

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Isle Royale National Park
Michigan



Barnum Island

Cultural Landscapes Inventory



July 2014

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The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is a database containing information on the historically significant landscapes within the National Park System. This evaluated inventory identifies and documents each landscape’s location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics as character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved inventory records when all required data fields are entered, the park superintendent concurs with the information, and the landscape is determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places through a consultation process or is otherwise managed as a cultural resource through a public planning process.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures (LCS), assists the National Park Service (NPS) in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2001), and Director’s Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that responds to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two goals are associated with the CLI: 1) increasing the number of certified cultural landscapes (1b2B) servicewide; and 2) bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (1a7). The CLI is maintained by the Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program, WASO, and is the official source of cultural landscape information servicewide.

Implementation of the CLI is coordinated and approved at the regional level. Each region annually updates a strategic plan that prioritizes work based on a variety of park and regional needs that include planning and construction projects or associated compliance requirements that lack cultural landscape documentation. When the inventory unit record is complete and concurrence with the findings is obtained from the superintendent and the State Historic Preservation Office, the regional CLI coordinator certifies the record and transmits it to the national CLI Coordinator for approval. Only records approved by the national CLI coordinator are included in the CLI for official reporting purposes.

Relationship between the CLI and a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR)

The CLI and the CLR are related efforts in the sense that both document the history, significance, and integrity of park cultural landscapes. However, the scope of the CLI is limited by the need to achieve concurrence with the park superintendent, and resolve eligibility questions when a National Register nomination does not exist, or when an existing nomination inadequately addresses the eligibility of landscape characteristics. Ideally, a park’s CLI work (which many include multiple inventory units) precedes a CLR because the baseline information in the CLI not only assists with priority setting when more than one CLR is needed it also assists with determining more accurate scopes of work for the CLR effort.

The CLR is the primary treatment document for significant park landscapes. It therefore requires a more in depth level of research and documentation, both to evaluate the historic and the existing condition of the landscape and to recommend a preservation treatment strategy that meets the Secretary of Interior’s Standards for the treatment of historic properties.

The scope of work for a CLR, when the CLI has not been done, should include production of the CLI record. Depending on its age and scope, existing CLR’s are considered the primary source for the history, statement of significance, and descriptions of contributing resources that are necessary to complete a CLI record.

Chapter 1: Inventory Unit Summary

Inventory Unit Description

Barnum Island is a small 4.5 acre island located at the southwest end of the Isle Royale archipelago. The landscape is a rustic vernacular with evident circulation and cluster patterns, and historic structures and views.

There are two periods of significance for the island. The first is 1890-1902 when John F. Johns developed and used the island as a rustic resort. Features that survive from this period of significance include structures, a few ornamental plantings flanking the entrance to the Johns hotel, and views. The second period of significance is from 1902, when George Barnum purchased the island from Johns and developed it as one of the first private resorts, to 1939 when the National Park offered a life lease to George Barnum and immediate living family members. Surviving features from the second period of significance include structures, ornamental plantings, fire rings, docks, circulation and cluster patterns, and views

In June of 2000 field inventory and analysis conducted by the CLI team determined the physical condition of the landscape to be in fair condition with improvements recognized to be occurring on an annual basis through the work of caretakers Enar and Betty Strom. Integrity of the landscape is high in design, materials, workmanship, and configuration and representative of early private resort and recreational development (Franks 1999, 149).

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Barnum Island
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	500482
Parent Landscape:	Barnum Island

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Isle Royale National Park- ISRO
Park Organization Code:	6310
Park Administrative Unit:	Isle Royale National Park

CLI Hierarchy Description

The landscapes, component landscapes, and features of Isle Royale National Park have been categorized by theme: resorts, mining, maritime, and fishing. Barnum Island, also known as the Barnum Colony, is a private resort landscape consisting of landscape features including, circulation patterns, buildings, views, small-scale features, and cluster arrangements.

Chapter 2: Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative

Initial research was conducted by seasonals Kathleen Fitzgerald and Richard Radford during FY1999. Cultural Landscapes Program Leader Sherda Williams and Historical Landscape Architect Marla McEnaney reviewed the initial landscape documentation. Further fieldwork was completed in FY2000. The CLI was completed and park concurrence was provided in FY2002.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	9/7/2011
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- 8/3/1999 SHPO Consensus Determination

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The SHPO consultation on the site on August 3, 1999 resulted in the entire island being determined eligible - “Barnum Colony - entire colony appears NR-eligible; district includes entire island” (Aug. 3, 1999 Letter from SHPO).

Site Visit Conducted:	9/7/2011
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Chapter 3: Geographic Information & Location Map

State & County:

State:	Michigan
County:	Keweenaw

Size (Acres): 4.50

Boundary Description:

The boundary of the Isle Royale National Park includes submerged lands within the four and one-half miles of the shoreline of Isle Royale and the immediately surrounding islands (Sullivan 1944).

The Barnum District, including associated features, is located on Barnum Island. The island is located in “NW 1/4 of section 11, township 63 North, Range 39 West containing 4.50 acres with improvements” (Isle Royale Property Lease 1939).

