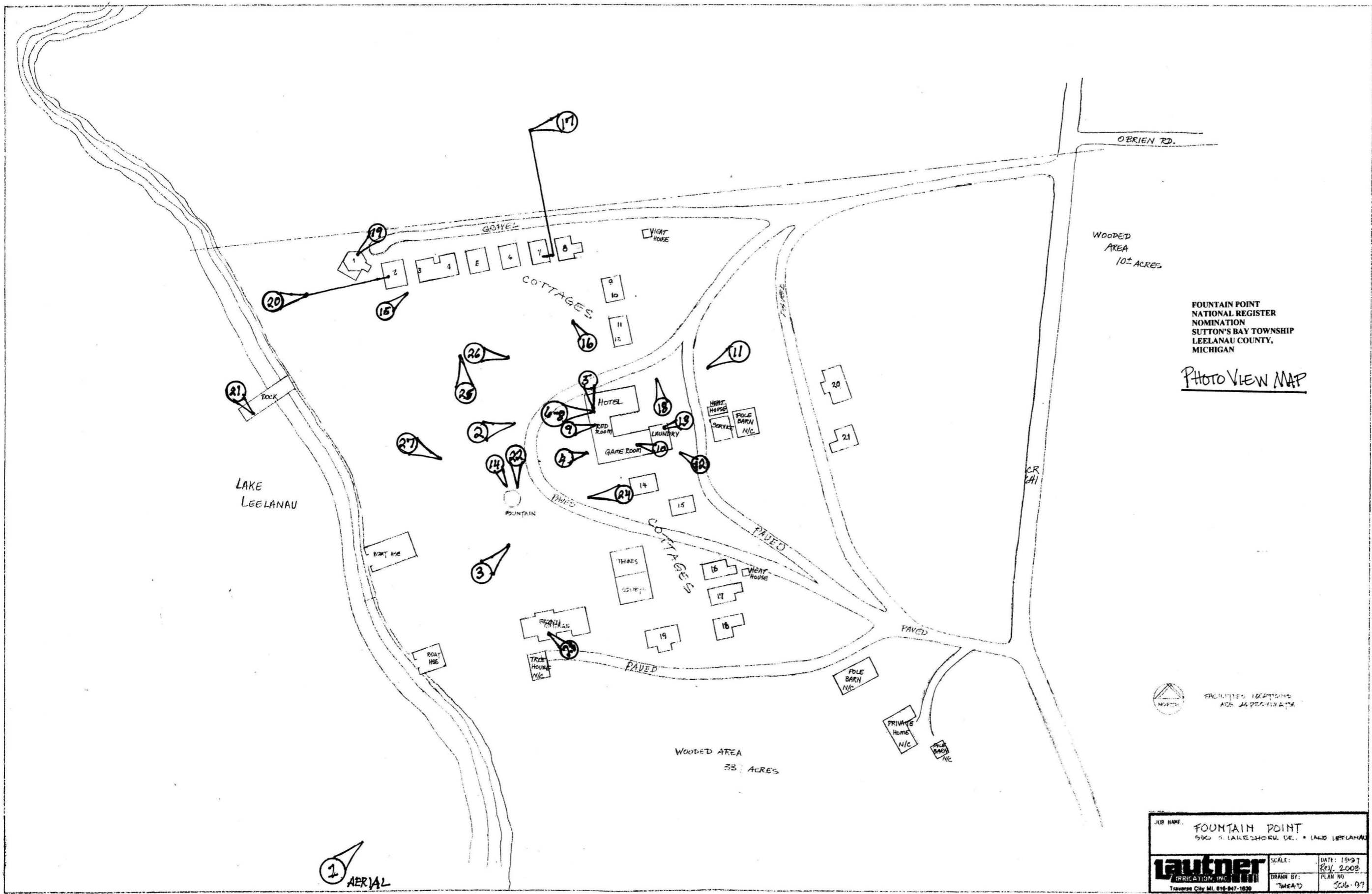
Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

1	2	3	1 Leland
2	3	4	2 Gills Pier
3	4	5	3 Onness
4	5	6	4 Good Harbor Bay
5	6	7	5 Mapleton
6	7	8	6 Maple City
7	8		7 Traverse City SW
8			8 Traverse City SE

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES
CONTOURS AND ELEVATIONS
IN METERS

SUTTONS BAY, MICHIGAN
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1983
44085-H6-TM-025





FOUNTAIN POINT
 NATIONAL REGISTER
 NOMINATION
 SUTTON'S BAY TOWNSHIP
 LEE LANAU COUNTY,
 MICHIGAN

PHOTO VIEW MAP

PHOTO VIEW LOCATIONS
 AND DESCRIPTIONS

JOB NAME: FOUNTAIN POINT		DATE: 1997	
9900 S. LAKE SHORE DR. • LAKE LEE LANAU		REV: 2003	
LAUTNER IRRIGATION, INC. Traverse City, MI 616-947-1630	SCALE:	DRAWN BY:	PLAN NO.
		JWARD	SC6-97



STATE OF MICHIGAN

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, ARTS AND LIBRARIES
LANSING

JENNIFER GRANHOLM
GOVERNOR

DR. WILLIAM ANDERSON
DIRECTOR

May 19, 2003

Ms. Carol D. Shull, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW, 8th Floor
Washington, DC 20005



Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed are National Register nomination materials for Fountain Point, Suttons Bay Township, Leelanau County, Michigan. This property is being submitted for listing in the National Register. No written comments concerning this nomination were submitted to us prior to the submission of the nomination to you.

Questions concerning this nomination should be addressed to Robert O. Christensen, National Register coordinator, by phone at 517/335-2719 or by e-mail at Christensenro@michigan.gov.

Sincerely yours,

Brian D. Conway
State Historic Preservation Officer

BDC:roc