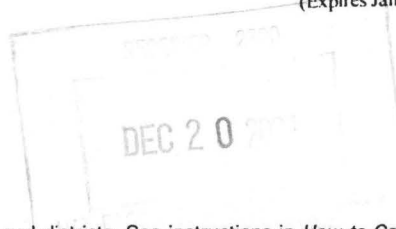


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 an 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 Core, William, and Margaret McFarland Farm

other names/site number Ruby Ellen Farm; P31827 (Michigan Centennial Farm)

2. Location

street & number 5946 South Center Highway; not for publication
5856 South Lake Leelanau Drive

city or town Bingham Township vicinity

state Michigan code MI county Leelanau code 089 zip code 49684

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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Brian D Conway SHPO 12/13/04
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Michigan State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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.
- other, (explain:)

Edson V. Beall 2/2/05
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Core, William Farm
Name of Property

Leelanau, Michigan
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
14	10	buildings
16	4	sites
6	4	structures
0	0	objects
36	18	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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture/Subsistence
Storage; Agricultural Field;
Animal Facility; Agricultural
Outbuilding
Domestic
Single Dwelling; Camp
Landscape
Forest

Agriculture/Subsistence
Storage; Agricultural Field;
Agricultural Outbuilding
Domestic
Single Dwelling; Camp
Landscape
Forest; Conservation Area

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Gabled-Ell House with Greek Revival
Elements; Gable Roofed Barn (Heavy
Timber Frame); Various Agricultural
Outbuildings; Vernacular Cottage

foundation Stone; Concrete; Wood
walls Wood; Concrete; Vinyl; Metal;
Fiberglass; Other
roof Asphalt; Steel; Fiberglass
other Stone; Brick

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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DESCRIPTION

Introduction

The William Core and Margaret McFarland Farm, also known as the Ruby Ellen Farm, is a 148.56 acre tract of land that runs east-west in sections 19 and 24 in Bingham Township, Leelanau County, Michigan, six miles south of the village of Suttons Bay, nine miles northwest of Traverse City, and 1.75 miles due west of the west arm of Grand Traverse Bay. The William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm comprises four contiguous parcels. The southeast corner parcel is located at 5946 South Center Highway, Leelanau County Road 633, where Shady Lane Road dead ends into South Center Highway. From its eastern boundary along South Center Highway, the farm extends to the west at its full width of 80 rods to Leelanau County Road 641, save the southwest corner, along Leelanau County Road 641, where a one acre parcel was split from the farm in 1986 and thus is not included in this nomination. West of Leelanau County Road 641, a small parcel located on the eastern shore of South Lake Leelanau completes the property; the street address of this parcel is 5856 South Lake Leelanau Drive.

Glaciers shaped the rolling topography of Leelanau County, Bingham Township, and the William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm as they retreated nearly 11,000 years ago.¹ Today, as it has been for the past century, the agricultural landscape of Bingham Township is characterized by sweet and tart cherry orchards, apple orchards, hay fields, row crops, and northern hardwood forests. A number of Michigan Centennial Farms, including the William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm and the adjacent Sarah and Peggy Core Farm, and historic buildings contribute to the township's tangible cultural resources. For example, the Bingham Township Hall, once the Bingham School, that stands on the southeast corner of Bingham Road and South Center Highway, a mile south of the William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm, was listed on the state of Michigan Register of Historic Sites in 1987 and on the National Register of Historic Places in 1991.² Ruby Ellen (Core) Dobson and her son, Rex, were instrumental in helping their former schoolhouse earn this designation.³

Walking the William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm from east to west, one encounters the buildings, structures, and sites that have defined, and continue to define, the farm as a rural historic district that displays considerable integrity in terms of location, setting, materials, feeling,

¹ Susan Haswell Olsen and Arnold R. Alanen, *A Garden Apart: An Agricultural and Settlement History of Michigan's Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore*, 1994, pp. 5-13.

² Bingham District No. 5 Schoolhouse, no page, no date.

³ Karen Norton, "Bingham School Experiences Revival," 1988, pp. 1, 3.

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association, and function. The cultural landscape of the farm encompasses the buildings, including the original buildings dating to the 1870s, and structures of the farmstead; the hay, corn, and rye fields, sweet and tart cherry orchards, pine plantation, and windbreaks of the farmland -- some of the farm's most significant historical resources; the northern hardwood forest woodlot; and the buildings and structures along the lakeshore. Accordingly, the four contiguous parcels that comprise the farm can be categorized as follows: farmstead, farmland, woods, and Lake Leelanau frontage. Beginning at the eastern boundary of the farm and ending at its western boundary along the eastern shore of South Lake Leelanau, the significant features of each parcel are detailed below. The letters and numbers for each resource described correspond to site plans attached to this nomination.⁴ All measurements were made at ground level on the outside of buildings.

This description of the William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm draws on and synthesizes a number of sources, most notably: architectural descriptions and field sketches produced in 2002 by graduate students in the Historic Preservation Program at Eastern Michigan University⁵; the *Baseline Documentation Report* developed as part of the Farmland Development Rights Easement in 1999⁶; the Conservation Plan for Rex Dobson and Ruby Ellen Farm for 2002⁷; and documentary fieldwork and interviews with Rex Dobson conducted by Mark Livengood.⁸

Farmstead

This eleven acre parcel (45001-019-016-00) contains the farm's core buildings and structures and is the location of the farm's original log cabin. Although the cabin is no longer extant, the site of the log cabin -- near the southeast corner of the farm -- may qualify as an archaeological site. Rex Dobson possesses a photograph of the log cabin taken in 1867 and a photograph of the farmstead taken on December 19, 1906, three years after the farm's original settlers, William and Margaret Core, retired and moved to Traverse City, leaving the farm to their son Julius Core and his wife Maude. The photograph, taken from a hill southeast of the farm and the intersection of South Center Highway and Shady Lane Roads, depicts the farm's original

⁴ The site plans were developed by Fred Bartlett of Richmond Architecture and Planning, based on work completed in August 2002 by Eastern Michigan University graduate students in Historic Preservation.

⁵ Moira Boehm and Pam Yockey; Bill Click and Rick Rockwell; Chris Gruba; Mary Ann Johnson and Tracy Jerome; Kathy Keefer and Michelle Cousineau; Ted Ligibel, et. al.; Linda VanKoeveering and Dan Stowe; 2002.

⁶ *Baseline Documentation Report for the Dobson Farm*, 1999.

⁷ *Conservation Plan for Rex Dobson and Ruby Ellen Farm*, 2002.

⁸ Particularly tape-recorded interviews on November 29, 2000; December 13, 2000; January 31, 2001; and February 25, 2004.

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buildings (except the log cabin) -- the farmhouse, icehouse, corn crib, pig house, chicken house, barn, granary, and windmill on the site of the original well -- and the fields and orchards stretching to the north and west. Thus, the photo suggests the historic continuity of the farm's cultural landscape. Buildings constructed in subsequent years were added around this inner ring of historical buildings. The street address of this parcel is 5946 South Center Highway.

A. Windbreaks (Contributing Site)

The farmstead parcel is separated distinctly from working farmland on the west and north by three conifer windbreaks planted by Harvey and Rex Dobson in 1946. They planted the trees as four inch seedlings purchased from the Leelanau Soil Conservation District office. The trees are planted seven feet apart and are approximately forty feet tall.

1. A double row, north-south windbreak of red pine and Norway spruce encloses the farmstead on the west.
2. A double row, east-west windbreak of red pine and Norway spruce borders the farmstead on the north.
3. A single row, north-south white spruce windbreak stands to the northeast of the farmhouse.

B. Farmhouse (Contributing Building)

Built ca. 1878 by a local master carpenter named Mr. Majestic, the farmhouse is the centerpiece of the farmstead. According to Rex Dobson, Mr. Majestic built five houses on South Center Highway between Donner Road and Bingham Road in Bingham Township in the late nineteenth century. He also built the St. Mary's Church in the village of Lake Leelanau. On May 12, 2004, Rex Dobson described the four houses as follows:⁹

- The Donner farmhouse, located at 5743 South Center Highway, Bingham Township. This house, built for the Hurlbert family, is no longer extant.
- The Bob Gregory farmhouse, located at 6635 South Center Highway, Bingham Township. This farmhouse is on the farm once owned by Jim Draper, and prior to that, by Jim Wilson.
- The John Porritt farmhouse, located at 6350 South Center Highway, Bingham Township. This farmhouse originally belonged to Rex Dobson's maternal grandfather, Perry Core, and is the house in which his mother, Ruby Ellen, was raised.
- The farmhouse located at 5243 South Center Highway, Bingham Township. This farmhouse was Mr. Majestic's own home.

According to Rex Dobson, all of the farmhouses, save that at Ruby Ellen Farm, have been

⁹ Fieldnotes, May 12, 2004.

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remodeled over the years. Thus the Ruby Ellen Farm farmhouse retains the greatest degree of integrity.

Sitting atop a small knoll that slopes gently east toward South Center Highway, and virtually enclosed by cedar trees, the William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm farmhouse retains considerable integrity in location, setting, materials, feeling, and association. Except for a brief period in the mid 1920s, this farmhouse has always been the dwelling for the Core/Dobson families.

The farmhouse is a two-story, gabled-ell with an irregular footprint. The exterior displays references to the Greek Revival style in its ornamentation though it is limited to dentil molding in the window hoods and a continuous frieze board under the soffits in the gable ends. The house has a parallel orientation to South Center Highway, is in excellent condition, and is built on a predominantly fieldstone foundation. The foundation is brick beneath the bay window on the east facade and cinder block beneath the sun porch on the south elevation. The exterior is sheathed in hemlock clapboard that is painted white. The shutters, added in the 1930s, are decorative and are painted a moderate yellowish pink (called "watermelon pink" by Rex Dobson). The cross-gabled, steep pitch roof is covered with green asphalt shingles, which Rex Dobson placed in the 1980s over the interlocking green, asphalt shingles that covered the original cedar shakes in 1936. All layers of shingles still remain.

The facade faces east and is asymmetrical. It features an angular bay window located on the "upright" section of the gabled-ell. A box bay window is located within the porch enclosure. The bay windows each have four double-hung windows with recessed paneling. The east facade and the north elevation have a 4 x 4 window configuration. The entry porch is plank with a 30" rail. The east facade not only contains the main entry door but a "funeral" door as well, which faces south and is located in the perpendicular element of the gabled-ell. The majority of windows are double-hung. The windows and doors have dentils and brackets on the hoods. On the less visible north and west elevations the decorative hoods have been omitted. The box bay window within the front porch enclosure has five double-hung windows with recessed panels and rounded corners. Most windows have the original storm latches. The southern most bay window is plain and without recessed paneling.

The north elevation features four double-hung windows placed symmetrically, two over two. Each window has decorative shutters and Greek Revival ornamentation in the dentil moldings in the window hoods. Toward the west end of the house on the north elevation is the back of the small room Rex Dobson identified as the "cream room," where raw cream was separated before it was sent to the Beatrice Dairy in Traverse City.

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The west elevation features a gabled shed that forms the entry into the cellar which was used to store root vegetables. Also located on the west elevation is a brick chimney that extends from the center of the kitchen wing and serves the woodburning stove in the kitchen.

The south elevation features a sunroom with nine, eight-paned casements. The original sunroom, which was open and screened, was enclosed in 1942. The wood floor of the sunroom dates to this remodeling. The porch railings feature simply styled spindles. There are six, eight paned casement windows that face directly south and two casement windows on the east and west sides of the sunroom. The Victorian style chandelier in the sunroom was original to the cottage on the lake. It was electrified when it was placed in the sunroom. Remodeling in the 1940s resulted in acoustic ceiling tiles.

Inside, the house features two sets of stairs leading to separate sleeping quarters upstairs. A wall separates the upstairs into two sides. According to Rex Dobson, the south side was utilized by the "boys and men," and the north side was reserved for the "girls and women." He further indicated that he thinks the Donner house and Gregory house, both built by Mr. Majestic, display similar interior configurations.¹⁰

C. Woodshed (Contributing Building)

The woodshed was built at the same time as the farmhouse. Rex Dobson suggested that it was constructed of surplus lumber used to build the farmhouse. The woodshed is located seven feet to the west of the farmhouse and measures 18'6" x 14'. It has a perpendicular orientation to South Center Highway, does not have a visible foundation, and is in good condition. The facade, which faces south, features four and one-half sheets of vertical plywood and batten strips. The door is at the southeast corner. The plywood was placed in 1962 to cover the original hemlock boards, which are still visible on the west, north, and east elevations. The hemlock boards vary in width from 8" to 14". The woodshed is painted white. The roof is corrugated tin and slopes downward to the north. On the north side of the woodshed is a patch of moss roses, direct descendants of the plants that Margaret Core, Rex Dobson's great grandmother, planted in the late 1860s when homesteading the farm. Rex Dobson still uses the woodshed to store wood in the winter, which is the building's historic purpose.

D. Icehouse/Buggy House (Contributing Building)

Built ca. 1887, the icehouse/buggy house is one of the farm's original buildings. It is located immediately west of the woodshed. As its name indicates, the east part of the icehouse/buggy house was used to store ice harvested by the Core and Dobson families from South Lake Leelanau prior to the farm's electrification in 1937. It was also utilized to house

¹⁰ Mark Livengood, Fieldnotes, May 12, 2004.

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sleights and buggies. Many of the "relics" that are now displayed in the Indian Shanty were once stored on the second floor in the icehouse. Today, the building is used for storage.

The icehouse/buggy house is a two-story building that measures 34' x 22'. It has a perpendicular orientation to South Center Highway, is in excellent condition, and has a stone and mortar foundation. It is clad in hemlock clapboard painted white and features Greek Revival influences in the continuous frieze board in the gabled ends. The corrugated steel roof features 14 inch overhangs. The soffit is enclosed and covered in bead board.

The facade faces south and features a large sliding door, made of irregularly spaced vertical boards, top-mounted on a metal track. A slight wooden overhang and small gutter are present. There is a six-over-six double-hung window with shutters to the east of the sliding door. The shutters match those on the farmhouse.

The east elevation offers the main human entry into the building. The wood and glass door is located south of center, has a single-paned window on the upper portion with decorative stylized dentils on the overhang and sill. The lower portion is constructed of irregularly spaced and sized horizontal panels, with decorative carved swag in a circular motif. The door has a gabled hood with decorative board and batten wood siding, large curved brackets, fascia board, and an asphalt shingle roof, with decorative overhang. The door is accessed by two wooden steps. There is also a six-over-six double-hung, lug-silled window with shutters, center-oriented near the top of the gable. The window glass is rolled. Electrical connections and wires are visible near the top of the facade. Wooden decorations made by Rex Dobson and including a couple in a horse buggy and a stand of evergreen trees are affixed to the exterior wall, as is a "Prestone" thermometer.

The north elevation has a large sliding door of irregularly spaced vertical boards located east of center. The door is top-mounted on a metal track. A six-over-six double-hung window is located west of the sliding door. Above the sliding door, a smaller hinged door provides access to the second-floor ice storage. The west elevation has a large, double-hinged set of loft doors, made of irregularly spaced vertical board. Electrical connections and wires are visible.

E. Outhouse (Contributing Building)

On the west side of the icehouse/buggy house stands an outhouse. Rex Dobson calls it a "backhouse." It measures 6'3" x 5'2". There is no visible foundation; the building rests directly on the ground. The building is constructed of clapboard wood siding, with corner boards on the facade and north elevation only. Frieze boards are present. The roof has asphalt shingles with a slight overhang, and enclosed soffit and molding boards. There are no gutters. The south facade of the backhouse offers entry. The centered door is made of evenly spaced, vertical bead board,

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with simple board framing. The east elevation has a center-oriented, lug-silled window with simple board framing. The window glass is rolled. The west elevation has a lug-silled louvered opening with simple board framing. The building leans to the north and there is visible deterioration of the shingle roof. The interior was not accessible. Rex Dobson indicated that this outhouse is original to the farmstead, and once stood north of the farmhouse. The outhouse is not in use at this time.

F. Corn Crib (Contributing Building)

Built ca. 1888, the corn crib is one of the farm's original buildings. Located to the southwest of the icehouse/buggy house, and to the north of the pig house, it faces the patch of grass that functions as a parking area. Today the corn crib is still used to store feed corn, which, instead of being fed to livestock, is shelled and sold or given as deer feed to Rex Dobson's friends and neighbors. The picket fence north of the corn crib dates to 1937.

The corn crib measures 22' x 16'2". It has a perpendicular orientation to South Center Highway, is in good condition, and sits on a foundation of cedar, brick, and stone and mortar piers. The exterior walls on the north and south elevations angle inwardly. The lower section of the building is constructed of wood horizontal slats, with open spacing in between, creating two symmetrical and ventilated storage spaces. The upper sections of the east facade and west elevation are vinyl sided. Both the foundation and siding are degraded on the south elevation. The roof is corrugated sheet metal with a rounded ridgeline and spherical end caps.

The facade faces east and has an open, doorless entrance with scalloped molding. There is a center oriented, six-pane fixed sash, slip sill window located near the top of the gable. Above the window, is a circular double-pointed "hex sign," painted on wood and attached to the building. The west elevation has a large sliding door of wide, regularly spaced, horizontal boards; the door is mounted on top-mounted on a metal and wood track. There is a center-oriented six-pane, fixed sash, slip window located near the top of the gable. Electrical connection wires are also visible.

G. Fireplace/Grill (Contributing Structure)

A fieldstone fireplace with a three burner metal cooktop is located immediately north of the corn crib. The fireplace measures 2' x 5'. The chimney is five feet high. Rex Dobson indicated that he and his father Harvey built the fireplace in 1939. It has been used traditionally for picnics at the farm.

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H. Pig House (Contributing Building)

Built ca. 1883 as part of the original farmstead, the pig house was instrumental to the farm's pig operation until 1968, when the Dobsons stopped raising pigs. Today, the pig house is used for storage. The pig house stands directly south of the corn crib and north of the chicken house. A decorative scalloped motif picket fence runs north toward, but does not connect to, the corn crib. A post fence runs south and is connected to the chicken house.

The pig house is a single-story building that measures 26'10" x 16'9". It has a parallel orientation to South Center Highway, is in good condition, and is built on a 2'6" stone and mortar foundation. The siding is Masonite, installed by Rex Dobson in 1976, which covers the original vertical hemlock boards. The Masonite is painted white and is warping on all elevations. The roof is corrugated metal with overhang and a spherical end cap on the north gable-end.

The facade faces east and offers main entry. The centered door is made of wide, evenly spaced horizontal boards and is accessed via a single-step concrete slab. There is a single, lug-silled window with false mullions on each side of the door. The window south of the door has eight "panes" and the window north of the door has six "panes." Wooden decorations made by Rex Dobson and depicting a family of four black cats are affixed to the wall between the door and the north window. A metal weathervane, also made by Rex Dobson, depicts a crowing rooster and is mounted on the roof of the building.

The north elevation window features a one-over-one pane of glass and false mullions. The window is center-oriented near the top of the gable.

The west elevation has a centered wood door made of three evenly spaced vertical boards, with simple board trim and a slight overhang. A small corrugated metal gutter is located above. There are no steps to access the door, which is located 3'1" from the ground. In front of the door, there is a deteriorating concrete trough.

The south elevation has an eight-sided, single-pointed painted wooden circular "hex sign" attached to the building. It is centered near the top of the gable. Electric connections are visible, but no wires are present.

I. Chicken House (Contributing Building)

Built ca. 1883 as part of the original farmstead, the chicken house, like the pig house and corn crib, remains on the location where it was originally built. The chicken house continued to house fowl until December 2003, when the farm's last rooster passed away.

The chicken house is a single-story structure that measures 16'6" x 8'6". It has a parallel orientation to South Center Highway, is in good condition, and has no visible foundation; the building appears to rest directly on the ground. The building is clad in hemlock shiplap siding.