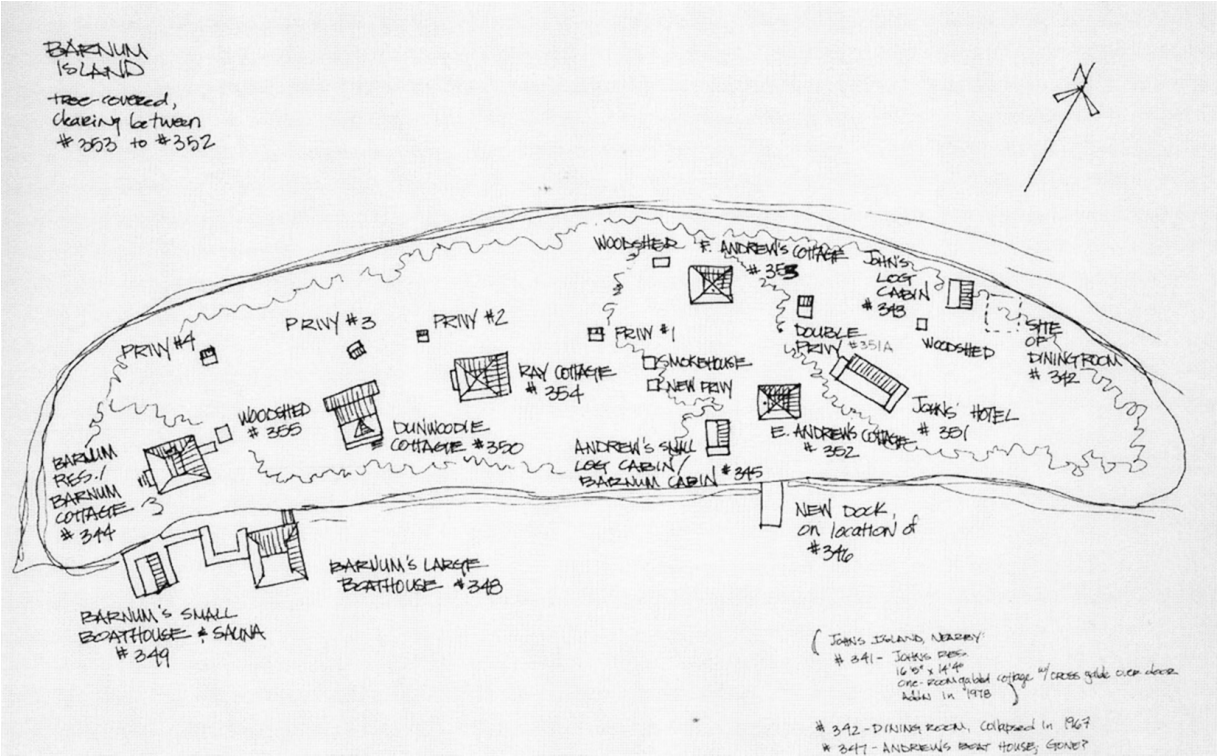
Boundary UTMs

Source:	GPS- Uncorrected
Point Type:	Polygon
Datum:	WSG84

Map Point	UTM	Easting	Northing	Long/Lat
1	16	332879	5305088	-89.235127, 47.877367
2	16	332892	5305162	-89.234979, 47.878033
3	16	333035	5305253	-89.233102, 47.878886
4	16	333184	5305213	-89.231092, 47.878572
5	16	333166	5305146	-89.231314, 47.877965
6	16	333108	5305159	-89.232085, 47.878060
7	16	333011	5305124	-89.233366, 47.877725

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Barnum Island Site Plan (Sanford 1995)

Physiographic Context: Regional Context

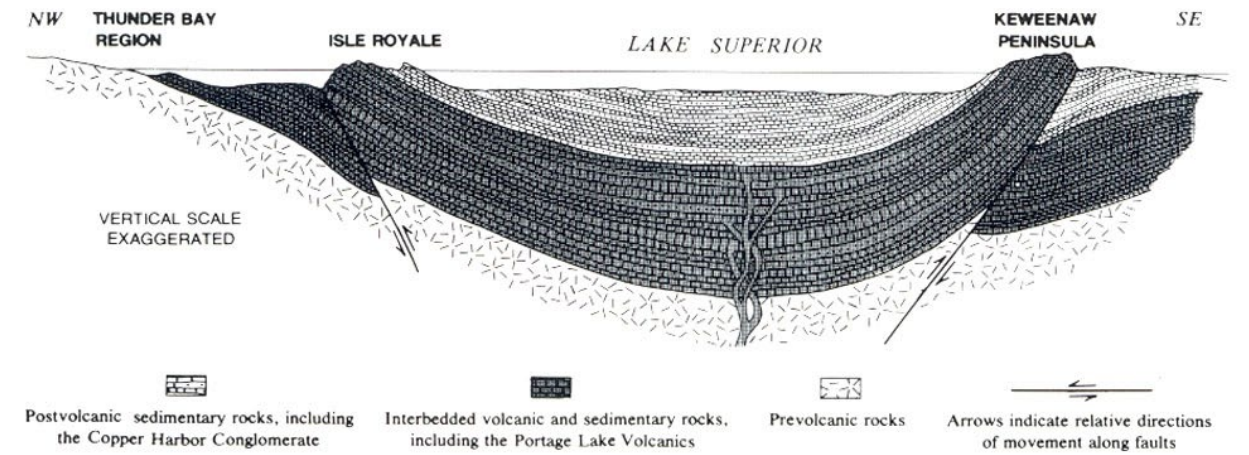
Isle Royale is an island archipelago located in northwestern Lake Superior, approximately 13 miles to the closest point of Ontario, Canada, and 18 miles to Minnesota. The main island of Isle Royale is 45 miles long and nine miles wide at its widest point. It has an area totaling 210 square miles, and has approximately 200 smaller islands scattered about the periphery of the island. The main island has 83 lakes in its interior, and a number of smaller ponds. Isle Royale’s topography is characterized by ridge and swale contours that are oriented southwest-northeast, along the lines of uplifted geological features. The highest elevation on the island is Mt. Desor, which is 794 feet above Lake Superior, and 1,394 feet above sea level (Franks 1999, II-III).

The geology of Isle Royale is dominated by Keweenaw volcanics. Interbedded sediments are exposed in the upwarping of the deposits that tilt towards the southeast, and mirror the formations in the Keweenaw Peninsula. The southwestern end of the island is comprised of sedimentary deposits that also have corresponding features on the south shore of Lake Superior as sandstones and conglomerates (Franks 1999, II-III).

Fissure deposits of copper on the island were located in transverse faults (those which cut across the beds), and copper also occurred in lodes in sedimentary deposits. Most of the copper obtained by both prehistoric and historic miners was extracted from these fissures (Franks 1999, II-III).

Soils throughout Isle Royale are very thin and poorly developed, although they are somewhat more developed on the southwestern end. There are two major upland forest types on Isle Royale: the southern boreal forest, dominated by spruce, fir, and birch; and a temperate deciduous community of sugar maple, yellow birch, and red oak. In the lowland areas of the island, communities of cedar and spruce can be found (Franks 1999, II-III).

The climate of Isle Royale is very similar to the general Upper Great Lakes region. Daily lows in winter are often 6 degrees (Fahrenheit) warmer than mainland temperatures, and summer temperatures are much lower than those on the mainland (Franks 1999, II-III).



Geology of Lake Superior illustrating the volcanic and sedimentary uplift with formed Isle Royale (Huber 1983, 34)

Cultural Context: Regional Context

Isle Royale’s earliest users date to the Archaic period, and were miners who extracted native float copper. Later, Native groups continued visiting the island to find copper, gather plants and berries, hunt, and fish. Isle Royale has had an abundance of fish, wildlife, plants, and minerals that were exploited by both the prehistoric and historic residents of the island. The island’s two most historically significant resources–copper and fish–were responsible for the sustained human presence on the island for the past 4,000 years, and drew numerous explorers and entrepreneurs over the last 200 years. However, Isle Royale has always been a very isolated and difficult place to live, and throughout history, occupancy on the island has been mostly seasonal (Franks 1999, V-VI).

Explorers and missionaries provided the first recorded accounts of the island, but it was the fur bearing animals of Isle Royale such as beaver, muskrat, otter, mink, hare, coyote, fox, and lynx that attracted trappers and traders during the 1600s and 1700s. The American Fur Company was the first to initiate commercial fishing operations from Isle Royale in 1837. The company had posts on the island during the 1830s, with the main depot located at Checker Point in Siskiwit Bay. The company would bring the first large vessels into the Isle Royale’s harbors. These operations lasted only two years on Isle Royale, and the next commercial development would come in the form of copper mining ventures, the first boom occurring in 1843 (Franks 1999, V-VI).

