National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore
Wisconsin

SAND ISLAND:

HISTORIC EURO-AMERICAN FISHING, FARMING, AND RECREATION IN EAST AND WEST BAY, 1890-1956

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT



View of East Bay at L. Moe's with Mrs. Moe & baby, & Miss Nettie Johnson, Louis Peterson, and Hermie Johnson, 14 May 1902 (Luick Collection, Bayfield Heritage Association).

June 2018



Cover Illustration: Luick Collection, Bayfield Heritage Association, BHA 2014.153GN.22.

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CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

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National Park Service
Apostle Islands National Lakeshore

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June 2018

Sand Island

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CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore

Bayfield, Wisconsin

Recommended: _____ Date: 12/8/20

Superintendent,
Apostle Islands National Lakeshore

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Chapter 4: Landscape Treatment Plan

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

Harvesting apples, 1910s (APIS-2D1c, Josephine Barningham collection).

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Sand Island lies on the far west side of the Apostle Islands archipelago, at Wisconsin's northernmost point. Located in Lake Superior, the area's scenic, historical, biological, and recreational values were recognized in 1970 when Congress established Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, which today includes 21 of the archipelago's 22 islands. The national lakeshore features spectacular natural beauty and rich cultural history. Sand Island's rich cultural history and diverse ecology include remnants of the human community, as well as wetlands, beaches, sea caves, old growth forest, second growth forest, and diverse wildlife. As the only island within the national lakeshore that historically hosted a year-round community, the vestiges of historic fishing, farming, logging, and recreational sites serve as tangible traces of human habitation in the form of cultural landscapes.

This Cultural Landscape Report documents the evolution of the study area landscapes, evaluates their significance, and provides recommendations for their future use and management.

Cultural landscapes are places that have evolved through interactions between humans and the land. They reflect human adaptation and use of natural resources through patterns of organization, division, settlement and use, circulation systems, manipulation of ecosystems, and construction of buildings and structures. These modifications are motived by economics, aesthetics, spiritual, and other reasons, resulting in landscapes that serve as platforms for expressing a range of cultural values. Cultural landscapes provide tangible links to our collective history that convey the passage of time in a rich matrix of physical attributes, natural processes, and human activities that combine to reflect cultural values and traditions.

The concept of cultural landscapes as the result of cultural use of natural landscapes, or the tangible representation of the relationships between human culture and nature in creating the built environment, was defined in 1925 by geographer Carl Ortwin Sauer.[1] This concept provides a basis for work undertaken by the National Park Service (NPS) focused on preserving and interpreting *historically significant* cultural landscapes in the United States. While Sauer's definition is very broad, not all cultural landscapes can be considered historically important. The NPS applies the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places to evaluate the historical significance of cultural landscapes. These criteria dictate that qualifying historic landscapes must possess historical integrity and significance through association with an important event, person, design style, or type of construction, or retain the potential to yield important information about the past. As a result, only a small fraction of cultural landscapes as

1 Carl Ortwin Sauer, "The Morphology of Landscape," in *Land and Life: A Selection from the Writings of Carl Ortwin Sauer,* ed. John Leighly (Berkley, CA: University of California Press, 1963), 343: Sauer's essay was originally published in 1925.

defined by geographers meet the National Register criteria to qualify as historic landscapes.[2] Part 1 of this CLR documents the study area cultural landscapes and applies the National Register criteria to determine which qualify as historic landscapes. Part 2 of this report provides guidance for future management of the study area landscapes.

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of this Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) for portions of Sand Island is to document and record the cultural landscapes within the study area and to provide guidance for the future maintenance and use of these landscapes. Cultural landscape reports provide park managers with an understanding of the evolution, historical significance, existing conditions and future needs associated with historic landscapes. They foster informed and thoughtful management and preservation of these sites.

NEED FOR THE REPORT

The CLR is needed to guide maintenance and use of resources associated with the significant historic landscapes within the study area. The 2011 *General Management Plan* (GMP) / *Wilderness Management Plan* (WMP) / *Environmental Impact Statement* (EIS) for Apostle Islands National Lakeshore (the Lakeshore) provides broad guidance for management of the study area. The GMP describes the general path the NPS intends to follow in managing the Lakeshore for the next 15-20 years (until about 2031). Alternative 1 is a "status quo" option. Alternative 2, the Preferred Alternative, indicates that the majority of Sand Island is to be managed according to backcountry management zone guidance. Also, small portions of the island are identified for management as historic and park operations zones. The CLR is needed to clarify appropriate management approaches that are tiered from the GMP guidance.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Cultural landscape report project objectives include:

1. Document the physical development of the cultural landscape within the study area.
2. Document the existing condition of the study area landscape.
3. Evaluate the significance and integrity of the study area.
4. Define objectives and priorities for management.

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2 Eric MacDonald with Arnold R. Alanen, *Tending a 'Comfortable Wilderness': A History of Agricultural Landscapes on North Manitou Island, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan* (Omaha: Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, 2000) 1-2.

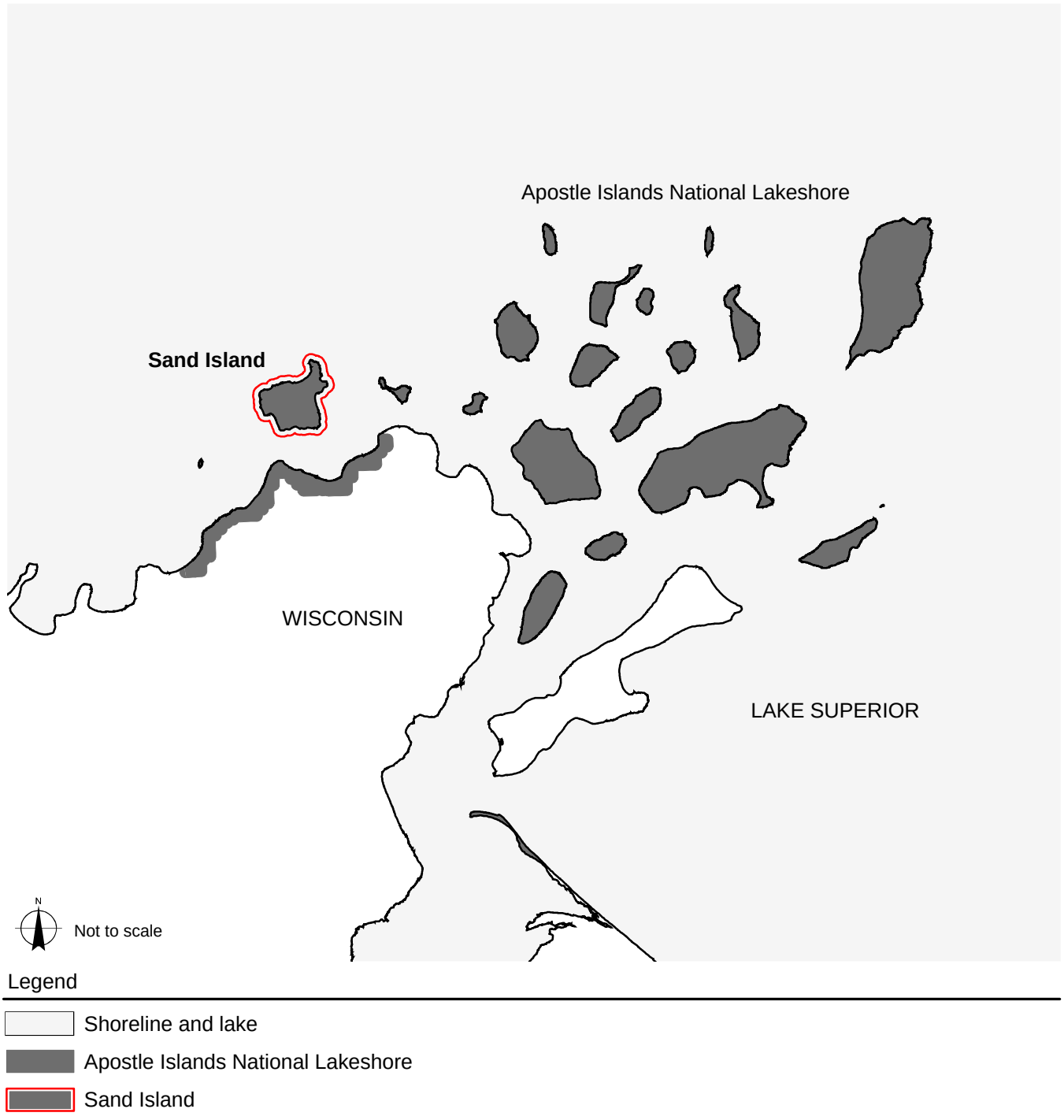


Figure 1-1. Sand Island is located on the western end of Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, north of Little Sand Bay (source: QEA, June 2015).

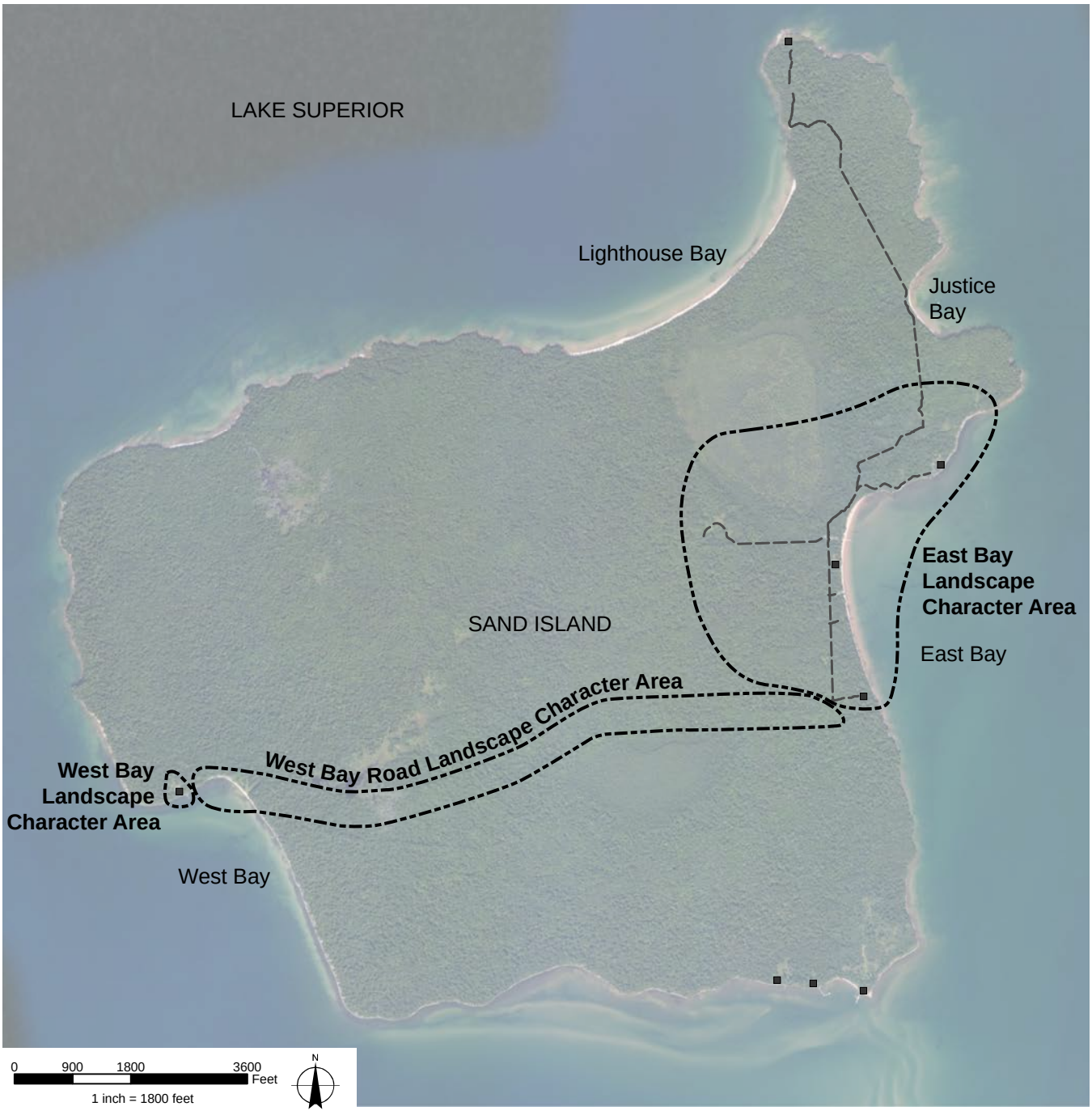


Figure 1-2. Project study area and landscape character areas (source: QEA 2016, Esri aerial imagery, and Apostle Islands National Lakeshore GIS database)

5. Provide treatment recommendations for managing the cultural landscape resources within the study area.
6. Provide management and maintenance recommendations for selected locations within the study area to accommodate current and future needs.
7. Enhance visitor experience by providing information about the history of the cultural landscape's development.

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore is located along the coast of Lake Superior in Northern Wisconsin, on and adjacent to the Bayfield Peninsula (see Figure 1-1). The park includes 21 islands, ranging in size from 3 to 10,000 acres, a detached light tower in Chequamegon Bay, and a 12 mile segment along the mainland shore consisting of 2,565 acres.[3]

Sand Island is located on the far west side of the archipelago, within the inner ring of islands, 1.2 miles at its closest point to the mainland. It is 2.8 miles from the dock at East Bay on Sand Island to the dock at Little Sand Bay on the mainland. It is the fourth largest island within the lakeshore (2,949 acres). Sand Island has a rich cultural history and diverse ecology. It is the only island within the park that historically had a year-round community. The island has remnants of historic communities, large wetlands, pristine sand and pebble beaches and coves, sea caves, old growth forest, and a diverse population of wildlife.[4]

The study area on Sand Island encompasses three distinct landscape character areas that contain resources associated with the historic use of the island (see Figure 1-2). The East Bay Landscape Character Area wraps around the curve of East Bay and includes hiking trails, a sand beach, dense woods, four backcountry campsites, two group campsites, NPS quarters, and sites associated with island occupants who farmed, fished, and vacationed on the island from 1890-1956. The West Bay Landscape Character Area contains vegetation, buildings, docks, fruit trees, views, and small-scale features associated with the historic use of the site. The West Bay Road alignment extends from east to west, beginning at the East Bay Trail south of Wellisch property and ending at West Bay.

3 National Park Service, *Sand Island Campsite and Day-Use Plan and Environmental Assessment, Apostle Islands National Lakeshore* (United States Department of the Interior: National Park Service, 2014), 3.
4 Ibid., 5.

MISSION AND SIGNIFICANCE OF APOSTLE ISLANDS NATIONAL LAKESHORE

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore was established in 1970 with a legislated mandate, as amended by Congress in 2014, to conserve and develop for the benefit, inspiration, education, recreational use, and enjoyment of the public certain significant islands, shoreline, and light stations of the United States and their related geographic, scenic, historic and scientific values.[5] The significance statements for Apostle Islands National Lakeshore are as follows:

- The Apostle Islands archipelago contains scientifically important geologic features, including a highly diverse and stunningly beautiful array of coastal landforms that retain a high degree of ecological integrity.
- Shaped and isolated by Lake Superior and located where northern hardwoods and boreal forests meet, the islands of the park sustain rare communities, habitats, and species of plants and animals. Some of these communities are remnants of ancient forests, providing a rare glimpse into the past.
- The Apostle Islands are the traditional home of the Ojibwe people and are integral to their culture. They have used the natural resources of the Apostle Islands area for centuries to sustain their way of life, and continue to do so today.
- The isolation and remoteness of the archipelago has preserved an unparalleled variety of historic and archeological resources reflecting human response to the Great Lakes maritime environment.
- The Apostle Islands National Lakeshore has the largest and finest collection of lighthouses in the country.
- Despite thousands of years of human occupation and use, the Apostle Islands and Lake Superior remain among the wildest places in the Great Lakes, where the unbridled forces of nature prevail.
- The rare combination of remote but accessible scenery, geography, and both open and protected waters affords unparalleled freshwater sailing, boating, sea kayaking, and fishing opportunities.
- The "island experience" of the Apostle Islands, which includes quiet, relative solitude, and clear night skies, continues to provide, as it has for generations, a recreational and rejuvenating experience for people seeking relief from the stresses of their everyday lives.[6]

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5 Apostle Islands Superintendent Bob Krumenaker, correspondence with author, September 2016.

6 National Park Service, *General Management Plan, Wilderness Management Plan, Environmental Impact Statement* (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2011), 12.

SIGNIFICANCE OF SAND ISLAND AND THE STUDY AREA

Created by many people over multiple generations, the cultural landscape of Sand Island combines layers of history and cultural meaning with ecological change. While Sand Island embodies the qualities that make the Apostle Islands distinctive and reflects the diversity of natural and cultural resources that characterize the history of the region, the primary basis for evaluation of significance of its historic landscapes lies within its own geographic boundaries. As explained in Chapter 2, the island's shoreline is the most appropriate contextual edge for consideration of 'local' significance. Although the island landscapes have potential to represent multiple historic themes, the scope of this CLR is confined to addressing the EuroAmerican farming, fishing, and recreational community that existed within the portion of the island described above as the study area, during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Sand Island may be significant within other contexts. In particular, Ojibwe use and occupation prior to and during the period of significance covered by this study deserves further consideration. Also, the transition of the island's cultural landscapes from a year-round human settlement to an isolated backcountry area of ecological regeneration provides a unique example of the intertwined processes of natural and cultural history that may have historical significance. These contexts are discussed briefly in Chapter 2, acknowledging their importance and encouraging further intensive study, which is beyond the scope of this report.

While a statement of significance has not been established for Sand Island as a whole, certain portions of the island (Sand Island Lighthouse, West Bay Club, Hansen Farm, and Shaw Farm) have previously been listed in and/or determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Although establishment of a statement of significance for all of Sand Island is outside the scope of this document, Chapter 2 provides a summary of the history of the island and the region to establish a general context in which to place the historical development of the study area.

Sand Island is distinctive among the Apostle Islands for the extent and duration of its farming and fishing community in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, a community made up largely of Norwegian immigrants who merged their cultural traditions with those of their adopted country. Sand Island also possesses one of the archipelago's distinctive and important light stations, the Sand Island Light. Sand Island is also important for its contribution to tourism and the maritime culture of the islands. The island became part of Apostle Islands National Lakeshore when it was designated as a unit of the national park system

in 1970. Today, the entire island is owned by the National Park Service, although there remain two sites which are managed by families retaining reservations of use and occupancy, which cannot be extended beyond the lives of those whose names are on the agreements.

This Cultural Landscape Report establishes that the landscapes of East Bay and West Bay are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The study area is significant under Criterion A for its historical and cultural associations with farming, fishing, tourism and recreation, and maritime heritage in the Apostle Islands. Portions of the study area are significant under Criterion C as vernacular landscapes associated with subsistence farming and fishing in the Apostle Islands, as well as tourism and recreation. West Bay Road is significant under Criterion D as an archaeological feature that may yield information about circulation patterns and daily life on Sand Island. Other archeological resources may also be associated with the West Bay Road transportation corridor.

The period of significance for the study area is 1890 to 1956. This period encompasses the most important years during which Sand Island was occupied as a cohesive community of year-round and seasonal residents engaged in fishing, farming, logging, and recreation.

RELATION TO OTHER PLANNING AND LEGISLATION

The NPS is charged with managing park resources and maintaining them in an unimpaired condition for future generations in accordance with NPS-specific statutes, including the Organic Act of 1916 and the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998; general environmental laws such as the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Endangered Species Act of 1973, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and the Wilderness Act; Executive Orders; and applicable regulations.

Several planning documents provide background and management guidance for the current CLR including the *Apostle Islands National Lakeshore General Management Plan, Wilderness Management Plan, and Environmental Impact Statement; Sand Island Campsite and Day-Use Plan and Environmental Assessment, Apostle Islands National Lakeshore; Sand Island West Bay Club Needs Assessment; Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Comprehensive Interpretive Plan; and Apostle Islands Cultural Landscape Treatment Priorities.*

General Management Plan

The GMP directs management of the lakeshore's landscapes according to five distinct management zones. These include park operations, historic,



Management Zones

- Park Operations
- Historic
- Frontcountry
- Backcountry
- Primitive

(Symbols designate smaller zones)

- Park Operations
- Historic

- Bayfield
- Indian Reservation
- Lands Outside of the Park

- Existing Trail
- Proposed Trail (When life estates expire)
- Lighthouse
- Dock

FIGURE 3

The Plan

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
DSC • 633 • 20080 • July 2011

Figure 1-3. Management Zones, Alternative 2, Preferred Alternative (source: National Park Service, *General Management Plan / Wilderness Management Plan Summary Document*, 2011, 37).

frontcountry, backcountry, and primitive zones. Approximately eighty percent of the land area of the Lakeshore has been designated as wilderness and is managed to protect wilderness values. Sand Island is excluded from the wilderness. Management zones at Sand Island include park operations, historic, and backcountry zones.

Backcountry - This zone would emphasize the preservation of natural and cultural resources while providing for visitor enjoyment and outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation. Impacts due to recreation would be limited, substantially unnoticeable, and appropriate for wilderness.

Historic - Protection of cultural resources would be the focus within these areas. Education/interpretive opportunities may be plentiful in some locations in this zone.

Park Operations - This zone would support management and operation of the park.[7]

The majority of Sand Island is backcounty management zone. Historic zones are located at the lighthouse, West Bay Club, and Shaw Point. A park operations zone is located at East Bay. The GMP recommends establishment of trails from East Bay to West Bay and Shaw Point when the life estates are extinguished or expire (see Figure 1-3).

PROJECT TEAM

The report has been prepared by a project team led by STRATA Architecture Inc. Quinn Evans Architects staff members served as the cultural landscape specialists. Woolpert Incorporated provided expertise related to National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) issues.

REPORT METHODOLOGY

This project has been undertaken using a cultural landscape approach in accordance with NPS guidelines including *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques*, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, and according to National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and other pertinent documents.[8] This approach builds a foundation of historical

7 Ibid., 98.

8 Robert R. Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, and Susan A. Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship

documentation as a basis for understanding the evolution of significant landscape qualities and features. The historical information is presented herein in the form of landscape chronologies that outline the physical development of the project area during key time periods. Historic period plans illustrate historic phases using consistent scales and graphic styles to allow for easy comparison of landscape conditions from one period to the next. Documentation of historic significance and evaluation of integrity of the landscape serves as a framework upon which treatment alternatives are developed. The report provides site managers with a comprehensive understanding of the physical evolution of the landscape, and guidance for future landscape management and maintenance.

In April 2015, Ruth Mills, project historian, conducted historic research and oral interviews in various locations around Bayfield, Wisconsin, to document the history of the study area. Research was conducted at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore headquarters, Bayfield Heritage Association, Bayfield Carnegie Library, Washburn Library, and the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center. Interviews were conducted with Robert Nelson and Robert Mackreth. Additional information was gathered via written and phone correspondence with Robert Dahl and Peter Jensch. The interviewees provided information about landscape conditions during and after the end of the period of significance. This information was used to develop the historic landscape chronology and historic period plans provided in Chapter 2 of this CLR. The interview notes and correspondence are included in Appendix B.

In June 2015, team members travelled to the project site to survey site conditions, and conducted research, met with NPS staff, and facilitated a public meeting at park headquarters in Bayfield. Participating team members included Susan Richards Johnson of STRATA Architecture Inc., Brenda Williams and Stephanie Austin of Quinn Evans Architects, and Will Ballard, of Woolpert, Inc. Dave Cooper and Ed Broughton, Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, and Marla McEnaney, Midwest Regional Office, participated in the meetings and assisted with field investigations. Former island residents Howard Peters, Sharon Dahl, and Carl Dahl were interviewed at this time, providing information about landscape conditions and daily activities of island residents during the period of significance. This information is documented in Chapter 2.

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and Partnerships, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program, 1998), and Charles A. Birnbaum and Christine Capella Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (Washington DC: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1996), 3-5.

During meetings and site investigations, the planning team discussed the potential effects associated with possible CLR treatment alternatives. These may include vegetation removal, limited ground disturbance and enhanced interpretation and partnerships. Based on the site investigation and planning team discussions, a preliminary determination was made that potential treatments would mostly be light handed, emphasizing maintenance recommendations. Planning team discussions included evaluation of the relevance of the Sand Island Campsite and Day-Use Plan, and Environmental Assessment (EA), which was finalized in November 2014.[9] The EA for the Campsite and Day-Use Plan addresses potential treatment options that are being discussed in this Sand Island CLR, including possible establishment of a trail along the former West Bay Road route, extending existing trails to create a loop trail at the Hansen Farm/ Fishery site, clearing vegetation at the Hansen Farm/Fishery site, and possible establishment of a trail to the B. Noring Farm site along a former road route.

During the week of June 29, a public meeting was held at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore headquarters in Bayfield, Wisconsin. The public meeting was conducted by the interdisciplinary planning team. Comments made by meeting attendees did not raise any controversy related to the CLR. A second public meeting will be conducted when the Sand Island CLR is distributed for public review.

An additional internal planning team meeting was conducted via telephone on 20 July 2015. During this meeting the team agreed that relevant National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements had been covered in the Sand Island Campsite and Day-Use Plan, and guidance in Section 3.3 of the NPS NEPA Handbook. The planning team also determined that no extraordinary circumstances exist. The EA addresses the addition of campsites and trails within the CLR study area.

As a result of the planning team site visits, public meeting, and the subsequent team meeting in July 2015, it was determined that an Environmental Assessment (EA) was not warranted related to the CLR. Meeting participants discussed any potential foreseeable actions that would be included in the alternatives, and determined all were either covered in the previous EA, or would fall under a Categorical Exclusion (CE). Therefore, it was determined that preparation of a Categorical Exclusion (CE) is the appropriate NEPA pathway for this CLR. The CLR will be reviewed for NHPA Section 106 compliance.

9 National Park Service, *Sand Island Campsite and Day-Use Plan / EA.*

QEA project manager Brenda Williams met with staff at the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Office on 29 October 2015 to let them know the project was underway and discuss the scope, schedule and coordination of consultation.

A two-day project workshop was held at park headquarters in February 2016, during which Apostle Islands National Lakeshore and Midwest Regional Office staff met with Brenda Williams. The group collaborated to develop an approach to the landscape treatment that conserves significant resources, fosters understanding and enjoyment through interpretation, education, and compatible recreation, and provides opportunities to expand understanding of the site's resources. The workshop was very successful thanks to the cooperation of all participants.

A phone meeitng was held on 19 Decmeber 2016, during which NPS and consultant team members discussed an approach to be used to integrate guidance from Indigenous communities. Representatives of local tribes were invited to come to a meeting with project and park staff to discuss the importance of Sand Island to the Indigenous community. Red Cliff Band elders Joey Duffy, Ron DePerry, Frank Montano, and Marvin Defoe spent an afternoon with Damon Panek, Dave Cooper, Brenda Williams and Stephanie Austin. The elders shared stories and concerns that are documented in a confidental memorandum that was shared with the participants and is on file at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. Information shared was was included in this CLR with permission of the elders.

A consultation meeting was held at the park on 12 December 2017 during which a draft of the complete CLR was provided to attendees. Comments received from the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Red Cliff Band of the Lake Superior Chippewa, and the Apostle Islands Historic Preservation Conservancy, were taken into account as the report was finalized.

Following documentation of the historic evolution of the physical landscape, the project team assessed the existing landscape characteristics. Landscape characteristics include tangible and intangible aspects of a landscape from the historic periods; these aspects individually and collectively give the landscape its historic character and aid in understanding its cultural importance. The analysis identified current conditions that contribute to the historic significance of the study area, as well as those that no longer represent the landscape conditions present during the period of significance (examples of non-contributing sites are Campsite 1, Campsite 2, and NPS quarters (C. Dahl residence site).

Landscape characteristics relevant to the project area include: response to the natural systems and features, spatial organization, land use, patterns of circulation, topography, vegetation, buildings and structures, views, small-scale features, and archeological sites. These landscape characteristics relevant to the Sand Island study area are described on page 1-14. Descriptions of existing conditions and an analysis of integrity for each of the landscape characteristics are presented for each landscape character area in Chapter 3. Key sites within the East Bay Landscape Character Area are further described and illustrated following the description of landscape characteristics for East Bay.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE TERMINOLOGY

This section includes definitions of terminology used in the report that may be unfamiliar to the reader.[10]

Cultural Landscape –

NPS definition: a geographic area (including both cultural and natural resources, and the wildlife or domestic animals therein), associated with a significant human event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. There are four general types of cultural landscapes, not mutually exclusive: sites, designed landscapes, vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes.[11]

Academic definition (per fields of geography and history, in particular Carl Ortwin Sauer): The cultural landscape is fashioned from a natural landscape by a culture group. Culture is the agenda, the natural area is the medium, the cultural landscape the result.[12]

Cultural Landscape Report – refers to the primary management document for cultural landscapes within the National Park Service. A cultural landscape report documents the history and existing conditions of a cultural landscape, evaluates its significance

10 Page, Gilbert, and Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques*; Birnbaum and Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*; and Birnbaum, "Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes, Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes."

11 United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, "Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes, Defining Landscape Terminology," http://www.nps.gov/nps/standards/four-treatments/landscape-guidelines/terminology.htm.

12 Carl Ortwin Sauer, "The Morphology of Landscape," in *Land and Life: A Selection from the Writings of Carl Ortwin Sauer,* ed. John Leighly (Berkley, CA: University of California Press, 1963), 343: Sauer's essay was originally published in 1925.

according to Secretary of Interior standards, and provides design and management recommendations for the property.[13]

Integrity – the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period. The seven qualities of integrity as defined by the National Register Program are location, setting, feeling, association, design, workmanship, and materials.[14]

Location - Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The relationship between the property and its location is often important to understanding why the property was created or why something happened. The actual location of a historic property, complemented by its setting, is particularly important in recapturing the sense of historic events and persons.[15]

Design - Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. It results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property (or its significant alteration) and applies to activities as diverse as community planning, engineering, architecture, and landscape architecture. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials. Design can also apply to districts, whether they are important primarily for historic association, architectural value, information potential, or a combination thereof. For districts significant primarily for historic association or architectural value, design concerns more than just the individual buildings or structures located within the boundaries. It also applies to the way in which buildings, sites, or structures are related.[16]

Setting - Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. Whereas location refers to the specific place where a property was built or an event occurred, setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves how, not just where, the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space. Setting often reflects the basic physical conditions under which a property was built and the

13 Ibid.
14 Ibid.
15 U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, "National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation."
16 Ibid.

functions it was intended to serve. In addition, the way in which a property is positioned in its environment can reflect the designer's concept of nature and aesthetic preferences. The physical features that constitute the setting of a historic property can be either natural or manmade. These features and their relationships should be examined not only within the exact boundaries of the property, but also between the property and its surroundings. This is particularly important for districts.[17]

Feeling - Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character.[18]

Association - Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. A property retains association if it is the place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to an observer.[19]

Workmanship - Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. It is the evidence of artisans' labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site. Workmanship can apply to the property as a whole or to its individual components. It can be expressed in vernacular methods of construction and plain finishes or in highly sophisticated configurations and ornamental detailing. It can be based on common traditions or innovative period techniques.[20]

Materials - Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. The choice and combination of materials reveal the preferences of those who created the property and indicate the availability of particular types of materials and technologies.[21]

17 Ibid.
18 Ibid.
19 Ibid.
20 Ibid.
21 Ibid.

Significance – the meaning or value ascribed to a cultural landscape based on the National Register criteria for evaluation. It normally stems from a combination of association and integrity.[22]

Treatment – work carried out to achieve a particular historic preservation goal.[23]

Character-defining feature - a prominent or distinctive aspect, quality, or characteristic of a cultural landscape that contributes significantly to its physical character. Land use patterns, vegetation, furnishings, decorative details, and materials may be such features.[24]

Feature - The smallest element(s) of a landscape that contributes to the significance and that can be the subject of a treatment intervention. Examples include a woodlot, hedge, lawn, specimen plant, house, meadow or open field, fence, wall, earthwork, pond or pool, bollard, orchard, or agricultural terrace.[25]

Historic character - the sum of all visual aspects, features, materials, and spaces associated with a cultural landscape's history, i.e. the original configuration together with losses and later additions and changes. These qualities are often referred to as character-defining.[26]

Landscape Characteristics – tangible and intangible aspects of a landscape from the historic periods; these aspects individually and collectively give a landscape its historic character and aid in the understanding of its cultural importance.[27] Those relevant to the Sand Island study area are:

Natural Systems and Features are those natural aspects of the island and surrounding Lake Superior environment that originally influenced the development and physical form of the study area.

Spatial Organization is the arrangement of elements creating the ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create space, including the arrangement of topography, buildings, structures, and vegetation.

22 United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, "Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes, Defining Landscape Terminology."
23 Ibid.
24 Ibid.
25 Ibid.
26 Ibid.
27 Page, Gilbert, and Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports,* 1998.

Land Use is the organization, form, and shape of the landscape in response to land use.

Patterns of Circulation are those features and materials that constitute systems of movement including vehicular and pedestrian routes on the properties themselves and in the immediate surroundings, including roads and trails that comprise the setting.

Topography and Landform is the three-dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by features and orientation including cut and fill slopes, and other man-made topographic features.

Vegetation is indigenous or introduced trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers, and herbaceous materials and gardens.

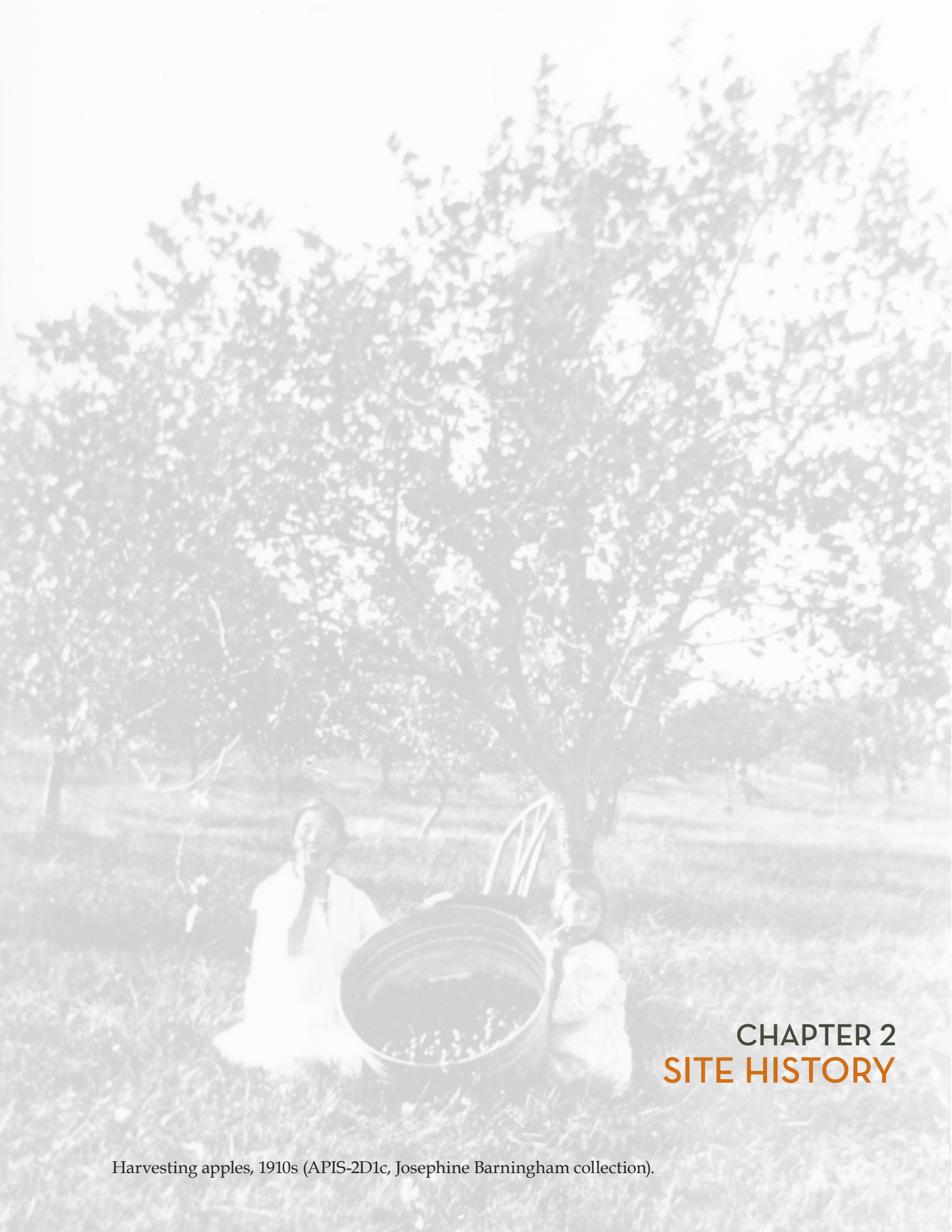
Buildings and Structures are the three-dimensional man-made constructs.

Views are features that create or allow a range of vision which can be natural or designed and controlled.

Small-Scale Features are the human-scaled elements that provide detail and diversity combined with function and aesthetics such as fences and plant beds.

Archeological Resources are the ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape, evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features.

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CHAPTER 2
SITE HISTORY

Harvesting apples, 1910s (APIS-2D1c, Josephine Barningham collection).

CHAPTER 2: SITE HISTORY

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

The history of Sand Island is rich and well-documented through a variety of written and visual records. This chapter presents the overall historical context of Sand Island, and provides a foundation for evaluating the integrity and significance of three specific landscape character areas—East Bay, West Bay, and the West Bay Road—and the individual properties that make up each area.

This chapter is not intended to be an exhaustive history of Sand Island or its residents. The focus of this report is on the historic context in which Euro American individuals and families of largely Scandinavian birth or heritage created a cohesive community based on farming, fishing, and recreational tourism during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries on Sand Island. A summary of the history of the island and the region prior to this period is provided to establish a general context in which to place the historical development of the study area.

Sand Island may be significant within other contexts, particularly Ojibwe use and occupation prior to and during the period of significance covered by this study. These contexts are acknowledged as important and deserving of their own intensive study, which is beyond the scope of this report. Documenting the cultural and spiritual significance of the landscape to Indigenous peoples in writing is complicated because it is intertwined with a broad cultural world view that is difficult for non-native thinkers to understand.[1] For the sake of respect and authenticity, information about indigenous culture should be presented from the perspective of the Indigenous peoples, by culturally-associated authors. Although this type of documentation goes well beyond the scope of the current CLR, an attempt has been made herein to incorporate information from members of the Red Cliff Band of the Lake Superior Chippewa, and authors recommended by those individuals, to provide an introduction to concerns and values of the Red Cliff related to Sand Island.[2] It is hoped that this will serve as a stepping stone toward development of more inclusive future works.

Much of the general historic context for the development of Sand Island and the region prior to the period of significance and outside the study area is drawn from secondary sources, in particular Jane Busch's 2008 Historic Resource Study, *People and Places: A Human History of the Apostle Islands*; Arnold R. Alanen and William H. Tishler's 1996 article, "*Farming the Lake Superior Shore: Agriculture and Horticulture on the Apostle Islands, 1840-1940,*" and James W. Feldman's 2004 dissertation, "*Rewilding the Islands: Nature, History and Wilderness at*

1 Frank Montano, Ron DePerry, Joe Duffy, and Marvin Defoe, Oral history interview, 29 March 2017.
2 Oral history interview, 29 March 2017.

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore," supplemented by other appropriate sources. Primary research was focused on the study area and the target period of the late 1800s through the mid 1900s.

This chapter begins with an overview of the significance of the national lakeshore then focuses on the historical development of the study area landscape organized by historic periods. Each period begins with a synthesis statement summarizing the important themes within each period, followed by a bulleted chronology of specific events related to the history of the island during that period. Within the chronology, items related to targeted properties are prefaced by the italicized name of the family/property. This chapter is enhanced by figures that include photographs and maps illustrating historic conditions, as well as drawings that have been developed to demonstrate landscape conditions present at different time periods. Four drawings illustrate the Sand Island landscape (HP-1, 1852-1889; HP-2, 1890-1944; HP-3, 1945-1970; HP-4, 1972-2015). One drawing illustrates the landscape at East Bay from 1890 through 1970 (HP-5). Finally, one drawing illustrates the Hansen Farm/Fisher landscape conditions from 1890-1970 (HP-6).

APOSTLE ISLANDS NATIONAL LAKESHORE SIGNIFICANCE

The 2011 General Management Plan for the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore outlined a number of statements of significance that "describe the park's distinctiveness and why the area is important within its regional, national, and international contexts."[3] These statements include:

- The Apostle Islands archipelago contains scientifically important geologic features, including a highly diverse and stunningly beautiful array of coastal landforms that retain a high degree of ecological integrity.
- Shaped and isolated by Lake Superior and located where northern hardwoods and boreal forests meet, the islands of the park sustain rare communities, habitats, and species of plants and animals. Some of these communities are remnants of ancient forests, providing a rare glimpse into the past.
- The Apostle Islands are the traditional home of the Ojibwe people and are integral to their culture. They have used the natural resources of the Apostle Islands area for centuries to sustain their way of life, and continue to do so today.

3 National Park Service, *Apostle Islands National Lakeshore General Management Plan, Wilderness Management Plan, and Environmental Impact Statement* (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2011).

- The isolation and remoteness of the archipelago has preserved an unparalleled variety of historic and archeological resources reflecting human response to the Great Lakes maritime environment.
- The Apostle Islands National Lakeshore has the largest and finest collection of lighthouses in the country.
- Despite thousands of years of human occupation and use, the Apostle Islands and Lake Superior remain among the wildest places in the Great Lakes, where the unbridled forces of nature prevail.
- The rare combination of remote but accessible scenery, geography, and both open and protected waters affords unparalleled freshwater sailing, boating, sea kayaking, and fishing opportunities.
- The "island experience" of the Apostle Islands, which includes quiet, relative solitude, and clear night skies, continues to provide, as it has for generations, a recreational and rejuvenating experience for people seeking relief from the stresses of their everyday lives.[4]

In addition, the GMP identified a number of resources and values that are fundamental to maintaining the park's purpose and significance. These include (but are not limited to):

Historical and Archeological Resources

- Resource extraction sites, including logging camps and fishing sites
- Pioneer settlements
- Historic recreational facilities
- Archeological resources, including submerged cultural resources[5]

Light Stations and Cultural Landscapes

- Historic structures associated with lighthouses
- Cultural landscapes associated with the light stations (e.g., ground clearing, gardens, relationships to old-growth forests due to lighthouse reservations)[6]

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4 Ibid.

5 Ibid., also Dawn Bringelson of the Midwest Archeological Center has more recently noted that separating "archeological" and "historical" resources is an artificial distinction and that the site types listed in this section are archeological. Similarly, "submerged" resources are not functionally distinct from the others listed (e.g. components of logging camps or fishing sites are commonly found below the water line). Cultural landscape components and features may be inundated, either by design or by changes in environment over time (Dawn Bringelson, Midwest Archeological Center, comments on 75% Draft Report).

6 National Park Service, *Apostle Islands National Lakeshore General Management Plan, Wilderness Management Plan, and Environmental Impact Statement.*

Stories and Collections

- Evolving stories of the area's cultural heritage, including oral histories, diaries, archives, photos, documentation, administrative history
- Stories and related documents associated with the lighthouses and lightkeepers[7]

Wilderness Values

- Wilderness qualities (high degree of naturalness and primitive recreation opportunities) including the phenomenon of re-wilding; lands that were settled, logged, and quarried are naturally returning to their former condition
- Sense of discovery associated with viewing and learning about the historic and continuing relationship between humans and the natural resources of the islands
- Sense of adventure and challenge where "the lake is the boss."[8]

SAND ISLAND SIGNIFICANCE

Evaluation of the significance of the Sand Island study area cultural landscapes is directly affected by a complex set of challenges and opportunities expressed by Eric MacDonald and Arnold Alanen when they established the foundation for evaluation of cultural landscapes at North Manitou Island. In their discussion, MacDonald and Alanen explain that the large size, complexity, and dynamic nature of landscapes causes problems that are not encountered when addressing single buildings or structures. Landscapes encompass living, biotic systems that grow and change dynamically. Moreover, cultural landscapes may be created by many people over multiple generations, combining layers of history and cultural meaning with ecological change. MacDonald and Alanen note that "...both spatial and temporal boundaries of a landscape are frequently indistinct," making it challenging to determine "...where a particular landscape begins or ends, or when a landscape's history begins or ends." They suggest conceiving of cultural landscapes as "...*palimpsests* consisting of layers of history that leave behind discernible, physical attributes that, together, may be understood and 'read' like a document."[9] The term

7 Ibid.
8 Ibid.
9 Eric MacDonald with Arnold R. Alanen, *Tending a 'Comfortable Wilderness': A History of Agricultural Landscapes on North Manitou Island, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan* (Omaha: Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, 2000) 247. North Manitou Island is a part of Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, located in Lake Michigan.

palimpsest originated in ancient Rome and referred to a document that was developed, erased, reworked, erased again, and so forth, so that the traces of earlier versions were still faintly apparent in the final product.[10]

MacDonald and Alanen's evaluation of the historic landscape at North Manitou Island provides a precedent for evaluation of the Sand Island historic landscape. Their approach identifies the shoreline of the island as a contextual edge for consideration of 'local' significance. They argue that the island's landscape and community need to be considered in tandem, "...as equal components of a locality that has a potent and unique identity." Therefore, the evaluation of the island's individual events are first considered in relation to the *island's* history, and also in relation to the historical context of the larger region.[11] This logic provides a solid basis for the evaluation of the Sand Island study area cultural landscapes.

This is also supported by James W. Feldman, whose 2004 dissertation addresses the significance of Sand Island, stressing the interconnectedness of island resident's activities and their long-lasting imprints on the landscape.

> At peripheral points of production, at places like Sand Island, seemingly distinct industries overlapped and reinforced each other. Residents of Sand Island participated in virtually all of the economic activities of Chequamegon Bay -- logging, fishing, farming, and tourism. But islanders did not experience these activities in isolation from each other. Fishermen doubled as farmers, farmers fed tourists, and the steamships of Bayfield's big fish dealers carried potatoes and people to and from the island, along with loads of herring and lake trout. These industries functioned as part of an integrated economic strategy pursued by many residents of the Chequamegon Bay, and on rural peripheries everywhere. Intersection, not isolation, provides the paradigm for understanding the economy of Sand Island and other peripheral points of production.
>
> Connections determined non-economic aspects of life on Sand Island, as well. As the residents of Sand Island built their settlement, they built as well as series of connections, both among themselves and with the island's physical environment. With formal institutions like a school and a cooperative store, and with informal relationships such as a gendered division of labor and Sunday card games, islanders built connections with each other was a way of navigating the exigencies of life on a resource-producing periphery.

10 MacDonald with Alanen, 2000; and Merriam Webster Dictionary, www.merriam-webster.com.

11 MacDonald with Alanen, 2000, 247-248 and 252-253.

> They also established connections between themselves and the natural world. By clearing the forest to create space for fishermen's shacks, farm fields, and summer homes, islanders connected human and natural processes at the most basic of levels. They replaced the pre-settlement lowland forest ecosystem with one modified forever by their actions. Long after the farming and fishing ceased, the connections forged by islanders continue to mark Sand Island environments. The fact that modern tourists travel to Sand Island to explore the returned wilderness does not erase these connections. Today's Sand Island landscapes testify that wild places, too, have human pasts.[12]

William Cronon notes that the Apostle Islands "...have a deep human history that has profoundly altered the 'untouched' nature that visitors find here." He identifies the Apostle Islands as "...a superb example of a wilderness in which natural and human histories are intimately intermingled." Cronon challenges us to "...commit ourselves not to erasing human marks on the land, but rather to interpreting them so that visitors can understand just how intricate and profound this process of rewilding truly is." He identifies the landscape of Sand Island as a place where understanding the history of human activities is needed in order to understand the landscape today. In his words, "...nature alone cannot explain this landscape. You need history too."[13]

Although a statement of significance has not been established for Sand Island as a whole, certain portions of the island (Sand Island Lighthouse, West Bay Club, Hansen Farm, and Shaw Farm) have previously been listed in and/or determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Establishment of a statement of significance for Sand Island is outside the scope of this document, however the following summary provides a historic context within which to evaluate the significance of the study area, and is based on the project team's research and assessment of the potential significance of the island as a whole. Final determination of Sand Island's eligibility, historic contexts and areas of significance, and period of significance must go through a consultation process with the National Park Service and Wisconsin State Historical Society before it can be confirmed.

Sand Island embodies the qualities that make the Apostle Islands distinctive and reflects much of the diversity of natural and cultural

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12 James W. Feldman, "*Rewilding the Islands: Nature, History and Wilderness at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore*," (Ph.D. diss, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 2004), 265-266.

13 William Cronon, "The Riddle of the Apostle Islands: How do you manage a wilderness full of human stories?," *Orion* May/June 2003.

resources that characterize the history of the region. As Governor Sam Fifield wrote in 1896, "Sand Island possesses many a treasure in the way of natural art. On the extreme western point is Grand Arch, a most wonderful structure…The west side also possesses the largest and most perfect cave, known as 'Trout Cave,' to be found among the islands…In East bay is perhaps the most wonderful piece of natural rock work to be found on the coast, 'Temple Gate'."[14]

Sand Island is distinctive among the Apostle Islands for the extent and duration of its farming and fishing community in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, a community made up largely of Norwegian immigrants who merged their cultural traditions with those of their adopted country. The position of Sand Island within the archipelago and in relation to Bayfield, as well as its relatively shallow waters, made fishing a feasible means of making a living in the islands. The practice of farming on Sand Island was closely integrated with fishing, as most families engaged in both activities to varying degrees in order to subsist on the sometimes harsh climate of the islands. Sand Island had the largest farming community in the Apostle Islands, and islanders sometimes sold their produce on the mainland. Other examples of resource extraction present on Sand Island include logging and quarrying, although neither was extensive relative to other locations in the Islands.

Sand Island also possesses one of the archipelago's distinctive and important light stations, the Sand Island Light. In addition to its individual importance as an aid to navigation in the sometimes treacherous waters of the Apostle Islands, the light station and its keeper were an integral part of the wider Sand Island community.

Sand Island is also important for its contribution to tourism and the maritime culture of the islands. The first resort in the islands, Camp Stella, was on Sand Island, and tourism was vital to the island's economy, culture, and community. Camps, lodges, and summer cottages were located across the island and there was little distinction or tension between summer visitors and year-round residents. Tourists cruised around the islands, visited the lighthouse and the island's caves, and participated fully in island life.

While Sand Island has been divided into character areas for purposes of documentation and evaluation, it possesses distinction as a whole entity. Culturally and physically, the island was one community, without a strong sense of division between East Bay, West Bay, Shaw Point, the light station, or the roads connecting them.

14 These named features are currently unknown and may have been lost to natural erosion.

This Cultural Landscape Report establishes that the landscapes of East Bay and West Bay are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. West Bay Club, the Hansen Farm, East Bay Trail (formerly East Bay Road), and Plenty Charm all retain sufficient integrity as distinct entities within the larger landscape character areas, while the remnants of farming, fishing, and tourism at other sites including the Dahl Farm, Moe Farm/Fishery, Bjorn Farm, B. Noring Farm, school, Loftfield Field, and remnants of West Bay Road collectively contribute to the overall importance of Sand Island and help to convey the island's significant history.[15]

The study area is significant under Criterion A for its historical and cultural associations with farming, fishing, tourism and recreation, and maritime heritage in the Apostle Islands. Portions of the study area are significant under Criterion C as vernacular landscapes associated with subsistence farming and fishing in the Apostle Islands as well as tourism and recreation. West Bay Road is significant under Criterion D as an archaeological feature that may yield information about circulation patterns and daily life on Sand Island. Other archeological resources may also be associated with the West Bay Road transportation corridor.

The recommended period of significance for the study area is 1890 to 1956. This period encompasses the most important years during which Sand Island was occupied as a cohesive community of year-round and seasonal residents engaged in fishing, farming, logging, and recreation. The close of the period represents the effective ending of commercial farming and fishing on the island; although recreational use continued after the end of the period of significance, it did not achieve additional significance after the mid 1950s.

15 As noted above, final determination of National Register eligibility must be confirmed by the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Office and the National Park Service.

PERIODS OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

- *Landscape Condition and Human Use, to ca. 600 A.D.*
- *Indigenous Culture, Trade, and Treaties, A.D. 600 to 1854*
- *EuroAmerican Settlement*
- *Permanent Residence; Height of Fishing and Farming and Early Years of Seasonal Tourism (1890-1944)*
- *The Era of Seasonal Tourism (1945-1970)*
- *Transition to National Park Service Management (1971-Present)*

Landscape Condition and Human Use, to ca. 600 A.D.

The Apostle Islands are composed of Precambrian sandstone basement rock thinly covered with glacial till. The sandstone basement rock consists of Chequamegon and Orienta formations deposited by northeastward flowing braided streams during the late Precambrian era, approximately one billion years ago. During the Pleistocene era (2.5 million to 12,000 years ago), glaciers periodically advanced and retreated over the Lake Superior region, depositing multiple layers of glacial till over the sandstone bedrock. Falling lake levels associated with glaciation and drainage have at times provided a land connection of the islands with the Bayfield peninsula.

Glaciation and the deposition of high clay content till caused the islands to be relatively level with areas of poor drainage (swamps) being common, including a large swamp on Sand Island. Sandstone cliffs and high clay bluffs make natural harbors uncommon in the Apostles, and storms and winter ice frequently damage docks and other structures close to the shore, or dramatically change the shape of the beaches.

The landscape associated with the Apostle Islands and the Bayfield Peninsula is part of the Lake Superior basin that has hosted human occupants for thousands of years. Current Indigenous communities are members of the Lake Superior Chippewa nation. The Chippewa, also known as the Ojibwe, pertain to the Anishinaabe people who comprise several culturally-related Indigenous communities concentrated in the Great Lakes and Boreal regions of the U.S. and Canada. Ojibwe oral tradition relates arrival in the Great Lakes region as early as 900 A.D. and in the more immediate area (Madeline Island) in the late 1400s. Between 900 and 1500 A.D. Ojibwe bands migrated from the east into the Great Lakes region. The Ojibwe language, or Anishnaabemowin, is part of the Algonquin language family. In Anishnaabemowin, the name for Sand Island is Waabaabikaa Minis, Madeline Island is Moningwanekaaning Minis, and Michigan Island is Bagidaabi Minis.[16]

16 Bad River Story Map.

The Ojibwe people represent a substantial indigenous population in North America, with communities on both sides of the Canadian / United States border.[17] The closest Ojibwe community to Sand Island is the Red Cliff Band of the Lake Superior Chippewa. The current dominant Euro-American culture is comparatively recent, having initiated establishment of settlements within the last hundred and fifty years. Traditionally and today, people indigenous to the area perceive their relationship to the landscape in a broad context as part of their lifeways and spiritual beliefs. Historically, Indigenous peoples used land regionally to provide sustenance for life in a fluid, seasonal cycle. Understanding of relationships between Indigenous peoples and landscapes comes from published and unpublished accounts of indigenous oral traditions as well as the professional disciplines of archeology, anthropology, and ethnography. Consideration of information from these sources helps to illuminate a broad understanding of human activities on the continental landscape and more specific understanding of regional activities during the last hundred and fifty years.

Archeologists refer to indigenous North Americans prior to 8000 B.C. as PaleoIndians (the PaleoIndian period spans from 11000 to 8000 B.C.). Oral history and archeological evidence suggests that people moved into the region shortly after the retreat of the last glaciers.[18] Although PaleoIndians were living in the Chequamegon region as early as 11,000 years ago, there is little evidence of habitation on Sand Island prior to about 1,200 years ago. The Ojibwe who have lived in the region for about 700 years typically had their settlements on the mainland or Madeline Island.

During the early PaleoIndian period, families lived in small, mobile bands and hunted big game. Mastodon, moose, stag moose, giant beaver, deer, and bear lived in the subarctic forest near the ice front.[19] Homes were probably shelters constructed of brush in the warm seasons and protected by animal skins during cold periods. The landscape was very different from today, as these early inhabitants would have witnessed the final retreat of

17 Yvonne Wakim Dennis, Arlene Hirschfelder and Shannon Rothenberger Flynn, Native American Almanac: More Than 50,000 Years of the Cultures and Histories of Indigenous Peoples (Canton, MI: Visible Ink Press), 154; and Howard D. Paap, Red Cliff, Wisconsin: A History of an Ojibwe Community, Volume 1: The Earliest Years: The Origin to 1854 (St. Cloud, Minnesota: North Star Press, 2013), 273.
18 Phillips and Hill, Geology, Glacial and Shoreline History, 4; and Gene L. LaBarge, Geology of the Lake Superior Region (Phoenix, Arizona: Geoscience Press, Inc., 1994), 294; and Lance M. Foster, The Indians of Iowa (Iowa City, Iowa: University of Iowa Press, 2009), 52-53.
19 Gene L. LaBarge, *Geology of the Lake Superior Region* (Phoenix, Arizona: Geoscience Press, Inc., 1994)

ice from this part of North America.[20] The climate was moist and cool and the ground was rocky, having recently emerged from a glacial covering. Sources of water included lakes, marshes, creeks, rivers and springs. It is likely that tundra-associated vegetation gradually emerged with grassland initially, and later young forests developed in limited locations where conditions were favorable.[21]

The Lake Superior basin is dotted with documented sites dating as early as 6000 B.C., when indigenous hunters survived on caribou, bison, elk, and moose. The first recognizable archeological culture in the Lake Superior basin is the Plano tradition. The lack of artifacts related to this period is attributed to the varying lake levels that prevailed ca. 6000-3000 B.C.[22] These elevations would have fluctuated over time, both above and below the current lake levels, resulting in markedly different shorelines.[23]

During the late Archaic period, the Superior basin peoples developed a more diversified material culture, a broader subsistence base, and larger populations. Local subsistence strategies were intensified and relationships between neighboring cultural groups were more structured. Groups exchanged information and raw materials, including copper. Two Archaic stage cultural traditions that are relevant to the Lake Superior region are the Shield Archaic and the "Old Copper Culture." The Shield Archaic inhabited an area on the Canadian Shield, extending north and northeast of the Great Lakes. They used watercraft extensively and hunted moose, caribou, fish, and beaver. Artifacts include a variety of small utilitarian tools made of locally available resources. The "Old Copper Culture" began as early as 3000 B.C. and continued until about 1200 B.C. The center of distribution was in what is now northeastern Wisconsin; however, almost all of the copper used by American Indians throughout the eastern portion of the United States came from the Lake Superior Basin, indicating extensive mobility and trade networks.[24] Artifacts include spearheads, knives, gaffs, adzes, awls, beads, and hooks.[25] Although copper deposits are not associated with the Sand Island area, it would have been available from sources at Isle Royale and the Keweenaw Peninsula.

Across the continent, the landscape changed dramatically as tundra gave way to grassland and forests during a climatic episode of warming and dry conditions, called the Hypsithermal episode. The climate no longer

20 Ibid., 294.
21 Lance M. Foster, *The Indians of Iowa* (Iowa City, Iowa: University of Iowa Press, 2009), 52-53.
22 Clark, Archeological Survey and Testing at Isle Royale National Park, 4-7.
23 LaBarge, Geology of the Lake Superior Region, 291-292.
24 John R. Halsey, "Miskwabik-Red Metal: Lake Superior Copper and the Indians of Eastern North America," Michigan History (Sep/Oct 1983): 32-41.
25 Clark, Archeological Survey and Testing at Isle Royale National Park, 7-8.

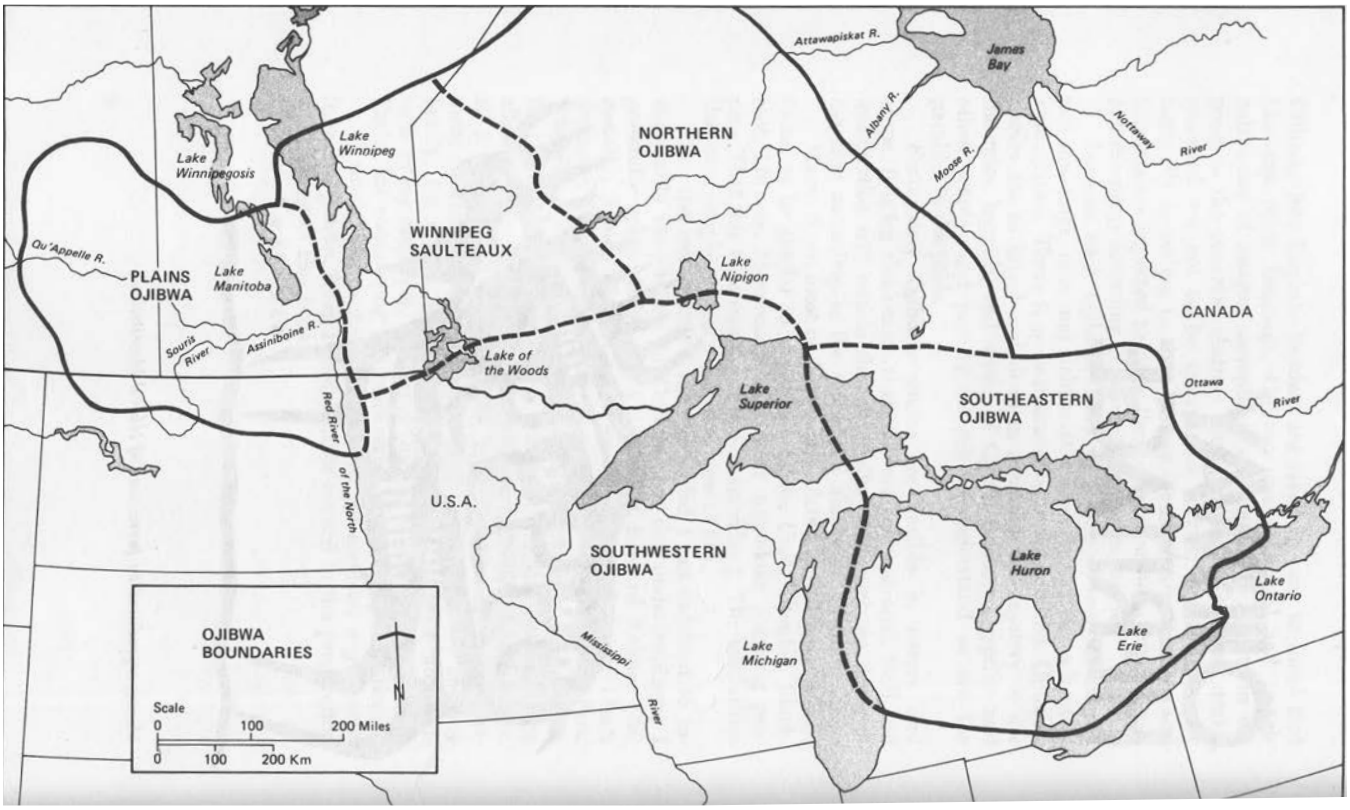


Figure 2-1. Historic Ojibwe use areas (source: Ojibway Heritage, Basil Johnston, page 10)

supported the largest animals, and hunters gradually shifted to smaller species like deer and elk. They also increased their reliance on wild plants for food, and travelled seasonally to locations of plant sources from base camps. The use of seasonal wild plants may have initiated cultural attachments to specific places.[26]

Indigenous Culture, Trade, and Treaties, A.D. 600 to 1854

During the Terminal Woodland substage, extending from ca. A.D. 600 to contact with Europeans around the middle of the seventeenth century, increasing numbers of localized groups emerged, and communities developed discrete traditions. There was a high rate of interaction and trade among the many exceedingly mobile groups.[27]

Indigenous oral narratives vary in detail, but generally agree that the Ojibwe migration was inspired by spiritual guidance to lead them away from suffering and toward their homeplace.[28] The migration took several centuries and some groups settled in locations along the route. Those who continued eventually reached Mooningwanekaaniing (Michaels Island and later Madeline Island, also referred to as La Point in the account below), a central place for the Ojibwe people.[29] In an account first published in 1885, William W. Warren relays the narrative he heard during an initiating rite by an Ojibwe We-kaun, or priest.

> "While our forefathers were living on the great salt water toward the rising sun, the great Megis (sea-shell) showed itself above the surface of the great water, and the rays of the sun for a long period were reflected from its glossy back. It gave warmth and light to the An-ish-in-aub-ag (red race). All at once it sank into the deep, and for a time our ancestors were not blessed with its light. It rose to the surface and appeared again on the great river which drains the waters of the Great Lakes, and again for a long time it gave life to our forefathers, and reflected back the rays of the sun. Again it

26 Lance M. Foster, *The Indians of Iowa*, 53-54.
27 Karamanski and Zeitlin, Narrative History of Isle Royale National Park, 13-14; and Clark, Archeological Survey and Testing at Isle Royale National Park.
28 Examples of published versions of the origin narrative are accounted in Basil Johnston, Ojibway Heritage (Lincoln and London: University of Nebraska Press, 1990); Zedeno, et.al., "Traditional Ojibway Resources in the Western Great Lakes"; Erik M. Redix, The Murder of Joe White: Ojibwe Leadership and Colonialism in Wisconsin (East Lansing, Michigan: Michigan State University Press, 2014); and Howard D. Paap, Red Cliff, Wisconsin: A History of an Ojibwe Community, Volume 1: The Earliest Years: The Origin to 1854 (St. Cloud, Minnesota: North Star Press, 2013).
29 Erik M. Redix, *The Murder of Joe White: Ojibwe Leadership and Colonialism in Wisconsin* (East Lansing, Michigan: Michigan State University Press, 2014), 2-3.