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Frieze boards are present. The roof is corrugated sheet metal with overhang and enclosed soffit. There are no gutters.

The facade faces east and has two windows with sliding glass. The south window has four panes and the north window has three panes. Decorative wooden cutouts made by Rex Dobson and depicting sunflowers are attached to the building north of the windows.

The north elevation offers the primary pedestrian entryway into the building. The door is east of the center and constructed of wood and corrugated fiberglass. Electrical connections are visible, but no wires are present. The west elevation displays repair work done with a sheet of stamped tin. The siding is visibly degraded on this elevation. The south elevation has a center-oriented open window, and is enclosed by a curved stone wall, which continues around the building toward the west elevation. On the lower east corner of this elevation, there is a wooden chicken door and access ramp.

J. Barn (Contributing Building)

Built ca. 1870 as part of the original farmstead, the barn possesses considerable integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Today, the upper floor is used for hay and straw storage, as it always has been. The basement, used to house cattle until 1995, is now used for storage.

The barn is a gable roofed post and beam bank barn that measures 60' x 40'. It has a parallel orientation to South Center Highway, is in excellent condition, and rests on a fieldstone foundation that is built into a hill, which was probably created by backfilling done by the barn builders. A ramp on the west facade leads into the upper barn, and a walkout basement for livestock opens on the south elevation. A timber joist network with posts to the basement floor contains the mortises for what used to be angle braces that have since been removed. Above the stone foundation sits a 9"x 9" timber sill into which the frame is mortised. The sills are mortised and have pins and tenons at the corners. The siding covers the frame and shows little signs of wear due to weather since the grade does not come into contact with the siding. The barn has vertical board and batten covering its exterior. The pine boards are milled 12" wide with beveled battens. The barn was originally painted red, but was painted white in the 1930s at the request of Ruby Ellen Dobson.

The gable roof of the barn is covered with galvanized, 26 gauge corrugated steel, which covered the original cedar shingles in 1937. The roof is in good condition. The cupola has four connected gable roofs for each elevation and appears to be in good condition. At one time, a windmill was attached to the cupola and used to drive the hammer mill on the barn floor beneath. Grain was ground in this manner. Ventilation was a priority as suggested by the four-sided

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cupola, the gable windows, and the two flues in the basement that end near the interior roof on the north side of the barn.

The facade faces west. It has one major entrance with four wood doors that range from 6'7" to 7' wide. The northernmost door has a five feet tall door cut into it for human access. The south elevation has one major entrance for the livestock in the center of the barn.

The interior frame is heavy timber-frame of oak and hemlock. The Ruby Ellen Farm barn has five bents that run east-west. Thus, the barn is divided into four sections. The north section is used to store second cutting hay as well as straw. The south section is used to store first cutting hay. The two center sections, which Rex Dobson calls "thresh floors," are presently used to store loaded haywagons. In between the two center sections stands an old hammer mill once used by the Core family to grind grain. It was driven by a windmill that stood on the barn's cupola.

Each bent is approximately thirteen feet apart. The posts in the bents themselves are a combination of hand hewn and milled timbers and are all approximately 9" x 9". 6" x 6" purlin posts and 4" x 4" angle braces are all milled. Every joint including the angle braces are wood pegged. The floorboards are hemlock boards of varied sizes; some are two feet wide, suggesting the size of trees harvested and milled in the Bingham area in the late nineteenth century. Rafters are 2" x 6" and are 24" on center except for the area from the third to the fourth bents where they are 12" on center. An additional angle brace has been nailed to the purlin post from the top beam in the fourth bent.

K. Silo (Contributing Structure)

Three feet north of the barn stands a silo made of vertical cypress slats that are five inches wide. The silo was built in 1910 and is ten feet in diameter. At one time it featured a flat roof, but today it has no roof. It is 42' in height and rests on a 3'6" tall concrete foundation constructed by Julius Core. The silo is painted bright red, which Rex Dobson identifies as "bonfire red." The silo was used specifically for storing corn silage until 1972, when it was replaced by a concrete stave silo.

L. Additional Barn (Noncontributing Building)

Attached to the barn to the east stands a pole barn constructed by Harvey and Rex Dobson in 1968. The pole barn was at one time pivotal to the farm's cattle operation. Feed was transported to the cattle in the basement of the main barn by an auger that runs east-west through the pole barn from the silos. Two cement stave silos stand east of the pole barn. Today, the pole barn is used for storage, primarily for hay wagons, either full or empty. The silos stand

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empty as the cattle operation at the farm ended in 1995.

The pole barn is in excellent condition and measures 60' x 50'. It has a perpendicular orientation to South Center Highway, is in excellent condition, and is built on a concrete block foundation. The floor is dirt. The walls are corrugated aluminum siding. The low pitch roof, which is corrugated steel, is supported by wood trusses that run north-south. Inset, opaque fiberglass roof panels filter light into the barn.

The facade of the pole barn faces east. There, on the northeast and southeast corners of the building, are the main entries to the pole barn. They are fitted with sliding, metal doors that are 11'9" tall to accommodate machinery. Two other smaller doors are placed at the southwest and northwest corners of the pole barn.

M. Silos (Noncontributing Structures)

Two concrete stave silos stand east of the barn. The northeast silo measures 12' in diameter and was erected in 1971. It was used to store ground corn until the farm's livestock operation ceased in 1995. The southwest silo measures 16' in diameter. It was erected in 1969 and was used to store corn silage. Both silos are 62' tall, stand on a concrete pad, and feature domed metal roofs. The silos are made of staves that measure 12" wide.

N. Granary (Contributing Building)

Built ca. 1880, the granary is one of the farm's original buildings. It is located at the southeast corner of the farm along a gravel two-track called the "lane." The building is flanked on the east and west by white pines. The granary historically has been used to store oats, wheat, and rye. During the 1960s, the Dobsons converted the granary into housing for seasonal workers, mostly from Jamaica, who harvested cherries in July and August. Today, the granary continues its original function and again stores rye, wheat, and oats.

The granary is a gable end, two-story frame building that measures 26' x 20'. It has a perpendicular orientation to South Center Highway, is in excellent condition, and sits on a fieldstone foundation that is approximately 6" in height with a 1'6" opening on the west side leading to the crawl space. The foundation is crumbling in some places, and there are some loose fieldstones. In 1991, Rex Dobson covered the original hemlock siding with white vinyl siding; horses, which once pastured in the area south of the granary, had destroyed the original boards. The trim is painted red. The roof is corrugated steel with overhanging eaves that extend approximately one foot beyond the north and south facades.

The facade faces south. The first story of the facade contains three bays. Two identical casement windows, each with four lights and red trim and molding, flank the centrally positioned

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door. This entrance contains a red wooden door with a white "X" painted on it and swings inwards to the north. Temporary wooden steps atop a cement pad lead to this doorway. The second floor has only one bay with a 1/1 sash window centered above the main entrance. The north elevation mirrors the south facade, although there are no temporary steps leading to the entrance.

The east elevation, ground floor, has one bay with the original centrally located 6/6 wooden sash window also with red trim and molding. The second floor has three bays with the original 6/6 wooden sash window centrally located and two, eight-light wooden casement windows flanking it. These two windows extend into the roofline. The west elevation mirrors the east elevation except that the second level's original 6/6 sash window has been converted into a doorway with a wooden door; a flight of wooden steps leads to the second floor.

Inside on the first story a central hall connects the north and south entrances. The first floor contains five rooms with a steep, enclosed staircase. The interior staircase leads to the second floor and is located south of the center line on the west wall. The walls that separate the rooms are constructed of thick wooden planks. The second floor support beams are exposed. The wood plank flooring is well worn and the knots of the wood show above the surface of the floor. Three of the rooms have sets of double five-pane wooden doors that at one time opened out into the central hall. Rex Dobson salvaged the door from remodeling jobs when he worked as a carpenter for Shugart builders. Currently there are missing doors, and of those remaining many are immobile and used as walls. The middle room on the west side of the granary is L-shaped and continues underneath the staircase. The southern room on the east side of the building has two double doors and shows evidence of once being separated into two rooms. The rooms are all rectangular in shape with the exception of the L-shaped room. A handwritten inscription "George Core 1898" is apparent on the back of the south door. Just underneath there is the stencil "Wm Core" and on the lintel is another handwritten inscription "Core June 006." According to Rex Dobson, these are the names of family members who were born on the farm and the year they were born.

The second floor is partitioned into sleeping quarters for seasonal workers. Currently, the second floor is not utilized.

O. Cookhouse (Noncontributing Building)

The cookhouse was built in 1959 by Harvey and Rex Dobson. It stands across the two-track gravel lane from, and to the southwest of, the granary. Constructed specifically for seasonal workers to use as a kitchen and dining room, the cookhouse is used for storage today.

The cookhouse is a one-story frame building that measures 24' 1 3/4" x 16' 2 1/2". It has

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a perpendicular orientation to South Center Highway, is in excellent condition, and sits atop a cinderblock foundation. The exterior walls are white vinyl siding with red trim. The cookhouse is topped by a gabled tin roof with overhanging eaves extending approximately two feet past the north and south elevations.

The facade faces north and is three bays wide. The northeast bay has a wooden 2/2 sash window. The middle bay is comprised of a wooden door with four horizontal lights. The third bay has three 2/2 sash windows each with four horizontal lights. The west elevation has one bay with a 2/2 sash window. A cinder block chimney rises from the south end of the wall. The south elevation is a solid wall. The east elevation has one bay with a double metal door with two eight-light fixed sash windows; the wooden frame of this door is visible on the interior.

Inside, this rectangular building has an exposed wooden plank interior and does not have room separations.

P. Windmill and One Acre Alfalfa Field (Contributing Structure; Contributing Site)

Northeast of the granary, in the middle of a one acre alfalfa field, stands the windmill. The windmill was manufactured by the Aeromotor Company in Chicago. It was placed in 1935 to replace the original windmill on the same location that was toppled by high winds. The tower was not toppled, however, and it dates to ca. 1910. Today's windmill and tower are 36 feet high, and at one time powered the pump for the thirty-foot deep well that William Core dug on this site when he homesteaded the farm in 1860s. Rex Dobson stated that this field is one of his most productive hay fields. The original log cabin stood in this field near the southeast corner of the property.

Q. Greenhouse (Noncontributing Building)

Built in 1960 by Harvey and Rex Dobson, the greenhouse stands to the east of the Indian Shanty and is bordered on the north by the double row, east-west red pine and Norway spruce windbreak. An avid gardener, Harvey Dobson used the greenhouse to start his plantings early each spring. Today, the greenhouse is used primarily for storage.

The greenhouse measures 14' x 10'. It has a parallel orientation to South Center Highway, is in good condition, and rests on a ten inch thick concrete slab in which the names of Harvey and Ruby Dobson have been etched. The walls are constructed of window glass and fiberglass, and an opaque corrugated fiberglass roof provides additional light. Inside, planting tables stand on the east and west walls. Two screen doors are located at the south facade. Scalloped verge and rafter boards trim the exterior along with red flower boxes on the east and west elevations.

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R. "Indian" Shanty (Contributing Building)

The "Indian" Shanty was built in 1892 by Perry Core, Rex Dobson's grandfather. It originally was located a half mile south of the William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm, on the Perry Core Farm. Threatened with demolition by that farm's current owners, the building was moved by Rex Dobson to its current location in 1979. It is located to the west of the greenhouse and is flanked by two Norway spruce trees that Mr. Dobson planted in 1979 when he placed the building. The Indian Shanty is bordered on the north by the double row, east-west windbreak of red pine and Norway spruce.

As its name suggests, the building was originally used to house Native American workers from Peshawbestown who harvested corn and potatoes every autumn. Today, the building houses Rex Dobson's extensive collection of photographs, farm tools, and ephemera -- which he calls "relics" -- that represent the history of the William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm and the evolution of agricultural technology in the region. Because of the artifacts it preserves and displays, as well as its integrity in design, feeling, and association, the Indian Shanty is one of the farm's most significant cultural resources.

The Indian Shanty measures 14'6" x 17'6". It has a parallel orientation to South Center Highway, is in excellent condition, and sits level on a foundation of eighteen inch raised piers of wood, bricks, and cement blocks. The open rafter roof is red corrugated steel and is capped by rafter boards. It overhangs the building by twelve inches on all four sides. Frieze boards of plain sawn inch lumber face the facade of the shanty. The sill beams were reinforced by wolmanized two-by-fours, and a floor of 3/4" thick particleboard replaces the original flooring. All vertical studs are on two-foot centers with knee bracing providing the surface for exterior vertical planking. The framing members are of sawn hemlock. Sawn logs were used for the exterior vertical siding of one by twelve or fourteen inch planks. Three two-over-two windows framed by four inch sashes light the unfinished interior walls. Shortly after he moved the Indian Shanty to its current location, Rex Dobson dismantled and reconstructed the chimney brick-by-brick and replaced disintegrated bricks with new bricks. As he did, he found a message penciled on one of the bricks, formerly covered by mortar: "Little Famous Shanty, P.A. Core, Everything's Fine 1892." Mr. Dobson has added this brick to the "relics" in the Indian Shanty.

The facade faces south and features the entrance to the building. Side-by-side double doors 34" wide of rough sawn planks are hung with triangular ironwork hinges and open outward. A wooden turn latch and hasp latch secures the door closed.

The interior is unfinished with open studs and rafters. Two of the rafters support a four-foot wide loft at the south end. The reconstructed brick chimney at the north end is supported five feet off the floor by a wood platform and angle braces reaching the floor. The chimney is

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four inches from the back wall and, outside, extends above the building approximately two feet.

At the north end of the shanty is a pole shed that protects additional historic farm tools on display. The walls and door of this attachment are latticework.

S. Cooling Pad (Noncontributing Structure)

Rex Dobson poured the concrete cherry cooling pad in 1970. It runs east-west and measures 74 feet long by seven feet wide. It is located southwest of the spray shed and is bordered on the south by the double row, east-west red pine and Norway spruce windbreak. During cherry harvest in July and August, cold water is pumped to the cooling pad from a well to the southeast. The water flows through 2 1/4" galvanized pipe into cherry tanks where it firms tart cherries so that they can be transported to the processor and pitted. Along the south side of the cherry cooling pad is a drain that is 19 1/2" wide and a foot deep. Excess water drains to the east, under the dirt drive, and into a ditch that runs along the windbreak and the south end of the small parcel.

T. Spray Shed (Noncontributing Building)

The shed is located sixteen feet to the northeast of the cherry cooling pad. Rex Dobson bought it from friend and neighbor Larry Morey and moved it to the farm in 1984. This pre-fabricated, small building contains the fungicides, herbicides, and pesticides that Rex Dobson applies to the farm's fields and orchards. The large blue mailbox eleven feet south of the spray shed contains maps and information to aid the fire department in case of an emergency.

The spray shed measures 15' x 10'. It has a parallel orientation to South Center Highways, is in fair condition, and sits on a foundation of 4" x 6" pressure-treated planks. The building is made of unpainted, weathered plywood, and the gambrel roof is covered with brown asphalt shingles. The shed has a plywood floor and two wooden, cross buck doors with 2 3/8" wide pine straps. The doors are placed on the south elevation.

U. Tractor House #1 (Noncontributing Building)

Tractor house #1 was built in 1958 by Harvey and Rex Dobson. It is located at the northwest corner of the eleven acre parcel, 50 feet south of the cooling pad. It is bordered on the north by the double-row, east-west red pine and Norway spruce windbreak, and on the west by a double-row, north-south red pine and Norway spruce windbreak. It is bordered on the east by a dirt two-track road used most commonly by farm vehicles. This tractor house has two stories; both are used for storage today. The lower level houses handtools, small machines, and two pickup trucks; the upper level contains domestic furnishings no longer in use. When the

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Dobsons employed seasonal workers to harvest cherries in the 1960s, the upstairs was used as sleeping quarters.

Tractor house #1 measures 60' x 32'. It has a parallel orientation to South Center Highway, is in excellent condition, and was made of 7'6" by 15'6" steel mill slag blocks. The lower level floor is concrete; the upper level floor is plywood. The exterior, upper levels on the north and south elevations are white vinyl siding. The fascia is clad in vinyl and the soffits are painted wood. The gambrel roof is aluminum-coated corrugated steel. The building is electrified both downstairs and upstairs.

The facade of tractor house #1 faces east. It has two 8'6" by 15' wide wooden plank slider doors that are painted red. There are five windows in the lower level that have fixed metal sashes, which measure 42" x 33". The sashes have four divided lights that measure 19'6" x 15".

The north elevation contains a wooden staircase leading to the upper level. A 6' x 5'6" deck tops the stairs. The deck is surrounded by a wooden railing and spindles that were recycled from the old front porch of the house. All the wooden parts are painted white except the door, which is red. An aluminum canopy covers the door. There are two windows on each side of the door. These wooden slider windows are painted white and measure 47" x 33". The wooden entry door has stiles, rails, and panels on the lower part. At the top is a light that measures 36" x 36".

The west elevation has two fixed metal windows and two 7'6" wooden slider doors. All the large slider doors have a metal track at the top and concrete entrance pads with a trough at the bottom to prevent the doors from swinging.

The south elevation features matching windows. The door is in the same location as the north elevation, but has ten divided lights measuring 10'6" x 12". The stairway has two levels: the top porch measures 35" x 49" with two by six inch board construction; the lower level measures 72" x 39" with two by six inch board construction. The porches have x-shaped balustrades made of wood. All the wood is painted white except the door, which is red. To the west of the upper doorway is an unpainted concrete block chimney. The blocks measure 16'6" x 16'6". The chimney has a cap; sixteen inches from the ground is a clean out.

To the south stand two 550 gallon fuel tanks. The northernmost tank contains diesel fuel, and the other contains gasoline.

V. Outhouse (Noncontributing Building)

Twenty-one feet the northwest from Tractor House #1 stands a "two-hole" outhouse no longer in use. It measures 5'2" x 4'2". The exterior is wood clapboard five inches wide. The facade faces east. There is a 24" x 12" translucent panel located in the door. The roof is made of

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wooden boards and covered first with cedar shingles, then by several layers of green rolled roofing cut with a scalloped edge. The interior is finished with bead board. Rex Dobson indicated that this outhouse was built in 1960 and originally stood immediately west of the granary. It was used by seasonal workers who were lodged in the granary.

W. Shanty (Noncontributing Building)

In August 2003, Larry Shugart Builders began construction on a new building located just south of tractor house #1. Completed six weeks later, the building stands between the two tractor houses, and is bordered on the west by a double-row, north-south red pine and Norway spruce windbreak. The building, which Rex Dobson had been imagining since 1998, was constructed primarily to house "relics" and other material culture that could not be housed in the Indian Shanty, which has reached capacity.

The "shanty" is a wood frame building that measures 20'5" x 16'3". It has a parallel orientation to South Center Highway, is in excellent condition, and sits on a concrete block foundation, which is faced with fieldstones taken from the farm's rockpile. The chimney, which stands at the north end of the shanty, is also constructed of fieldstones from the farm's rockpile. The exterior walls are unfinished pine board and batten that was milled especially at a sawmill in Mesick, Michigan. The boards are eight inches wide, and the battens are 1 3/4" wide. The upper levels of the gable ends feature boards without battens. An antique, non-functioning lightning rod complete with glass bulbs tops the corrugated red steel roof. Although the shanty is heated only by a woodstove, it is electrified.

The gable-end facade faces south and is asymmetrical. The door is placed at the southwest corner, measures 43" x 83" and is accessed by a series of steps from the east and a landing set on wood piers. The facade also features two silled, six-light windows of differing sizes that are centered, one over the other. The symmetrical north elevation features the fieldstone chimney, which is centered and flanked by silled, six-light windows on each side. Like the windows on the facade, these were purchased as architectural salvage from Odom's Recycled Building Materials in Grawn, Michigan.