There were three phases of historic copper mining at Isle Royale, occurring between 1843-1855, 1873-1881, and 1889-1893. Most of the mining operations were located on the perimeter of the island, the majority of which were at the eastern end. Only four mines were located in the island’s interior. Several companies had initial success, but eventually all ventures folded (Franks 1999, V-VI).

The navigational and maritime history of Isle Royale is closely associated with the historic mining, commercial fishing, and tourism industries. Copper mining on the island and the growth of Lake Superior shipping instigated the establishment of four lighthouses around Isle Royale. Between the 1880s and the 1920s, increased lake traffic at Isle Royale fostered the growth of both the commercial fishing and tourism industries. Harbor facilities that served the industries of mining, fishing, and tourist were developed, beginning in the late 1830s, at several points on the island: Washington Harbor at the northwestern end, Siskiwit Bay in the south-central area, Rock Harbor and Tobin Harbor at the southeastern end, and McCargoe Cove and Belle Harbor at the north eastern side of the island. The increased boat traffic brought inevitable shipwrecks, and ten large wrecked ships that date from 1877 to 1947 remain in Isle Royale’s waters (Franks 1999, V-VI).

Commercial fishing had been initiated on Isle Royale with the American Fur Company operations in 1837, and would last on the island for over a century. In the 1880s, the commercial fishing industry boomed, as regular shipping and transportation was made available by the increased Lake Superior commercial traffic, and the establishment of large-scale fishing companies on the island. The large A. Booth and Company operation was based on the western end of the island, while numerous other small scale operations were initiated in the island’s sheltered harbors, with concentrations in the south east end in Rock and Tobin Harbors, at Siskiwit Bay, and a large number of Scandinavian fishermen settling near the Booth Company fishery at Washington Harbor. By the early 20th century, over 100 fishing families were seasonally based at locations all over the island (Franks 1999, V-VI).

It was Isle Royale’s commercial fishermen who initiated the final industry of recreation on the island. National trends in recreation had initiated interest in Isle Royale in the late 1800s, and the tourist industry and commercial fishing industries on the island were reciprocal to each other, as each industry brought an increase in the essential shipping and passenger transportation opportunities to the island. Growing gradually from a few rooms to let at a fisherman’s home in Washington Harbor, a number of resorts and summer homes dotted the island by the 1910s and 20s, and vital summer communities developed at the north-

Cultural Context: Regional Context, continued

eastern end of the island in Rock and Tobin Harbors. The private tourism industry would thrive until the 1930s, when the idea for an Isle Royale National Park was initiated. Public tourism continues at the park in designated areas through concession agreements (Franks 1999, V-VI).

The conservation movement and concern for Isle Royale’s vulnerable wilderness brought the national government’s involvement in creating a national park of the island archipelago. In doing so, the Civilian Conservation Corps volunteers would play an important role in the implementation of park facilities and trails on the island. CCC camps were posted between 1935 and 1941 on the island, at Senter Point in Siskiwit Bay, Rock Harbor, and Washington Harbor. With the dedication of Isle Royale National Park in 1946, a new era of cultural use began (Franks 1999, V-VI).

Political Context: Regional Context

Federal Jurisdiction by the National Park Service is over the island archipelago located about 60 miles from Michigan’s Keweenaw Peninsula, 22 miles east of Grand Portage, Minnesota, and 35 miles from Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada. The year-round headquarters for the park is in Houghton, Michigan.

The primary means of access to the park are via ferry and seaplane from Houghton, Michigan, and via ferry from Copper Harbor, Michigan, and Grand Portage, Minnesota. About 30% of visitors travel to the park in private boats. The park is closed from the end of October to mid-April due to the extreme winter weather conditions and for protection of wildlife and the safety and protection of visitors.

Through the planning process the park has been zoned to include wilderness and non-wilderness areas. Barnum Island is designated as non-wilderness. Utilities at Barnum are of a self sufficient nature consisting of propane gas, solar, battery, and generator. Transportation to and from the island is by boat.

Chapter 4: Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Agreements

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: Special Use Permit

Expiration Date: 5/1/1998

Management Category Agreement Narrative:

The Special Use Permit was issued to David C. Barnum. Occupancy is required between June 15 and September 15 by David C. Barnum or appointed and approved caretakers Enar and Betty Strom. The 1998 SUP expired on 10/31/2001

Type of Agreement: Special Use Permit

Expiration Date: 12/31/2003

Management Category Agreement Narrative:

New Special Use Permits were issued in 2002 to David Barnum, Enar and Betty Strom, Tom Eckel, and Jim Schliep.

Type of Agreement: Special Use Permit

Expiration Date: 10/31/2012

Management Category Agreement Narrative:

Several individuals and families on Barnum Island that have separate VIP agreements include David Barnum, Jim Schliep, Peter Schliep, Betty Strom, and the Johns family. As of September 2011, an agreement remains pending with Todd Eckel.

Pending completion of the Cultural Resources Management Plan, ISRO has shifted from the use of SUPs to two year VIP agreements that require standards of property maintenance.

Legal Interest

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

Barnum Island is surrounded immediately by water and scattered islands visible from the property. The islands maintain the views similar to those seen by the Barnum family. Washington Island, directly to the South and West, is the closest to Barnum Island and historically has a connection. The Fishing families of Washington Island provided services such as transport and maintenance to the Barnums as well as provided social interaction. The fishing village setting of Washington Island retains some features such as net racks, cottages, and fishing equipment. Some structures further east on the island associated with the Singer resort were declared non-essential, or had fallen into disrepair, either burned or removed by the National Park Service. The association of the adjacent lands still continues in spite of the loss of structures.

FMSS Location Numbers

131261	Barnum Island- Andrews Privy
50990	Barnum Island- Andrews Small Log Cabin
131236	Barnum Island- Barnum Privy
50982	Barnum Island- Barnum Woodshed
50984	Barnum Island- Barnum’s Large Boathouse
50983	Barnum Island- Barnum’s Small Boathouse
50985	Barnum Island- Dunwoodie Cottage
131239	Barnum Island- Dunwoodie Privy
50991	Barnum Island- Edward F. Andrews Cottage
50994	Barnum Island- Frances Andrews Cottage
50980	Barnum Island- George Barnum Cottage
131263	Barnum Island- Johns Double Privy
50995	Barnum Island- Johns Hotel
50997	Barnum Island- Johns Log Cabin
50987	Barnum Island- Ray Cottage
131258	Barnum Island- Ray Privy
50993	Barnum Island- Smokehouse

Chapter 5: National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Undocumented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

A nomination for the entire island has not yet been written.

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Not Listed
Contributing/Individual:	Individual
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	Local
Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Period of Significance:	1860-1940
Historic Context Theme:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Subtheme:	Recreation
Facet:	General Recreation
Period of Significance:	1930-1940
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Subtheme:	Conservation of Natural Resources
Facet:	Origin of Development of the National Park Service
Area of Significance:	Entertainment Conservation Commerce

National Register Information (cont.)