> disappeared from sight and it rose not, till it appeared to the eyes of the An-ish-in-aub-ag on the shores of the first great lake. Again it sank from sight, and death daily visited the wigwams of our forefathers, till it showed its back, and reflected the rays of the sun once more at Bow-e-ting (Sault Ste. Marie). Here it remained a long time, but once more, and for the last time, it disappeared, and the An-ish-in-aub-ag was left in darkness and misery, till it floated and once more showed its bright back at the Mo-ning-wun-a-kaun-ing (La Point Island), where it has ever since reflected back the rays of the sun, and blessed our ancestors with life, light, and wisdom. Its rays reach the remotest village of the wide spread Ojibways."[30]

Widely dispersed Ojibwe communities were spread throughout a portion of northern North America in what are now the states of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Ontario (see Figure 2-1). Ojibwe society was organized in small geographically based bands, linked through common language, history, kinship, and clan ties.[31]

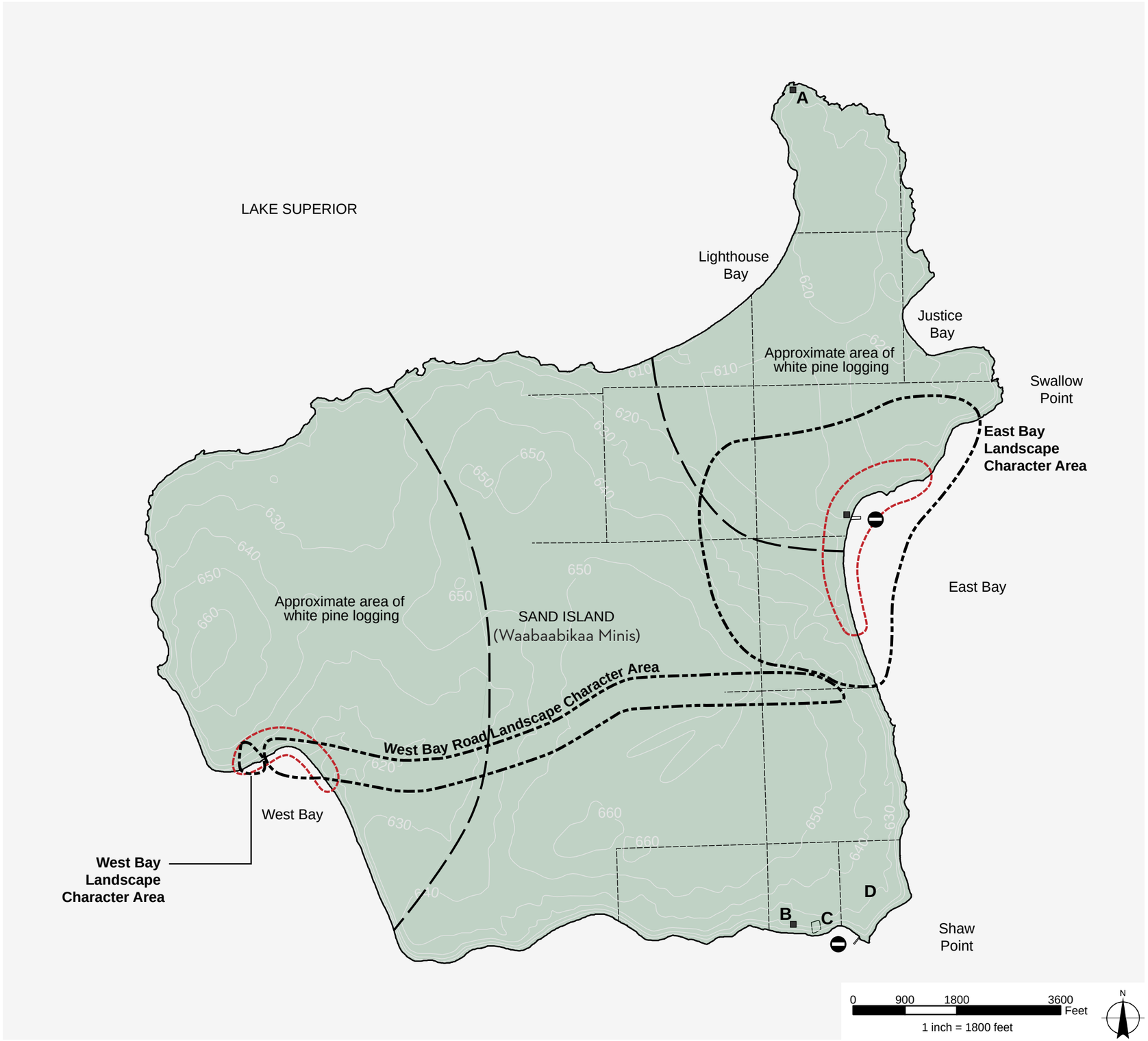
By the early 1600s, the presence of Europeans on the continent was affecting indigenous societies. Diseases and economic changes led to alterations in indigenous traditions.[32] Fishing, hunting, trapping, and gathering of natural resources, such as wild rice and maple sap, were undertaken throughout the region. Local knowledge of the natural environment meant the Ojibwe peoples knew when to go to specific locations to undertake particular activities. Extensive movement throughout the area required a broad knowledge of physical geography and weather patterns.[33] By the nineteenth-century, Ojibwe villages were important gathering places for communities but they were rarely continuously occupied. They served as bases for seasonal activities that included making maple sugar, gathering wild rice, harvesting berries, planting gardens, hunting, trapping, and fishing. They were most likely to be occupied in warmer months when smaller family groups would re-group after dispersing to harvest resources.[34]

From the late 1600s, traders and missionaries were commonly present in Ojibwe communities and goods were exchanged regularly. The Ojibwe supplied furs and other resources in exchange for goods they could not produce themselves, such as guns and ammunition. Although the fur

30 William W. Warren, *History of the Ojibway People* (St. Paul, MN, Minnesota Historical Society Press, Second Edition, 2009) 43-44. First published in 1885 by the Minnesota Historical Society.
31 Redix, *The Murder of Joe White: Ojibwe Leadership and Colonialism in Wisconsin*, 3.
32 Karamanski and Zeitlin, *Narrative History of Isle Royale National Park*, 13-14.
33 Timothy Cochrane, *The Good Place: Ojibwe and Isle Royale* (East Lansing: Michigan State University Press, 2009), 15.
34 Redix, *The Murder of Joe White: Ojibwe Leadership and Colonialism in Wisconsin*, 5.

SAND ISLAND
APOSTLE ISLANDS NATIONAL LAKESHORE
Cultural Landscape Report

Historic Period Plan
1852 to 1889



Legend

- Landscape character area
- Building
- Dock
- Approximate location of forest [1852]
- Lake or pond [current]
- Shoreline [current]
- Property boundary [1890]
- Possible location of early fishing camps
- Approximate area of white pine logging
- 10 foot contours (current) over forest
- **A** Light Station constructed 1881
- **B** G. Wells granted lots 1, 2, and 3 in 1884; Camp Stella opened 1886.
- **C** Early tenting area (before 1890)
- **D** Shaw purchased 37 acres in 1870. He was a fisherman. He started farming the property in the early 1880s.

Sources

1. Jane C. Busch, *People and Places: A Human History of the Apostle Islands* (Historic Resource Study) Omaha, NE: National Park Service Midwest Regional Office, 2008).
2. D.L. Glover, “Sand Island Highway Map,” 1890: parcels.
3. S. Peterson, “Camp Stella Site, 1886-1995,” not to scale, 1995.
4. Dave Snyder, “Sketch Map of Sand Island’s Shaw Point, Bayfield County Wisconsin, 1994,” not to scale, 1994.
5. USGS National Map: coastline.
6. Apostle Islands National Lakeshore GIS database: contours, 1852 vegetation.

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HP-1

trade changed the Ojibwe economy, recent work suggests that indigenous dependence on the fur trade has been greatly exaggerated. Even after the fur trade became a regular part of life, the Ojibwe continued to be resourceful and adaptable.[35] However, the decline of the fur market reduced the leverage of Great Lakes Indians as trade partners, and pressure for transference of land rights heightened as traders sought profitable endeavors to replace the dwindling lucrativeness of the fur trade.[36] Following the conclusion of the French and Indian War in 1765, the British took over European colonization of the region. Although lower Lake Superior was officially ceded to the United States in the 1783 Treaty of Paris, in practice the British retained control of the fur trade in the region until after the War of 1812. By that time, however, the fur trade was beginning to decline, with fishing taking its place.

When the Treaty of Paris was negotiated between Great Britain and the United States at the end of the Revolutionary War in 1783, the Crown recognized American independence and granted title to the entire "Northwest Territory" to the U.S. This included extensive Indigenous property. This was followed by almost one hundred years of U.S. use of treaties as the primary instrument of federal policy with American Indian peoples.[37] While the French and British governments had previously established economic relationships with Indigenous peoples founded on cooperation, U.S. interest was focused on usurping Indigenous territory and removing American Indians from their land.[38] With more EuroAmericans looking to settle in the region, the United States government increased its pressure on the Ojibwe and other Indigenous groups to cede their lands and move west. The first U.S. treaty affecting the western Great Lakes area was the 1825 Treaty of Prairie du Chien. The Lake Superior Chippewa (Ojibwe) negotiated treaties with the U.S. government in 1837, 1842 and 1854 that ceded land but resisted removal and retained hunting and fishing rights.[39]

By the 1850s, with Wisconsin recently gaining statehood, the pressure increased, and the government attempted to use the provisions of the 1830 Indian Removal Act to send the Ojibwe west of the Mississippi. When

35 Ibid., 19. Redix refers to the work of Holzkamm, Waisberg, Lovisek, and Peers to guide more informed understanding of the role of traders in the role of reporting the dependence of indigenous people on the fur trade. Consideration of the trader's role in the treaties provided incentive for conveying this perspective.
36 Dennis et al., *Native American Almanac*, 140-141.
37 Ibid., 8-12.
38 Redix, *The Murder of Joe White: Ojibwe Leadership and Colonialism in Wisconsin*, 20-21.
39 Redix, *The Murder of Joe White: Ojibwe Leadership and Colonialism in Wisconsin*, 6 and 29; and 1842 Treaty of La Point (4 October 1842, 7 Stat., 591, Proclamation, 23 March 1843, Article 2.

the Ojibwe resisted, Indian agents announced they would only pay the promised annuity payments in Sandy Lake, Minnesota; when Ojibwe who traveled there in 1850 arrived, they had to wait for the supplies, many of which were contaminated. As a result, hundreds of Ojibwe died there and on the trip back. Outrage over the Sandy Lake tragedy forced the U.S. government to cancel plans to remove the Ojibwe and instead establish reservations in Wisconsin and Minnesota. These included the Red Cliff reservation, now located northwest of Bayfield.

Sand Island and the entire Apostle Islands area were included within the vast territory on the south shore of Lake Superior ceded by the Ojibwe tribes to the U.S. in the 1842 first Treaty of La Pointe. The second Treaty of La Pointe, in 1854, resulted in a major land cession on the north shore of the Lake. These treaties opened up millions of acres in the Lake Superior region in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota to logging, mining, and EuroAmerican settlement. Reservations were established, including the Bad River and Red Cliff reservations adjacent to the Apostle Islands; however, many Ojibwe bands resisted removal to reservations.[40] While the Ojibwe retained the right to hunt, fish, and gather on the islands, those rights had been systematically suppressed well before the 1970 establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. In 2013, the NPS and 11 Ojibwe bands signed a landmark agreement, the first of its kind in the National Park System, recognizing the continued existence of the off-reservation treaty rights within the National Lakeshore and establishing a framework for them to be exercised and enforced.[41]

EuroAmerican Settlement

Drawing HP-1 illustrates Sand Island landscape conditions from 1852 through 1889.

With the forced removal of the Anishinaabe to reservations, EuroAmericans began to settle the region in earnest. The region was surveyed and divided into townships and sections in preparation for federal land sales, with the first land claims in the Apostle Islands coming in the 1860s. The towns of Ashland and Bayfield were established, with La Pointe and Ashland counties soon separated. With increased traffic on the lakes, the government built the locks at Sault Ste. Marie, allowing additional commercial and industrial travel, and lighthouses began appearing to

40 Minnesota Historical Society, "The US-Dakota War of 1862, Minnesota Treaty," interactive map, accessed April 2017, http://www.usdakotawar.org/history/treaties/minnesota-treaty-interactive.

41 Limited research conducted suggests that the Red Cliff allotments were confined to the Red Cliff reservation lands, but it is possible that there were allotments on islands.

protect and guide mariners, including the first light in the Apostle Islands, on Michigan Island in 1857. In 1877, the Wisconsin Central Railroad reached its terminus in Ashland; in 1883 the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha Railroad completed a line that reached Bayfield, although the terminal was established in Washburn.

By the final decades of the nineteenth century, the Chequamegon region was well settled by EuroAmericans, and the major industries that would characterize its economy into the first decades of the twentieth century were well established as the railroads had opened up the region to new markets. One of those markets was for sandstone; many of the houses, businesses, churches and government buildings of the region were being built of local sandstone, and blocks were being shipped out of the area. There are reports that a quarry on Sand Island supplied stone for the construction of the Sand Island lighthouse in 1881 and for St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Milwaukee the following year; no evidence of this quarry has been found on the island.

The region was also covered with old-growth forests, and logging became the second major industry in the late nineteenth century. In the mid 1880s, crews were logging on many of the islands in the Apostle archipelago, including Sand Island, where a logging camp cut over 2.5 million board feet of Eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*) in 1884 and 1885. White pine lumber was valued for its light, strong, and rot-resistant properties, ideal for constructing the masts of sailing ships.[42] Later residents of Sand Island would note that they heard the island was "cut over" several times, leaving low value "scrap land" behind. In the 1880s, logging was mostly done by mainlanders who established temporary camps on the island.

Another growth industry during the late 1800s was tourism. In addition to taking away the natural products of the region, the railroads also brought visitors to the Ashland and Bayfield areas. Tourists came to the region for its rustic atmosphere, the healthful effects of the fresh air and activities, and to camp, hunt and fish. Sand Island was one of those destinations, drawing prominent local citizens as well as visitors from farther afield to camp and fish on the island. In the early 1880s, those visitors included Wisconsin's Lieutenant Governor Samuel Fifield and his wife Stella Grimes Fifield. A few years later, Fifield would establish Camp Stella, the first resort in the Apostle Islands, on Sand Island, bringing many of his

42 King's Mark Resource Conservation and Development Project, Inc., "Why the Name King's Mark?" accessed December 2016, (http://www.ccrpa.org/km/King%27s%20Mark%20Why%20The%20Name%20King%27s%20Mark.htm and http://www.pbs.org/wned/war-of-1812/essays/naval-battleships/); and PBS, "Naval Battleships in the War of 1812," accessed December 2016, http://www.pbs.org/wned/war-of-1812/essays/naval-battleships/.

friends and colleagues from Wisconsin and beyond. Camp Stella would eventually include a number of semi-permanent tent cabins and a large amphitheater which hosted New York-based Chautauqua groups and other performances.

The late nineteenth century also saw the phenomenal growth of fishing in western Lake Superior. Fishing has been an important element of life in the Apostle Islands for centuries. Fishing was an important food source for the Ojibwe who settled in the region following their westward migration to Madeline Island. Fish were and remain a significant part of the Ojibwe cultural and spiritual identity, with fish serving as clan totems and playing important roles in ceremonies and medicine. The Ojibwe people continued to fish in and around the Apostle Islands during this period and to the present day. [43]

Subsistence fishing had also been an important activity for early EuroAmerican inhabitants of the region, and sport fishing was present on the lake as early as the 1850s. However, large scale commercial fishing had been hampered by a lack of steam power, intermittent demand, and the difficulties of transporting such a perishable commodity to distant markets. The arrival of steam powered vessels and the railroads in the 1870s opened up the fishing markets. In 1870, the Boutin family moved their fishing business to Bayfield, and in 1885 the Booth family, the largest fishing enterprise on the lake, expanded west to Bayfield. The large fishing and processing outfits like Boutin and Booth would either use their own fishing boats, or contract with independent fishermen who established seasonal fish camps on the islands (fishing will be more fully discussed in the next period). Fishing camps were present on Sand Island (two reportedly on the east side), but given their temporary nature, there is little evidence of them left from this period.

Sand Island's first EuroAmerican settler, Frank Shaw, came to the island as a fisherman. Although he had purchased 37 acres of land on the southeastern shore of the island as early as 1870, he continued to fish seasonally, returning to the mainland during the winters. By the 1880s, Shaw had developed his fishing camp into a successful year round occupation. Fishing, both summer and ice fishing in winter, was the mainstay of his living, but Shaw also harvested timber and planted crops on Sand Island in order to diversify his income. One of Shaw's earliest cash

43 M. Nieves Zedeno, Richard W. Stoffle, Fabio Pittaluga, Genevieve Dewey-Hefley, R. Christopher Basaldu, and Maria Porter, "Traditional Ojibway Resources in the Western Great Lakes: An Ethnographic Inventory in the States of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin," Prepared for National Park Service Midwest Regional Office by the Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, The University of Arizona in Tucson, May 1, 2001, 196.

crops was potatoes; these were apparently a crop well-suited to the Sand Island soil and climate, and both Shaw and the lighthouse keeper sold their potato crop in Bayfield in the late 1880s.

Chronology

11,000 BP
Earliest evidence of inhabitants (PaleoIndians) in the Chequamegon region (projectile point found on Manitou Island).[44]

5,300 – 4,880 BP
Evidence of Archaic-period occupation of the islands.[45] Water level fluctuations during the period may have inundated other evidence.[46]

2,100 BP
Woodland tradition peoples appear in the Lake Superior region.[47]

1,200 BP
Earliest evidence of Apostle Island occupation by Woodland peoples.[48] Very little archaeological evidence has been found to date on Sand Island itself; the artifacts found suggest the island would have been used as an itinerant hunting or fishing camp.[49]

900 AD - 1500s AD
Ojibwe people migrate from the St. Lawrence River area west into the Great Lakes, following seven fire signs that were foretold to save them from destruction by a fair-skinned race. Various groups settled at earlier fire signs along the way. The final (seventh) fire was found on Madeline Island and the Sacred Fire rested with the Ojibwe band who settled there. Ojibwe people believe the islands were created for them by the progenitor of the Anishnabeg, Nanbozho, who dropped clods of earth across Chequamegon

44 Jane C. Busch, *People and Places: A Human History of the Apostle Islands* (Historic Resource Study). Omaha, NE: National Park Service Midwest Regional Office, 2008, 10.
45 Busch, *People and Places*, 10.
46 Zedeno, et. al., "Traditional Ojibway Resources in the Western Great Lakes,"167.
47 Busch, *People and Places*, 10.
48 Ibid., 10.
49 James W. Feldman, "*Rewilding the Islands: Nature, History and Wilderness at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore*," (Ph.D. diss, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 2004), 267-8.

Bay while trying to imprison a great beaver; the islands were revealed to them in the vision that foretold their migration to the area.[50]

1659
French traders Medart Chouart, Sieur des Groseilliers, and his brother-in-law Pierre Esprit Radisson, are the first known Europeans to have visited the Chequamegon region. The high quality of furs brought back from the region shifted the focus of the French and Indian fur trade westward.[51]

1665
Father Claude Allouez is first Jesuit to establish a mission at Chequamegon Bay.[52] Allouez observes Ojibwe groups living in the islands and along the western shore of Lake Superior.[53]

1669
French missionaries observe Ojibwe peoples growing corn in the Chequamegon Bay area and maintaining gardens on Madeline Island.[54]

1744
First appearance of the name Apostle Islands, probably christened by the Jesuits.[55]

1765
Following defeat of the French by the British in the French and Indian War, the French abandon their trading post at La Pointe (on Madeline Island) and the Ojibwe also abandon their village; the British destroy the post; but almost immediately reopen the fur trade under British control.[56]

1783
Although the Treaty of Paris gives control of the southern shore of Lake Superior to the United States, the British continue to control the fur trade in the region.[57]

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50 Zedeno, et. al., "Traditional Ojibway Resources in the Western Great Lakes," 27-28.
51 Busch, *People and Places*, 11.
52 Arnold R. Alanen and William H. Tishler, "Farming the Lake Superior Shore: Agriculture and Horticulture on the Apostle Islands, 1840-1940," *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, Volume 79, Number 3 (Spring 1996), 167.
53 Zedeno, et. al., "Traditional Ojibway Resources in the Western Great Lakes," 29, 172-3.
54 Alanen and Tishler, "Farming the Lake Superior Shore,"167.
55 Busch, *People and Places*, 13.
56 Ibid., 13.
57 Ibid., 14.

1815
Following the conclusion of the war of 1812, foreigners are prohibited from trading within US boundaries. John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company dominates trade in the region until the 1830s.[58]

1831
Reverend Sherman Hall establishes the first non-Catholic mission (Protestant) on Madeline Island.[59]

1830s
The fur trade dwindles while the fishing trade quickly supplants it. Astor sells the American Fur Company due to declining proceeds.[60]

1837
Ojibwe and United States government sign the Pine Tree Treaty; the individual bands signing the treaty believed they were only granting pine logging rights, but the U.S. Government interpreted it as ceding 11 million acres of land in north central Wisconsin and eastern Minnesota, but not the lands bordering Lake Superior.[61]

1839
An American Fur Company map of the Apostles names the future Sand Island as "Little Fishing Island"(see Figure 2-2).[62]

1840-44
Reference to an independent fur trader on Sand Island, but no further information or documentation is available.[63]

1842
The Copper Treaty between the Ojibwe bands and the US Government is interpreted by the latter as a cession of land along the southwestern shore of Lake Superior. The Ojibwe believe they have not given up the rights to their land.[64]

1845
La Pointe County organized.

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58 Alanen and Tishler, "Farming the Lake Superior Shore,"167.
59 Busch, *People and Places*, 14.
60 Ibid., 14.
61 Busch, *People and Places*, 15; Zedeno, et. al., "Traditional Ojibway Resources in the Western Great Lakes," 177.
62 Busch, *People and Places*, 16.
63 Ibid., 105.
64 Busch, *People and Places*, 15; Zedeno, et. al., "Traditional Ojibway Resources in the Western Great Lakes," 177.

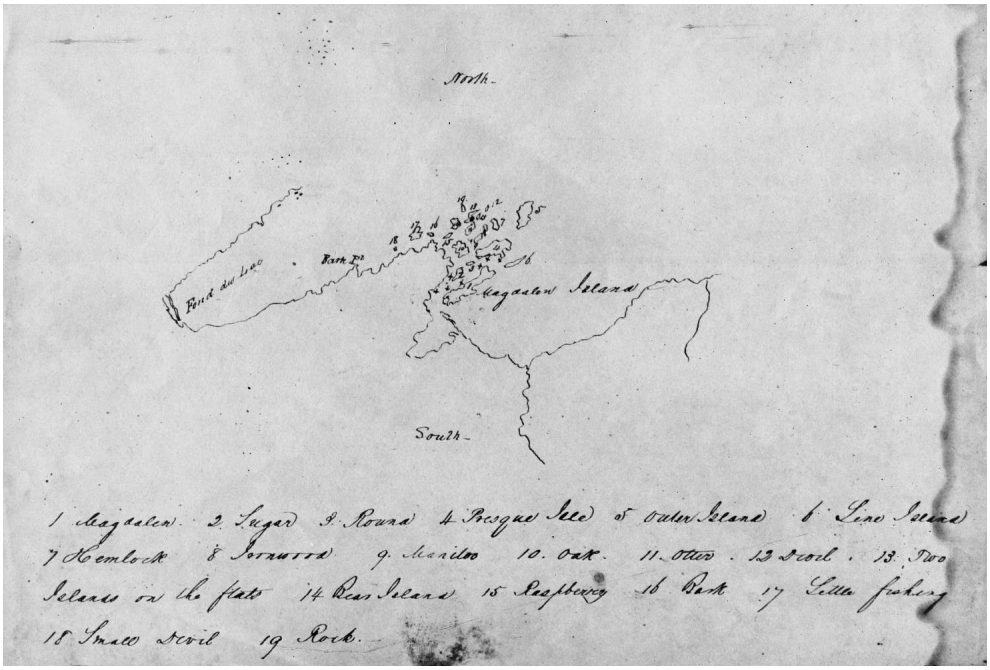


Figure 2-2. American Fur Company map, ca. 1839 (source: Busch, People and Places, 16).

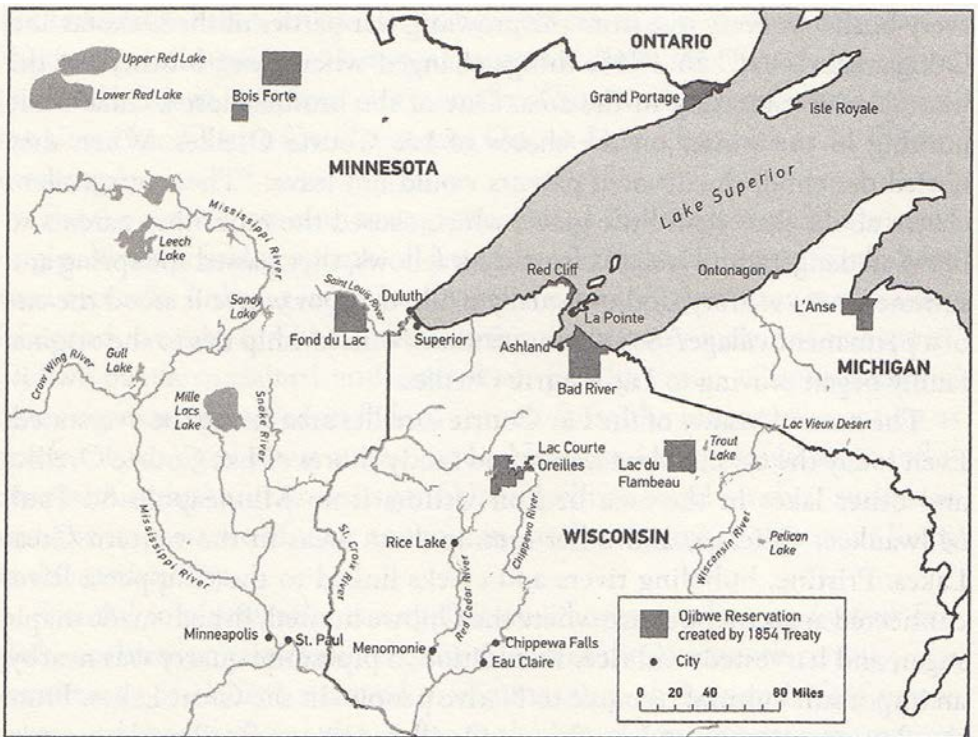


Figure 2-3. Reservations created by the treaty of 1854. (source: *The Murder of Joe White: Ojibwe Leadership and Colonialism in Wisconsin*, Erik M. Redix, 6.)

1847
American Fur Company ceases operations.[65]

1848
Wisconsin becomes a state.
1850s
Chequamegon regions shifts from frontier to settlement.[66] Chequamegon region was also beginning to attract sport fishing enthusiasts for brook trout.[67]

1852
General Land Office begins surveying the Chequamegon region for division into townships and sections in preparation for federal land sales; work is begun on the Soo Locks opening the region to easier settlement.[68]

1854
Ashland, Wisconsin established. The Bad River and Red Cliff reservations also established by treaty (see Figure 2-3). The Ojibwe continue to hunt, fish, and travel throughout the Apostle Islands to the present day.

1855
Soo Locks open in Sault Ste Marie, Michigan; in addition to commercial/ industrial traffic, it opens up Lake Superior to steamboat travel.[69]

1856
Bayfield, Wisconsin established; by 1857 it reportedly had 600 people.[70] Because of its position relative to the islands, Bayfield was a relatively safe haven for boats; many fishermen moved their home port from Madeline Island to Bayfield.[71]

1857
First Apostle Islands lighthouse established on Michigan Island.

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65 Busch, *People and Places*, 15.
66 Ibid., 15.
67 Peter Rathbun and Mary Yeater, "Special History Study: Historic Tourism and Recreation in the Apostle Islands Archipelago (Draft)," (Omaha, NE: Midwest Regional Office, 1987), 49-50.
68 Busch, *People and Places*, 17.
69 Ibid., 302.
70 Ibid., 17.
71 National Park Service, Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, *Special History Study: Family-Managed Commercial Fishing in the Apostle Islands during the 20th Century, with Background Information on Commercial Fishing on Lake Superior* (Denver, CO: Denver Service Center, 1985), 10.

1858
La Pointe Lighthouse on Long Island placed in service and the Michigan Island Lighthouse shut down (it was later reactivated).

1859
County seat of La Pointe County moved to Bayfield; Ashland County broken off from La Pointe.
1860
Bayfield is the largest settlement in the area, with 353 people.[72]

1863
Raspberry Island Light Station placed in service.

1865
First homestead claim filed in Apostle Islands by Richard McCloud on Basswood Island.

1870
Boutin family move their fishing business to Bayfield; fishermen work out of seasonal fish camps on the islands. Mackinaw sailing boats are most common until the arrival of steam fish tugs in the 1870s.[73]

Fishing had been sporadic in the islands up to this point, largely dependent on transportation issues and intermittent demand.[74]

Frank Shaw purchases 37 acres of land on the southeastern shore of Sand Island. The following year he was fishing in Chequamegon Bay, but returned to the mainland for winters.[75]

Shaw obtained his land on Sand Island through a "veteran's bonus"; Peter Jensch stated this was in the form of "chits" he received for his Civil War service. Shortly afterwards, he constructed the first building on the Shaw Hill Farm, the building currently known as the Kitchen.[76]

1870s
Ashland becomes a boom town when the Wisconsin Central Railroad names it the Chequamegon Bay terminus and begins construction; the railroad provides new markets for the lumber, fish, and sandstone being

72 Busch, *People and Places*, 18.
73 *Special History Study: Family-Managed Commercial Fishing*, 13.
74 Ibid., 12.
75 Busch, *People and Places*, 174.
76 Feldman, *Rewilding the Islands*, 268; Peter Jensch, Email Interview, August 25, 2015.

harvested in the region. It was completed 1877.[77] The railroad also makes the Ashland/Bayfield areas leading tourist destinations.

1871
First recommendation to place a lighthouse on Sand Island; request renewed in 1877 but Congress did not appropriate funds until 1881.[78]

1874
Outer Island Light placed in service.

1875-77
The family Bible of the Justice family (French-Canadians who came to the Chequamegon region c. 1868) records that two of their children were born on Sand Island in 1875 and 1877. Justice Bay is likely named for this family.

1880
Hansen: Frank Shaw (original EuroAmerican settler of Sand Island) purchases lots 1 and 2, Section 18, at a county tax sale.[79]

Early to mid 1880s
Frank Shaw planting crops and harvesting timber on Sand Island, although fishing remains his main occupation.[80]

"Agriculture was never a major industry in the Apostle Islands, but farming was integral to the lives of many island residents."[81]

Josephine Shaw operates a boarding house and store for selling the family's island produce.[82]
Another family recorded on the island during this period is that of Joseph Neveux/Nevieux and his wife. He was a fisherman and they had a "comfortable home" on East Bay and kept chickens. According to Fred Dahl, Louis Moe bought land from Nevieux in the early 1880s. Nevieux committed suicide in December of 1884.[83]

Sandstone quarry on Sand Island; stone quarried there used for St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Milwaukee and for the Sand Island lighthouse.[84]

77 Busch, *People and Places*, 19.
78 Ibid., 128.
79 Undated, attributed typed history in Apostle Islands National Lakeshore People Files, Hansen family.
80 Busch, *People and Places*, 174; Peter Jensch, Email Interview, August 25, 2015.
81 Ibid., 267.
82 Tishler and Alanen, "Farming the Lake Superior Shore," 186.
83 *Bayfield County Press*, December 6, 1884; Fred Hansen, *Diary of a Norwegian Fisherman*; Emmanuel Luick, interview in the Ashland *Press*, 1944.
84 Busch, *People and Places*, 248; Referenced from Bayfield Press, August 5, 1882, 4.

1880s
Bayfield Press occasionally reports visitors to Sand Island, generally for camping and sport fishing. Visitors included prominent local businessmen John H. Knight, James Chapman, and Currie G. Bell.

Heyday of sandstone quarrying in the Chequamegon region.
Also heyday for resort hotels in Ashland and Bayfield.

Some logging of white pine taking place on Sand Island, although the focus of the operations was on the mainland.[85]

Peter Jensch notes that his ancestors told him that various parts of Sand Island were logged over as many as three times, and that the cutover lands were considered "low value, scrap land."[86] Alma Hansen Dahl noted that while Jacob Johnson was away in North Dakota in the 1800s, he allowed Moe and Loftfield to cut wood on his land.[87]

1881
To guide the increasing amount of lake traffic related to the fishing, lumber, and sandstone industries, a light station is established on Sand Island.[88] Newspaper publisher and Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin Sam Fifield and his wife Stella begin camping on Sand Island.

1883
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha Railroad completed to Bayfield, but terminal is established in Washburn.[89]

1884
Frank Boutin, Jr. partners with F. V. Holston in a logging operation on Sand Island; they establish a logging camp which cut 2,500,000 board feet that year. The camp was reestablished in 1885 to clean up the remaining pine.[90]

Guy Wells of Ramsey County, Minnesota, receives Lots 1, 2, and 3 of Section 25 on Sand Island as a military land grant.[91] While additional information on the land granted to Guy Wells is not known, bounty land warrants, or military land grants, were granted to encourage enlistment

85 Busch, *People and Places*, 21.
86 Peter Jensch, Email Interview, August 25, 2015.
87 Typed notes on an interview with Alma Dahl, no date, in Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Site Files: Sand Island.
88 Busch, *People and Places*, 19.
89 Ibid., 20.
90 James Feldman, "The View from Sand Island: Reconsidering the Peripheral Economy," *The Western Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 35, No. 3 (Autumn 2004), 296.
91 Sheree L. Peterson, "Camp Stella: Meeting Place of Kindred Souls," A Report Prepared for Eastern National Park and Monument Association, 1997, 34.

in the US Military or to reward previous service. Warrants were granted for service in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, and Mexican War. The Acts of 1850-55 extended bounty land to officers and enlisted men who had served in any war since 1790.[92] While land grants were not provided for service in the Civil War, Union soldiers were allowed to deduct the time they served from the residency requirements for land claimed through the Homestead Act of 1862.[93] It is possible that Guy Wells received this land as compensation for his military service.

1885
A. Booth and Sons (largest fish dealer on Great Lakes) expands to Bayfield. Frank Shaw develops his fish camp on Sand Island into a successful year round fishing business, farm and summer home.[94]

1886
Sam and Stella Fifield first camp on the future Camp Stella site.[95] In the following years, Camp Stella would become the first resort in the Apostle Islands.[96] By the 1890s a broad circle of Fifield's connections from Wisconsin and out of state were staying at Camp Stella. The Fifields eventually build a large amphitheater on the property and host shows including New York-based Chautauqua groups.[97]

1888
Frank Shaw brings over 300 bushels of potatoes from Sand Island, and the lighthouse keeper, Charles Lederlee, also brings potatoes to Bayfield.[98]

92 "Military Bound Land," accessed December 2016, https://www.ancestry.com/wiki/index.php?title=Military_Bound_Land.
93 National Archives, "The Homestead Act of 1862," accessed December 2016, https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/homestead-act.
94 Busch, *People and Places*, 21.
95 Sheree L. Peterson, "Camp Stella," 36.
96 Busch, *People and Places*, 21.
97 Peter Jensch, Email Interview, August 25, 2015.
98 William Tishler, Arnold Alanen, and George Thompson, "Early Agricultural Development on the Apostle Islands," (Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1982), 31-32.

Permanent Residence, Height of Fishing and Farming and Early Years of Seasonal Tourism, 1890-1944

During the late 1800s and early 1900s, residents of Sand Island participated in a mixed economy that was partially a function of its isolation, but also reflected its interconnectedness to the regional economy. Residents rarely engaged in just one profession, often mixing fishing and farming, selling some of their goods to tourists or the mainland to provide cash for items that could not be produced on the island, or spending winters working in Bayfield to supplement their incomes. The rhythms of seasonal occupations like fishing and farming were intimately connected to the daily lives of Sand Islanders. Those who visited the island seasonally, such as tourists at Camp Stella or those with summer cottages, participated in the island economy by buying the produce of year-round residents, hiring them for maintenance or transportation, and planting their own summer gardens. Tourists were often attracted to Sand Island because of its rustic nature and the interesting (to them) activities of the fishing community. They sometimes rented rooms from the year-round residents.[99]

Fishing

In the 1890s, the population of Sand Island began to expand, and a few EuroAmerican families began to live on Sand Island year round. The first of these was Frank Shaw, who had been living off and on at the south end of the island for twenty years. On the east side of the island, a small community of Norwegian and Swedish immigrants began taking up residence, chiefly fishing but also farming and logging. Louis Moe purchased property in the interior in 1893, but actually settled on East Bay; in addition to fishing, he would farm and also run a small logging camp out of East Bay (but logging on the west side of the island). Other early families included Peter, Herman, and Jacob Johnson; Swen Bergstrom; and Peter Hansen.

Most of these early residents were engaged in fishing. Although the whitefish stocks had collapsed in the 1890s, Apostle Islands fishermen were able to turn to herring and trout fishing to compensate.[100] There were typically two types of fishing in the Apostle Islands: pound nets and gill nets. Pound nets were enclosures anchored to the lake bed near the shore into which fish were driven, whereas gill nets were walls of nets weighted at the bottom to keep them vertical, used in deeper water. An 1887 report by the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries described how Apostle Island fishermen fished and lived in the islands:

99 Feldman, "The View from Sand Island," 285-307.
100 *Special History Study: Family-Managed Commercial Fishing*, 36-37.

> Three fishermen usually constitute a crew, fishing from two to five nets, and where more are worked additional men are required. They set their nets about the islands and in the sandy reaches and bays along the main shore, building shanties nearby where they camp during the season, and are visited regularly by the collection boats, which take their fish and furnish them with supplies and provisions.[101]

The two major Bayfield fishing companies were Boutin's and Booth's. Both had larger steamers that would travel around the islands, typically on a regular schedule; these steamers could catch fish on their own, but would more often stop at each fish camp, where the fishermen would hand over their catch on ice. In turn, the steamer would pay the men and deliver their groceries and supplies. Sometimes the fishermen owned their own tackle, while others would rent it from one of the large fisheries.

After cleaning and processing at the mainland facilities, the fish would be sent inland by rail to major markets in Minneapolis and Chicago. Later, in the 1920s and 1930s, improved roads and the widespread availability of automobiles made independent trucking of fish possible; the truck trade made inroads on the railroad traffic in those decades, but by the 1940s fishing had dropped off sharply.

Because the fish tended to move around and there were no perennial fishing spots, the fishing camps associated with both pound and gill net fishing in the early years were temporary and relatively ephemeral. The earliest camps were usually occupied by seasonal squatters who were typically tolerated by the land owner. The camp would consist of a small shack for shelter at a minimum. On Sand Island and other islands, women and sometimes families were often part of the fish camp, cooking and doing other support work for the fishermen, especially in larger camps. Sand Island, particularly by the early twentieth century, was unusual among the islands in that it had year round occupants, like Frank Shaw and Louis Moe. Elvis Moe, Louis' son, noted that "the Sand Island people had an advantage for fishing because they were closer to deep water than other fish camps. The deep water was near the lighthouse and off the west point of the island."[102] Images of the island's fishing-related landscapes are illustrated in Figures 2-4, 2-5, and 2-6.

Fishing was inherently an unsteady kind of work; the waxing and waning of certain fish populations, combined with the difficulty of finding the fish and often dealing with harsh weather, meant that fishermen had an

101 *Special History Study: Family-Managed Commercial Fishing*, 20.
102 Elvis Moe, oral interview by Janet Stockhausen, June 10, 1983, in Apostle Islands National Lakeshore People Files.

uncertain profession. The trout and whitefish seasons typically ran from April to October, while herring fishing was a short and intensive period from October to December, or until the lake froze up (by the late 1930s and early 1940s, whitefish and trout were protected by closed seasons from September to November to ensure spawning). Fishing families diversified by ice fishing and harvesting ice in the winter, by farming crops to supplement their food supplies and to sell small quantities in Bayfield, by logging, and by hosting or guiding tourists.

Fishing remained a significant industry in the islands into the Depression and World War II era; in many ways the 1930s were considered the golden era for fishing in the region.

Farming

Although fishing may have been the biggest industry on Sand Island, farming was integral to the survival of its inhabitants from the 1890s to the 1940s. Farming in the islands provided subsistence and a safety net in case fishing was poor, and some islanders were able to sell small amounts of their produce to supplement their income. While all of the year-round residents and many of the seasonal inhabitants farmed to some degree, it was families like the Hansens, the Norings, and the Loftfields at East Bay who had the largest farms. In the late 1910s, Burt Hill, who had married Frank Shaw's daughter, Anna Mae, and inherited his property at Shaw Point, transitioned from mostly fishing to mostly farming.

While the soil of the Apostle Islands, and the supposedly moderating effect of the Lake Superior climate in the region, were reportedly suitable for farming, in practice farming never became a widespread or profitable venture. A large portion of the island was covered by a swamp, and, contrary to reports, residents noted that winters were long and hard on Sand Island. Nevertheless, Sand Island had the most extensive and successful farming community in the Apostle Islands.[103] Even then, farms were largely run for subsistence with any extra crops being sold on the mainland; the exception was Louis Moe, who fed his family and logging crew with the products of his farming activities.

Farm sizes were relatively small compared to mainland farms; the largest farms were the Norings (40 acres), the Shaw-Hills (32 acres), the Moes (25+ acres), and the Loftfields (23 acres), with most of the other farms averaging ten to fifteen acres. Potatoes, hay, and oats were staple crops, and most islanders kept vegetable gardens; root cellars were almost universal. Fruits like strawberries, raspberries, and apples were widely cultivated on Sand

103 Robert Mackreth, "Farms of the Apostle Islands," 1999.



Figure 2-4. Herman Johnson's dock on Swallow Point, showing cut over land, undated (source: Alma Hansen Dahl collection [photographer Emmanuel Luick], APIS 2D2i, Negative No. 1422-7).



Figure 2-5. The East Bay fishing community in the 1920s, looking north (source: Alma Hansen Dahl collection, APIS 2D2i, Negative 1425-18).



Figure 2-6. Net reels drying on Sand Island, undated (source: Gertrude Wellisch Album, APIS 38a-4).

Island; island strawberries were famous on the mainland, and many of the berry plants and apple trees remained on the island long after the farmers had left.

Families also raised livestock, including milk cows and steers, pigs, chickens, and occasionally sheep, and sometimes sold butter on the mainland. Livestock were pastured either at the farm or on a common pasture maintained by the community at Swallow Point/Justice Bay, and Bert Noring served the island as both vet and butcher. Some families also trapped rabbits for meat and weasels to sell their pelts. Smoked and pickled fish was a relatively limited commodity on the island. Islanders usually smoked fish or pickled herring as a hobby or to supply their own family, instead of selling it on the mainland. Smokehouses were usually small and their owners expected them to dry out and burn down over time. Islanders did, however, reportedly make their own liquor; Fred Hansen had a moonshine still on the dock near the Johnson house, but it was only made during the winter because ice was needed for the process.[104]

Elizabeth Andersen Hulings said of the farming on Sand Island in the 1930s that:

> All of the people in East Bay, and of course the Hills [at Shaw Point], all raised everything under the sun that you could possibly raise: the fruits, and the vegetables, and the herbs, and anything under the sun. They bought the tea and coffee, sugar and flour, and all that sort of stuff. They had cows and chickens, and enough horses to do the plowing…The pigs out in the apple orchard, and a cherry section, raspberries and strawberries and blackberries – everything you could possibly imagine, and just about everyone had that over in East Bay.[105]

Farming remained an important if somewhat limited component of island life until the 1940s. Because the islanders were relatively self-sufficient, they were not greatly affected by the Depression, although the Boutin fishery did close down during this period. Some families, like the Palms, came back to live for periods on the island during the Depression as they could live mostly off the land. In general, however, farming gradually declined during the 1930s and 1940s, as fewer and fewer families were living on the island full time.

104 Typed notes on an interview with Alma Dahl, no date, in Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Site Files: Sand Island.
105 Elizabeth (Andersen) Hulings, interviewed by Arnold Alanen, October 27, 1988, Bayport, MN.

Tourism

By the 1890s, tourism was already well-established in the Chequemagon region, with Camp Stella on Sand Island being one of the earliest resorts (see Figure 2-7). There was a thriving resort industry on Madeline Island, but many of the tourists who chose to come to Sand Island instead felt that Madeline Island was too developed and preferred the more relaxed and rustic way of life on Sand Island. Summer visitors to Sand Island came knowing it would be more remote and "primitive" than someplace like Madeline Island; they preferred Sand Island for its lifestyle rather than as a getaway. Because of this, the Sand Island community was very close-knit; there was less of the tension between summer visitors and year-round families sometimes evident in other resort areas. In part, this was because many of the summer residents, particularly later in the period, had originally been from year-round families. Intermarriage was not uncommon among the island families, which also helped to knit the community together. However, the summer residents also contributed to the island economy, buying goods and services from the year-round residents.

The resorts and summer cottages at Sand Island were on a much smaller scale than on the mainland or Madeline Island, with the exception of Camp Stella. However, Camp Stella only remained open until 1915; after Sam Fifield's death that year, the property was sold and converted to private cottages for the Campbell and Jensch families. On the west side of the island, a group of colleagues including the Ehas, Buechners, Orths, and Wellisches purchased land and constructed the West Bay Lodge in 1912-13. The group of investors planned to construct individual cabins for their own families and run the lodge as a resort, but in practice it was generally just the club members and some of their friends who stayed there and the individual cabins were never built. By the early 1920s, the other investors had sold out to the Eha family, who then retained West Bay Club as their summer home. However, Gertrude Wellisch, daughter of one of the original investors, fell in love with Sand Island and continued to spend her summers there for the rest of her life, first leasing the Sand Island Lighthouse after it was automated, and then building her own cabin, Plenty Charm, on East Bay.

Beginning around 1910, a number of summer cottages were constructed on East Bay. An entrepreneur, Edwin Bonde, had purchased a stretch of land along East Bay and platted it into small plots designed for seasonal residents. He recruited Norwegian families like the Palms, Loftfields, and Norings, who ended up as year-round farmers, as well as summer residents like the Disens and Aabels. Although tourism in general fell off during the

Depression, Sand Island was somewhat insulated from that phenomenon because of its family ties and long-term residents.

Life on Sand Island

As noted above, Sand Island was a close-knit community, and residents, even those on opposite ends of the island, spent time together working or playing. Although there were roads on the island, including a county road running from Shaw Point up to the lighthouse that was built in the 1910s, the interior was difficult to access and most families used boats to get around. Families who didn't have a boat (like the Palms during the Depression) would ask a neighbor, or set up a smoke signal and people on the mainland would come out to get them. In the early years, residents also used horses and wagons to get around and move supplies and goods. There were a few motor vehicles on the island, including a truck, probably brought out by the Moes or the Norings, Gert Wellisch's car, which she originally brought out to haul supplies for the construction of her cottage, and a convertible owned by the Jensch family. Vehicles tended to be community property, and the truck was used by all the East Bay farmers as a utility vehicle, while Gert Wellisch left her car available for anyone to use. The Jensch convertible was eventually moved off the island, but remnants of the other two vehicles remain on the island.

With the island's population at its height in the 1910s and 1920s (70 people lived on the island in 1910), the community was large enough to support several community ventures. The first was the Sand Island school, which opened in 1910. While it was never large and older students still had to leave the island for advanced schooling, many island children attended the school until it finally closed in 1928. Burt Hill ran the island's own post office (Shaw, Wisconsin) from 1911 to 1916 in a small cordoned-off space in the Hills' log cabin residence, and the islanders opened their own cooperative grocery in 1918 (housed in a lean-to on the west side of the Shaw/Hill log cabin), lasting until the 1930s (Jonette Loftfield had a small store selling candy and "notions" after the grocery closed).[106] There was even a short-lived underwater telephone line around 1919, but it soon broke and was never fixed. There were no electrical lines to the island, and residents used generators or did without. There were also few wells dug on the island; islanders generally used lake water for drinking and washing.

In addition to their work in farming and fishing, the island residents engaged in fun; in the winters, dances were often held at the school or at the West Bay Club and people played musical instruments or held

106 Arnold Alanen, "The Shaw-Hill Farm Site on Sand Island (Apostle Islands National Lakeshore): Biographical and Site-Related Information)," University of Wisconsin-Madison Department of Landscape Architecture, School of Natural Resources, College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, June 1990, 22-24.



Figure 2-7. Camp Stella, circa 1906 (source: APIS Library collection, Camp Stella, IID7b-1906c_01).

get-togethers at each others' homes or the schoolhouse. In the summer, children had the run of the island after they had completed their chores, and there were frequent excursions to the lighthouse to visit the long-time keeper, Emmanual Luick. Summer visitors would cruise around the island and visit the lighthouse or the rock formations at the north end of the island. They also swam on the beaches or off the docks, went hiking, picked berries, and of course fished.

Island life could also be hard, and there were occasional tragedies. These included the drownings of Harry Johnson, son of the camp laundress at Camp Stella, in 1912,[107] and Herman Johnson's eldest son, John, in 1914 when he was only six, and the disappearance of Harold Dahl while out fishing in 1928.

Drawing HP-2 illustrates Sand Island landscape conditions from 1890 through 1944.

Chronology

1890s
Whitefish population crashes as a result of overfishing and pollution; focus shifts to trout and herring. Fish camps on Sand Island begin to develop into a permanent community, populated largely by Norwegian immigrants; Frank Shaw and family begin living on the island year round.[108] Fish camps were typically occupied from spring to fall with some closer islands within "walking distance" of the mainland occupied in the winter. They usually consisted of "rude shanties" where fishermen squatted on land they did not own; fish dealers sent boats to collect the catch and deliver supplies.[109]

Island inhabitants frequently had multiple jobs, working part time in the logging or fishing industries as well as farming, planting gardens, and raising livestock.

1890
Hansen: Shaws sell Lot 2 to Peter Johnson and Peter Hansen and lose Lot 1 to Herbert Denison in a tax sale. Hansen (east half) and Johnson (west half) retain the land (see Figure 2-8). Jacob Johnson was from Norway and, unlike other residents, didn't fish; he ran the S. L. Boutin boat. Pete Hansen and family also emigrated from Norway, sponsored by Louis Moe;

107 Sheree L. Peterson, "Camp Stella," 96.
108 Busch, *People and Places*, 21.
109 Ibid., 174.

Pete fished with Louis Moe. Pete's son Fred later married Jacob Johnson's daughter Agnetta in 1904.[110]

Sam and Stella Fifield purchase the south half of the southeast quarter of Lot 3 from Guy Wells. They add an additional 179 acres from Wells' estate in 1902.[111]

1891
Temporary light established on Devil's Island; made permanent in 1901.[112]

1892
Bayfield County seat moved from Bayfield to Washburn.

1892
Emmanuel Luick appointed keeper of the Sand Island Light. He would be an integral part of island life until transferred off the island following the light's automation in 1921; he was a professional photographer and took many photographs of the island.[113]

1893
Moe: Louis Moe files a homestead claim for an inland parcel on Sand Island (the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 13 in Township 53 N, Range 5 W). He later (1903) cancels it, purchasing instead an existing homestead on East Bay.[114]

1894
Moe: Louis Moe (born Lars Peter Eliason) moves to Sand Island (he had emigrated from Norway in 1892). He purchased land with buildings from Jack Hadland. His wife and children lived in Bayfield during the winter until the Sand Island School opened in 1910.[115]

Hadland had built a house, barn, woodshed, fish house, and log ice house. Moe added a camp building for lumberjacks with a root cellar under the east end, and a blacksmith shop. In addition to fishing, Moe cleared 25 acres of land and farmed hay, potatoes, strawberries, raspberries, and apples and raised cows, hogs, and chickens.[116]

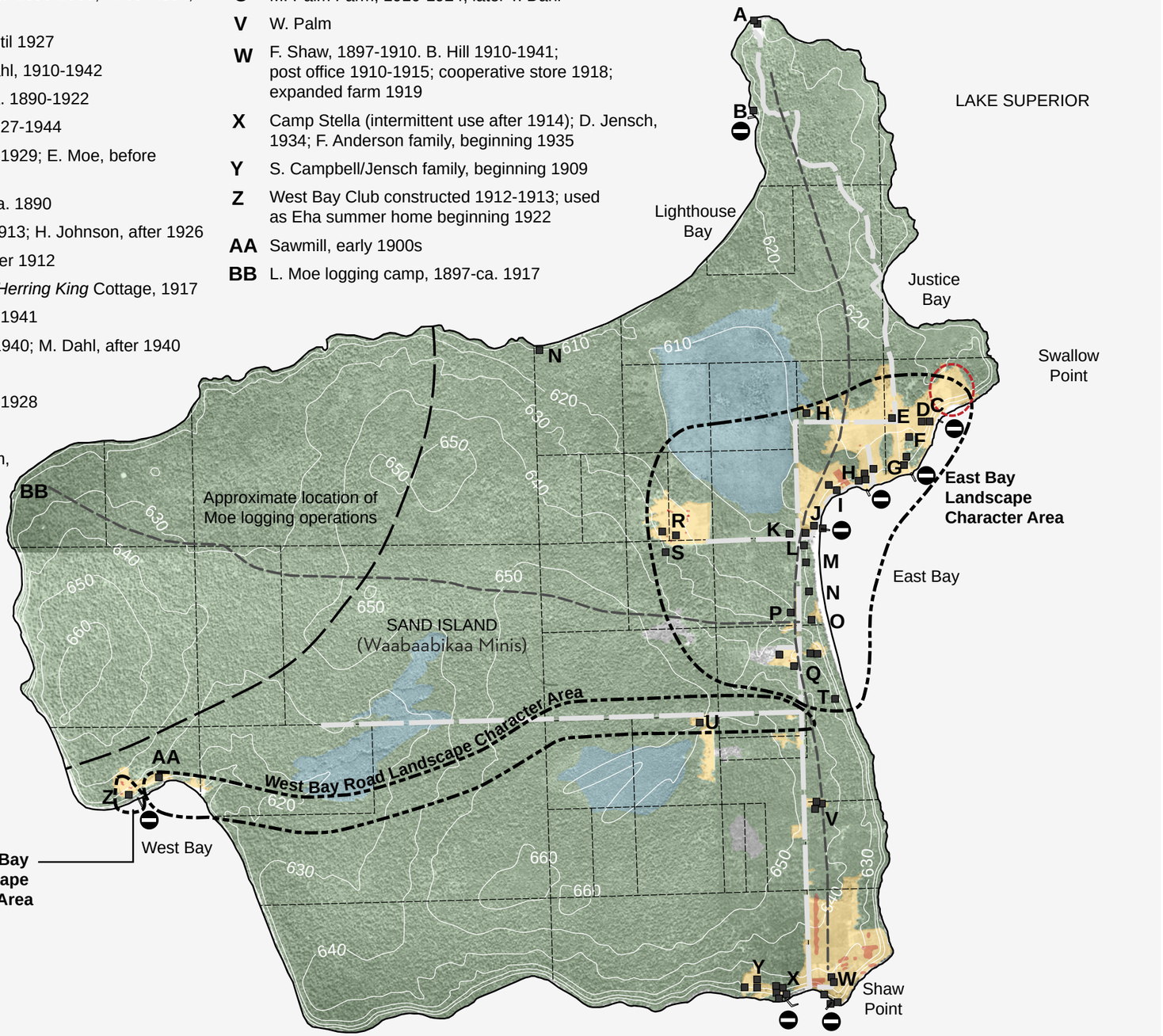
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110 Undated, attributed typed history in Apostle Islands National Lakeshore People Files, Hansen family.
111 Sheree L. Peterson, "Camp Stella," 34.
112 Busch, *People and Places*, 22.
113 Busch, *People and Places*, 143.
114 Tishler, et. al., "Early Agricultural Development on the Apostle Islands," 33.
115 Notes from an interview with Elvis Moe, September 13, 1981 by William Tishler, in Apostle Islands National Lakeshore People Files.
116 Tishler, et. al. "Early Agricultural Development," 34.

SAND ISLAND
APOSTLE ISLANDS NATIONAL LAKESHORE
Cultural Landscape Report

Historic Period Plan
1890 to 1944

A Light Station, constructed 1881
B Boat house
C P. Johnson, ca. 1890-1900; H. Johnson, 1900-1926
D F. Hansen, until 1927
E H. Dahl/C. Dahl, 1910-1942
F P. Hansen, ca. 1890-1922
G F. Hansen, 1927-1944
H L. Moe, 1894-1929; E. Moe, before 1945
I J. Johnson, ca. 1890
J Bjorn, 1909-1913; H. Johnson, after 1926
K W. Noring, after 1912
L Aabel, 1909; *Herring King* Cottage, 1917
M C. Dahl, after 1941
N Disen, 1909-1940; M. Dahl, after 1940
O E. Bonde
P School, 1910-1928
Q O. Loftfield
R B. Noring farm, 1912-1944
S S. Bergstrom
T G. Wellisch, after 1942
U M. Palm Farm, 1910-1924; later T. Dahl
V W. Palm
W F. Shaw, 1897-1910. B. Hill 1910-1941; post office 1910-1915; cooperative store 1918; expanded farm 1919
X Camp Stella (intermittent use after 1914); D. Jensch, 1934; F. Anderson family, beginning 1935
Y S. Campbell/Jensch family, beginning 1909
Z West Bay Club constructed 1912-1913; used as Eha summer home beginning 1922
AA Sawmill, early 1900s
BB L. Moe logging camp, 1897-ca. 1917



0 900 1800 3600 Feet
1 inch = 1800 feet

N

Legend

- Landscape character area
- Road constructed 1914
- Early trails (before ca. 1917)
- Building
- Dock [1938]
- Forest
- Approximate location of agricultural field
- Fruit trees
- Swamp
- Clearing (unspecified)
- Lake or pond
- Shoreline [1938]
- Property boundary [1925]
- 10 foot contours over 1938 aerial photograph
- Approximate location of communal pasture at Swallow Point
- Approximate location of Moe logging operations

Sources

1. Jane C. Busch, *People and Places: A Human History of the Apostle Islands* (Historic Resource Study) Omaha, NE: National Park Service Midwest Regional Office, 2008): property details, east-west trail.
2. S. Peterson, “Camp Stella Site, 1886-1995,” not to scale, 1995.
3. Dave Snyder, “Sketch Map of Sand Island’s Shaw Point, Bayfield County Wisconsin, 1994,” not to scale, 1994.
4. Bayfield County Plat Map, 1925.
5. Bayfield County Plat Map, 1906: north-south trail.
6. Aerial photograph, 1938: coastline, buildings, vegetation, and road.
7. Apostle Islands National Lakeshore GIS database: vegetation, buildings. Busch (2008) indicates the road was built by 1914.
8. “The Palm Family and Sand Island History,” National Park Service, Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, 1981: properties.
9. John Harrington, “Shaw Farm Vegetational Survey,” manuscript on file, Cultural Resource Files, Shaw Farm Site File, Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Archive, 1982: vegetation at Shaw Point.

QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

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1895
Wisconsin State Census counts 46 residents on the island, not including the Shaws (still listed in Bayfield); 19 of the 46 were men living alone, 11 were females in seven households. One third were Scandinavian.[117] Five people in Johnson household.

Sam Fifield writes "There is a settlement of Swede and Norwegian fishermen-farmers on East Bay, which bids fair to increase in numbers and prosperity." The Chequamegon region provided conditions similar to those in Norway, where fishing and farming had declined.[118]

Also…"Captain Frank Shaw has a good snug farm at this point, where he has been for the past twenty years engaged in fishing and farming."[119] [Shaw is selling farm produce in Bayfield during the 1890s].

1897
Frank Shaw and family begin to live year round on Sand Island. Expands fish camp to permanent homestead; builds log building, a log and frame house further inland, a root cellar, workshop, smokehouse, and additional buildings. In 1898 he expands his dock, with a fish house on the end.[120]

Moe: Louis Moe begins logging on Sand Island; he continues intermittently for more than 20 years.[121] Moe builds a blacksmith shop and camp building to house crew of 8-10 men, some islanders (Carl Dahl, Bill Palm, and Bill Noring), some Ojibwe and Norwegians, logging took place on west side of island including hemlock, cedar, tamarack, and hardwoods.[122]

1899
Moe: circa: Louis goes back to Norway to marry Nana and brings her back to Sand Island.[123]

1900s
Fishing recovers and on the upswing due to switch to trout and herring and introduction of gasoline engines for smaller boats. Lumber industry on the downswing due to timber depletion; switch to hardwoods, hemlock, and

117 Busch, *People and Places*, 175.
118 Sam S. Fifield, "Beautiful Isles of Chequamegon," Ashland Weekly Press, December 21, 1895.
119 Ibid.
120 Arnold R. Alanen, "The Shaw-Hill Farm Site on Sand Island (Apostle Islands National Lakeshore): Biographical and Site-Related Information," (report prepared for Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, Bayfield, WI, 1990), 4–11, 28–31.
121 Busch, *People and Places*, 190.
122 Ibid.,, 235.
123 Elvis Moe, oral interview by Janet Stockhausen, June 10, 1983, in Apostle Islands National Lakeshore People Files.

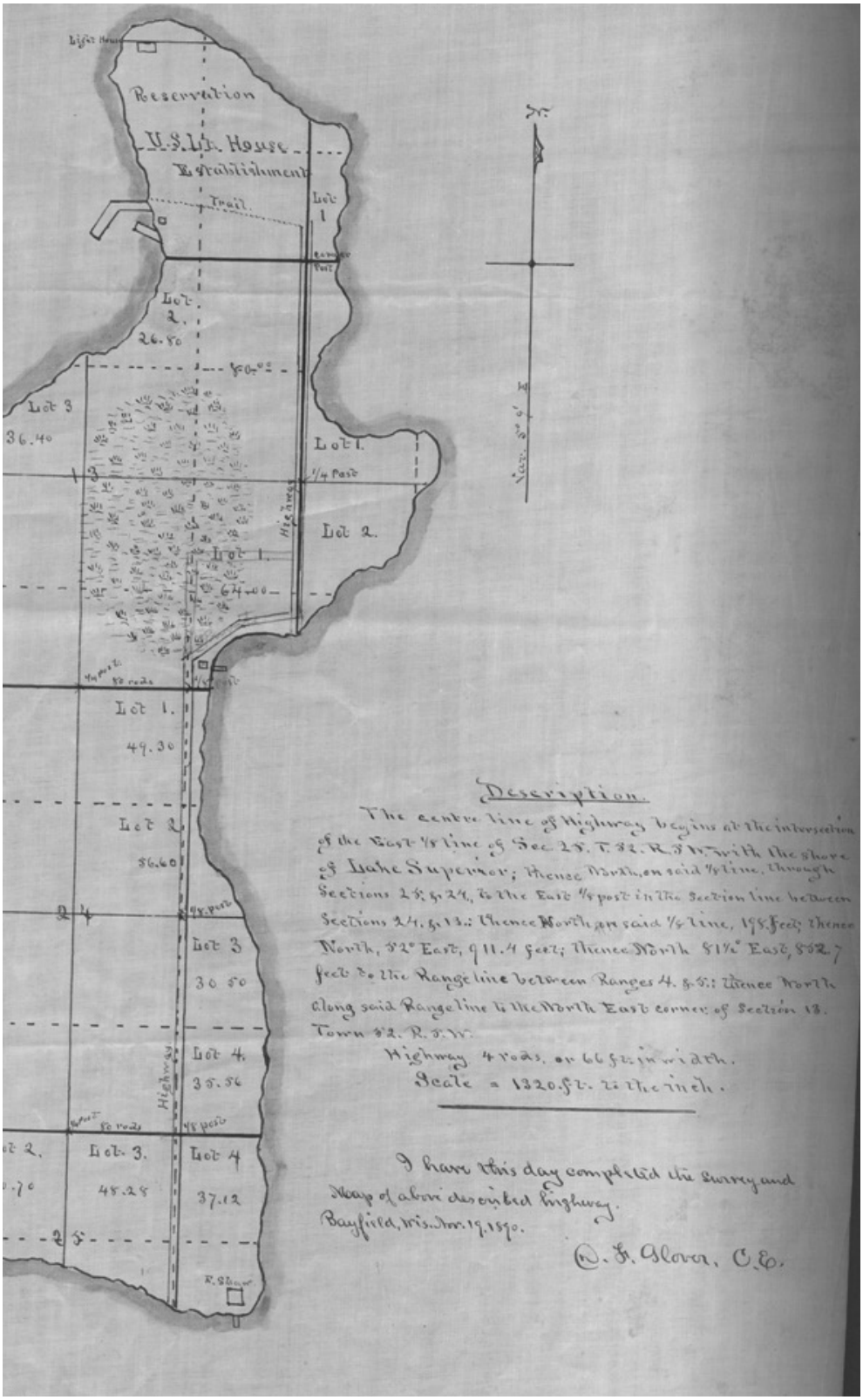


Figure 2-8. Ca. 1890 map. The road was not constructed until the 1910s, which suggests the road was added to the 1890 base map (source: Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, Catalog No. APIS 11234).

cedar rather than pine.[124] Speculators develop schemes to convert cutover lands to farming. Swen Bergstrom, the island's only Swede, helps build many of the structures on the island. Illustrations of the island's community and landscape during the 1900s include Figures 2-9 through 2-13.

1900
Circa: Sandstone quarrying boom largely over in the islands.[125] Ashland's population was 13,000; Washburn 7,000; Bayfield 2,200. European immigrants made up a large proportion of the population; Norwegians predominated in Bayfield County.

Peter Johnson family moves to Washington State; brother Herman Johnson purchases his house and fishing business.[126]

1905
September: Wreck of the Sevona. 7 crew members killed and 17 crew and passengers saved. Parts of the Sevona were salvaged and incorporated into the island landscape. Sam Fifield built a cottage using the hatch covers from the wreck. Portions of the lower hull remain intact. The storm also destroyed the fish docks of Herman Johnson, Peter Hansen, and Louis Moe.

Shaws begin spending winters in Bayfield due to Josephine's poor health.[127]

Sam Campbell purchases 10 acres of land west of Camp Stella for a permanent summer home. Construction begins under the direction of Magnus Palm of East Bay. Family members believe the cottage is based on a Masonic Cross or perhaps Civil War officers' quarters. No original plans remain. Family members believe that some of the beams and framing came from Louis Moe's saw mill, while the finish carpentry was done by a steam-powered sawmill on a raft (some milled lumber was also floated out from Bayfield in 1909). This was owned by Sam Fifield and later cut the lumber for West Bay Club. The boiler is reportedly still somewhere in West Bay.[128]

Hansen: Around this time, Fred Hansen moves to Swallow Point and builds a house.[129]

1906
A 1906 (see Figure 2-14) plat map illustrates a trail between the Lighthouse and Camp Stella. Land along East Bay is divided into five ownership

124 Busch, *People and Places*, 23.
125 Ibid., 21.
126 Ibid., 186.
127 Tishler and Alanen, "Farming the Lake Superior Shore," 187.
128 Peter Jensch, Email Interview, August 25, 2015.
129 Fred Hansen, *Diary of a Norwegian Fisherman*.

parcels, including the Johnson, Moe, Codding, Fifield and Shaw families. Land that would become part of the West Bay Club is owned (along with other island parcels) by Frances McGuire.

1908

Bayfield County Press reports that Camp Stella has 40 guests. Camp Stella was "rustic but manicured." The yacht *Stella* was used as transportation from the mainland and for pleasure cruises around the islands. [130]

1909-1912

Promoter Edwin Bonde recruits a number of Norwegian families to move to Sand Island to establish farms. He purchases land, subdivides it into small lots for summer homes, and assembles larger inland parcels for farms. He also plants apple trees and ginseng to make the property more attractive. Purchasers included Magnus Palm's brothers, Will, Carl, and Ludwig and the Loftfields and Norings. Edwin Bonde builds a cabin on the island. Loftfields include Olaf and Jonette and their son Sigurd and his wife Katherine-Maria. They purchase ten acres inland and three lakeshore lots they name "Solheim", Norse for "Sun Home." They develop a fruit and dairy farm and Sigurd works off the island logging and on ore carriers.[131]

1909

A ca. 1909 (see Figure 2-15) plat map is the first to identify a dense arrangement of parcels along the shore of East Bay. Parcels on the east of Lots 2 and 3 in the east half of Section 24 are long rectangles that provide approximately equal lake frontage for 26 lots representing the most densely platted portion of the island.

Nils F. Bjorn (or Biorn) files homestead claim for 40 acres adjoining Louis Moe's farm; takes up claim in 1910, builds house, barn, clears 4-5 acres, plants 2 acres with potatoes and vegetables. The Bjorns move off the island in 1911 and Nils is killed in 1912, but in 1914 his widow Erica Bjorn proves claim and receives title.[132] Some family members reportedly tried fishing and farming in later years but the farm was eventually abandoned.[133]

October: Samuel and Phoebe Campbell complete their summer home on Sand Island on land adjoining Camp Stella (the Campbells were friends of the Fifields and had been visiting them since the 1890s).[134]

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130 Busch, *People and Places*, 311.
131 Tishler and Alanen, "Farming the Lake Superior Shore," 190-193.
132 Handwritten notes in Apostle Islands National Lakeshore People files, Hansen family; Tishler et. al., "Early Agricultural Development," 37.
133 Tishler et. al., "Early Agricultural Development," 38.
134 Petersen, "Camp Stella," 74.