The floor inside the shanty is stained pine. The walls are not finished, and the building's frame is clearly visible. Shelves have been placed on the east and west walls to hold various relics. As in the "Indian Shanty," the south wall features a sleeping loft about seven feet above the floor. On the north wall is an old woodstove, which was originally used in the lakefront cottage. Various hanging light fixtures were also purchased from Odom Recycled Building Materials.

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X. Tractor House #2 (Noncontributing Building)

Erected in 1980 by Rex Dobson, tractor house #2 is a steel pole barn located 156 feet due south from tractor house #1. It is bordered on the west by the double-row, north-south red pine and Norway spruce windbreak, and on the east by a dirt, two-track road used most commonly by farm vehicles. As its name implies, this building is used today, as it has been since it was constructed, to house farm machinery, including the Allis-Chalmers gleaner, various Ford tractors, the haybine, and the old Ford Model-T pickup once used on the farm.

Tractor house # 2 measures 60' x 40'. It has a parallel orientation to South Center Highway, is in excellent condition, and rests on a foundation of 6" x 6" pressure-treated lumber. It is painted white, and the roof is corrugated steel. The frame is constructed of 6" x 6" pressure-treated 14" uprights. The headers are 12", and the trusses are constructed of two by fours with four feet between them. The building has a dirt floor. The facade faces east. Three large sliding doors are placed on this facade, as well as on the north and south elevations. A small entry door appears on the facade. The doors are all painted red. Thirty-inch wide fiberglass bands inserted on all sides allow light into the building. There are no interior lights.

Y. Brooder House (Contributing Building)

Constructed in 1948, the brooder house is located 12'6" south of tractor house #2. It is bordered on the west by the double row, north-south red pine and Norway spruce windbreak, and stands in a small plot used for storage of various farm implements, some no longer functional. This building was once used for the hatching of chicks. Today it stands empty.

The brooder house measures 8'6" x 10'. It has a parallel orientation to South Center Highway, is in good condition, and rests on a foundation of 2" x 6" boards, which rest on concrete blocks. The yellow entry door is 58" tall. The building has three windows that have drip caps. The front window, which faces east, is 26" x 31" and covered with 2" x 1" inch woven, wire mesh. The side windows are 63" x 24". Each has a drip cap. The north and front windows have yellow plastic shutters. The trim is three inch pine and is painted white. This plywood building is painted white and has a corrugated, galvanized steel roof that slopes to the back, the west.

Z. Plantings and Gardens (Contributing Site)

Various plantings of historical significance grow throughout the grounds of the farmstead. Some of the plantings -- the moss roses, hollyhocks, and kiss-me-over-the-garden gate, for example -- are descended from stock originally brought to the farm by Margaret Core, Rex Dobson's great grandmother, in the 1860s. The lilac bush located at the southeast corner of the chicken house was planted in the late nineteenth century by Rex Dobson's great grandmother.

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Lilac bushes planted to the northwest of the icehouse/buggy house were planted by Ruby Ellen Dobson in the 1940s. The families who have lived at the farm have always tended vegetable and flower gardens. Today, four specific garden plots within the farmstead parcel produce vegetables and flowers for consumption on the farm. All plantings are tended annually by Rex Dobson and his hired workers. The four gardens are as follows. According to Rex Dobson, all gardens as currently located date to the origin of the farm, except garden 2, which was dug and planted in 1993.

1. South of the house, an irregularly shaped garden measuring 86' x 42'. In 2003, this garden was planted with dill, lettuce, carrots, pumpkins, sunflowers, and asparagus in an east-west orientation. It was bordered by rhubarb and hollyhocks.
2. Northeast of the farmhouse, a rectangular garden that measures 98' x 54'. This garden is bordered on the west by the single row, north-south white spruce windbreak. In 2003, this garden was planted with pumpkins and Illini sweet corn in a north-south orientation.
3. North of the house, a rectangular garden measuring 88' x 45'. This garden is bordered on the east by the single row, north-south white spruce windbreak. On the west, a row of red raspberry bushes borders the garden. The garden is bordered on the north by a double-row, east-west red pine and Norway spruce windbreak. In 2003, this garden was planted with potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, green papers, and pumpkins in a north-south orientation.
4. North of the house, a rectangular garden measuring 62' x 45'. This garden is bordered on the east by a row of red raspberry bushes. It is bordered on the north by the double-row, east-west red pine and Norway spruce windbreak. In 2003, this garden was planted with Indian corn, carrots, green onions, potatoes, and kiss-me-over-the-garden-gate in a north-south orientation.

AA. Driveways (Contributing Structure)

There are three primary paths for vehicular travel within the eleven acre farmstead parcel.

1. The main driveway is gravel and runs west from South Center Highway to the south side of the farmhouse, where there is a teardrop shaped roundabout in the middle of which are seasonal plantings, including tulips, hollyhocks, blackeyed Susans, and castor beans. The hollyhocks are direct descendants of the original hollyhocks planted by Margaret Core, Rex Dobson's great grandmother, in the 1860s. The snapping sound the gravel makes under tires alerts people in the farmhouse to arriving company. A short two-track spur leads to the northwest toward Tractor House #1.
2. The "lane" runs to the west from the southeast corner of the farm. It is directly across

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South Center Highway from Shady Lane Road, and, like the driveway, it is gravel. Rex Dobson prefers to keep it a gravel two-track so that drivers do not mistake the lane as a continuation of Shady Lane Road. West of the granary, the lane splits, with one route leading to the west on the south side of the barn; this route becomes a two-track lane southwest of the barn and runs to the west along the south property line. The other route curves to the east and north of the barn and leads to the grass area east of the chicken house, pig house, and corn crib.

3. A dirt drive runs north-south from the west side of the barn, along the east side of the tractor houses and the shanty, through the double-row, east-west red pine and Norway spruce windbreak, past the cooling pad and spray shanty, and intersects with the east-west dirt two-track that runs through the middle of the farmland.

BB. Additional Resources

Two additional structures complete the cultural landscape of the farmstead parcel.

1. Standing to the northwest of the barn and to the east of the double-row, east-west red pine and Norway spruce windbreak is the rock pile. The rocks have been accumulated since the founding of the farm as successive generations of the Core/Dobson family have cleared the land. This pile is added to annually. At times these rocks are used in building projects at the farm. For instance, the hearth and chimney of the shanty were built from rocks obtained from this pile. The rock pile is a contributing site.

2. Adjacent to the rock pile is a wire corn crib, erected in 1975 by Rex Dobson, where field corn was stored for livestock use until 1997. The corn crib holds about 1600 bushels of corn. The manure spreader is normally stored outside to the west of the wire corn crib. This metal corn bin measures sixteen feet in diameter and is topped by a steel ring that reads "Pioneer." This structure is noncontributing.

Farmland

This ninety acre parcel (45001-019-016-10) includes the farm's agricultural fields and orchards, as it has since the nineteenth century. This agricultural land is one of the farm's most significant historic resources. Indeed, most of the eighty acres of one of the farm's original parcels falls within this parcel. This entire parcel and all of its features are protected by the farmland development rights easement that Rex Dobson signed with the state of Michigan in September 1999. According to the *Baseline Documentation Report for the Dobson Farm*, "The easement was signed to conserve productive tillable land in a rapidly urbanizing area. The farm

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was selected from over 768 applications in 1997 as part of the first group of farms chosen to conserve the quality of their farmland in Michigan.”¹¹ The easement, which is monitored annually, protects the integrity of this agricultural landscape in perpetuity and ensures that the parcel will be used for the agricultural purposes it has been historically utilized. The street address for this parcel is 5946 South Center Highway. Because the individual resources within this parcel are closely linked and, as a whole, represent the historic significance of the William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm.

A. Small Parcel (Contributing Site)

An approximately one acre parcel lies north of the windbreaks that enclose the farmstead. The parcel is bordered on the south by the double-row, east-west windbreak of red pine and Norway spruce, and on the east by the north-south, white spruce windbreak. The parcel is currently a small hay field. It once was the location of a garden, but because the water runoff from the cherry cooling pads now flows east through a small ditch at the parcel's south end, the land is consistently too wet for a garden. In the spring, tart cherry, European larch, and pine seedlings are dug into, or “heeled in” as Rex Dobson says, the ditch until they are planted. The parcel contains piles of barbed wire fencing, cedar fence posts, and other materials historically used on the farm. An abandoned automobile sits at the southeast corner. An earthen “loading dock” is located at the northwest corner of the parcel, and is used annually to load and unload hay wagons for and from storage. Until November 2003, the parcel contained five historic apple trees, remnants of the apple orchard originally planted by William Core. A wind storm toppled a Wolf River apple tree and a russet apple tree. Three trees remain: a St. Lawrence, a spy, and a snow apple. These apples were, and continue to be, for mainly family consumption as apples and as cider.

B. Black Walnut Trees (Contributing Site)

Two black walnut trees stand north of the east-west two track road that runs from South Center Highway through the fields. Rex Dobson indicated that these trees were two of a row of five originally planted by his great grandfather, William Core. The walnuts were for family use and were utilized as ingredients in foods such as cakes and bread.

C. Roads (Contributing Structure)

Two two-track roads run east-west through the farmland parcel. These roads are the traditional routes for vehicular traffic to, from, and within the farmland parcel.

1. A two-track road runs east-west from South Center Highway, the intersection marked

¹¹ *Baseline Documentation Report for the Dobson Farm*, 1999, p. 7.

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by a maple tree, through the middle of the agricultural land, splitting it into two halves, north and south. The road dead ends into a field east of the stump line, near the burn pile. In 2003, this field, which until 2001 was a Montmorency tart cherry orchard, was planted with Sudan grass.

2. A two-track road, commonly referred to as the "lane" by Rex Dobson, runs east-west from the area southwest of the barn to the eastern edge of the hardwood woodlot. This road runs along the south line of the property, next to, and the length of, the white pine windbreak.

D. Windbreaks (Contributing Sites; Noncontributing Site)

The major conifer windbreaks on the farm were planted in 1946 by Harvey and Rex Dobson. They purchased the four inch seedlings from the Leelanau County Soil Conservation office. The dates of poplar (commonly referred to locally as "popples") windbreaks differ. All conifers are planted seven feet apart. The major windbreaks of the farmland are as follows. Additional, minor windbreaks are described in the crop fields and orchards sections of this description. Item 1 is a noncontributing site. Items 2 - 5 are individual contributing sites.

1. A windbreak of Carolina and Norway poplars beginning at the property's northeast corner runs east-west along the north line of the property. The windbreak ends in the neighboring farm's northern hardwood woodlot at the northwest corner of the first (northeast) tart cherry orchard. Rex Dobson planted these poplars in 1978. They are about thirty feet tall and they are six feet apart. Rex Dobson has further indicated that this windbreak was once the location of a path used by Native Americans to travel between South Lake Leelanau and the west arm of Grand Traverse Bay. In 1939, he found a flint spearhead along the north property line. Thus, this particular location on the farm may have potential archaeological significance. Cedar fence posts, which Rex Dobson indicated date to the origin of the farm, affixed with woven wire and barbed wire fencing stand beneath the poplar windbreak for its length. This "line fence," as Rex Dobson calls it, is in disrepair and is not functional. Rex Dobson further indicated that at one time this fence ran the entire length of the farm, to the west to Leelanau County Road 641. Indeed, remnants of the fence are also still visible in the neighboring woods to the north of the four acre tart cherry orchard, which is described below (F2).

2. A windbreak of white pines originating in the area southwest of the barn runs east-west along the south line of the property. It ends in the farm's hardwood wood lot. Under the trees at the eastern end of this windbreak, near the barn, Rex Dobson often

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stores various farm implements such as the hay elevator. The trees are approximately forty feet tall.

3. A Norway spruce windbreak of 200 feet runs north-south on a ridge between two hay fields. It ends just south of the main east-west two-track road. The trees are about forty feet tall.

4. A windbreak runs north-south for the width of the farm. The south half of the windbreak is Norway spruce. The north half of the windbreak is white pine. All are approximately forty feet tall. In the windbreak, just to the south of the two-track, east-west road, stands a plywood and tar paper deer blind.

5. A Norway spruce windbreak runs north-south for half the width of the farm, ending in the two-track road that runs east-west through the middle of the agricultural land. They are approximately forty feet tall.

E. Crop Fields (Contributing Site)

The land in this ninety acre parcel has been under cultivation since the late nineteenth century. Today, farmland under production includes the following parcels, which are described here for the 2002 crop year by the *Conservation Plan for Rex Dobson and Ruby Ellen Farm*. The fields are reported east to west. Specific crops rotate on a regular basis. The crop fields are accounted for as a single contributing site.

1. A 9.5 acre hay field with a north-south orientation bordered on the north by the east-west poplar windbreak along the north property line.

2. A 2.5 acre alfalfa hay field with a north-south orientation bordered on the north by the east-west poplar windbreak along the north property line. On the south, it abuts the cherry cooling pad.

3. A 16.5 acre alfalfa hay field with a north-south orientation bordered on the west by the north-south Norway spruce windbreak that runs the width of the property. It is bordered on the north by the east-west poplar windbreak along the north property line. The 200 foot long north-south Norway spruce windbreak is located inside this parcel. The east-west two track road runs through the middle of this parcel. The east-west two track road along the south property line borders the field to the south.

4. A 14.9 acre hay field with a north-south orientation bordered on the east by the north-south Norway spruce windbreak that runs the width of the property, and on the west by the north-south Norway spruce windbreak that runs half the width of the property. The east-west two track road runs through the middle of this parcel. The east-west two track road along the south property line borders the field to the south.

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5. A 1.3 acre alfalfa hay field with east-west orientation located northeast of the north-south Norway spruce windbreak that runs half the width of the property. A three-hundred foot east-west double windbreak of European larch and poplar borders this field on the north. The east-west two track road borders this parcel on the south.
 6. A 3 acre wheat field with north-south orientation north of the 1.3 acre alfalfa field. This field is bordered on the north by the north property line and the neighboring farm's woods. A three-hundred feet long east-west double windbreak of European larch and poplar borders this field on the south.
 7. A 9 acre field with north-south orientation bordered on the east by the north-south Norway spruce windbreak that runs half the width of the property. In 2001, this entire field was leased by Michigan State University for experiments with cherry and grape root stocks. Accordingly, the western half of this field is planted to cherries and grapes. In the eastern half, Rex Dobson grew Sudan grass, a cover crop, in 2002, and oats in 2003 and 2004. The northern edge of this field is defined by the east-west two track road along the southern edge of which were planted European larch seedlings in 2002 and 2003. The east-west two track road along the south property line borders the field to the south.
 8. A 3.5 acre field with north-south orientation bordered on the west by the stump line. Until the fall of 2001, this field was a Montmorency tart cherry orchard. In 2003, it was a Sudan grass cover crop. In 2004, it has been planted to oats. The east-west two track road along the south property line borders the field to the south.
 9. A 2 acre wheat field with north-south orientation bordered on the west by the stump line and on the north by the north property line.
 10. A 4.1 acre field with east-west orientation bordered on the west by the hardwood woodlot. A poplar windbreak runs the length of the field along the north border. The east-west two-track road along the south property line borders the field to the south. In 2002, a majority of this field was planted with rye; a small section was hay. Rex Dobson has identified this as one of his "thinnest" fields, which he attributes to the field being overworked in the mid 1920s by local farmers who leased the field from the Federal Land Bank.
 11. An irregularly shaped 4 acre hay field with north-south orientation. It is bordered on the west by the hardwood woodlot, and on the north by the white pine plantation. A poplar windbreak runs the width of the field along the south border.

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F. Orchards (Contributing Site)

Orchards have been an integral part of the cultural landscape of the William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm since the late nineteenth century. Most of the original orchards were apple trees. Today, most of the orchards are cherry orchards; Rex Dobson recalled cherry production beginning at the farm in 1948. The farm contains four major cherry orchards, called blocks. Three are tart cherry orchards; one is a sweet cherry orchard. The orchards total approximately 15 acres, which is a reduction from the original 35 acres. Cherry orchards are best planted in north-south rows in order to maximize sunlight penetration. They are often bounded by windbreaks that deter wind damage to the fruit. They are best planted on high ground and hill tops in order to prevent frost damage. Thus, at the Ruby Ellen Farm the cherry orchards, for the most part, have been strategically placed on the north side of the property, which is the higher agricultural land. The four major blocks are as follows; they have been accounted for as a single contributing site.

1. A 3.5 acre block of Montmorency tart cherries planted in east-west rows. The rows are 22 feet apart, and trees within the same row are 20 feet apart. These trees were planted by Rex Dobson in 1981. The orchard is bordered on the north by the major east-west poplar windbreak, on the south by a poplar windbreak, and on the east by the full-length Norway spruce windbreak.
2. A 4 acre block of Montmorency tart cherries planted in north-south rows. The rows are 22 feet apart, and trees within the same row are 20 feet apart. These were planted by Rex Dobson in 1995. This block is bordered on the north by the neighboring farm's woods and on the west by a poplar windbreak. It is bordered on the south by the east-west two-track road that splits the farmland.
3. A long, narrow 2.3 acre block of Montmorency tart cherries planted in north-south rows. The rows are 22 feet apart, and trees within the same row are 20 feet apart. These were planted by Rex Dobson in 1978. At the southwest corner of this block is a small, treeless depression where bee hives are placed in the spring time. Bees help to pollinate the orchards. According to Rex Dobson, this depression is ideal because it is protected from the wind and because the sun warms the spot directly. This block is bordered on the east by the stump line.
4. A 5 acre block of yellow-gold sweet cherry trees planted in a north-south orientation. The rows are 20 feet apart, and trees within rows are 16 feet apart, reflecting different technological considerations. These trees were planted by Rex Dobson in 1979. He has also planted several trees of Ranier cherries to facilitate cross-pollination since sweet

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cherries are not self pollinating. This block is bordered by the white pine plantation on the north, and by a poplar windbreak on the south.

G. Stump Line (Contributing Site)

Toward the west end of the farmland, a line of stumps cuts across the entire width of the property from south to north. The stumps are the remains of 198 Norway spruce trees that Harvey and Rex Dobson planted in 1946 as a hilltop windbreak to protect a cherry orchard from the prevailing westerly winds. The trees were cut down in 1995 after a four decades long legal battle with the Wolverine Power Company, which, in 1953, had run an electrical highline through the farm directly over the seven year old pine trees. Thus, the stumps, as do the windbreaks, reflect the era of plantings spurred on by soil conservation offices. They are also tangible evidence of conflicting notions of land use.

On top of the stump line at its northern end stands a plywood and tar paper deer blind built and used by Rex Dobson's neighbor Larry Morey, and his children Ryan and Danielle, each rifle deer season, November 15-30.

H. White Pine Plantation (Contributing Site)

An approximately four acre, irregularly shaped grove of white pines, with some blue spruce, stands in the northwest corner of the farm's agricultural land. The pines and blue spruces were planted by Harvey and Rex Dobson in 1955 to replace an apple orchard that was originally planted by William Core. According to Rex Dobson, the terrain on this part of the farm is too hilly for row crops or orchard. The white pine plantation is bordered on the west by the hardwood woodlot, and on the north by the woodlot of the neighboring farm.

I. Burn Pile (Noncontributing Site)

Near the northern end of the stump line, in a small depression at the eastern edge, is the burn pile. This is the location where, on wet and windless days, Rex Dobson burns the prunings cut annually from the farm's orchards. Rex Dobson suggested that the natural contour of the land on this part of the farm funnels the wind to the burn pile, guaranteeing a steady flow of oxygen to the fire. To the east of this spot are several short rows of European larch seedlings planted in 2002, 2003, and 2004 as a future windbreak.

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Leelanau County, MichiganSection number 7 Page 27Woods

This 47 acre parcel (45001-019-016-20) includes a variety of features, primarily the hardwood woodlot. This parcel is not protected by the farmland development rights easement signed in 1999, as woodlots were not eligible in the state of Michigan's purchase of development rights program at that time. The street address for this parcel is South Lake Leelanau Drive.