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Not Listed
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Statement of Significance:

Recreation at Isle Royale dates back to 1892 when John F. Johns opened the first rustic resort. “Isle Royale had long been famous for its sublime beauty, isolation, and the unusual purity of the air, remarkably free from pollen and pollution which was the cause of so much of the distress among hay fever sufferers in the Midwest summers. These and others factors helped attract visitors to the island as early as the 1860s and eventually resulted in the development of a small but consistent tourist trade” (Little 1978, 15).

Johns, a former miner and fisherman, developed his island property to attract tourist wanting to visit the area for its healthful benefits and abundant recreational fishing. Others soon followed the moneymaking opportunity by constructing more comfortable accommodations. “The ‘golden era’ of tourism on Isle Royale occurred between the 1910s and 1920s, when the island was easily reached by passenger steamer, and lodging was available at a range of resort facilities, from rustic fish camps to full service hotels that offered tennis, golf, bowling, and social events” (Franks 1999, 92).

Families who purchase lots from resort owners established small private camps on and around the island. These camps developed into summer communities that resulted in over 50 cabins on lots and small islands (Franks. 1999, 104). One such community was the Barnum Colony on the island where the Johns Hotel was operating.

John F. Johns sold the island to Duluth millionaire George Barnum in 1902. Barnum then invited several friends to have cabins built on the island using his carpenter Ole Daniels. By the 1920s Barnum Island was a busy private summer colony (Franks 1999, 148).

The Barnum Island District landscape is associated with the resort and recreational development theme and context of Isle Royale (Franks 1999, 92). It is locally significant under criteria A - associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history and criteria C – embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic value, or represents significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Criteria A is applicable because the site is representative of one of the first of only a few private resort colonies at Isle Royale that were established between the 1880s and 1920s. Criteria C is applicable because the structures exhibit a continuity of design, materials, and workmanship and are associated with a single craftsman.

Chapter 6: Chronology and Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape type:	Historic Vernacular
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Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function:	Commerce/Trade
Primary Current Use:	Recreation/Culture
Other Use/Function:	Type:
Recreation/Culture	Both Current and Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name:	Type of Name:
Barnum Island	Both Current and Historic
Johns Island	Both Current and Historic

Chronology

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1860-1870	Developed	In search of isolation, pollution-free air, and beauty, tourists and hay fever sufferers are attracted to Isle Royale. A small but consistent tourist trade begins.
CE 1892	Built	John F. Johns opens the first resort on Isle Royale at Johns Island (now called Barnum Island). After initial success Johns adds a second story to the ‘Hall’. At its height, the complex consisted of 14 buildings.
CE 1902	Land Transfer	In 1902, George G. Barnum purchased the island from John F. Johns to establish his own private resort -renaming the island Barnum Island.
	Colonized	Within a few years of purchasing Barnum Island, cabins were built for friends of George Barnum by carpenter Ole Daniels. The Andrews, Ray, and Dunwoodie Families were invited to live on the island.
CE 1931	Conserved	A bill, introduced by Louis Crampton of Michigan in 1931, to make Isle Royale a park was passed by the House, with the stipulation that the entire archipelago be included in park boundaries. President Herbert Hoover signed the bill the next day.
CE 1939-1940	Land Transfer	Final title to all lands reached Washington on April 3, 1940, the date the National park Service officially declared the establishment of Isle Royale National Park.
CE 1998-2003	Maintained	A Special Use Permit was issued to David C. Barnum, Enar and Betty Strom, Tom Eckel, and Jim Schliep.
CE 2010	Damaged	In October 2010, a wind storm damaged or destroyed many of the trees on Barnum Island.

Physical History Narrative

1860-1902

Development for tourism on Barnum Island can be traced back to “ca. 1892 when John F. Johns, a miner-turned-fisherman-turned resort owner opened his resort complex, referred to as ‘Johns Hotel’” (Franks 1999, 97). Previously recreation seekers would line up accommodations with fishing families in the area, but the Johns turned it into a business. The Johns family built 14 structures which included five small log cabins for tourists, a main building offering additional comforts, a barn for cows, chickens, and hogs, a dining cabin, ice house, root house, and a store-post office. Views to the lake were cleared, and a white picket fence installed to separate the live stock from the guests (Franks 1999, 97-98). “John F. Johns sold his hotel complex in 1902, leaving absolutely no place for tourists or sportsmen to stop on the west end of the island. ‘One of the noblest health and pleasure resorts in the world is lying ready for somebody to choose as the location of a summer hotel and summer cottages,’ lamented the Duluth Herald” (Franks 1999, 102).



1892 photo of John F. Johns fishery, taking by Michigan State Geologist Alfred C. Lane (ISRO Archives).

1902-1939

The second wave of development on Barnum Island occurred in 1902 when George G. Barnum, millionaire grain merchant from Duluth, purchased the island for his private use. Barnum first stayed at the Johns Hotel in 1889. He admired the location enough to return to the island and prompted him to request of the Johns to build a small cabin specifically for his purposes. Barnum purchased the island and its structures in 1902 and shortly afterwards had a larger cabin constructed on the west end of the island.

Barnum invited his friends to construct cabins on the island using his carpenter from Duluth, Ole Daniels. Daniels built five structures on the island between 1903 and 1905 and in the 1920s returned to build an additional five structures (Franks 1999, 149). The frame cottages are all one story with either pyramidal flared hip roofs or low-pitched gabled-roofs with gabled dormers. Roofing material for all of the cottages is

Physical History Narrative, continued

rolled asphalt and most have droplap siding with corner boards with the exception of the large boathouse which is a vertical log structure. The privies also share design uniformity, “all four associated with the Barnum Colony have gabled roofs, droplap siding with corner boards, and four-panel doors with black glass doorknobs” (Franks 1999, 149).

It was not long before Barnum Island became an active private summer colony of wealthy individuals, which was in sharp contrast to the commercial fishing community across the inlet. By 1922, however, those who had come to love the island were concerned with the preservation of the natural beauty they had come to appreciate, especially with the possibility of a pulp harvesting operation looming if business proposals were to have taken place. The result was the creation of Isle Royale National Park in 1931, which offered preservation and protection for the resources, but not so for the individual landowners. Land acquisition took many years and as a result of lawyer interaction on Barnum’s behalf, he was offered a life estate for the youngest immediate family member. George Barnum, believed to have been an opponent of the park service, finally negotiated a life lease in 1939.

1939-present
Barnum Island and its structures reverted to park service control in 1940. George Barnum’s grandson, David C. Barnum, Enar and Betty Strom, Tom Eckel, and Jim Schliep now hold a special use permit for residential use of the property. Enar and Betty Strom, who also have a long family history with Isle Royale, have cared for the site since 1980s and have continuously made improvements and maintained the property.