Figure 2-9. Members of the Johnson and Hansen family "making leads," ca. 1900 (source: Alma Hansen Dahl collection, APIS 2D2i Negative No. 1424-19).



Figure 2-10. Picking strawberries in Moe's field, early 1900s (source: Alma Hansen Dahl collection, APIS 2D1c – Negative 1527-15).



Figure 2-11. Herman Johnson's cabin on Swallow Point, ca. early 1900s (source: Alma Hansen Dahl collection, APIS IID2i Negative 1422-2).

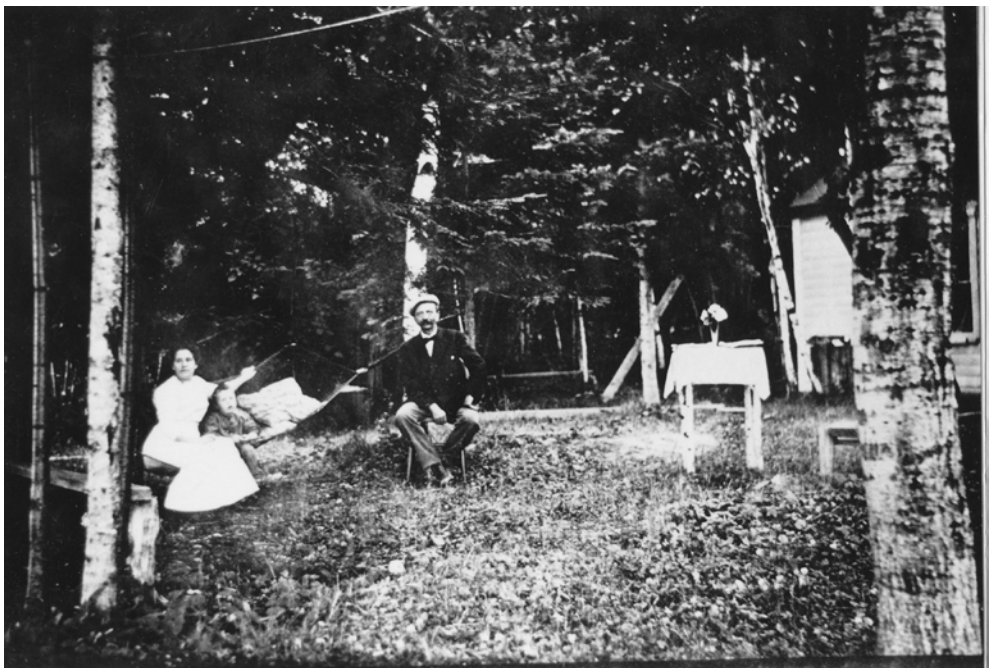


Figure 2-12. Aabels near their cottage, circa 1909. "Be good to my trees, whatever you do…spare my birches, there are so few" was written on the Aabels' shutters (source: Alma Hansen Dahl collection, APIS IID7e, Negative No. 1422-16).



Figure 2-13. Picnic at the Sand Island schoolhouse, ca. 1910 (source: Alma Hansen Dahl collection, APIS 2D2i Negative No. 1424-14).

Christian Aabel and Dr. C. F. Disen are building cottages on East Bay.[135] Dr. Disen also reportedly had a shelter or shack of some kind on the western edge of Lighthouse Bay where the rocks begin. In the 1940s, this was a pile of boards.[136]

1910s
Islanders visit Ashland and Bayfield, but most social activities take place on the island and included visiting, playing cards, and dances.[137]

1910
Harold Dahl family moves to Sand Island.

"Summer people" start to come to the island.[138] They add to the island's economic cash flow by purchasing goods and services from permanent residents. Activities included cruises around the islands, especially visits to rock formations or lighthouses, swimming, boating, hiking, berry picking, fishing, and some hunting.

The island reaches its peak of year-round population, about 70 people mostly living at East Bay; the economy was based on fishing and farming with an "important assist" from tourism.[139]

Burt Hill family moves to island permanently. The Hills were very popular and integral to island life. Burt was a handyman who could "fix anything" and helped build the other properties on the island. Anna Mae Hill was a good cook and a nurse.

Frank Shaw sells his fishing rig to Burt Hill when he moves permanently off the island.[140] Josephine Shaw dies 1911, Frank Shaw dies 1914.

Schoolhouse opens on the island.

Magnus and Anna Palm family move to Sand Island. They file a homestead claim for 41 acres of land on the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 24, Township 52 N, Range 5 W, the last homestead claimed in the Apostle Islands. It was located south of East Bay and inland from the

135 Busch, *People and Places*, 314.
136 Carl Dahl, telephone interview, January 5, 2016. No other evidence (photographs or maps) have been found to confirm this.
137 Busch, *People and Places*, 190.
138 Elvis Moe, oral interview by Janet Stockhausen, June 10, 1983, in Apostle Islands National Lakeshore People Files.
139 Busch, *People and Places*, 24.
140 Ibid., 186.

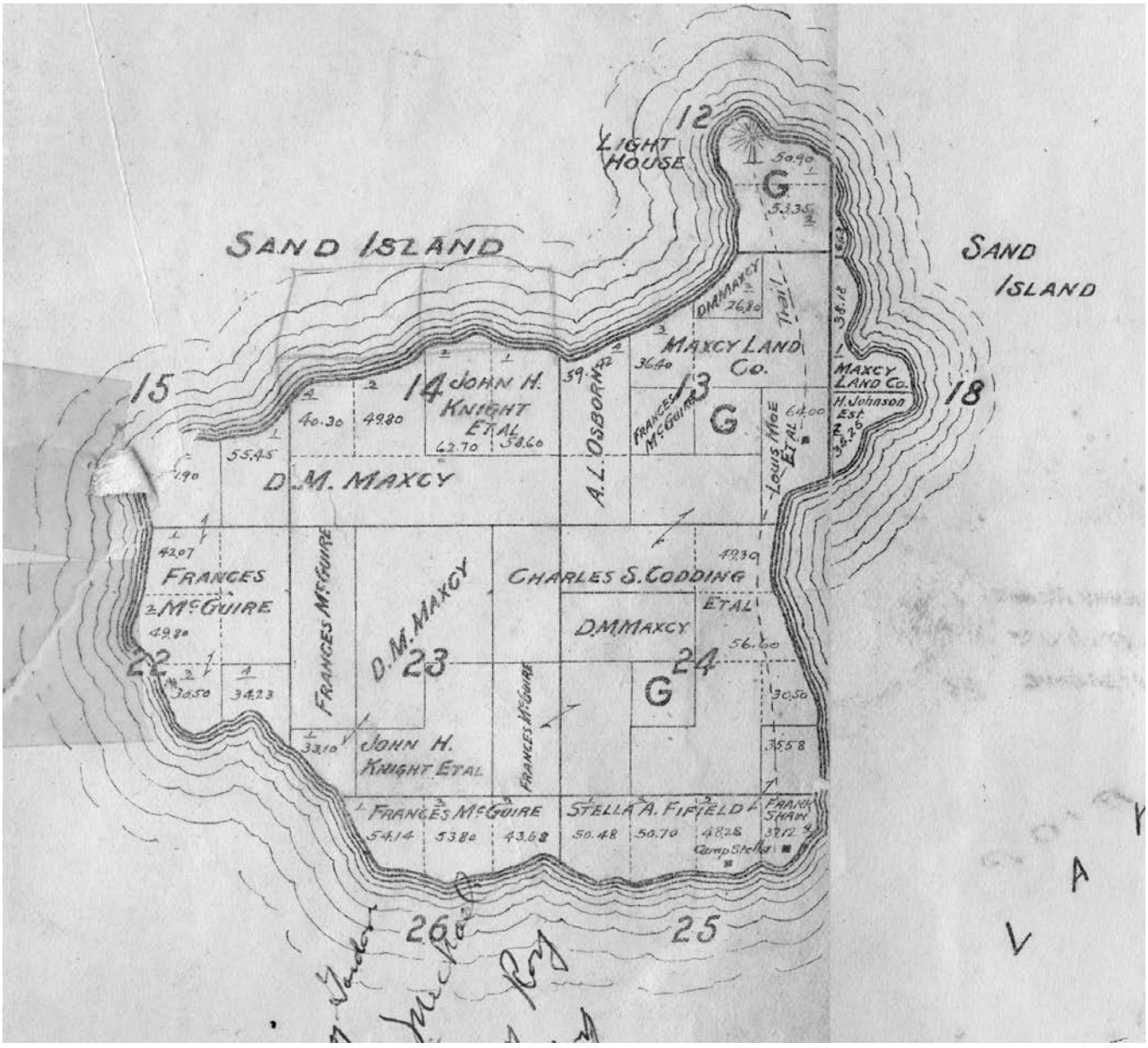


Figure 2-14. 1906 Sand Island Plat Map (source: Bayfield Heritage Association).

shore. Palm proved the claim in 1917. Anna Palm was the sister of Edwin Bonde.[141]
According to William Noring, the Palm land had a vertical log shack, a log barn, and a chicken coop. Magnus Palm did a little farming and a little fishing but didn't stay on the island long.[142]

1910-11
West Bay Club: Ehas and Buechners summer at/purchase West Bay Club property.[143] Investors are: Charles W. Buechner, Henry Orth, Robert Wellisch, Fred Romer, G. A. Yocom, and Frank Eha. Property is 104 acres. The lodge is designed by architects Buechner, Orth and Yocom.[144] Howard "Bud" Peters believes the water tower was built as part of the resort.[145]

Another source records that the West Bay Club property was purchased from three different owners; 70 acres from John and Ethal Walsh in 1912, 20 acres from Edwin and Christine Bonde in 1912, and 14 acres from Frank Shaw in 1913. Construction began in 1912 and was completed in 1913. The residents held dances in the summer for permanent residents and visitors.[146]

The original plan was for the owners to build individual cabins for each family, but this never happened.

1911
Burt Hill organizes Shaw Post Office on Sand Island and is appointed postmaster. He operates the post office out of his log cabin residence.[147]

Sam Fifield adds a "water works" to Camp Stella, with a pump to furnish water for the camp and fire protection. Fifield also expands the apple orchard and clears land for crops; Campbell also sets out a number of fruit trees.[148]

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141 Tishler et. al., "Early Agricultural Development," 38; Busch, *People and Places*, 275-6.
142 Tishler, et. al. "Early Agricultural Development," 39.
143 Handwritten notes, Apostle Islands National Lakeshore People files, Eha Family.
144 Busch, *People and Places*, 312.
145 Howard "Bud" Peters, oral interview with Brenda Williams, June 28, 2015, Bayfield, Wisconsin.
146 Thomas Gerstenberger, "Island Hideaway, the West Bay Club," *Lake Superior Magazine*, December/January 1992, 50-52.
147 Alanen, "The Shaw-Hill Farm Site on Sand Island," 22.
148 *Ashland News*, May 5, 1911.

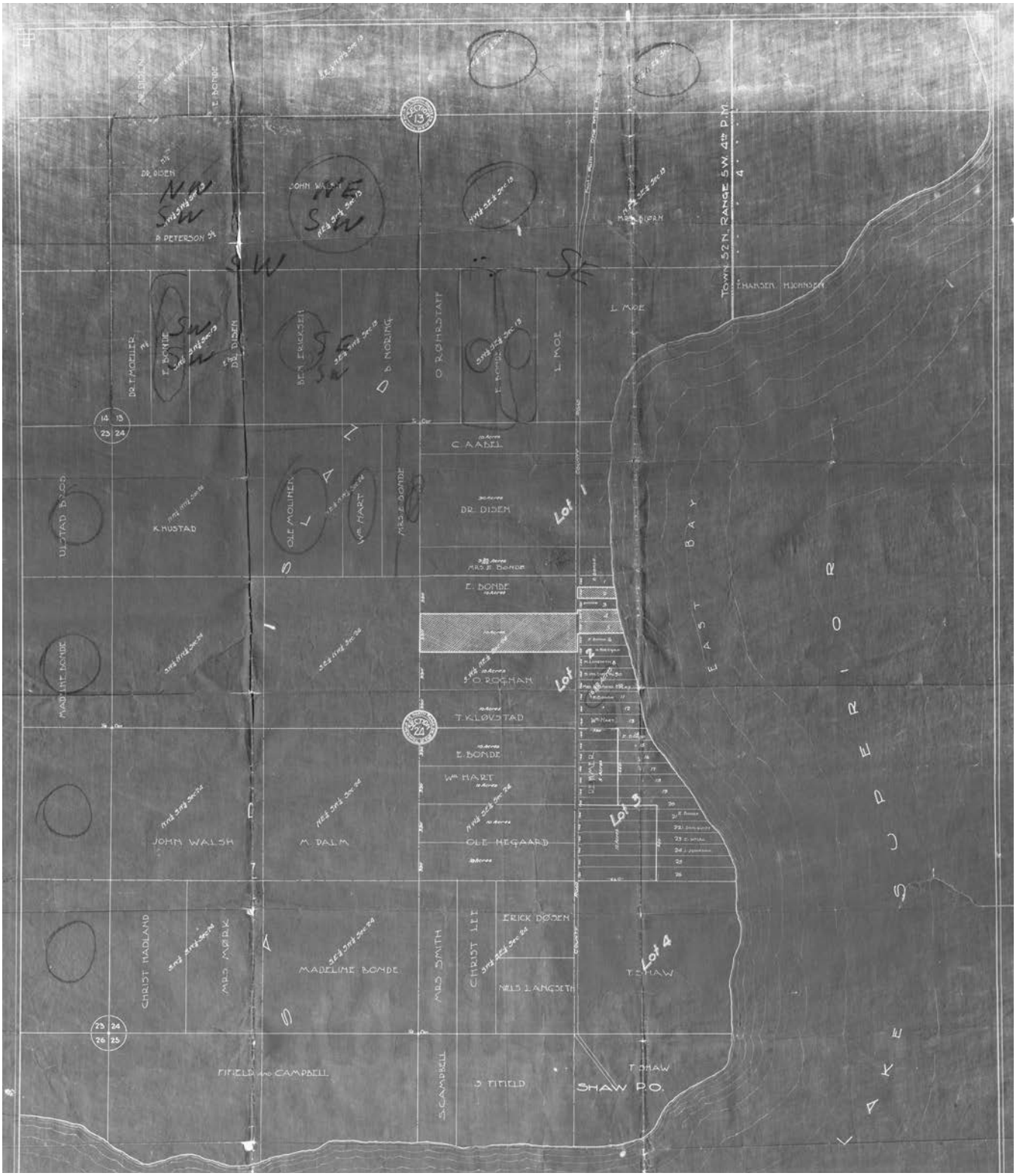


Figure 2-15. Plat map of Solheim (East Bay), ca. 1909 (source: Bayfield Heritage Association).

1912
Noring: Bertrand K. Noring (or Noreng) purchases 20 acres from Edwin Bonde and moves to Sand Island with his family from Minneapolis. He contracts with Mr. Bergstrom to build a 24 foot by 26 foot log house (first structure on the farm). Later adds 24 foot by 40 foot horizontal log barn, root cellar, chicken coop, outhouse, smokehouse, well, small ice house. The family raised livestock (cows, horses, pigs, calves, chickens, sheep – Noring was the island butcher and they sold butter to a creamery) and gardened (carrots, onions, cabbage, sweet corn, potatoes, rutabagas) and harvested fruit (blueberries, strawberries, apples, cherries). Son William Noring fished, eventually moving his family to East Bay, connecting the two sites by a .25 mile road. Figure 2-16 illustrates a potato field at the Noring farm.

William Noring planted the spruce trees around the house as a windbreak as well as the white cedars and ornamental white birch.[149]
Moe: A group of visitors to Sand Island visit Louis Moe's Farm and report that he has 70 acres with 20 cleared which "is nicely in hay, potatoes, garden vegetables and strawberries." One visitor brought back a sample of Alsike clover four feet in length.[150]

1913
Hansen: May-September. Barn under construction.[151]

Stella Fifield dies of cancer.[152]

1914
Hansen: July: Hay shed constructed.[153]

Fall: The East Bay Road is constructed, one and one-half miles from the Shaw-Hill Farm to East Bay. The work was completed by William Morrin and a crew of men. The *Bayfield Press* notes that "the road is said to be a dandy 24 feet wide and well crowned.[154]

1915
Camp Stella closes after Sam Fifield dies, but a population of summer homes remains on the island, including Campbell home, West Bay Club, and East Bay.[155] The *Bayfield Press* reports that E. H. Bauch purchased Camp

149 Robert Porter, *Interim Cultural Landscape Management Plan*, (Apostle Islands National Lakeshore), 1993-94, 140.
150 "Sand Island Strawberries," *Bayfield Progress*, July 18, 1912.
151 Diary of a Norwegian Fisherman: The Collected Diaries of Frederick A. Hansen April 1913 through December 1938: Sand Island, Wisconsin.
152 Sheree L. Peterson, "Camp Stella," 97.
153 Diary of a Norwegian Fisherman.
154 *Bayfield Press*, October 30, 1914, and Burt Hill's diary.
155 Busch, *People and Places*, 24.

Stella in August of 1915.[156] It passed through several owners between 1915 and 1934, with the property only occasionally opened for visitors.[157]

1916
Hansen: Fish house "lost" and rebuilt. "Started on barn."[158] (There are periodic references to working on the barn in 1927 and 1932).

May: Shaw Post Office closes.[159]

1916/1917
B. Noring: William Noring plants the ornamental white birch and cedar trees at the B. Noring Farm.[160]

1917
Hansen: Fred Hansen built a fish house for his father.[161]

The *Herring King* burns off Sand Island; Louis Moe salvages the hull and summer resident Christian Aabel converts the hull into a cottage. Burt Hill mounted the bell on a pole next to his house (see Figure 2-17; shown in 1977).[162]

1918
Sand Island Cooperative Association organized by islanders to provide a cooperative store, opened in a lean-to attached to Frank Shaw's original log house next to the Shaw-Hill dock.[163]

West Bay Club: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cramer become full-time caretakers. Three out-buildings and a water tower are built, including an ice house, generator, and utility shed. An outside privy was built and there was a water tank north and west of the lodge. The grounds contained an apple orchard and garden. The dock was 100 feet long and had a boat lift.[164] The Yokoms sell their shares back to the West Bay Club.

1919
Circa: Burt Hill sells fishing business and begins farming full time. He expands the farm to include an ice house that serves all residents at Shaw

156 *Bayfield Press*, August 13, 1915.
157 Sheree L. Peterson, "Camp Stella," 104.
158 Diary of a Norwegian Fisherman.
159 Busch, *People and Places*, 187.
160 Tishler et. al., "Early Agricultural Development," 40.
161 Diary of a Norwegian Fisherman.
162 Busch, *People and Places*, 202.
163 Alanen, "The Shaw-Hill Farm Site on Sand Island," 24.
164 Thomas Gerstenberger, "Island Hideaway, the West Bay Club," *Lake Superior Magazine*, December/January 1992, 50-52.

Point and probably a granary or store house adjoining the Shaw's root cellar. He also builds a large barn north of the house. They sold milk, cream, eggs, butter, meat, poultry, and produce to summer residents; they also boarded summer visitors.[165]
Sand Island Telephone Company organized and cable laid from mainland to Sand Island; unsuccessful because cable kept breaking in storms.[166] [Busch says it was organized April 1918].

1920s
Decline of the lumber industry depresses the local economy. Fishing remains a strong industry but motorized fishing boats make it more feasible to operate from the mainland; farming also declines and farms become more marginal due to other economic factors. Most of the younger generation, including that of Sand Island, start to move away as they become adults due to the difficulties of island life and economy. Tourism begins to supplement the island economy as it becomes more popular nationwide.[167]

Rise in automobile tourism. By 1935, 85% of vacation travel is by car.[168]
Elvis Moe claims the island was cut over in the 1920s, and that in 1923, a boat anchored at the island and was loaded with pine destined for England.[169]

1920
Hansen: January: Dorothy Hanson (wife of Peter) dies. Survived by husband, son Fred, daughter Mrs. Peter Johnson, and daughter Miss Anna Hanson, Norway.[170]

Census records 44 people living on Sand Island, 90 percent Norwegian or of Norwegian descent. This count may have missed some people, but Elvis Moe's recollection of 100 may be high.[171]

1921
Sand Island light is the first light to be automated in the Apostle Islands. Its keeper (Emmanuel Luick) was transferred and the keeper at Raspberry

165 Busch, *People and Places*, 289.
166 Ca. 1979 Typed notes of an interview with Elvis Moe in Apostle Islands National Lakeshore People files.
167 Busch, *People and Places*, 25.
168 Ibid., 321.
169 Undated notes on an interview with Elvis Moe in Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Site Files – Sand Island.
170 Newspaper obituary photocopied in Apostle Islands National Lakeshore People Files, Hansen.
171 Busch, *People and Places*, 187.

Island monitored and serviced the Sand Island light. A few years later, it is leased to summer resident Gert Wellisch.[172]

1922
Hansen: October: Fred digs a cellar.[173]

Hansen: Peter B. Hanson/sen dies in April. Born Norway, May 1848, married Norway 1872, moved to Bayfield 1893 and began fishing on Sand Island. Children Fred Hanson and Mrs. Peter Johnson.[174]

West Bay Club: Frank Eha buys out the other West Bay Club investors and WBC becomes a summer home for the Eha family. Property includes ice house, utility shed, privy, bridge, and a water tower.[175] Figures 2-19 through 2-21 illustrate historic conditions at the West Bay Club.

1923
Sigurd and Katherine-Maria Loftfield family moves to Detroit.[176] Olaf and Jonette remain.

1924
Magnus and Anna Palm leave the island due to Anna's TB; Thorvald Dahl (no relation to Harold) buys the Palm land but later moves to Madeline Island.[177]

Hansen: Fred Hansen digs clothes line posts and moves the net house.[178]

1925
Gert Wellisch, daughter of WBC member Robert Wellisch, leases the Sand Island lighthouse. She was a school teacher in St. Paul. [179]

A 1925 (see Figure 2-18) plat map identifies land at the west end of the island (in Sections 15, 22, and 23) as belonging to "Bayfield Realty Company." It also identifies ownership of the southern portion of Section 22 by the West Bay Club. In addition, it illustrates that land platted in ca. 1909 (see Figure 2-18) at East Bay was not yet divided as densely as

172 Ibid., 25.
173 Diary of a Norwegian Fisherman.
174 Newspaper article photocopied in Apostle Islands National Lakeshore People Files, Hansen.
175 Carol Ahlgren and Nancy Farm Mannikko, "National Register of Historic Places Nomination: West Bay Club," (draft), September 2012.
176 Tishler and Alanen, "Farming the Lake Superior Shore," 191.
177 Busch, *People and Places*, 287.
178 Diary of a Norwegian Fisherman.
179 Busch, *People and Places*, 328.



Figure 2-16. Noring men hoeing potatoes, undated (source: Bayfield Heritage Association, Scans 2.0 Noreng 51).



Figure 2-17. The Herring King cabin, ca. 1977 (source: APIS Library Collection).

planned. The twenty-six parcels identified on the earlier plat are attributed to three owners in 1925.

1926
Hansen: November: Put up storm sheds.[180]

Herman Johnson moves from Swallow Point to East Bay. His house on Swallow Point was moved to the mainland (where it still stands).[181]

1927
Hansen: Fred Hansen moves from Swallow Point into the Peter Hansen house (the red house), returning to his childhood home (and closer to the Hansen dock).[182] Figure 2-22 illustrates the landscape at the Hansen Farm/ Fishery in the 1920s.

1928
Schoolhouse closes.[183] At its height (during WWI) there were 23 children. Harold Dahl killed in a storm while out fishing.

1929
Moe: Following Nana Moe's death after childbirth and Louis Moe's remarriage, Louis and his new wife and youngest Marian move back to Norway.[184] Louis sells his "white house" (built ca. 1910s) to the Bayfield Fish Company (Elvis had another house). Elvis eventually buys it back when the Bayfield Fish Company went bankrupt ca. 1936. Louis ran a lumberjack camp in the white house at one time.[185]

1930s
Great Depression: Boutin Fish Company goes out of business. Herman Johnson Jr. of Sand Island establishes a fishery on the mainland at Little Sand Bay. Whitefish coming back as a species. Government encourages reforestation rather than farming on the islands.[186]

Sand Island Cooperative store closes down. Jonette Loftfield operates a small convenience store near her house in the late 1930s.[187] She also had a large strawberry patch and a small apple orchard.

180 Diary of a Norwegian Fisherman.
181 Carl Dahl, telephone interview, January 5, 2016.
182 Ibid.
183 Busch, *People and Places*, 25.
184 Elvis Moe, oral interview by Janet Stockhausen, June 10, 1983, in Apostle Islands National Lakeshore People Files.
185 Notes from an interview with Elvis Moe, September 13, 1981 by Bill Tishler, in Apostle Islands National Lakeshore People Files.
186 Busch, *People and Places*, 26.
187 Ibid., 187.

1930
Hansen: October: Fred Hansen digs (another) cellar and works on a hog fence.[188]

Congress authorizes investigation of a national park in the Apostle Islands, but the NPS landscape architect recommends against it due to the effects of the logging and forest fires and the idea is dropped in 1936.[189]

1931
Hansen: Fred Hansen plants apple trees.[190]

1932
Hansen: April: Fred Hansen fixes the sheep shed and puts up a sheep fence, and plants apple, cherry, and plum trees.[191]

Hansen: July: Fred Hansen finishes a barn. October: Finishes fence around yard and plants more trees. [192]

Palm: Ludwig and Bessie Palm and family move to Sand Island during the Depression, they live in the former Bonde cabin.[193]

1932-1933
B. Noring: Second barn added at B. Noring Farm.[194] Clyde Nyland builds it.

1933
Hansen: April: Fred Hansen tears down old barn. July-August: Fred Hansen tears down old chicken coop and starts a hen coop.
September: Tears down wood shed at "old house."
Throughout July-October is working on cellar.[195]

1934
Daisy Jensch purchases Camp Stella "so nothing would happen to it." The following year, the Jensch family persuade the Fred Andersen family to purchase Camp Stella from them. Fred Andersen was part of the same

188 Diary of a Norwegian Fisherman.
189 Busch, *People and Places*, 26.
190 Diary of a Norwegian Fisherman.
191 Ibid.
192 Ibid.
193 Howard Palm, Interview by Carol Ahlgren, White Bear Lake Minnesota, October 17, 1987.
194 Porter, *Interim Cultural Landscape Management Plan*, 140.
195 Diary of a Norwegian Fisherman.

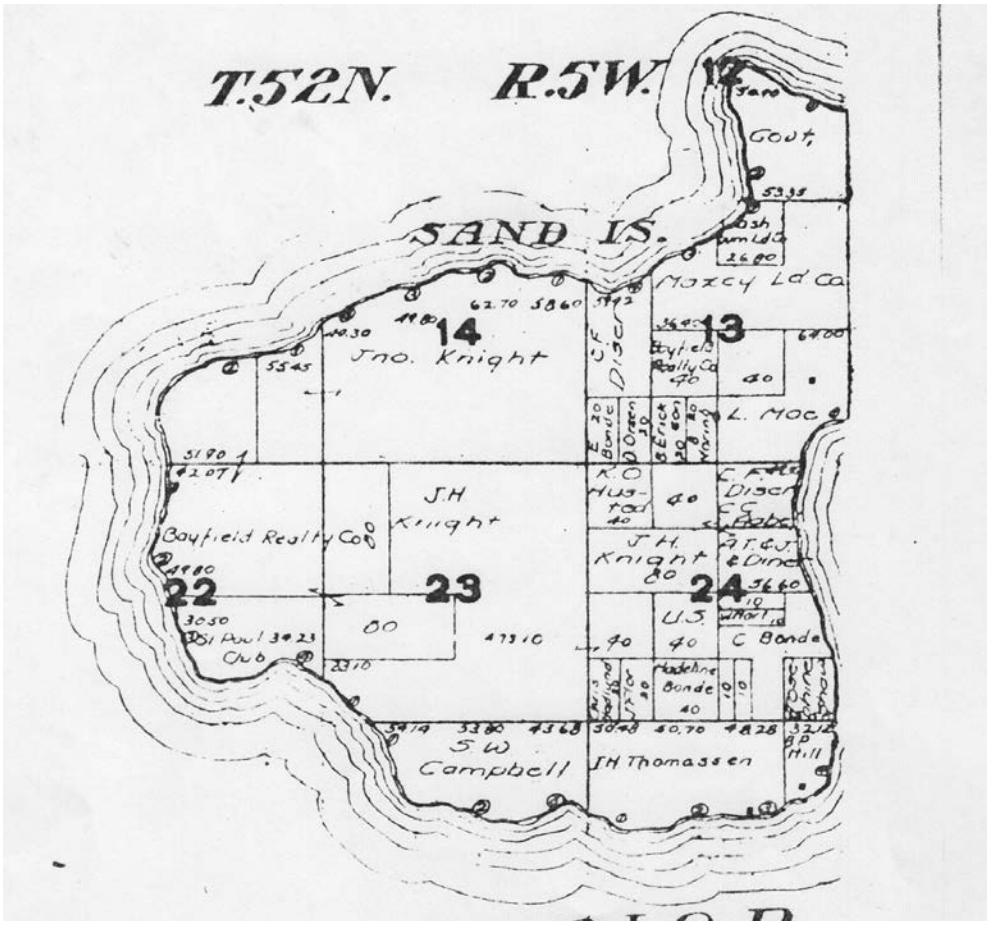


Figure 2-18. 1925 Plat map of Sand Island (source: Bayfield Heritage Association).



Figure 2-19. The dock and boat shelter at West Bay Club, undated (source: Bill Eha collection, APIS IID7g Negative No. 1418-20).



Figure 2-20. The lodge at West Bay Club, circa 1925 (source: APIS Library collection, West Bay Club, IID7g-1925C_01).

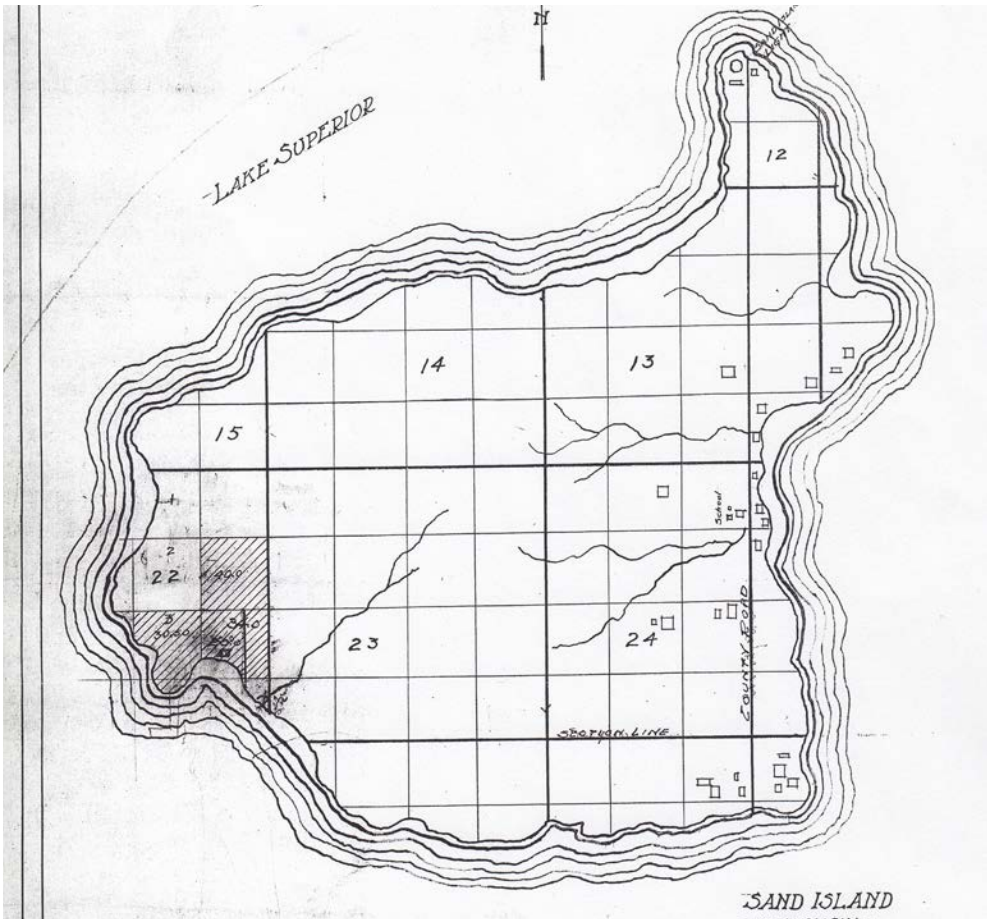


Figure 2-21. Undated plat map showing West Bay Club land (Source: Buechner and Orth Papers, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis).



Figure 2-22. Hansen Farm/Fishery, ca. 1920s (source: Alma Hansen Dahl collection, APIS 2D2i, Negative No. 1425-4).

family that founded Andersen Windows. The Andersens sold part of Camp Stella to their friends Stephen C. and Helen Phipps.[196]

Hansen: Herman Johnson sells the west half of Lot 2 to Fred Hansen.[197]

Moe: Elvis Moe begins spending winters off the island but still fishes in the spring.[198]

1935
Hansen: Photo of Fred Hansen standing in front of the "Boar's Nest". This was Jake Hansen's house and also a gathering place for the men during inclement weather (perhaps a play on men being pigs or "boar-ing" stories).[199]

1936
Hansen: May: Men start working on horse barn at Fred Hansen property; August: Fred Hansen digging sewer ditches; September: Slept in new house for the first time, poured a septic tank.[200] House was built by carpenters Clyde Nyland and Nels Anderson.[201]

1937
Hansen: May: Fred Hansen planted an elm tree; July: moved twine shed; August: Starts tearing down old house (Dahl family members put the old house location at the site of a depression that is still present on the landscape); October: finished horse barn.[202]

1940s
Surge in lumber industry for wartime and post-war demand; golden years of Lake Superior commercial fishing – catch reaches all time high. Tourism at all time high following end of World War II. Farming continues to decline.[203]

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196 Sheree L. Peterson, "Camp Stella," 110; Elizabeth (Andersen) Hulings, interviewed by Arnold Alanen, October 27, 1988, Bayport, MN.
197 Undated, attributed typed history in Apostle Islands National Lakeshore People Files, Hansen family.
198 Notes from an interview with Elvis Moe, September 13, 1981 by Bill Tishler, in Apostle Islands National Lakeshore People Files.
199 Robert J. Dahl, Email to Christy Baker, National Park Service, January 28, 2009, in Apostle Islands National Lakeshore People Files, Hansen Family.
200 Diary of a Norwegian Fisherman.
201 Busch, *People and Places*, 192.
202 Diary of a Norwegian Fisherman; Robert J. Dahl, email to Christy Baker, January 28, 2009; Carl Dahl, phone interview, January 5, 2016.
203 Busch, *People and Places*, 26.

1940s
West Bay Club: The Hokenson Brothers haul away the flywheels from the old sawmill (east of the lodge) for the war effort. The boiler was hauled into the lake.[204] Elizabeth Eha Seaquist remembers the shoreline being much farther out during her childhood visits; there was a stretch of lawn between the rose bushes and the bluff top; the original dock was farther west than the current (2001) dock and considerably longer.[205]

1940
Hansen: Nettie Hansen acquires Lot 1 on a tax sale.[206]

Hansen: Burt Hill's diary notes that the "first wells" on the island were drilled at the Jensch cottage and Mrs. Fred Hansen's.[207]

Circa. No farming on the island after this point, except for failed flax crop of 1950s.[208]

Melvin Dahl purchases the Disen summer home and summers there until selling to the federal government.[209]

1941
Hansen: Paul Hansen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hansen, dies aged 32.[210]

Bert and Anna Mae Shaw Hill leave Sand Island.[211] [Busch says 1942; they sold to Fred Andersen in 1944; later passed to Elizabeth (Andersen) Hulings and husband Bill]. Burt died in 1946; Anna Mae in 1952.

1942
Gert Wellisch purchases a shoreline parcel between Shaw Point and East Bay and hires Ashland carpenter Clyde Nyland to build Plenty Charm (he

204 Howard "Bud" Peters, oral interview with Brenda Williams, June 28, 2015, Bayfield, Wisconsin.
205 Notes on informal interview by Nancy Mannikko with Tom Gerstenberger, Elizabeth Eha Seaquist (granddaughter of Frank Eha), and Carleton Seaquist, October 15, 2001.
206 Undated, attributed typed history in Apostle Islands National Lakeshore People Files, Hansen family.
207 Burt Hill Diary.
208 Bob Dahl, email to Brenda Williams, August 31, 2015.
209 Land Records at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore (Cabinet 1, plot 06-129 Melvin Dahl).
210 Newspaper photocopy in Apostle Islands National Lakeshore People Files, Hansen.
211 "Who's Who in Bayfield," *Bayfield County Press*, March 21, 1946.

had also built Fred Hansen's house and a barn for the Norings) (see Figure 2-23).[212]

1944
Last three families living permanently on Sand Island (Dahls, Hansens, Norings) move to Bayfield for the winter; after this the island was only occupied in the summer by fishermen and vacationers.[213]
Three active ice houses on the island at this time: Hill, Moe, and B. Noring Farms.

Shaw-Hill barn struck by lightning and burns down.

212 Busch, *People and Places*, 328.
213 Ibid., 27.



Figure 2-23. Plenty Charm, undated (source: Walton "Bun" Wellisch Album, APIS 12026).

The Era of Seasonal Tourism, 1945-1970

In 1944, the last three year-round families on the island – the Dahls, the Hansens, and the Norings, moved to Bayfield for the winter; 1945 was the first year that the island had no permanent residents. Fishing remained strong in the 1940s, with whitefish having bounced back and lake trout and herring in high demand during World War II; fishermen were also fishing for smelt with pound nets. Better technology also improved production and processing, and transportation improvements (including refrigerated vehicles) meant that fish could be sold in far away markets. However, the age of independent fishing was on the decline and by the 1940s and 1950s, only Carl Dahl was fishing full time, with Jake Hansen and Bill Noring fishing part time. Carl Dahl was the last fisherman on Sand Island.[214] In the 1950s, the commercial fishing industry again collapsed, largely due to a sea lamprey infestation, and the last of the Sand Island fishermen went on to other work.

Drawing HP-3 illustrates Sand Island landscape conditions from 1945 through 1970.

Although fishermen based on Sand Island declined, the waters around the island continued to be popular. Its proximity to Sand Bay allowed fishermen to get fish to market quickly. Joe Duffy, a member of the Red Cliff Band of the Lake Superior Chippewa, fished for decades around Sand Island, both with Herman (Hermie) Johnson out of Sand Bay (beginning in the 1950s) and with his own boat after 1976.[215] Prior to 1976, hunting and fishing rights of tribal members were heavily restricted. During that time, regional area tribal members worked on commercial fishing boats owned by Euro-American fishermen.[216] Red Cliff members also undertook limited hunting and fishing for personal use, but law enforcement strictly policed these activities and Indigenous peoples were punished when intercepted.[217]

Mr. Duffy noted that the area around Sand Island served as good fishing grounds for as long as he could remember. According to Mr. Duffy, commercial fishing around Sand Island shifted with the seasons. In the Spring, the waters on the north side of the island were good for whitefish and trout. Pond nets were used. When he fished with Hermie Johnson, they would set nets off of the north end of Sand Island north of the lighthouse, beginning in 60-foot deep water and extending out to about 90

214 Bob Dahl, email to Brenda Williams, August 30, 2015.
215 Joe Duffy, oral interview with Red Cliff elders, 29 March 2017.
216 Oral interview with Red Cliff elders, 29 March 2017; and Ronald N. Satz and Laurel Apfelbeck, *Chippewa Treaty Rights: The Reserved Rights of Wisconsin's Chippewa Indians in Historical Perspective* (Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters, 1996), 104-105.
217 Oral interview with Red Cliff elders, 29 March 2017.

to 120-feet deep water. The pond nets would be set all around the island. While they were setting nets, they would stay on the boat at night, rather than going to the island to camp. The boat would be anchored in one of the bays at Sand Island, depending on the weather.[218]

November would find 8 to 10 fishing boats around Sand Island for the herring harvest. Although whitefish were worth more per pound, when the herring were plentiful so many could be caught at once that the payoff was about the same.[219]

Mr. Duffy explained that he (and most of the fishermen) made his own nets. For whitefish and trout, the nets were 4.5" and herring fishing used a 2.5" net. When the herring population rebounded, they started using 3" nets. Techniques included pond netting, trap netting and gill netting. In the winter gill netting was used under the ice.[220]

Logging experienced something of a renaissance in the 1960s. After the Ehas sold West Bay Club, several logging companies harvested yellow birch, aspen, and cedar, and used the lodge at West Bay for housing. Howard "Bud" Peters, who purchased the land in 1960, also logged the property for a time, but chiefly used West Bay Club as a summer home.

Tourism remained critical to the island community and its economy. The summer residents of the island were largely descendents or relatives of the former year-round residents, or members of families like the Campbells and Jensches who had been coming to Sand Island for decades. For many Sand Islanders, even though they were living on the mainland during the winter, they considered Sand Island "home." Bob Dahl remembered arriving at the island in May and returning to the mainland in early September, but his father, Carl Dahl, was there earlier and later for the fishing. The family rented their winter home in Bayfield until the 1950s when they finally bought a house.[221]

Although its residents now lived there only during the summer months, during the 1950s and 1960s Sand Island retained much of its character from the era of year-round occupancy. Most of the buildings from the previous decades were still standing, berry patches were still active, and the farmyards and fields were still evident. In 1955, large areas of East Bay were plowed in order to plant flax, but the crop failed and vegetation began filling in.

218 Joe Duffy, oral interview with Red Cliff elders, 29 March 2017.
219 Ibid.
220 Ibid.
221 Bob Dahl, email to Brenda Williams, August 27, 2015.

At the same time, the community remained strong, and children who grew up in that era remembered the island as a special place. While they continued to have chores and many worked for the families at Shaw Point to earn money for college, children and young people had fun and learned many things. Peter Jensch, speaking of Sand Island in the 1950s, remembered that:

> …spending summers on Sand Island was like attending a great university. There were business leaders of all sorts. There were doctors, lawyers, and teachers. There was a prosperous fishing industry in East Bay and a wealth of environments to explore. People were reading great pieces of literature. People were writing. I was taught to do watercolor paintings. The discussions were the best I've ever had and heard. I loved it. In fact, laying in bed one night in 1953 or '54, I thought to myself: "This is the best summer of my life". How unusual for a 12 or 13 year old boy to conceptualize that idea at that young age. Sand Island has been an important part of my life and I continue going there to learn to this day.[222]

Chronology

1945
After about a decade of spending summers fishing on Sand Island, Elvis Moe moves off the island permanently.[223]

1946
Circa: Fred Andersen buys Burt Hill property on Shaw Point.[224]

1948/49
Hansen: A circa 1948-49 photograph shows a shed addition to the root cellar at the Hansen Farm; this was likely a powerhouse used by the Hansen family, containing an engine and some batteries.[225]

1950s
The Lake Superior commercial fishing industry declines again, this time due to an invasion of sea lampreys. Commercial fishermen retire or find other work while Booth Fisheries, last to service the islands, closes in 1958. Logging continues and expands, but not enough to supplement losses from the fishing industry. Tourism thrives and is critical to the local economy.

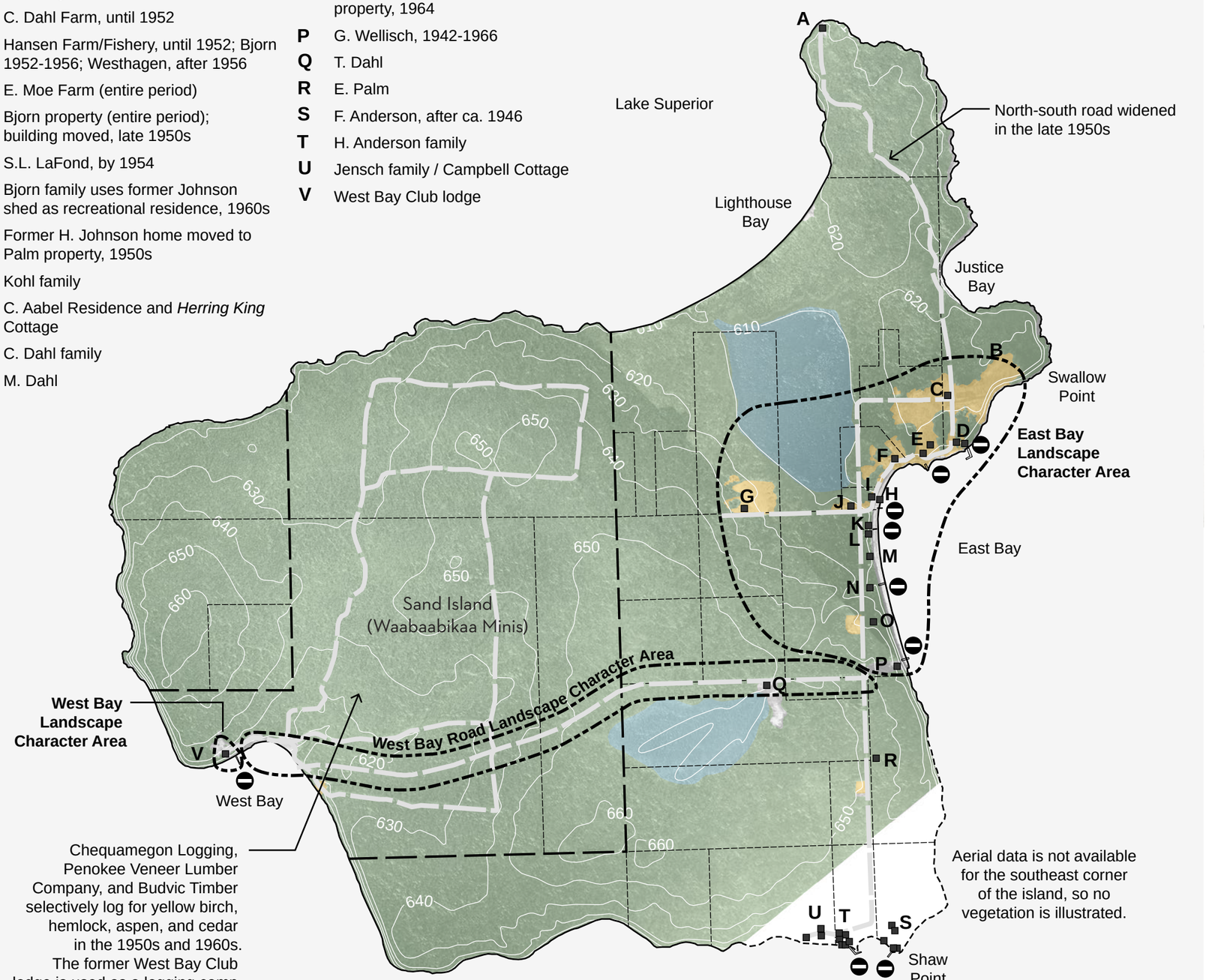
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222 Peter Jensch, email interview, August 25, 2015.
223 Notes from an interview with Elvis Moe, September 13, 1981 by Bill Tishler, in Apostle Islands National Lakeshore People Files.
224 Elizabeth (Andersen) Hulings, interviewed by Arnold Alanen, October 27, 1988, Bayport, MN.
225 Robert Dahl, email to Christy Baker, NPS, October 1, 2009, in Apostle Islands National Lakeshore People Files, Hansen Family.

SAND ISLAND
APOSTLE ISLANDS NATIONAL LAKESHORE
Cultural Landscape Report

Historic Period Plan
1945 to 1970

A Light Station
B A. Dahl, until 1952; O. Bjorn 1952-1956; Westhagen, after 1956
C C. Dahl Farm, until 1952
D Hansen Farm/Fishery, until 1952; Bjorn 1952-1956; Westhagen, after 1956
E E. Moe Farm (entire period)
F Bjorn property (entire period); building moved, late 1950s
G S.L. LaFond, by 1954
H Bjorn family uses former Johnson shed as recreational residence, 1960s
I Former H. Johnson home moved to Palm property, 1950s
J Kohl family
K C. Aabel Residence and *Herring King* Cottage
L C. Dahl family
M M. Dahl
N H.and R. Palm move H. Johnson home down shore as summer home, late 1950s
O A. Loftfield family; store moved to C. Dahl property, 1964
P G. Wellisch, 1942-1966
Q T. Dahl
R E. Palm
S F. Anderson, after ca. 1946
T H. Anderson family
U Jensch family / Campbell Cottage
V West Bay Club lodge



Legend

- Landscape character area
- Road
- Building
- Dock [1963]
- Forest
- Approximate location of agricultural field (planted with flax, 1955)
- Swamp
- Clearing (unspecified)
- Lake or pond
- Shoreline [1963]
- Property boundary [1969]
- 10 foot contours on forest
- Approximate area of logging

Sources

1. Jane C. Busch, *People and Places: A Human History of the Apostle Islands* (Historic Resource Study) Omaha, NE: National Park Service Midwest Regional Office, 2008).
2. Dave Snyder, "Sketch Map of Sand Island's Shaw Point, Bayfield County Wisconsin, 1994," not to scale, 1994.
3. Bayfield County Plat Map, 1954.
4. Bayfield County Plat Map, 1958.
5. Bayfield County Plat Map, 1969.
6. Aerial photograph, 1963.

QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

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132862

Summer residents on Sand Island are largely descendents of previous inhabitants, rather than resort visitors.[226]

1950s (late)
Bayfield County widens the "road" (north-south).[227]

1950s-60s
West Bay Club: Thousand acre tract formerly West Bay Club owned successively by three lumber companies: Chequamegon Logging, Penokee Veneer Lumber company, Budvic Timber (Howard "Bud" Peters) (1962); they used West Bay Club lodge as their logging camp.[228]

1950
West Bay Club: According to Howard "Bud" Peters, the Penokee Veneer Company purchased 1040 acres of the former West Bay Club in 1950 and actively logged the land. Penokee cut the roads. Loggers cut the locations closest to the road first and then worked their way in. Penokee would push logs into the lake and use a landing craft to load them.[229]

1952
Hansen: Alma Dahl sells Lots 1 and 2 to Otto Bjorn.[230]

1954
A 1954 plat map (see Figure 2-24) is the first to identify large parcels of land at the far west end of the island and at the northeast portion of the island (south of the Lighthouse Reservation) as belonging to Bayfield County. Later plats (see Figures 2- 25, 2-26, 2-27, and 2-28) indicate the land remained in county ownership until passing to the US government after the establishment of the Lakeshore.

Land previously owned by the West Bay Club is part of a very large parcel owned by Chequamegon Forest Products, Inc., a logging company.

Ownership of lake front parcels in East Bay's Section 24 includes thirteen owners of small lots providing approximately equal lake frontage. The remainder of East Bay remains in relatively large lots between 20 and 60 acres.

1954
Elvis Moe stops fishing due to lampreys. The Moe outhouse was moved to the Dahl property.[231]

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226 Busch, *People and Places*, 27.
227 Bob Dahl, "East Bay Memories," 13.
228 Busch, *People and Places*, 241.
229 Howard "Bud" Peters, oral interview with Brenda Williams, June 28, 2015, Bayfield, Wisconsin.
230 Undated, attributed typed history in Apostle Islands National Lakeshore People Files, Hansen family.
231 Bob Dahl, email to Brenda Williams, August 27, 2015.

1955
Open areas are plowed, except for the B. Noring Farm; no plowing had occurred on the island previously (fields were limited to pasture and hay). Carl Dahl, Sr. planted flax. Because the soil had been disturbed, vegetation began filling in after this point (shrubs, etc).[232]

1956
Westhagens purchase former Fred Hansen property.[233]

East Bay Road regraded.[234]

1957
Palm: Circa; Late: Howard and Richard Palm, sons of Ludwig Palm, purchase the Herman Johnson home and move it down the shore as a summer home, replacing the old Bonde Cabin (which was pushed down onto the beach and eventually burned/washed away).[235]

1960s
Commercial fishing still depressed; two small logging camps on the islands, including one on Sand Island, only one working farm on Madeline. Tourism continued to develop, including luxury vacation homes. The idea of establishing an Apostle Islands National Lakeshore is reintroduced.[236]

1960
West Bay Club: Howard "Bud" Peters buys 639 acres of the former West Bay Club property. Bayfield County owned a large parcel west of the Peters property. The dock at West Bay Club was present but the top planking had washed away. Peters logs the West Bay property in 1960-61 with a six man crew and a cook; they lived in the lodge. The primary product was yellow birch for veneer.[237] Peters sold timer to Goodman Veneer in the 1960s and 1970s. They harvested yellow birch along with aspen and cedar.

In the 1960s-70s, the Peters family uses West Bay Club for logging and later recreational use by the family (fishing, boating, hunting). The ice house was

232 Carl Dahl and Sharon Dahl, oral interview, July 2, 2015, Sand Island, Wisconsin.
233 Eric Westhagen, Letter to Russell Dickenson, Director of the National Park Service, March 23, 1981, Site Files, Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.
234 Carl Dahl and Sharon Dahl, oral interview, July 2, 2015, Sand Island, Wisconsin.
235 Howard Palm, interview by Carol Ahlgren, 1987; also cited in Busch, *People and Places,* 328.
236 Busch, *People and Places*, 28.
237 Howard "Bud" Peters, oral interview with Brenda Williams, June 28, 2015, Bayfield, Wisconsin.

being used as storage; Tool shed #3 was used for tools and the generator. The flagpole southwest of the building was in use at this time.[238]

1961
West Bay Club: Howard "Bud" Peters re-decks the dock. The dock was L-shaped, and logs were piled on the east side within the L. The boat would dock on the east side to load. Equipment was parked on the east side of the lodge west of tool shed #3. A coulee (deep ravine) extended from the tool shed to the dock.[239]

1964
Circa. Loftfield store moved by the Dahls to their property.[240]

1965
After several years of advocacy and planning led by Wisconsin U.S. Senator Gaylord Nelson, legislation was introduced to Congress to create Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. National political climate, environmental groups, and local businesses in favor; local landowners opposed; local tribes also opposed despite early support.[241]

Some Sand Island property owners argued for exclusion of Sand Island, as Madeline Island had been, or for a compromise that would allow them to continue to own their land.[242]

1966
Gert Wellisch dies; she summered at Plenty Charm from 1942 until her death.[243]

1969
A 1969 plat map (see Figure 2-26) identifies Budvic Timber, Inc., as the owner of the majority of the land previously held by Chequamegon Forest Products. Bayfield County continues to own land previously held, as well as additional acreage. Land on the east side of Section 24 is identified for the first time as "Sand Island Plat," with additional sub-parcels in section 13.

1969-1976
State conservation wardens arrest Lake Superior Chippewa band members for fishing with nets on the lake, contrary to Wisconsin law and state

238 Howard "Bud" Peters, oral interview with Brenda Williams, June 28, 2015, Bayfield, Wisconsin.
239 Ibid.
240 Bob Dahl, email to Brenda Williams, August 27, 2015.
241 Busch, *People and Places*, 28-29.
242 Ibid., 346.
243 Ibid., 328.

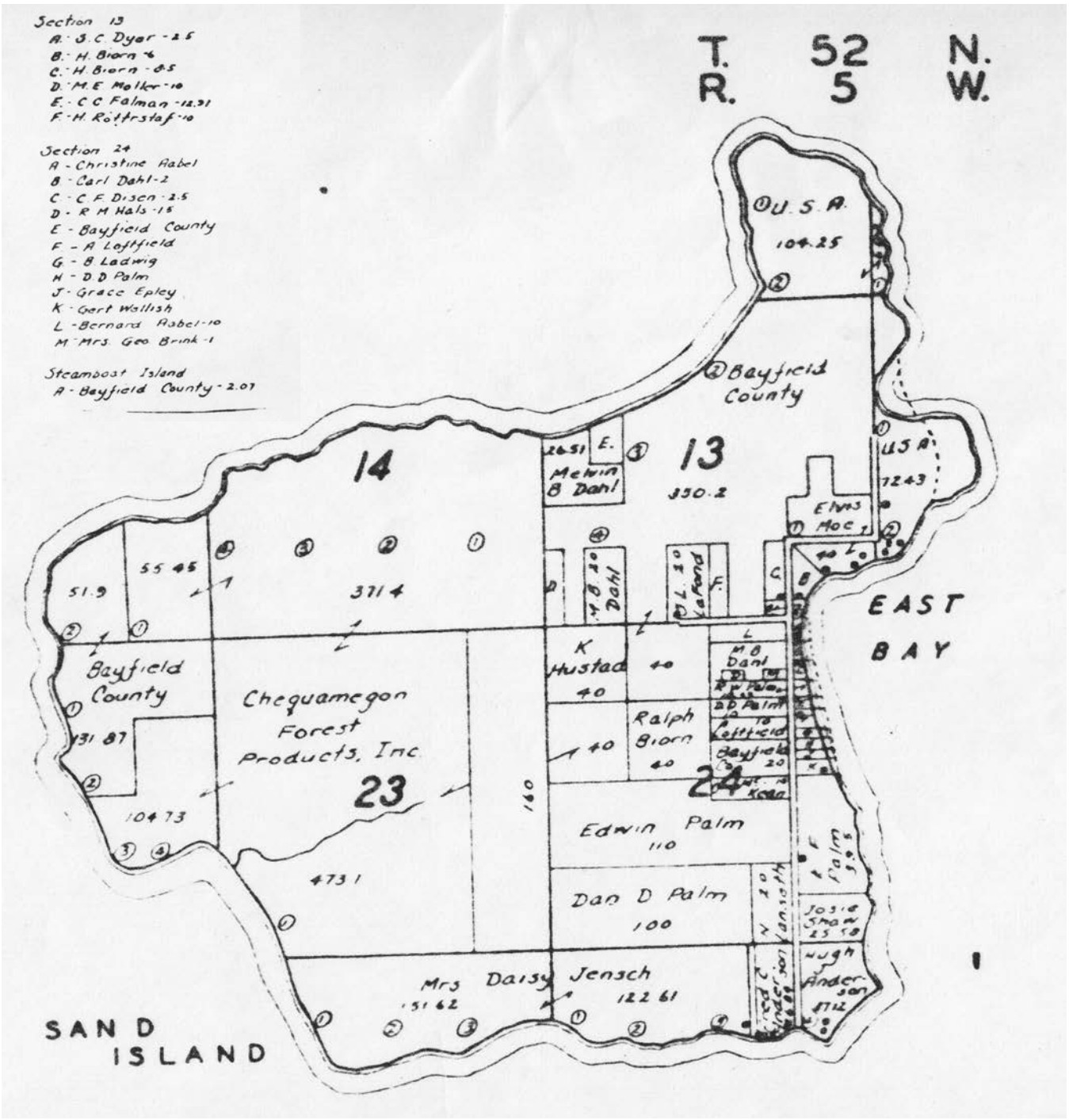


Figure 2-24. 1954 Sand Island Plat Map (source: Bayfield Heritage Association).

administrative rules. They were found guilty and appealed to the state supreme court in 1972. The court ruled that based on the Treaty of 1854, Chippewa peoples were entitled to fishing rights in Lake Superior.[244] In 1976, the United States Supreme Court declined to review the case of *United States v. State of Washington* (known as the Boldt Decision) which ruled that treaties established rights for Indian tribes to up to one-half of the salmon and steelhead trout harvest. Following that ruling, the state of Wisconsin embarked on a strategy of comanagement by which federally recognized tribes and the state are partners in the management of timber, wildlife, and fish.[245]

1970
President Richard Nixon signs Apostle Islands National Lakeshore bill into law.

244 *State v. Gurnoe,* 53 Wis. 2d 390, 1972
245 Ronald N. Satz and Laurel Apfelbeck, *Chippewa Treaty Rights: The Reserved Rights of Wisconsin's Chippewa Indians in Historical Perspective* (Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters, 1996), 104-105.

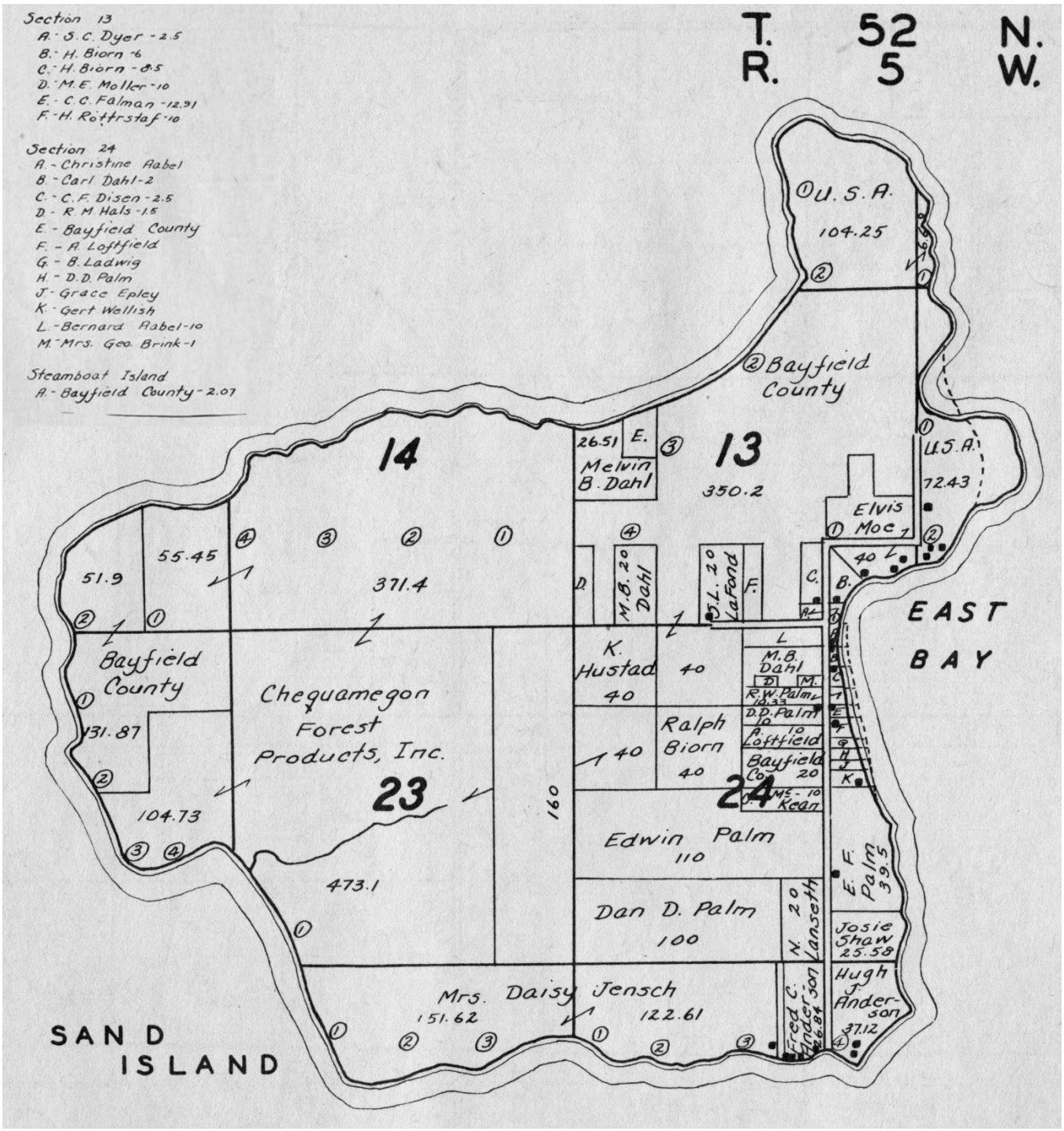


Figure 2-25. 1958 Plat Map (source: Bayfield Heritage Association).

Transition to National Park Service Management, 1971-Present

The Federal government had been exploring the idea of creating a national park in the Apostle Islands as early as 1930. A landscape architect appointed to review the plan expressed concerns because the forested areas of the islands had been adversely affected by logging and forest fires, and the plan was not pursued. It was not entirely dropped, however, and thirty years later, in 1965, Wisconsin's US Senator, Gaylord Nelson, again urged Congress to introduce legislation to create a national lakeshore.

Although the environmental problems of the 1930s were not a problem by this time, opinion was still divided. While the national political climate favored the designation, backed by environmental groups who wanted to protect the natural character of the islands, as well as local business owners who saw an opportunity for increased tourist business, other groups were opposed. The local tribes, who had initially favored the idea, later opposed it, and local landowners were also vehemently against the plan, as they would lose their island homes. Madeline Island had been exempted from the proposed national lakeshore, and some Sand Island families likewise argued for exclusion or for a compromise which would allow their continued residence within the National Lakeshore.

However, Sand Island was included in the newly designated Apostle Islands National Lakeshore signed into law by President Nixon in 1970. Following the designation, the U.S. government began condemnation proceedings for some lands within the new unit; many tracts had been acquired by the early 1970s, but some of the disputes lasted well into the 1980s. While some landowners sold outright, others retained (and continue to retain) Reservation of Use and Occupancy.

The National Park Service began formulating a master plan to provide recreational opportunities and facilities; their plan for Sand Island included a large campsite, hiking trails, a marina, and concession facilities. During this period, cultural resources on the island, including homes and outbuildings, were demolished. The former Wellisch cabin was converted to a ranger residence. Other resources, such as docks and fish shanties, were destroyed by ice and storms.

Drawing HP-4 illustrates Sand Island landscape conditions from 1971 through 2015.

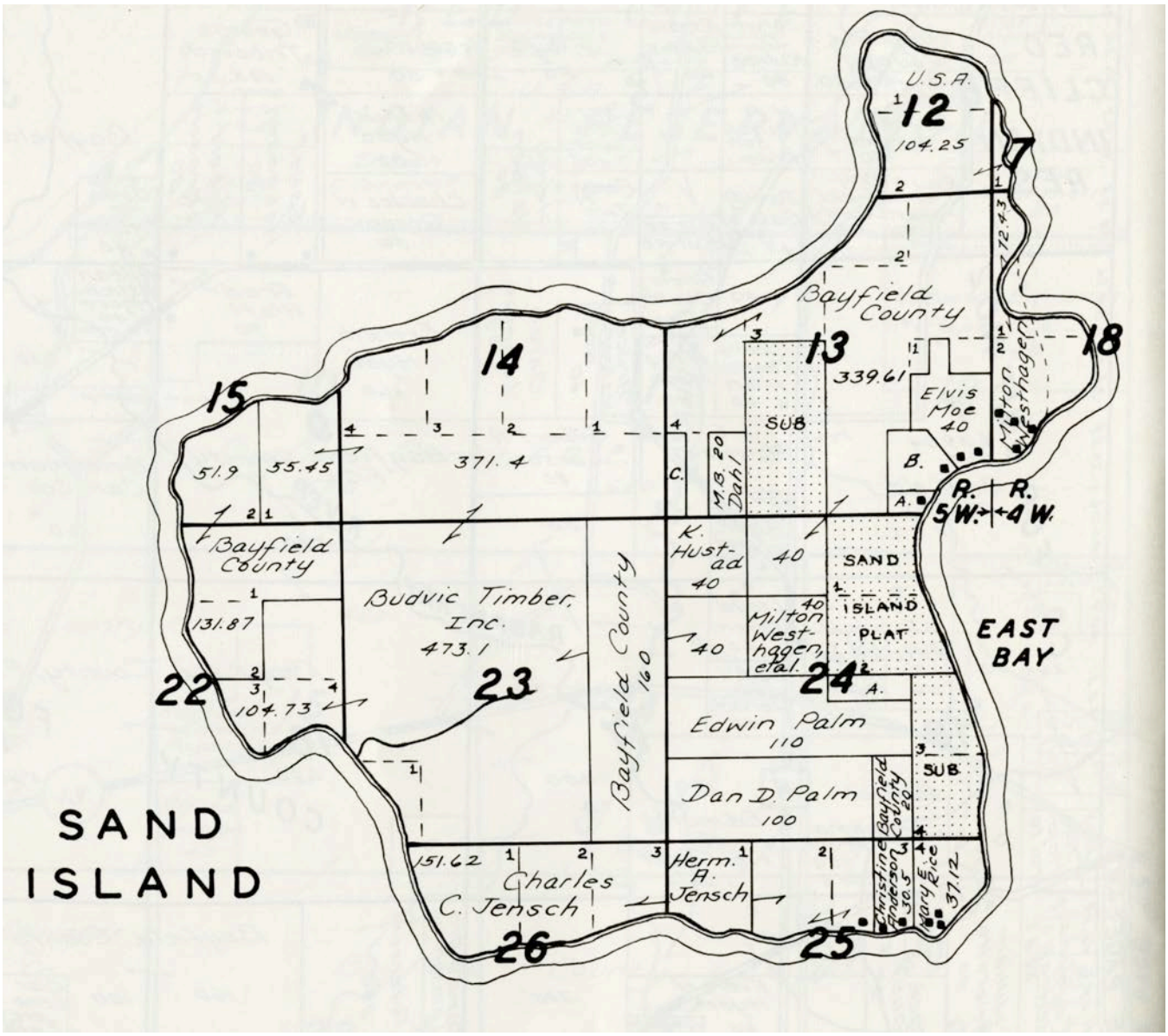


Figure 2-26. 1969 Plat Map (source: Bayfield Heritage Association).