A. Hardwoods (Contributing Site)

The hardwoods comprises approximately 38 acres at the western end of the farm. It is characterized by a steep hill that slopes 40 meters down to Leelanau County Road 641, the western boundary of the woodlot. This hill, the bottom of which measures a height of 195 meters above sea level, is most likely a glacial moraine, a geological feature typical of Leelanau County. Northern hardwood woods, such as that which predominate in the woodlot, are commonly associated with glacial moraines in the area.¹² The woodlot is a typical beech and maple forest, which also includes some ash, hemlock, and oak. A section at the southeast corner of the woodlot was planted to blue spruce in 1970. Prior to that, the land served as pasture for cattle; remnants of the barbwire fence that bounded the pasture are still extant along the south edge of the two-track road. In 2003, Rex Dobson and Ryan Morey cleared this section of woods of unwanted maple and white pine saplings and planted additional blue spruce trees. This section also includes the remains of a small log-cabin playhouse that Rex Dobson played in as a child. Although some families in Bingham Township had maple syrup operations, there was no such operation at the William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm.¹³

A narrow, two-track road winds east-west down a steep grade through the woods at their southern end. This road extends west from the two-track "lane" that runs along the south line through the farmland, thus connecting the fields, orchards, and farmstead to the farm's lake frontage. The road is characterized by the substantial "cut" that Harvey and Rex Dobson dug into the moraine in 1946, thus creating the road's current path. At road level, plant species typical of the understory of the northern hardwood forest are clearly evident in the spring: common trillium, Dutchman's breeches (called "boys and girls" by Rex Dobson), jack-in-the-pulpit, and columbine, among others. On the south side of the road, approaching the cut from the east, are remnant cedar posts and barbed wire fencing that once bounded the pasture land.

¹² Brian Hazlett, *The Terrestrial Vegetation and Flora of the Mainland Portion of Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Benzie and Leelanau Counties, Michigan*, 1986, p. 8.

¹³ Walter Reincke, tape-recorded interview, February 11, 2004.

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B. Hay and Clover Field (Noncontributing Site)

This irregularly shaped, approximately five acre parcel is planted with hay and clover. Harvey and Rex Dobson cleared the original hardwoods from the parcel in the late 1950s in order to plant a cherry orchard on this high ground, which is ideal for an orchard. The deer were too plentiful to start a young orchard, however. These days, Rex Dobson's neighbor, Larry Morey, and his children use this location annually as a prime hunting site during the rifle deer season, November 15 - November 30. Thus, this field is commonly referred to as the "game reserve." A small deer blind built of plywood and covered with tar paper stands just inside the woods at the southern end of the reserve.

C. Red Pine Plantation (Contributing Site)

The approximately four acres of red pines located at the southwest corner of the woods, and the farm, were planted by Harvey, Ruby Ellen, and Rex Dobson on Mother's Day in 1937. According to Rex Dobson, the area, which once was hardwoods, had been cutover. Similar pine plantations are common throughout Leelanau County.¹⁴

Lake Leelanau Frontage

This 0.56 acre parcel (45001-124-036-00) includes 198 feet of frontage on the eastern shore of South Lake Leelanau. It lies directly west, across Leelanau County Road 641, from the western edge of the William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm's woods. The street address for this parcel is 5856 South Lake Leelanau Drive. This parcel includes the following features.

A. Cottage (Contributing Building)

Perry Core, Rex Dobson's grandfather, built the cottage for his wife, Emma, in 1919. The cottage is known today as "Ruby's Cottage," in honor of Rex Dobson's mother. Standing on its original location with very few modifications in the last 85 years, it retains great integrity in form and function. To this day, as it has been since its origin, the cottage is used as a respite from farm life and work by Core/Dobson family and friends.

The little one-story, two-room cottage measures 32' x 16', including the screened in front porch, which faces west toward Lake Leelanau. The building has a perpendicular orientation to Lake Leelanau, is in excellent condition, and rests on the original piers, each of which has three concrete blocks. Rex Dobson indicated that his grandmother desired two blocks per pier, but his

¹⁴ Marla J. McEnaney, et. al. *Farming at the Water's Edge: An Assessment of Agricultural and Cultural Landscape Resources in the Proposed Port Oneida Rural Historic District at Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan*, 1995. p. 66.

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grandfather decided on three. The cottage is clad in white clapboard and topped with a hipped roof shingled with green asphalt shingles. According to Rex Dobson, these shingles were placed in 1979, covering brown shingles that were placed in 1940, covering the original cedar shingles. All three layers of shingles remain on the building. A cobblestone chimney on the north elevation is affixed with a painted, wooden "hex sign." A screened porch, complete with a two-person porch swing, faces Lake Leelanau on the west side of the cottage. On the east side, there is a small porch, which is not enclosed. The interior of the cottage is finished in fir bead board, and the floor is pine. The floorplan is open, with two partitions sectioning off the sleeping quarters in the southeast corner. These partitions do not reach to the ceiling. A light green Kalamazoo woodstove stands near the northeast corner of the cottage and the west-facing door.

In the immediate vicinity outside, significant plantings include a patch of lilly-of-the-valley to the northwest corner of the cottage. The original well is located under the back porch, and is 23 feet deep.

B. Playhouse (Noncontributing Building)

Rex Dobson built the "playhouse" in 1995. It is a chalet measuring 10' x 8'. It has a parallel orientation to Lake Leelanau, is excellent condition, and rests on a foundation of 6" x 6" treated lumber. The exterior is unfinished board and batten cedar. The roof, while square, has the appearance of being uneven, the result of Rex Dobson intentionally placing the black asphalt shingles in a curving fashion. In this manner, the playhouse becomes an architectural visual riddle. The facade faces south. Inside, the playhouse is outfitted with a sleeping loft and two beds -- one in the loft and one on the main floor -- several chairs and magazines. The floor is plywood. Although the building is not winterized, it is electrified.

C. Tool Shed / "Elf" House (Contributing Building)

Currently used for tool storage, this building measures 8' 5" x 7' 5" and was once the pig house at the William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm. It has a perpendicular orientation to Lake Leelanau, is in excellent condition, and rests on a lumber foundation. The sides are hemlock, white painted clapboard. The floor is Masonite over the original hemlock. The roof is corrugated metal. As the pig house, the white clapboard building was utilized until 1968 to house sows and their piglets. It was located immediately to the north of the pig house. Rex Dobson moved the pig house to the lakeshore parcel in 1987. Rex Dobson occasionally refers to this building as the "elf house," as the hand painted sign hanging over the west-facing door indicates, suggesting its whimsical nature.

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Leelanau County, MichiganSection number 7 Page 30**D. Flowing Well (Noncontributing Structure)**

The main source of water for the cottage is a flowing well that is 85 feet deep. According to Rex Dobson, a Mr. LaCross from Suttons Bay used a forked, willow stick to find the water. The well was dug in 1981. A shallow, narrow creek running generally east-west and located south of the house empties the flowing well into Lake Leelanau to the east. Before the flowing well was dug, water was pumped to the cottage from the original well located underneath the back porch. The original, iron hand-pump, painted red, is still located at the northeast corner of the back porch, and can be made functional if required.

E. Outhouse (Contributing Building)

Because the cottage does not have indoor plumbing, a 5' x 4' outhouse, or "backhouse" as Rex Dobson calls it, is located to the southeast of the cottage. It was built by Harvey and Rex Dobson in 1942 to replace the original outhouse that stood in the same location. It is constructed of horizontal boards that are eight to ten inches wide. There is no visible foundation. The facade faces southwest. The outhouse is painted white with blue trim.

F. Shower House (Noncontributing Building)

A latticework 4' x 4' "showerhouse," outfitted with a garbage can shower, is located south of the backhouse. It has not been painted.

G. Fireplace/Grill (Contributing Structure)

Twenty-three feet southwest of the cottage stands a fireplace/grill built of 12" cement blocks. It was built in 1946 by Harvey and Rex Dobson. The fireplace faces northeast and measures 3'4" x 4'. The chimney, also made of cement blocks, is 3'4" high. On the ground in front of and to both sides of the fireplace are concrete slabs measuring 3'6" x 2'6". This permanent fireplace/grill is used to prepare food as well as for warmth during social occasions at the cottage.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this nomination for the William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm to the National Register of Historic Places as a Rural Historic District includes 4 contributing buildings; 4 contributing sites; 14 contributing structures; 6 noncontributing buildings; and 6 noncontributing structures. Thus, there is a total of 22 contributing resources and 12 noncontributing resources. Insofar as resources currently classified as noncontributing, because they are less than 50 years

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old, are integral parts of the cultural landscape of the farm and reflect important historical developments, such as seasonal farm labor in the 1960s and the evolution of the cherry industry, they may be recategorized as contributing resources in the future.¹⁵ For example, tractor house #1, built in 1958, served as housing for Jamaican workers throughout the 1960s, and the cookhouse, constructed in 1959, was used by the workers to cook and eat their meals. In addition to these two buildings, other presently noncontributing resources that may be reclassified in the future include the additional barn and silos; cooling pad; shanty; and tractor house #2; and wire corn crib.

¹⁵ See Robert Z. Melnick, *Cultural Landscapes: Rural Historic Districts in the National Park System*, 1984, p. 43.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture

Settlement

Period of Significance

1865-1950

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Introduction

The William and Margaret (McFarland) Core Farm, also known as the Ruby Ellen Farm, occupies 148.56 acres of the rolling farmland, sweet and tart cherry orchards, northern hardwoods, and lake frontage in sections 19 and 24 in Bingham Township, Leelanau County, Michigan. Since the farm was homesteaded by William and Margaret Core in the late 1860s, it has remained continuously in the Core family, except for a period in the mid 1920s when it was in the possession of the Federal Land Bank. Today, this Michigan Centennial Farm (certified on January 25, 1966) is owned and operated by Rex Eugene Dobson, great grandson of the farm's original settlers.¹ The William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm is a well preserved complex of buildings, structures, landscape features, and land-use patterns that represent the development of small-scale, general agriculture and family farming in the Grand Traverse Region of northwest lower Michigan from 1865 to 1950. The William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as a Rural Historic District under criterion A in the areas of significance of Agriculture and Settlement.

1865-1903: Origins and the William Core Family

Born in Lincolnshire, England, William Core (1841-1920) came to Michigan via Hamilton, Ontario. He lived in the Detroit area for a year before arriving, at the age of twenty, in Leelanau County in the fall of 1861. He worked as a farmhand, and in April 1863, he enlisted in Company H, First Michigan Light Artillery of the Union Army, serving in the Seventeenth Army Corps for eighteen months before returning to Leelanau County.² The 1864 assessment roll for Bingham Township indicates that he paid taxes on two parcels totaling 89 acres of "Non Resident Lands" in section 2, township 30 north, range 11 west, near Lee Point in Bingham Township.³ A year later, the assessment roll of 1865 suggests that these 89 acres belonged to a man named Nicholas, most likely because William Core had moved that same year to the property that would become the William Core Farm.⁴

¹ Site Report, P31827, State Historic Preservation Office; "Centennial Farm Families," no date, no page.

² Elvin L. Sprague, *Sprague's History of Grand Traverse and Leelanaw Counties, Michigan*, 1903, p. 639; Laura Lindley, *Our First Families*, 1954, p. 75.

³ *Assessment Roll for the Township of Bingham, Leelanau County*, 1864, no page. This narrative assumes that payment of taxes on a particular property indicates ownership of that property.

⁴ *Assessment Roll for the Township of Bingham, Leelanau County*, 1865, no page.

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The original federal land patent for the 160 acres that became the William Core Farm belonged to John K. Ahgosa. The tract books for Leelanau County indicate that he paid cash for two eighty acre parcels in Bingham Township: (1) S1/2 of SE1/4, section 19, township 29 north, and range 11 west; and (2) N1/2 of NE1/4, section 30, township 29 north, and range 11 west. The date of the patent for these parcels is September 25, 1865.⁵ At some point in the ensuing months, as the assessment roll for 1866 suggests, William Core assumed responsibility for this 160 rectangular acres, paying a total of \$7.00 in property taxes.⁶ On October 16, 1867, William Core married Margaret McFarland (1848-1926), a native of Macomb County, Michigan, and the daughter of Scotch and English parents, in Bingham Township.⁷ They homesteaded the property together, and on August 15, 1872, William Core, as the assignee of John K. Ahgosa, was awarded Homestead Certificate number 2869, U.S. Patent 356, signed by President U.S. Grant, from the land office in Traverse City, Michigan, granting him title to the two eighty acre parcels.⁸ The year 1865 is commonly credited by the Core/Dobson family as the year their ancestors began homesteading; it marks the beginning of the period of significance. Today, a wooden sign, made by Rex Dobson in 1965, that reads "1865" and a Michigan Centennial Farm marker stand together just south of the gravel driveway; they identify and honor the farm's origin and history.

The arrival of William Core in northern Michigan, as well as his subsequent homestead land claim, reflect general settlement patterns on the Leelanau Peninsula. Established in 1864, Bingham Township was named for Kingsley B. Bingham, governor of Michigan from 1855 until 1858, and then a United States Senator from 1859 until 1861, when he died in office.⁹ The arrival of settlers in Bingham Township in the mid and late 1860s coincided with a concentrated influx of people to the Peninsula after the Civil War. According to Susan Olsen Haswell and Arnold R. Alanen in *A Garden Apart: An Agricultural and Settlement History of Michigan's Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Region*, although "at the beginning of the Civil War decade. . . the Sleeping Bear region was still at frontier's edge," settlement was facilitated first by the passage of the Homestead Act in May 1862, and then by the end of the Civil War.¹⁰ Citing Alexander Winchell's report of 1866, Haswell and Alanen write that "most of the land in the entire Grand Traverse region lying near navigable water was alienated by 1866. Farther inland, claims were

⁵ *Tract Books, Leelanau County, 1818-1962*, no page.

⁶ *Assessment Roll for the Township of Bingham, Leelanau County, 1866*, no page.

⁷ Sprague, p. 640.

⁸ Bureau of Land Management-General Land Office Records, Accession/Serial #:MI2440_223, BLM Serial #: MI NO S/N; *Abstract of Title for Ruby Ellen Farm*, no date, entry 13, p. 29.

⁹ Walter Romig, *Michigan Place Names*, 1986, p. 62.

¹⁰ Susan Olsen Haswell and Arnold R. Alanen, *A Garden Apart: An Agricultural and Settlement History of Michigan's Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Region*, 1994, pp. 34-43.

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less numerous. In Leelanau County, claims were distributed from shore to shore, with many unoccupied lands being interspersed."¹¹ People predominantly of German heritage settled Bingham Township's northern section (Keswick area).¹²

Writing in April 1880, on a plat map for township 29 north, range 11 west, federal land surveyor James M. Neasmith described the natural resources of Bingham Township and commented on the land's potential for agricultural use: "This township is mostly rolling. Soil of a superior quality being a deep rich sandy loam. Timber chiefly sugar tree [maple] with Beech. Elm. Hemlock. Ash. Lynn. Ironwood. Swamps contain good cedar & B. Ash for fencing. The Swamp will make good Meadow land when cleared."¹³ Neasmith's description, published fifteen years after William Core founded his farm, suggests an initial task that Mr. Core, as well as nearly all European settlers of the forest-covered Leelanau Peninsula, faced: to clear the land.

As Neasmith described, the northern hardwood forest that covered and continues to characterize the Leelanau Peninsula was and is predominantly beech and sugar maple. One can also find basswood, white ash, ironwood, white birch, oak, and hemlock. Wetlands areas contained and contain cedar, white pine, and balsam fir.¹⁴ As William and Margaret Core cleared their land, the wood they cut was put to two primary uses; the first was building. They initially constructed a log cabin that once stood on the site of the present-day windmill near the southeast corner of the property in section 19; this location has potential significance as an archaeological site. Although this cabin is no longer extant, Rex Dobson possesses today a copy of a photograph, dated 1867, of the cabin. In the ensuing years, the Cores built and had built the farm's most essential buildings: farmhouse (ca. 1878); icehouse/buggy house (ca. 1887); corn crib (ca. 1888); pig house (ca. 1883); chicken house (ca. 1883); barn (ca. 1872) and silo (ca. 1910); and granary (ca. 1880).¹⁵ These buildings, constructed of local stone and wood, reflect the diversity of agricultural activities of the Core Farm.

In 1903, Elvin L. Sprague suggested in *Sprague's History of Grand Traverse and Leelanaw Counties, Michigan* that William Core "has erected excellent buildings, and in the rear of the comfortable residence stand good barns, sheds, and cribs. All are substantial and well

¹¹ Haswell and Alanen, p. 43.

¹² Lindley, 1954, p. 47.

¹³ *Plats of the United States Survey of Townships*, 1880, no page.

¹⁴ See, for example, Brian T. Hazlett, *The Terrestrial Vegetation and Flora of the Mainland Portion of Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Benzie and Leelanau Counties, Michigan*, 1986, pp. 7-17.

¹⁵ These dates are according to Rex Dobson.

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adapted to the purpose for which they are used and in the granaries are seen good crops."¹⁶ A photograph dated December 19, 1906, taken of the farm from the southeast, or the northwest corner of section 29, depicts these buildings. Today, nearly a century later, they still constitute the core of the farm's cultural landscape and display considerable integrity in location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association. Except for the icehouse and pig house, which are used currently for storage, all of the original buildings are utilized for similar purposes as in the late nineteenth century. Historical continuity is also reflected by numerous plantings that still grow around the buildings: hollyhocks, moss roses, and kiss-me-over-the-garden-gate are descended directly from the stock originally brought to the farm by Margaret Core in the late 1860s.

In addition to their worth as building material, the old growth forests of northwest lower Michigan held considerable economic value. In 1879, for instance, 33,323 cords of wood, with a value of \$55,544, were cut in Leelanau County.¹⁷ The value of forest products processed in Leelanau County increased to \$107,769 in 1899.¹⁸ In the late nineteenth century, settlers and entrepreneurs in Leelanau County clearcut the timber and produced a variety of wood products. Initially, cordwood was harvested to fuel steamships that traveled on Lake Michigan; thus, docks and cordwood stations were established on the western shores of the Leelanau Peninsula in places such as Port Oneida (Glen Arbor Township).¹⁹ The market for cordwood deteriorated because of the rise of coal as a fuel source, so the people of the peninsula turned to the production of lumber that was shipped to cities such as Chicago and Detroit.²⁰ Cordwood docks and sawmills were located at Port Oneida (Glen Arbor Township), Good Harbor (Leland Township), Gills Pier (Leelanau Township), and as many as seventeen other locations throughout Leelanau County.²¹ Today, the pilings of some lumber docks are still extant, having been preserved by the cold waters of Lake Michigan, though the adjacent sawmills, and some settlements, have long since disappeared.

¹⁶ Sprague, p. 639.

¹⁷ United States Department of the Interior, Census Office. *Report on the Productions of Agriculture as Returned at the Tenth Census (June 1, 1880)*, 1883, Table XV, p. 287

¹⁸ United States Department of the Interior, Census Office. *Census Reports, Volume VI, Twelfth Census of the United States, Taken in the Year 1900. Agriculture, Part II: Crops and Irrigation*, 1902, Table 2, p. 653.

¹⁹ Ron Cockrell, *A Special History Study of Port Oneida and the Pyramid Point Agricultural District*, 1983; Scott Searl, *Cultural Landscape Report Port Oneida Rural Historic District, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore: Documentary Data Section*, 1986; Jim Muhn, *Historic Resource Study: Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore*, 1984, pp. 95-113.

²⁰ Muhn, p. 99; Edmund M. Littell, *100 Years in Leelanau*, 2002, pp. 6-9.

²¹ Littell, pp. 6, 51, 66, 73.