Chapter 7: Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity

Summary:

Barnum Island retains many of the characteristics associated with private resort colony that once thrived there in the 1920 and 1930s. The Johns Hotel and double privy (National Register 1997) also contribute to the overall integrity since the buildings were present and utilized by members of the Barnum Colony. Changes that have occurred since the period of significance are mostly associated with deterioration due to neglected maintenance and or extreme climate. Vegetative cover on the island may also be denser then it was historically, when the island changed ownership from the Johns to the Barnums. The Johns had livestock which would have grazed vegetation and required a designated pasture area. Such a clearing is no longer extant. Presently visible are some cleared views and some older fallen timber, which has resulted in new clearings and piles of brush that need to be cleaned up. The Johns hotel, log cabin, and double privy are in stable condition, but will require extensive work in the future.

Features of the island that have high integrity in location, setting, feeling, materials, workmanship, as-sociation, and design include structures, circulation patterns, cluster patterns, views, land use, and small scale features. Visitors to the island experience the overall setting, feeling, and association that the Barnum Colony members once experienced.

Aspects of Integrity:

- Location
- Design
- Setting
- Materials
- Workmanship
- Feeling
- Association

Landscape Characteristics:

- Buildings and Structures
- Small Scale Features
- Circulation
- Archeological Sites
- Topography
- Land Use
- Cultural Traditions
- Vegetation
- Views and Vistas

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics

The List of Classified Structures (LCS) Program is the National Park Service's inventory for buildings and structures. It provides details that are not typically found in the CLI and should be reference for more definitive structure information. The CLI references the LCS and records buildings and structures as features of the landscape. As features, buildings and structures contribute to the spatial organization, circulation, and integrity of the landscape. Integrity of the buildings at Barnum Island is high in location, setting, feeling, association, materials, design, and workmanship.

“Barnum Island retains seventeen historic structures: six residential cottages, (not including the Johns Hotel, and Johns log cabin), four privies (not including the Johns double privy), two boat houses, a woodshed, and a smoke house. A communal dining room located near the old Johns Hotel is no longer extant. Most of the structures are in good condition, and are associated with George Barnum’s private resort colony. Two buildings, the Johns Hotel (#351) and the double privy (#351A) date to the early 1890s, and are significant as the first Isle Royale resort development, and have been nominated to the National Register. The Johns log cabin (#343) and Andrews small log cabin (#345) were originally associated with John F. Johns and also date to the early 1890s, but the Andrews small log cabin was later incorporated into the Barnum Colony and used as a private cottage” (Franks 1999, 148).

Families that had cabins built and shared the island with Barnum at his invitation included the Andrews, Rays, and Dunwoodies. “Barnum’s hired carpenter, Ole Daniels, built most of the frame structures on the island. Five of these were built between 1903 and 1905: the Barnum cottage (#344), woodshed (#355), and privy (#344A); and the Dunwoodie cottage (#350) and privy (#350A). During the 1920s Daniels built five additional buildings for Barnum: the Ray cottage (#354) and privy (#354A), and the two Andrews cottages (#352 currently used by Enar and Betty Strom and #353) and privy (#352A). George Barnum designed both boathouses–the 1910 large boathouse (#348) and the 1933 small boathouse (#349). The five frame residential cottages are all approximately the same size, approximately 32’ x 32’ (1024 sq. ft.), with the Barnum cottage being slightly larger at 34’ x 36’ (1296 sq. ft.). Buildings have six-light casement windows, and the Dunwoodie cottage (#350) has a stained-glass window in the attic gable” (Franks 1999, 149).

“Most of the structures within the Barnum colony show a uniformity of design, materials, and workmanship, excluding the earlier Johns structures, which are horizontal notched log construction. Even the privies are uniform in design: all four associated with the Barnum Colony have gabled roofs, droplap siding with cornerboards, and four-panel doors with black glass doorknobs. The resort cottages also display a continuity of design and materials, and are all one-story, have either pyramidal flared hip roofs or low-pitch gabled-roofs with gabled dormers, and are all roofed with rolled asphalt” (Franks 1999, 149).

A modern dock, privy, and shed are non-contributing. They are located near the cabin used by Betty and Enar Strom, caretakers at Barnum Island. The shed is faced with cut horizontal logs to mimic log cabins on Barnum. Neither structure detracts from the historic setting of the property.

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Johns Hotel		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:	Barnum Island- Johns Hotel		
LCS ID Number	073177		
LCS Historic Structure Number:	HS351		
Locational Data:			
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type:	Polygon		
Datum:	WSG84		
Zone:	16	Easting: 333072	Northing: 5305189
Longitude:	-89.232585	Latitude: 47.878327	

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 37



Johns Hotel, facing northeast. (Diane Cook/NPS 2000)

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Johns double privy		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:	Barnum Island- Johns Double Privy		
LCS ID Number	073178		
LCS Historic Structure Number:	HS351A		
Locational Data:			
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type:	Point		
Datum:	WSG84		
Zone: 16	Easting: 333056	Northing: 5305213	
Longitude: -89.232805	Latitude: 47.878537		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 36			



Johns Double Privy. (Diane Cook/NPS 2000)

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Ray cottage		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:	Barnum Island- Ray Cottage		
LCS ID Number	073189		
LCS Historic Structure Number:	HS354		
Locational Data:			
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type:	Polygon		
Datum:	WSG84		
Zone: 16	Easting: 332974	Northing: 5305176	
Longitude: -89.233892	Latitude: 47.878179		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 33			



Ray Cottage, facing north. (Diane Cook/NPS 2000)

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Ray privy
Contributing?	Yes
LCS Structure Name:	Barnum Island- Ray Privy
LCS ID Number	073190
LCS Historic Structure Number:	HS354A
Locational Data:	
Source: GPS- Uncorrected	
Point Type: Polygon	
Datum: WSG84	
Zone: 16	Easting: 332955 Northing: 5305178
Longitude: -89.234140	Latitude: 47.878192
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI:	No Image

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Andrews small log cabin
Contributing?	Yes
LCS Structure Name:	Barnum Island- Andrews Small Log Cabin
LCS ID Number	073191
LCS Historic Structure Number:	HS345
Locational Data:	
Source: GPS- Uncorrected	
Point Type: Polygon	
Datum: WSG84	
Zone: 16	Easting: 333030 Northing: 5305175
Longitude: -89.233137	Latitude: 47.878189
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI:	Page 34



Andrew's Small Log Cabin, or Barnum Cabin, reconstructed. (Diane Cook/NPS 2000)

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Edward F. Andrews cottage		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:	Barnum Island- Edward F. Andrews Cottage		
LCS ID Number	072192		
LCS Historic Structure Number:	HS352		
Locational Data:			
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type:	Polygon		
Datum:	WSG84		
Zone: 16	Easting: 333044	Northing: 5305186	
Longitude: -89.232956	Latitude: 47.878287		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI:	No Image		

Feature:	Andrews privy		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:	Barnum Island- Andrews Privy		
LCS ID Number	073193		
LCS Historic Structure Number:	HS352A		
Locational Data:			
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type:			
Datum:	WSG84		
Zone: 16	Easting: 333020	Northing: 5305189	
Longitude: -89.233278	Latitude: 47.878311		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI:	No Image		