Chronology

Early 1970s
Following establishment of Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, US Government begins condemnation process for some lands within new boundaries; large tracts acquired in early 1970s but some disputes lasted well into the 1980s.

Ca. 1970s-1990
Wellisch Residence (Plenty Charm) used as NPS housing.

1971
Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Master Plan calls for a large campsite, hiking trails, a marina, and concession facilities on Sand Island.[246]

1973
Last logging episode on Sand Island.[247] Howard "Bud" Peters logs his property before selling to NPS. In fall of 1973, NPS visitors note property has roads with deep ruts 5 feet deep, mud running into lake, extension of logging roads, dredging of a small stream, and dumping of fuel and oil drums into the ground. NPS assumes legal control of the property in November of 1973.[248]

1973
Hansen: Property appraisal for Hansen Farm. Shows lightly vegetated shoreline at front of the house with grasses covering the edge of the bank. Dock still present and house still visible. Tree cover in yard is minimal, with one tree in front of the house. [249]

1978
A 1978 plat map (see Figure 2-27) indicates the US government acquisition of multiple parcels on Sand Island including the land that was previously owned by the West Bay Club and property at East Bay formerly owned by Elvis Moe, S.C. Dyer and H. Biorn.

1976
Moe: Elvis Moe sells his land to the NPS. [250]

246 Feldman, "*Rewilding*," 374.
247 Busch, *People and Places*, 241.
248 Feldman, "*Rewilding*," 378.
249 "Hansen Farm (Sand Island) Vegetation Management Report," Cultural Resources, Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, 2008 [photocopy from Apostle Islands National Lakeshore People Files, Hansen].
250 Notes from an interview with Elvis Moe, September 13, 1981 by Bill Tishler, in Apostle Islands National Lakeshore People Files.

1980s
Hansen: According to Eric Westhagen, the ca. 1932 barn at the Hansen Farm collapsed during a significant snowfall.[251]

Howard "Bud" Peters allows NPS to use West Bay Lodge.[252]

1981
Andersen/Rice property on Sand Island is acquired at fair market value by the US government after contested condemnation proceedings. Family members whose names are listed on the court documents retain lifetime use and occupancy rights.[253]

June-September: The Palm family builds a 10 by 18 foot tool shed at their summer home.[254]

1983
A winter storm demolishes half the Palm dock and they rebuild it the following summer.[255]

NPS settles long-running dispute with the Westhagen family over property.

1985
A 1985 plat map (see Figure 2-28) indicates that the majority of the island is owned by the US government. Exceptions include a 40 acre parcel at the northeast corner of Section 22 (owned by Bayfield County), a small lot at the southwest corner of Section 13 and a portion of East Bay identified as 'Sand Island Plat' parcels 1-4, at the east side of Section 24.

1986
A major storm washes out the Palm and Dahl docks (perhaps more), including the crib rocks, much of the bank (eroded almost to the house) and trees.[256] The Palms rebuilt their dock the following year.

1990
NPS quarters constructed at Dahl Residence site.

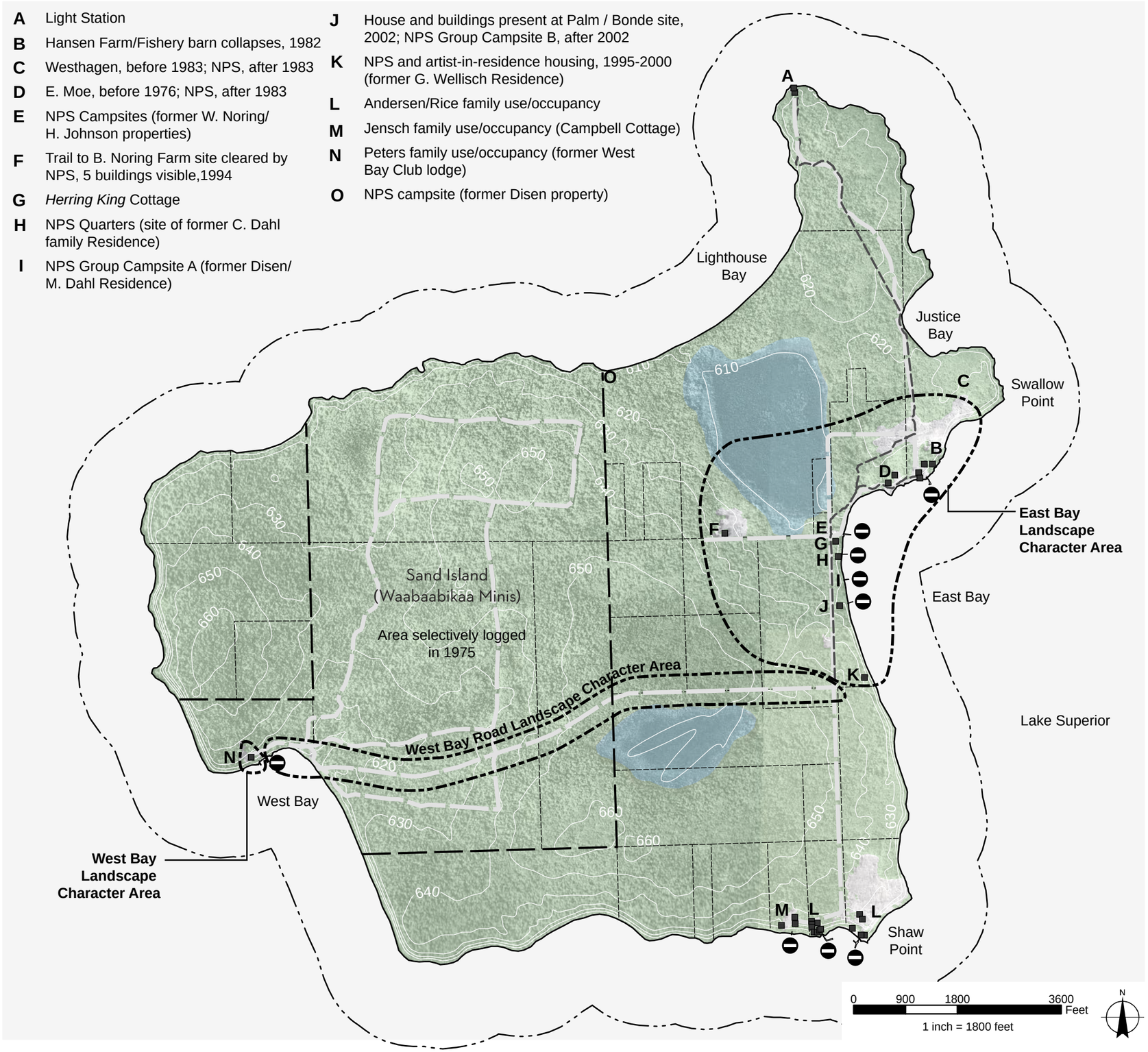
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251 Robert Dahl, email to Christy Baker, NPS, February 2, 2009, in Apostle Islands National Lakeshore People Files, Hansen Family.
252 Howard "Bud" Peters, oral interview with Brenda Williams, June 28, 2015, Bayfield, Wisconsin.
253 Feldman, "*Rewilding*," 380-82 and Jordahl, 162.
254 Palm Family, "Sand Island Log, 1980-1996," in Apostle Islands National Lakeshore People Files, Palm Family.
255 Ibid.
256 Ibid.

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Sand Island Landscape Conditions 1971 to 2015

A Light Station
B Hansen Farm/Fishery barn collapses, 1982
C Westhagen, before 1983; NPS, after 1983
D E. Moe, before 1976; NPS, after 1983
E NPS Campsites (former W. Noring/ H. Johnson properties)
F Trail to B. Noring Farm site cleared by NPS, 5 buildings visible,1994
G *Herring King* Cottage
H NPS Quarters (site of former C. Dahl family Residence)
I NPS Group Campsite A (former Disen/ M. Dahl Residence)
J House and buildings present at Palm / Bonde site, 2002; NPS Group Campsite B, after 2002
K NPS and artist-in-residence housing, 1995-2000 (former G. Wellisch Residence)
L Andersen/Rice family use/occupancy
M Jensch family use/occupancy (Campbell Cottage)
N Peters family use/occupancy (former West Bay Club lodge)
O NPS campsite (former Disen property)



Legend

- NPS Boundary
- Landscape character area
- Road
- Trail
- Building
- Dock [1973]
- Forest
- Swamp
- Clearing (unspecified)
- Lake or pond
- Waterline [1973]
- Property boundary [1978 plat map]
- 10 ft contours on 1973 aerial photograph
- Approximate area of logging

Sources

1. Jane C. Busch, *People and Places: A Human History of the Apostle Islands* (Historic Resource Study) Omaha, NE: National Park Service Midwest Regional Office, 2008).
2. S. Peterson, “Camp Stella Site, 1886-1995,” not to scale, 1995.
3. Dave Snyder, “Sketch Map of Sand Island’s Shaw Point, Bayfield County Wisconsin, 1994,” not to scale, 1994.
4. Bayfield County Plat Map, 1978.
5. Aerial photograph, 1973.

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HP-4

1994
B. Noring: Trail linking the B. Noring Farm to East Bay cleared by NPS. At this time, four or five buildings sites were visible. [257]

1994-2000
Wellisch Residence (Plenty Charm) used as housing for artist-in-residence program.

2009
West Bay Lodge: A drainage system is added around the north and west sides of the lodge.

2015
West Bay Lodge: West Bay Club is added to the National Register of Historic Places.

257 Porter, *Interim Cultural Landscape Management Plan*, 141.

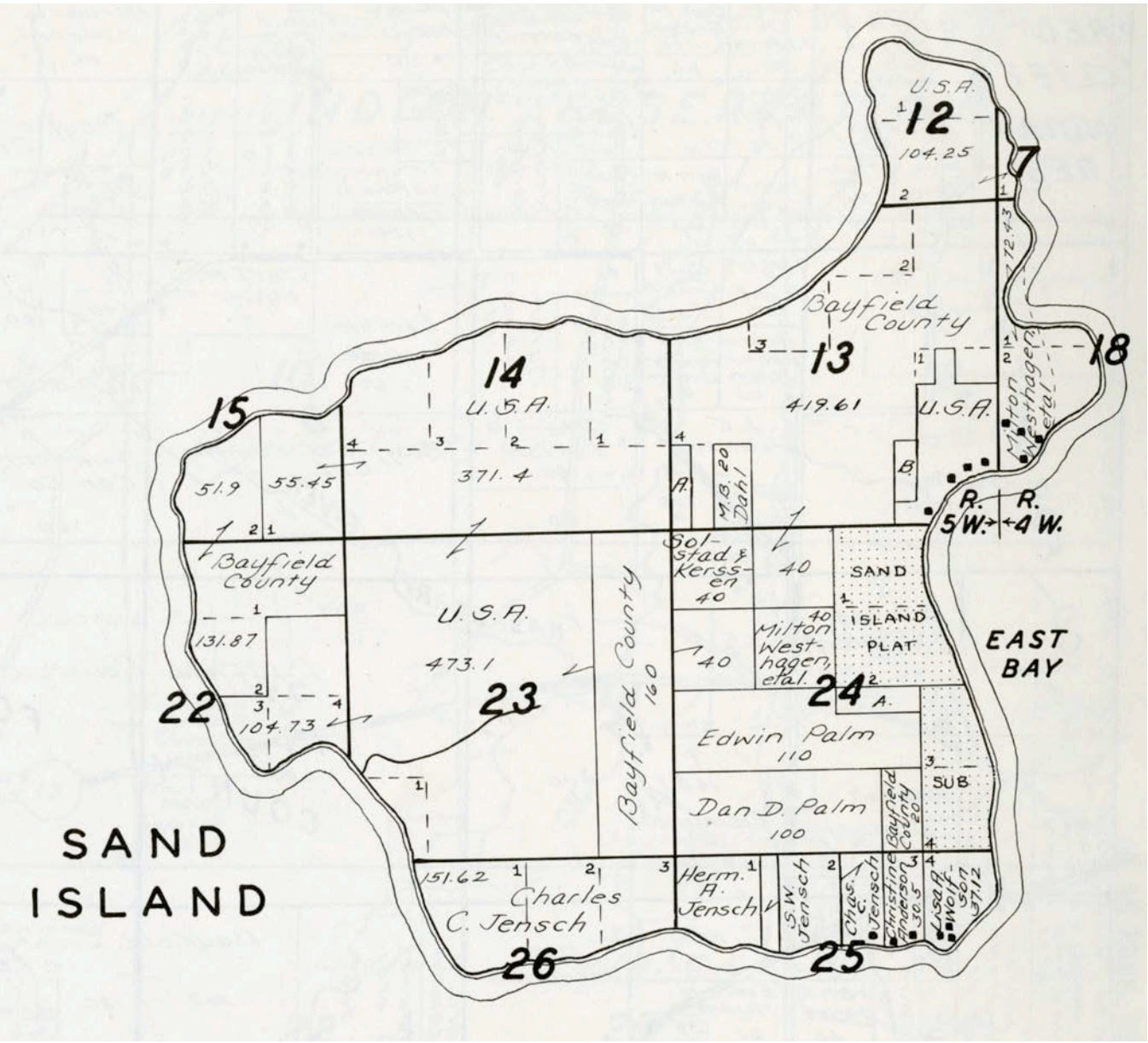


Figure 2-27. 1978 Plat Map (source: Bayfield Heritage Association).

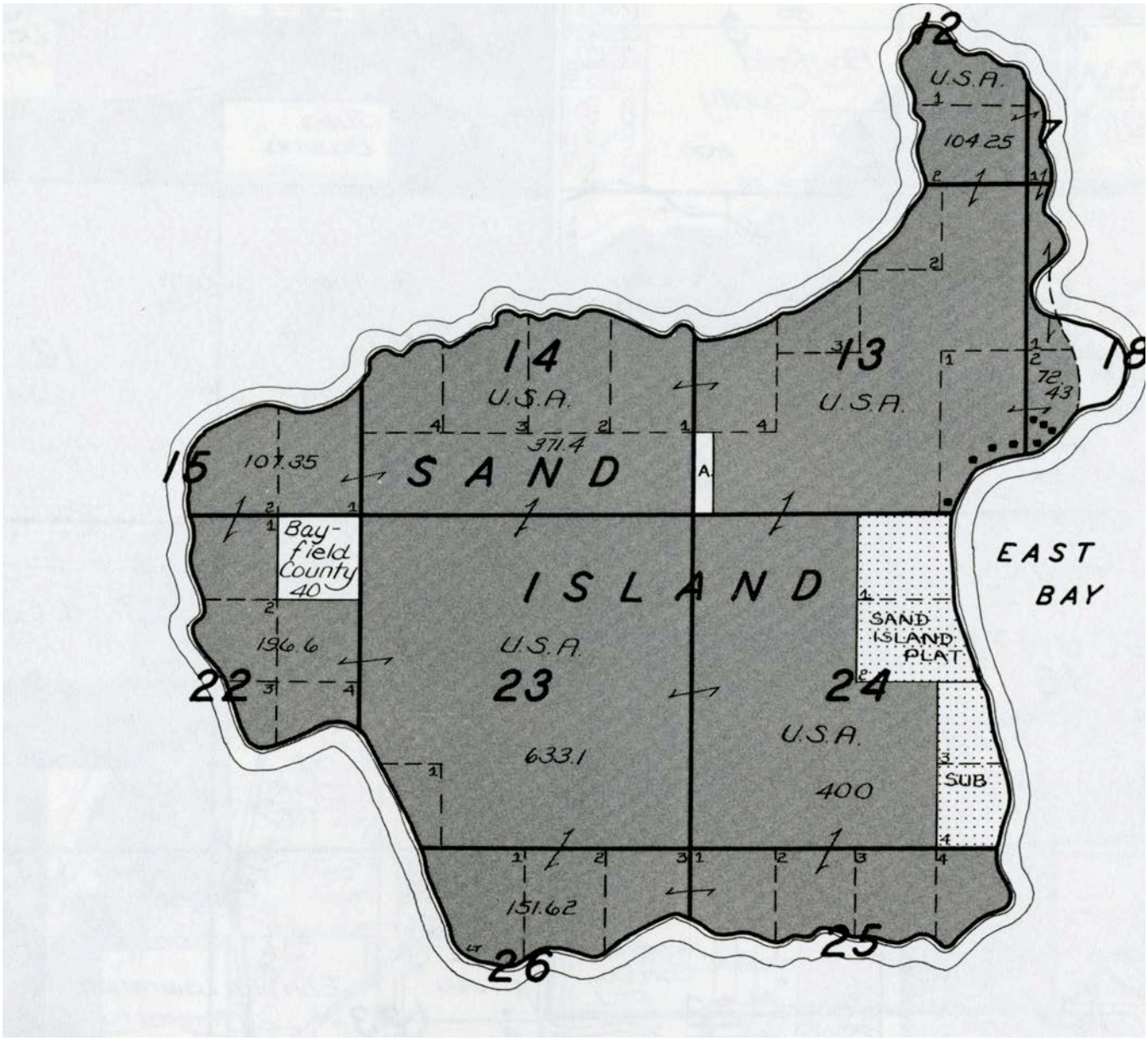


Figure 2-28. 1985 Plat Map (source: Bayfield Heritage Association).

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A Possible Bjorn site

B C. Dahl Farm site, until 1942

C F. Hansen Farm/Fishery, 1905-1927

D P. Johnson Farm/Fishery, ca. 1890-1900; H. Johnson, 1900-1926. Building moved to mainland, 1926.

E First Johnson dock, ca. 1890s- ca. mid-1920s

F F. Hansen Farm/Fishery, 1927-1952; Bjorn,1952-1956; Westhagen, after 1956

G P. Hansen Farm/Fishery, ca. 1890-1922

H Hansen/Westhagen dock

I L. and E. Moe house, farm, fishery and logging buildings, 1894-1945

J Moe dock

K Bjorn farm

L B. Noring Farm, 1912-1944; S.L. La Fond, by 1954

M J. Johnson, ca. 1890; Bjorn, 1909-1913; H. Johnson, after 1926. House relocated to Palm property, 1950s.

N H. Johnson dock, after 1926

O Dock, built by Hokensen brothers, 1960s

P W. Noring, after 1912

Q *Herring King* Cottage, after 1917

R Aabel Residence, after 1909

S C. Dahl Residence and dock, after 1941

T Disen Residence, 1909-1940; M. Dahl, after 1940

U School, 1909-1928; dismantled 1940s-1950s

V E. Bonde Residence

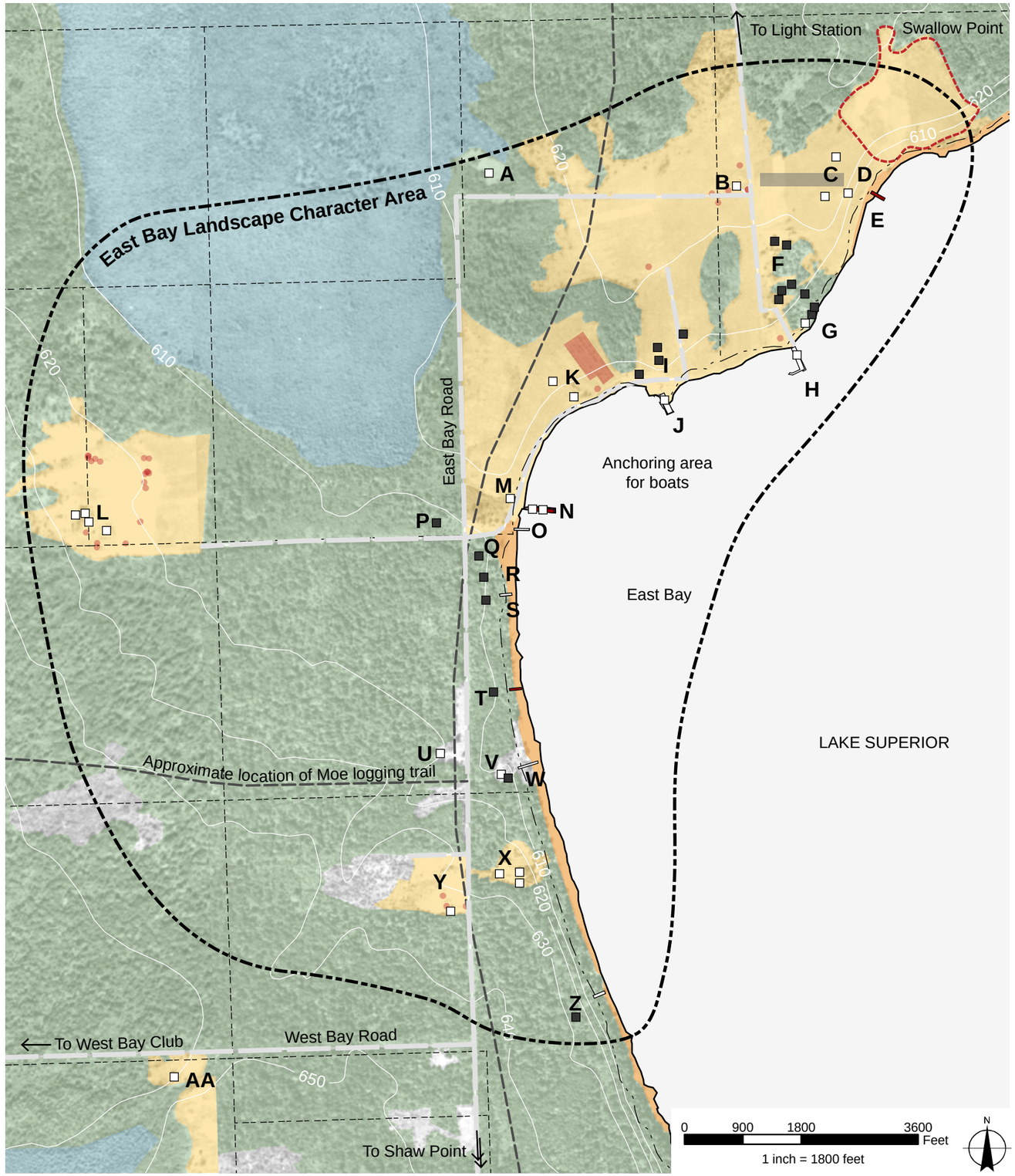
W Palm Residence and dock, after 1950s

X O. Loftfield Residence

Y O. Loftfield Field

Z G. Wellisch Residence (Plenty Charm), 1942-1966

AA Palm farm



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East Bay Landscape Conditions 1890 to 1970

Legend

- Landscape character area
- Road (1914)
- Early trails (before ca. 1917)
- Building added during historic period and extant in 1970
- Building added during historic period and nonextant in 1970
- Dock added during historic period and extant in 1970
- Dock added during historic period and nonextant in 1970
- Forest
- Approximate location of agricultural field or garden (shown at largest known extent, 1938. All except B. Noring farm were planted with flax in 1955.)
- Fruit trees (estimated from 1938 aerial and remnant trees)
- Beach (estimated from 1938 aerial)
- Swamp
- Clearing (unspecified)
- Lake or pond
- Shoreline [1938]
- Shoreline [1963]
- Property boundary [1925]
- 10 foot contours on forest
- Approximate area of communal pasture at Swallow Point
- Bulldozed runway, ca. 1955

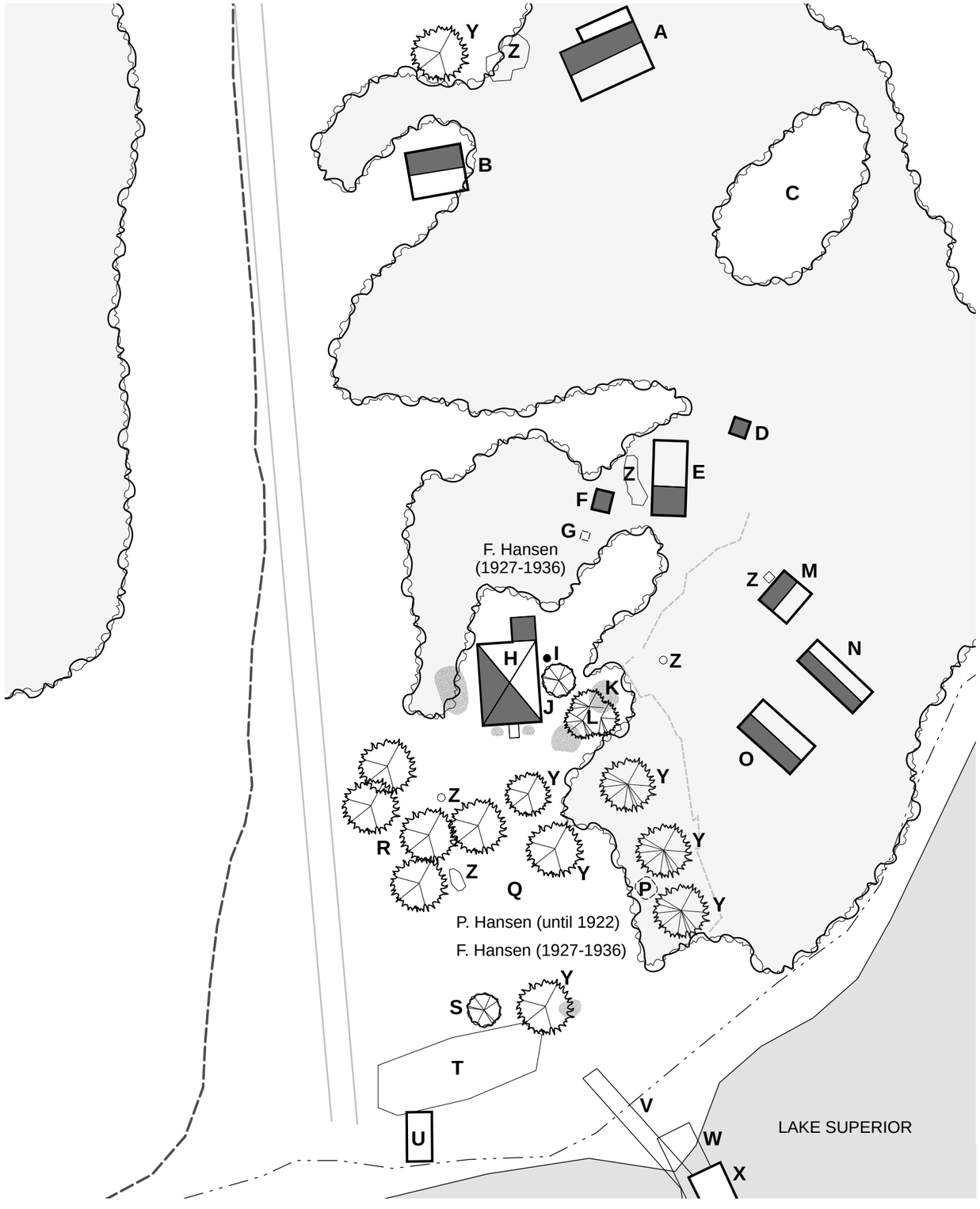
Sources

1. Jane C. Busch, *People and Places: A Human History of the Apostle Islands* (Historic Resource Study) Omaha, NE: National Park Service Midwest Regional Office, 2008).
3. Bayfield County Plat Map, 1906.
4. Bayfield County Plat Map, 1925.
5. Bayfield County Plat Map, 1954.
6. Bayfield County Plat Map, 1958.
7. Bayfield County Plat Map, 1969.
8. Aerial photographs, 1938 and 1963.
9. Carl and Sharon Dahl, interview with author, July 2, 2015.
10. Bob Dahl, “Sitting on the Docks of the Bay,” unpublished manuscript.

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HP-5



A F. Hansen Barn, 1932. Barn collapsed during significant snowfall,1980s.

B Machine Shed; may be hen coop started by F. Hansen,1933

C Possible location of Hansen family garden

D Privy, no date

E Hansen Hired Man's/Guest House, no date

F Wood Shed, no date

G Building location, use and date unknown

H F. Hansen House, 1936. White peonies planted on either side of porch [Carl and Bob Dahl, 2009]

I Well, 1940

J Dead Japanese crab apple [Carl and Bob Dahl, 2009]

K Daffodil with vinca [Carl and Bob Dahl, 2009]

L Cluster of conifers [Carl and Bob Dahl, 2009]

M F. Hansen Root Cellar/Ice House, 1933. The shed addition to the root cellar was likely a powerhouse [C. Dahl, 2009]

N Boar's Nest, present by 1935

O Twine Storage Shed, no date

P Approximate location of P. Hansen House, ca. 1890-1922 (his death). F. Hansen family moved to this house, 1927. House torn down, 1937.

Q Variegated grass in yard [Carl and Bob Dahl, 2009]

R Conifer trees planted as wind break along road [Carl and Bob Dahl, 2009]

S Apple tree, historic

T Approximate location of Hansen fish net reels

U Westhagen Boat House

V Westhagen Dock, present by 1973

W Hansen Dock; original P. Hansen Dock destroyed in 1905

X Approximate location of Hansen Fish House. Original fish house "lost" in 1916; rebuilt by F. Hansen, 1916 or 1917.

Y Tree, possibly historic

Z Existing agricultural/domestic artifacts, unknown date. Refer to Chapter 3.

0 75 150 300 Feet

1 inch = 150 feet

N

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Landscape Conditions
Hansen Farm/Fishery, 1890 to 1970

Legend

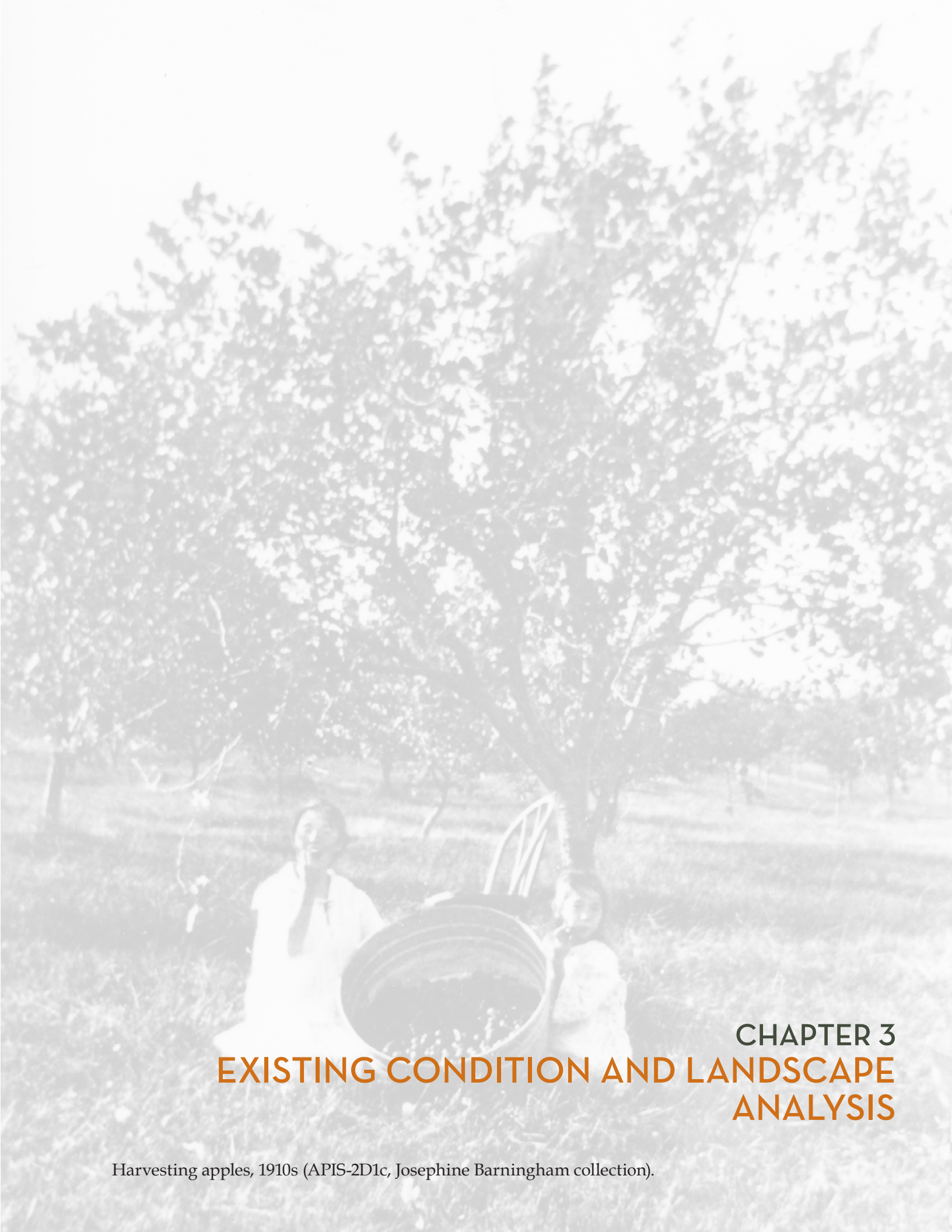
- Building or structure constructed during period
- Location of building depression; building footprint unknown
- Historic road with ditches
- Trail [1963]
- Non-extant dock
- Forest [1938]
- Deciduous tree
- Conifer tree
- Drainage ditch, date unknown
- Plant bed
- Shoreline [1963]
- Shoreline and lake [1938]

Sources

1. Jane C. Busch, *People and Places: A Human History of the Apostle Islands* (Historic Resource Study) Omaha, NE: National Park Service Midwest Regional Office, 2008).
2. Diary of a Norwegian Fisherman: the Collected Diaries of Frederick A. Hansen, April 1913 through December 1938: Sand Island, Wisconsin.
3. Bayfield County Plat Map, 1968.
4. Aerial photograph, 1938.
5. Aerial photograph, 1963.
6. Aerial photograph, 1973.
7. Sketch map of Hansen Farm, from an interview with Carl and Bob Dahl, July 23, 2009.
8. Apostle Islands National Lakeshore GIS database: buildings (2011), cultural tree or ornamental planting.

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CHAPTER 3
EXISTING CONDITION AND LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

Harvesting apples, 1910s (APIS-2D1c, Josephine Barningham collection).

CHAPTER 3: EXISTING CONDITION AND LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a summary and analysis of the current condition of the landscape within the study area – a portion of Sand Island, Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, in Wisconsin. The study area includes three landscape character areas that make up approximately one quarter of Sand Island: East Bay, West Bay, and the West Bay Road (see Drawing EC-1, Study Area Existing Condition). Beyond the study area, Sand Island includes a historic lighthouse station complex at the northern tip of the island and Shaw Point – a site associated with recreation, tourism, fishing, and agriculture – at the far southeast end of the island. The majority of the remainder of the island is made up of densely wooded, second-growth forest landscape.

Three sites on the island are listed in the National Register of Historic Places: Sand Island Lighthouse (as part of the Apostle Islands Lighthouses), Shaw-Hill Farm-Granary, and West Bay Club. The Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Office determined the Hansen Farm/Fishery eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in 2009.

Narrative text, diagrams, and photographs describe the existing condition of the landscape. The condition assessment identifies and documents those qualities and features that contribute to the historic character, retain integrity, and contribute to the proposed significance of the landscape. Field reconnaissance, undertaken in June and July 2015, assisted in recording landscape conditions.

A proposed statement of significance for the study area is based on the project team's research and assessment (see Chapter 2). Final determination of the eligibility of the study area must go through a consultation process with the National Park Service and Wisconsin State Historical Society before it can be confirmed. The evaluation of integrity provided in this chapter is based on comparison of current conditions to those present during the proposed period of significance.

This chapter is organized to present the existing condition and analysis evaluation associated with the East Bay Landscape Character Area, landscape characteristics first, followed by a brief description of each of the key sites within that character area. This is followed by a condition assessment and analysis for the West Bay and West Bay Road Landscape Character Areas.

Condition Assessment

The existing condition and analysis of the landscape is evaluated using the following criteria.

Good - There are no major problems and the features do not require intervention. Only minor or routine maintenance is needed.

Fair – Some deterioration, decline, or damage is noticeable; the feature may require immediate intervention. If intervention is deferred, the feature will require extensive attention in a few years.

Poor – Deterioration, decline, or damage is serious; the feature is seriously deteriorated or damaged, or presents a hazardous condition. The feature requires extensive and immediate attention.

Landscape Characteristics

The cultural landscape is documented and assessed according to these landscape characteristics:

Natural Systems and Features are those natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of the study area including geology, streams, and soils.

Spatial Organization is the arrangement of elements that define and create space through the ground, vertical, and overhead planes, including topography, vegetation, natural systems, and buildings and structures.

Topography is the three-dimensional configuration of the landscape surface, characterized by slope and orientation.

Views present a range of vision, natural or man-made.

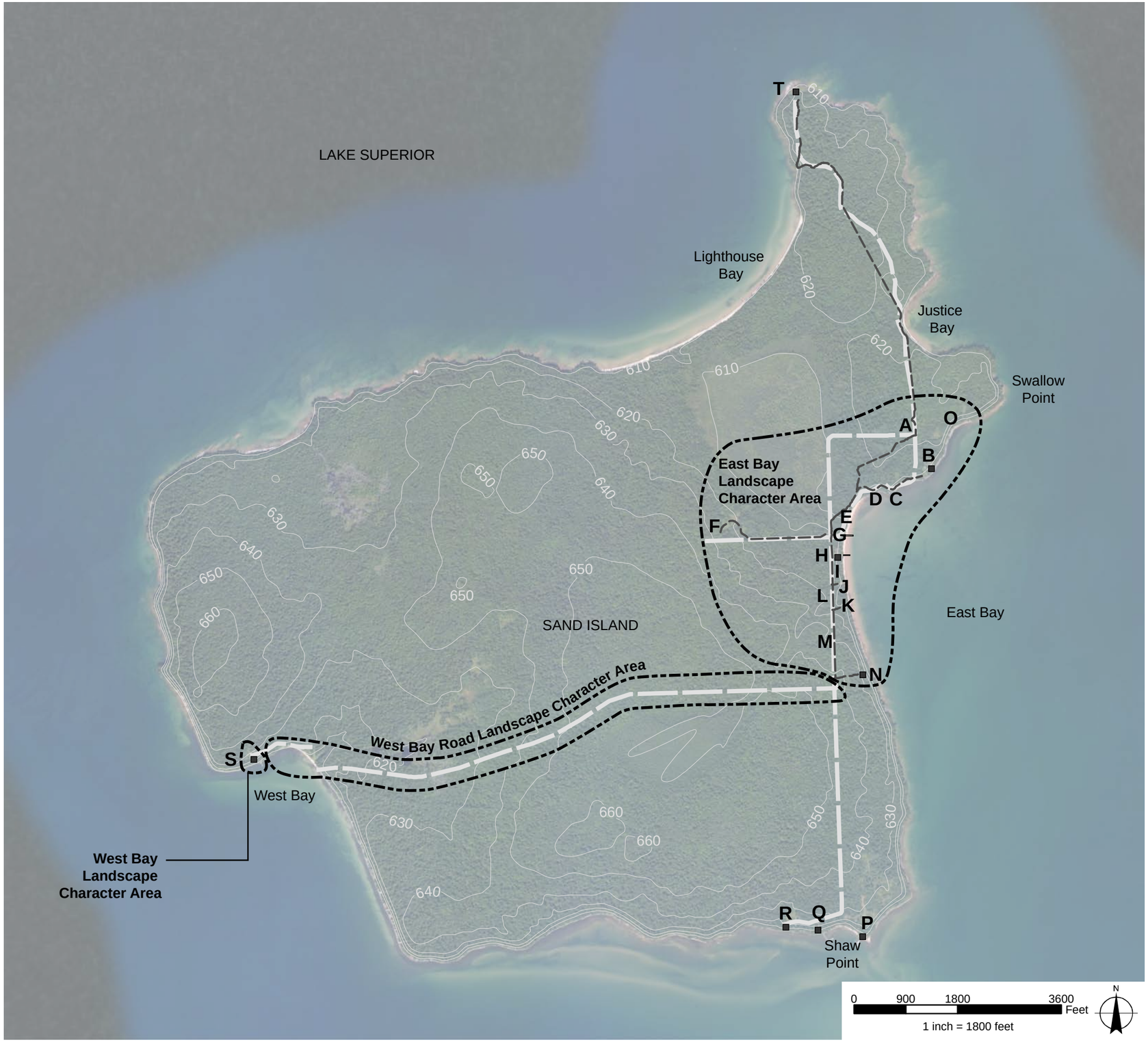
Land Use is the organization, form, and shape of the landscape in response to land use.

Circulation includes features and materials that constitute systems of movement including vehicular routes, such as roads, and pedestrian routes, such as paths and trails.

Vegetation is indigenous or introduced trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers, herbaceous plants, fields, and lawns.

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Study Area Existing Conditions



Legend

- Study area / landscape character area boundary
- Site includes existing building or structure
- Historic road route
- Trail
- Dock
- 10-foot contour

A Dahl Farm site
B Hansen Farm/Fishery
C Moe Farm/Fishery site
D Bjorn Farm site
E Campsite 1 (not evaluated in this report)
F B. Noring farm site
G Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C (Johnson Residence site, W. Noring Residence site, and Herring King site)
H NPS quarters (C. Dahl Residence site)
I Campsite 2 (added summer 2015, after site survey)
J Group campsite A (Disen/M. Dahl residence site)
K Group campsite B (Bonde/Palm residence site)
L School site
M Loftfield Field site
N Wellisch Residence (Plenty Charm)
O Remnants of Peter Hansen Farmstead and public pasture
P F. Shaw/B. Hill Farm/Fishery
Q Camp Stella site
R Campbell Residence site
S West Bay Club
T Light station

Sources

1. Aerial imagery (before 2012): Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGF, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community.
2. USGS National Map: Geodatabase: topography, coastline.
3. Apostle Islands National Lakeshore GIS database: vegetation, roads, trails, buildings, small scale features.

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Archeological sites are sites containing surface and subsurface remnants related to historic or prehistoric land use.

Small-scale features are human-scaled elements that provide specific functions at the site. These include both historic features related to island activities such as agricultural equipment, fences, and decorative landscape elements, as well as contemporary features placed by the NPS including signs and campsite furnishings.

Buildings and Structures are three-dimensional manmade constructs such as houses, sheds, and privies.

Archeological Sites contain surface and subsurface remnants related to historic land use.

Aspects of Integrity

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance, or how well the physical features of a property relate to its historical significance. To establish this, it must be determined if the property retains the identity for which it is significant. The United States Secretary of the Interior identifies seven aspects or qualities that make up integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Location is the place where the cultural landscape was constructed or where an historic event occurred.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of the cultural landscape.

Setting is the physical environment of the cultural landscape.

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during the particular period(s) of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form the cultural landscape.

Workmanship includes the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

Feeling is the cultural landscape's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

Association is the direct link between the important historic event or person and a cultural landscape.

SUMMARY OF INTEGRITY

The historic context of Sand Island and the significance of the study area is discussed at the beginning of Chapter 2. While the Sand Island landscape has been divided into character areas for purposes of documentation and evaluation, those areas are best understood in relation to the historic context of the entire island. Culturally and physically, the island was one place and one community, without a strong sense of division between East Bay, West Bay, Shaw Point, the light station, or the roads connecting them. Feldman noted that "the story of Sand Island illustrates the connections between human and natural processes that develop wherever people seek to make a home for themselves in the world," and "Sand Island stands as an example of the enduring legacy of these connections, even in places that today seem removed from the impact of human activity."[1]

The significance of the Sand Island Light Station, the lodge at West Bay Club, the Hansen Farm/Fishery, the Sevona Cabin at Camp Stella, and Shaw Point have all been established through prior documentation, research, and evaluation.

The period of significance for the study area is 1890 to 1956. This period encompasses the most important years during which Sand Island was occupied as a cohesive community of year-round and seasonal residents engaged in fishing, farming, logging, and recreation.

Based on research conducted for this Cultural Landscape Report, the landscapes of East Bay and the West Bay Club are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.[2] The West Bay Club, Hansen Farm, East Bay Trail (East Bay Road remnant), and the Wellisch property (Plenty Charm) all retain sufficient integrity as distinct entities within the larger landscape character areas, while the remnants of farming, fishing, and tourism at other sites including the Dahl Farm, Moe Farm/Fishery, Bjorn Farm, B. Noring Farm, school, and Loftfield Field collectively contribute to the overall significance of East Bay. In addition, these sites all contain potentially contributing archeological features that may be associated with the historic significance of the study area. Remnants of West Bay Road are also potentially significant as part of an archeological site.

Although the fishing, farming, logging, and tourism that was part of the day to day lives of the island residents ceased, the impressions of those

1 James W. Feldman, "*Rewilding the Islands: Nature, History and Wilderness at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore*," (Ph.D. diss, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 2004), 266.

2 A Determination of Eligibility for East Bay is being prepared to formally establish the eligibility of the landscape.

actvities on the island landscapes have persisted. Even after the Hansens, Norings, Moes, Dahls, and other families left the island, the choices they made continue to influence its landscape. The fields that today appear to be natural forest meadows to casual visitors reveal traces of logging and agricultural activities to trained ecologists and those familiar with the island's history. Examples of landscapes that reveal evidence of historic use include the farm/fishery complex at the Hansen farm, the grassy opening that was once the location of Herman Johnson's home and today serves as a campsite; the domestic plants, field patterns, and fencerows at the Noring farm; the alignment, grade, and ditches of East Bay Road; and the foundation of the schoolhouse.[3] As the island's forests regenerate, they do so in ways "profoundly influenced by the logging and farming activies of previous generations. The forests that grew on the island in the mid-twentieth century had a different mosaic of trees and understory plants and sheltered different wildlife populations than those that had existed prior to logging..."[4] Changing forest types can be traced to specific human choices to clear fields or plant orchards.[5] Historians and ecologists agree that

> ...human history everywhere marks the islands. Island forests have regenerated after logging followed by fire, and the dates and methods of logging have shaped the composition of the modern forest. Many of the existing forest associations are in stages of secondary succession, created by temporal differences of logging disturbance, and further influenced by soil variations... [6]

By embracing this perspective, a contextual basis for the evaluation of integrity of the study area landscape emerges. The shoreline of Sand Island served as a connection between the island and mainland, resulting in intensive settlement and development along the most accessible shores, including East Bay, Shaw Point, and West Bay. Island residents constructed docks, fishing shanties, permanent and seasonal homes, and farms, in close proximity to the shorelines. Land-based connections between these shoreline developments relied on two primary routes, the East Bay Road and West Bay Road. These roads provided vital connections for the island community that mainly travelled by foot or by boat, although two island automobiles were shared among island occupants.

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3 Feldman, 2004, 301 and 308-309.
4 Feldman, 2004, 311.
5 Feldman, 2004, 341; Ahlgren and Ahlgren, "The Human Impact on Northern Forest Ecosystems," 39; E. W. Beals and Grant Cottam, "The Forest Vegetation of the of the Apostle Islands, Wisconsin," *Ecology* 41 (October 1960); Judziewicz and Koch, "Flora and Vegetatoin of the Apostle Islands and Madeline Island," 53.
6 Feldman, 2004, 399; Anderson and Stowell, *Wildlife Management Plan for Select Habitats and Species of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore,* 47.

Sand Island's East Bay historic landscape is locally significant in the history of farming, fishing, and recreation, on Sand Island, according to National Register Criteria A. The East Bay Landscape Character Area contains natural systems and features, spatial organization, views, vegetation, circulation routes, buildings, structures, small-scale features, and archeological sites that contribute to the historic character of Sand Island. A complete list of contributing features and aspects is provided in the next section. Collectively, these landscape characteristics and features continue to convey the historic identity of Sand Island. The majority of the contributing features remain in their historic locations and all retain their relationships with the associated sites and settings. Materials and workmanship reflect the original construction of the structures present. Changes to vegetation—especially the encroachment of woody species in areas that were kept open by island residents—have reduced the aspect of materials in places where forest has replaced old fields. The association of the character area to Lake Superior remains strong, with views and features that are directly linked to the surrounding lake. Despite the absence of the people who once populated the area, the East Bay community is represented by the landscape features that remain and retains integrity to contribute to the historic character of Sand Island.

The West Bay Club National Register listing identifies 3 buildings, 5 structures and 1 object that contribute to the property. Its significance is associated with outdoor recreation in Wisconsin, rustic architecture in Wisconsin, and master architects Charles W. Buechner and Henry Orth.[7] In addition to the resources identified as contributing to the West Bay Club, research conducted for this CLR has identified a significant site, or historic landscape, associated with the property. The West Bay Landscape Character Area includes natural systems and features, spatial organization, views, vegetation, circulation routes, buildings, structures, and small-scale features, and archeological sites that may contribute to the historic character of Sand Island. A complete list of contributing features and aspects is provided in the following section. Collectively, these characteristics and features retain the ability to relate the historic identity of the West Bay Club. The features remain in their historic locations and retain their relationships with the overall property. Materials and workmanship clearly reflect the original construction of the structures present. Changes to vegetation since the period of significance include reduction in the clearing around the buildings due to encroachment of woody species on the edges, and reduced fruit trees and former lawn maintenance. The association of the character area to Lake Superior remains strong, with views and features that are directly linked to the surrounding lake. The West Bay landscape character retains integrity and contributes to the historic character of Sand Island.

7 National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, *West Bay Club*.

The West Bay Road potentially contributes to the significance of Sand Island as an archeological site that may yield information about circulation patterns and daily life on Sand Island. Other archeological resources may also be associated with the West Bay Road transportation corridor.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

Contributing features include significant individual elements and physical characteristics remaining from the recommended period of significance. Contributing features include buildings, building foundations, building ruins and depressions, underwater dock remnants, old fields, former lawn areas, domestic plants, open-grown trees, fruit trees, circulation routes, fences, roads, ditches and archeological sites.[8]

Potentially contributing archeological sites, features and artifacts have been identified in the study area. Formal evaluation of all archeological deposits is needed to determine contributing status. Throughout this chapter, these are indicated as potentially contributing.

Non-contributing features are recent additions (made after the end of the period of significance) that do not assist in maintaining the historic character of the cultural landscape. These include recent buildings, structures, signs, and small-scale features.

East Bay Landscape Character Area

Contributing Features

Natural Systems and Features
1. Lake Superior.
2. Geology.
3. Topography.

Spatial Organization
1. Organization of development and activities along East Bay.
2. Alignment of East Bay Road.

8 A Determination of Eligibility for East Bay is being prepared to formally establish the eligibility of the landscape.

Views

1. Views between Sand Island and the surrounding lake, sky, islands and mainland.
2. Views of Sand Island from Lake Superior.
3. Views of inland landscapes.

Vegetation

1. Forest areas that remain from period of significance.
2. Old field vegetation at the Dahl Farm site, Hansen Farm/Fishery, B. Noring Farm site, Loftfield Field, and remnants of the Peter Hansen Farmstead and public pasture.
3. Lawn areas associated with these historic sites: Hansen Farm/ Fishery, (Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C), Group Campsite A (Disen/M. Dahl Residence site), Group Campsite B (Bonde/Palm Residence site), and the Wellisch Residence.
4. Fruit trees at the Dahl Farm site, Hansen Farm/Fishery, between Moe Farm/Fishery site and Bjorn Farm site, B. Noring Farm, and Loftfield Field.
5. Contributing domestic plants include ornamental plant beds, open-grown trees, and shrubs associated with these historic sites: Dahl Farm site, Hansen Farm/Fishery, B. Noring Farm site, Group Campsite A (Disen/M. Dahl Residence site), Group Campsite B (Bonde/Palm Residence site), and the Wellisch Residence.

Circulation

1. East Bay Trail on remnant of East Bay Road.
2. Trail along remnant of road to Noring Farm.

Buildings, Structures, and Small-Scale Features

1. Historic buildings at Hansen Farm/Fishery (9).
2. Historic buildings at Wellisch Residence (3).

Archeological Sites and Features (Contributing)

1. Underwater dock remnants at Moe Farm/Fishery site (Moe dock and associated artifacts, 47BA00527)[9]

9 Midwest Archeological Center, "Sand Island Archeological Sites," 1 inch = 0.5 mile, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, January 2015.

Archeological Sites and Features (Potentially Contributing)

1. Historic building ruins / remnants at Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C (Johnson Residence site, W. Noring Residence site, and Herring King site), school site, and Group Campsite B (Bonde/Palm Residence site)
2. Building depressions at the Dahl Farm site (1), Hansen Farm/ Fishery (2), Moe Farm/Fishery site (1), Bjorn Farm site (2), B. Noring Farm site (4), school site (1). Two rectangular depressions that may be building remnants are located at the site of the Peter Hansen farmstead and public pasture (2).
3. Road remnants at the Dahl Farm site, Hansen Farm/Fishery, and along the East Bay trail/road.
4. Topographic features including drainage ditches and holding ponds at the Hansen Farm/Fishery and B. Noring Farm site
5. Dump at the Group Campsite A.
6. Underwater dock remnants at the Hansen Farm/Fishery (Hansen dock), Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C (Johnson dock), Group Campsite B (Palm dock), and possible remnants at the Wellisch Residence and NPS Quarters/C. Dahl dock.
7. Remnants of agricultural and fishing machinery and/or household items also remain at several sites. These artifacts may contribute as archeological features or parts of archeological sites. Deposits were observed at the Dahl Farm site, Hansen Farm/Fishery, Moe Farm/Fishery, Bjorn Farm site, Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C (Johnson Residence site, W. Noring Residence site, and Herring King site), and Loftfield Field Site.

West Bay Landscape Character Area

Contributing Features

Natural systems and features
1. Lake Superior.
2. Geology.
3. Topography.

Spatial organization
1. Association of buildings to the landscape and lake.

Views
1. Views between the West Bay Club and the lake and mainland.

Vegetation
1. Forest.
2. Fruit trees.
3. Ornamental plant beds (roses).
4. Open-grown trees.

Circulation
1. West Bay Road remnants.
2. Logging and other road remnants.

Buildings, Structures, and Small-Scale Features
1. Historic buildings (3).

Archeological Features (contributing)[10]
1. Remnant bridge.
2. Concrete stairs.
3. Building depression/ruins (2).
4. Underwater dock remnants (1).

West Bay Road Landscape Character Area

Contributing Features

Archeological Features (potentially contributing)
1. Road grade and ditches.

10 Features indicated are evaluated in Carol Ahlgren and Nancy Farm Mannikko, "National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: West Bay Club," 2012.

EAST BAY LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA

Introduction

The East Bay Landscape Character Area wraps around the curve of East Bay and includes hiking trails, a sand beach, dense woods, three individual campsites, three group campsites, NPS quarters, and sites associated with island occupants who farmed, fished, and vacationed on the island from 1890-1970.

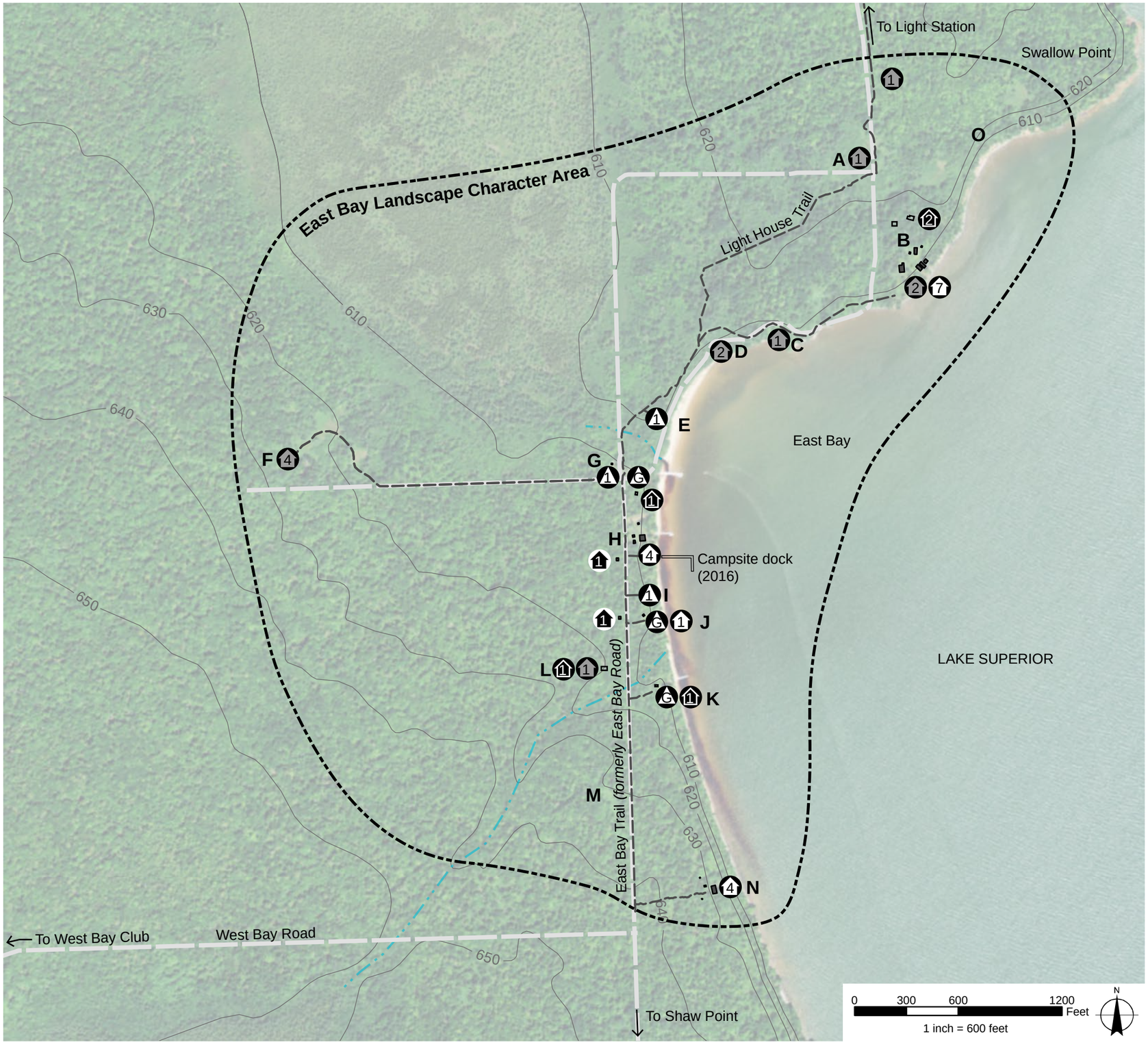
This section describes the current condition and analysis of the East Bay Landscape Character Area (see Drawing EC-2, East Bay Existing Condition).

Existing conditions and analysis of the entire East Bay Landscape Character Area are described in the next section, organized by landscape characteristics. This is followed by brief descriptions of the key locations in the character area including:

A. Dahl Farm site
B. Hansen Farm/Fishery site
C. Moe Farm/Fishery site
D. Bjorn Farm site
E. Campsite 1 (added in 2015 after site survey)
F. B. Noring Farm site
G. Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C (Johnson Residence site, W. Noring Residence site, and Herring King site)
H. NPS quarters (C. Dahl Residence site)
I. Campsite 2 (added in 2015 after site survey)
J. Group Campsite A (Disen/M. Dahl Residence site)
K. Group Campsite B (Bonde/Palm Residence site)
L. School site
M. Loftfield Field site
N. Wellisch Residence (Plenty Charm)
O. Remnants of Peter Hansen Farmstead and public pasture

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East Bay Existing Condition



0 300 600 1200 Feet

1 inch = 600 feet

N

Legend

- Landscape character area boundary
- Historic road route
- Trail
- Dock
- Stream
- 10-foot contour

Numbers indicate quantities present:

- Existing building or structure
- Building or structure ruin
- Building or structure planned for construction, 2016
- Building depression
- Campsite

A	Dahl Farm site
B	Hansen Farm/Fishery
C	Moe Farm/Fishery site
D	Bjorn Farm site
E	Campsite 1 (added in 2015 after site survey)
F	B. Noring Farm site
G	Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C (Johnson Residence site, W. Noring Residence site, and Herring King site)
H	NPS quarters (C. Dahl Residence site)
I	Campsite 2 (added in 2015 after site survey)
J	Group campsite A (Disen/M. Dahl Residence site)
K	Group campsite B (Bonde/Palm Residence site)
L	School site
M	Loftfield Field site
N	Wellisch Residence (Plenty Charm)
O	Remnants of Peter Hansen Farmstead and public pasture

Sources

1. Aerial imagery (before 2012): Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGF, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community.
2. USGS National Map: Geodatabase: topography.
3. Apostle Islands National Lakeshore GIS database: roads, trails, buildings.

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Natural Systems and Features

Existing Conditions

As a part of the Apostle Islands Archipelago, Sand Island is surrounded by the largest freshwater lake in the world, Lake Superior. The island is dramatically affected by the weather systems associated with Lake Superior, which are especially treacherous for boaters. Sand Island is located at the far western extent of the Apostle Islands archipelago, directly north of — and fairly close to — Little Sand Bay, Wisconsin. Therefore, the south and east shores of Sand Island provide the closest access for boaters arriving from the mainland or other nearby islands. This, combined with shelter from north and west winds and a relatively deep harbor compared to other locations around the island, makes East Bay a logical location for access to Sand Island.

A large portion of the eastern shore of Sand Island is defined by a broad concave curve that partially shelters the area known as East Bay from north and west winds (see Figure 3-1). Swallow Point defines the northern edge of the curve, establishing the easternmost edge of the island. The majority of the east shore of the bay is narrow sand or pebble beach with areas of rock outcrops at the northern and southern ends of the landscape character area. The western sides of the beaches are edged by rises in topographic elevation ranging from approximately one to ten feet, with the most shallow rise occurring at the westernmost point in the curve. Water depth along the shoreline is five feet or less and the depth of the bay ranges from nine to sixteen feet deep. At Swallow Point and south of Plenty Charm, the shoreline is characterized by dramatic sandstone outcrops rising approximately 10 to 30 feet above the water. Sea caves form at the waterline in these locations (see Figure 3-2). Two wetlands are situated west of, and drain into, East Bay via small streams and swampland.

Analysis

The natural systems and features of the study area contribute to the significance of Sand Island's cultural landscape. The association with Lake Superior, the geology and topography of the island, and the weather systems, all influenced life on the island historically and continue to do so today. Access to the water for transportation, fishing, and recreation was a primary determinant of locations for development of residences, farms, and fish camps, resulting in development along the island's shorelines. Today NPS docks, campgrounds, and facilities continue to reflect this pattern.



Figure 3-1. A large portion of the eastern shore of Sand Island is defined by a broad concave curve that partially shelters the area known as East Bay from north and west winds (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-2. At Swallow Point and south of Plenty Charm (shown), the shoreline is characterized by dramatic sandstone outcrops rising approximately 20 to 30 feet above the water. Sea caves form at the waterline in these locations. (source: QEA, 2015).

Spatial Organization

Existing Conditions

The landscape at East Bay is primarily organized to provide direct access to the water. The beach and docks provide access for boaters to visit the island on day trips and camping excursions. Trails are easily accessed from the beach, and lead to points of interest for visitors, including historic sites and natural features.

Analysis

The East Bay Landscape Character Area continues to reflect the orientation of activities and development set within a series of small openings in the forest between the shore of East Bay and the East Bay Road (trail) and contributes to the significance of the historic landscape.

The contributing residential and agricultural sites are oriented along the bay, with the exception of the B. Noring Farm site and Dahl Farm site, which are located inland from East Bay. Access to protected anchorage/ docking was critical for island residents, particularly fishing families whose major investment was often their fishing boat.

Views

Existing Conditions

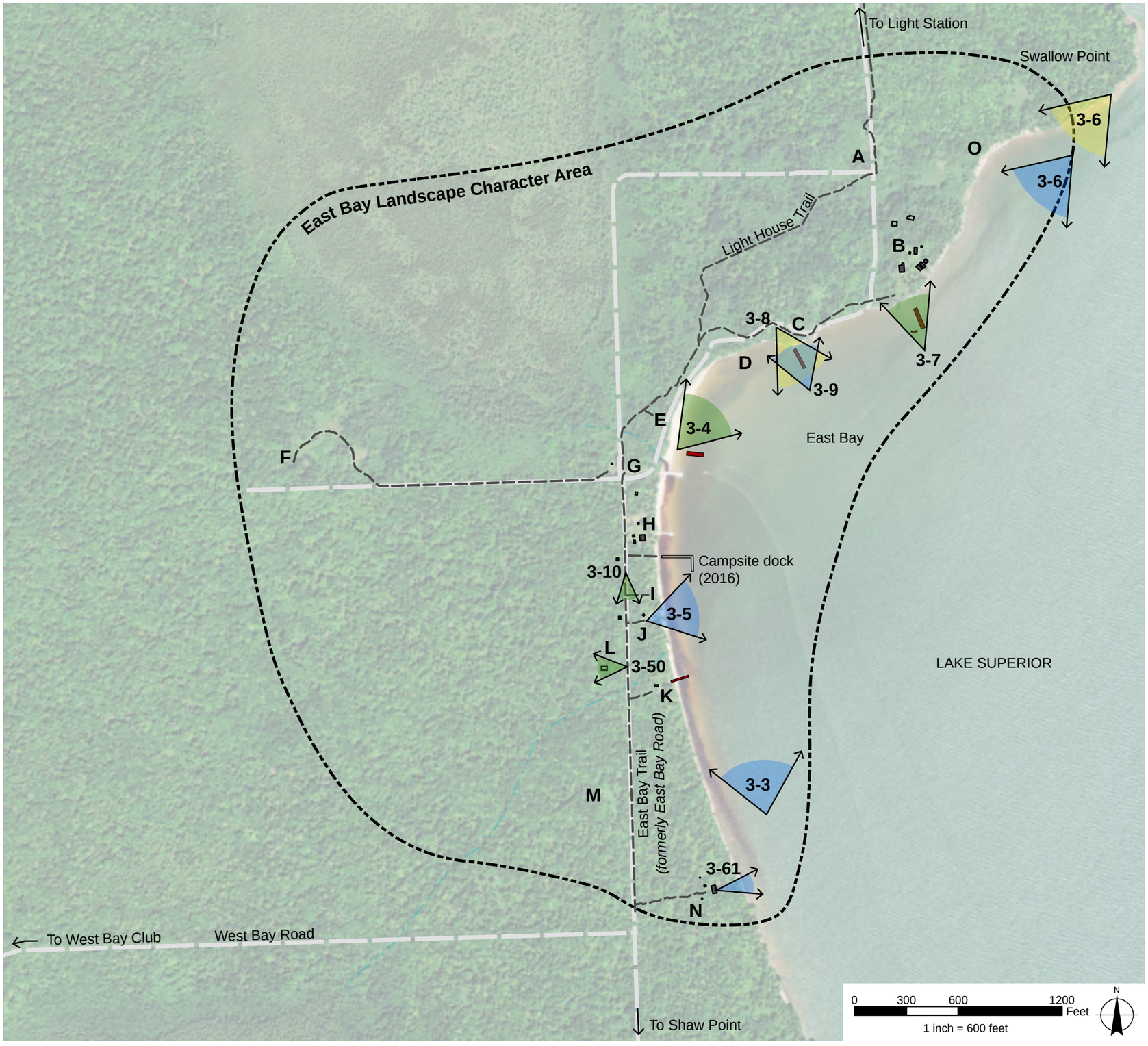
Views at East Bay provide visual connections between the shore, Lake Superior, and the mainland, as well as enclosed views within interior landscapes. Locations of views described in this section are illustrated on Drawing EC-3, East Bay Views. On this drawing, specific views are identified by figure number (for example, Figure 3-3 is represented as "3-3" on the drawing). Within the East Bay Landscape Character Area, views are most dramatic near the bay, where Lake Superior meets the shore of Sand Island. Approaching by water from the east or south, East Bay is characterized by the curve of the shore, narrow beach, and rock outcroppings at Swallow Point and south of Plenty Charm (see Figure 3-3 and Figure 3-4). Views from campsites, trails and historic sites toward Lake Superior provide open or partially screened views of the lake. An example is the view from Group Campsite A (the Disen/M. Dahl Residence site). This view is open to East Bay to the east, defined by woody vegetation to the north and south (see Figure 3-5).