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Similar to these other communities in Leelanau County, and northwest lower Michigan, Bingham Township had its roots primarily in the forest products industry. The development of this industry in Bingham is one likely reason for its increase in population from 637 in 1870 to 1335 in 1880.²² In 1881, along the eastern shore of South Lake Leelanau (then called Carp Lake), a sawmill was built and the town of “old” Bingham arose. Because of its location and the date of the establishment of the sawmill, the wood harvested from Bingham Township was used most likely for lumber, not cordwood. At the Bingham sawmill, wood was cut into lumber and transported over a plank road about two miles to the east, where it was loaded from a dock onto boats in the west arm of Grand Traverse Bay.²³ The sawmill operated until about 1910, when the woodlands had been exhausted.²⁴ Interestingly, the last load of lumber processed at the Bingham sawmill reportedly came from the Core Farm; like other settlers of the region, the Cores had seized a significant economic opportunity.²⁵

Today, Rex Dobson still manages the Core Farm’s hardwood woodlot for domestic and economic purposes. In an interview conducted in 2004, he described the management of the woodlot. About every seven years, he has the largest trees logged off by men using a team of horses. As in the past, these trees are sold to and processed at local sawmills. Every year he cuts deadfall for cordwood to stoke the Kalamazoo cast iron stove in the kitchen in the farmhouse. And some years he has cut cordwood to sell for supplemental income during the winter months.²⁶

With the land being cleared steadily, the Cores, as well as other early settlers of the Leelanau Peninsula, could begin to cultivate the land for agricultural purposes.²⁷ Despite the prognostications, and perhaps hopes, of surveyor Neasmith, however, the soil in Bingham Township, as that of most of the Leelanau Peninsula, was not ideally suited for agricultural production. In fact, the generally poor quality, sandy soil of the Peninsula, coupled with the 45

²² *Atlas of Leelanau County, Michigan*, 1881, no page.

²³ Lindley, pp.70-71; *Bingham*, no date, no page.

²⁴ The forest products industry was in steady decline by this date, and by 1920, it was no longer a significant economic engine in Leelanau County. According to the *Fourteenth Census of the United States Taken in Year 1920, Volume X: Manufactures*, in Michigan in 1919 “the cut from all woods decreased 27.9 percent compared with that for 1914, and 53.7 percent compared with that for 1909,” 1923, p. 692. See also Haswell and Alanen, pp. 62-63.

²⁵ *Bingham*, no page.

²⁶ Rex Dobson, tape-recorded interview, February 4, 2004.

²⁷ For a comparative example in Leelanau County, see Marla J. McEnaney, et. al., *Farming at the Water’s Edge: An Assessment of Agricultural and Cultural Landscape Resources in the Proposed Port Oneida Rural Historic District at Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan*, 1995, pp. 30-49.

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degrees north latitude, suggest an environment inhospitable to farming. It is the influence of Lake Michigan, which surrounds the Peninsula on three sides, that largely makes agriculture productive. The "lake effect" creates a unique microclimate that extends the growing season to 150 to 160 days, comparable to locations 200 miles south. This climate is particularly suited to growing stone fruit such as sweet and tart cherries.²⁸

Despite generally mediocre conditions, the farmers of Leelanau County and Bingham Township lowered to the work and in numerous cases flourished. Statistics from the censuses of 1870, 1880, 1890, and 1900 suggest the development of agriculture in the county during this period. In 1870, 10,976 acres of improved land with a value of \$719,581 produced a variety of row crops such as wheat, feed corn, oats, and potatoes.²⁹ Ten years later, the amount of improved land increased nearly threefold, to 31,268 acres. In this same period, 858 farms yielded a similar variety of general row crops.³⁰ In 1890, the number of farms in Leelanau County had increased to 1056, totaling 40,783 improved acres. The average farm size was 105 acres. Interestingly, the 1890 census includes an early report of the production of cherries, the industry that would come to dominate agriculture in Leelanau County in the subsequent century. The 1890 census indicates that 2768 trees produced 132 bushels of cherries.³¹ The number of farms in Leelanau County continued to increase; in 1900, 1395 farms, with an average size of 102.4 acres, totaled 65,528 improved acres.³² A harbinger of things to come, the cherry industry developed steadily, and in 1900, 14,468 trees yielded 2384 bushels of cherries. This number, however, was overshadowed by the production of apples in Leelanau County in 1900, when 175,703 trees yielded 46,446 bushels of apples.³³ In sum, as the forest products industry cleared land, settlers turned their efforts to farming. Toward the end of the century, agriculturalists began to fully utilize the land and climate for a purpose for which they seemed ideally suited: the cultivation of cherries.

²⁸ Haswell and Alanen, 1994, pp. 5-17.

²⁹ United States Secretary of the Interior. *A Compendium of the Ninth Census (June 1, 1870)*, 1872, Table XCV, pp. 748-49.

³⁰ United States Department of the Interior, Census Office. *Report on the Productions of Agriculture as Returned at the Tenth Census (June 1, 1880)*, 1883, Table VII, p. 154, and Table XI, p. 227.

³¹ United States Department of the Interior, Census Office. *Report on the Statistics of Agriculture in The United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890, 1895*, Table 5, p. 152; Table 6, p. 213; Table 24, p. 515.

³² United States Department of the Interior, Census Office. *Census Reports, Volume V, Twelfth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1900. Agriculture, Part I: Farms, Live Stock, and Animal Products*. 1902. Table 10, page 92; Table 19, p. 282.

³³ United States Department of the Interior, Census Office. *Census Reports, Volume VI, Twelfth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1900. Agricultural, Part II: Crops and Irrigation*. 1902. Table 2, p. 652.

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The Core Farm was an excellent example of these agricultural patterns during this period. The Leelanau County census taken on June 7, 1884, enumerates details of the William Core Farm.³⁴ According to the census, Mr. Core owned a total of 420 acres of heavy, sandy loam: 180 acres of tilled farmland; 10 acres of permanent meadows; and 230 acres of woodland and forest. The value of the farm, including land, fences, and buildings was \$8000, which cost \$100 to repair in 1883. There also were \$800 worth of farming implements and machines, and \$1200 worth of livestock, including five horses. In 1883, William Core paid \$600 in wages for outdoor farm labor, and \$100 for indoor labor. Further details of the William Core Farm are as follows³⁵ :

Livestock

- Two oxen
- Ten milk cows
- 28 other cattle
- Five calves dropped
- Eight calves sold living
- One cow slaughtered
- Six cattle died, lost, stolen, not recovered
- 1000 pounds of butter made for year up to June 1, 1884
- 54 sheep/lambs on hand as of June 1, 1884
- Three sheep/lambs slaughtered
- One sheep/lamb died
- 54 fleeces shorn, yielding 324 pounds of wool
- 15 swine on hand as of June 1, 1884

Meadows

- 30 acres mown in 1883
- 35 tons of hay harvested in 1883
- 45 acres of other than clover mown in 1883
- 45 tons of hay harvested in 1883

Cereals

- 15 acres of Indian corn, yielding 1000 bushels in 1883
- Ten acres of oats, yielding 450 bushels in 1883
- 40 acres of winter wheat, yielding 600 bushels in 1883

³⁴ Leelanau County, Michigan, State Census, 1884. 1979, no page.

³⁵ Leelanau County, Michigan, State Census, 1884. 1979, no page.

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- 15 acres of spring wheat, yielding 300 bushels in 1883
- Five acres of potatoes, yielding 1000 bushels in 1883

Orchards

- 10 acres of 200 apple trees yielding 50 bushels of apples in 1883
- One acre of peach trees
- The total value of all orchard products in 1883 was \$50.
- The total value of all forest products sold or consumed in 1883 was \$200.

Growing Crops as of June 1, 1884

- Indian corn, 15 acres
- Oats, 15 acres
- Winter wheat, 50 acres
- Spring wheat, 20 acres
- Peas, three acres
- Beans, one acre
- Potatoes, four acres
- Clover meadow, 40 acres
- Meadows other than clover, 45 acres
- Timothy, 15 acres

As these statistics suggest, the William Core Farm was thriving in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Perhaps the yield of potatoes, a principal cash crop at the time, at 200 bushel per acre is a particularly noteworthy index of the farm's productivity; Leelanau County historian Edmund M. Littell suggests of the late nineteenth century, the "farmers of the county found that their principal cash crop was potatoes. The sandy soil seemed to be ideal for the purpose, as high as 200 bushels to the acre being raised with an average of 100, and, subject to the fluctuation in prices, provided a comfortable income."³⁶ As section seven of this nomination suggests, this diversity of agricultural activity is still reflected in the farming practices at the William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm today.

Because of his farming skills, William Core earned a positive reputation in the Bingham community and the region. One Bingham resident wrote in the *Grand Traverse Herald* on September 12, 1889: "Mr. Core says he never had better corn on his place than he will have this

³⁶ Littell, p. 9.

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year, and Mr. Core is no slouch of a farmer, either.”³⁷ Another reporter wrote over a decade later that “in all matters of progress concerning agricultural pursuits William Core has not merely been a follower, but a leader, and is today classed with the most prominent, active and prosperous agriculturists of this portion of Michigan.”³⁸ Today, as a testament to the skills and hard work of his great grandfather, Rex Dobson maintains and displays, in an historic structure called the “Indian Shanty,” built by his grandfather, Perry Core, many of the handtools William Core used to farm the original homestead before the turn of the twentieth century.

From the late 1860s until the early twentieth century, William and Margaret Core established a firm place in the Bingham community and lived lives of industry and service. William Core became the first postmaster of Bingham Township on November 26, 1878, tending the post office then located directly across from his farm, on what is today the northeast corner of Shady Lane Road and South Center Highway.³⁹ He held offices as highway commissioner and school assessor. He was also a Mason. Together, William and Margaret, “an estimable lady, possessing many excellent traits of heart and mind,” had ten children, two of whom died when young. They donated land for the Evangelical Christian church that still stands on the northeast corner of Bingham Road and South Center Highway, across from the National Register-listed Bingham Township Hall (School). Sprague further suggested that, “William Core is the owner of one of the finest farms in Leelanaw county. . . . His attractive home and good buildings stand as monuments to his enterprise and his farm is the visible evidence of his life of industry and thrift. . . . His business success should serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to others and an analyzation of his life work shows that it has been won by capable management and untiring industry.”⁴⁰ Based on this description, one could not anticipate the misfortune that would befall the Core family homestead just two decades later, several years after the death of William Core in August 1920.⁴¹

³⁷ J. Homer Thiel, *Herald Correspondence: Local News Columns from the Grand Traverse Herald*, 1999, p. 133.

³⁸ Sprague, p. 639. While there is no apparent reason to doubt the accuracy of Sprague’s reporting of factual matters such as William Core’s military service record, family details, and general descriptions, as this of the farm, a question arises about the purpose and audience for his book. It is possible, though not certain, that his writing was calculated and aimed at certain families in the region. The criteria he used to determine the “well-known citizens” to profile are unclear. Still, the census of 1884 and additional evidence suggest that the Core farm merited high distinction.

³⁹ Romig, p. 62.

⁴⁰ Sprague, pp. 638, 640.

⁴¹ Certificate of Death, William Core, 1921.

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The initial decade of the twentieth century was a time of considerable transition for the Core family and the William Core Farm. In the previous thirty-five years, William and Margaret Core had acquired land steadily so that by 1900 they owned a total of 444 acres in Bingham Township, including the original 160 acres.⁴² The additional land was contiguous with the original homestead, and some extended west to the eastern shore of South Lake Leelanau. There, in section 24, township 29 north, range 12 west, Mr. Core had acquired for \$175.00 on March 31, 1893, a 32.70 acre parcel once owned by the Leland Lake Superior Iron Company.⁴³ Before it ceased operations in 1885, the Iron Company most likely used this land to cut maple and beech wood, which was then brought by barge north on Carp Lake (Lake Leelanau) and the Carp River (Leland River) to Leland where it was burned into charcoal to fuel the iron smelting furnace.⁴⁴ Thus, the William Core Farm has another connection to the industries that dominated Leelanau County in the late nineteenth century.

William and Margaret Core retired from the farm in 1903 and moved to 303 Elmwood Avenue in Traverse City, ten miles to the southeast. Throughout the decade they divested themselves and distributed their substantial holdings among four of their eight children. By 1900, eldest son Perry owned 145 acres in section 30, which bordered to the south one of the original eighty acre parcels and extended west to the eastern shore of South Lake Leelanau. Sprague described Perry Core as being "classed among the men of affluence in Bingham Township. . . . He is a public-spirited citizen, deeply interested in everything pertaining to the social, material and moral welfare of the community."⁴⁵

In 1906, son George was listed as the owner of five contiguous parcels totaling 181 acres. His property included the southernmost original eighty acre parcel located at N1/2 of NE1/2, section 30, township 29 north, range 11 west.⁴⁶ That same year, Russell Hinshaw, the husband of one of the Cores' daughters, Lucy, was listed as the owner of two twenty-acre parcels in the NW1/4 of section 29, township 29 north, range 11 west. One of these parcels -- E1/2 of NW1/4

⁴² *Assessment Roll for the Township of Bingham, Leelanau County*, 1900, p. 1.

⁴³ *Atlas of Leelanau County, Michigan*, 1881, p. 10; *Atlas of Leelanau County Michigan*, 1900, p. 9; *Abstract of Title for Ruby Ellen Farm*, no date, entry 12, p. 28.

⁴⁴ Frederick Dickinson, 1996 [1944], *A Short History of the Leland Iron Works*. pp. 11-12.

⁴⁵ Sprague, p. 618; *Assessment Roll for the Township of Bingham, Leelanau County*, 1900, p. 1.

⁴⁶ *Assessment Roll for the Township of Bingham, Leelanau County*, 1906, no page.

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of NW1/4 of section 29, township 29 north, range 11 west -- was part of the land that William and Margaret Core had accumulated.⁴⁷

By 1909, another son, Julius (1879-1951), was listed as the owner of six parcels totaling approximately 218 acres. Located mostly in section 19, this property included frontage on the eastern shore of South Lake Leelanau, and, most importantly, the other eighty acre parcel original to the Core Farm: S1/2 of SE1/4, section 19, township 29 north, range 11 west.⁴⁸ It was on this parcel that William Core had dug the farm's original well, that he and his wife Margaret had constructed the original log cabin, built the essential farm buildings, raised their family, and cleared and productively farmed the land for nearly forty years in the late nineteenth century.

It was thus perhaps particularly anguishing when Julius Core and his wife Maude (1878-1960) signed an indenture of mortgage for the original eighty acre parcel in section 19 to the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul, Minnesota, for \$3000.00 on September 1, 1923.⁴⁹ Like other farm families in Leelanau County during the years immediately following World War I, Julius and Maude, and their two daughters, Helen and Lois, had attempted to make a profitable living with little capital by general farming on marginal soil, probably without additional significant income from forest products. In a tape-recorded interview conducted on June 11, 2002, Helen (b. 1910) and Lois (b. 1908), then in their nineties, recalled the farm and their lives there.⁵⁰

Helen Core: There were three big elm trees down by the road that succumbed to the Dutch elm disease.

Lois Rinehart: In the back part of the farm there were a lot of nut trees like walnuts and butternut trees. After school they made us go out there and pick them up. . . . There was cherry trees, and there was hay fields. You know, it was just plain. Nothing fancy.

Mark Livengood: What kind of crops did you grow there?

Helen Core: Just the ordinary farm. We had a few cherry trees. We had wheat. We had corn. What else?

Lois Rinehart: Hay. Hay fields. Raised our own potatoes. Mother had a nice garden.

⁴⁷ *Assessment Roll for the Township of Bingham, Leelanau County*, 1906, no page.

⁴⁸ *Assessment Roll for the Township of Bingham, Leelanau County*, 1909, no page.

⁴⁹ *Abstract of Title for Ruby Ellen Farm*, no date, entry 16, pp. 32-33.

⁵⁰ Helen Core and Lois Rinehart, tape-recorded interview, June 11, 2002.

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Helen and Lois further described their memories of the original buildings on the farm: the farmhouse, the ice house, the corn crib, the pig pen, the chicken coop, and the barn. The granary was used jointly by Julius Core and his brother George during this period. The two daughters would not discuss in detail the mortgaging and eventual loss of the farm, however.

Most likely, general economic forces were beyond Julius and Maude Core's control. According to Susan Olsen Haswell and Arnold Alanen, authors of *A Garden Apart: An Agricultural and Settlement History of Michigan's Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Region*, in the early 1920s "farmers throughout Michigan were struggling to adjust to the aftershocks of a postwar depression, which had caused a catastrophic drop in farm prices."⁵¹ As evidence of the decline in farming in Leelanau County during this period, the authors cite census statistics that indicate Leelanau County "lost some 90 farms and more than 11,000 acres of improved farmland between 1920 and 1925. (The number of farms decreased from 1,345 to 1,255; and the improved acreage dropped from 90,825 to 79,325.) The acreage of all principal crops except corn dropped, as well as the population of farm livestock."⁵² Indeed, by 1930 the number of farms in Leelanau County had dipped to 1100 (109 in Bingham Township), a decline from 1444 in 1910. And in five years, from 1925 to 1930, Leelanau County lost 155 farms.⁵³

The Core Farm was one of the farms lost during this period, for Julius and Maude Core defaulted on the mortgage that they had signed on September 1, 1923. According to daughters Helen Core and Lois Rinehart, the family lived on the farm until 1925 when they moved to an apartment on Ninth Street in Traverse City. There, Helen and Lois enrolled in high school and Julius worked for the Traverse City State Hospital, where he was known to be excellent at raising livestock. It was common in the first half of the twentieth century for farmers in the Grand Traverse Region to apply their skills and knowledge working for the State Hospital.⁵⁴ On the afternoon of February 1, 1926, at the Leelanau County Courthouse in Leland, Julius and Maude

⁵¹ Haswell and Alanen, p. 112. They cite Madison Kuhn, *Michigan State: The First Hundred Years*, 1955, p. 273.

⁵² Haswell and Alanen, p. 113.

⁵³ United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930. Agriculture: Volume I: Farm Acreage and Farm Values by Townships or Other Minor Civil Divisions*, 1931, p. 282; United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Thirteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1910. Volume VI: Agriculture: 1909 and 1910. Reports by States, with Statistics for Counties*, 1913, Table 1, p. 784.

⁵⁴ Ohmer J. Curtiss wrote in *Through the Years: A Brief Look at Traverse City State Hospital Since 1884*, "This institution, with the largest number of employees in the area, and by far the largest payroll, has enriched the Grand Traverse region beyond evaluation" (1973: no page); Larry Wakefield, *All Our Yesterdays: A Narrative History of Traverse City and the Region*, 2002 [1977], pp. 244-5; Rex Dobson, videotaped interview, March 6, 2002.

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Core formally sold at auction the original eighty acre parcel to the Federal Land Bank for \$485.52. The deed reads, "It is expressly understood that this deed is made subject and inferior to the unpaid balance of principal and interest which will become subsequently due and payable on the aforesaid mortgage of the Federal Land Bank of Saint Paul, amounting to twenty nine hundred thirty seven dollars and forty-nine cents."⁵⁵ It was during this decade that the farm's homesteaders, William and Margaret Core, passed away in 1920 and 1926, respectively. Both are buried in Oakwood Cemetery in Traverse City.

Similar to his brothers and sisters-in-law working the land of the original homestead, Perry Core continued to farm his own property in Bingham Township throughout the early twentieth century. And in 1919, along the eastern shore of South Lake Leelanau, on a parcel in section 24, township 29 north, range 12 west that belonged to his father, William, which before that had once belonged to the Leland Lake Superior Iron Works, Perry used hemlock from the farm to build a cottage for his wife, Emma. A poem titled "The Jolly Seven" written by Frances Hockstad describes briefly some of the activities of Emma Core and other Bingham women at the cottage.⁵⁶ Today, this one-room cottage is located on the .56 acre lakefront parcel of the Ruby Ellen Farm. Named "Ruby's Cottage," in honor of Rex Dobson's mother, this important feature of the cultural landscape of the Core Farm retains a high degree of integrity in terms of location, setting, materials, feeling, and association. Now, as in the early twentieth century, the cottage is used by friends and family members of the Core/Dobson family as a respite from the demands of farm life and work.