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Smokehouse		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:	Barnum Island- Smokehouse		
LCS ID Number	073194		
LCS Historic Structure Number:	HS352B		
Locational Data:			
	Source: GPS- Uncorrected		
	Point Type: Polygon		
	Datum: WSG84		
	Zone: 16	Easting: 333031	Northing: 5305194
	Longitude: -89.233131	Latitude: 47.878357	
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI:	No Image		

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Frances Andrews cottage		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:	Barnum Island- Frances Andrews Cottage		
LCS ID Number	073195		
LCS Historic Structure Number:	HS353		
Locational Data:			
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type:	Polygon		
Datum:	WSG84		
Zone: 16	Easting: 333026	Northing: 5305213	
Longitude: -89.233199	Latitude: 47.878528		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 34			



Frances Andrews Cottage, facing north. (Diane Cook/NPS 2000)

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Johns log cabin		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:	Barnum Island- Johns Log Cabin		
LCS ID Number	073179		
LCS Historic Structure Number:	HS343		
Locational Data:			
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type:	Polygon		
Datum:	WSG84		
Zone: 16	Easting: 333086	Northing: 5305214	
Longitude: -89.232398	Latitude: 47.878554		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 33			



Johns Log Cabin, facing north. (Diane Cook/NPS 2000)

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	George Barnum cottage		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:	Barnum Island- George Barnum Cottage		
LCS ID Number	073182		
LCS Historic Structure Number:	HS344		
Locational Data:			
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type:	Polygon		
Datum:	WSG84		
Zone: 16	Easting: 332904	Northing: 5305123	
Longitude: -89.234806	Latitude: 47.844689		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page			



George Barnum Cottage, facing northwest. (Diane Cook/NPS 2000)

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Barnum privy		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:	Barnum Island- Barnum Privy		
LCS ID Number	073183		
LCS Historic Structure Number:	HS344A		
Locational Data:			
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type:	Polygon		
Datum:	WSG84		
Zone: 16	Easting: 332910	Northing: 5305157	
Longitude: -89.234734	Latitude: 47.877993		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: No Image			

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Barnum woodshed		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:	Barnum Island- Barnum Woodshed		
LCS ID Number	073184		
LCS Historic Structure Number:	HS355		
Locational Data:			
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type:	Polygon		
Datum:	WSG84		
Zone: 16	Easting: 332908	Northing: 5305134	
Longitude: -89.234755	Latitude: 47.877785		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 35			



Barnum woodshed, facing northeast. (Diane Cook/NPS 2000)

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Barnum’s small boat house		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:	Barnum Island- Barnum’s Small Boat House		
LCS ID Number	073185		
LCS Historic Structure Number:	HS349		
Locational Data:			
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type:	Polygon		
Datum:	WSG84		
Zone: 16	Easting: 332908	Northing: 5305108	
Longitude: -89.234734	Latitude: 47.877550		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: No Image			

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Dunwoodie cottage	
Contributing?	Yes	
LCS Structure Name:	Barnum Island- Dunwoodie Cottage	
LCS ID Number	073185	
LCS Historic Structure Number:	HS350	
Locational Data:		
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected	
Point Type:	Polygon	
Datum:	WSG84	
Zone: 16	Easting: 332944	Northing: 5305159
Longitude: -89.234283	Latitude: 47.878024	
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 36		



Dunwoodie cottage, facing east. (Diane Cook/NPS 2000)

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Barnum’s large boat house	
Contributing?	Yes	
LCS Structure Name:	Barnum Island- Barnum’s Large Boat House	
LCS ID Number	073186	
LCS Historic Structure Number:	HS348	
Locational Data:		
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected	
Point Type:	Polygon	
Datum:	WSG84	
Zone: 16	Easting: 332926	Northing: 5305116
Longitude: -89.234510	Latitude: 47.877632	
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 35		



Barnum's large boat house, facing south. (Diane Cook/NPS 2000)

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Dunwoodie privy	
Contributing?	Yes	
LCS Structure Name:	Barnum Island- Dunwoodie Privy	
LCS ID Number	073188	
LCS Historic Structure Number:	HS350A	
Locational Data:		
Source: GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type: Polygon		
Datum: WSG84		
Zone: 16	Easting: 332944	Northing: 5305171
Longitude: -89.234284	Latitude: 47.878129	
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI:	No Image	

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Modern Dock	
Contributing?	No	
LCS Structure Name:		
LCS ID Number		
LCS Historic Structure Number:		
Locational Data:		
Source: GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type: Polygon		
Datum: WSG84		
Zone: 16	Easting: 333047	Northing: 5305150
Longitude: -89.232898	Latitude: 47.877967	
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 37		



Modern Dock, facing northwest. (Diane Cook/NPS 2000)

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics

Small-scale features can be found all over Barnum Island, but most are concentrated near the cottages. Some of the more notable small-scale features include fire pits/rings, a few large wooden barrels, a cast iron stove, log benches and tables, clotheslines, small garden remains (edging), grills, log piles, wood planks, older boats, and small signs. The most notable of the small-scale features is a chair made from a log that has the initials GGB carved into the back support.

Modern small-scale features include a flag pole, benches and picnic tables – these contemporary additions, however, do not detract from the setting.

Small scale features are important to the setting and feeling of a park and in some cases contributed to the spatial arrangement of a site. For instance, grills, fire rings/pits, and log furniture placed in locations near homes and near the water’s edge typically signify that gatherings took place and there was a sense of local community. Features such as wooden barrels, wood planks and piles, clotheslines, and even the discarded wood stove are significant for their representation of life on the island where as flag poles and gardens signify a desire to beautify the grounds and perhaps a desire for a more varied diet.

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	1932 Sign	
Contributing?	Yes	
LCS Structure Name:		
LCS ID Number		
LCS Historic Structure Number:		
Locational Data:		
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected	
Point Type:		
Datum:	WSG84	
Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
Longitude:	Latitude:	
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 41		



Small sign on boat house, reading “Treff 1932.” (Diane Cook/NPS 2000)

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Barnum fire pit		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:			
LCS ID Number			
LCS Historic Structure Number:			
Locational Data:			
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type:	Point		
Datum:	WSG84		
Zone: 16	Easting: 332892	Northing: 5305095	
Longitude: -89.234941	Latitude: 47.877436		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 44			



Fire pit and benches near Barnum Cottage. (Diane Cook/NPS 2000)

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Barrel		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:			
LCS ID Number			
LCS Historic Structure Number:			
Locational Data:			
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type:	Point		
Datum:	WSG84		
Zone: 16	Easting: 333027	Northing: 5305147	
Longitude: -89.233160	Latitude: 47.877937		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 40			



Barrel near fire pit near the dock. (Diane Cook/NPS 2000)

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature: Deteriorating wheel barrow

Contributing? Yes

LCS Structure Name:

LCS ID Number

LCS Historic Structure Number:

Locational Data:

Source: GPS- Uncorrected

Point Type:

Datum: WSG84

Zone: Easting: Northing:

Longitude: Latitude:

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 46



Deteriorating wheel barrow. (Diane Cook/NPS 2000)

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature: Water’s edge fire pit

Contributing? Yes

LCS Structure Name:

LCS ID Number

LCS Historic Structure Number:

Locational Data:

Source: GPS- Uncorrected

Point Type: Point

Datum: WSG84

Zone: 16 Easting: Northing:

Longitude: Latitude:

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 43



Fire pit near the water’s edge. (Diane Cook/NPS 2000)

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Dunwoodie fire pit		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:			
LCS ID Number			
LCS Historic Structure Number:			
Locational Data:			
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type:	Point		
Datum:	WSG84		
Zone: 16	Easting: 332951	Northing: 5305140	
Longitude: -89.234182	Latitude: 47.877855		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 43			



Fire pit near Dunwoodie Cottage. (Diane Cook/NPS 2000)

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Fire pit near dock		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:			
LCS ID Number			
LCS Historic Structure Number:			
Locational Data:			
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type:	Point		
Datum:	WSG84		
Zone: 16	Easting: 333034	Northing: 5305152	
Longitude: -89.233068	Latitude: 47.877978		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 44			



Fire pit near modern dock. (Diane Cook/NPS 2000)

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	GGB chair		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:			
LCS ID Number			
LCS Historic Structure Number:			
Locational Data:			
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type:	Point		
Datum:	WSG84		
Zone: 16	Easting: 332894	Northing: 5305119	
Longitude: -89.234937	Latitude: 47.877648		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 42			



Chair detail, "GGB" (Diane Cook/NPS 2000)

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Overlook benches		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:			
LCS ID Number			
LCS Historic Structure Number:			
Locational Data:			
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type:	Point		
Datum:	WSG84		
Zone: 16	Easting: 333095	Northing: 5305210	
Longitude: -89.232284	Latitude: 47.878521		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 42			



Bench overlooking water's edge. (Diane Cook/NPS 2000)

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Laundry Pole		
Contributing?	No		
LCS Structure Name:			
LCS ID Number			
LCS Historic Structure Number:			
Locational Data:			
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type:	Point		
Datum:	WSG84		
Zone: 16	Easting: 333057	Northing: 5305186	
Longitude: -89.232782	Latitude: 47.878290		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 45			



Laundry pole near Andrews Dining Cabin. (Diane Cook/NPS 2000)

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Log pile		
Contributing?	No		
LCS Structure Name:			
LCS ID Number			
LCS Historic Structure Number:			
Locational Data:			
Source:			
Point Type:			
Datum:			
Zone:	Easting:	Northing:	
Longitude:	Latitude:		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 40			



Fallen timber being stripped for use as siding. (Diane Cook/NPS 2000)

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Timber garden edging		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:			
LCS ID Number			
LCS Historic Structure Number:			
Locational Data:			
Source:			
Point Type:			
Datum:			
Zone:	Easting:	Northing:	
Longitude:	Latitude:		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 45			



Garden edging made of timber, near Barnum Cottage. (Diane Cook/NPS 2000)

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Tree stump with wire		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:			
LCS ID Number			
LCS Historic Structure Number:			
Locational Data:			
Source:			
Point Type:			
Datum:			
Zone:	Easting:	Northing:	
Longitude:	Latitude:		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 46			



Tree stump covered in chicken wire for protection from beavers, when it was alive (Diane Cook/NPS 2000)

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Woodstove		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:			
LCS ID Number			
LCS Historic Structure Number:			
Locational Data:			
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type:	Point		
Datum:	WSG84		
Zone: 16	Easting: 333030	Northing: 5305148	
Longitude: -89.233132	Latitude: 47.877943		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 47			



Wood stove. (Diane Cook/NPS 2000)

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Yard furniture		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:			
LCS ID Number			
LCS Historic Structure Number:			
Locational Data:			
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type:	Point		
Datum:	WSG84		
Zone: 16	Easting: 332894	Northing: 5305119	
Longitude: -89.234937	Latitude: 47.877648		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 41			



Yard furniture near Barnum Cottage fire pit. (Diane Cook/NPS 2000)

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:

Contributing?

LCS Structure Name:

LCS ID Number

LCS Historic Structure Number:

Locational Data:

Source: GPS- Uncorrected

Point Type:

Datum: WSG84

Zone: Easting: Northing:

Longitude: Latitude:

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: No Image

Feature:

Contributing?

LCS Structure Name:

LCS ID Number

LCS Historic Structure Number:

Locational Data:

Source:

Point Type:

Datum:

Zone: Easting: Northing:

Longitude: Latitude:

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: No Image

Circulation: Landscape Characteristics

Circulation on the island is the same as it was historically, by foot. The island’s small size and gentle topography has resulted in many foot trails around the perimeter and between cottages, boat houses, and docks. It is difficult to date these footpaths, however it can be presumed that they were the result of use by the families that recreated on the island. Paths between the cottages and to the water are not likely to have changed much over time given the fact that they are to and from a destination. The trail around the perimeter may have been for recreation and to take advantage of views, but it is unknown how it may have changed over time. The trail/footpaths as they currently exist are documented on the site map.

Feature:

Contributing?

LCS Structure Name:

LCS ID Number

LCS Historic Structure Number:

Locational Data:

Source: GPS- Uncorrected

Point Type: Line

Datum: WSG84

Point	UTM	Easting	Northing	Longitude	Latitude
1	16	333103	5305202	-89.232176	47.878450
2	16	333104	5305185	-89.232151	47.878298
3	16	333051	5305178	-89.232858	47.878221
4	16	333047	5305204	-89.232922	47.878456
5	16	333036	5305197	-89.232060	47.878387
6	16	333007	5305169	-89.233438	47.878131
7	16	332934	5305144	-89.234408	47.877883
8	16	332920	5305128	-89.234592	47.877736
9	16	332900	5305112	-89.234849	47.877590

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: No Image

Circulation: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Trail around perimeter of island		
Contributing?	Undetermined		
LCS Structure Name:			
LCS ID Number			
LCS Historic Structure Number:			
Locational Data:			
Source:			
Point Type:			
Datum:			
Zone:	Easting:	Northing:	
Longitude:			Latitude:
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: No Image			

Feature:	Other various trails		
Contributing?	Undetermined		
LCS Structure Name:			
LCS ID Number			
LCS Historic Structure Number:			
Locational Data:			
Source:			
Point Type:			
Datum:			
Zone:	Easting:	Northing:	
Longitude:			Latitude:
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: No Image			

Archeological Sites: Landscape Characteristics

Artifacts found at Barnum Island consist of both prehistoric and historic items. “A University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology (UMMA) survey excavated ‘several test trenches’ and reported finding a ‘fragment of interior frosted cut glass from the 1880 to 1900 period, a kaolin pipe stem fragment, a twentieth century button, and a metallic cartridge. A fragment of worked copper and 15 flint chips were also found’” (Clark 1995, 86). Barnum Island was also tested as part of the 1989 Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC) survey. The effort confirmed the location of a prehistoric site on the northeastern end of the island (Clark 1995, 86).