Analysis

Views between the water and land

At East Bay, the visual relationship between the water and sites on land is critically important today, as it was historically. During the historic period, farm, fishery, and residential buildings, structures, landscape features, docks, and boats were situated along the shore and in the bay creating direct visual connections between the developed areas and the water (see Figure 3-4, Figure 3-6, Figure 3-7, Figure 3-8). This visual connection was important to island residents, whose transportation, work, and recreational activities were strongly affected by changes in weather. Lake Superior's fast and dramatic weather changes required careful monitoring to adjust daily activities for purposes of safety, comfort, and productivity. Open views of the water, sky, surrounding islands, and the mainland provided a window to discern weather changes, lake conditions, and watch for the arrival of boats.

Today similar vantage points, from the water to the land, present a landscape dominated by natural features, particularly forest, beach, and rock outcrops (see Figure 3-4, Figure 3-6, Figure 3-7, Figure 3-9). Although the views of the shore have changed, long-range views from the land to the surrounding lake, sky, and islands remain greatly intact and continue to serve an important role in the activities of island visitors.



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East Bay Views

Legend

- Landscape character area boundary
- Existing building or structure
- Building or structure ruin
- Historic road route
- Trail
- Existing dock
- Underwater dock remnant
- 10 foot contour
- **3-1** Existing view (**3-x** refers to figure number)
- **3-1** Historic view
- **3-1** Existing and historic view
- **A** Dahl Farm site
- **B** Hansen Farm/Fishery
- **C** Moe Farm/Fishery site
- **D** Bjorn Farm site
- **E** Campsite 1 (added in 2015 after site survey)
- **F** B. Noring Farm site
- **G** Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C (Johnson Residence site, W. Noring Residence site, and Herring King site)
- **H** NPS quarters (C. Dahl Residence site)
- **I** Campsite 2 (added in 2015 after site survey)
- **J** Group campsite A (Disen/M. Dahl Residence site)
- **K** Group campsite B (Bonde/Palm Residence site)
- **L** School site
- **M** Loftfield Field site
- **N** Wellisch Residence (Plenty Charm)
- **O** Remnants of Peter Hansen Farmstead and public pasture

Sources

1. Aerial imagery (before 2012): Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGF, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community.
2. USGS National Map: Geodatabase: topography, coastline.
3. Apostle Islands National Lakeshore GIS database: roads, trails, buildings, vegetation (2010), small-scale features.

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Figure 3-3. Approaching by water from the south, East Bay is characterized by the curve of the shore and narrow beach, facing north near Plenty Charm, June 2015 (source: QEA, 2014).



Figure 3-4. Historic view of East Bay settlement (ca. 1920, top) and existing view (2015, bottom) at the shore of East Bay. Docks, buildings, and work areas present historically have been replaced by forest vegetation along the shore (source: Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Library Collection and QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-5. Open view from Campsite A (Disen/M. Dahl Residence site) looking east toward East Bay, June 2015 (source: QEA).

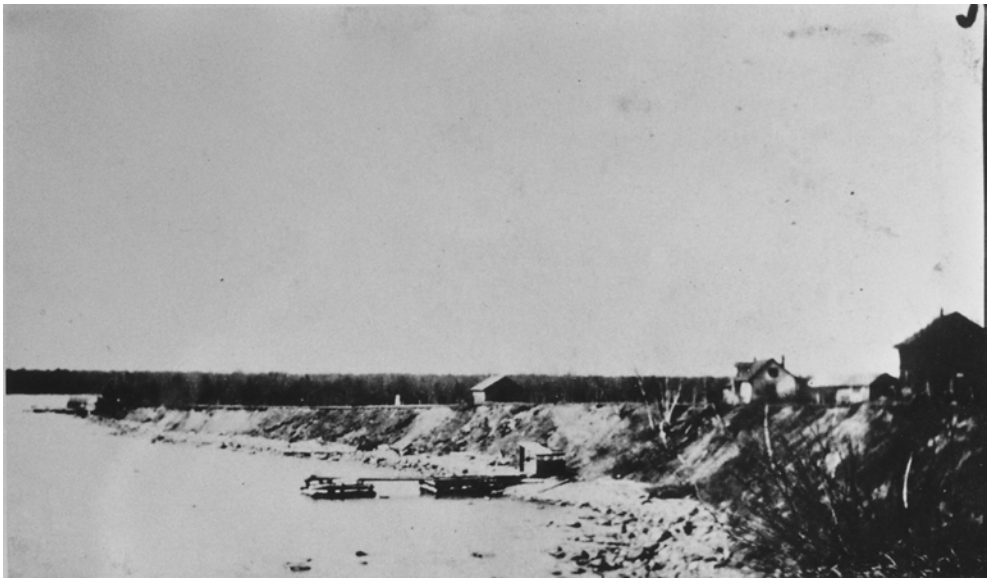




Figure 3-6. The ca. 1920 view of East Bay looking west from Swallow Point (View 4, top) shows a shoreline largely devoid of forest. The Hansen and Johnson docks and farm buildings are clearly visible from the water. The 2015 view (View 5, bottom), is of a heavily wooded landscape devoid of buildings (source: Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Library Collection and QEA, 2015).

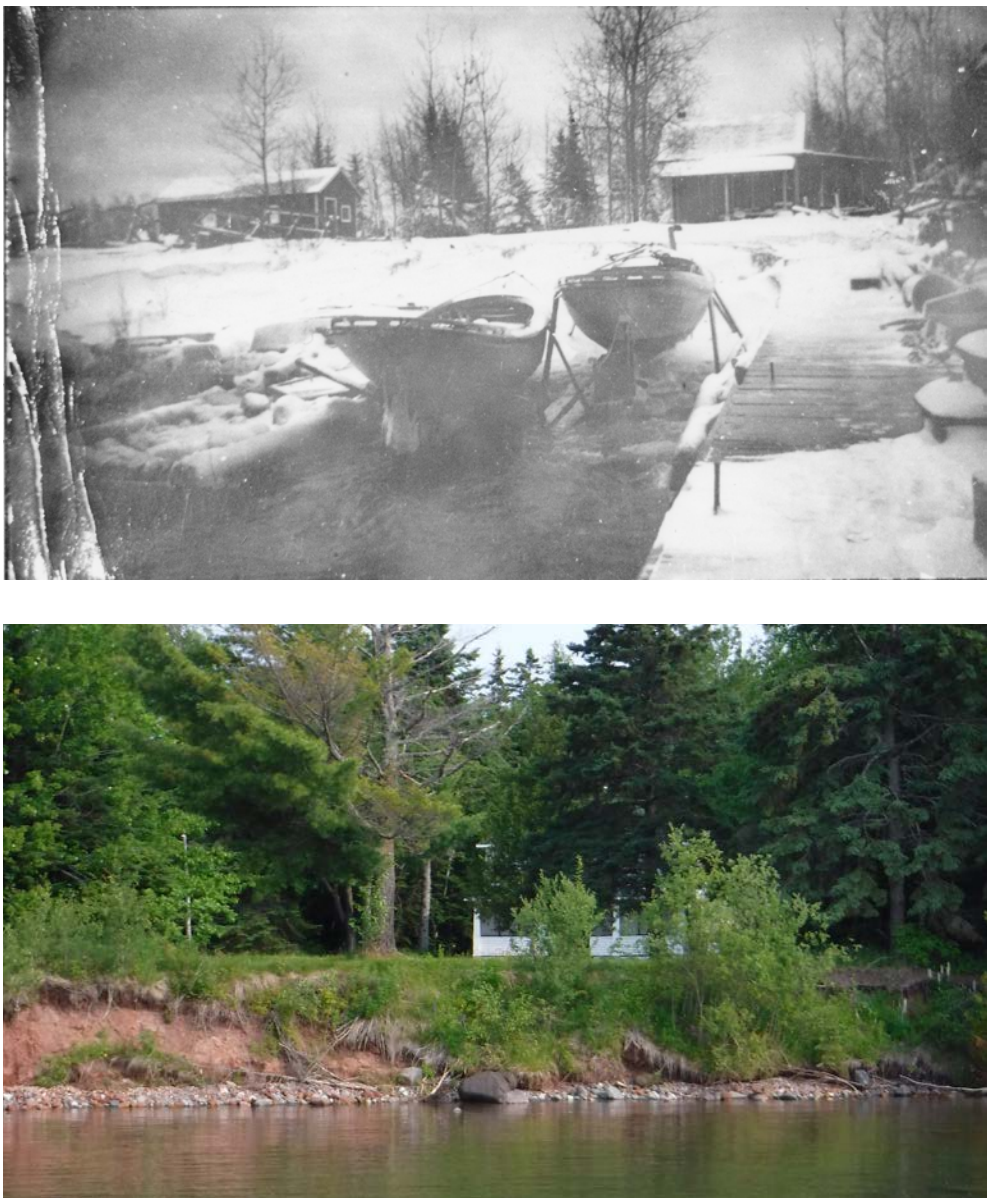


Figure 3-7. Hansen Farm from dock ca. 1920 (top) and view of Hansen main house from shore, 2015 (bottom). Though the photos were taken in approximately the same location, the view from the water is substantially changed due to the loss of the above water elements of the dock and encroachment of woody vegetation. The ca. 1920 view shows the Peter Hansen house and associated outbuildings, as well as cork drying racks. These buildings were replaced during the 1930s by Fred Hansen, who constructed the house visible in the 2015 photograph (source: Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Library Collection and QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-8. A historic view of Moe dock ca. 1939 looking southeast from shore. Dock, sheds, fishing implements, and cribbing are visible (source: Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Library Collection).



Figure 3-9. Dock cribbing is visible below the water surface during the 2015 site investigations, looking north from East Bay to the Moe site. Buildings are no longer present along the shoreline, which has become overgrown with woody vegetation (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-10. View from residence, facing east, trees block the view from the house to the lake (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-11. East Bay Road in 1954 (left) and 2015 (right). The road is now used as the main trail along East Bay. The road ditches are visible to the east and west of the trail, but the width of the road and associated clearing have been reduced. Precise location of 1954 photograph is unknown (source: Carl Dahl Collection and QEA, 2015).

Consideration of views is incorporated into the siting and vegetation management of recreational properties to provide views of Lake Superior from sites along the shore of East Bay, as seen at Group Campsite A (the Disen/M. Dahl Residence site, see Figure 3-5), as well as other openings including Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C (Johnson Residence site, W. Noring Residence site, and Herring King site), NPS quarters (C. Dahl Residence site), and Group Campsite B (Bonde/Palm Residence site). In many locations, historic views have been impacted by encroaching vegetation. For example, the view from the Wellisch Residence (see Figure 3-57), which was historically open between the house and the bay, has been substantially blocked by growth of woody vegetation. Contributing views from individual sites are discussed in further detail in the individual East Bay Key Sites sections.

Views between the water and land at East Bay retain integrity of location, setting, feeling and association and contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

East Bay Road Corridor View

East Bay inland views encompass dense forest, wetlands, campsites, historic roads, and historic sites. Interior areas of East Bay are dominated by forest and views are mostly enclosed by trees and understory vegetation. Openings in the forest present broader views and are mostly associated with historic sites. The alignment of the East Bay Trail, formerly the East Bay Road, presents a long corridor lined on both sides by forest that is similar today to historic conditions (see Figure 3-11). Views along selected sections of the East Bay Road corridor retain integrity of location, setting, association, design, feeling and materials. In these sections, the width and grade of the road and ditches are clearly apparent. In other areas, vegetation has encroached on the alignment, visually obscuring the road and associated features.

Land Use

Existing Conditions

The Apostle Islands National Lakeshore General Management Plan (GMP) directs management of the landscape within the East Bay Landscape Character Area. Three management zones apply to the character area, including backcountry, park operations, and historic zones.

Backcountry Zone

This zone emphasizes the preservation of natural and cultural resources while providing for visitor enjoyment and outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation. Impacts due to recreation will be limited, substantially unnoticeable, and appropriate for wilderness. Natural systems and natural processes will function with ecological integrity. Active restoration and mitigative methods will be employed when necessary to meet this objective. Areas with sensitive natural resources will be protected and may receive a high level of management attention. Cultural resources will be documented, protected, and stabilized/preserved as necessary. Recreational activities could include walking along beaches, picnicking, hiking, and camping. Designated camping sites will be dispersed or clustered to minimize resource impacts. Undesignated camping will be permitted in this zone, with restricted group sizes. Frequently used undesignated sites will be evaluated for closure and rehabilitation or for establishment of designated sites. There will be no on-site visitor support services other than necessary signs and designated developed and undeveloped campsites. Minimal waysides may be provided. Guided hikes may be provided. There will be minimally developed facilities such as trails and designated camping areas to safely allow for visitor use. Designated campsites could include tent pads, fire rings, picnic tables and bear lockers. Vault, pit, or alternative toilets will be available at most sites. Marked and maintained trails will be provided at a rustic standard. Revisions to the trails system will be permitted for resource protection purposes.[11]

Park Operations Zone

This zone supports management and operation of the park. Natural resources will be modified to accommodate park operations. Natural processes may be altered to protect infrastructure and resources. Cultural resources will be stabilized, preserved, restored, or rehabilitated for adaptive use. There will be allowances for some modifications (in harmony with historic character) of cultural landscape elements for interpretation, safety, and resource protection. Visitors will

11 National Park Service, *Apostle Islands National Lakeshore General Management Plan Summary Document* (2011), 29-35.

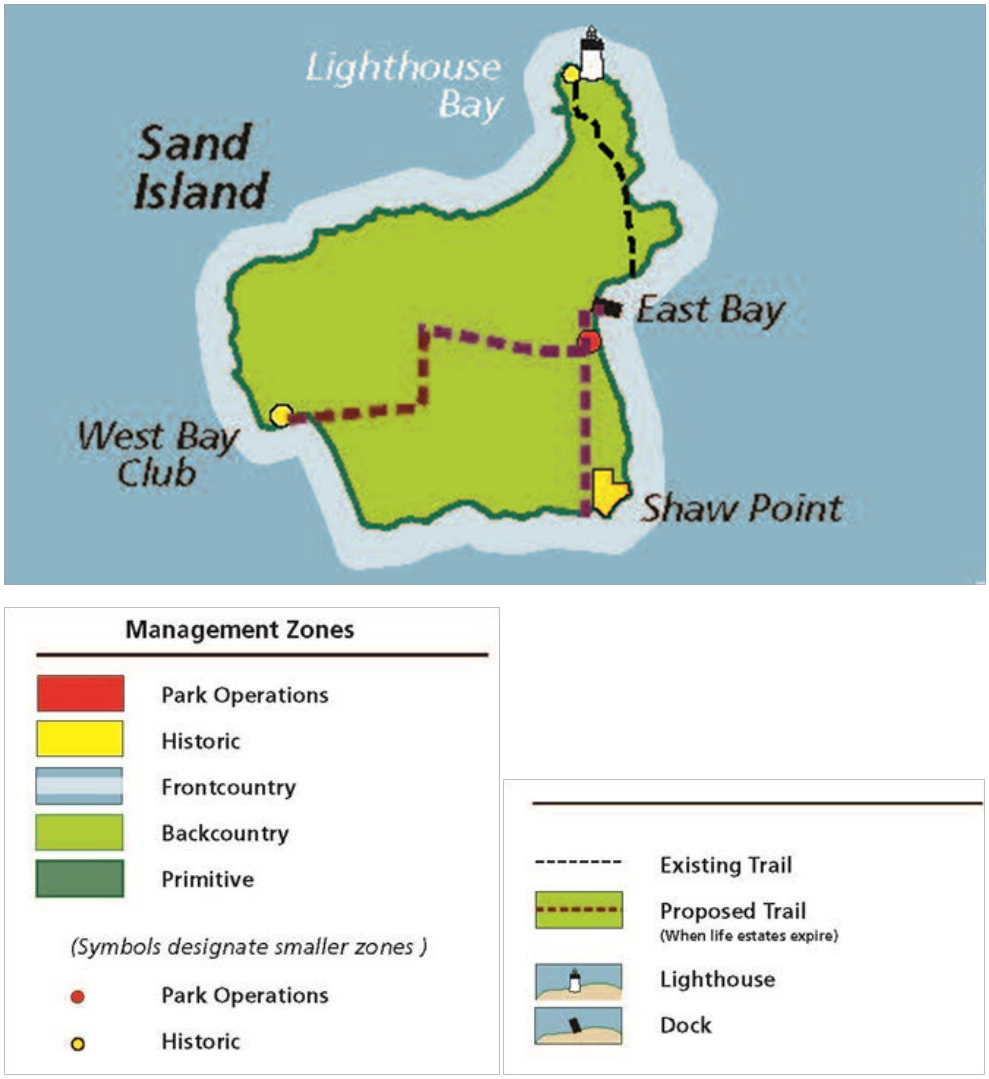


Figure 3-12. Sand Island Management Zones (source: GMP, 2011).

not normally enter the park operations zone except for park business purposes, or to seek aid or information. The area is intended for staff and visitors on official business. Facilities will be intensely managed for safety purposes and sustainability.[12]

Historic Zone
This zone emphasizes the protection of cultural resources. Educational and interpretive opportunities may be plentiful in some locations in this zone. The natural environment may be manipulated in small areas to protect cultural resources and to provide for visitor use. Cultural resources can be stabilized, preserved, restored, or rehabilitated for adaptive use, and the historic character of identified cultural landscapes will be protected. Some modifications that are compatible with historic character are allowed for interpretation, safety, and resource protection. Visitor access, public safety, and protection of historic properties are high priorities. Moderate levels of visitors may be encountered in these areas. A range of small to large groups can be accommodated. Recreational activities include walking along beaches, picnicking, and hiking. No camping may occur within this zone. Roving and programmed interpretive opportunities may be provided. Waysides and signs may be available at entry locations to the adjoining wilderness area. Facilities incorporate an unobtrusive design, sensitive to the historic scene, and a minimal footprint. Facilities provide for basic services, access, recreation, and visitor safety. Facilities can include paved and unpaved trails, docks, boat launch areas, light houses, and other historic structures. Trails are maintained and developed only to access historic or interpretive resources. Revisions to the trails are permitted for resource protection purposes.[13]

The majority of the East Bay Landscape Character Area is managed as backcountry (see Figure 3-12). During field investigations in 2015, three individual campsites and three group camp sites were located near a closed visitor dock. A second closed dock was reserved for NPS use, located adjacent to the NPS quarters, within an area zoned for park operations. Beginning in 2016, a new dock will provide access for NPS and visitors at East Bay (see drawing EC-2). Campsite numbers and locations are also being changed to accommodate more campers on the island.

Hiking trails utilize historic routes. The buildings associated with the Hansen Farm/Fishery and the Wellisch Residence (Plenty Charm) are vacant and are being maintained by the NPS. A small site is designated as a park operations zone (see Figure 3-13) and utilized as a NPS quarters.

12 Ibid.
13 Ibid.

Analysis

During the historic period, the East Bay area was a hub of activity at Sand Island. There were multiple docks, buildings, roads, trails, work areas, fields, orchards, and equipment associated with the day to day use of the island residents. Activities included farming, fishing, playing, and relaxing, by members of the island community. Today, East Bay is used by campers and hikers visiting Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. Although current use does not reflect the historic use of the area, it is compatible. Maintenance to support the current use keeps clearings open, resulting in integrity of spatial organization, views, and circulation.

Vegetation

Existing Condition

Vegetation in the East Bay Landscape Character Area is similar to the majority of Sand Island. Dominated by dense second-growth northern hardwood forest with diverse understory species, the character area also includes smaller locations of conifer swamp, shrub swamp, wet meadow, old fields, and lawn areas. Fruit trees represent remnants of historic orchards and ornamental features at home sites. Domestic plants are present near the sites of former residences. East Bay Existing Vegetation is illustrated in drawing EC-4.

1. Forest:
   Northern hardwood forest is the most common vegetation type in the Easy Bay Landscape Character Area. Forest canopy trees consist mostly of sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), and paper birch (*Betula papyrifera*). Other hardwoods, including American basswood (*Tilia americana*), aspens (quaking and big-tooth, *Populus tremuloides* and *Populus grandidentata*), and northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*) are also frequently present, in lesser amounts. Yellow birch was logged on Sand Island, and may be replaced in some areas in the canopy with paper birch. Canada yew is a common shrub layer in these forests. Smaller areas of mixed conifer-hardwood forest and conifer forest are also located within the landscape character area. These communities include a higher proportion of northern white-cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*), eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) and balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*), in addition to hardwood species. Concentrations of conifer species typically occur along the shoreline within the East Bay Landscape Character area, including at Hansen Farm and between Campsite B and Plenty Charm.

2. Conifer swamp:
   A large conifer swamp is located northwest of Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C. It is approximately 107 acres total, and extends northwest from just west of East Bay to just south of Lighthouse Bay. The species composition of the conifer swamp includes dominant species black spruce (*Picea mariana*), tamarack (*Larix laricina*), and Labrador-tea (*Ledum groenlandicum*) in nutrient-poor peatland (*Sphagnum* spp.) settings. Eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*), hemlock, and northern-white cedar are also typically present along the edges of these wetlands.

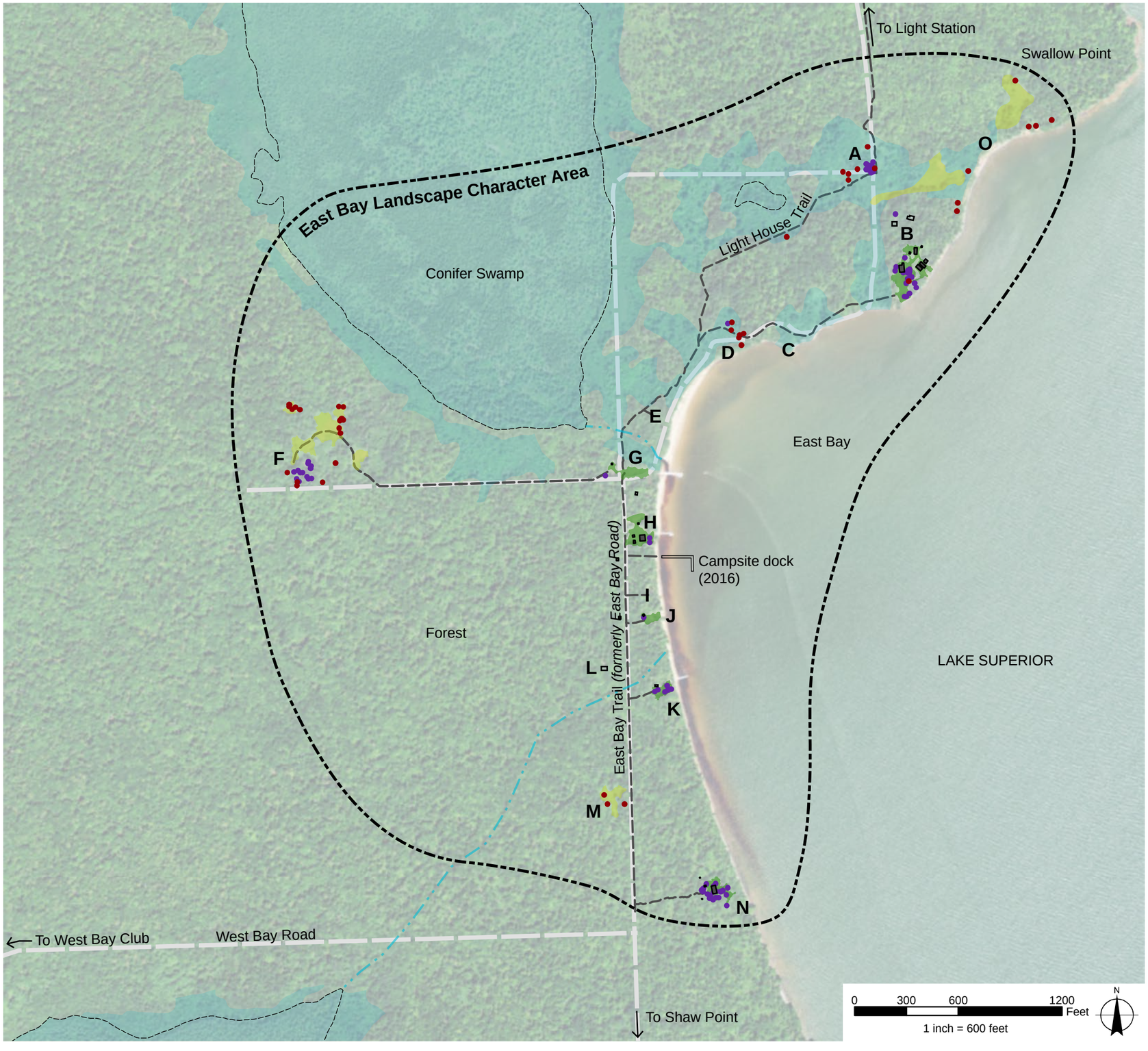
3. Shrub Swamp
   Gray alder (*Alnus incana*) swamp shrubland is located along the edges of the conifer swamp located in the northwestern portion of the landscape character area. Shrub swamp extends from the conifer swamp to the shoreline of East Bay, and is interspersed with hardwood forests between Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C and the Hansen Farm/Fishery, the Dahl Farm site, and the remnants of the Peter Hansen Farmstead and public pasture. These areas typically consist of tall, dense stands of alder with a few other shrub species, such as willows (*Salix* spp.).

4. Old field:
   Old field vegetation occurs in small patches in the East Bay Landscape Character Area at the Dahl Farm site, Hansen Farm/Fishery, B. Noring Farm site, the Loftfield Field, and the remnants of the Peter Hansen Farmstead and public pasture. Vegetation in these old fields typically consists of a mix of grasses, forbs, and shrub species, including non-native vegetation associated with pasture and hayfields. Ornamental cultural trees and shrubs including apple trees (*Malus* spp.), hawthorns (*Crataegus* spp.), black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), and raspberries (*Rubus* spp.) are present in both fields (see section below).

5. Lawn:
   Lawns consisting of a mix of cool season grasses and volunteer herbaceous species occur at a number of sites throughout the East Bay Landscape Character Area, including Hansen Farm/Fishery, Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C, the NPS quarters, Group Campsite A, Group Campsite B, and the Wellisch Residence (Plenty Charm). The lawns are patchy in some areas. Lawns at the NPS quarters and campsites are mown more frequently than at Hansen Farm/Fishery and the Wellisch Residence, which are unoccupied. Lawns may be remnants of cultural vegetation that was present during the period of significance.

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East Bay Vegetation



Legend

- Landscape character area boundary
- Existing building or structure
- Building or structure ruin
- Fruit tree
- Domestic plant(s)
- Forest
- Conifer swamp
- Shrub swamp or wet meadow
- Old field
- Lawn
- Stream
- Historic road route
- Trail

A Dahl Farm site
B Hansen Farm/Fishery
C Moe Farm/Fishery site
D Bjorn Farm site
E Campsite 1 (added in 2015 after site survey)
F B. Noring Farm site
G Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C (Johnson Residence site, W. Noring Residence site, and Herring King site)
H NPS quarters (C. Dahl Residence site)
I Campsite 2 (added in 2015 after site survey)
J Group campsite A (Disen/M. Dahl Residence site)
K Group campsite B (Bonde/Palm Residence site)
L School site
M Lotfield Field site
N Wellisch Residence (Plenty Charm)
O Remnants of Peter Hansen Farmstead and public pasture

Sources

1. Aerial imagery (before 2012): Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGF, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community.
2. USGS National Map: Geodatabase: topography, coastline.
3. Apostle Islands National Lakeshore GIS database: roads, trails, buildings, vegetation (2010), small-scale features.

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6. Fruit Tree:
   Fruit trees are present near former building and agricultural sites. Species include apples, cherries and plums (*Malus* spp. and *Prunus* spp.), and black-fruited hawthorn. Some trees may remain from the period of significance, while others are likely volunteers from historic trees. Orchard trees occur at the following sites:
   a. Dahl Farm site
   b. Hansen Farm/Fishery
   c. Between the Moe Farm/Fishery site and Bjorn Farm site
   d. B. Noring Farm
   e. Loftfield Field
   f. Remnants of Peter Hansen Farmstead and public pasture.

7. Domestic plants:
   Domestic plants in the East Bay Landscape Character Area are plants that were brought to the island or manipulated by island residents to enhance the beauty of the landscape. These include ornamental trees, shrubs, flowers, and groundcovers.

   Ornamental trees and shrubs include open-grown trees and shrubs that were likely present during the period of significance. Some individuals may be volunteers from historic trees and shrubs. Ornamental trees and shrubs are generally open-grown, indicative that the plants had originally grown in an open area. They are frequently grouped or aligned to other historic features that may be extant or non-extant. Species include black locust, lilacs (*Syringa vulgaris*), white spruce (*Picea glauca*), northern white-cedar, hawthorn, maple (*Acer* spp.), northern red oak, birch (*Betula* spp.), and pine (*Pinus* spp.). Ornamental trees and shrubs are located at the following sites (refer to component landscape diagrams for these sites for location of ornamental trees and shrubs):
   a. Dahl Farm site
   b. Hansen Farm/Fishery
   c. B. Noring Farm site
   d. NPS quarters (C. Dahl Residence site)
   e. Group Campsite A (Disen/M. Dahl Residence site)
   f. Group Campsite B (Bonde/Palm Residence site)
   g. Wellisch Residence (Plenty Charm).

Ornamental plant beds are near existing or former building sites. Species present include daylilies (*Hemerocallis* spp.), iris (*Iris versicolor*), daffodils (*Narcissus* spp.), periwinkle (Vinca spp.), peonies (*Paeonia* spp.), asters (*Aster* spp.), and ferns (*Athyrium felix-femina*) at the following sites (refer to EC-3 East Bay Vegetation diagram for distribution):

a. Dahl Farm site: daffodils have been observed on site.
b. Hansen Farm/Fishery: three planting beds with periwinkle, asters, daffodils, and daylilies and an individual peony; refer to Hansen Farm component landscape section.
c. Group Campsite A: plant bed on the west end of the campsite clearing.
d. Group Campsite B (Bonde/Palm Residence site): daylily bed on the west end of the campsite clearing.
e. Wellisch Residence (Plenty Charm): multiple planting beds with ferns, iris, and daylilies; refer to Plenty Charm component landscape section.

Analysis

Despite changes to the vegetation patterns at individual sites, overall vegetation patterns are retained from the period of significance. Forest remains the dominant vegetation type, and wetland areas (including conifer swamp, shrub swamp, and wet meadow) are extant from earlier periods. Remnants of old fields, lawns, fruit trees, and domestic plants are present on the landscape and contribute to the historic character of the East Bay Landscape Character Area.

Sand Island was logged at several points during its history, first for pine in the late 19th and early 20th century, and later selective harvesting of yellow birch with some aspen and cedar during the mid-20th century. The forest composition present today is likely very similar to the forest composition throughout the 20th century; however, the presence of pine has been reduced due to early logging. Refer to the historic period plans (HP-1, HP-2, HP-3, and HP-4) for the approximate extent of logging operations during the historic period. Conifer swamps served as both a source for timber for logging operations and an impediment to construction of buildings and roads. During the historic period, sections of East Bay Road that pass through conifer swamp north of Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C (Johnson Residence site, W. Noring Residence site, and Herring King site), and west of the Dahl Farm site were impassible due to the wet soils.[14] During the historic period, a greater portion of the vegetation within the East Bay Landscape Character Area was cleared for fields, orchards, and lawns. Agricultural fields were generally used for hay or pasture, and were not plowed. Island residents also kept small food gardens, generally in

14 Carl Dahl and Sharon Dahl, oral interview, July 2, 2015, Sand Island, Wisconsin.

close vicinity to residential buildings. Land was also cleared for fruit trees, which were frequently scattered on farm properties. In 1955, a crop of flax was planted, disturbing the topsoil and hastening the spread of woody vegetation in previously cleared areas.

Sand Island residents manipulated native plants and brought other plants to the island to enhance the beauty of their yards near residences. Lawn areas are located around existing and former building locations, and were accented with domestic plants. According to Carl and Sharon Dahl, popular domestic plantings included peonies, willows, forget-me-nots, moccasin flowers, old fashioned pink roses, and cosmos. Some flowers, like the old fashioned roses, were shared by neighbors around the island.[15]

Circulation

Existing Conditions

Access to and from Sand Island is exclusively by boat. Beginning in 2016, a new dock will provide access for NPS and visitors at East Bay (see drawing EC-2). During field investigations in June 2015, the two existing docks were closed due to damage caused by a storm. Beaches along East Bay provide access to the island for kayakers and landing craft.

Within the East Bay Landscape Character Area, circulation is by foot. The East Bay Trail and Lighthouse Trail are the primary circulation routes in the character area (see drawing EC-2). Other trails provide access to historic sites and camp sites. Wood stairs extend from several sites near the shore down to the beach (see drawing EC-5). In addition, there are historic road routes within the character area that are no longer maintained as circulation routes, but traces of their alignments and constructed ditches remain apparent (see drawing EC-2).

The East Bay Trail extends from the former Wellisch Residence (Plenty Charm) to the north along the historic route of the East Bay Road. This section of the trail passes through dense forest and remnants of constructed drainage ditches are present on both sides of the historic road route. North of Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C, the trail curves to the east, roughly following the curve of the shoreline to the Fred Hansen Farm. The majority of the trail is compacted earth and is in good condition. Boardwalks are provided in wet areas along the north portion of the route. The trail to Hansen Farm was constructed in 2009 to provide maintenance vehicle access to the site. The trail approximates a historic route, but is not a historic trail.

15 Carl Dahl and Sharon Dahl, oral interview, July 2, 2015, Sand Island, Wisconsin.

The Lighthouse Trail provides a connection from East Bay to the Lighthouse at the northern point of the island. Within the East Bay Landscape Character Area the Lighthouse Trail meets the East Bay Trail near the site of the former Bjorn Farm and extends to the north to the Dahl Farm site, where it meets a historic road route and continues to the north. The majority of the trail is compacted earth or boardwalk and is in good condition within the East Bay Landscape Character Area. Portions of the trail are outside the study area and were not evaluated as part of the current project.

Analysis

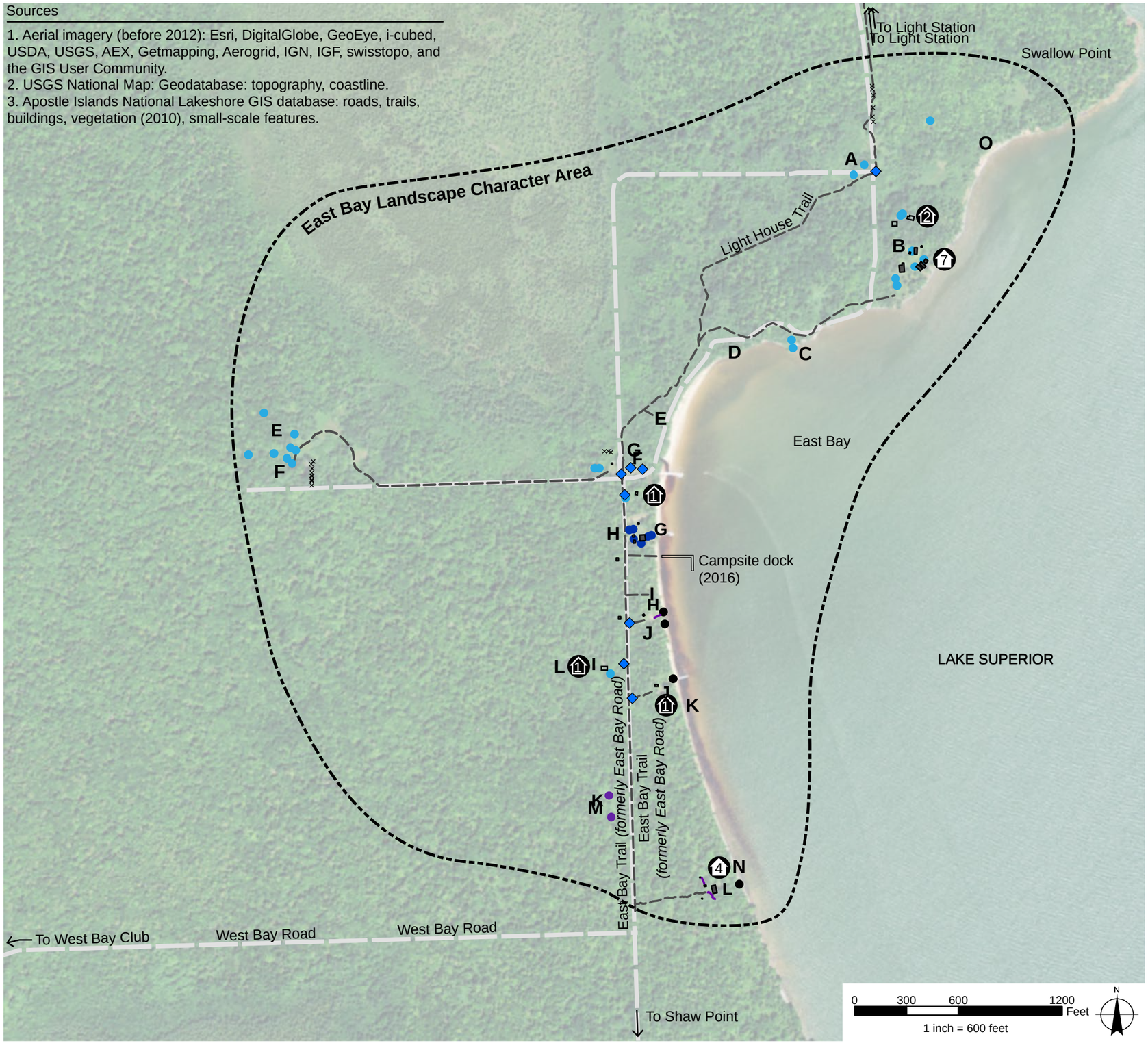
Over the course of the historic period, eight docks were present along the shore of East Bay. Although these docks were not all present at the same time, the area served as a hub of transportation and circulation for island residents and visitors. Remnants of several of the docks are still present under water in the bay, but only one dock serves East Bay today.

The East Bay Trail is a significant remnant of the East Bay Road, as the alignment and constructed ditches are intact for a large portion of the route within the East Bay Landscape Character Area. Other historic road routes continue to be used as trails, retaining their use as circulation routes. Circulation routes that utilize historic alignments contribute to the historic character of the East Bay Landscape Character Area.[16]

16 A Determination of Eligibility for East Bay is being prepared to formally establish the eligibility of the landscape.

Sources

1. Aerial imagery (before 2012): Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGF, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community.
2. USGS National Map: Geodatabase: topography, coastline.
3. Apostle Islands National Lakeshore GIS database: roads, trails, buildings, vegetation (2010), small-scale features.



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East Bay Buildings, Structures, and Small-Scale Features

Legend

- Landscape character area boundary
- Existing building or structure
- Building or structure remnant
- Remnants of agricultural / fishing / domestic features
- Remnants of stone features
- Fence posts
- Signs
- Features associated with NPS quarters
- Stairs
- Historic road location
- Trail
- Existing dock

Numbers indicate quantities present:

- (1) Sites that include historic buildings
- (1) Sites that include historic structure remnants

A Dahl Farm site
B Hansen Farm/Fishery
C Moe Farm/Fishery site
D Bjorn Farm site
E Campsite 1 (added in 2015 after site survey)
F B. Noring Farm site
G Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C (Johnson Residence site, W. Noring Residence site, and Herring King site)
H NPS quarters (C. Dahl Residence site)
I Campsite 2 (added in 2015 after site survey)
J Group campsite A (Disen/M. Dahl Residence site)
K Group campsite B (Bonde/Palm Residence site)
L School site
M Loftfield Field site
N Wellisch Residence (Plenty Charm)
O Remnants of Peter Hansen Farmstead and public pasture

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Buildings, Structures, and Small-Scale Features

Historic buildings, structures, and small-scale features in the East Bay Landscape Character Area include residences, outbuildings, fences, flag poles, stone paths, stone edges, building foundations, and wood stairs (see drawing EC-5). These are described in more detail in the following section focused on East Bay sites.[17]

Sites that contain historic buildings

1. Hansen Farm/Fishery
2. Wellisch Residence (Plenty Charm)[18] (*potentially contributing*)

Sites that contain remnants of historic buildings, structures, or small-scale features

1. Dahl Farm site
2. Moe Farm/Fishery site
3. Bjorn Farm site
4. B. Noring Farm site
5. Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C (Johnson Residence site, W. Noring Residence site, and Herring King site)
6. Group Campsite A (Disen/M. Dahl Residence site)
7. Group Campsite B (Bonde / Palm Residence site)
8. School site
9. Loftfield Field site
10. Remnants of Peter Hansen Farmstead and public pasture.

Non-historic buildings, structures and small-scale features include buildings, utilities, fuel tanks, docks, picnic tables, fire rings, interpretive signs, wayfinding signs, privies, bear boxes, flagpoles, boardwalks, and solar panels.

Sites that include non-historic buildings or structures

1. Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C (NPS privy and dock)
2. NPS quarters (NPS housing, sheds, utilities, docks, solar panels)
3. Wellisch Residence (Plenty Charm) (NPS privy).

Historic buildings, structures, and small-scale features provide physical evidence of the farming, fishing, and recreational activities that were part of the day to day lives of the island residents. Buildings and structures that contribute to the historic character of the East Bay landscape are listed in

17 A Determination of Eligibility for East Bay is being prepared to formally establish the eligibility of the landscape.

18 Eligibility of this building is being reconsidered through preparation of a Determination of Eligibility for East Bay and will need to be reviewed by the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Office for determination.

the sections addressing each site and in the summary of integrity at the beginning of this chapter.

East Bay Archeological Sites

Archeological sites within the East Bay Landscape Character Area include building depressions, road traces, dumps, and underwater dock remnants. Archeological sites contain important resources that contribute to the cultural landscape. In addition, there are many artifacts present in the landscape that may contribute as archeological features or parts of archeological sites. Formal evaluation of all archeological deposits is necessary to determine contributing status. Locations of potenitally significant East Bay archeological sites and features are illustrated on Drawing EC-6.

Building Depressions (potentially contributing)

Building depressions are present in the former locations of structures that included a root cellar or basement space. The depression may not be the size of the earlier structure. Frequently, the cellar space below a building was only a portion of the full building footprint. Building depressions appear on the landscape as roughly rectangular pits that range between approximately one foot to five feet in depth. Over time, soil has eroded into the depression, causing the sides to slump. Some depressions in low areas fill with water. Building depressions frequently contain other small-scale features including bricks, metal, and glass artifacts.

Dahl Farm site:
A depression is located west of the road associated with Dahl house. Another depression is located northeast of the location of the Dahl house, on the east side of the road.

Hansen Farm/Fishery:
A small depression is located southwest of the wood shed, and may have been the former location of a privy or small shed. A larger depression is located southeast of the main house and is possibly associated with the Peter Hansen house.

Moe Farm/Fishery site:
A 14 by 16 foot depression is located between the existing trail and the dock. It is associated with the Moe blacksmith shop.

Bjorn Farm site:
Two depressions are located between the existing trail and the shore, and may be associated with the Bjorn house and privy.

B. Noring Farm site:
Four depressions are located on the west side of the B. Noring Farm site, associated with the chicken coop, ice house, root cellar, and Noring house.

School site:
A 5.5 by 7 foot depression is located northwest of the school foundation, in the location of a privy.

Remnants of Peter Hansen Farmstead and public pasture:
Two rectangular depressions were recorded on the site in 2012. The depressions were not surveyed during site investigations in 2015. It is unknown if the depressions are remnants of buildings or other features.

Road remnants (potentially contributing)
Remnants of former roads are identified by the presence of a relatively straight, level road grade accompanied by a narrow ditch on either side. Ditches are generally approximately six inches to two feet deep, and range in width from one to three feet. At some sites, only one ditch may be visible.

Dahl Farm site:
Two road remnants are located at the Dahl Farm site. A short ditch was identified as a portion of the east-west road route located south of the house depression. Two ditches were located on either side of the north-south road grade extending to the light station.

Hansen Farm/Fishery:
A roughly north-south road grade passes west of the farm buildings, extending toward the Dahl Farm site.

East Bay trail/road:
Road ditches extend along both sides of the existing East Bay Trail, which follows the route of the former East Bay Road. During the 2015 site investigations, ditches were noted from Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C south to Plenty Charm. It is likely that the road ditches extend to Shaw Point, where the road historically terminated.

Topographic features (potentially contributing)
Topographic features include drainage ditches and holding ponds. Holding ponds are shallow water-filled areas. Drainage ditches are topographic features similar to road ditches. They are one to three feet wide and six to twelve inches deep. Drainage ditches are distinguished from road remnants by the meandering path of the ditch, which is not associated with a historically documented road route.

Hansen Farm/Fishery:
A drainage ditch extends approximately northeast-southwest from north of the ice house to the edge of the bank southeast of the possible Peter Hansen house depression.
Remnants of Peter Hansen Farmstead and public pasture
Two short drainage ditches are oriented northwest-southeast along the shoreline and extend to the edge of the bank.[19]

B. Noring Farm site:
Two small holding ponds were identified at this site at the west side of the site and north of the hay rake. A drainage ditch is oriented northeast-southwest and extends toward a holding pond on the west side of the site.

Dumps (potentially contributing)
Dump sites are accumulations of discarded household materials such as buckets, cookware, cans and bottles, etc. Dumps are likely associated with many residential sites in East Bay. A site on the west side of the East Bay trail is associated with Group Campsite A, the Disen/M. Dahl Residence site. Other dumps may be located on the west side of the East Bay Trail across from former residential properties occupied by Aabel, C. Dahl, and Bonde/Palm families.

Underwater dock remnants:
Underwater dock remnants are composed of portions of dock cribbing that remain below the water surface after dock superstructures have been dismantled intentionally or by storms. Dock cribbing portions include wooden dock cribs, generally square or rectangular in shape, and the rocks that were used to fill the cribs. Iron spikes used to construct the dock cribbing may also be visible from the surface.

Hansen dock (potentially contributing):
Portions of three dock cribs forming an L-shape are visible below the surface south of the Hansen Farm/Fishery. The dock cribbing is separated from the shore due to erosion of the bank.

Moe dock (contributing):
The Moe dock was relatively short, and two crib sections are visible below the surface south of the Moe Farm/Fishery site. The Moe dock remnants have been recorded as an archeological site by the Midwest Archeological Center.[20]

19 David Cooper, NPS, email correspondence with author, December 18, 2015.
20 Midwest Archeological Center, "Sand Island Archeological Sites," January 2015.

Johnson dock (potentially contributing):
Remnants of the Johnson dock cribbing are visible to the north of the existing campground dock.

Palm dock (potentially contributing):
Remnants of Palm dock cribbing are visible east of Group Campsite B.

Wellisch Residence (Plenty Charm) (potentially contributing):
A dock was historically located at this site, but no visual evidence of underwater dock remnants remains.

NPS Quarters/C. Dahl dock (potentially contributing):
A dock associated with the C. Dahl Residence was replaced by a dock at the NPS quarters. The NPS quarters dock was present during field investigations in 2015 and is planned to be removed in 2016. There is no visual evidence of underwater dock remains, and the dock cribbing may have been incorporated into the current dock.

Hokensen dock (potentially contributing):
A dock was constructed by the Hokensen brothers in the 1960s at approximately the location of the current Campsite dock. The dock cribbing may have been incorporated into the current dock.

Artifacts (potentially contributing)
Remnants of agricultural and fishing machinery and/or household items. These artifacts may contribute as archeological features or parts of archeological sites. Formal evaluation of all archeological deposits is necessary to determine contributing status.

Dahl Farm site
1. coil of barbed wire

Hansen Farm/Fishery
1. boat engine
2. stone sled with tow chain
3. flag pole
4. electrical line post cement base
5. automobile chassis
6. steel plow
7. tractor-towed plow
8. barbed wire

Moe Farm/Fishery site and Bjorn Farm site

1. metal artifacts in building depression
2. metal artifacts at shore end of dock cribbing
3. freight hoist

Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C

1. agricultural implement
2. barrel staves
3. trucks

School site

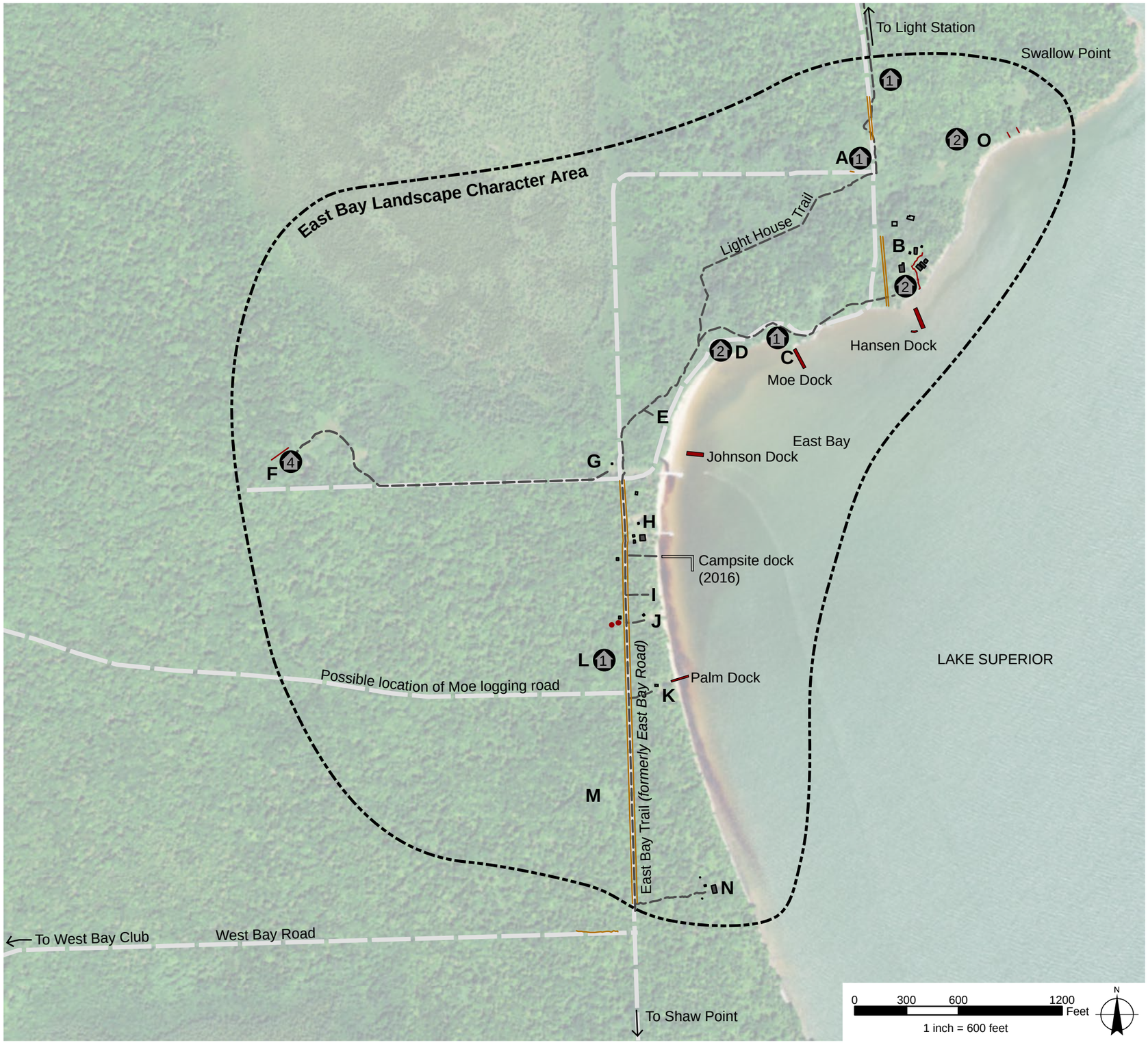
1. concrete flagpole foundation

Noring Farm site

1. galvanized wash basin and metal parts
2. upright metal barrel with spigot
3. hay rake
4. metal drum
5. scrap metal pile.

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East Bay Archeological Sites and Features



Legend

- Landscape character area boundary
- Existing building or structure
- Building or structure ruin
- Historic dump
- Underwater dock remnant
- Road remnant or ditch
- Drainage feature
- Historic road route
- Trail
- Existing dock

Numbers indicate quantities present:

- 1 Building Depression

- **A** Dahl Farm site
- **B** Hansen Farm/Fishery
- **C** Moe Farm/Fishery site
- **D** Bjorn Farm site
- **E** Campsite 1 (added in 2015 after site survey)
- **F** B. Noring Farm site
- **G** Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C (Johnson Residence site, W. Noring Residence site, and Herring King site)
- **H** NPS quarters (C. Dahl Residence site)
- **I** Campsite 2 (added in 2015 after site survey)
- **J** Group campsite A (Disen/M. Dahl Residence site)
- **K** Group campsite B (Bonde/Palm Residence site)
- **L** School site
- **M** Loftfield Field site
- **N** Wellisch Residence (Plenty Charm)
- **O** Remnants of Peter Hansen Farmstead and public pasture

Sources

1. Aerial imagery (before 2012): Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGF, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community.
2. USGS National Map: Geodatabase: topography, coastline.
3. Apostle Islands National Lakeshore GIS database: roads, trails, buildings, vegetation (2010), small scale-features.

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East Bay Key Sites

A. Dahl Farm Site

The site of the former Dahl Farm is located at the north end of the East Bay Landscape Character Area, near the intersection of the Light House Trail and the historic road route that extends to the south to the Hansen Farm/ Fishery (see Drawing EC-2 and Figure 3-14, Dahl Farm site sketch).

The site is located within an area of shrub swamp and hardwood forest. Wet soils necessitate a boardwalk trail through portions of the area. The site is identified by a wayside that includes information about the changes that have occurred at the landscape. Cultural landscape features include remnants of an old farm field, fruit trees, domestic plants, a depression marking the former location of the farmhouse, evidence of the historic road bed, remnants of road ditches, fences, and farm implements.

The old field remnants are characterized by a mix of dogwood, grasses and forbs. Twelve to fifteen foot high stands of alder are located on the edges of the old field. Where forest is present, common species include maple, birch, poplar, balsam fir, and spruce. The depression marking the former location of the farmhouse is surrounded by apple, plum, and locust trees, as well as a large cluster of lilac shrubs.

Following the Dahl family relocation to East Bay in 1941, the Dahl Farm buildings, structures, and small-scale features fell into disrepair and were eventually dismantled. The fields, which once extended 1,000 feet to the west, 600 feet to the north, and south and east to East Bay, were plowed for flax in 1955. After the fields sat fallow for a time, woody plant species began to take over. encouraging woody plant growth.[21] Old field areas are now restricted to the immediate vicinity of the farm core. Views between the Dahl Farm site and neighboring properties and the bay have become similarly restricted. Domestic plants including fruit trees and shrubs are still extant, but embedded within dense forest and shrubland.

21 Carl Dahl and Sharon Dahl, oral interview, July 2, 2015, Sand Island, Wisconsin; and Carl Dahl, phone interview, January 15, 2016.

Contributing landscape features and aspects[22]

1. Old field remnants
2. Fruit trees (6)
3. Lilac bushes (2 clusters)
4. Cedar fence posts (6)

Potentially Contributing landscape features and aspects

5. Dahl farmhouse building depression archeological site
6. Building depression on east side of lighthouse trail
7. Visible remnants of historic road (ditches and grade)

Non-Contributing landscape features and aspects

1. Forest and shrub stands within old field extents
2. Existing trail route and boardwalk
3. Interpretive wayside

22 A Determination of Eligibility for East Bay is being prepared to formally establish the eligibility of the landscape.

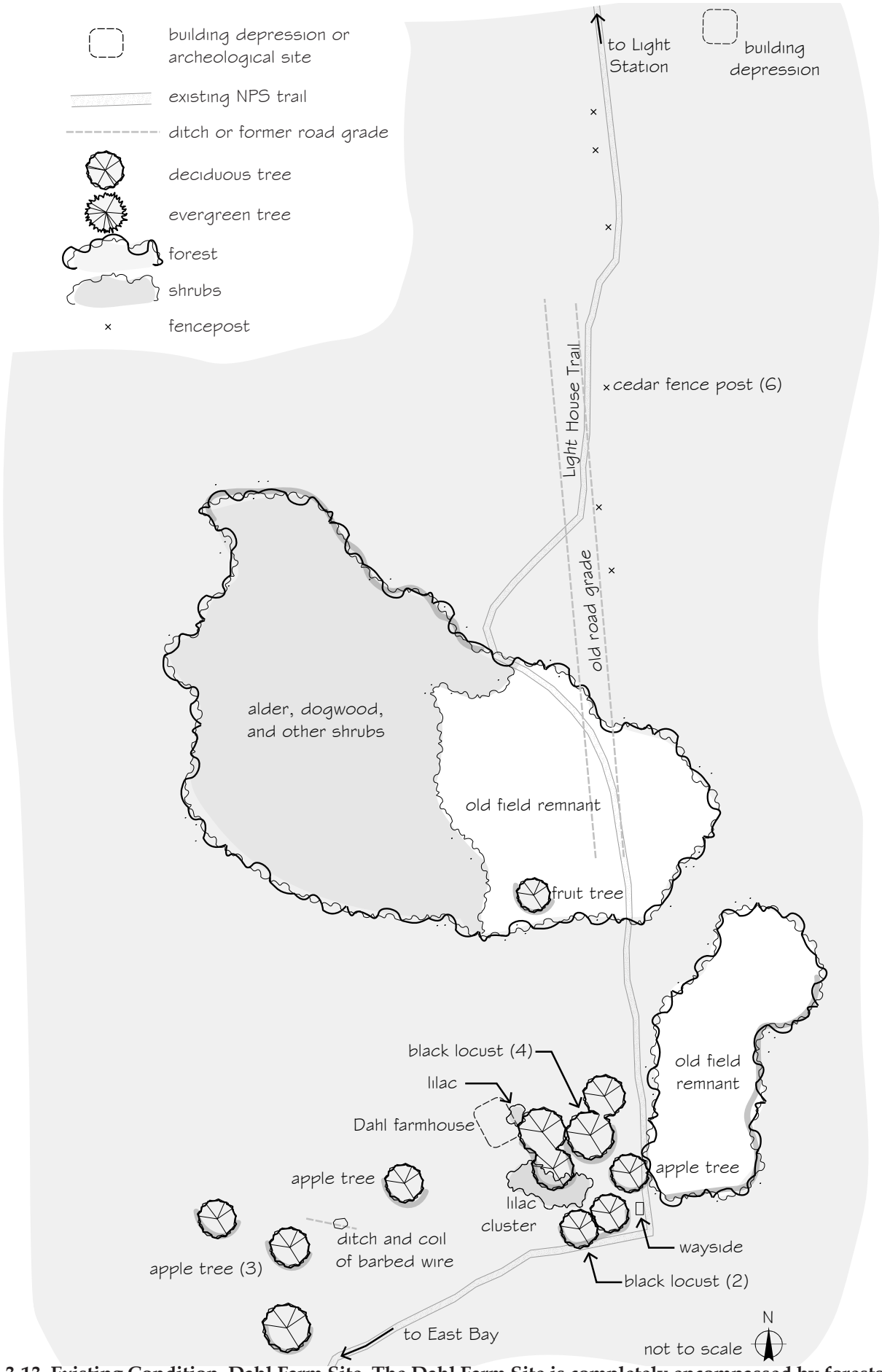


Figure 3-13. Existing Condition, Dahl Farm Site. The Dahl Farm Site is completely encompassed by forests of maple, birch, poplar, balsam fir, and spruce trees.

B. Hansen Farm/Fishery

The Hansen Farm/Fishery is located at the north end of East Bay, southwest of Swallow Point (see Drawing EC-2). The East Bay Trail provides access to the location from the west. Remnants of a historic road extend to the north from the Hansen site, connecting with the Lighthouse Trail at the Dahl Farm site. The Hansen Farm/Fishery includes a complex of historic buildings, structures, vegetation, topography, views, small-scale features and archeological sites that contribute to the historic character of the East Bay landscape (see Figure 3-14, Hansen Farm/Fishery sketch).

The main cluster of buildings is located near the shoreline. Two collapsed buildings are located approximately 200 feet north of the other buildings. The area between the two building clusters is dense forest and a social trail provides a link between the two areas.

Historically, the arrangement of buildings at the Hansen Farm/Fishery was based on utilitarian purposes. The house was set back from the shore, but aligned to provide a view of the dock, so that the family could keep an eye on the boats. Outbuildings were sited to allow access to related functions. The Twine Shed and Boar's Nest were located close to the shore, to provide easy access to fishing gear, and the barn was located near the fields. These relationships remain intact, with the exception of the Twine Shed and Boar's Nest, which have been moved from the shore to an opening near the ice house, to prevent their destruction in 2012. Both buildings were in peril of falling into the lake due to severe erosion of the bank beneath them (see Figure 3-15).

The majority of the site is fairly flat. At the shoreline, there is a steep drop of approximately 15 feet to the beach. Erosion of the bank is a continuous process caused by wind and waves. The bank has eroded approximately 40 feet to the north from the position indicated on the 1938 aerial photograph (see Figure HP-6, Hansen Farm/Fishery historic period plan). South of the main house, the shoreline is partially stabilized by woody vegetation. At the former location of the Twine Shed and Boar's Nest buildings, jute erosion control fabric stabilizes a portion of the bank.

Views within the main cluster of buildings are partially obscured by forest and shrub vegetation, making it difficult to visually comprehend the complex as a whole. Locations containing lawn provide visual connections between buildings and landscape features, and dramatic views of Lake Superior (see Figure 3-16).

Vegetation surrounding the Hansen Farm is a mix of forest and shrub swamp. The area adjoining the main cluster of buildings is lawn. A small forested area dominated by conifer species is located along the shoreline

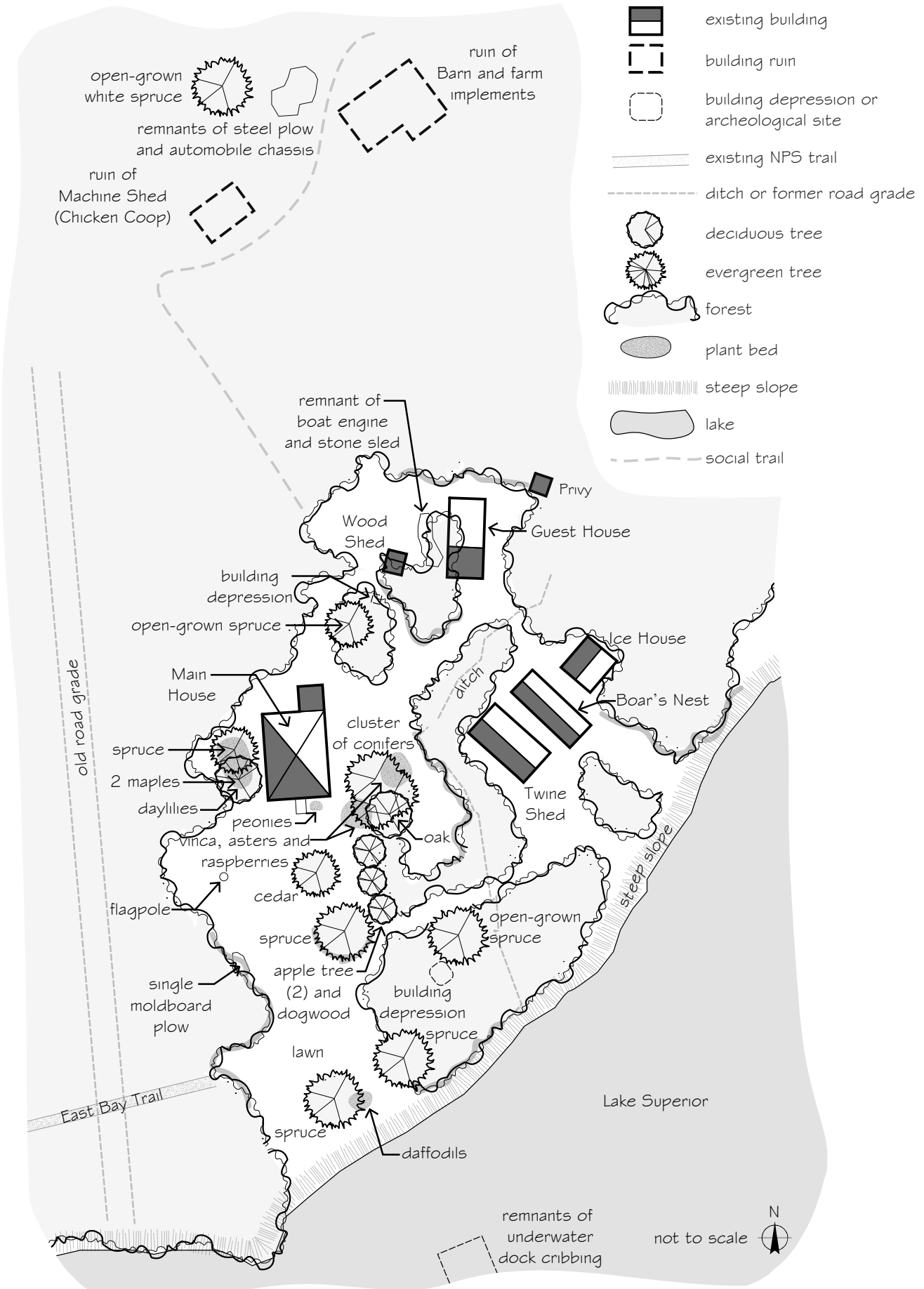


Figure 3-14. Existing Condition, Hansen Farm/Fishery. The Hansen Farm /Fishery includes buildings, vegetation, artifacts, and small scale features clustered along the shoreline of Lake Superior and surrounded by dense woodland vegetation.

between the main house and the twine shed. Fruit trees, plant beds, flowers, open-grown trees, forest, and one ornamental tree contribute to the historic character of the landscape.