First mortgaged to and then owned by the Federal Land Bank, the original Core farm essentially shut down. The fields were not tended and the buildings deteriorated under northern Michigan's harsh weather. Rex Dobson indicated that although nobody lived in the house, he had heard from relatives and friends that the Bingham Ladies Aid utilized the space during this period to set up quilting frames and host chicken dinners.⁵⁷ Hand-sewn quilts as well as the proceeds from the chicken dinners were in turn given to families in the Bingham community. Thus, although owned by the Federal Land Bank and basically deserted, the farmhouse continued to provide a function for the community.

⁵⁵ *Abstract of Title for Ruby Ellen Farm*, entry 17, p. 34.

⁵⁶ Frances Hockstad, "The Jolly Seven," no date, no page.

⁵⁷ Rex Dobson, videotaped interview, March 6, 2002; tape-recorded interview, February 4, 2004.

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Six months after Julius Core mortgaged the farm to the Federal Land Bank, Rex Eugene Dobson was born to Harvey and Ruby Ellen (Core) Dobson on March 7, 1924, in Muskegon, Michigan, where Harvey worked in manufacturing. Both Harvey and Ruby Ellen were natives of Leelanau County, where they had met: Harvey (1899-1969) the son of farmers from Suttons Bay Township, about five miles north of the Core farm; and Ruby Ellen (1903-1997) the only daughter of Perry and Emma Core. Born in 1903, the same year that her grandparents, William and Margaret Core, moved to Traverse City, Ruby Ellen had grown up two farms south, and within plain view, of her family's original homestead. The pull of home was great for the young couple, so Harvey and Ruby Ellen Dobson saved enough money to return to Leelanau County, after several years of living on Union Street in Traverse City, with their son and purchase the farm back from the Federal Land Bank in 1927.

On January 31, 1927, the Dobsons paid the Federal Land Bank \$1281.73 and assumed a twenty-year mortgage of \$2903.59, which they began paying in monthly installments of \$97.50 in March 1927, thus bringing an original eighty acre parcel -- S1/2 of SE1/4 of section 19, township 29 north, range 11 west -- back into Core family ownership.⁵⁸ As the third period of Core Farm's history began, the farm was renamed Ruby Ellen Farm, in honor of Harvey Dobson's wife and Rex Dobson's mother.

The decision of Harvey and Ruby Ellen Dobson to return home and save the family farm anticipated the action of Rex Core, George Core's eldest son. For adversity struck the Core family again in 1930, when George and Issa Core mortgaged their farm, including the other original eighty acre parcel, to the Leelanau County Savings Bank for \$2800.00.⁵⁹ Nearly ten years later, Rex Core, with his new wife Sarah, returned home to Leelanau County from the coal and steel country of western Pennsylvania. In 1940, Rex Core, for "one dollar and love and affection," assumed the mortgage, then held by the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul, and took over operations at his father's farm.⁶⁰ Rex Core farmed full time until 1962, when he suffered a heart attack. He subsequently reduced his farming activities and quit completely a few years prior to his death in 1977. Today, this Michigan Centennial farm, which borders the Ruby Ellen Farm on the south, and encompasses the other original parcel of the farm, is owned and operated by Sarah Core and daughter, Peggy. In the spring of 2002, they worked with the Leelanau Conservancy to place 69 acres of prime farmland in a conservation easement, preserving some of the Core

⁵⁸ *Abstract of Title for Ruby Ellen Farm*, entry 26, p. 49.

⁵⁹ *Abstract of Title for Ruby Ellen Farm*, entry 21, p. 39.

⁶⁰ *Abstract of Title for Ruby Ellen Farm*, entry 29, p. 52.

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family's original holdings in perpetuity. In addition to his own acreage, Rex Dobson continues to farm this land under a lease agreement with Sarah and Peggy Core.

Despite its use by the Bingham Ladies Aid, the original Core farmstead fell into a state of disrepair. Rex Dobson remembered it looking like a "big, black thundercloud." Thus, as he further described, the Dobsons, with very little income, launched a series of repairs and improvements throughout the 1930s. They painted the barn white, Ruby Ellen Dobson's preference instead of the original red. They attached shutters to the farmhouse and painted them a moderate yellowish pink (called "watermelon pink" by Rex Dobson), the color the shutters are still today. In 1937, they replaced the original cedar shingles on the barn with galvanized metal roofing, which remains to this day. They also re-roofed the farmhouse and various outbuildings such as the corn crib and pig house. On Mother's Day in 1937, they planted an approximately four acre red pine plantation at the southwest corner of the property. And, as Rex Dobson recalled, electricity came to Ruby Ellen Farm in 1937, two years after President Franklin D. Roosevelt established the Rural Electrification Administration. As a result, many rural parts of Leelanau County were electrified in the late 1930s.⁶¹

The transfer of land from Julius Core to Harvey Dobson was completed in the 1930s. In 1930, Julius Core had still retained ownership of two parcels totaling 68.71 acres in section 19, which he had received from his father, William Core.⁶² As of November 5, 1936, these two parcels belonged to Harvey Dobson.⁶³ In 1940, Harvey Dobson is listed as paying taxes on a one acre parcel of land along the eastern shore of South Lake Leelanau, in section 24, township 29 north, range 11 west.⁶⁴ A decade earlier, this parcel had belonged to Ray Core, Perry and Emma Core's only son, and brother of Ruby Ellen (Core) Dobson.⁶⁵ Ray Core had acquired this parcel, which contains the small cottage built by his father, from his father, who is listed as the taxpayer in 1920.⁶⁶ In turn, Perry had received the lakefront property from his father William. In sum, by 1940, the Ruby Ellen Farm comprised four parcels totaling 149.71 acres that were all part of the historic holdings of the Core family. With the exception of an approximately one acre parcel at the southwest corner of the property that was sold in 1986, and some minor loss of the lakefront

⁶¹ Haswell and Alanen, pp. 122-25.

⁶² *Assessment Roll for the Township of Bingham, Leelanau County*, 1930, p. 14.

⁶³ *Abstract of Title for Ruby Ellen Farm*, entry 27, p. 50.

⁶⁴ *Assessment Roll for the Township of Bingham, Leelanau County*, 1940, no page.; *Abstract of Title for Ruby Ellen Farm*, entry 28, p. 51.

⁶⁵ *Assessment Roll for the Township of Bingham, Leelanau County*, 1930, p. 28.

⁶⁶ *Assessment Roll for the Township of Bingham, Leelanau County*, 1920, no page.

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property due to erosion, this acreage remains intact and constitutes the land of the Ruby Ellen Farm today.

In 1940, the Ruby Ellen Farm was one of 1119 farms in Leelanau County, with an average farm size of 133.2 acres. In order to supplement their incomes, some farmers held non-farming jobs. Known locally as “working out,” this practice continues to the present day. The 1940 census of agriculture reported that 388 farmers, or 34.7 percent of all farm operators, worked off the farm for income in Leelanau County.⁶⁷ Harvey Dobson was one farmer who worked out during the 1940s. He worked as President of the Production Credit Association for Grand Traverse, Leelanau, Kalkaska, and Antrim counties and, years later, worked as undersheriff for Leelanau County.

Ruby Ellen was a farm woman and wife who was rooted deeply in her community. She passed away at the age of 93 on March 18, 1997, and is buried in the Bingham Township Cemetery on South Center Highway, next to her husband, Harvey, who died in 1969. Her obituary in the *Traverse City Record-Eagle* described her as “a member of Keswick United Methodist Church, the Bingham Farm Bureau, and Bingham Ladies Aide. She loved baking on her wood range, gardening, especially flowers, crocheting, and sewing.”⁶⁸ This brief description, however, could not communicate the instrumental role that Ruby Ellen Dobson, and other farm women and wives, played and continue to play, on the family farms of Bingham Township, Leelanau County, and the Grand Traverse Region.⁶⁹ At the Ruby Ellen Farm, Ruby Ellen Dobson helped with the farming operation for over sixty years, particularly after Harvey Dobson passed away in 1969. Today, the presence and roles of the women of the William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm are registered by and reflected in plantings and gardens as well as the material culture inside the farmhouse and Indian Shanty.⁷⁰ Indeed, decorative arts handcrafted by Ruby Ellen Dobson are readily apparent. Rex Dobson remembers his mother playing the piano in the farmhouse “parlor” for friends and neighbors on Sunday nights. And at a community level, Ruby Ellen

⁶⁷ United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940. Agriculture: Volume I. Part I. Statistics for Counties.* County Table I, p. 90; County Table IX, 1942, p. 846.

⁶⁸ “Ruby Ellen (Core) Dobson,” 1997, no page.

⁶⁹ See, for example, J. Carl and Eileen Ganter’s depiction of Mary Lyons from Peninsula Township in Grand Traverse County in *With These Hands: Lives that Shape the Land*, 2000, pp. 6 - 15.

⁷⁰ Rex Dobson, videotaped interviews, February 27 and March 6, 2002.

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Dobson was involved in the restoration of the Bingham Schoolhouse in the late 1980s.⁷¹ Perhaps most importantly, she passed on her family's stories and heirlooms, as well as her love of history and ethic of stewardship for cultural resources, to her only child, Rex.

Harvey and Ruby Ellen's only child, Rex, has lived and worked on the farm since moving there in 1927. He attended the same Bingham School, located a mile south of the farm on Center Highway, as his mother, uncle, and grandfather. When other young men left the the Bingham community during World War II for military service or to find wartime employment in Michigan's factories, Rex made his contributions at home and continued to farm. Like his father and other men, he "worked out" -- as a dump truck driver, carpenter, and mason -- during the 1950s and 1960s. When his father passed away, Rex took over all farming operations at Ruby Ellen Farm. Thirty-five years later, echoing the observations written about his great grandfather, William Core, and his grandfather, Perry Core, over a century ago, Rex is known throughout the area as an agricultural leader and exemplary steward, having been formally recognized in 1978 and 2001 as Conservationist of the Year by the Leelanau Soil Conservation District.⁷² He also received a special commendation from the governor of Michigan in 2001.

In a comprehensive series of audiotaped and videotaped interviews beginning in November 2000, Rex Dobson has described in detail life at the Ruby Ellen Farm and in the surrounding community.⁷³ The following edited excerpts briefly highlight some of the essential agricultural activities at the farm during the 1930s and 1940s.

Potatoes

We always got done digging potatoes probably about the 25th of October. Picking them up and putting them in the cellar in the bins. Everybody raised lots of potatoes in the 1930s and early 40s. School kids used to get out of school for a week about the 20th, probably the 15th to the 20th, 25th of October. We had potato digging vacation. So you could stay home and help with the harvest. The potatoes were planted from the 15th to the 18th of June. Twentieth of June. They were russets or Kennebecks. That was a good potato. And there was a Chippewa. That was a nice white potato. So was the Kennebeck. These were some of those varieties that were good producers. So that's what you planted. You used the seed from the year before of your potatoes. You didn't

⁷¹ Karen Norton, "Bingham School Experiences Revival," 1988, pp. 1, 3.

⁷² "Dobson Named Conservationist," 1978, no page.

⁷³ This documentation project was funded primarily by the Americana Foundation, with additional funds from the Traverse Area Arts Council and the Michigan Council for Arts and Cultural Affairs.

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sell them all so you could have the seed for the next spring to plant. You could use the smaller potatoes if you wanted to; they were called "seconds." If you used the smaller ones, an inch and a half in diameter, you didn't have to cut them. You didn't have to slice them. The bigger potatoes you had to slice to get in the planter.⁷⁴

Silo Filling

The silo filling would be the 15th or so, probably no later than the 15th, of September. Because you didn't want the corn to get ripe. You needed to have it quite green -- the stalks quite green -- when you filled the silo so it would keep. If it was too dry it would spoil because it would mold. So, it was usually from the 9th to the 15th, depending on the year, of September. Then later on it would be when the corn would be shredded, husked -- we call it shredded because that's what it would do for the stalk -- but would husk the ear out of the stalk. That would be around Armistice Day, maybe up to the 15th of November. That was always after the potatoes were dug. It took twelve men to fill the silo. That was the biggest crew. Maybe two days. Everybody worked together; everybody helped the other one. That's why they would go from one farm to the next. There wasn't any pay involved in it. You just helped because you had to have the help. Just one farmer helping the other. They'd go right up and down the road whichever way they were headed. There was only one machine in this community, so you took your turn, and go from one to the other. There were quite a few silos around the community, so it took awhile to get the whole community all done. Everybody worked together. You'd have your team and the wagons and go to the corn field, load them up, bring them up to the silo, where the silo-filler was, unload their wagons and go back and get another load.⁷⁵

Making Ice

It was usually the first part of March. That's when the ice was usually the thickest on Lake Leelanau. You'd have to cut the cakes of ice; clean all the snow off, of course. That was the first job. Then pick a spot where you could drive out onto the lake with your horses and your sleigh. Have the ice thick as possible. Maybe two feet, two and a half feet. It wasn't usually too much of a problem to have it two and a half feet thick. Get the ice all cleaned off and saw through it. Sometimes you had an ice cutter that was pulled by one horse, and a man riding the horse and he would be pulling this cutter that would score

⁷⁴ Rex Dobson, tape-recorded interview, November 22, 2000.

⁷⁵ Rex Dobson, tape-recorded interview, November 22, 2000.

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the ice each way, probably six inches deep anyway, each way so it was square to whatever size cake of ice you wanted. You usually had to saw through it by hand the rest of the way through. You get a load one layer thick on the sleigh. You'd start back to the icehouse, through the woods and up the hills, across the field, to the icehouse at the farm. And then unload the sleigh into the icehouse. You'd have all the help you could get. And then pack it with sawdust. We used to come home from school, the Bingham School, in sixth, and seventh, and eighth grade and help put ice in the icehouse. Then electricity came in 1937, so that was the end of the icebox. So from then on, we didn't need ice anymore.⁷⁶

As these recollections suggest, many of Rex Dobson's descriptions of activities at Ruby Ellen Farm communicate the shared nature of community farm work during this period.

On March 11, 1947, the Dobsons made their final payment to Federal Land Bank, releasing the mortgage that was originally signed by Julius and Maude Core on September 1, 1923.⁷⁷ Most likely anticipating the final payment, and therefore income to reinvest, and riding a wave of prosperity and optimism immediately following World War II, the Dobsons undertook another series of projects at the farm in the late 1940s. These projects helped to create some of the farm's most distinctive landscape features, which characterize the farm to this day.

In 1946, Harvey and Rex Dobson planted trees, creating extensive conifer windbreaks. Purchased from the newly established Leelanau Soil Conservation District, four inch seedlings of red pine, Norway spruce, and white pine were planted seven feet apart throughout Ruby Ellen Farm.⁷⁸ According to Haswell and Alanen in *A Garden Apart*, the Leelanau Soil Conservation District had been established just four years earlier as the result of a petition "signed by 672 of the county's 1100 farmers." They write, "Organization of the district was completed in April 1943. . . . Frank Viers, a land planner for the Soil Conservation Service, was assigned to Leelanau County to work with farmers in controlling soil erosion and conserving other natural resources. During its first year, the program assisted 310 farmers to implement such practices as contouring, strip cropping, shaping waterways, and establishing cover crops."⁷⁹ The extensive conifer windbreaks at the Core Farm, still extant today and described in section seven of this nomination, likely materialized from the cooperative planning efforts between the Dobsons and the Leelanau

⁷⁶ Rex Dobson, tape-recorded interview, December 20, 2000.

⁷⁷ *Abstract of Title for Ruby Ellen Farm*, entry 18, p. 36.

⁷⁸ Rex Dobson, tape-recorded interview, February 25, 2004.

⁷⁹ Haswell and Alanen, 1994, pp. 130-31. They cite D.B. Jewell, *Annual Narrative Report, 1942-1943*.

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County Soil Conservation District, as well as historically situated notions about proper land use and stewardship practices. In 1980, Rex Dobson added to the system of windbreaks by planting Norway poplars for eighty rods along the north property line. As natural and cultural resources, these windbreaks demarcate the legal boundaries of the Ruby Ellen Farm, creating a sense of distinctiveness and feeling, while also connecting the farm historically and aesthetically -- by sight as well as by sound -- to other farms in the immediate area and the region.

As typical features of the agricultural landscape of the Grand Traverse Region of northwest lower Michigan, such windbreaks -- pine, spruce, poplar, or European larch -- also serve important practical functions. As the Soil Conservation District has promoted, they help to control soil erosion. Strategically placed windbreaks, such as those at the Ruby Ellen Farm, also block damaging winds. During the cherry season, roughly from June until August, cherries are vulnerable to wind damage -- known locally as "wind whip" -- which bruises the fruit, thus decreasing its quality and the price it can fetch at market. In the cases of poplar and European larch, the cycle of budding leaves coincides with the emergence of spring. Thus, in spring when cold air threatens to settle in orchards, the absence of leaves on windbreak trees allows air to circulate within the orchard, guarding against frost damage. Several months later, the presence of leaves adds further protection against strong winds.

In 1948, Harvey and Rex Dobson set out their first cherry orchards. Potatoes had become unprofitable, and farmers turned to other opportunities. In an interview in 2001, Rex Dobson reported, "Of course there were cherry orchards before that around Bingham Township, but 1948 was the first year we set the trees out. . . . There was lots of orchards being planted at that time -- the late '40s -- so, we did, too, along with the rest of the general farming -- grain, potatoes, and corn."⁸⁰ The Dobsons originally planted 35 acres, and today, the acreage has decreased to 15 acres as orchards have been removed and the ground utilized for other purposes. Although the original cherry trees are no longer extant, the four cherry orchards at Ruby Ellen Farm today display historic continuity within the farm itself, as well as with the township, county, and region. According to the *Leelanau Enterprise*, Leelanau county's weekly newspaper, "In the nation, Leelanau leads all other counties with the largest cherry acreage, with 12,250 acres in cherry production -- and 1,303,465 trees!"⁸¹ The orchards and associated agricultural traditions at Ruby Ellen Farm are representative of the cherry industry in the Grand Traverse Region.

⁸⁰ Rex Dobson, tape-recorded interview, February 21, 2001.

⁸¹ "Cherries Through a Season," *The Leelanau Enterprise*, 2004, section 2, page 9.

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Leelanau County, MichiganSection number 8 Page 211950-Present: New Directions for Ruby Ellen Farm

By 1950, the number of farms in Leelanau County had dropped to 884, with an average size of 137.4.⁸² Although 1950 marks the end of the period of significance, agriculture in Leelanau County and the Grand Traverse Region, and the cultural landscape of the Ruby Ellen Farm, continued to evolve during the decades of the second half of twentieth century and early years of the twenty-first century. In the 1950s, the Dobsons constructed additional noncontributing buildings, such as the two tractor houses and the cookhouse. In the 1960s, the basic function of the granary became to house seasonal workers primarily from Jamaica; their names and other traces are visible on the inside walls of the granary. In 1970, reflecting the farm's orchard operation, Rex Dobson poured the concrete for the cherry cooling pad. In 1995, the livestock operation was discontinued. In 1999, Rex Dobson worked with the Leelanau Conservancy to become the first farmer in Leelanau County to participate in the state of Michigan's Purchase of Development Rights program.⁸³ Included in the ninety acres that he has protected in perpetuity by a farmland development rights easement is most of the original eighty acre parcel of the farm, located at S1/2 of SE1/4, section 19, township 29 north, range 11 west. To complement his land protection measures, in 2001 Mr. Dobson established a 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporation, The Rex Dobson Ruby Ellen Farm Foundation, to safeguard the farm's cultural resources and manage it as an educational resource when he passes away. Finally, the Ruby Ellen Farm has appeared in twenty-first century media and popular culture: in 2000, the farm and Rex Dobson were featured in a multimedia journalistic report, *With These Hands: Lives that Shape the Land*, on family farming in the Grand Traverse Region⁸⁴; and filmmaker Richard Brauer used the farm as the primary location for his feature, *Barn Red*, in 2003.⁸⁵ Thus, the significance of the farm as an important cultural resource is being recognized by the community. Through these more recent decades, the stories of the William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm again have woven with broader developments in social and cultural history.