Topography: Landscape Characteristics

The topography of Barnum Island appears to have effected the placement of structures. The island’s long side is oriented east/west and gently slopes from the north, lake facing edge, to the south, inlet-facing, edge. Development appears to occur from the center of the island to the west on the south-facing slope. Buildings are all oriented to the south, taking advantage of the shelter provided by the topography and protective nature of the inlet.

Land Use: Landscape Characteristics

Recreation and relaxation were principal factors at Barnum Island, which resulted in a utilitarian and practical use of he land. Cottages were situated to take advantage of views to the lake and inlet. Some fire rings and picnic tables were located closer to the water edge for visibility and the social involvement of all while others were located closer to the cottages for privacy. Boathouses stored the only mode of transportation and provided some storage for equipment.

Cultural Traditions: Landscape Characteristics

Traditionally, there appears to be a strong connection between people who came to Isle Royale, which resulted in pocket communities within a much larger island community. These social traditions did not influence the development of the landscape as much as it influences the activities that took place on the landscape.

Regular interaction took place between the residents at Barnum Island and those at Washington Island. During bad weather, shipwrecks, and scarcity, families pitched in to help on another out. This alliance was there during the good times as well. According to Betty (Sivertson) Strom, parties were held. On “boat day,” celebrated in Rock and Tobin Harbors, everyone celebrated. Fishing families would bring their fiddles, accordions, and concertinas and dance.

Vegetation: Landscape Characteristics

There is a great deal of natural vegetation occurring on the island and some remnants of nonnative species, which have naturalized. Barnum Island appears to have shallow soils dominated by balsam fir trees and some river birch. The only formalized garden remaining is a modern one used by Betty Strom for flow-ers and possibly some vegetables. Remnant nonnative species that indicate possible garden areas include Lupine, forget-me-nots, lilacs, and onions. A more in-depth analysis of the island may reveal additional species of plants that were planted by the Barnums.

Feature: Forget me nots

Contributing? Yes

LCS Structure Name:

LCS ID Number

LCS Historic Structure Number:

Locational Data:

Source: GPS- Uncorrected

Point Type: Point

Datum: WSG84

Point	UTM	Easting	Northing	Longitude	Latitude
1	16	332976	5305181	-89.233855	47.878225
2	16	332980	5305174	-89.233810	47.878165
3	16	332976	5305181	-89.233855	47.878225
4	16	332944	5305165	-89.234276	47.878075

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: No Image

Vegetation: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature: Lilacs

Contributing? Yes

LCS Structure Name:

LCS ID Number

LCS Historic Structure Number:

Locational Data:

Source: GPS- Uncorrected

Point Type: Point

Datum: WSG84

Zone: 16 Easting: 333078 Northing: 5305184

Longitude: -89.232502 Latitude: 47.878282

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: No Image

Feature: Lupine

Contributing? Yes

LCS Structure Name:

LCS ID Number

LCS Historic Structure Number:

Locational Data:

Source: GPS- Uncorrected

Point Type:

Datum: WSG84

Zone: Easting: Northing:

Longitude: Latitude:

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: No Image

Vegetation: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Onions		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:			
LCS ID Number			
LCS Historic Structure Number:			
Locational Data:			
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type:	Point		
Datum:	WSG84		
Zone: 16	Easting: 332897	Northing: 5305119	
Longitude: -89.234888	Latitude: 47.877651		
Zone: 16	Easting: 332602	Northing: 5305115	
Longitude: -89.234824	Latitude: 47.877619		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: No Image			

Feature:	Balsam Fir		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:			
LCS ID Number			
LCS Historic Structure Number:			
Locational Data:			
Source:			
Point Type:			
Datum:			
Zone:	Easting:	Northing:	
Longitude:	Latitude:		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: No Image			

Vegetation: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Birch		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:			
LCS ID Number			
LCS Historic Structure Number:			
Locational Data:			
Source:			
Point Type:			
Datum:			
Zone:	Easting:	Northing:	
Longitude:	Latitude:		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: No Image			

Views and Vistas: Landscape Characteristics

Views to and from Barnum Island provided both scenic benefits and a sence of community. Views oriented tro the north were expansive with Johns Island far off in the distance. Views to the south were to the Wash- ington Island fishing and resort communities. Views today appear to have more vegatation than in the past and there is the absence of the Singer Resort, however, they remain similar in nature to those of the past.

Feature:	View from north end of island, near Johns log cabin		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:			
LCS ID Number			
LCS Historic Structure Number:			
Locational Data:			
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type:	Point		
Datum:	WSG84		
Zone:	16	Easting:	333082 Northing: 5305219
Longitude:	-89.232462	Latitude:	47.878599
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI:	Page 50		

Views and Vistas: Landscape Characteristics, continued



View from Johns Log Cabin. (CLI Slide Collection/NPS 2000)

Views and Vistas: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Views to Washington Island Fishing Community		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:			
LCS ID Number			
LCS Historic Structure Number:			
Locational Data:			
Source:			
Point Type:			
Datum:			
Zone:	Easting:	Northing:	
Longitude:	Latitude:		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 51			



View from Andrews dining cabin (Enar and Betty Strom's cabin) through the trees to Washington Island.
(CLI Slide Collection/NPS 2000)

Views and Vistas: Landscape Characteristics, continued



View to Washington Island from the east end of Barnum Island. (CLI Slide Collection/NPS 2000)

Chapter 8: Condition Assessment

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment:	Fair
Assessment Date:	9/30/1999
Park superintendent concurred date reflects the date that the regional office received comments back from the park on the draft.	

Condition Assessment:	Fair
Assessment Date:	6/24/2005
Condition verification in 2005.	

Condition Assessment:	Fair
Assessment Date:	9/7/2011

Impacts

Impact Type:	Exposure to Elements
Internal/External:	Internal
The harsh winters and wet summers of Isle Royale increase the deterioration of features on Barnum Island. Maintenance by Enar Strom helps counter natural forces.	

Impact Type:	Deferred Maintenance
Internal/External:	Internal
Due to climatic extremes and limited occupancy structures suffer from deferred maintenance. Landscape elements such as clearing for views and regular clean up of vegetative debris is neglected due to lack of time and limited need.	

Chapter 9: Treatment

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

Approved Treament Cost Explanatory Narrative

Costs for the Johns Hotel have ranged from \$44,000 to \$100,000, based on park estimates. There are no approved landscape treatment documents and therefore no approved landscape treatment costs.

Stabilization Measures:

The park is currently working on the completion of a Cultural Resource Management Plan. A Barnum Island Cultural Landscape Report project has been identified for completion in the future. It is anticipated that, between these two documents, landscape treatment plans coupled with measures and costs will be identified by park management.

Stabilization Costs: \$0

Cost Date: 9/8/25011

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