Small-scale features and archeological sites enhance the historic character of the landscape. These include a wood flagpole, building depressions, an abandoned road, and dock remnants. Artifacts on the landscape that may have been associated with the Hansen family's use of the farm/fishery are present.

Contributing Vegetation [23]

Lawn

Rough turf is mown to prevent woody plants from encroaching on the opening (see Figure 3-17). The lawn is a mix of cool season grasses and other herbaceous species, and includes some bare patches, particularly near the recently relocated Twine Shed and Boar's Nest buildings. Portions of the grass between the main house and the Twine Shed are unmown, and are characterized by a mix of old field and shrub species.

Fruit Trees

Two apple trees are located on the eastern edge of the lawn south of the Hansen main house.

Peonies

A group of peonies are located on the east side of the Hansen main house front porch stairs. The peonies are in good condition.

Plant Beds

A plant bed is located on the west side of the Hansen main house (see Figure 3-16). It surrounds three canopy trees and contains iris, daylilies, and other domestic plantings. The planting bed includes a number of weeds, and is in fair condition.

A plant bed is located off the southeast corner of the Hansen main house. It is poorly defined, and includes daffodils, iris, asters, and raspberries, among other volunteer herbaceous species. It is in poor condition.

Open-Grown Trees

Several open-grown spruce trees have been identified at the Hansen Farm/Fishery. The open structure and large size of these trees suggests that they were present prior to encroachment of other woody vegetation on the site.

23 A Determination of Eligibility for East Bay is being prepared to formally establish the eligibility of the landscape.

Forested Area
A forested area is located to the east and north of the Hansen Main House. This grouping of trees and shrubs is consistent with historic vegetation patterns indicated on the 1938 aerial photograph of the site, which framed a view from the Hansen Main House to the dock.

Contributing Buildings and Structures[24]
Main House
The Hansen Main House (see Figure 3-19) is a two-story Craftsman-style house with interesting first floor framing. The overall condition of the house is good. There is a one story addition to the rear of the building which is offset from the main body of the house. The house was built in 1936. The overall footprint of the two story portion is 28'-2" by 28'-0" deep. The addition is approximately 10'-8 1/2" wide by 12'-6 3/4" deep. The roofs on the main house and the addition are hipped, are comprised of composition asphalt shingles and express fairly deep overhangs. The majority of the structure is wood framed construction, except for the first floor of the main house which is Scandinavian-style dovetailed horizontal log construction. The porch and back addition are wood frame. The main house is constructed on top of a concrete foundation and the addition is set upon concrete piers. The front elevation is symmetrical is its design and there is a masonry chimney which extends through the second story, located in the middle of the pyramidal roof. There exists a single story porch that extends the entire width of the front facade which has a hipped roof covered with composition asphalt shingles. The stairs leading up to this porch are in very poor condition. This porch has four tapered wood columns located on the front which align with supporting concrete piers. There is painted horizontal wood siding on the second story, on the addition on all sides and on the lower section of the front porch. The exterior of the main façade (inside the porch area) is flush vertical wood siding which has been painted. The rear one-story addition has a small wood platform with two steps that extend on the north side. The windows of the house represent a variety of styles including one-over-one, three-over-one, and two-over-two configurations which appear to be in very good condition. Ten of the nineteen openings have been boarded over with solid painted material. These windows have plain exterior wood casings that are painted white to match the body of the house and window units. The front porch has fourteen black wood-framed screened openings which are in fair shape. There is a fixed-frame octagonal window in the middle of the second floor on the front façade. Wooden one-over-one storm units are located on the majority of the window openings.

24 A Determination of Eligibility for East Bay is being prepared to formally establish the eligibility of the landscape.

Wood Shed
The Wood Shed is in extremely poor condition. In fact, the structure has collapsed. The construction is comprised of 4" diameter wood columns with rough oversized horizontal boards which are attached to the vertical columns. The rough footprint of the Wood Shed varies from opposite elevation: the north elevation is 8'-4" and the south elevation is 8'-9". The east elevation is 12'-4" and the west elevation is 12'-3'. The existing roof is corrugated metal which has been painted. Its framing consists of two 4" (approximately) diameter wood poles topped with wide wood decking. An original entry exists on the north elevation at the west end. The building was constructed on grade and the lowest wood members that have come in contact with the ground are greatly deteriorated.

Twine Storage Shed
The Twine Shed building is a long and narrow rectangular structure with a width of 12'-3 1/2" and a depth of 32'-4 1/2" (see Figure 3-21). This single-story side-gabled building is roofed historically with wood shingles. Of note is that the building has been relocated for preservation purposes and is currently up from grade on steel members and wood blocking. The entire exterior is comprised of tongue-and-groove horizontal wood siding that is painted white with vertical corner boards. The main entry is located on the west elevation, keeping in mind that the building does not lay due north and south in its setting. The entry door on this elevation is a four-panel wood unit and there is one two-pane single painted wood window to the south of the door opening. The windows and door on the building have plain painted wood casings. The door has similar painted wood casings, as well. The roof overhangs on all four elevations and there are exposed rafter tails and wood board decking. The west elevation displays one, two-pane single painted wood window. The south elevation has two, two-pane single painted wood windows at different heights. The north elevation has two, two-pane single painted wood windows at the same height. There is a loose horizontal siding board at the north side of the entry door and several of the lowest horizontal siding boards on the south and north elevations are deteriorated. The overall condition of the Twine Shed building is very good.

Boar's Nest
The Boar's Nest building is a long and narrow rectangular structure with a width of 12'-3 3/4" and a depth of 34'-4 3/8" (see Figure 3-21). This single-story side-gabled building is roofed with an asphaltic rolled roofing. Of note is that the building has been relocated for preservation purposes and is currently up from grade on steel members and wood blocking. The entire exterior is comprised of tongue-and-

groove horizontal wood siding that is a faded red color on the eastern portion of the building and painted white on the western section with vertical corner boards. The main entry is located on the south elevation, keeping in mind that the building does not lay due north and south in its setting. The entry door on this elevation is a three-panel and half-glass wood unit and there are four two-over-two double-hung wood windows (one pair) with plain painted wood casings. The door has similar painted wood casings, as well. The roof overhangs on all four elevations and there are exposed rafter tails and wood board decking. The west elevation displays one two-over-two double-hung window and the east elevation has an existing door opening that has been infilled with tongue-and-groove horizontal wood siding. There is an existing window opening that has been covered with plastic sheeting and edge furring strips. The lowest horizontal siding board is greatly deteriorated and loose in several locations. The north elevation has a pair of double-hung two-over-two wood windows, one single two-over-two double-hung window and one single fixed three over three lite window unit in the middle of the elevation. There exists long a wood horizontal member that has been attached to the north elevation towards the east end. There is also a gas meter with a wooden enclosure on this elevation. A small metal flue penetrates the lower area of roof in the middle of the north elevation. The interior flooring and floor joists are badly rotted and collapsing in places due to moisture and ground contact. The overall condition of the Boar's Nest building is fair.

Guest House (Hired Man's House)

The Guest House (Hired Man's House) is a single-story front-gabled building located to the east of the Wood Shed (see Figure 3-20). The building's overall footprint varies on its opposite sides: the south elevation is 14'-4 7/8" and the north elevation is 14'-2 3/4". The east elevation is 35'-6 1/2" and the west elevation is 35'-4". The structure appears to be constructed of a front southern portion for the Guest House and the rear (north) end comprises a storage area. The building is wood framed with a gable roof covered in asphaltic rolled roofing on the southern end. The roof on the north end is painted corrugated metal. The entire building is comprised of tongue-and-groove plank wood siding which is painted white on the southern portion and a faded red on the northern storage end. The front elevation (south) has a four-panel wood entry door and a two-over-two double-hung wood window. The painted wood trim is plain and exists at the window and door openings. The east elevation has one, two-over-two double hung window at the south end and two fixed two-over-two smaller window units with plastic coverings. The north elevation has a hinged, vertical wood board door and an opening towards the east end where a window once existed. The current opening is filled with horizontal wood boards. There are several pieces of metal siding attached to the

structure at this area. The west elevation has faded red horizontal boards of varying widths. There is a corrugated plastic panel at what appears to have been a door opening. There is a two-over-two double-hung wood window towards the south end of the house. The overall condition of the building is good.

Privy

The Privy is a small rectangular structure which is wood framed. The roof is a sloped shed configuration with asphaltic rolled roofing with a small overhang. There is extensive moss growing on the north elevation of this roof. The Privy is 4′-10″ wide on the south elevation and 4′-6 3/4″ wide on the north elevation. The east elevation is 5′-3 1/2″ deep and the west elevation is 5′-5″ deep. There is a four-panel faded red wood door on the south elevation. The entire building is comprised of horizontal red faded wood siding with vertical corner boards and 1 x wood rafter tails on both the front and rear elevations. The east and west elevations have sloped exposed fascia boards. The east elevation has a sloped framing member that extends from the top south end to the bottom north end of this elevation. The floor of the building appears to be wooden and its structure is elevated on smallish wood piers. There are several large holes in the bottom siding boards on both the east and west elevations. There is a large tree growing quite close to the rear elevation of the building. The overall condition of the Privy is fair.

Ice House

The Ice House is a square-notched log structure with exposed nails that is being greatly compromised by the current location of the existing grade (see Figure 3-22). The ice house has a poured concrete floor but the foundation logs rest on soil. The ice house contains the date 1933 and initials FH and JH (almost certainly from Fred and Jacob Hansen) scratched into the mortar to the left of the front door. The square building is 16′-5″ wide on the south elevation and 16′-4″ on the north elevation. The east elevation is 16′-6″ deep and the west elevation is 16′-5″ deep. The grade slopes from the east to the west, against the structure. The gable roof is comprised of asphaltic rolled roofing and the gable ends have faded red horizontal tongue-and-groove siding. The roof has overhangs on each of the four elevations and the east and west sides have exposed 3″ square wood rafter tails with exposed wood board decking visible on each overhang. The entry elevation (south) has a wood door comprised of horizontal boards and has been secured in its opening. There is an existing opening in the front gable end where a door was once located. This opening is filled with horizontal red faded tongue-and-groove siding. The joints between logs have a wood horizontal piece with exposed chinking. The interior walls and ceiling of the ice house are collapsing due to rot and the weight of soil used for insulation between the inner walls and the outer logs. Due to

collapsing inner structure the ice house cannot be entered safely. The overall exterior condition of the Ice House is fair.

Collapsed Machine Shed (Chicken Coop)
The collapsed machine shed (chicken coop) is a building ruin located north of the Hansen main house and guest house. The structure was post and beam timber framed at the ground level with an infilling of short vertical timbers, and with wood framing and horizontal siding above. It was capped with a shed roof. The entry to the building appears to have been on the south side, where a wooden barn door remains. The gables were clad in horizontal boards. Roofing materials appear to have been rolled asphalt shingles. The building was constructed on grade.

Collapsed Barn
The collapsed barn is a building ruin located north of the Hansen main house and guest house, to the east of the collapsed machine shed (chicken coop) (see Figure 3-23). It was constructed in 1932. The structure of the barn is no longer readily visible. Photographs of the barn prior to its collapse indicate that the double height building was post and beam timber framed at the ground level with an infilling of short vertical timbers. A single-height shed-roofed extension was located on the north side of the building. The lower half of the building was clad in vertical wood siding; the upper half of the barn walls was clad in horizontal boards. The gable roof appears to have been metal or composition sheet clad, though roofing materials are not clear from the building ruins. The walls were periodically punctuated with windows on the north and south sides. The building was constructed on grade.

Contributing Small-Scale Features[25]
Wood Flagpole
A flagpole/utility pole is located northeast of the Hansen main house. It is wood, has a concrete base. The pole is in fair condition.

Remnant of outside stairway
Remnants of an outside stairway are located immediately north of the Hansen main house, outside of the mown lawn area. Historically, the staircase led to the upper floor of the main house. It had rotted and fallen away from the structure. The outside stairway remnant is in fair condition.

25 A Determination of Eligibility for East Bay is being prepared to formally establish the eligibility of the landscape.

Potentially Contributing Archeological Sites and Features

Building depression

A roughly twelve foot square depression is located in the forest along the shoreline between the main house and the twine shed. The depression is approximately two to three feet deep and retains water. It is possibly associated with the Peter Hansen house, which was removed after 1927.

Square depression

A square depression is located southwest of the wood shed. It is an irregular depression two to three feet in width and less than six inches deep, located just inside the mown lawn area. It is unknown if this depression is associated with historic use of the site.

Abandoned road grade

An abandoned road grade is located along the west side of the Hansen Farm property. This feature no longer functions as a circulation route, but is identifiable as a road grade by two ditches approximately one foot wide and six inches deep.

Dock cribbing

Dock cribbing is visible below the water surface south of the Hansen main house. The cribbing formed an L-shaped dock open to the west, and protected from easterly and southerly winds.

Artifacts

Remnants of agricultural and fishing machinery and/or household items are present in the landscape. Artifacts identified may contribute as archeological features or parts of archeological sites. Evaluation of archeological deposits is necessary to determine contributing status.

Farm implements in the collapsed Hansen barn

The ruined Hansen barn contains a variety of farm implements which are partially obscured by the fallen roof. These implements include a red and white steel-wheeled road grader, a rubber-tired hay mower, a red double moldboard rubber-tired plow, a cement mixer, and other items. As most of these (with the possible exception of the road grader) appear to be tractor-drawn, they may not be from the Hansen period. However, some items could date from the 1950s Dahl flax-farming effort and could contribute to the larger Sand Island agriculture history. The implements are in fair condition.[26]

26 David Cooper, National Park Service, email correspondence with author, December 18, 2015.

Automobile chassis with wheels
An automobile chassis was located near the collapsed barn structure. The feature is heavily rusted and no longer functional. It is in poor condition.

Steel plow
A steel plow is located next to the automobile chassis near the collapsed barn structure. It heavily rusted and in poor condition.

Stone sled
A stone sled lies west of the Hired Man's house. The stone sled would likely have been dragged behind a horse or tractor for carrying away fieldstone or hauling cordwood. The sled is constructed of steel and wood and is in fair condition. The age of the implement is uncertain, and it could date to either the Hansen or Westhagen period.[27]

Boat engine
The remains of a two-cylinder boat engine lie near the stone sled. It is the type of early twentieth century marine engine which could have powered a fishing boat, and might also have been used for other jobs around the farm. It may have been propelled by steam or naptha. The engine is in fair condition, but its precise age and manufacture is uncertain.[28]

Small roll of barbless wire fence
A small roll of barbless wire fence was located by GPS in 2012 northeast of the Hansen Farm, in approximately the location of old field areas. This area was not visited during the 2015 field investigations.

Wheelbarrow and lumber
A wheelbarrow and large lumber segments approximately four feet long are located on the south side of the ice house. These are non-contributing NPS maintenance items.

27 David Cooper, National Park Service, email correspondence with author, December 18, 2015.
28 Ibid.

Single moldboard plow
A single moldboard plow is located southwest of the main house near the flagpole. The plow is in fair condition. It is steel-wheeled and was tractor-drawn, and was formerly painted with orange-red paint. As the Hansens did not own a tractor, this plow is probably not original to the farmstead. It may have been brought in by the Dahls for the flax farming effort in the 1950s or may have been later acquired by the Westhagen family.[29]

Metal Frame Tower
A metal tower approximately 12 feet tall is located near the northeast corner of the ice house. The metal frame tower was part of an electric-generating windmill located on the site after the period of significance. It is in fair condition.

29 Ibid.



Figure 3-15. Bank where the Twine Shed and Boar's Nest used to be located, facing south. Note the view in the background across East Bay to the southern shore (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-16. View of the lake from the Hansen house (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-17. Mown lawn at Hansen Farm/Fishery, looking southwest from the Hansen guest house toward the main house (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-18. Planting bed west of Hansen main house (source: QEA, 2015).

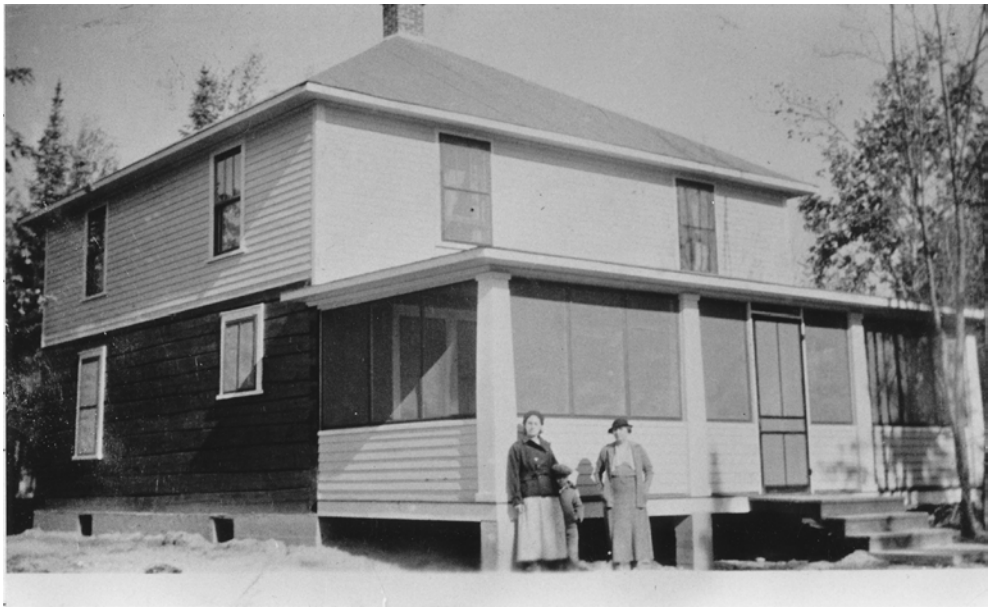




Figure 3-19. The Hansen main house in ca. 1937 (top) and 2015 (bottom). The visual character of the house and adjacent landscape, including views out to the lake, are largely retained from the period of significance (source: Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Library Collection and QEA, 2015).

Figure 3-20. Hansen guest house (hired man's house) (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-21. Twine Shed (front) and Boar's Nest (behind) (source: QEA, 2015)





Figure 3-22. Ice house (source: QEA, 2015)



Figure 3-23. Collapsed barn structure (source: QEA, 2015).

C. Moe Farm/Fishery Site and D. Bjorn Farm Site

The former Moe and Bjorn properties are located at the north end of East Bay southwest of the Hansen Farm/Fishery and north of campsites 1, 2 and 4 (see drawing EC-2). The sites are accessed from a trail extending east from the East Bay trail, roughly parallel to the shoreline. The sites contain historic landscape remnants including fruit trees and archeological sites (see Figure 3-24).

The sites are located in a dense area of hardwood forest adjacent to a shallow pebble beach at the lakeshore. The grade slopes gradually toward the lake near the trail then descends a steep bank, about five to ten feet high, to reach the rocky beach.

The area is thickly vegetated with understory species including dogwood, alder, and willow. The dense vegetation obscures views into and from the sites. There are several mature apple trees including six that were located using GPS in 2015. Most of the trees have multiple trunks that range in size from approximately 6 to 18 inches diameter at breast height (DBH). The trees are in fair to poor condition. All require pruning and are being impacted by shade from surrounding forest vegetation.

Three archeological sites include depressions associated with the Bjorn house, Bjorn privy, and possibly the Moe blacksmith shop. Underwater remnants of the Moe dock are visible from the shore and from the water (see Figure 3-25). A metal boat hoist is located north of the former Moe dock, between the shoreline and the trail. The hoist is in poor condition.

Contributing landscape features and aspects[30]

1. Fruit trees (apple) (6)
2. Moe dock remnants archeological site
3. Trail route

Potentially Contributing landscape features and aspects

1. Bjorn house building depression archeological site
2. Bjorn privy depression archeological site
3. Moe blacksmith shop depression archeological site

30 A Determination of Eligibility for East Bay is being prepared to formally establish the eligibility of the landscape.

Artifacts

Artifacts identified may contribute as archeological features or parts of archeological sites. Evaluation of archeological deposits is necessary to determine contributing status.

1. Freight hoist may contribute as an archeological feature or as part of an archeological site.

Non-Contributing features and aspects

1. Boardwalk

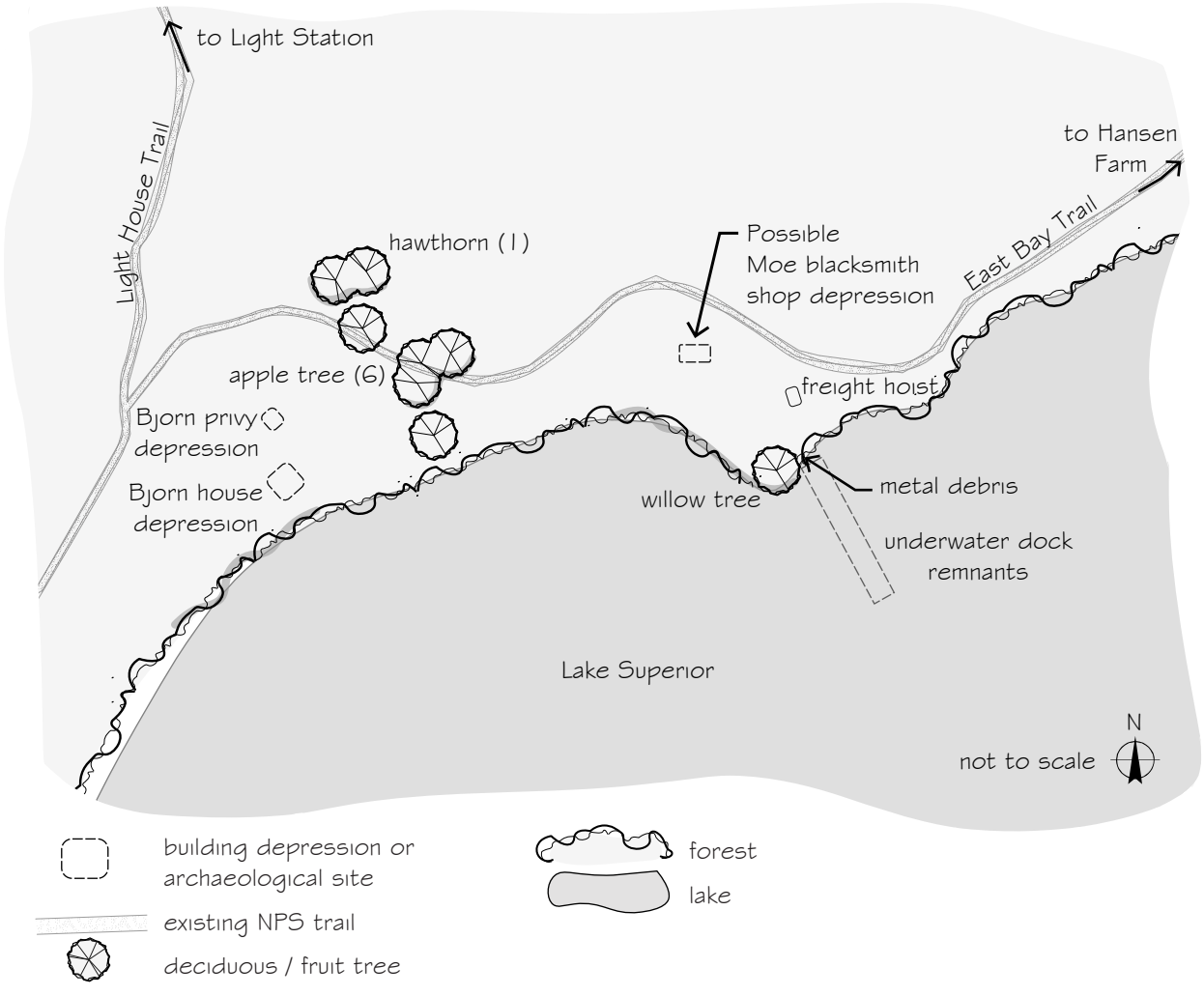


Figure 3-24: Existing condition, Moe Farm/Fishery site and Bjorn Farm Site. Though encapsulated in dense woodland vegetation, the Moe Farm/Fishery Site and Bjorn Farm Site contain domestic vegetation and potential archeological sites.

Figure 3-25. Underwater remnants of the Moe dock are visible from the water (source: QEA, 2015).



E. Campsite 1

Campsite 1 was added to a forested area of the East Bay landscape in 2015. It is a new individual campsite that was not present during field investigations undertaken for this CLR.

F. B. Noring Farm Site

The B. Noring Farm site is located approximately one half mile inland from East Bay, west of Campsite 3 (see Drawing EC-2). The site is accessed from an earth trail that follows a portion of a historic road alignment that extends from the East Bay trail to the west. The trail is heavily overgrown, and passes through an area of wet soils at the south end of a large wetland/ swamp (see Drawing EC-4). Portions of the trail are muddy and difficult to traverse.

The site contains historic landscape remnants including fruit trees, open-grown trees, old fields, topographic features, small-scale features, and archeological sites (see Figure 3-26, B. Noring Farm site sketch).

Vegetation at the B. Noring Farm site includes three open areas that are remnants of old fields (see Figure 3-27). These are surrounded by deciduous forest and mixed conifer deciduous forest. The site is located to the west of a forested wetland (red maple-ash-birch swamp forest, black ash-mixed hardwood swamp, gray alder swamp shrubland). In addition to the open fields, there are sixteen apple trees, one black fruited hawthorn, and twelve open-grown trees at the site (see Figure 3-28 and Figure 3-29). The trees are in fair to poor condition. All require pruning and are being impacted by shade from surrounding forest vegetation.

The site is generally level; overall, the grade slopes to the east. Constructed topographic features include two drainage ditches, two manmade holding ponds, an open well, and the remnants of the abandoned road grade and associated ditches (see Figure 3-30).

Small-scale features and archeological sites provide indications of the historic activities at the site. These include remnants of fences and building depressions. Approximately 120 feet north of the Noring Farmhouse stands a dump rake (a type of hay rake for gathering and windrowing mown hay). It is horse-drawn, steel-wheeled, and in fair condition. This picturesque Noring object has been a popular subject for photography and landscape paintings, and has become symbolic of the "rewilding" of the Sand Island farmsteads.

Contributing landscape features and aspects[31]

1. Old field remnants
2. Apple trees (16)
3. Black fruited hawthorn (1)
4. Remnants of road grade and ditches (archeological site)
5. Cedar fence posts with barbed wire (9)
6. Open-grown black locust (1), spruce (9 dead), white cedar (1), and Yellow birch (1).

Potentially Contributing landscape features and aspects

1. Noring house depression archeological site
2. Chicken coop depression archeological site
3. Root cellar depression archeological site
4. Ice house depression archeological site
5. Remnants of road grade and ditches (archeological site)
6. Two drainage ditches
7. Large holding pond (50-foot by 20-foot holding pond with manmade berm at northeast end)
8. Small holding pond
9. Open well

Artifacts

Artifacts present in the landscape may contribute as archeological features or parts of archeological sites. Formal evaluation of all archeological deposits is necessary to determine contributing status.

1. Galvanized wash basin
2. Iron bed frame
3. Upright metal barrel with spigot
4. Scrap metal pile
5. Dump rake
6. Fieldstone pile
7. Bolts/wagon hardware
8. Window glass
9. Bikes
10. Child's sled (observed previously on site)

31 A Determination of Eligibility for East Bay is being prepared to formally establish the eligibility of the landscape.

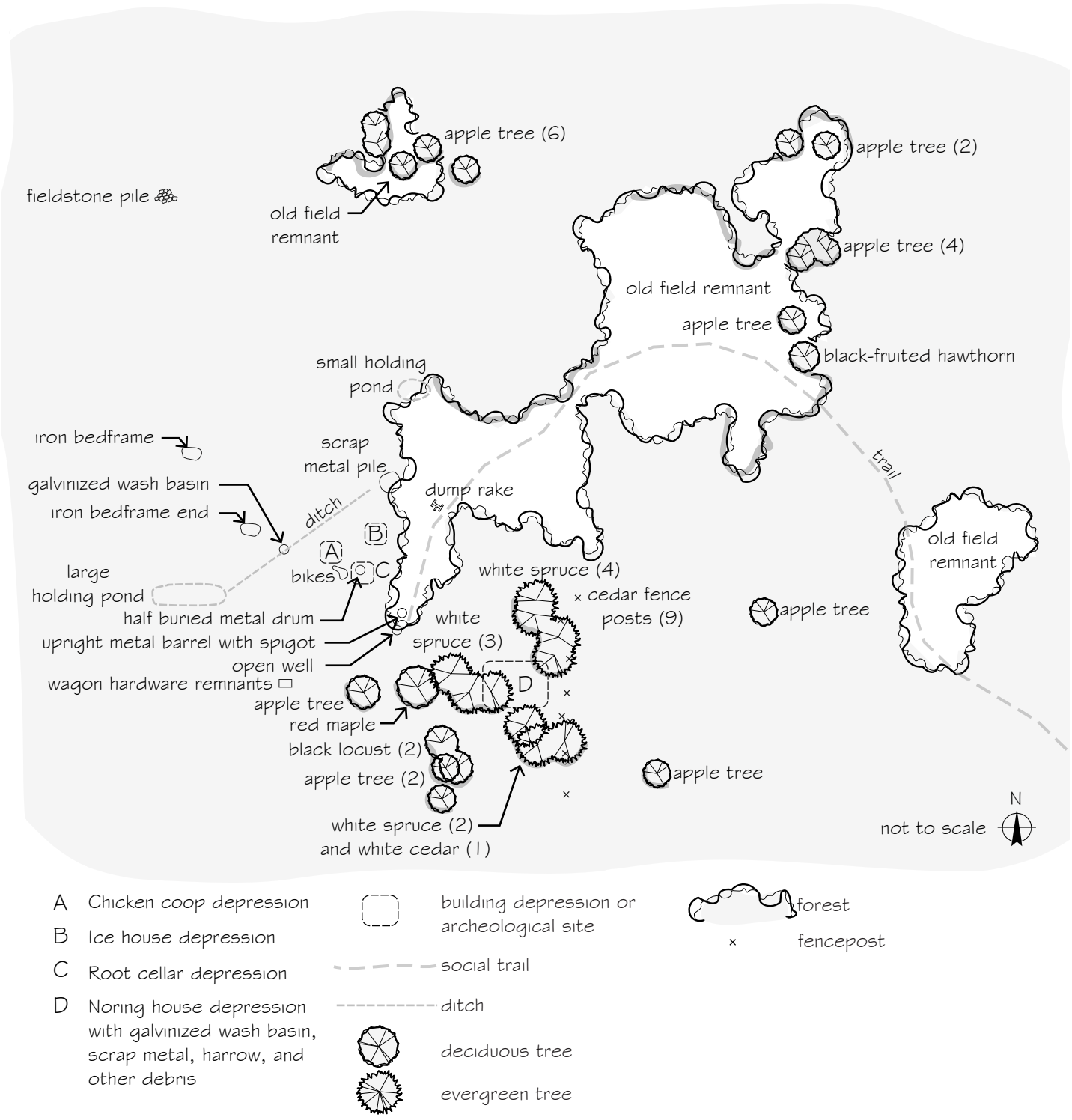


Figure 3-26. Existing condition, B. Noring Farm Site. The B. Noring Farm Site is located approximately one half mile inland from East Bay, and includes fruit trees, open grown trees, old fields, topographic features, small scale features, and potential archeological sites.

Figure 3-27. B. Noring farm old field remnant (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-28. Open-grown white cedar at the B. Noring farm (source: QEA, 2015).





Figure 3-29. Massive open-grown Yellow birch at B. Noring farm (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-30. The large holding pond at the B. Noring Farm has a constructed dam (source: QEA, 2015).

G. Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C (Johnson Residence site, W. Noring Residence site, and Herring King site)

Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C are in the historic location of the Johnson and W. Noring properties (see Figure 3-37). The campsites occupy a one-acre site directly west of the East Bay campsite dock. The level opening consists of mown lawn, picnic tables, bear boxes, metal fire rings, and campsite markers on posts. Group Campsite C is located in the opening between the beach and the East Bay trail (see Figure 3-31). Campsite 3, which includes a privy, is located west of the trail (see Figure 3-32). A three-panel sign, including interpretive and informational content, is adjacent to the trail.

Near the former Bill Noring homesite in East Bay stands a mechanical tedder, a farm implement for turning and drying mown hay. The tedder is steel wheeled and in fair condition. It probably originated from the nearby Noring Farm (see Figure 3-33).[32]

In the woods south of Group Campsite C are remnants of a structure built by island residents from materials scavenged from the Herring King shipwreck (see Figure 3-34). The structure has collapsed but is still identifiable as the remnants of a ship converted to a island structure and is potentially significant as an archeological site.

A wayside is located on the east side of the East Bay trail south of the campsites, adjacent to two old vehicles that were used by island residents (see Figure 3-35 and Figure 3-36). The wayside provides information about the history of the island and the way that the island residents shared scarce items, like the vehicles.

Contributing landscape features and aspects[33]

1. Clearing

Artifacts

Artifacts present in the landscape may contribute as archeological features or parts of archeological sites. Formal evaluation of all archeological deposits is necessary to determine contributing status.

1. Mechanical tedder
2. Vehicles (2)
3. Herring King structure ruin

32 David Cooper, National Park Service, email correspondence with author, December 18, 2015.

33 A Determination of Eligibility for East Bay is being prepared to formally establish the eligibility of the landscape.

Non-Contributing landscape features and aspects

1. Interpretive wayside
2. Interpretive and wayfinding panels
3. Campsite picnic tables, bear boxes, metal fire rings, and campsite markers
4. NPS toilet



Figure 3-31. Group Campsite C, facing west. An interpretive sign is located adjacent to the East Bay trail, in the background (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-32. Campsite 3, facing west (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-33. Mechanical tedder at Bill Noring homesite (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-34. Remains of the structure constructed using remnants from the Herring King shipwreck are in the woods near Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-35. A wayside located on the east side of the East Bay trail near Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C provides information about the history of the island (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-36. Old vehicles near the East Bay trail provide a reminder of how residents shared scarce commodities (source: QEA, 2015).

H. NPS quarters (C. Dahl Residence site)

NPS quarters is located at the former site of the C. Dahl Residence between Group Campsite C and Campsite 2 (see Figure 3-37). The area is maintained as mown lawn surrounded by forest. The site includes a small residence, two sheds, a privy, picnic table, fire circle, two solar panels, a sanitary sewer mound, and other utilities (see Figure 3-38 through Figure 3-40). The NPS dock (directly south of the campsite dock) provides water access to the location. The dock was present during field investigations in July 2015. The NPS plans to remove it in 2016. Wood stairs ascend the bank from the beach to the elevation of the NPS quarters site. Development of this area to support NPS quarters has changed the landscape so that it does not reflect the historic character of the former residence.

Two trees, a white pine and a cedar, were planted by Carl Dahl in the 1960s near the shoreline. The trees reflect the previous use of this site by the Dahl family.

Non-Contributing landscape features and aspects

1. Residence
2. Sheds (2)
3. Privy
4. Picnic table
5. Fire circle
6. Solar panels (2)
7. Sanitary sewer mound and other utilities
8. Dock and wood stairs

I. Campsite 2

Campsite 2 was added to a forested area of the East Bay landscape in 2015. It is a new individual campsite that was not present during field investigations undertaken for this CLR.

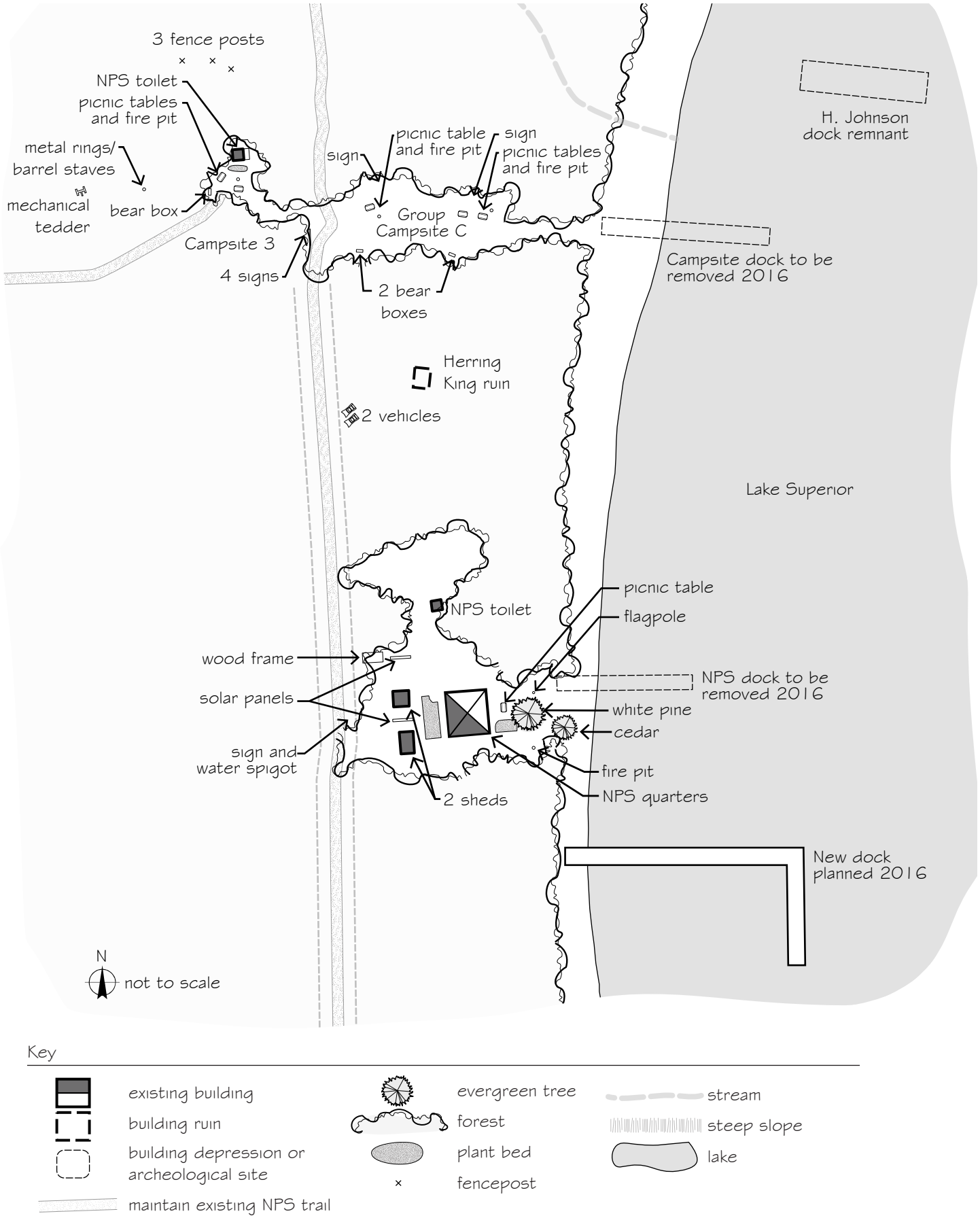


Figure 3-37. Existing condition, Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C (Johnson Residence site, W. Noring Residence site, and Herring King site) and NPS Quarters (C. Dahl Residence site). The sites are along the wooded East Bay Trail, in the locations of former residences.



Figure 3-38. Mown lawn, buildings, utilities and solar panel at NPS Quarters area, facing west (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-39. Two sheds, solar panels, and a radio antenna in the NPS quarters area, north of residence, facing northwest (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-40. Privy and residence, facing southeast. The sanitary sewer mound is behind the photographer (source: QEA, 2015).

J. Group Campsite A (Disen/M. Dahl Residence site)

Group Campsite A (Disen/M. Dahl Residence site) is located near the shore of East Bay south of the NPS quarters and north of Group Campsite B (see Drawing EC-2). The site is used as a group campsite and includes a mown grass clearing surrounded by forest, two picnic tables, a metal fire ring, bear box, privy, campsite sign, stone path, and view of Lake Superior (see Figure 3-41). During the historic period, it was the site of a recreational cabin used by the Disen and M. Dahl families. The site includes a lawn clearing, an open-grown pine, a stone path, and a dump site on the west side of the East Bay trail. No buildings remain from the historic period.

There are three pedestrian access routes. From the west, the site is accessed via an earth trail extending east from the East Bay Trail. From the east, two wooden staircases descend to the beach. The stairs are located at the northeast and southeast corners of the clearing.

The size of the lawn clearing is consistent with the type of opening likely present during the historic period. The open-grown pine has a diameter at breast height (DBH) of 33 inches and is in good condition. It is likely that it was present during the historic period. The plant bed surrounding the pine contains young maples and hemlock, likely volunteer plants (see Figure 3-42). The stone path extends east from the fire pit and the edge of the clearing above the beach. The path is composed of flat, irregular sandstone embedded in turf (see Figure 3-43). Some portions of the pavers have been obscured by soil and vegetation. The path is in fair condition. It is likely that the stone path was associated with the historic residence. The dump site contains discarded materials that may yield information about daily life on Sand Island during the historic period.

Contributing landscape features and aspects[34]

1. Clearing
2. Open-grown pine
3. Stone path
4. View of Lake Superior
5. Plant bed
6. Open-grown pine tree. Open grown trees should be further evaluated to determine age and contributing status.

Potentially Contributing landscape features and aspects

1. Dump site

34 A Determination of Eligibility for East Bay is being prepared to formally establish the eligibility of the landscape.

Non-Contributing landscape features and aspects

1. Campsite sign, metal fire ring, and bear box
2. Trail from East Bay Trail to the campsite
3. Wood staircases (2)
4. NPS toilet

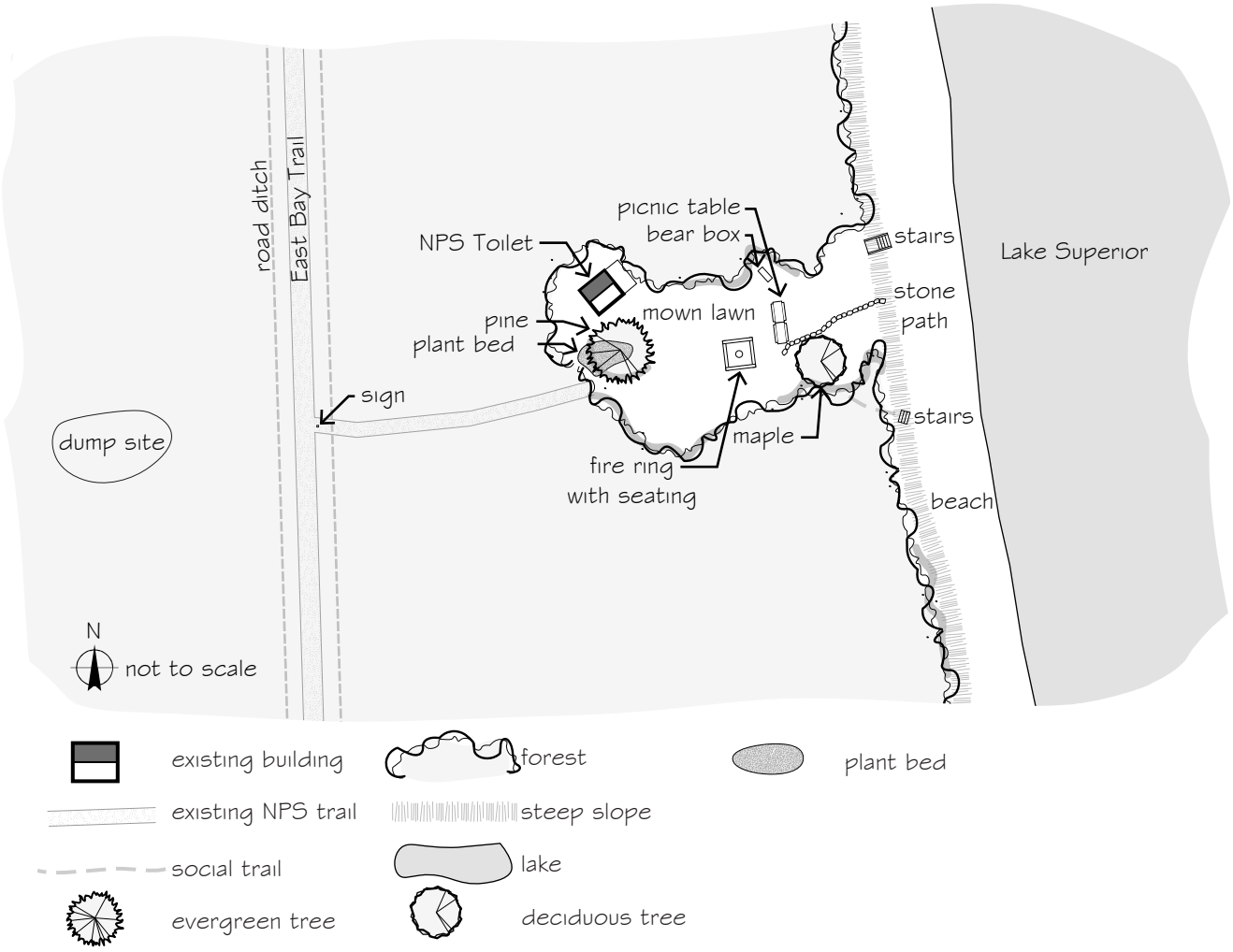


Figure 3-41. Existing Condition, Group Campsite A (Disen/M. Dahl Residence site). This campsite maintains vegetation and a clearing consistent with that associated with the former residence. A dump is located on the opposite site of the East Bay Trail.



Figure 3-42. Group Campsite A, facing east from the trail, the trunk of the open-grown pine is on the left, surrounded by a small plant bed. The fire ring and picnic tables are behind in the clearing and a view of Lake Superior is seen in the background (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-43. Stone path and picnic tables at Group Campsite A, facing west (source: QEA, 2015).

K. Group Campsite B (Bonde/Palm Residence site)

Group Campsite B (Bonde/Palm Residence site) is located near the shore of East Bay south of Campsite A and east of the School site (see Drawing EC-2). The site is used as a group campsite and includes a mown grass clearing surrounded by forest, fire pit, two wooden picnic tables, and a bear box on the north side of the clearing (see Figure 3-44). Wood posts identify the campsite. During the historic period, the site was used for a recreational residence used by the Bonde and Palm families. The site contains portions of the foundations of two buildings, the lawn clearing, a plant bed, and underwater remains of a dock (see Figure 3-45 through Figure 3-48). There are no extant buildings at the site.

The site is accessed via an earth trail extending east from the East Bay trail. A short wooden staircase leads from the northeast side of the clearing to the shoreline, with a platform extending over the pebble beach to the waterline.

The level site is situated on a rise approximately 10 feet above the adjacent pebble beach. The bank between the clearing and the beach slopes steeply. Scattered canopy trees are located within the clearing. A small bed of flowers, primarily daylilies, is located at the west end of the clearing. Views from the clearing to the lake are partially blocked by low woody vegetation, primarily relatively young conifers.

The Bonde cabin foundation may have been part of a root cellar. Located in the forest north of the campsite clearing, it consists of three standing concrete walls and one fallen concrete wall. Portions of the walls are cracked and displaced. Artifacts associated with the Palm house include four stone and concrete front porch supports. Three have been incorporated into makeshift seating around the fire pit and one is located south of the fire pit. Artifacts identified may contribute as archeological features or parts of archeological sites. Evaluation of archeological deposits is necessary to determine contributing status.

Contributing landscape features and aspects[35]

1. Clearing
2. Ruins of Bonde cabin
3. Plant bed
4. Open-grown canopy trees within clearing.

Potentially Contributing landscape features and aspects

1. Underwater dock remnants

35 A Determination of Eligibility for East Bay is being prepared to formally establish the eligibility of the landscape.

Artifacts
1. Stone and concrete porch supports (4)

Non-Contributing landscape features and aspects
1. Campsite picnic tables, metal fire ring, bear box, and marker
2. Wooden staircase

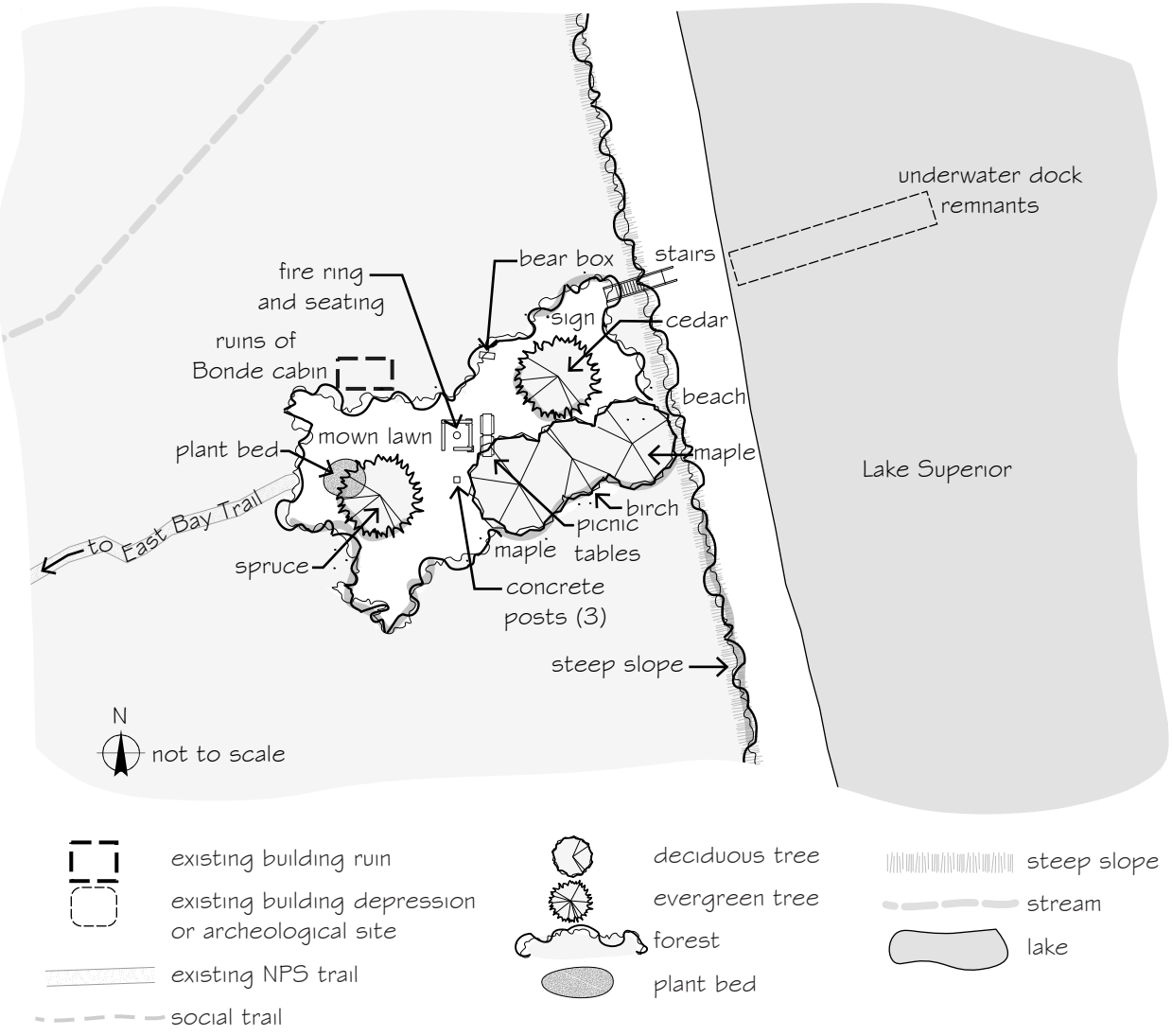


Figure 3-44. Existing Condition, Group Campsite B (Bonde/Palm Residence site). The campsite includes ruins of the Bonde cabin, as well as artifacts and vegetation associated with the use of the site by the Palm family.



Figure 3-45. Bonde Cabin foundation remnants (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-46. Wood stairs lead to the beach. The remnants of a dock are aligned with the stairs (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-47. Palm house stone and concrete foundation support (cornerstone) (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-48. Clearing, plant bed, and scattered trees at Group Campsite B, facing east (source: QEA, 2015).

L. School site

The site of the former school is located on the west side of the East Bay trail south of Group Campsite A and north of Group Campsite B (see Drawing EC-2). The school served children of the year-round residents of the island during the historic period. Although the school building is no longer extant, the site contains remnants that contribute to the historic character of the East Bay Landscape Character Area including the schoolhouse foundation, concrete flagpole base, and an archeological site associated with the non-extant privy (see Figure 3-49). The site is identified by a wayside near the East Bay trail.

The school site is located within a forested area. Dominant species include fir, red oak, birch, and maple. Understory vegetation is limited to woodland herbaceous species, resulting in relatively open views between the remnants of the school structure and the East Bay Trail. A small clearing is located to the south of the school site. While the school was in use, a grassy clearing extended from the schoolhouse to East Bay Road. The clearing has been overtaken by forest (see Figure 3-50).

The remnant of the school building is a low rectangular concrete wall oriented perpendicular to the East Bay Trail. It measures 22.5 feet wide (from north to south) and 33 feet long (from east to west) (see Figure 3-51). A line of concrete piers runs from east to west south of the centerline of the foundation. The foundation is in fair condition, with some spalling, cracking, and staining. The south wall of the foundation is tilted and a portion of the wall is collapsed. Concrete piers within the wall perimeter have been displaced from their original locations. Several trees have fallen across the foundation.

A shallow privy depression is located northwest of the school foundation. A circular concrete flagpole base is located southeast of the school foundation (see Figure 3-52).

Contributing landscape features and aspects[36]

1. Schoolhouse foundation.
2. Flagpole base (concrete)

36 A Determination of Eligibility for East Bay is being prepared to formally establish the eligibility of the landscape.

Potentially Contributing landscape features and aspects

1. Privy depression archeological site

Non-contributing features and aspects

1. Forest vegetation at the school site and between the school and East Bay Trail.
2. Interpretive wayside.



Figure 3-49. Existing Condition, School site. Dense woodland vegetation surrounds the site of the Sand Island school. The foundation of the school is apparent as a small opening in the woods, from the East Bay Trail.





Figure 3-50. The Sand Island School was situated along the west side of the East Bay Road during the historic period (ca. 1920s, top). Today the forest is reclaiming the site and the foundation of the school building provides a reminder of the year-round community that once populated the island (2015, bottom) (source: BN.45 Schoolhouse, Luick Postcard and QEA).

Figure 3-51. Portion of the schoolhouse foundation (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-52. Concrete flagpole base (source: QEA, 2015).



M. Loftfield Field site

The Loftfield Field site is located on the west side of the East Bay Trail, south of Group Campsite B and north of the Wellisch Residence site (Plenty Charm) (see Drawing EC-2). The site was used as an agricultural field, owned by the Loftfield family, during the period of significance. The site contains landscape remnants that contribute to the historic character of the East Bay Landscape Character Area including the remnant of an old field, apple trees, and two stone piles (see Figure 3-53).

The field is an approximately one-half acre, irregularly shaped open clearing surrounded by forest. Vegetation at the site is a mix of herbaceous species characteristic of old fields. Woody understory and shrub species, including maple, aspen, and fir, are encroaching into the field (see Figure 3-54). Four mature apple trees are located along the western and eastern edges of the field. A large patch of raspberries is located at the northwest corner of the opening.

A stone pile is located in approximately the center of the clearing (see Figure 3-55). The pile rises to a height of two feet and is made up of loosely stacked and scattered stones generally less than 18 inches in any diameter. A second stone pile is located on the southwestern edge of the clearing in the forest. The stones may have been removed from the field to accommodate planting, or may have been part of a wall or other structure.

During the historic period, the Loftfield Field was larger than its current size, and rectangular in form. Encroaching forest plants have obscured the straight edges. During the historic period, a building was located at the south side of the field. It is no longer extant.

Contributing landscape features and aspects[37]

1. Old field remnant.
2. Apple trees (3).

Potentially Contributing landscape features and aspects

1. Stone pile near center of clearing.
2. Stone pile at southwest corner of clearing.

Non-contributing landscape features and aspects

1. Encroaching forest and shrub vegetation at field edges.

37 A Determination of Eligibility for East Bay is being prepared to formally establish the eligibility of the landscape.

Figure 3-53. Existing Condition, Loftfield Field site. The small clearing at this site is surrounded by dense woodland vegetation.

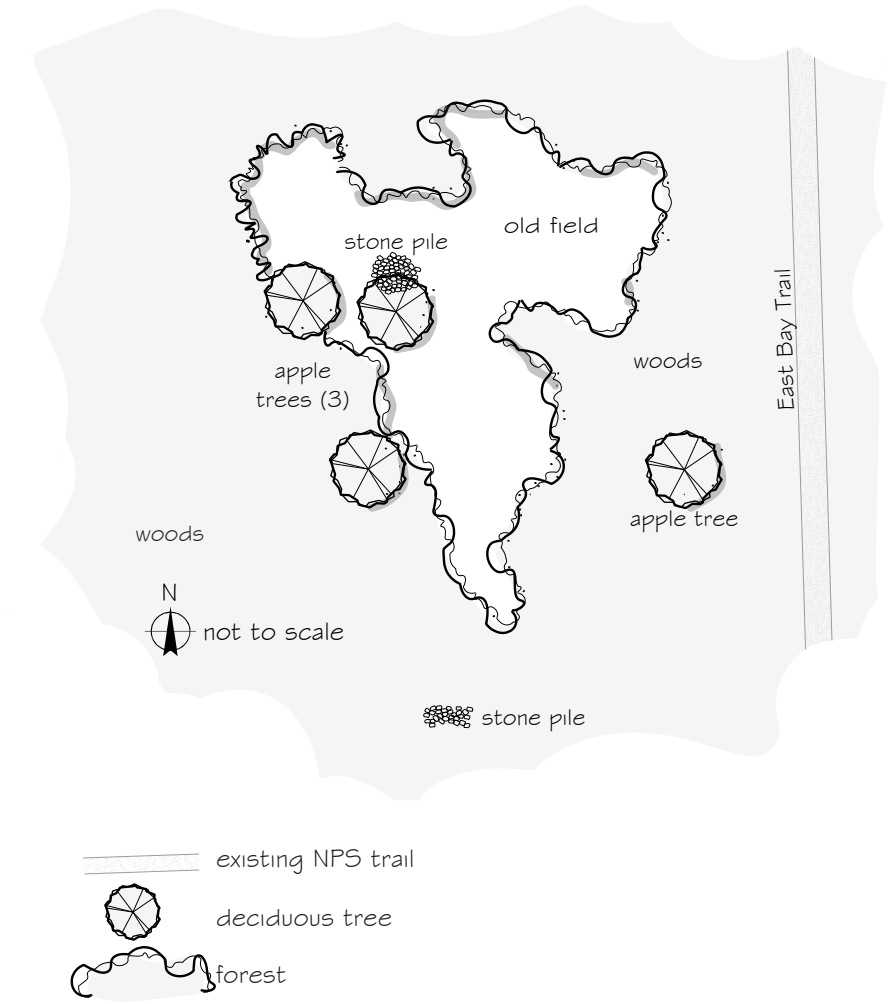




Figure 3-54. The Loftfield Field remnant contains herbaceous species and woody plants are encroaching (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-55. A stone pile at the Loftfield site is hidden by vegetation (source: QEA, 2015).

N. Wellisch Residence site (Plenty Charm)

The Wellisch Residence site (Plenty Charm) is located at the south end of the East Bay Landscape Character Area (see Drawing EC-2). The property was used as a seasonal residence from 1942 to 1966 for Gertrude Wellisch who hosted friends and visitors on a regular basis. The site was well known for its beauty. The site is accessed by a dirt trail that extends east from the East Bay trail. The Wellisch Residence landscape includes vegetation, circulation routes, buildings, views, natural features and small-scale features that contribute to the historic character of the East Bay landscape (see Figure 3-56).

The site includes the original house, shed, and privy, as well as a privy added to the property by the National Park Service. The house is situated in a grassy clearing on a bluff overlooking East Bay. The residence was designed to optimize views to the east -- of the landscape and lake -- with a large picture window on the east side of the building. Woody vegetation has encroached along the east side of the site obscuring the view to the lake. The historic privy and shed are located to the northwest of the house, within an area screened by trees. The NPS privy is located in the woods southwest of the house near the trail.

A lawn clearing contains herbaceous species dominated by grasses. The opening is enclosed by forest consisting of mixed conifer and deciduous species. Individual trees at the edges of the clearing include spruce, red oak, hemlock, birch, paper birch, northern white cedar, and maple species. A dead hemlock is located on the east side of the clearing between the house and the bluff. A cedar is located at the northeast corner of the house. The tree is in good condition, but its branches are resting on the roof of the house. Canopy cover is increased in the southeast portion of the clearing. Understory vegetation in this area is characterized by woodland herbaceous species. During the period when the property was used as a seasonal residence, a grove of northern white cedar was located to the west of the house. This area is still dominated by conifer species, including northern white cedar and yew.

Remnants of plant beds include ornamental plants and stone edges. Ferns are in beds located on the north side of the house and on the east and west sides of the porch. An area located about 10 feet south of the south porch, at the edge of the clearing, includes ferns, iris, daylilies, and daffodils. Rocks and remnants of a concrete feature are near these plants. Another area, located southwest of the house porch at the edge of the clearing, is occupied by ferns and open-grown trees. Stones averaging 18 inches in diameter are stacked in a line that extends from the south edge of the trail to the south. These appear to have been the edge of a plant bed.

Circulation routes at the site include trails providing access to the site, historic privy, and Plenty Charm Point. A partial set of (non-historic) stairs traverses the bluff, ending approximately 8 feet above the level of the shoreline below.

Contributing Vegetation[38]

1. Lawn clearing.
2. Remnants of plant beds – ferns, iris, daylilies and daffodils
3. Open-grown trees – spruce, red oak, hemlock, yellow birch, paper birch, northern white cedar and maple.

Contributing Circulation Routes[39]

Site access trail

A trail segment extends east to west from East Bay Trail to Plenty Charm. The trail is a bare earth path approximately five feet wide and 450 feet long. It is in good condition. The trail is the historic access route for Plenty Charm.

Stone-edged trail to privy

A short bare earth path connects between the northeast corner of the shed at Plenty Charm and the privy. This trail is likely a historic route between the two structures. A rock edge is located along the trail. It is becoming overgrown, and is somewhat difficult to discern. The trail is in fair condition.

Trail to Plenty Charm Point

A bare earth social trail extends from the southeast corner of the clearing at Plenty Charm to Plenty Charm Point. This trail was not investigated during the June/July 2015 site visit.

Compatible Circulation Route

Wood stairs to beach

A wood staircase is located at the top of the bluff at the east edge of the clearing. The staircase is composed of 21 stairs leading down from the bluff, ending approximately 8 feet above the level of the beach. It includes a railing and a wooden paved platform/path that extends approximately 12 feet onto the bluff. The existing stairs are in fair condition, but overall the staircase is in poor condition as it does not reach the beach. The staircase was constructed by the National Park Service and is approximately in the same location as an historic staircase.

38 A Determination of Eligibility for East Bay is being prepared to formally establish the eligibility of the landscape.
39 Ibid.

Contributing Buildings[40]

House

Plenty Charm, the Gertrude Wellisch Residence, is a single-story building constructed in 1942 (see Figure 3-57 and 3-58). The house is set on concrete piers and is constructed of wood framing covered with painted horizontal wood clapboard siding. It consists of three main sections: a hipped roof square section to the north, a side-gabled rectangular section, and a front gabled rectangular porch on the south side. All roofs are clad in composition shingles. A brick chimney is located on the south elevation. The windows are generally double-hung wood units with three-over-one sash and wood exterior storm/screens. The north elevation has two single windows. The west elevation has three single windows and one paired set adjacent to the entry door. The east elevation has a single window and a paired set of windows on the hipped roof section. The south elevation has a single window on the west side. The east elevation, which faces the lake, also had a large picture window centered in the side-gabled section; this window has been boarded up. The building has two entry doors. One is located on the west elevation where the hipped roof and side-gabled sections meet, and the other is centered on the south elevation. Both are wood stile-and-rail doors with three panels in the lower half and a three-paned window in the upper half. The west door has a wooden stoop. The south elevation has a front-gabled, wood-framed porch that is screened on three sides, with a staircase leading up to it. The dimensions of the house are approximately 36'-10" on the east/west sides and 23'- 7" on the north/south sides. The side-gabled section projects approximately 2' feet from the main body of the house on the east elevation. The screened-in porch is approximately 21'-9" long by 8'-0" wide.

The house retains most of its integrity from the period of occupation by Gertrude Wellisch. In general, the building is in poor condition. The siding is original in fair condition aside from peeling paint. The windows and doors are intact and in fair condition with the exception of the boarded up picture window. The west stoop and south staircase are both in poor condition.

Shed

The shed is a rectangular wood-framed structure with a shed roof, measuring approximately 8'-3" by 12'-2" (see Figure 3-59). It is clad in painted horizontal wood shiplap siding. A door is located on the east side of the structure; it is clad in matching horizontal siding. The roof is clad in composition sheet roofing. The shed is constructed on grade and is in fair condition. It appears to retain integrity from the Wellisch

40 A Determination of Eligibility for East Bay is being prepared to formally establish the eligibility of the landscape.

period of occupation.

Privy
The privy is a small structure located northwest of the house(see Figure 3-60). Its dimensions are approximately 3'-6" by 4'-4". It is a front-gabled wood-framed structure clad in painted wood horizontal shiplap siding. A single door is located on the south elevation of the privy and is also clad in painted wood horizontal siding. The roof is clad in composition sheet roofing. The privy is in poor condition; the door is partially detached and portions of the siding are disjointed. The structure is constructed on grade. It appears to retain integrity from the Wellisch period of occupation.

Non-contributing Building
NPS Privy
The NPS pit toilet is a small front-gabled wood structure. It is clad in painted wood siding. The structure is oriented to the north, with a door on the front façade with small windows within the gable on the north and south sides. It has a metal roof, and vents on the east and west walls. The structure is constructed on a concrete slab-on-grade.

Contributing Views[41]
The view between the house and lawn and the lake were important to this site that was known for its breathtaking scenery. Although vegetation is currently obscuring the view, this condition is reversible (see Figure 3-10).

Contributing Natural Features[42]
1. Rock Outcrop at Plenty Charm Point (see Figure 3-62 and Figure 3-63)
2. Beach

Contributing Small- Scale Features[43]
Rock Edge at West Side of Clearing
A rock edge is located along the west side of the clearing (see Figure 3-61). The rock edge is composed of rocks less than two feet all dimensions, and was likely assembled with rock from the site. Some rocks are stacked to form the edge. It extends around a spruce tree and red oak tree. The rocks are partially obscured by vegetation, and may be displaced from their original locations. The existing edge is in fair condition.

41 A Determination of Eligibility for East Bay is being prepared to formally establish the eligibility of the landscape.
42 Ibid.
43 Ibid.

Rock Edge at South Side of Clearing
A rock edge is located along the south side of the clearing. The rock edge is composed of rocks less than two feet all dimensions, and is arranged around the base of a birch tree. The existing edge is in fair condition. It appears that some of the rocks have been displaced from their original locations.