Conclusion

Today, the Ruby Ellen Farm, as the William Core Farm is now commonly known, includes four contiguous parcels totaling 148.56 acres, which retain a high degree of intergrity. As this statement of significance illustrates, the story of the farm reflects four generations of one family and the agricultural cultural landscape they have created and stewarded for nearly 140

⁸² United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of the Census. *United States Census of Agriculture: 1950*, 1952, County Table 1, p. 45.

⁸³ Cari Noga, "State Keeps Acreage from Development," 1999, no page.

⁸⁴ J. Carl and Eileen Ganter, 2000.

⁸⁵ *Barn Red*, 2003.

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years. It is a tale of continuity and change over time. Words written by Wendell Berry in his novel *Jayber Crow* aptly describe the evolution of the William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm:

Over a long time, the coming and passing of several generations, the old farm settled into its patterns and cycles of work -- its annual plowing moving from field to field; its animals arriving by birth or purchase, feeding and growing, thriving and departing. Its patterns and cycles were virtually the farm's own understanding of what it was doing, of what it could do without diminishment. This order was not unintelligent or rigid. It tightened and slackened, shifted and changed in response to the markets and the weather. The Depression had changed it somewhat, and so had the war. But through all changes so far, the farm endured. Its cycles of cropping and grazing, thought and work, were articulations of its wish to cohere and to last. The farm, so to speak, desired all of its lives to flourish.⁸⁶

Throughout the period of significance, 1865-1950, the William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm was influenced by, and, in turn, reflected, social, environmental, and cultural transformations at the local, state, and even national levels. The well preserved complex of buildings, structures, landscape features, and land use patterns of the William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm are excellent representatives of historical processes, primarily settlement and the evolution of agriculture, that have shaped the lives and landscapes in the Grand Traverse Region of northwest lower Michigan. The historical continuity that the farm embodies will become more poignant in ensuing years as Leelanau County swiftly transforms.

⁸⁶ Wendell Berry, 2000, p. 182.

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Section number 9 Page 6

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Core, William, and Margaret McFarland Farm
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Continuation SheetCore, William, and Margaret McFarland Farm
Leelanau County, MichiganSection number 9 Page 8

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**United States Department of the Interior
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 148.56

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

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 Mark Livengood, Ph.D., Project Coordinator

organization The Rex Dobson Ruby Ellen Farm Foundation date July 30, 2004

street & number P.O. Box 492 telephone (231) 947-7593

city or town Suttons Bay state MI zip code 49682

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.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Rex E. Dobson

street & number 5946 South Center Highway telephone (231) 947-7593

city or town Traverse City state MI zip code 49684

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. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

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Continuation Sheet

Core, William, and Margaret McFarland Farm
Leelanau County, Michigan

Section number 10 Page 1

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References

<u>Point</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
1	16	603245	4972054
2	16	604658	4972054
3	16	604667	4971644
4	16	603258	4971646
5	16	603258	4971685
6	16	603182	4971685
7	16	603169	4971757
8	16	603069	4971757
9	16	603069	4971826
10	16	603177	4971825

Boundary Description

The William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm is comprised of four contiguous parcels that total 148.56 acres in Bingham township, Leelanau County, Michigan. The following descriptions were taken from real estate summary sheets on file at the Leelanau County Equalization Department office in Leland, Michigan.

- Parcel 45001-019-016-00. 11 acres.
BEG SE COR SEC 19 T29N R11W TH W 660 FT
TH N 660 FT TH E 660 FT TH S 660 FT TO
POB & COM NE COR SEC 30 T29N R11W TH S
66 FT TH W 660 FT TH N 66 FT TH E 660 FT
TO POB.
- Parcel 45001-019-016-10. 90 acres.
S 1/2 OF SE 1/4 & E 1/2 OF SE 1/4 OF SW
1/4 SEC 19 T29N R11W EXC BEG SE COR SEC
19 TH W 660 FT TH N 660 FT TH E 660 FT
TH S 660 FT TO POB.

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Core, William, and Margaret McFarland Farm
Leelanau County, Michigan

Section number 10 Page 2

3. Parcel 45001-019-016-20. 47 acres.
ACT 86 P.A. 1917 ON 37 OF THE 47 ACRES,
W 47 ACRES OF S 1/2 OF SW FRL 1/4 LYING
E OF HWY SEC 19 T29N R11W.

4. Parcel 45001-124-036-00. 0.56 acres.
B 394 DC L453 P964 STRIP OF LAND 198 FT
WIDE N & S IN W 1/2SW 1/4 SEC 19 T29
R11W & GOVT LT 4 SEC 24 T29 R12W BEING
498.5 FT N OF S LN SEC THE W BOUNDARY OF
ABOVE PAR IS E SHORE LAKE LEELANAU & E BOUNDARY IS
TWP RD SEC 24 T29N R12W 1.4 A M/L SEC 19 T29N R11W.

Boundary Justification

The boundary for the nominated property contains all four contiguous parcels and all contributing buildings, structures, and sites. As described in section eight of this nomination, these four parcels represent the historic holdings of the William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm.

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National Park Service**

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Continuation Sheet**

Core, William, and Margaret McFarland Farm
Leelanau County, Michigan

Section number _____ Page 1

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION
BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs were taken by Mark Livengood at Ruby Ellen Farm. All negatives are housed at the Rex Dobson Ruby Ellen Farm Foundation archives, 5946 South Center Highway, Traverse City, Michigan, 49684.

Farmstead

1. Farmhouse. William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm, Bingham Township, Leelanau County, Michigan. Photograph taken on May 15, 2002. View from the east.
2. Icehouse / Buggy House. William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm, Bingham Township, Leelanau County, Michigan. Photograph taken on May 16, 2004. View from the southeast.
3. Corn crib. William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm, Bingham Township, Leelanau County, Michigan. Photograph taken on May 16, 2004. View from the southeast.
4. Barn. William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm, Bingham Township, Leelanau County, Michigan. Photograph taken on May 15, 2002. View from the southwest.
5. Barns and silos. William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm, Bingham Township, Leelanau County, Michigan. Photograph taken on October 11, 2002. View from the southeast.
6. Granary. William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm, Bingham Township, Leelanau County, Michigan. Photograph taken on May 16, 2004. View from the southeast.
7. One acre alfalfa field and windmill. William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm, Bingham Township, Leelanau County, Michigan. Photograph taken on April 20, 2002. View from the southeast.
8. Indian shanty. William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm, Bingham Township, Leelanau County, Michigan. Photograph taken on May 15, 2002. View from the southwest.

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Core, William, and Margaret McFarland Farm
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9. Alfalfa field and garden. William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm, Bingham Township, Leelanau County, Michigan. Photograph taken on April 20, 2002. View from the east.

Farmland

1. Hay field, black walnut trees, small parcel, and windbreaks enclosing farmstead. William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm, Bingham Township, Leelanau County, Michigan. Photograph taken on May 15, 2002. View from the north.

2. Hay field, two-track road, and windbreak. William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm, Bingham Township, Leelanau County, Michigan. Photograph taken on May 16, 2004. View from the east.

3. Experimental plot, orchard, and windbreaks. William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm, Bingham Township, Leelanau County, Michigan. Photograph taken on May 16, 2004. View from the south.

Woods

1. Woods, glacial moraine, and road "cut." William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm, Bingham Township, Leelanau County, Michigan. Photograph taken on May 16, 2004. View from the east.

Lake Leelanau Frontage

1. Cottage. William Core/Ruby Ellen Farm, Bingham Township, Leelanau County, Michigan. Photograph taken on May 4, 2002. View from the northeast.

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National Park Service**

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Continuation Sheet**

William Core and Margaret McFarland Farm
Leelanau County, Michigan

Section number _____ Page 1

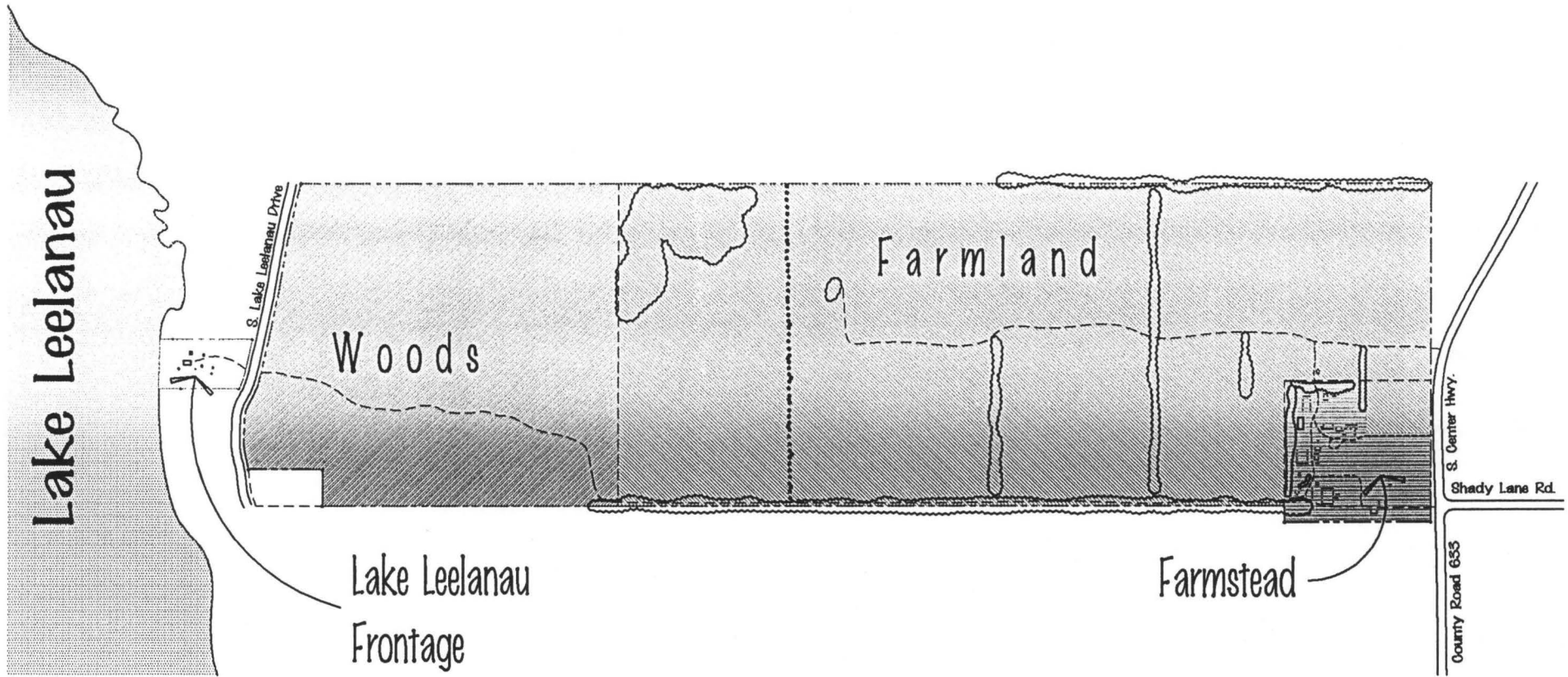
ADDITIONAL ITEM
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This nomination could not have been completed without the efforts of numerous people who brought their interests and expertise to bear on the project. Graduate students in Eastern Michigan University's Historic Preservation Program, under the direction of Dr. Ted Ligibel, developed the original architectural descriptions and site plan for the farmstead parcel. The students include Moira Boehm, Bill Click, Michelle Cousineau, Chris Gruba, Tracy Jerome, Mary Ann Johnson, Kathy Keefer, Rick Rockwell, Dan Stowe, Linda VanKoeving, and Pam Yockey. Xiomara Cordoba of the Grand Traverse Regional Land Conservancy plotted the UTM references. Peggy Core, Rex Dobson, Dr. Kathryn Eckert, and Nancy Kotting commented on a draft of the nomination. Nancy also helped, in particular, to refine the descriptions of the contributing resources in the farmstead parcel. Rex and Ione Shugart provided important historical information and photographs. Bob Christensen, National Register Coordinator for the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office, provided direction throughout the development of the nomination. Fred Bartlett of Richmond Architecture and Planning in Traverse City refined and created the site plans. Sara Almirall of John Robert Williams Photography in Traverse City printed the black and white photographs. This work was performed with the support of the Rex Dobson Ruby Ellen Farm Foundation; the board includes Rex Dobson (Chairman); Rick Wilson (President); Don Kiessel (Vice President); Ed Kiessel (Co-Treasurer); Peggy Core (Secretary and Co-Treasurer); Nancy Kotting; and Adam Lett. Finally, the Americana Foundation, headed by Executive Director Marlane J. Fluharty, provided the financial support necessary to complete the nomination and significantly advance the Rex Dobson Ruby Ellen Farm Foundation's preservation goals.

WM. CORE | RUBY ELLEN FARM

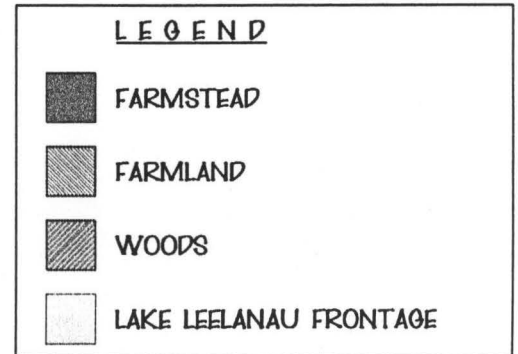
BINGHAM TWP., LEELANAU CO., MICHIGAN

(148.56 acres)



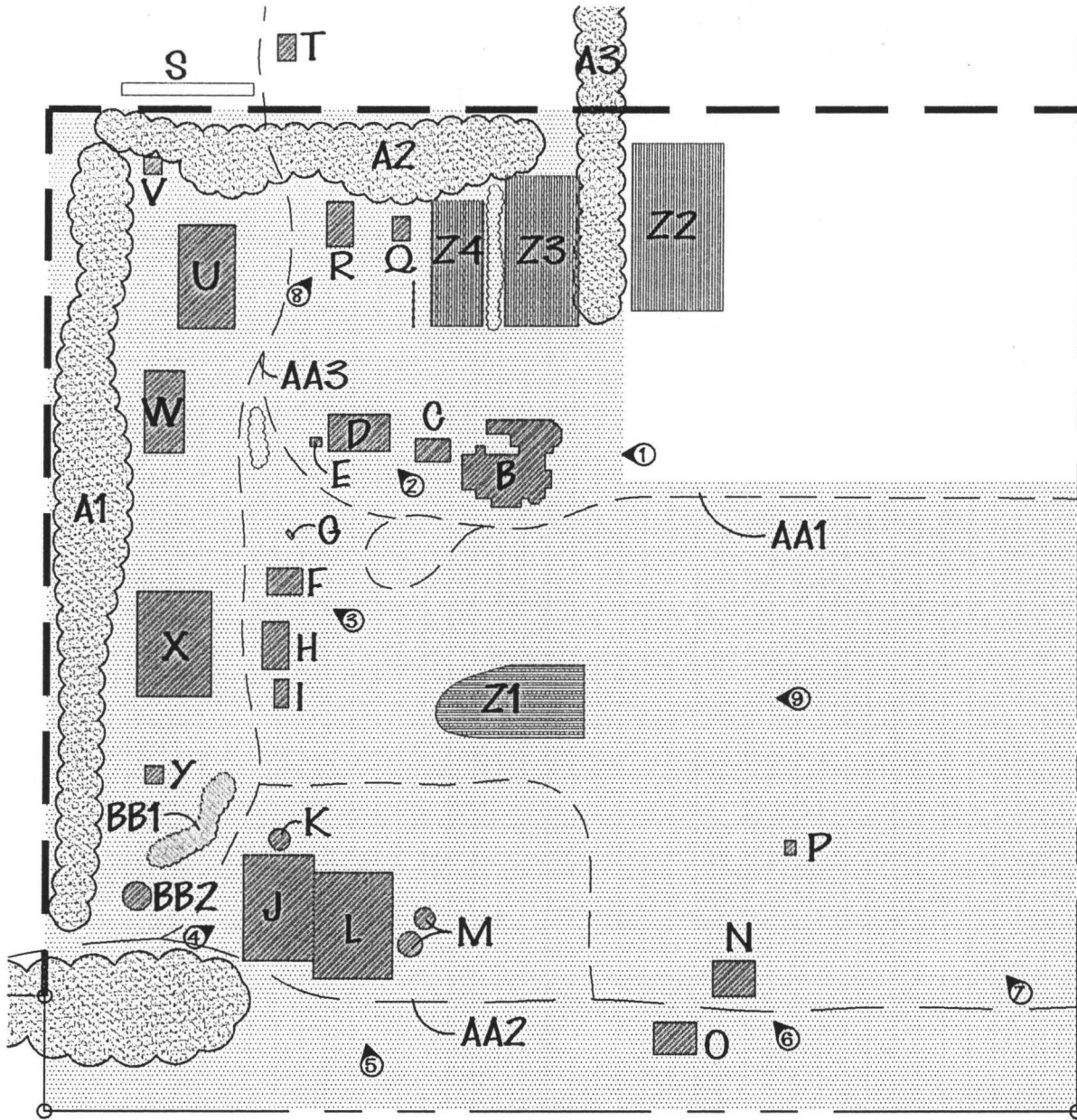
KEY PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 650'-0"



FARMSTEAD

(11 acres)



County Road 633 - S. Center Hwy.

LEGEND

- A1. PINE & SPRUCE WINDBREAK
- A2. PINE & SPRUCE WINDBREAK
- A3. WHITE SPRUCE WINDBREAK
- B. FARMHOUSE
- C. WOODSHED
- D. ICEHOUSE / BUGGY HOUSE
- E. OUTHOUSE
- F. CORN CRIB
- G. FIREPLACE / GRILL
- H. PIG HOUSE
- I. CHICKEN HOUSE
- J. BARN
- K. SILO
- L. ADDITIONAL BARN
- M. SILOS
- N. GRANARY
- O. COOKHOUSE
- P. WINDMILL & ALFALFA FIELD
- Q. GREENHOUSE
- R. INDIAN SHANTY
- S. COOLING PAD
- T. SPRAY SHED
- U. TRACTOR HOUSE **1
- V. OUTHOUSE
- W. SHANTY
- X. TRACTOR HOUSE **2
- Y. BROODER HOUSE
- Z1. GARDEN **1
- Z2. GARDEN **2
- Z3. GARDEN **3
- Z4. GARDEN **4
- AA1. MAIN DRIVEWAY
- AA2. "THE LANE"
- AA3. NORTH-SOUTH DRIVE
- BB1. ROCK PILE
- BB2. WIRE CORN CRIB

☞ PHOTO NO. & DIRECTION



FARMSTEAD SITE PLAN























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WM. CORE | RUBY ELLEN FARM

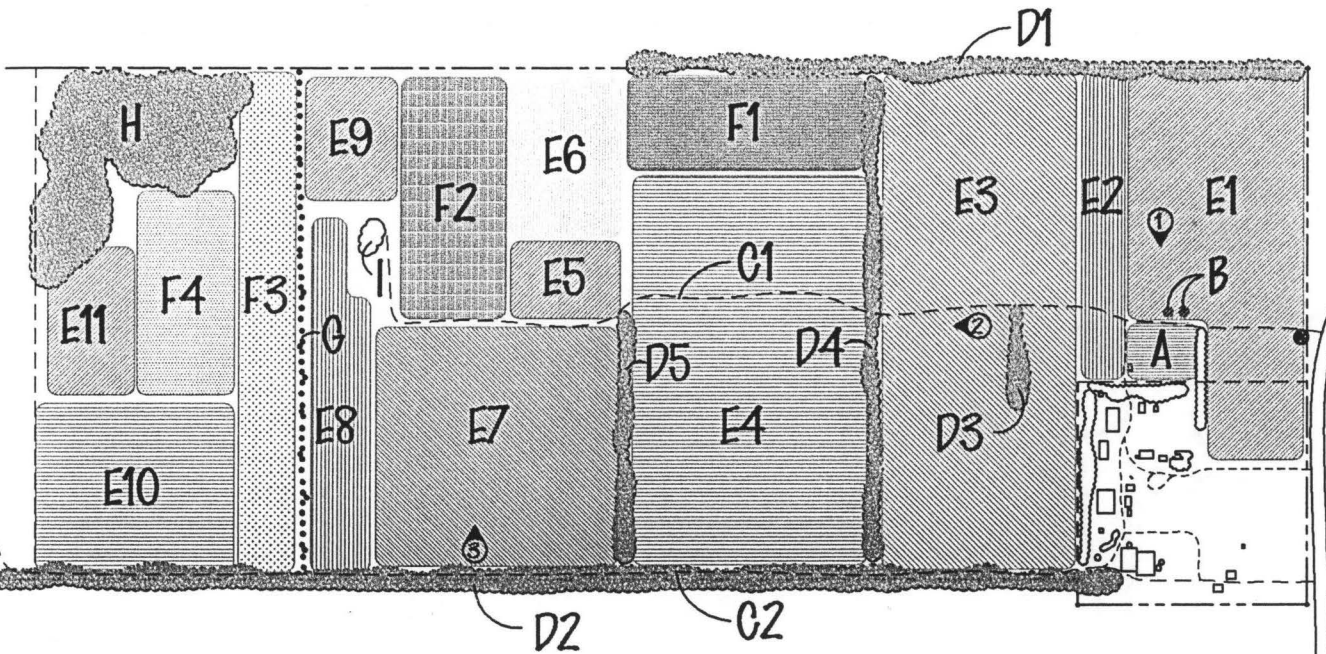
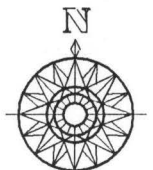
FARMLAND

(90 acres)

LEGEND

-  A. SMALL PARCEL (1 ACRE)
-  B. BLACK WALNUT TREES
-  C. TWO-TRACK ROADS
-  D. WINDBREAKS
-  E1. 9.5 ACRE FIELD (HAY)
-  E2. 2.5 ACRE FIELD (ALFALFA HAY)
-  E3. 16.5 ACRE FIELD (ALFALFA HAY)
-  E4. 14.9 ACRE FIELD (ALFALFA HAY)
-  E5. 1.3 ACRE FIELD (ALFALFA HAY)
-  E6. 3 ACRE FIELD (WHEAT)
-  E7. 9 ACRE FIELD (MSU EXPERIMENTAL ROOTSTOCK)
-  E8. 3.5 ACRE FIELD
-  E9. 2 ACRE FIELD (WHEAT)
-  E10. 4.1 ACRE FIELD
-  E11. 4 ACRE FIELD (HAY)
-  F1. 3.5 ACRE ORCHARD (MONTMORENCY TART CHERRIES)
-  F2. 4 ACRE ORCHARD (MONTMORENCY TART CHERRIES)
-  F3. 2.3 ACRE ORCHARD (MONTMORENCY TART CHERRIES)
-  F4. 5 ACRE ORCHARD (YELLOW-GOLD SWEET CHERRIES)
-  G. STUMP LINE
-  H. WHITE PINE PLANTATION
-  I. BURN PILE

 PHOTO NO. & DIRECTION



FARMLAND SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 500'-0"

WOODS

(47 acres)

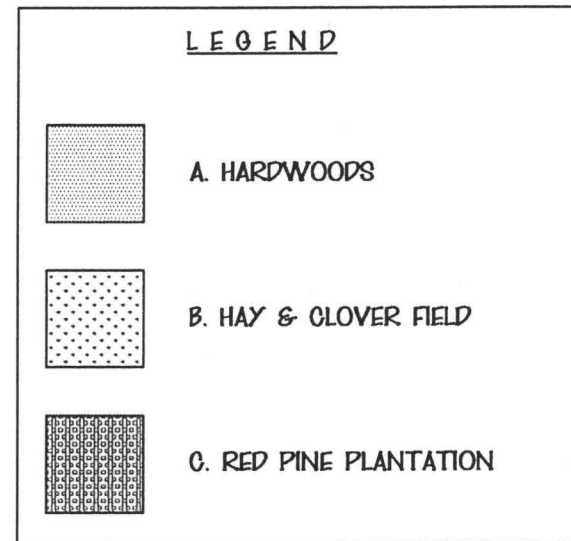
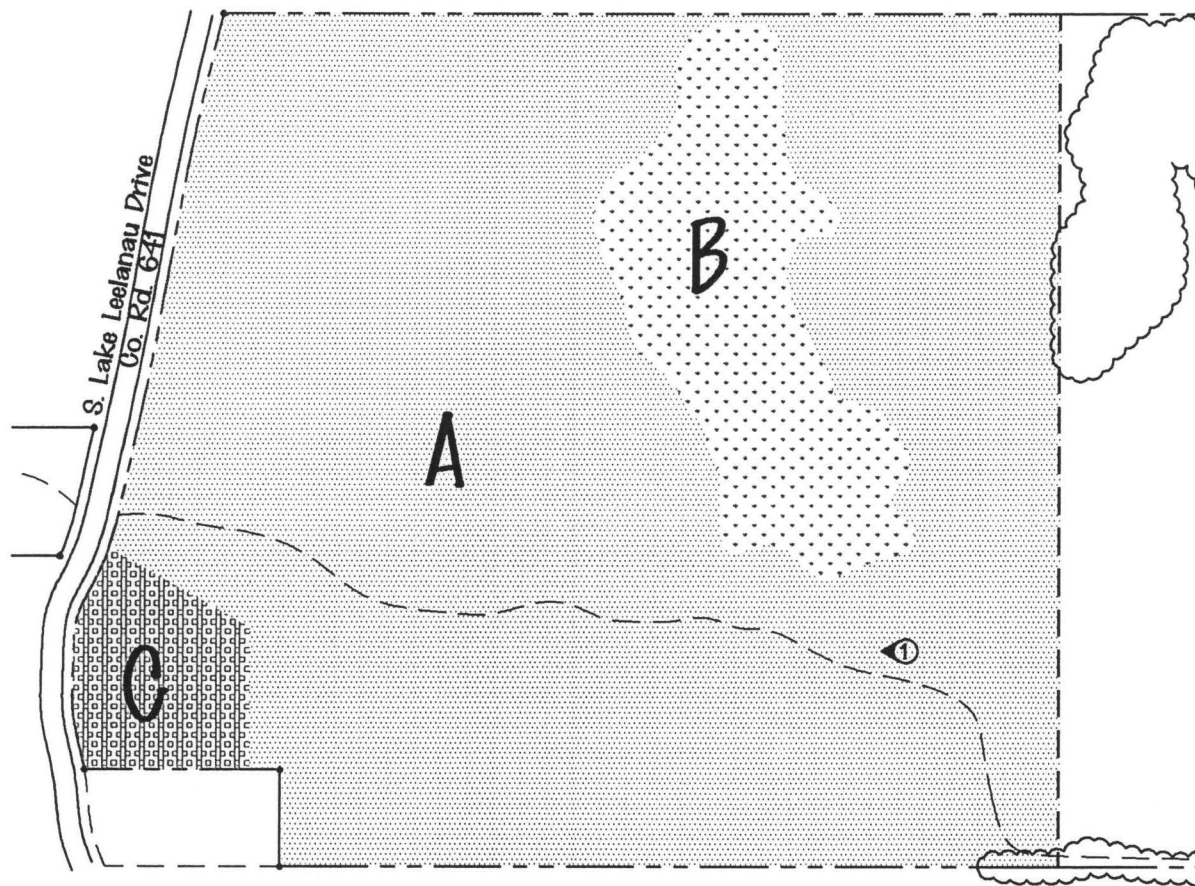
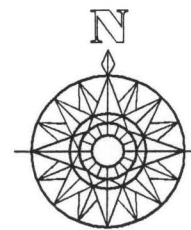


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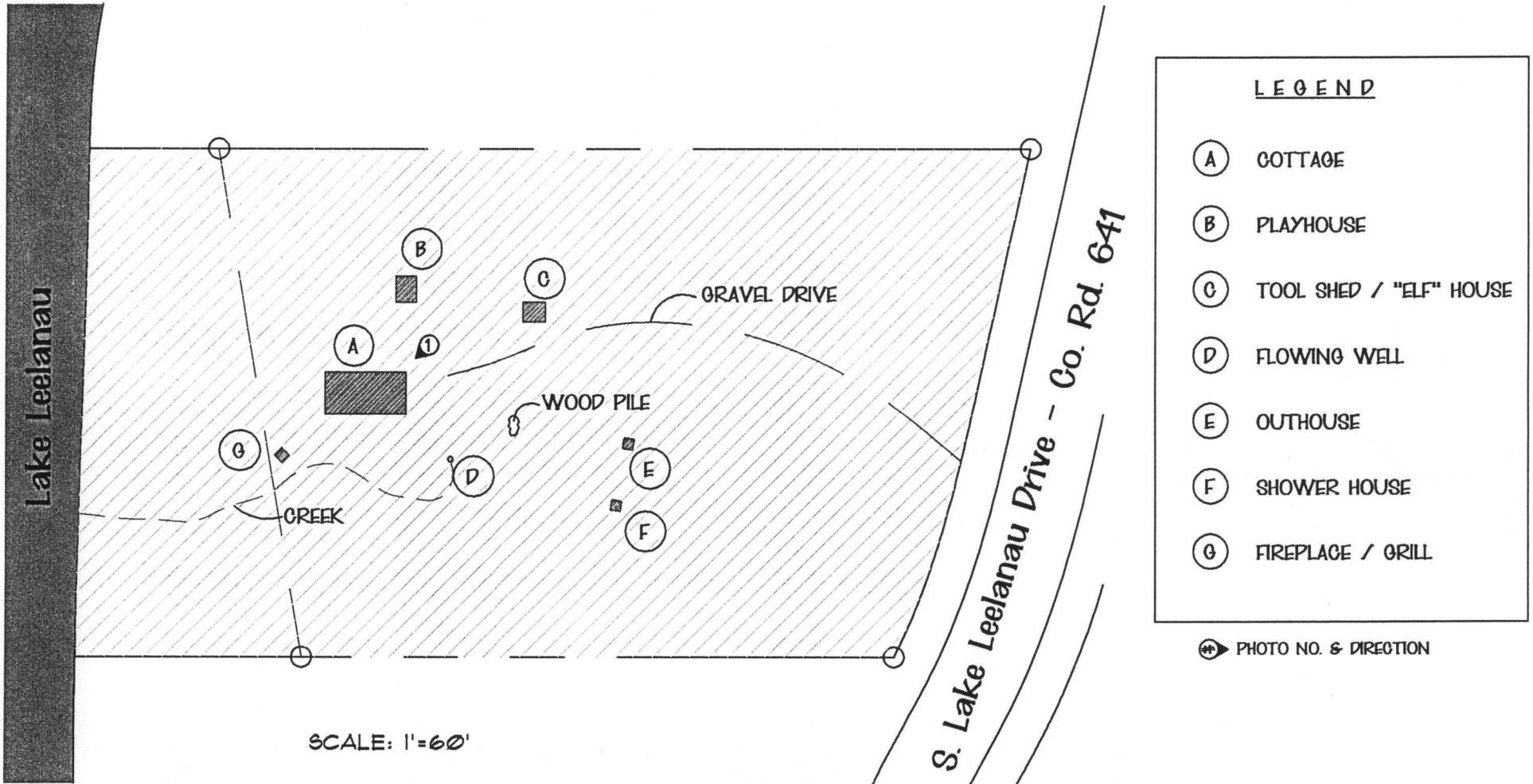
WOODS SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 300'-0"



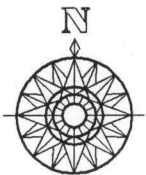
LAKE LEELANAU FRONTAGE

(.56 acres)



LAKE LEELANAU FRONTAGE SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1" - 60'-0"



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Core, William and Margaret McFarland, Farm
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MICHIGAN, Leelanau

DATE RECEIVED: 12/20/04 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/07/05
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/22/05 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/02/05
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 04001579

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 2/2/05 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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.







WILLIAM CORE / RUBY ELLEN FARM
FARMHOUSE

BINGHAM TOWNSHIP / LEEMANSE COUNTY / MICHIGAN

FARMSTEAS PHOTOGRAPH # 1



WILLIAM CORE / ROBY ELLEN FARM

ICE HOUSE / BOGGY HOUSE

BINGHAM TOWNSHIP / WYOMING COUNTY / MICHIGAN

FARMSTAND PHOTOGRAPH # 2



WILLIAM COPE / RUBY ELLEN FARM
CORN CLIP

BINGHAM TOWNSHIP / LEELAND AVE / MICHIGAN
FARMSTEAD PHOTOGRAPH # 3



WILLIAM COFF / RUBY ELLEN COFF
HAY FIELDS, BLACK WALNUT TREES
BINGHAM TOWNSHIP
LEECLAMAU COUNTY
MICHIGAN
FARMLAND PHOTOGRAPH #1



WILLIAM COLE / RUBY GRAY FACULTY
HAYSTACK, TWO TRACK, WINDS

BINGHAM TOWNSHIP
LEEZANSIE COUNTY

MICHIGAN
PHOTOGRAPH #2
FARMLAND



WILLIAM Cole of Mrs. Ellen Farm
ORCHARD

BIRCHAM TOWNSHIP

LEELAND County

MICHIGAN

FAMILY PHOTOGRAPH #3



WILLIAM COLE
RUBY ELLEN FARM
BARND
BINGHAM TOWNSHIP
LEELANAW COUNTY
MICHIGAN

FARMSTEAD photo #4



WILLIAM LONE | RUBY ELLEN FARM
BARN AND STOODS
BINGHAM TOWNSHIP
LEELANAU COUNTY
MICHIGAN

FARMSTEAD PHOTOGRAPH # 5



WILLIAM COLE / PAPER
GRANNY

BINGHAM TOWNSHIP
LEELANAU GUTS
MICHIGAN

FARMSTEAD PHOTOGRAPH # 6



WILLIAM COKE / BOSS ELEN FARM

ONE ACRE FLOW WINDMILL

BINGHAM TOWNSHIP

LEELANAU COUNTY

MICHIGAN

FARMSTEAD PHOTOGRAPH # 7



WILLIAM COME RUBY ELLEN GAIN

"INDIAN" SHANTY

BINGHAM TOWNSHIP

LEELANAU COUNTY

MICHIGAN

FARMSTEAD photograph # 8

Kodak Professional PAPER PAPIER PAPEL



WILLIAM COLE / RUBY EMMEN FARM

ALFALFA FIELDS AND KITCHEN GARDEN

BINGHAM TOWNSHIP

WELANAU COUNTY

MICHIGAN

FARMSTEAD PHOTOGRAPH #9

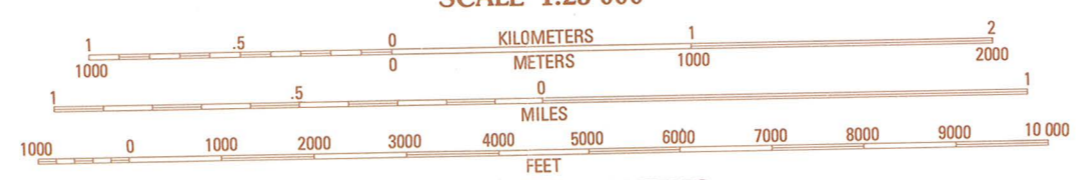
Kodak Professional PAPER • PAPEL



WILLIAM CARE / RUBY ELLEN
FRAN
5946 SOUTH CENTRAL Hwy
TRAVERSE CITY, MI
49684
BINGHAM TOWNSHIP
LEELANAU COUNTY
MICHIGAN

PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CONTROL BY USGS AND NOS/NOAA
COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN
FIELD CHECKED 1979. MAP EDITED 1983
PROJECTION UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR
GRID 100-METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR
10,000-FOOT STATE GRID TICKS MICHIGAN, CENTRAL ZONE
UTM GRID DECLINATION 1983 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION 756 EAST
VERTICAL DATUM NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
HORIZONTAL DATUM 1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983
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 COMPLIES 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

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3	1 Leland
2	3	4	2 Gills Pier
3	4	5	3 Omnia
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



OCTOBER 8-04

DEAR MR CHRISTENSEN:

I THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR THE LETTER OF SEPTEMBER 20TH TELLING ME THAT THE RUBY ELLEN FARM WILL BE CONSIDERED FOR NOMINATION TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES.

CONSIDERATION AND NOMINATION IS PART OF THE PLAN FOR OUR FOUNDATION'S PRESERVATION OF THE RUBY ELLEN FARM FOR THE FUTURE, SO I APPRECIATE VERY MUCH THEIR CONSIDERATION OF THE NOMINATION.

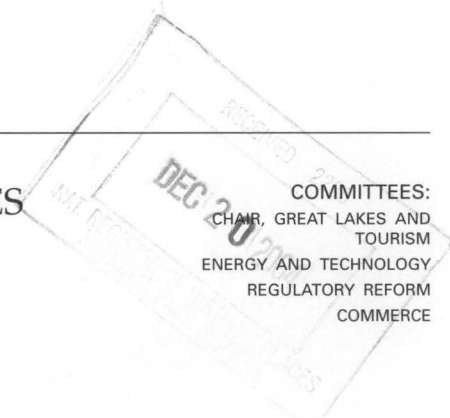
SINCERELY YOURS,
REX DOBSON





STATE CAPITOL
P.O. BOX 30014
LANSING, MI 48909-7514
PHONE: (517) 373-0825
FAX: (517) 373-9461
E-MAIL: davidpalsrok@house.mi.gov
ONLINE OFFICE: www.gophouse.com/palsrok.htm

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STATE OF MICHIGAN
DAVID W. PALSROK
101ST DISTRICT



October 11, 2004

Robert Christensen
State Historic Preservation Office
Michigan Historical Center
702 W. Kalamazoo St.
P.O. Box 30740
Lansing, MI 48909



Dear Mr. Robert Christensen:

I write in support of the consideration of the William and Margaret McFarland Core Farm for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The National register of Historical Places is the federal government's official list of properties deemed worthy of preservation because of their importance in American history and culture. I recognize that the property of the William and Margaret McFarland Core Farm is beneficial to the nation, state and community.

In closing, I give this consideration my full support. I believe the nomination for this historical property would benefit Leelanau County and the State of Michigan

Sincerely yours,

David W. Palsrok
State Representative
101st District



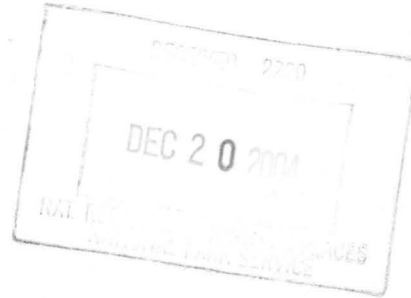
JENNIFER GRANHOLM
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, ARTS AND LIBRARIES
LANSING

DR. WILLIAM ANDERSON
DIRECTOR

December 10, 2004

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 the William and Margaret McFarland Core Farm in Leelanau County, Michigan. This property is being submitted for listing in the National Register. All written comments concerning this nomination submitted to us prior to the submission of the nomination to you are enclosed.

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