Rock Edge at Historic Privy Path
A rock edge is located along the edge of the path between the northwest corner of the shed and the historic privy. The low rock edge is composed of a single layer of rocks less than 12 inches in all dimensions. The existing edge is in fair condition. It is partially obscured by earth and vegetation.

Potentially Contributing Archeological Sites and Artifacts
1. Underwater Dock Remnants
2. Chimney tile at west edge of clearing northwest of house.

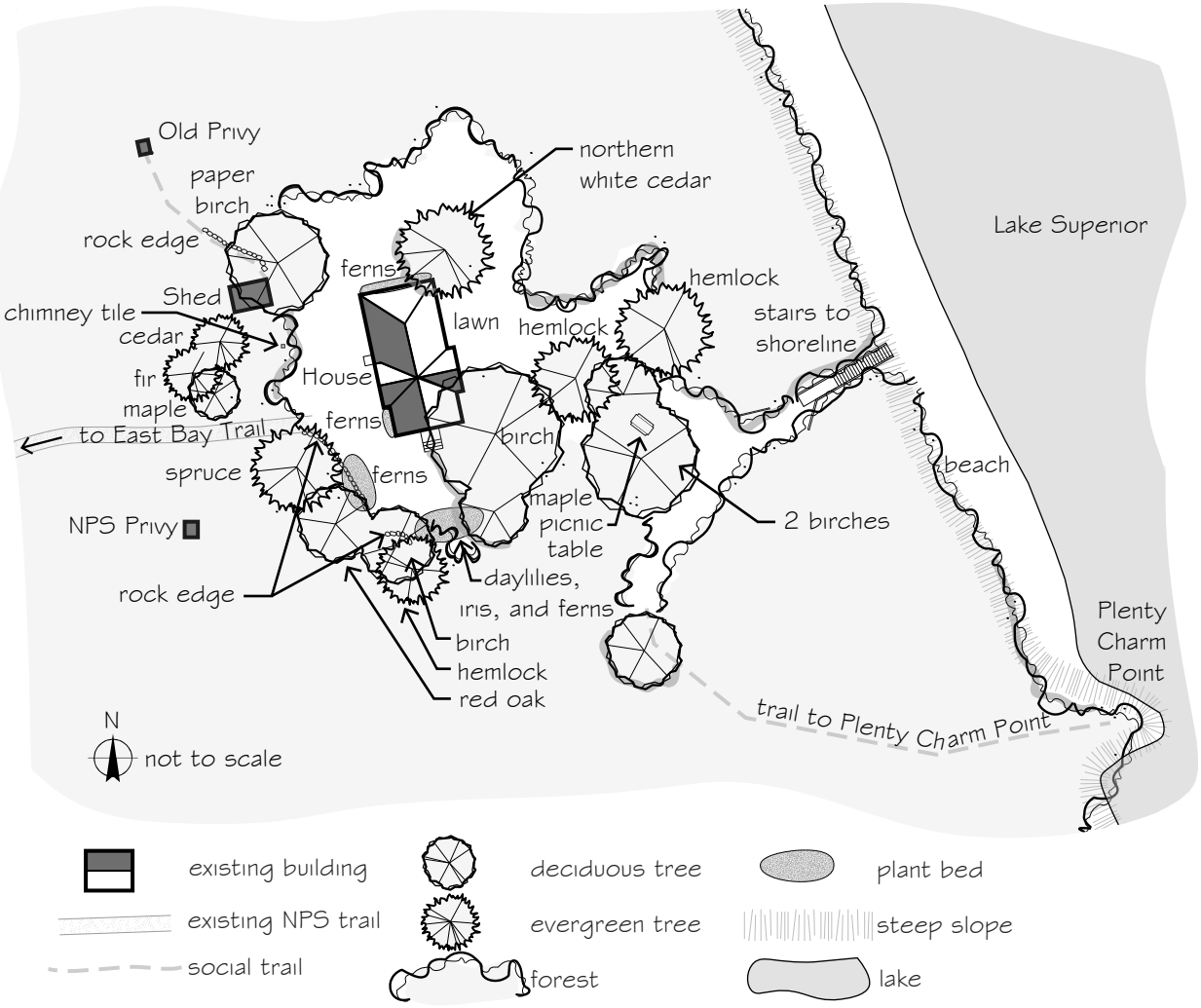


Figure 3-56. Existing Condition, Wellisch Residence (Plenty Charm). The residence, outbuildings, domestic vegetation, and small scale features are located along a bluff that looks out over East Bay.



Figure 3-57. Plenty Charm under construction in 1942 (top) and in 2015 (bottom) show that the structure and surrounding forest are largely intact from the period of significance. View faces southwest and displays the east (long) and north elevations of the building (source: Robert Wellisch Album 42-a and DSCF2468).



Figure 3-58. Plenty Charm residence, west and south elevations (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-59. Shed, west and south elevations (source: QEA, 2015).

Figure 3-60. Historic privy, north and west elevations (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-61. Rocks are stacked in a line to create an edge (possibly for a former plant bed) (source: QEA, 2015).





Figure 3-62. View of Plenty Charm site from the lake. The stairs to the site are on the right side of the image (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-63. A Rock outcrop south of the Plenty Charm site was a favorite place for island children and visitors during the historic period (source: QEA, 2015).

O. Remnants of Peter Hansen Farmstead and public pasture

Remnants of the Peter Hansen Farmstead and public pasture are located on Swallow Point, to the east of the Dahl Farm site and the northeast of the Hansen Farm/Fishery (see Drawing EC-2). There is no current route to provide access to the site. The location was not visited during CLR field investigations in 2015; existing conditions information has been provided by Dave Cooper, Cultural Resource Specialist, Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

The site contains landscape features including fruit trees, old field remnants, topographic features, agricultural artifacts, and a building depression. The locations of these features are identified on Drawings EC-3 through EC-6.

Vegetation includes old field remnants surrounded by dense forest and shrub swamp (see Figure 3-64). Approximately seven apple trees are scattered along the shoreline and the edges of the field remnants at the site.

The remnants of the Peter Hansen Farmstead and public pasture are located on a relatively level terrace approximately 15 feet above the shore of East Bay. Constructed topographic features include two short drainage ditches oriented perpendicular to the shoreline. Two rectangular depressions and a small roll of barbed wire were recorded at this site in 2012 (see Figure 3-65). It is unknown if the two depressions are associated with buildings, structures, or other features.

Contributing landscape features and aspects[44]

1. Old field remnants
2. Fruit trees

Potentially Contributing landscape features and aspects

1. Rectangular depressions (2)
2. Ditches (2)

Artifacts

1. Small roll of barbed wire

Non-Contributing landscape features and aspects

1. Encroaching forest and shrub vegetation at field edges.

44 A Determination of Eligibility for East Bay is being prepared to formally establish the eligibility of the landscape.



Figure 3-64. Old field remnant at Swallow Point, looking south (source: NPS, 2015).



Figure 3-65. Rectangular depression at remnants of Peter Hansen farmstead (source: NPS, 2015).

WEST BAY LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA

The West Bay Landscape Character Area is located in the immediate vicinity of the West Bay Club lodge and includes the buildings and structures, small-scale features, and archeological sites associated with the island occupants who vacationed and logged at the site from 1913-1975.

Existing conditions and analysis of the West Bay Landscape Character Area are described in the next section, organized by landscape characteristics.

The West Bay Landscape Character Area is located at the north end of West Bay. Access to the landscape character area is primarily via water. The modern dock is in poor condition, and the site is best reached through a shore landing. Historically, the West Bay Road provided a route to West Bay from the East Bay Road, and was used to transport logging equipment across the island. It was also an important island footpath, for example East Bay women who worked as domestic employees at West Bay Club walked this trail.[45] The West Bay Club site includes a complex of historic buildings, structures, vegetation, topography, views, and small-scale features and archeological sites that contribute to the significance of the landscape (see Figure 3-68).

The West Bay Club reverted to the National Park Service from a use and occupancy life estate in 2017. It was last logged in 1975. A small area around the lodge is maintained through mowing, with the rest of the property left in its natural state.

The West Bay Club Landscape Character Area is located at the north end of a broad southwest facing bay known as West Bay. As the bay is open to the south and west, access to the dock can be limited by the direction of wind and waves. The western shore of the bay is characterized by steep bluffs approximately 30 to 40 feet above the water level that gradually descend to a low area near the northeast corner of the bay, where a wetland discharges into the lake. Along the west end of the bay, the topography rises again to steep bluffs approximately 10 to 30 feet above a narrow, rocky beach. Erosion is evident along the bluff below the lodge and ice house. Water depth in West Bay is deeper than in East Bay, dropping off quickly from three feet or less along the shoreline to a depth of 18 to 27 feet within the bay.

The dramatic topography and views of Lake Superior were certainly an influencing factor in selecting the West Bay Club site as a recreational residence. However, development at West Bay may have been limited by

45 Carol Ahlgren and Nancy Farm Mannikko, "National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: West Bay Club," 2012, 11.

challenging access to the dock, which is open to winds and waves from the west. While East Bay retained the natural advantage as a port on the island, during certain weather events, the West Bay would have provided better shelter to boats than East Bay, and East Bay fisherman would periodically anchor their boats at West Bay for protection and walk back to the other side of the island using the West Bay Road. The relatively deep bay also provided an opportunity to float lumber harvested on the west side of the island and load it onto boats to be transported to the mainland.

The natural systems and features continue to influence the character and condition of the West Bay Landscape Character Area. Lake Superior, the geology, topography, and weather systems retain their essential character and continue to influence life on the island today. Natural systems contribute to the historic landscape character of the West Bay Landscape Character Area.

The West Bay Club lodge and outbuildings are situated atop a steep bluff that drops approximately 20 to 30 feet to the rocky shoreline. Erosion of the bank is evident near the modern dock. North of the bluff, the topography is relatively flat and rises gently to the north, with an area of poor drainage immediately surrounding the lodge. A drainage ditch installed ca. 2009 wraps around the north and west sides of the lodge. A ravine is located east of the lodge.

Outbuildings and other features are clustered around the lodge, which is the central use building at the site. All features within the landscape character area are located relatively close to shore and organized to provide access to the bay for recreational purposes. As West Bay Club was originally designed as a recreational property, outbuildings are clustered to provide support to the main lodge, which is oriented to provide dramatic views of the bay to the south. In contrast to working landscapes at East Bay, West Bay Club was primarily used as a recreational site, and therefore the most important building was the lodge, rather than the outbuildings. Historically, a dock was located directly below the main lodge, and would have been visible from the lodge to allow occupants to keep an eye on the boats. The West Bay Club site retains a high level of integrity, and the relationship between the complex of buildings, structures, and other features and the bluff and shoreline have remained intact.

Vegetation in the West Bay Club Landscape Character Area is similar to the majority of Sand Island. The lodge and outbuildings are situated in a small clearing with a vegetation mix consisting of old field and lawn species. The clearing is surrounded by a dense forest characterized by balsam fir, spruce, cedar, birch, aspen, and American mountain ash (*Sorbus americana*). Shrubs and young poplar, hazelnut (*Corylus americana*), and aspen have encroached on old field and lawn areas surrounding the lawn. Forested areas, old field, lawn, fruit trees, flowers, and open-grown trees contribute to the historic character of the landscape.

The primary view within the West Bay Landscape Character Area both historically and today is from the West Bay Club lodge south toward Lake Superior and the mainland (see Figure 3-67). The view is partially enclosed by vegetation on the bluff, but has been largely kept clear by regularly mown lawn between the lodge and the bluff edge. Views within the small clearing around the lodge are enclosed by forest and shrub vegetation. The lodge and ice house are also visible from the water due to the height of the buildings above the shore and the clearing in the vegetation at the top of the bluff.

Small-scale features and archeological sites enhance the historic character of the West Bay Club landscape. These include ruins of a water tower, a concrete staircase, and dock remnants. Artifacts on the landscape that may have been associated with recreational use of the site are present.

Contributing Vegetation

Lawn

Rough turf immediately surrounding the lodge and extending to the edge of the bluff is mown to prevent woody plants from encroaching on the opening. The lawn is a mix of cool season grasses and other herbaceous species and includes some bare patches on the north side of the lodge building.

Old Field

An old field is located to the north and west of the lodge building. The vegetation in this area is a mix of grasses and sedges with forbs such as orange hawkweed (*Pilosella aurantiaca*) and daisies (*Leucanthemum* spp.) (see Figure 3-68). Raspberries and blackberries (*Rubus* spp.) are located in areas where shrubs have begun to overtake the old field, and these plants may have been used during the historic period. Historically, limited farming and gardening took place at the West Bay Club, and the precise locations of these activities are not known.

Fruit trees

Six apple trees are located north of the West Bay Club lodge on the edges of the clearing (see Figure 3-69).

Roses
A group of old fashioned pink roses is located along the east end of the front porch of the West Bay Club lodge.

Open-Grown Trees
Individual pine, birch, cedar, and mountain ash trees grow within the lawn located between the West Bay Club Lodge and the bluff.

Contributing Circulation Features
Current access to the West Bay Landscape Character Area is from the water. The modern dock is in poor condition, and access to the site requires a shore landing. A steep social path climbs the bank from the shore. North of the ice house, a concrete staircase extends to the top of the bluff. Circulation around the West Bay Lodge and outbuildings is on open lawn, which is mown to maintain the clearing north to the privy and east to the tool shed. This open circulation pattern appears to be generally reflective of historic routes through the site.

Historically, the West Bay Road provided a route to West Bay from the East Bay Road, and was used to transport logging equipment across the island. At its western end, the West Bay Road extends around the edge of West Bay, entering the West Bay Landscape Character Area approximately halfway up the bluff slope, immediately south of the ice house. The road bed corridor is defined by dense forest on either side, though the road bed is relatively clear of large woody vegetation. Another logging road segment with a similar character begins near the northeast corner of the lodge, and extends to the east, joining the West Bay Road to the east of the ice house, outside of the defined character area. As the West Bay Road continues east, it becomes significantly overgrown with woody vegetation. Both logging roads were used historically and contribute to the significance of the landscape.

A narrow road remnant extends east from the clearing immediately north of the ice house. The road remnant is associated with the bridge ruin, and continues into a conifer forest to the east of the bridge. Within the forest, the road is visible as a relatively clear path approximately three to five feet wide. The road path contributes to the significance of the landscape.

Contributing Buildings and Structures

Lodge

The West Bay Club Lodge is a one and a half story side-gabled log building with two single-story shed roof additions (see Figures 3-70 and 3-71). It was designed in 1912 and constructed in 1913 by the Minneapolis architectural firm of Buechner and Orth. The south façade, which faces toward West Bay, is considered the front façade and is 60 feet in length. The building is constructed of large diameter, saddle-notched white pine, hemlock, and cedar logs harvested on site. Two single-story additions are located off the east and north sides of the building; another single-floor room off the northwest corner was removed after 1984 and is no longer extant. The building has a wrap-around porch with a wood-planked floor on the east, south, and west sides supported by eight log posts. The porch roof is hipped at the southeast and southwest corners and has half gables where it terminates on the northeast and northwest corners of the building. A three foot high railing constructed of small logs is located along a portion of the porch. The roof includes four shed dormers, three on the south elevation and one on the north elevation. All roofs are clad in green composition sheet roofing. The building has 26 single-hung windows, some of which include screens. The windows are largely intact, but many are warped out-of-square. The main entry on the front façade consists of centrally located double French doors with 15 glass panes each. Two other entries are located on the east side of the house. A second floor door on the structure's west side is currently inaccessible as the access route has been removed. The lodge has one brick chimney that extends approximately 10 feet above the roof line, located in the center of the north side of the building. The primary portion of the building bears on stone piers. In some areas, base logs are in contact with the soil and may be providing support by proxy; this may be due in part to the building settling into the soil. The porch perimeter bears on an amalgam of stone and concrete blocks likely laid on grade.[46]

46 Al O'Bright, "Needs Assessment, West Bay Club, Sand Island, Apostle Islands National Lakeshore," October 8, 2014; and Ahlgren and Mannikko, "National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: West Bay Club;" and Al O'Bright, email correspondence with author, May 25, 2016.

Ice House
The ice house is a single-story front-gabled building oriented east-west to the southeast of the lodge (see Figure 3-72). The ice house was constructed in 1913. It is approximately 10 feet by 16 feet and is timber-framed with horizontal tongue-and-groove siding attached to an external log pole frame. The structure is set into the slope southeast of the West Bay Club Lodge, approximately halfway down the slope. The front (west) façade of the building contains its single entryway; the door to the structure is missing. It has two single-hung windows on the north and south sides of the structure, both in good condition. A small unglazed opening is also located on the north side of the building. The building is ventilated through a decorative square cupola along the ridgeline, as well as openings in the gables. The roof is clad in green composition sheet roofing. The ice house was built using a cedar post and beam foundation system with 1x10-inch tongue-and-groove pine boards for flooring.[47]

Tool shed
The tool shed is a building ruin located within a cluster of fir trees east of the lodge (see Figure 3-73). It is balloon-framed with unpainted horizontal plank siding, and is in poor condition. The roof is collapsed, and according to the 2014 National Register nomination had a side-gabled roof. The south side appears to have been the front façade of the building, and includes the structure's only identifiable door; a window opening is also located on this side. A number of domestic artifacts are located near or within the structure, including a wheelbarrow, stove, and refrigerator.[48]

Bridge remnant
The bridge remnant is constructed of logs set with rough-hewn wooden planks that spans a deep drainage ditch and associated spring on the east side of the landscape character area (see Figure 3-74). The bridge is approximately twelve feet long and four feet wide. The logs appear rotted, and a number of planks are missing. A 2012 photograph from the National Register nomination indicates that the bridge previously included a wooden railing; the railing is no longer present.[49] The bridge remnant is in poor condition.

47 Ahlgren and Mannikko, "National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: West Bay Club," 2012.
48 Ibid.
49 Ibid.

Non-contributing buildings and structures

Dock

The dock is constructed of two timber-framed cribs filled with stone. It was constructed in 2008, and the crib closest to shore was washed out during the winter of 2014.[50] Aerial photographs indicate that a dock has been in this location since at least 1938. The superstructure of the dock is constructed of wood planking and does not extend past the southernmost crib. The dock is in poor condition, and cannot currently be used to reach the shore.

Privy

The privy is a small four-foot by five-foot balloon-framed building (see Figure 3-75). It is located approximately 100 feet north of the lodge, and is oriented to the southeast. The structure is clad in horizontal plank siding, and has a single door on the southeast façade constructed of vertical planks. The building is set on a timber foundation and has a low-angle shed roof clad in green composition sheet roofing. The construction date for the privy is unknown, and it may be a later addition to the site.[51] It is in fair condition.

Contributing Small-Scale Features

Water tower ruins

The metal water tower ruins include metal structural members and remnants of the 500 gallon water tank that provided water to the lodge (see Figure 3-77). The tower was constructed ca. 1913 and collapsed when the aging water tank was overfilled. It is located northwest of the lodge, and is in fair condition.

Concrete stairs

Twelve poured concrete stairs extend from the ice house to the clearing on top of the bluff (see Figure 3-78). The stairs date to ca. 1913. The steps measure approximately two feet deep by three feet wide with an eight inch rise. Small stones are set into the top step and spell out "EHA," in reference to the Eha family, who were members of the West Bay Club and owners of the property from 1922-1952 (see Figure 3-79). Stairs on the lower end of the staircase have been impacted by erosion of the bank, and are displaced from their original locations. The upper nine stairs are in good condition.

50 Ahlgren and Mannikko, "National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: West Bay Club," 2012.

51 Ibid.

Non-contributing Small-Scale Features

Rock circle

A three foot diameter rock circle is located within the clearing south of the West Bay Club lodge. The rock circle may have been the location of a fire pit or planting bed; a birch stump is currently located within the circle. It is not known if the feature dates from the period of significance.

Contributing Archeological Features:

Ruin 1

Ruin 1 was identified by the 2014 National Register nomination as a possible wash house. The wash house was designed as part of the original complex, but was relocated from the site plan. It is described as a small log building located approximately 100 feet northwest of the lodge. The structure ruin is in thick undergrowth, and was not investigated as part of the 2015 field survey.[52]

Ruin 2

Ruin 2 was identified by the 2014 National Register nomination as the ruin of a frame building, possibly living quarters for guests or a caretaker, though its original function is unknown. The structural ruin is in thick undergrowth, and was not investigated as part of the 2015 field survey.[53]

Underwater dock remnants

Dock cribbing is visible on aerial photographs below the water surface west of the modern dock (see Figure 3-76). This is likely the location of the original 1913 dock.

Artifacts (potentially contributing)

Artifacts present in the landscape may contribute as archeological features or parts of archeological sites. Formal evaluation of all archeological deposits is necessary to determine contributing status.

Scattered domestic items

Scattered household artifacts including rusted bed frames, rusted barrels, deconstructed wood planking, and other metal and wood objects are distributed in the copse of balsam and cedar trees located immediately west of the lodge. Assorted metal objects are also located in the bottom of the ravine below the bridge ruin. It is not known if these artifacts date from the period of significance.

52 Ibid.
53 Ibid.

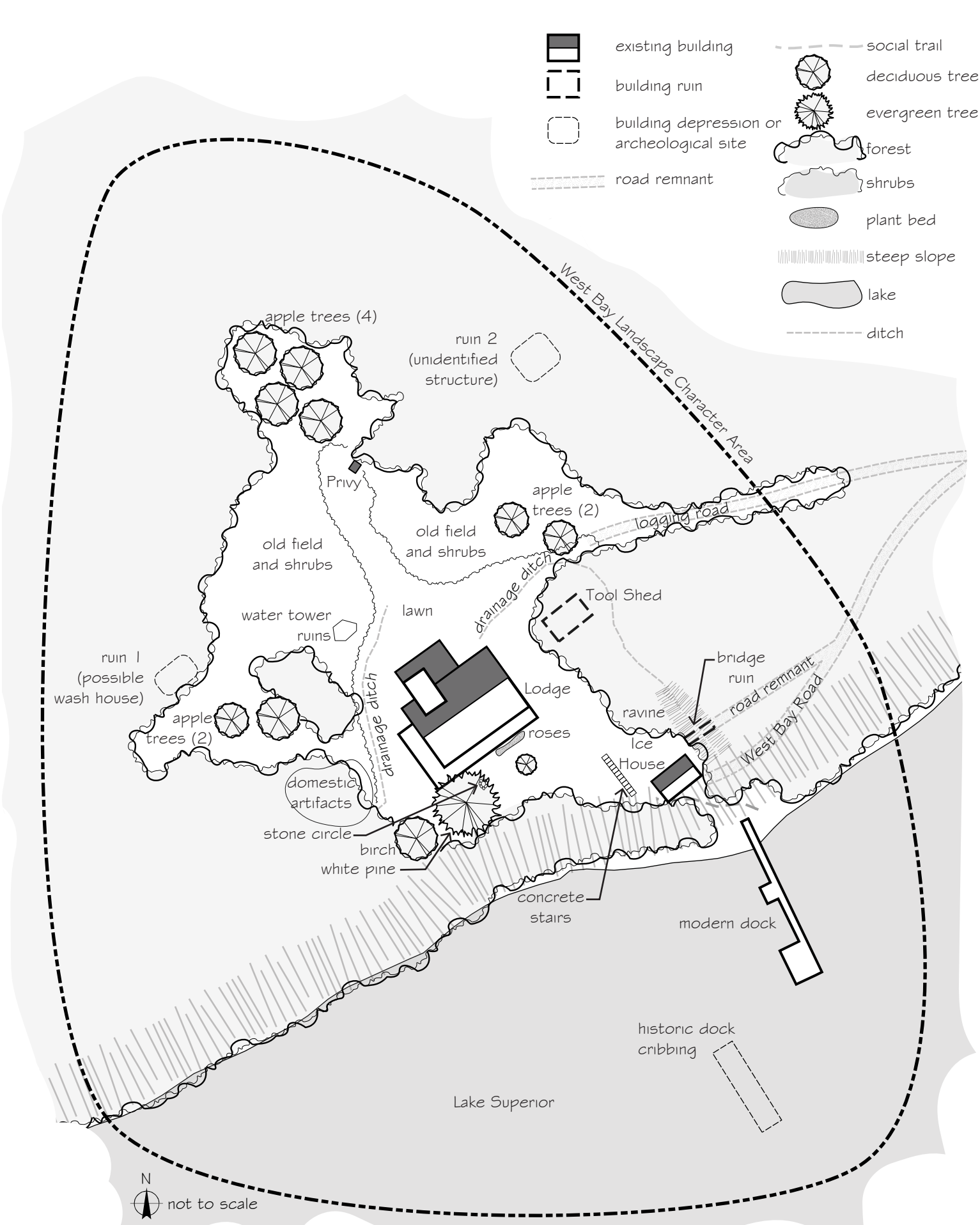


Figure 3-66. Existing Condition, West Bay Landscape Character Area. Outbuildings and other features are clustered around the lodge, which features dramatic views of West Bay.



Figure 3-67. View from West Bay Club lodge to West Bay (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-68. (left) Daisies and orange hawkweed in the old field area north of the West Bay Club lodge (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-69. (right) Apple tree north of West Bay Club lodge (source: QEA, 2015).

Figure 3-70. South and east facades of the West Bay lodge (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-71. North and west facades of West Bay Club lodge (source: QEA, 2015).





Figure 3-72. Ice house looking southeast (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-73. South facade of tool shed (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-74. Remnant bridge located east of the West Bay Club lodge, looking west (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-75. View of privy looking northeast (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-76. Remaining dock cribbing and superstructure of modern dock (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-77. Ruins of water tower northwest of West Bay Club lodge (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-78. Concrete stairs extending from ice house to clearing (source: QEA, 2015).



Figure 3-79. "EHA" spelled out in pebbles on top step of concrete stairs (source: QEA, 2015).

WEST BAY ROAD LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA

The West Bay Road extends from east to west, beginning at the East Bay Trail (formerly East Bay Road) just south of Plenty Charm and ending at West Bay. The road corridor is located to the north of a wetland located in the southeast portion of the island, and jogs to the south to avoid a wet meadow on the west side of the island.

The West Bay Road contributes to the historic character of Sand Island as an archeological site. Ditches and grading indicate the size and orientation of the former road, and it is likely that subsurface archeological features have been retained as little ground disturbing activity has taken place (see Figure 3-80 and Figure 3-81).

The layout of the West Bay Road is retained from the period of significance. The road has become overgrown, and is no longer easily visible as a road corridor; however, remaining topographic features delineate the route.

The road corridor passes through relatively flat terrain, beginning at a height of approximately 640 feet above sea level at the East Bay Trail, rising slightly to a height of approximately 650 feet at the center of the island, and then gradually sloping down to a height of 620 feet near the shore of West Bay. At West Bay, the road drops steeply to the west as it meets the shoreline. The road itself is constructed as a relatively level corridor with ditches on the north and south sides of the road for drainage. The topography of the West Bay Road Landscape Character Area has not been significantly altered since the period of significance. The grading and drainage ditches of the road are still intact. The topography of the road and surrounding landscape contributes to the significance of the landscape character area.

Views along the West Bay Road are restricted by the dense vegetation encroaching on the road path (see Figure 3-82 and Figure 3-83). There are no important views along the West Bay road route. Views along the road corridor, which would have been present while the road was in use, are no longer evident due to heavy vegetation growth. These views are no longer present and therefore do not contribute to the significance of the landscape.

The West Bay Road is located in an area of dense forest composed of a mix of deciduous forest and mixed conifer-deciduous forest typical of Sand Island. Dominant species in the forest include sugar maple, yellow birch, red maple, paper birch, northern white-cedar, eastern hemlock, and balsam fir. Canada yew is a common shrub layer in the landscape character area. Woodland understory species including sedges, grasses, ferns, and forbs are located within the former road bed. Woody species including yews and young maples, hazelnuts, and beeches have encroached on the road path.

The vegetation types that surrounded the road corridor are similar to those present during the period of significance. Aerial photographs from 1938, 1963, and 1973 indicate that this portion of the island was forested. Logging operations during this time were selective, and would not have substantially altered the forest cover visible from the road. However, during the period of significance, the road was kept clear of vegetation. It has become heavily overgrown in subsequent years.

The West Bay Road no longer functions as a circulation route. There are no existing paths or trails that follow this route. The road has become overgrown with woody vegetation, and the road surface is irregular. The road does not contribute to the significance of the landscape character area as a circulation route. Any surfacing that was present while it functioned as a circulation route is no longer evident.

Though the West Bay Road no longer functions as a circulation route, archeological features are present that indicate the location and size of the former road. Ditches approximately one to two feet wide and 6 inches deep are present on the north and south sides of the road bed. The road bed has become somewhat irregular, but the relatively flat graded surface of the road bed is still present and contrasts with the topography to the north and south of the road. Subsurface archeological features associated with road use and daily life on Sand Island are likely still present.

Potentially Contributing landscape features and aspects

1. Road grade and ditches.



Figure 3-80. Ditch along the south side of the West Bay Road (source: QEA, July 2015).



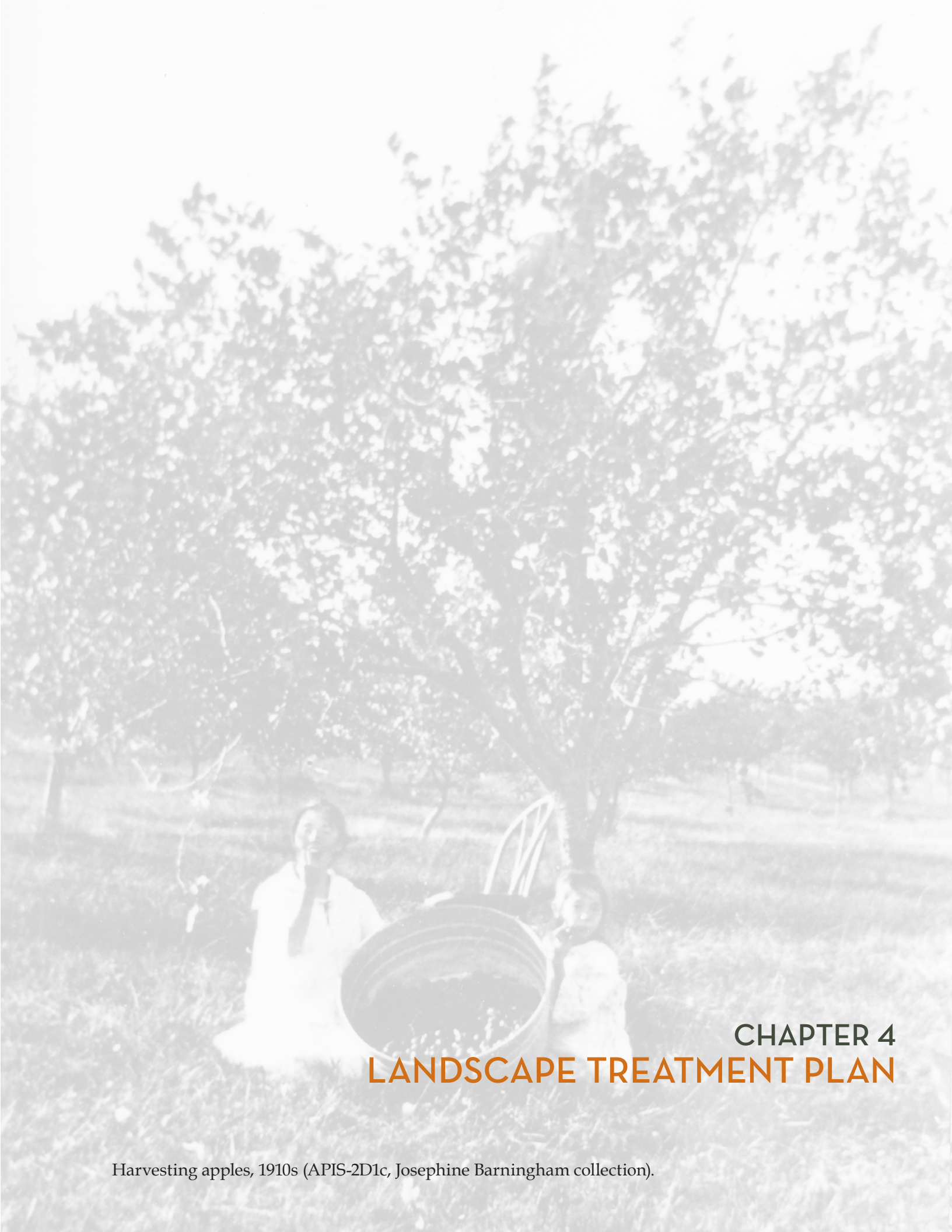
Figure 3-81. Ditch along the West Bay Road (source: QEA, July 2015).



Figure 3-82. Woody and herbaceous vegetation is present within the old road bed (source: QEA, July 2015).



Figure 3-83. The vegetation in the area of the West Bay Road includes both deciduous and mixed forest (source: QEA, July 2015).



CHAPTER 4
LANDSCAPE TREATMENT PLAN

Harvesting apples, 1910s (APIS-2D1c, Josephine Barningham collection).

CHAPTER 4: LANDSCAPE TREATMENT PLAN

OVERVIEW

This chapter presents the treatment plan for the preservation, repair, and stewardship of the cultural landscape at the Sand Island Study Area. The treatment plan protects contributing resources, provides a rich visitor experience, and includes flexibility for future work depending on funding and need.

The treatment plan emphasizes the significance of the historic island community at East Bay and West Bay by protecting and revealing the resources that contribute to that significance through landscape management. The cultural landscape will be rehabilitated to depict a range of conditions representative of historic use and landscape changes that have occurred since that use was discontinued. This treatment plan is compatible with the GMP, the Campsite and Dayuse Plan Environmental Assessment, and the Long Range Interpretive Plan.

This plan does not directly address ethnographic resources or significance of the landscape to American Indian tribes. It is recommended that an Ethnographic Inventory be prepared for Apostle Islands National Lakeshore (see recommendations for future research at the end of this chapter). When the Ethnographic Inventory is prepared, consider if adjustments to the cultural landscape treatment plan are necessary based on improved understanding of the significance of the study area.

The treatment plan addresses general actions that apply to the entire Study Area as well as specific treatments for selected sites. The treatments may be applied to individual sites one at a time, or in combinations supported by available funding. Development of the Landscape Treatment Plan was guided by NPS staff during a workshop held in February 2016, follow-up communications, and reviews. Chapter 6 provides further guidance related to phasing and implementation of the Landscape Treatment Plan.

This chapter begins with overall objectives that guide the treatment plan, followed by an explanation of the selection of rehabilitation as the treatment approach, according to The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes.[1] Next, terminology used to direct treatment is defined. Treatment tasks are presented first for the overall East Bay Landscape Character Area, then for the West Bay Area, and the West Bay Road. The section addressing the East Bay Landscape Character Area also includes detailed treatment tasks for the Hansen Farm/

1 Charles A. Birnbaum, and Christine Capella Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, (Washington, DC: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1996).

Fishery, Dahl Farm Site, Noring Farm Site, School Site, Group Campsite A, Group Campsite B, Loftfield Site, Wellisch Residence Site, Moe Farm/ Fishery and Bjorn Farm Site, and the area around the Herring King and Cars. The chapter concludes with recommendations for future research.

As the Landscape Treatment Plan was developed, alternative treatments were considered. The alternatives that were considered and dismissed are described in Appendix A.

Landscape Treatment

The main objective of the Landscape Treatment Plan is to conserve the resources that contribute to the significance of the study area; foster understanding and enjoyment through access, interpretation, education, and compatible recreation; and provide opportunities to expand understanding of the site's resources through research.

To accomplish this, the treatment plan provides a range of conditions at different sites to represent multiple phases of historic use. These include representation of a complex farm/fishery site, farm remnants that convey the passage of time, sites representing natural reforestation of the landscape, and one site illustrating the character of an island recreational property. Treatment of trails, vegetation, views, and archeological features provide variety in conditions for visitors to experience.

Representative Sand Island Farm/Fishery Site

The Hansen Farm/Fishery landscape will be managed to represent conditions associated with this complex farm/fishery site. The contributing extant buildings and landscape features will be preserved and selected clearings and views will be restored.

Site Conveying the Character of a Farm Remnant

The Dahl Farm and the Noring Farm landscapes will be managed to represent farm remnants that convey a sense of the passage of time since they were actively used. Specific contributing features including limited field openings, fruit trees, domestic plants, and archeological sites will be preserved. The Dahl Farm presents an easily accessed example that is at a small scale, while the Noring Farm is larger and more complex, and more challenging to access.

Sites Representing Natural Reforestation of the Landscape

The Loftfield Field and School Site will be managed to represent the story of the natural reforestation of the Sand Island landscape. At the Loftfield Field, the former extents of the agricultural field will be indicated with interpretive markers on the trail to illustrate the process of succession of the

plant community that is underway. At the School Site, interpretive markers with historic photographs will indicate historic conditions and a selected view from the trail to the building foundation will be kept open.

Site Conveying the Character of a Recreational Property

NPS might consider managing the Wellisch residence landscape to represent the conditions associated with recreational use by a member of the Sand Island community.

Historic Circulation Routes

Historic island roads are used for trails that are managed to present a range of conditions to help visitors visualize the road as it has changed over time.

TREATMENT APPROACH

Within units of the National Park Service, the purpose of a landscape treatment plan is to provide guidelines for preserving and enhancing historic landscape characteristics and features while accommodating current park use. A treatment plan describes the desired future conditions of the landscape; it does not provide construction-level details necessary for implementation. The treatment recommendations herein are based on guidance provided in several documents. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* and *National Park Service Director's Orders 28: Cultural Resources Management Guidelines* both provide guidance for preparation of cultural landscape reports.[2] In addition, several planning documents address the landscapes within the project area.

The United States Secretary of the Interior provides professional standards and guidance for treatments to cultural landscapes listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.[3] Four approaches to treatment for cultural landscapes are defined, including rehabilitation, preservation, restoration and reconstruction. Each of these approaches is described herein and discussed in relation to the study area landscape.

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation allows repairs, alterations, and additions necessary to enable a compatible use for a property as long as the portions or features which

2 Birnbaum and Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*; and NPS DO 28, 1997.

3 Birnbaum and Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, 3-5.

convey the historical, cultural, or architectural values are preserved. This approach is appropriate when depiction at one particular period of time is not appropriate; repair or replacement of deteriorated features is necessary, and alterations or additions are needed for a new use.[4]

Rehabilitation has been selected as the most appropriate treatment approach for the study area, with a heavy emphasis on preservation. This approach has been selected to best accommodate the long period of significance, the need for alterations to enhance visitor experience, and the need to protect the cultural resources. Rehabilitation will allow for compatible use through additions and alterations, such as increased visitor access and camp sites, while preserving the features which convey the historical values of the study area. Rehabilitation is the most flexible solution that may be applied according to SOI standards, is a blend of approaches that includes preservation and is consistent with the goals of the Campground/Visitor Use Study Environmental Assessment and the General Management Plan.

Preservation

Preservation involves applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of (the contributing features of) a historic property. This approach focuses upon stabilizing and protecting extant historic resources rather than replacing missing elements. Preservation is appropriate when a historic property is intact and does not require extensive repair or replacement and when continuing or new use does not require additions or alterations. Depiction at one particular period of time is not appropriate under this approach.[5]

Although preservation is an appropriate treatment approach for the study area, it has not been selected as the preferred treatment approach because of the potential future need to provide additional visitor access and camp sites and the possibility of using selected sites for interpretive or educational programs.

Restoration

Restoration is the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period in time. Application of this approach requires a high level of detailed documentation of conditions present during the period of significance. Restoration is not the most appropriate treatment approach for the overall Sand Island Study Area because there are significant resources present

4 Ibid., 47-48.
5 Ibid., 17-18.

that represent more than one time period, and there is not a high level of detailed documentation related to historic conditions.

Reconstruction

Reconstruction is the act or process of using new construction to depict a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object as it appeared at a specific period of time in its historic location. Application of this approach requires a high level of detailed documentation of conditions present during the period of significance. Reconstruction is not the most appropriate treatment approach for the Sand Island Study Area because there are significant resources present that represent more than one time period, and there is not a high level of detailed documentation related to historic conditions. Finally, the character of the Sand Island resources does not lend itself to reconstruction, as it is the authenticity of the remnants that remain that provides compelling links to the historic conditions.

TREATMENT TERMINOLOGY

The following terminology is used in this CLR to describe recommended treatment actions.[6]

> *Add* refers to the installation of new features required for new compatible use to assure the preservation of the historic spatial organization and land patterns. Additions should be planned, designed, and installed to be clearly differentiated from the character-defining features, so that these features are not radically changed, obscured, damaged, or destroyed.
>
> *Avoid* is to prevent the occurrence of an unnecessary "human caused" impact to the cultural landscape within reasonable circumstances.
>
> *Conserve* is to carefully protect, preserve, and manage a cultural and/or natural resource to prevent exploitation, destruction, or neglect. Thorough conservation of cultural landscape resources includes accurate documentation of the condition of the resources and interpretation to convey historic and cultural importance.

6 Adapted from Charles A. Birnbaum and Christine Capella Peters, *The Secretary of Interior Standards for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1996); National Park Service, "Workflows Definitions," accessed December 22, 2015, http://www.nps.gov/dscw/definitions.htm; and Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 11th ed. Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster, 2003, also available at http://www.merriam-webster.com/.

Consider is to evaluate if a treatment action should be undertaken.

Maintain refers to measures that sustain the form, integrity, and materials of contributing features, either as a regular basis or as a non-recurring event.

Modify refers to a minor or partial change to a feature or landscape to allow for new use while maintaining its historical, cultural, or architectural character and/or contributing features.

Preserve refers to those measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of contributing features. It includes initial stabilization work, where necessary, as well as ongoing preservation maintenance and repair of historic materials and features. For the CLR project area, in the case of plants, preservation does not include replacement upon deterioration or death.

Protect refers to actions to safeguard a historic feature by defending or guarding it against further deterioration or loss. Such action is generally of temporary nature and anticipates future preservation treatment.

Provide is to make available the facilities and services necessary to support visitor experience within the cultural landscape.

Rehabilitate refers to the act or process of allowing compatible use through repair, alteration, or additions as long as those features that convey the historical, cultural, or architectural values are preserved.

Repair refers to those measures that are necessary to correct deteriorated, damaged, or faulty materials of features. These measures are more extensive than regular maintenance and undertake work necessary to bring a contributing feature or area to good condition.

Retain refers to allowing a feature (contributing or non-contributing) to remain in place, without intervention or active management. In the case of plant materials, this does not include replacement upon deterioration or death.

Stabilize refers to those measures that require more work than standard maintenance practices, and that are necessary to prevent the further deterioration, failure, or loss of contributing features.

EAST BAY LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA LANDSCAPE TREATMENT

Landscape treatment for the East Bay Landscape Character Area guides preservation and rehabilitation of the cultural landscape through holistic measures applied to contributing features and characteristics throughout the area.

Treatment for the East Bay Landscape Character Area is organized according to landscape characteristics including Natural Systems and Features, Spatial Organization, Land Use, Views, Vegetation, Circulation, Buildings/Structures/Small Scale Features, and Archeological Features.

Natural Systems and Features

Treatment for natural systems and features addresses preservation of vegetation, shoreline soils and topography, and monitoring of changes to water levels and climate that may affect the cultural landscape in the future.

1. Repair specific instances of erosion that threaten to impact significant cultural resources.

Spatial Organization

East Bay treatment for spatial organization focuses on preservation of patterns that reflect historic use.

1. Consider preserving small openings in the forest along the shore of East Bay that correspond to historic use.
2. Preserve and interpret the alignment of East Bay Road as a historic circulation route and an organizing spine for historic development on the island.

Land Use

The treatment plan for East Bay supports use of the area for camping, hiking, and housing for NPS volunteers. Management of campsites will be guided by the approved actions from the *Sand Island Campsite and Day-Use Plan and Environmental Assessment*.[7]

1. Consider providing a variety of personal and nonpersonal interpretation experiences to educate visitors about the history of the island.

7 National Park Service, *Sand Island Campsite and Day-Use Plan and Environmental Assessment, Apostle Islands National Lakeshore* (United States Department of the Interior: National Park Service, 2014).

Vegetation and Views

Treatment for vegetation in the East Bay Landscape Character Area focuses on preservation of contributing old fields, lawn areas, fruit trees, domestic plants and native plants and plant communities. Also, management of vegetation to preserve contributing views and maintain clearings for camping, day use, and fire safety are addressed.

1. Consider preserving selected old fields at the Dahl Farm site, Hansen Farm/Fishery, and B. Noring Farm site.
2. Consider allowing natural forest succession to gradually encroach upon and replace old fields at the Loftfield Field, Peter Hansen Farmstead, and public pasture.
3. Consider interpreting the process of forest succession at the Loftfield Field.
4. Preserve contributing lawn areas associated with the Hansen Farm/ Fishery, Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C (Johnson Residence site, W. Noring Residence site, and Herring King site), Group Campsite A (Disen/M. Dahl Residence site), Group Campsite B (Bonde/Palm Residence site), and the Wellisch Residence site if it is determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).
    a. Maintain lawns within the East Bay Landscape Character Area as rough turf allowing weeds and bare patches to exist to represent conditions present during the historic period. Rough turf refers to a grassy area that is not highly manicured or treated.
    b. Retain the existing mix of broad-leafed and grassy weeds.
    c. Mow regularly during the growing season to maintain three to six inch high growth.
    d. Maintain existing forest openings and suppress encroaching successional forest vegetation as indicated on treatment diagrams for specific sites.
5. Preserve fruit trees at the Dahl Farm site, Hansen Farm/Fishery, between Moe Farm/Fishery site and Bjorn Farm site, B. Noring Farm, and Loftfield Field.
    a. Engage a professional arborist to prune contributing fruit trees or to train volunteers in proper pruning techniques.
    b. Prune fruit trees once every two to three years to maintain healthy plants. The goal is to retain the extant historic fruit

trees as representatives of the farming that occurred on the island. It is not necessary to care for the trees in a way that maximizes fruit production.

c. Prune fruit trees when bare, if possible. Remove diseased, dead or broken branches. Remove suckers, water sprouts, and most competing branching growing up into the tree. Remove downward bending portions of branches.

d. Weed around fruit trees annually. Remove tall herbaceous vegetation and all woody vegetation from the area under and around the tree canopy.

e. Selectively prune large trees that are shading, crowding, or threaten to damage fruit trees.

f. If a fruit tree dies, allow it to remain in place unless it is impacting other cultural resources or visitor experience. Consider replacing contributing fruit trees that deteriorate or die.

g. Consider investigating the varieties of trees present on the island to determine if they are significant. Consider contacting researchers working on studies focused on historic fruit trees.

6. Retain contributing ornamental plants and plant beds at the Dahl Farm site, Hansen Farm/Fishery, Group Campsite A (Disen/M. Dahl Residence), Group Campsite B (Bonde/Palm Residence), and Wellisch Residence if it is determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. If resources become available, consider preserving the plant beds at the Hansen Farm/Fishery and Wellisch Residence through annual weeding and occasional pruning of surrounding trees that shade, crowd, or threaten to damage the ornamental plants or beds.

7. Retain contributing open grown trees and domestic shrubs at the Dahl Farm site, Hansen Farm/fishery, B. Noring Farm site, NPS Quarters (C. Dahl Residence), Group Campsite A (Disen/M. Dahl Residence), Group Campsite B (Bonde/Palm Residence), and Wellisch Residence if it is determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. If resources become available, consider engaging a professional arborist to evaluate, prune, and provide recommendations for preservation of the trees.

8. Conserve forest, swamp and meadow plant communities according to GMP and other resource management guidance. In particular consider monitoring open fields, disturbed landscapes and along forest edges for possible presence of invasive plant species.

9. Consider managing vegetation to preserve contributing views, especially visual relationships between contributing sites and Lake Superior (see Views and specific site treatments).

10. Follow treatment provided in the Fire Management Plan. Maintain designated fire breaks and a minimum thirty foot buffer between vegetation and preserved buildings.

Circulation

East Bay circulation treatment focuses on preservation of road routes that contribute to the historic character of East Bay and maintenance and addition of hiking trails that provide visitor access to historic sites and points of interest. A range of conditions are provided for trails to preserve historic routes, and include varying levels of access and representation of historic conditions.

11. Maintain existing hiking trails in locations indicated in Drawing RT-1.

12. Add new hiking trails as indicated in the 2014 Sand Island Campsite and Day-Use Plan and Environmental Assessment.

13. Add or maintain hiking trails on historic road routes according to one of four treatment types:

    a. Road Treatment Type A: Provide a representative segment of the historic road character, in the location indicated in Drawing RT-1, and according to Figure 4-1, to serve as a hiking trail.

        - Stabilize and preserve the road corridor character by clearing vegetation (except ground cover) on the road alignment and ditches to a height of six feet.
        - Maintain earthen trail surface.[8]

    b. Road Treatment Type B: Provide a representative segment of historic road character, in the location indicated in Drawing RT-1, and according to Figure 4-2, to serve as an accessible trail.

        - Comply with federal regulations and codes to meet outdoor trail accessibility standards, in particular the

8 U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *Management Policies 2006: The Guide to Managing the National Park System, 9.2.2.2 Hiking Trails*. According to the policies, "Backcountry trails will offer visitors a primitive outdoor experience, and these trails will be unsurfaced and modest in character except where a more durable surface is needed."

Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) and the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS).

- Add or maintain boardwalk or existing earthen trail surface.
- Stabilize and preserve the road corridor character by clearing vegetation (except ground cover) on the road alignment and ditches to a height of six feet.

c. Road Treatment Type C: Stabilize and preserve historic road alignment and ditches and add or maintain trail with reduced maintenance (see Drawing RT-1 and Figure 4-3)

- Clear vegetation (except ground cover) on the trail alignment and ditches to a height of six feet. Allow vegetation between the trail and ditches to remain.
- In areas where accessible trails are indicated, comply with federal regulations and codes to meet outdoor trail accessibility standards, in particular the Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) and the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS).
- Add or maintain existing boardwalk or earthen trail surface.

d. Road Treatment Type D: Retain historic road route and add or maintain trail (see Drawing RT-1 and Figure 4-4)

- Clear vegetation (except ground cover) on the trail alignment to a height of six feet. Beyond the trail alignment, avoid disturbing the historic road route but do not actively manage or maintain it.
- In areas where accessible trails are indicated, comply with federal regulations and codes to meet outdoor trail accessibility standards, in particular the Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) and the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS).
- Add or maintain existing boardwalk or earthen trail surface.

14. Retain the Historic Road Route in locations where trails are not present as indicated in Drawing RT-1. Avoid disturbing the route but do not actively manage or maintain it.
15. Maintain selected stairs providing pedestrian links between campsites and the East Bay beach in locations indicated in Drawing

RT-1. Monitor conditions on a biannual basis to ensure the stairs, stringers, and railings are stable and secure.

16. Retain underwater dock remnants and monitor conditions once every five to ten years. Avoid damaging these archeological resources.

Small-Scale Features

Treatment for Small-Scale features is addressed in the following sections that provide treatment for specific sites.

17. Consider adding benches along the accessible trails as indicated in Drawing RT-1.

Archeological Features

Treatment of East Bay Archeological Features focuses on documentation and preservation of known and potential archeological resources. Consult with tribal representatives and stakeholders prior to conducting archeological investigations. Conduct professional archeological research and investigations to address gaps in knowledge, preserve known archeological deposits, and consider providing interpretation of these activities. Known resources are addressed by treatments provided for specific sites.

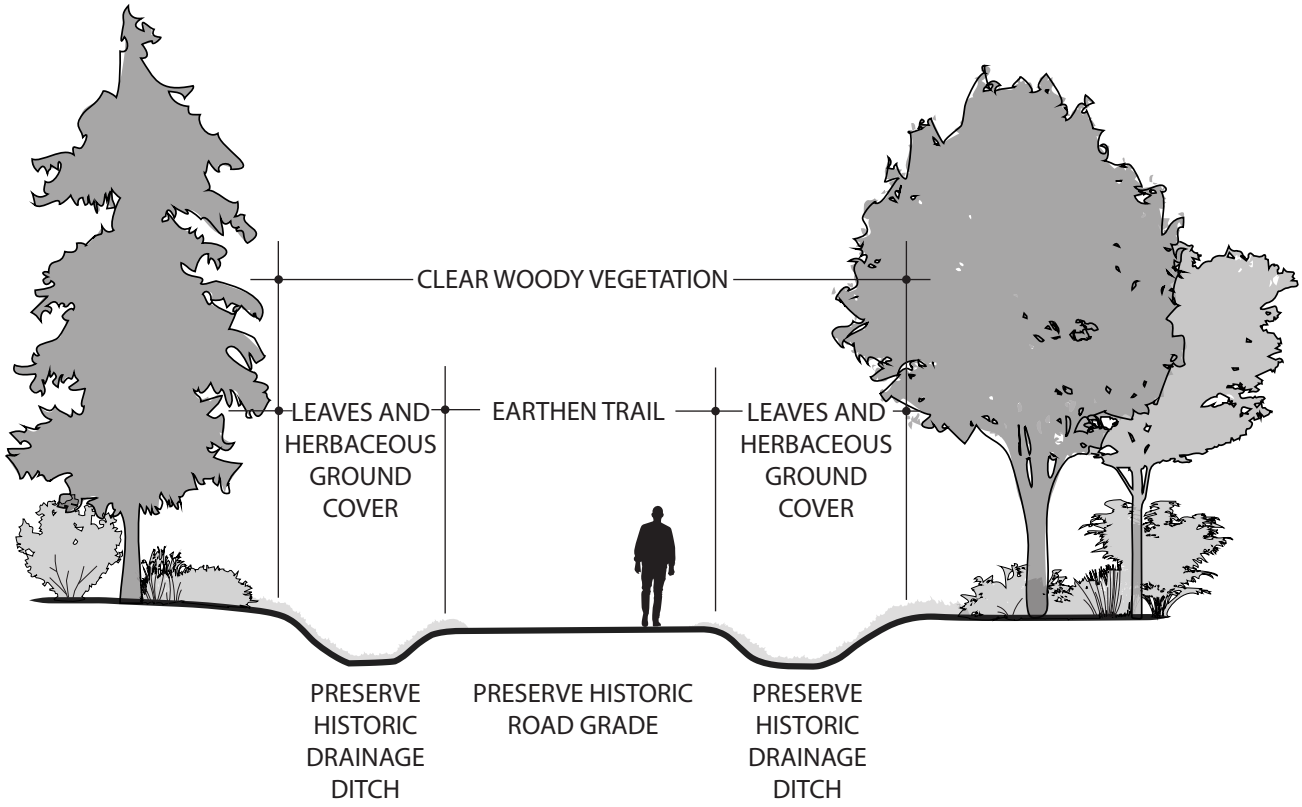


Figure 4-1. Road Treatment Type A

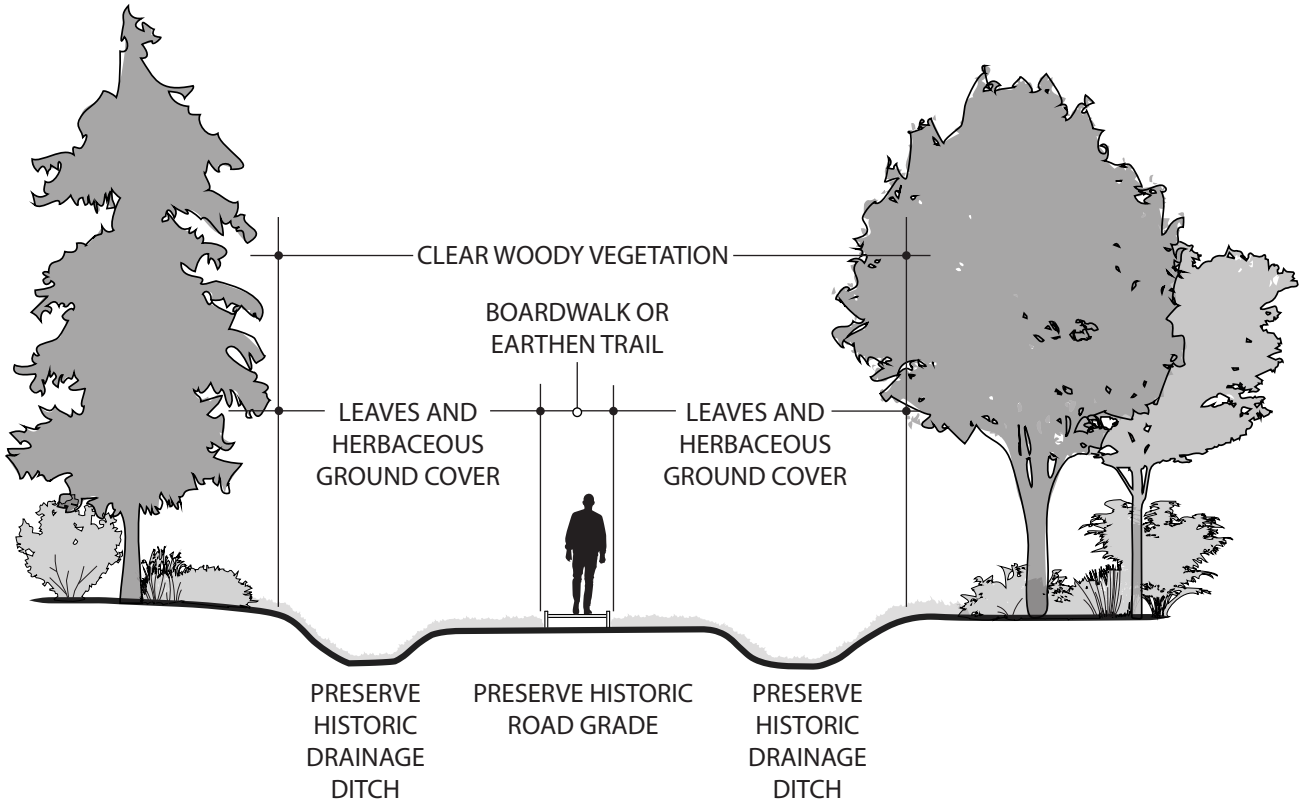


Figure 4-2. Road Treatment Type B

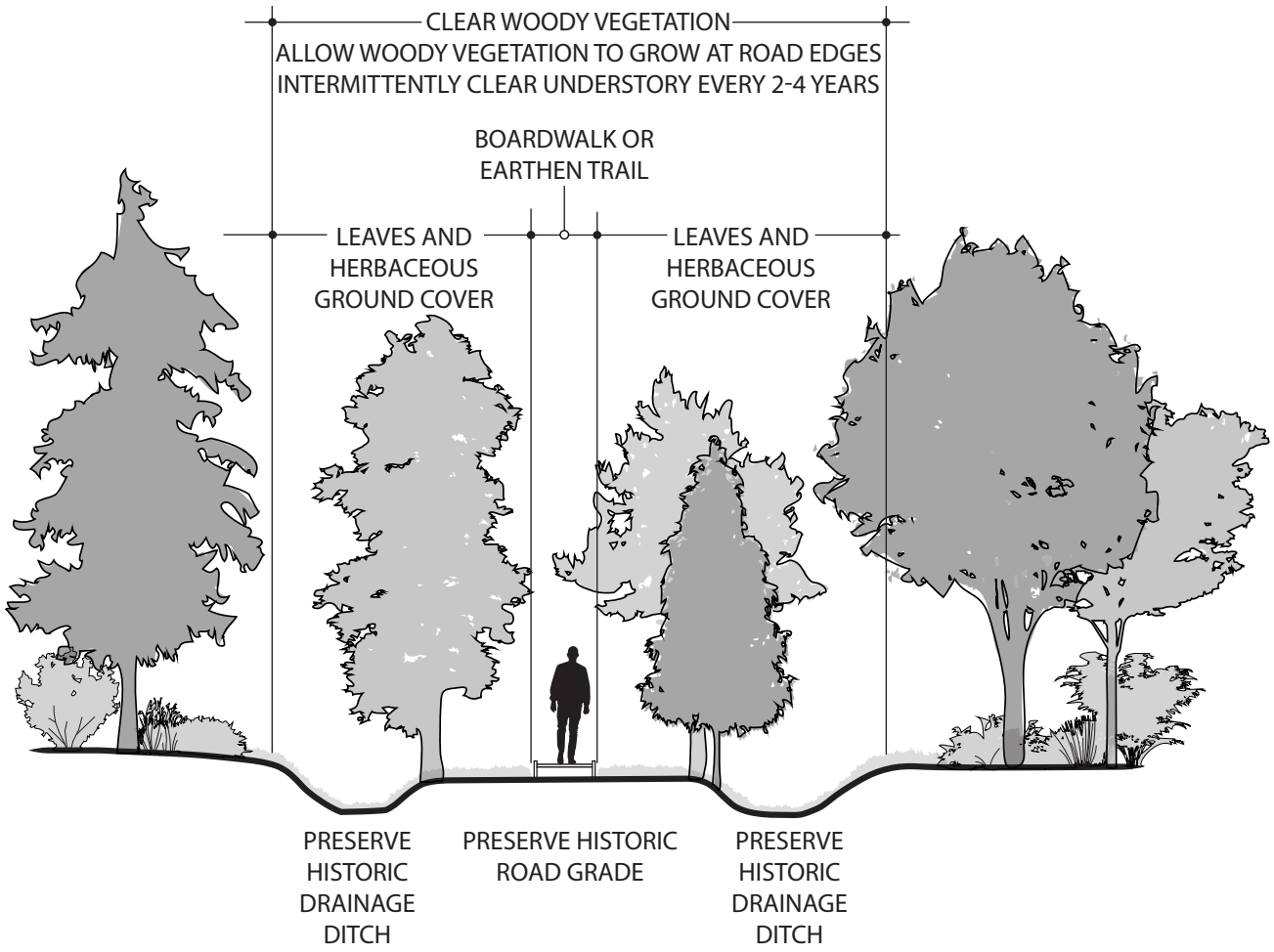


Figure 4-3. Road Treatment Type C

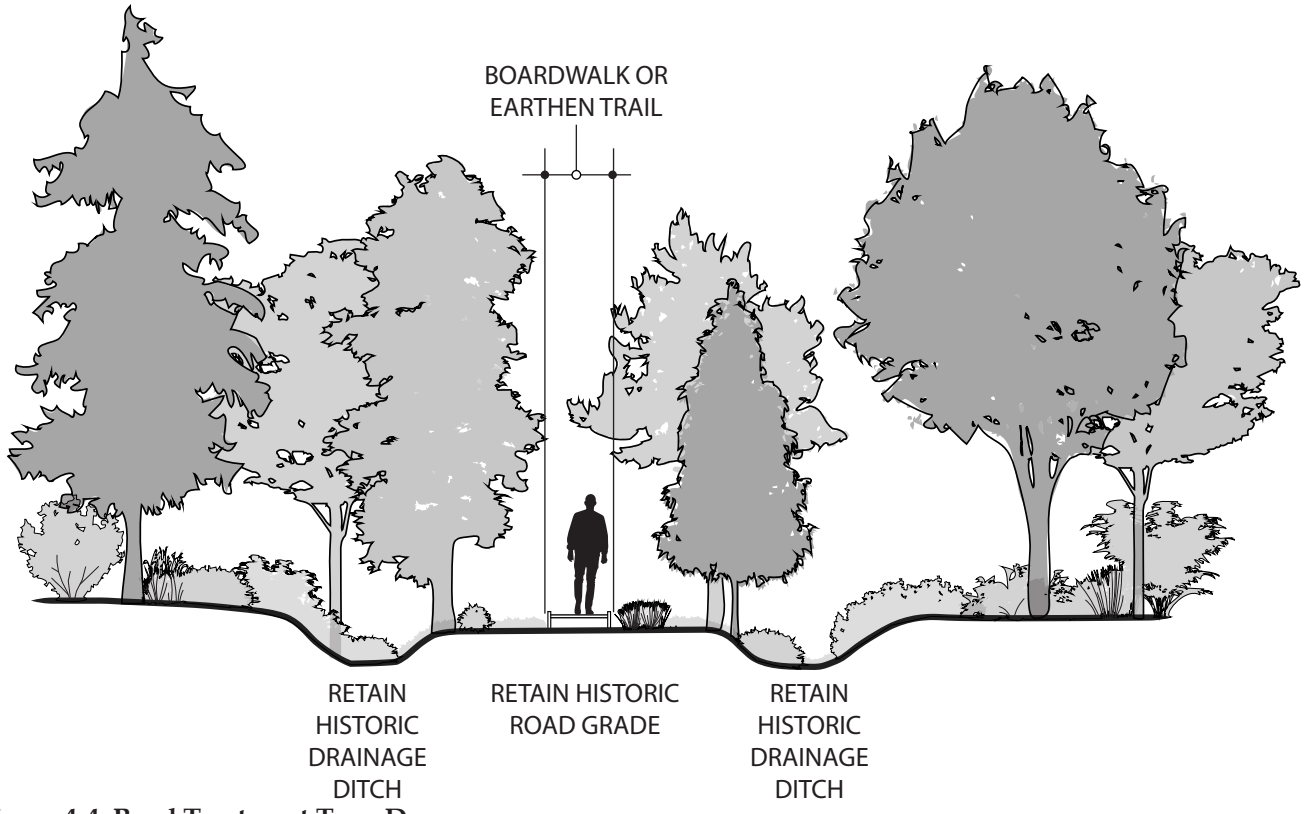
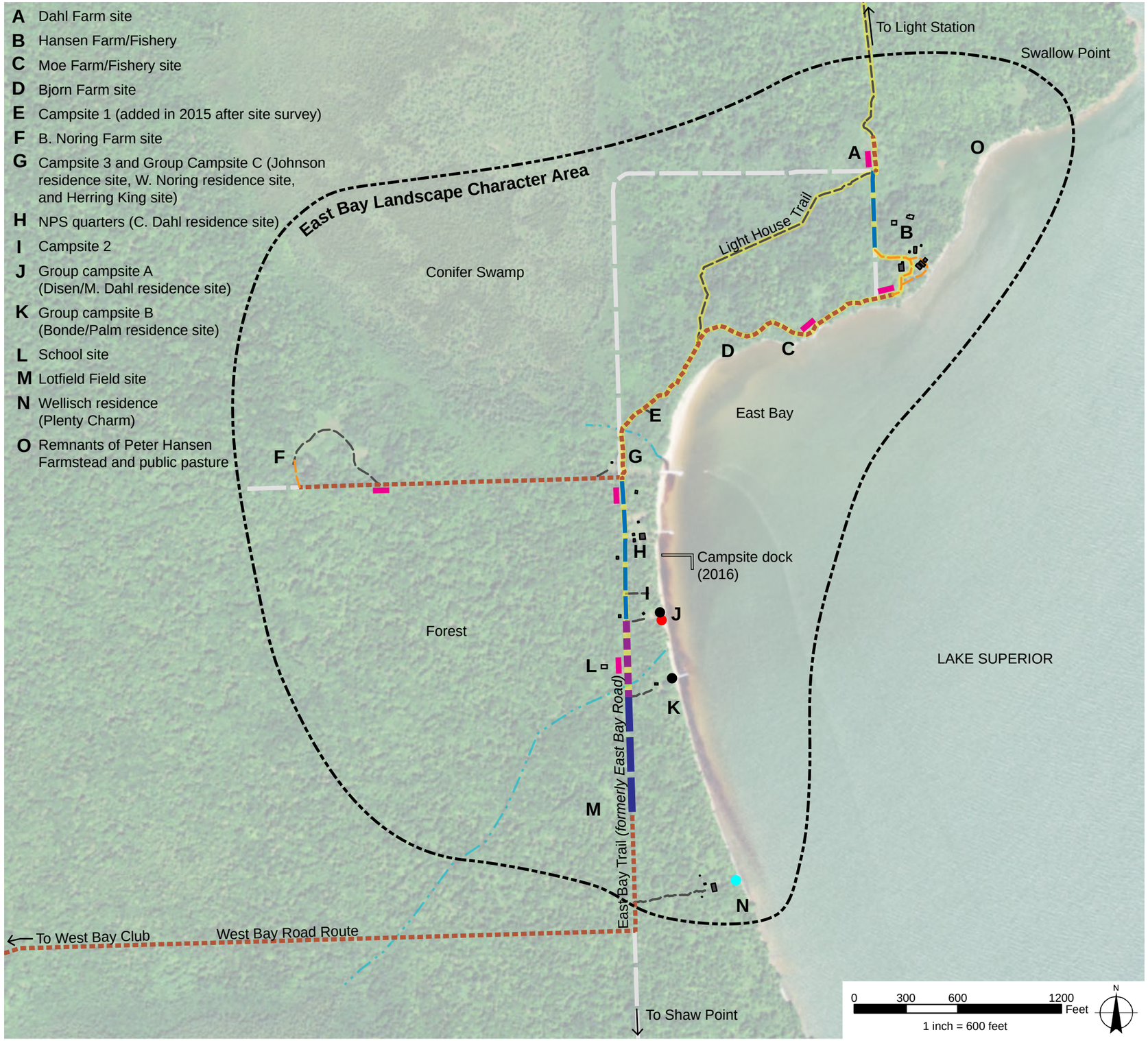


Figure 4-4. Road Treatment Type D

SAND ISLAND
APOSTLE ISLANDS NATIONAL LAKESHORE
Cultural Landscape Report

Recommended Treatment - East Bay Circulation



Legend

- Landscape character area boundary
- Maintain existing hiking trail
- Maintain existing hiking trail as accessible route
- Add new hiking trail
- Add new accessible hiking trail

Add or maintain hiking trail on historic road route:

- Road Treatment Type A: Represent historic road character and clear vegetation along road alignment.
- Road Treatment Type B: Represent historic road character and clear vegetation along road alignment. Provide accessible surface.
- Road Treatment Type C: Maintain enclosed route with clear understory. Provide accessible surface.
- Road Treatment Type D: Maintain enclosed route.
- Road Treatment Type D: Maintain enclosed route. Provide accessible surface.
- Retain historic road route
- Maintain stairs
- Remove stairs
- Consider replacing stairs in same location
- Add bench

Sources

1. Aerial imagery (before 2012): Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGF, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community.
2. USGS National Map: Geodatabase: topography, coastline.
3. Apostle Islands National Lakeshore GIS database: roads, trails, buildings, vegetation (2010), small scale features.

QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

NPS # 633
132860

RT-1

Dahl Farm Site Landscape Treatment

The Dahl Farm Site is part of the East Bay Landscape Character Area.

The recommended treatment for the Dahl Farm site emphasizes preservation of contributing landscape features and archeological sites. The treatment includes long-term expansion of the clearing opening to provide a contextual setting for the resources that represent conditions present during use of the site as a farm. Figure 4-5 illustrates the desired landscape condition.

General

1. In addition to the existing wayside, consider providing self-guided interpretive information about the historic use of the site (possibly focused on island community farming).

Vegetation and Views

2. Consider removing black locust trees that are impacting contributing vegetation.
3. Preserve contributing fruit trees.
4. Retain contributing ornamental shrubs.
5. Consider preserving selected contributing old field remnants.
6. Consider enlarging the existing opening at the site by clearing selected woody vegetation.
7. Conserve existing vegetation communities outside of the clearing according to natural resource management protocols.

Circulation

8. Add or maintain accessible hiking trail.
9. Add a trail along the contributing road grade extending south from the Dahl Farm site to the Hansen Farm/Fishery.
10. Add an accessible trail along the contributing road grade and maintain as Road Type C and D, as indicated in Figure 4-5.

Small Scale Features

11. Preserve contributing small scale features including six (6) cedar fenceposts.
12. Maintain existing wayside and add a footpad to improve accessibility.
13. Consider adding a bench near the trail.

Archeological Resources

14. Preserve contributing archeological sites including contributing road grades, ditches, and building depressions.
15. Conduct formal evaluations of all archeological deposits and artifacts to determine contributing status and appropriate management.



Figure 4-5. Dahl Farm Site Preferred Treatment

Hansen Farm/Fishery Landscape Treatment

The Hansen Farm/Fishery is part of the East Bay Landscape Character Area.

Treatment for the Hansen Farm/Fishery landscape emphasizes preservation of contributing landscape features and archeological sites while allowing for adaptive reuse of existing buildings. The treatment includes long-term expansion of the clearing opening to provide improved circulation and visual connections between resources. Figure 4-6 illustrates the desired landscape condition.

General

1. Consider providing self-guided interpretive information about the historic use of the site (possibly focused on island community farming and fishing).

Vegetation and Views

2. Modify existing openings to maintain fire buffers around all existing buildings. Fire buffers are to be cleared of woody vegetation for a minimum of 30 feet around all buildings as indicated on Figure 4-6.
3. Preserve contributing fruit trees.
4. Retain contributing ornamental shrubs.
5. Retain contributing plant beds.
6. Preserve existing openings.
7. Add a clearing around the ruin of the Barn and farm implements and ruin of Machine Shed.
8. Conserve existing vegetation communities outside of the clearing according to natural resource management protocols.
9. Re-establish and preserve the view between the Main House and Lake Superior by removing non-contributing vegetation (as indicated on Figure 4-6). Selectively prune vegetation to maintain views from the Main House to Lake Superior and across the property.

Circulation

10. Modify existing trail to be an accessible trail between the Hansen Farm and East Bay.
11. Add an accessible trail through the Hansen site that connects to the historic road route.

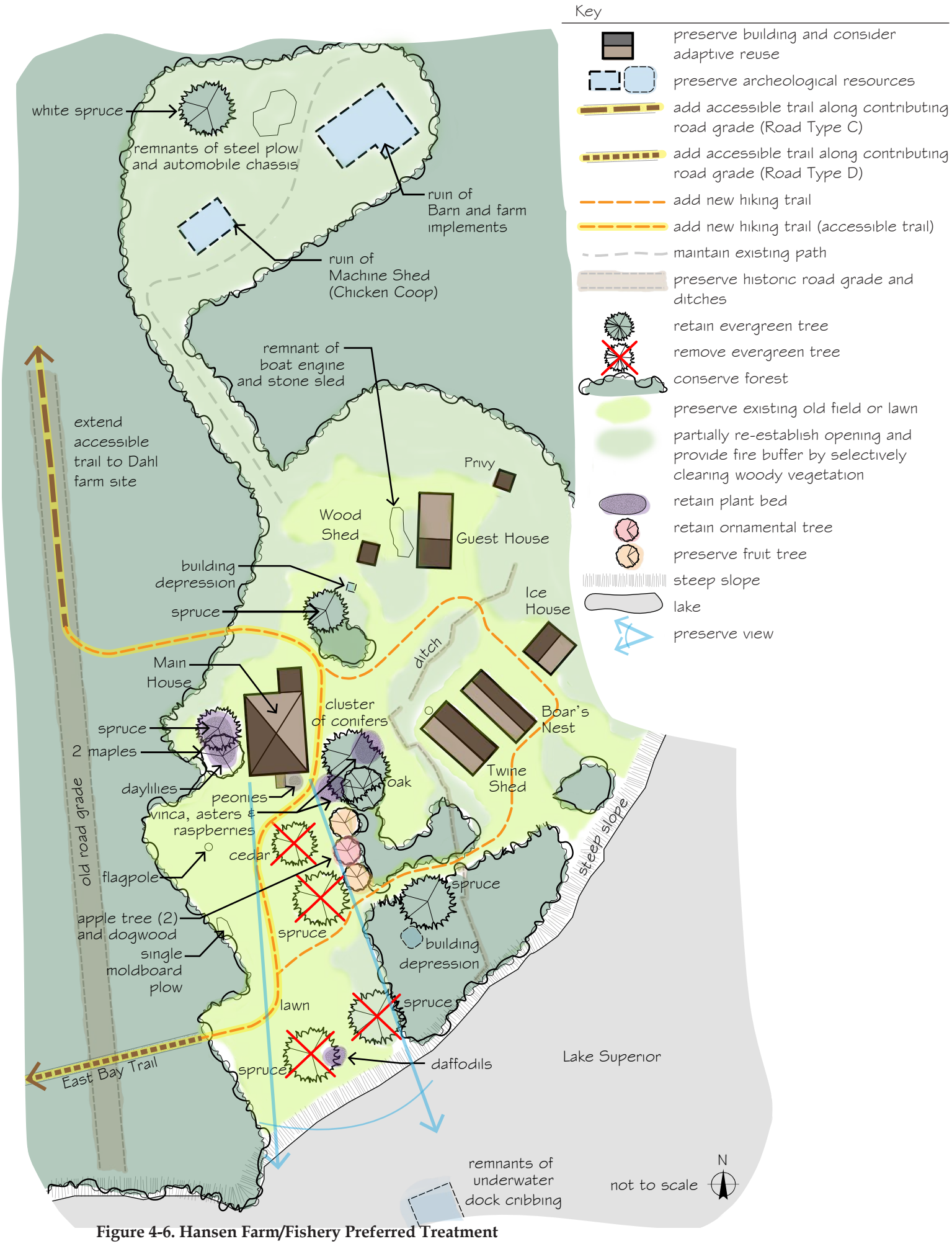


Figure 4-6. Hansen Farm/Fishery Preferred Treatment

12. Add an accessible trail along the contributing road grade, extending north from the Hansen Farm/Fishery to the Dahl farm site.
13. Add a primitive trail to provide access to the Twine Shed, Boar's Nest, Ice House, and Guest House.

Buildings and Structures

14. Preserve contributing buildings including the Main House, Twine Shed, Boar's Nest, Ice House, Guest House, Privy, and Wood Shed.
15. Consider adaptive reuse consistent with preservation treatment at the Main House, Twine Shed, Boar's Nest, and Guest House.
16. Preserve building ruins including the Barn and Machine Shop (Chicken Coop).
17. Consider building permanent foundations in appropriate locations for the Twine Shed and Boar's Nest.

Small Scale Features

18. Preserve contributing flagpole.

Archeological Resources

19. Preserve contributing archeological sites including contributing road grades, ditches, building depressions.
20. Retain underwater dock remnants.
21. Conduct formal evaluations of all archeological deposits and artifacts to determine contributing status and appropriate management.
    a. Evaluate contributing status and appropriate management for small scale features including remnants of steel plow and automobile chassis, farm implements in the barn and remnant of boat engine and stone sled.
    b. Remove the non-contributing moldboard plow located southwest of the Hansen main house.

Moe Farm/Fishery and Bjorn Farm Site Landscape Treatment

The Moe Farm/Fishery and Bjorn Farm Site is part of the East Bay Landscape Character Area.

The treatment for the Moe Farm/Fishery and Bjorn Farm site emphasizes hands-off preservation of contributing landscape features and archeological sites. Figure 4-7 illustrates the desired landscape condition.

General

1. Consider providing self-guided interpretive information about the historic use of the site (possibly focused on island community fishing and farming, and continuing ecological change).

Vegetation and Views

2. Preserve contributing fruit trees.
3. Conserve existing vegetation in other locations.
4. Establish and maintain a view of Lake Superior near the new bench.

Circulation

5. Modify and maintain existing trail as an accessible route according to Road Treatment Type D.

Buildings, Structures, and Small-Scale Features

6. Consider adding a bench at a site that provides a view of Lake Superior.

Archeological Resources

7. Preserve contributing archeological sites including the freight hoist, building depressions, and underwater dock remnants.
8. Conduct formal evaluations of all archeological deposits and artifacts to determine contributing status and appropriate management.

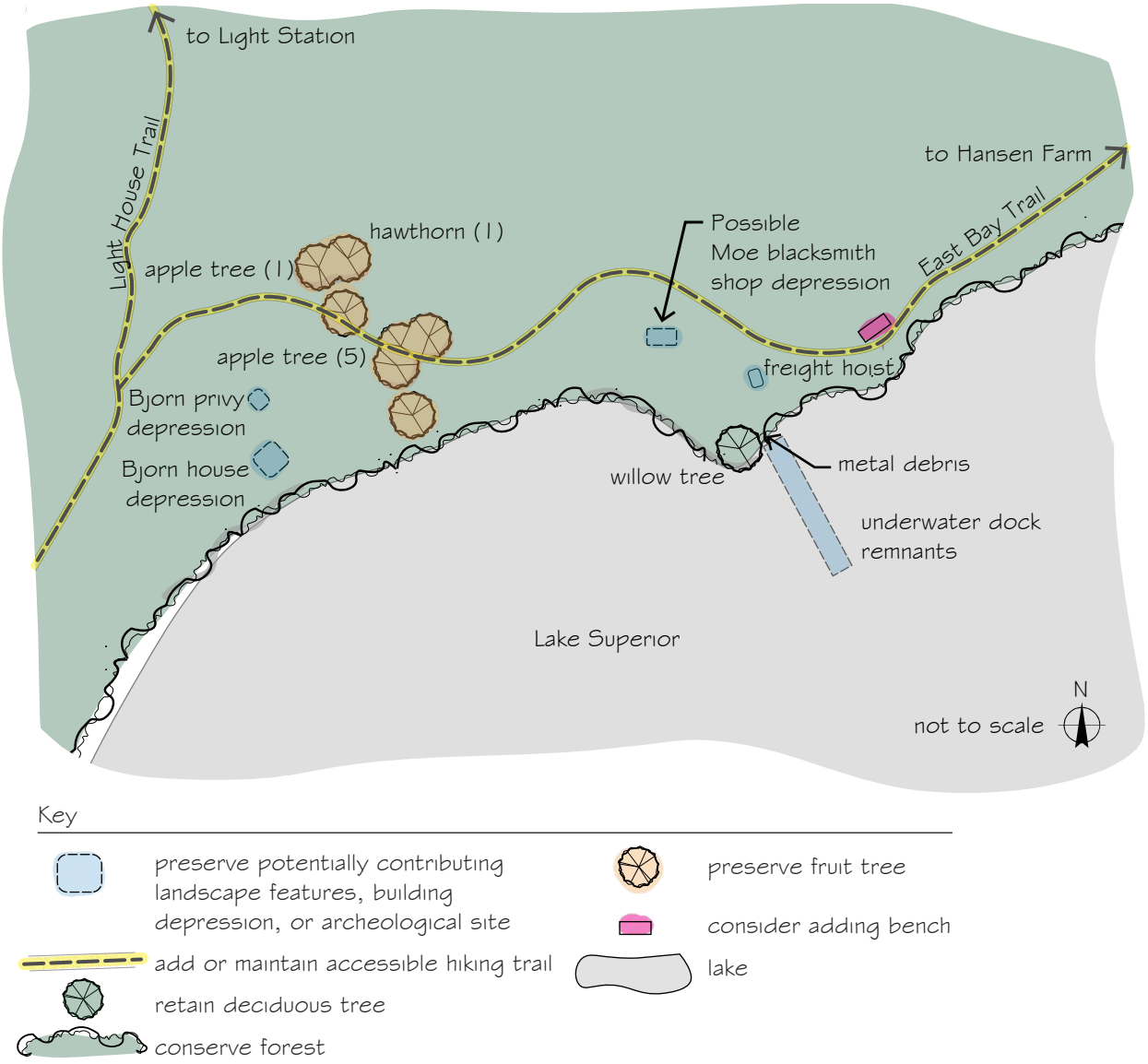


Figure 4-7. Moe Farm/Fishery and Bjorn Farm Site Preferred Treatment

B. Noring Farm Site Landscape Treatment

The B. Noring Farm Site is part of the East Bay Landscape Character Area.

The B. Noring Farm landscape treatment emphasizes preservation of contributing landscape features and archeological sites as well as consideration of expansion of the clearing. This is the largest clearing left at Sand Island associated with an agricultural site, and the remnant of the farm fields is especially compelling due to the dense woods surrounding the site. The Noring Farm site contains a large amount of archeological resources, and is a place associated with many stories. The treatment includes maintenance of existing trails and addition of a short trail section to form a loop at the farm site. Figure 4-8 illustrates the desired landscape condition.

General

1. Consider providing self-guided interpretive information about the historic use of the site (possibly focused on island farming and continuing ecological change).

Vegetation and Views

2. Preserve contributing open grown deciduous trees.
3. Preserve contributing evergreen trees.
4. Preserve contributing fruit trees.
5. Preserve selected contributing old field remnants.
6. Consider modifying the existing old field opening to enlarge it by clearing selected woody vegetation.
7. Consider using prescribed burning to maintain the open fields.

Circulation

8. Maintain existing hiking trail through old field remnants.
9. Add short section of new hiking trail to create a loop.
10. Clear woody vegetation along the historic road route.
11. Maintain hiking trail along historic road route according to Road Treatment Type D (see figure 4-4).

Small-Scale Features

12. Consider preserving or retaining nine (9) contributing cedar fenceposts.

13. Consider adding a bench at each of two trail intersections (see figure 4-8).

Archeological Resources

14. Preserve contributing archeological sites including contributing road grades, holding ponds, ditches, and building depressions.
15. Conduct formal evaluations of all archeological deposits and artifacts to determine contributing status and appropriate management.
    a. Determine contributing status and appropriate management for dump rake and other agricultural and domestic remnants.

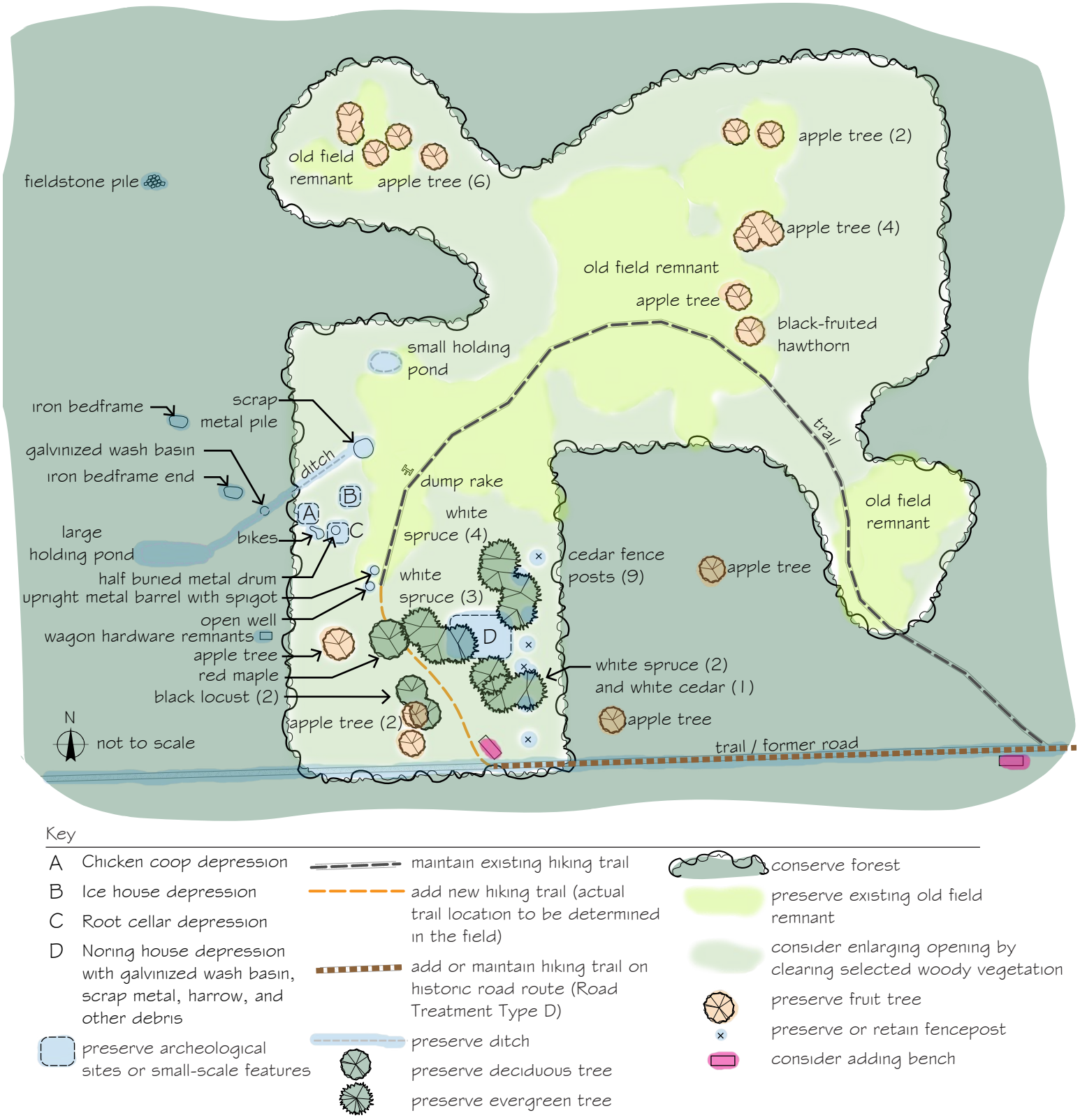


Figure 4-8. B. Noring Farm Site Preferred Treatment

Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C (Johnson Residence site, W. Noring Residence site, and Herring King site) Landscape Treatment

This site is part of the East Bay Landscape Character Area.

The landscape treatment for Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C (Johnson Residence site, W. Noring Residence site, and Herring King site) emphasizes visitor use. In addition, the treatment provides for select contributing features to be preserved and interpreted. Figure 4-9 illustrates the desired landscape condition.

General

1. Consider providing self-guided interpretive information about the historic use of the site (possibly focused on the H. Johnson dock and island community fishing).

Vegetation and Views

2. Preserve contributing lawn areas associated with Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C.
3. Monitor vegetation in the area on an annual basis and remove hazardous vegetation that poses a threat to people or resources.[9]

Circulation

4. Modify existing trail along historic road route to be accessible between Hansen Farm/Fishery and East Bay (Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C) according to Road Treatment Type D (see Figure 4-4).

9 U.S. Forest Service, "How to Recognize Hazardous Defects in Trees" (US Forest Service, Northeastern Area State and Private Forestry, 2012); Jill Johnson, Gary Johnson, Maureen McDonough, Lisa Burban, and Janette Monear, "Tree Owner's Manual for the Northeastern and Midwestern United States," US Forest Service Urban & Community Forestry, US Forest Service, 2008; and International Society of Arboriculture, "Best Management Practices Services - Tree Risk Assessment," 2011.

Buildings, Structures, and Small-Scale Features

5. Preserve the two vehicles near the Herring King site.
6. Retain the Herring King ruin.
7. Retain fence posts near Campsite 3 (W. Noring Residence site).
8. Maintain existing wayside addressing the two vehicles and add a footpad to improve accessibility.
9. Consider adding two benches (see Figure 4-9).

Archeological Resources

10. Preserve contributing archeological sites including underwater dock remnants.
11. Conduct formal evaluations of all archeological deposits and artifacts to determine contributing status and appropriate management, including the mechanical tedder.

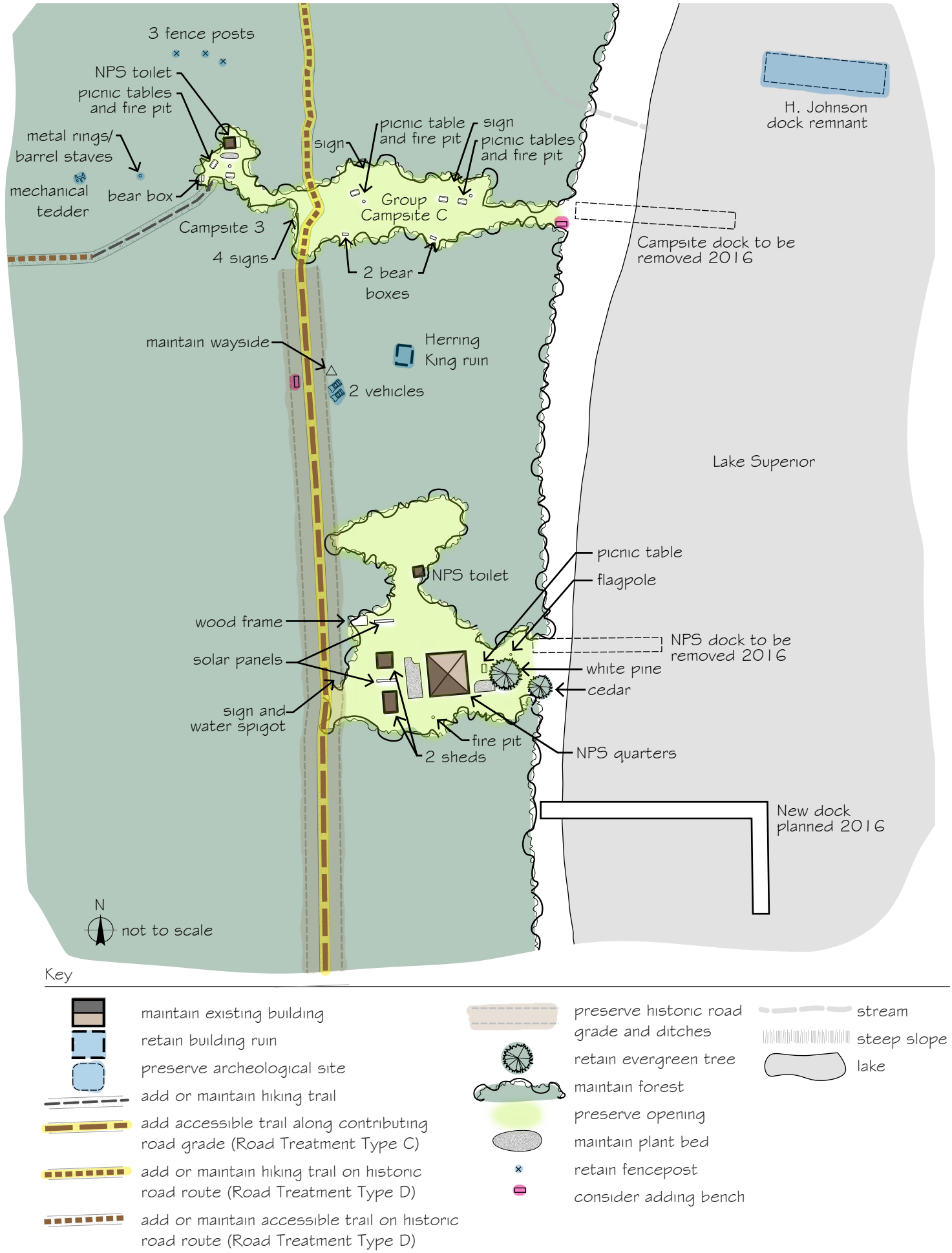


Figure 4-9. Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C (Johnson Residence site, W. Noring Residence site, and Herring King site) and NPS Quarters (C. Dahl Residence site) Preferred Treatment

NPS Quarters (C. Dahl Residence site) Landscape Treatment

This site is part of the East Bay Landscape Character Area.

Landscape treatment for the NPS quarters (C. Dahl Residence site) supports park operations within this area.

Land Use

1. Continue use as NPS residence as long as it is needed for park operations.
2. Limit additional development.

Vegetation and Views

3. Continue to screen buildings within the NPS Quarters area from view from Lake Superior as well as the East Bay Road by maintaining a woodland buffer around the edges of the clearing. Avoid removal of vegetation within the buffer.
4. Retain the white pine tree east of the NPS Quarters building.

Circulation

5. Modify existing East Bay trail to be accessible between Group Campsite C and Group Campsite A according to Road Treatment Type C (see Figure 4-3).

Buildings, Structures, and Small-Scale Features

6. Maintain existing buildings, structures, and small-scale features that support park operations.

Group Campsite A (Disen/M. Dahl Residence site) Landscape Treatment

This site is part of the East Bay Landscape Character Area.

Landscape treatment for Group Campsite A (Disen/M. Dahl Residence site) emphasizes preservation of contributing landscape features and archeological sites while allowing for continued visitor use of the site for camping. Figure 4-10 illustrates the desired landscape condition.

General

1. Consider providing self-guided interpretive information about the historic use of the site (possibly focused on historic island recreational use).

Vegetation and Views

1. Retain open-grown deciduous tree within the clearing.
2. Retain contributing evergreen tree within the clearing.
3. Retain contributing ornamental plant bed within the clearing
4. Preserve contributing lawn areas. Routinely mow/clear vegetation.

Circulation

5. Maintain the existing hiking trail from the East Bay Trail to the campsite.

Small-Scale Features

6. Preserve the stone path.
7. Remove the south stairs.
8. Maintain the north stairs.
9. Maintain existing sign.
10. Provide self-guided interpretive information about the historic use of the site.

Archeological Resources

11. Preserve contributing archeological sites including contributing ditches and the dump site.
12. Conduct formal evaluations of all archeological deposits and artifacts to determine contributing status and appropriate management.

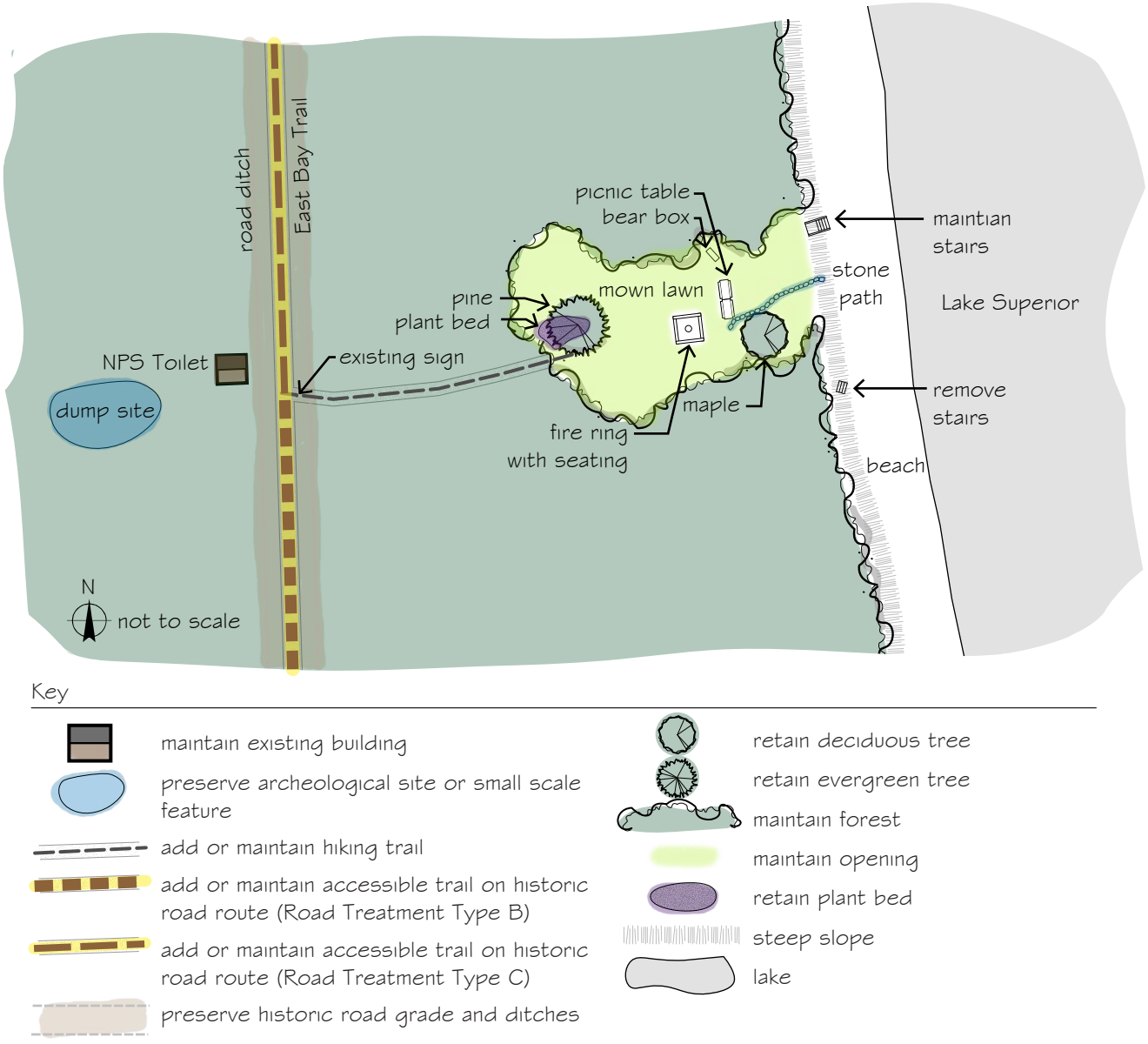


Figure 4-10. Group Campsite A Preferred Treatment

Group Campsite B (Bonde/Palm Residence site) Landscape Treatment

This site is part of the East Bay Landscape Character Area.

Landscape treatment for Group Campsite B (Bonde/Palm Residence site) emphasizes preservation of contributing landscape features and archeological sites while allowing continued visitor use of the site for camping. Figure 4-11 illustrates the desired landscape condition.

General

1. Consider providing self-guided interpretive information about the historic use of the site (possibly focused on historic island recreational use).

Vegetation and Views

1. Retain contributing open-grown deciduous trees within the clearing.
2. Retain contributing evergreen trees within the clearing.
3. Retain contributing ornamental plant bed within the clearing.
4. Preserve contributing lawn areas. Routinely mow or clear vegetation.

Circulation

5. Maintain existing hiking trail from East Bay trail to Group Campsite B.

Buildings, Structures, and Small-Scale Features

6. Retain three contributing concrete posts.
7. Consider providing self-guided interpretive information about the historic use of the site.

Archeological Resources

8. Preserve contributing archeological sites including the ruins of the Bonde cabin and underwater dock remnants.
9. Conduct formal evaluations of all archeological deposits and artifacts to determine contributing status and appropriate management.

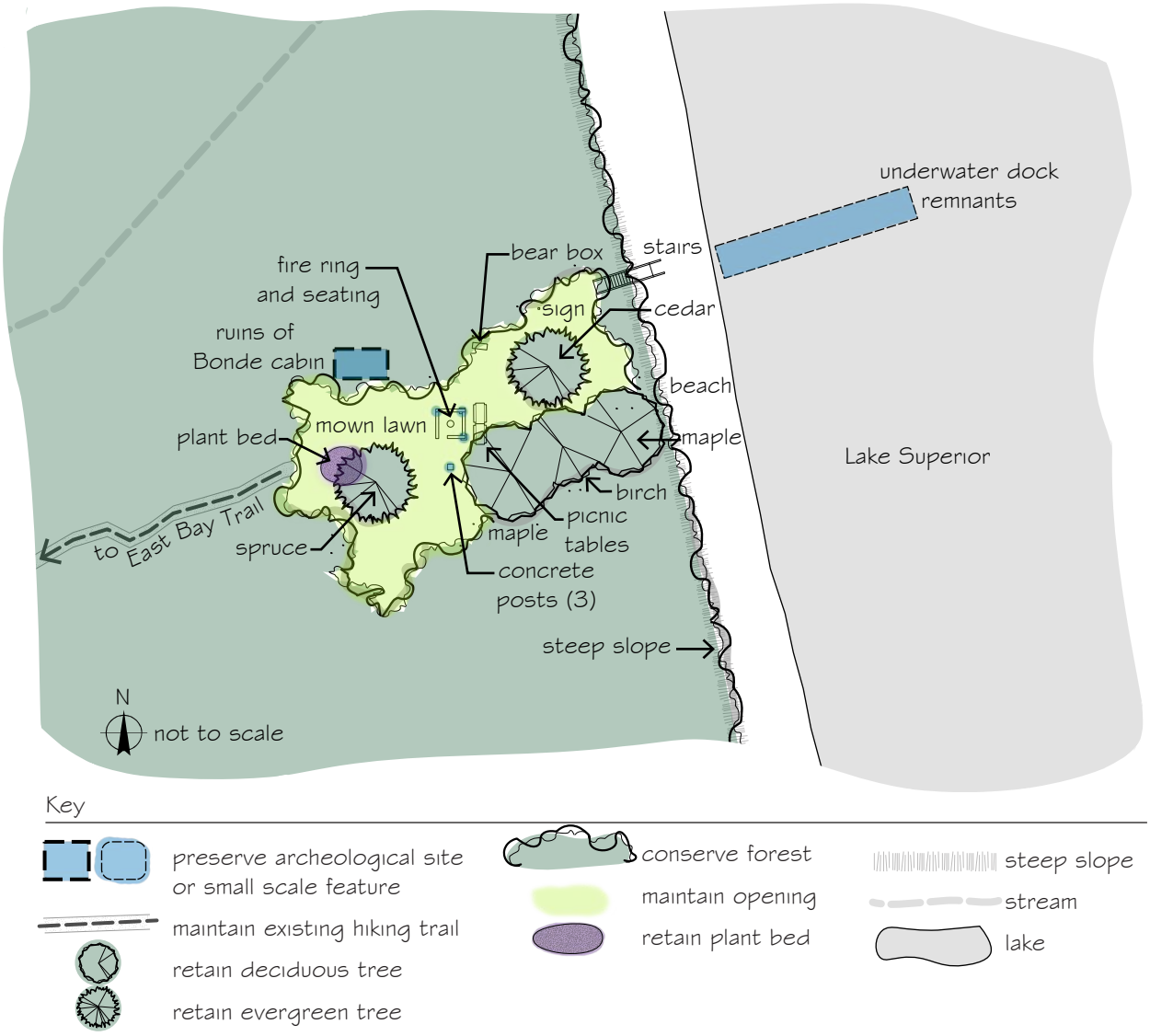


Figure 4-11. Group Campsite B Preferred Treatment

School Site Landscape Treatment

This site is part of the East Bay Landscape Character Area.

Landscape treatment for the School site emphasizes preservation of contributing landscape features and archeological sites. The treatment provides for expansion of the clearing at the building foundation to maintain a visual connection between the trail and the school foundation. Figure 4-12 illustrates the desired landscape condition.

General

1. In addition to the existing wayside, consider providing self-guided interpretive information about the historic use of the site (possibly focused on community cooperation and continuing ecological transitions).

Vegetation and Views

1. Preserve existing opening. Routinely mow/clear vegetation.
2. Modify the opening to enlarge it by selectively removing vegetation to maintain a visual connection between the East Bay trail and the building foundation.

Small-Scale Features

3. Preserve the flagpole foundation.
4. Maintain existing wayside and add a footpad to improve accessibility.

Archeological Resources

5. Preserve contributing archeological sites including building foundations and depressions.
    a. Clear fallen trees within the building foundation and remove trees with a DBH (diameter at breast height) of greater than 12 inches located within 30 feet of the foundation.
6. Conduct formal evaluations of all archeological deposits and artifacts to determine contributing status and appropriate management.

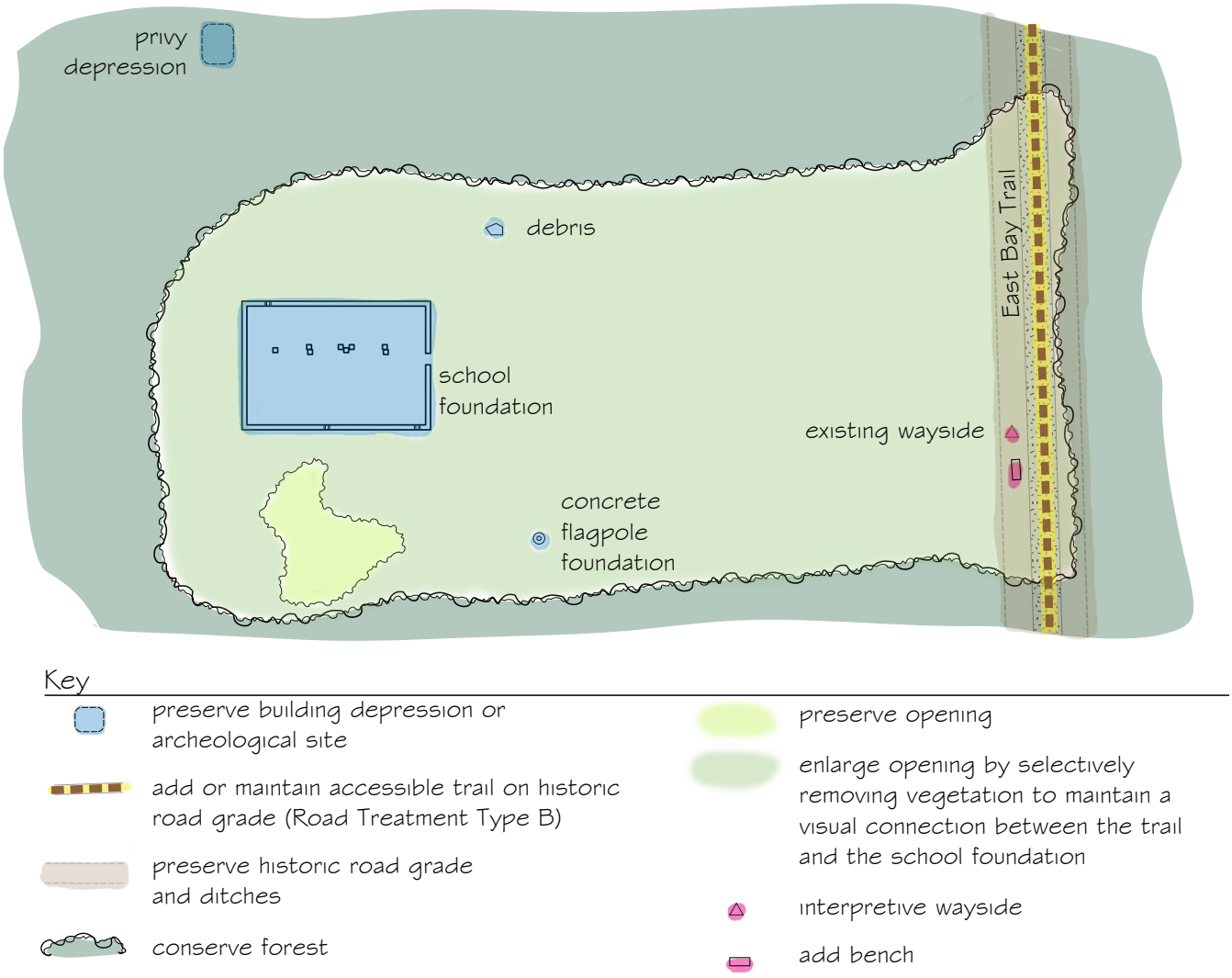


Figure 4-12. School Site Preferred Treatment

Loftfield Site Landscape Treatment

This site is part of the East Bay Landscape Character Area.

Landscape treatment for the Loftfield site includes management of the field landscape to represent the story of the natural reforestation of the Sand Island landscape. Indicate former extents of the field with markers along the trail and explain the natural process of succession of the native plant community. Figure 4-13 illustrates the desired landscape condition.

General

1. Consider providing self-guided interpretive information about the historic use of the site (possibly focused on historic island farming and continuing ecological transitions).

Vegetation and Views

1. Preserve contributing fruit trees.
2. Allow the forest to encroach on the old field remnant.

Circulation

3. Add or maintain hiking trail on historic road grade (Road Treatment Type A, see Figure 4-1).
4. Add or maintain hiking trail on historic road grade (Road Treatment Type D, see Figure 4-3).

Buildings, Structures, and Small-Scale Features

5. Consider adding two markers along the East Bay trail to indicate former field extents and consider providing self-guided interpretive information about the historic use of the site.

Archeological Resources

6. Preserve two potentially contributing stone piles.
7. Conduct formal evaluations of all archeological deposits and artifacts to determine contributing status and appropriate management.

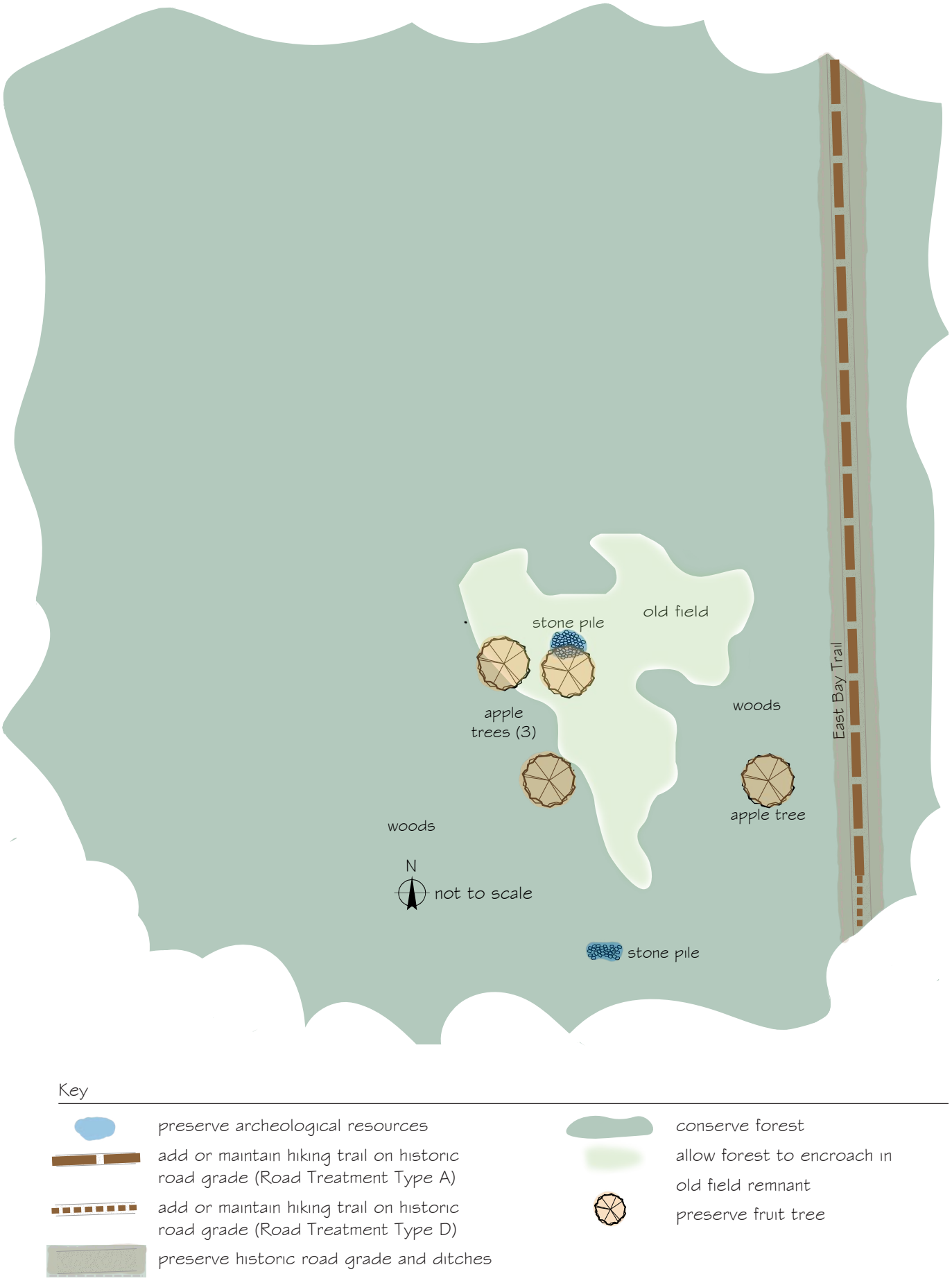


Figure 4-13. Loftfield Site Preferred Treatment

Wellisch Residence Site Landscape Treatment

This site is part of the East Bay Landscape Character Area.

Landscape treatment for the Wellisch Residence site emphasizes preservation of contributing landscape features and archeological sites while considering adaptive reuse of existing buildings. The treatment provides for expansion of the clearing to restore the view between the Wellisch Residence and Lake Superior. Figure 4-14 illustrates the desired landscape condition.

This site provides a good opportunity for future compatible reuse, particularly through partnership with a nonprofit organization. Possible partnership opportunities identified through the project process include a Wounded Warrior basecamp, kayak school training headquarters, re-establishment of the artist-in-residence program, or tribal environmental education.

General

1. Consider preparing a new Determination of Eligibility (DOE) for the site and consult with the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Office to clarify significance of the site (possibly focused on historic recreational use and continued ecological transitions).
2. Consider providing self-guided interpretive information about the historic use of the site.

Vegetation and Views

3. Retain contributing deciduous trees.
4. Retain contributing evergreen trees.
5. Remove two hazard trees (hemlock and northern white cedar) located adjacent to the residence.
6. Retain contributing ornamental plant beds.
7. Preserve contributing lawn areas.
8. Modify the existing opening to restore the view between the residence and Lake Superior.
    a. Remove selected woody vegetation as indicated on Figure 4-14.
    b. Routinely prune or trim vegetation to maintain the visual connection between the house and Lake Superior.

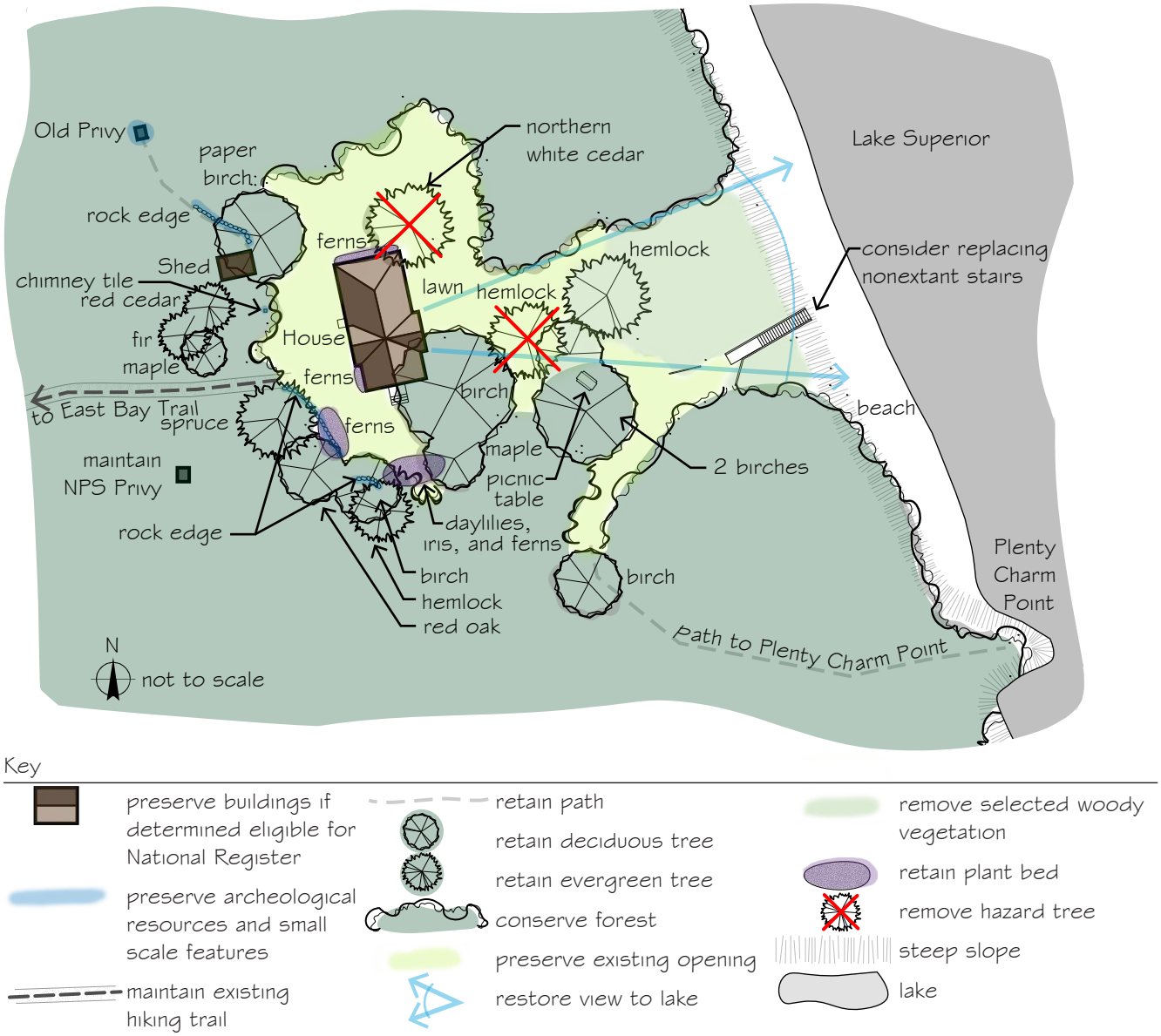


Figure 4-14. Wellisch Residence Site Preferred Treatment

c. Restore the view between the residence and Lake Superior (see vegetation).

Circulation

9. Maintain existing hiking trail from East Bay trail to Wellisch site.
10. If the property is determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, consider replacing the non-extant stairs between the Wellisch Residence site and the beach.

Buildings and Structures

11. If the property is determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, consider partnering with a nonprofit organization for rehabilitation and compatible adaptive reuse of the Wellisch residence buildings and landscape that is consistent with the park GMP and overall park objectives for public use and resource preservation.
12. Maintain existing NPS privy.

Small-Scale Features

13. Consider preserving rock plant bed edges.

Archeological Resources

14. Conduct formal evaluations of all archeological deposits and artifacts to determine contributing status and appropriate management.

Remnants of Peter Hansen Farmstead and public pasture Landscape Treatment

This site is part of the East Bay Landscape Character Area.

Landscape treatment for the remnants of the Peter Hansen Farmstead and public pasture includes hands-off management of the landscape.

Vegetation

1. Retain contributing fruit trees within the site.
2. Allow the forest to encroach on old field remnants.

Archeological Resources

3. Retain archeological resources including ditches.
4. Conduct formal evaluations of all archeological deposits and artifacts to determine contributing status and appropriate management, including the coil of barbed wire.

WEST BAY LANDSCAPE TREATMENT

Landscape treatment for West Bay emphasizes preservation of contributing landscape features and archeological sites, while considering adaptive reuse of existing buildings. The treatment provides for expansion of the clearing to provide a contextual setting for the resources that represent conditions present during use of the site as a recreational residence. Figure 4-15 illustrates the desired landscape condition.

The West Bay Club provides an opportunity for potential future adaptive reuse consistent with the park GMP's objective of providing some public overnight use of the structure, if economically feasible, while preserving the resource. Partnerships in the public interest may be an option to consider.

General

1. Consider providing self-guided interpretive information about the historic use of the site (possibly focused on historic recreational use, logging, and continuing ecological transitions).

Vegetation and Views

2. Modify vegetation to establish and maintain fire buffers around existing buildings. Fire buffers are to be cleared of woody vegetation for a minimum of 30 feet around all buildings.
3. Preserve or retain contributing fruit trees.
4. Preserve contributing deciduous tree.
5. Preserve contributing evergreen tree.
6. Retain contributing ornamental plant beds.
7. Maintain existing lawn opening.
8. Maintain the view between the residence and Lake Superior. Routinely prune or trim vegetation to maintain the visual connection.

Circulation

9. Add a trail along the West Bay Road alignment to provide access to West Bay from East Bay. Refer to the West Bay Road Landscape Treatment section for desired conditions for the trail.
10. If the West Bay buildings are adapted for compatible reuse, consider repairing and maintaining the modern dock to provide access to West Bay.

11. If the West Bay buildings are adapted for compatible reuse, stabilize the slope between the dock and the staircase, and add compatible stairs to provide an access route over the steepest portions of the slope.

Buildings and Structures

12. If the property is adapted for compatible reuse, rehabilitate the house, ice shed, and privy.

    a. Consider partnering with a nonprofit organization for rehabilitation and compatible adaptive reuse of the West Bay Club buildings and landscape that is consistent with the park GMP's objective of providing some public overnight use of the structure, if economically feasible, while preserving the resource.

13. If the property is adapted for compatible reuse, consider installing a radio repeater and solar panels at the lodge to assist in communications.

14. Retain building ruins, including tool shed and bridge.

Small-Scale Features

15. Preserve contributing small scale features including concrete stairs, water tower ruins, and stone circle.

16. Consider providing self-guided interpretive information about the historic use of the site.

Archeological Resources

17. Preserve archeological resources including buildings depressions and domestic artifacts.

18. Conduct formal evaluations of all archeological deposits and artifacts to determine contributing status and appropriate management.



Figure 4-15. West Bay Preferred Treatment

WEST BAY ROAD LANDSCAPE TREATMENT

Landscape treatment for West Bay Road includes establishment of a trail along the route.

General

1. Consider providing self-guided interpretive information about the historic use of the site (possibly focused on the Island roads).

Vegetation

2. If a trail is established along the route, clear vegetation (except ground cover) on the trail alignment to a height of six feet.

Circulation

3. Consider adding a trail along the existing road grade according to Road Treatment Type D.

Archeological Resources

4. Retain archeological resources including ditches and road grade. Beyond the trail alignment, avoid disturbing the historic road route or ditches.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Ethnographic Study

Prepare an Ethnographic Study and/or Ethnographic Inventory for Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. Work with tribal representatives to develop a scope of work and approach for the study, as well as the type of individual(s) or group(s) who should lead and participate in the project. Undertake this project as soon as possible so that elder members of the Red Cliff Tribe can be included.

Historical Significance Evaluation

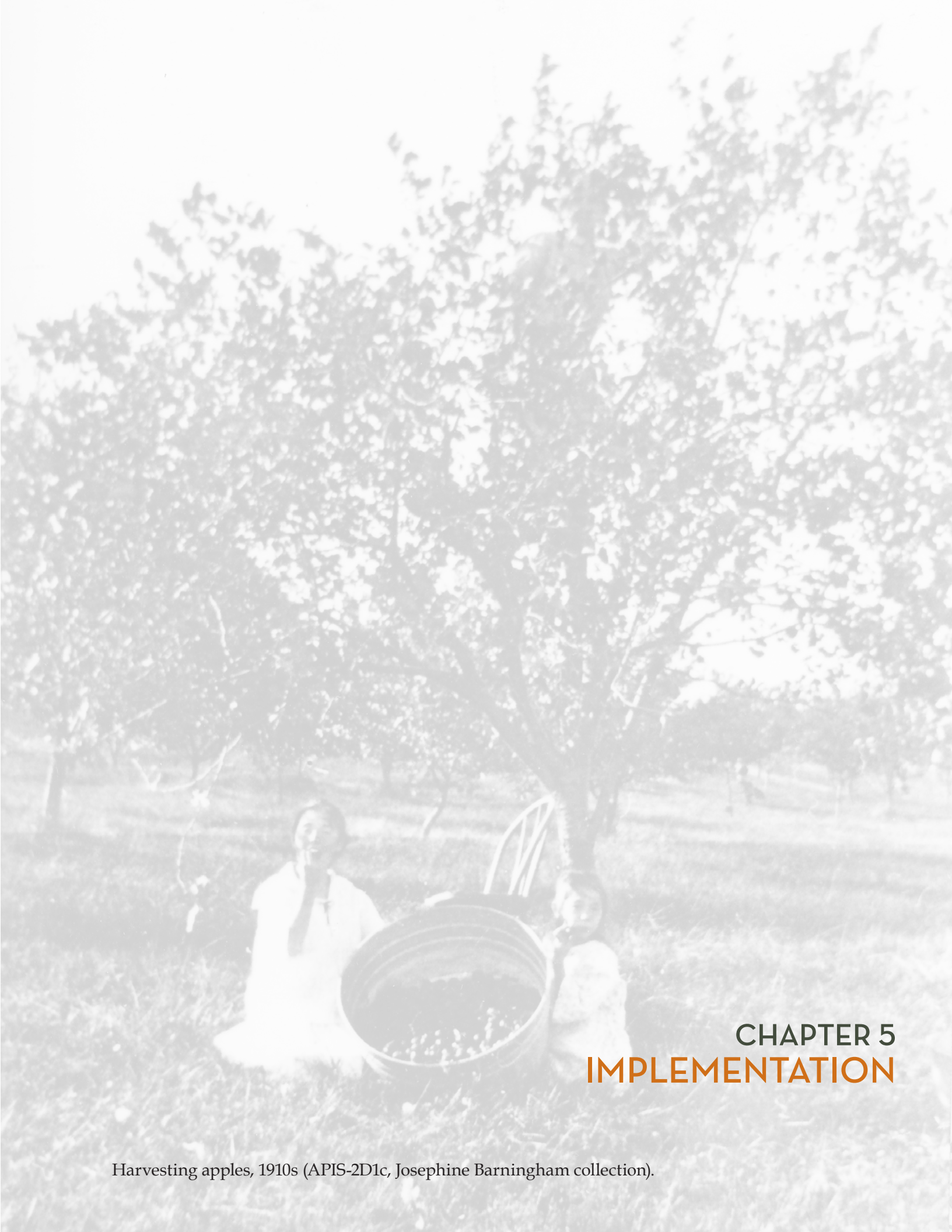
Conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the significance of Sand Island according to National Register of Historic Places criteria. In particular, consider the potential significance of Ojibwe associations with the island. Also address the potential of the island's landscapes to be significant as a representation of the intertwined processes of natural and cultural history revealed through 'reading' the landscape's ecological regeneration as influenced by human interventions.

Archeological Evaluation

Conduct formal evaluations of all archeological deposits and artifacts to determine contributing status and appropriate management.

Fire Protection Priorities

Set fire protection priorities for cultural landscapes within the study area and within the overall Lakeshore.



CHAPTER 5
IMPLEMENTATION

Harvesting apples, 1910s (APIS-2D1c, Josephine Barningham collection).

CHAPTER 5: TREATMENT IMPLEMENTATION

OVERVIEW

The Sand Island Study Area includes cultural landscapes that have great value as a representation of the lives and accomplishments of the former island residents. The roads, fields, fruit trees, buildings and archeological sites combined serve as reminders of island lifeways. Implementation of the Treatment Plan will provide increased access to, and preservation of, these significant resources.

The extensive significant natural and cultural landscapes located within Apostle Islands National Lakeshore are widely dispersed across the archipelago presenting operational and budgetary challenges for management. Although all of the treatments included in this CLR are desirable, current funding does not support implementation of them all.

To support accomplishment of the Treatment Plan, this chapter provides guidance for implementing and maintaining the treatments. The treatments are organized into distinct tasks (work orders), with subtasks (components) identified in Table 5-1. The work orders are prioritized as follows:

- **Priority 1: Short-term Tasks:** Tasks needed as soon as possible to avoid deterioration or damage to resources and mitigating serious safety issues.
- **Priority 2: Mid-term Tasks:** Tasks that are highly desirable to preserve contributing resources or improve visitor access and safety.
- **Priority 3: Long-term Tasks:** Tasks that are desired if funding becomes available.
- **Priority 4: Tasks to be Considered:** Tasks to be prioritized if upon "consideration" the NPS determines the treatment action should be undertaken. If prioritized, task will move to Priority 1, 2 or 3.

The information included in Table 5-1 provides data for Facility Management Software System (FMSS) work orders that can be used to support efforts to seek project funding and maintenance planning. For tasks at the Wellisch Residence, suggested priorities are dependent on the determination of eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

Facility management encompasses work needed to operate, maintain, rehabilitate, and enhance park facilities. The NPS Facility Management Software System (FMSS) is a tool for addressing historic preservation through improved effectiveness of facility operations. In the FMSS, parts of

facilities are tracked and managed as distinct entities referred to as assets. Historic assets are typically managed for preservation, or "extension of life cycles in perpetuity." The formal connection between cultural landscape management goals and facilities management is the Landscape Preservation Maintenance Plan (LPMP) or integration of cultural landscape data into the FMSS.[1]

The FMSS defines three broad categories of work including Facility Maintenance, Facility Operations and Capital Improvement. The CLR treatments correspond to the Facility Maintenance sub work types of Preventative Maintenance (PM), Recurring Maintenance (RM), Deferred Maintenance (DM), and Component Renewal (CR).[2]

Preventative Maintenance (PM): Regularly scheduled maintenance within a year that typically includes inspections and minor adjustments.

Recurring Maintenance (RM): Activities between 1 and 10 years such as sign replacement and pruning.

Deferred Maintenance (DM): Deficiencies or problems that are overdue for repair.

Component Renewal (CR): Planned replacement of a component that has reached the end of its life.

The NPS uses a capital investment strategy (CIS) to guide use of facility-related funding dollars and operations spending. One of the prime directives for the NPS CIS is to show that parks are spending resources on those assets that are determined to be high priority and mission critial. This is referred to as financial sustainability (FS). Many of the assets addressed in this CLR have not been added to FMSS; therefore, the asset priority index (API) and optimizer band (OB) have not been determined for those assets. At some point, the park will need to determine the priority of these assets along with the commitment to spending operational dollars on these assets, in order to guide the asset management plan and work plan. The tables herein are provided as recommendations to serve as a starting point in this process, but the CLR is not intended to determine the priority of assets.

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1 John Auwaerter, *Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports, Landscape Lines 17: Cultural Landscapes and NPS Facility Management* (NPS Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry Partner, 2015), 2-3.

2 Ibid., 7.

Table 5-1. Recommendations for FMSS Work Order Data Summary (Page 1 of 12)

Task Number	CLR Treatment Project Component Task / FMSS Work Order	Priority	*CLR Treatment Task Component / FMSS Task	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location (Parent Locations)	FMSS Asset (Asset Number)	**FMSS Work Type / Sub-Type	Recurring Maintenance Needed	Units	Unit of Measure	Site
	Sand Island CLR Project Area				22557						
	Vegetation										
1	Task # (Work Order #): Consider preserving selected old fields at the Dahl Farm site.	4	to be added	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance	Yes	to be added	to be added	Dahl Farm Site
2	Task # (Work Order #): Consider preserving selected old fields at the Hansen Farm / Fishery.	4	to be added	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	108939 SAHAL01	1423838	Facility Maintenance / Preventative Maintenance	Yes	to be added	to be added	Hansen Farm / Fishery
3	Task # (Work Order #): Consider preserving selected old fields at the B. Noring Farm site.	4	to be added	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Preventative Maintenance	Yes	to be added	to be added	B. Noring Farm Site
4	Task # (Work Order #): Consider enlarging the old field opening at the Dahl Farm site and removing black locust trees.	4	to be added	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance	Yes	to be added	to be added	Dahl Farm Site
5	Task # (Work Order #): Consider enlarging the old field opening at the B. Noring Farm site.	4	to be added	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance	Yes	to be added	to be added	B. Noring
6	Task # (Work Order #): Consider use of prescribed burns to maintain old fields at the B. Noring Farm site.	4	to be added	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance	Yes	to be added	to be added	B. Noring
7	Task # (Work Order #): Consider enlarging the existing opening at the School site by selectively removing vegetation.	4	to be added	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance	Yes	to be added	to be added	School site
8	Task # (Work Order #): Preserve contributing lawn areas associated with the Hansen Farm / Fishery.	1	to be added	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	108939	1423838	Facility Maintenance / Preventative Maintenance	Yes	to be added	to be added	Hansen Farm / Fishery

Table 5-1. Recommendations for FMSS Work Order Data Summary (Page 2 of 12)

Task Number	CLR Treatment Project Component Task / FMSS Work Order	Priority	*CLR Treatment Task Component / FMSS Task	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location (Parent Locations)	FMSS Asset (Asset Number)	**FMSS Work Type / Sub-Type	Recurring Maintenance Needed	Units	Unit of Measure	Site
	Vegetation (continued)										
9	Task # (Work Order #): Preserve contributing lawn areas associated with Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C (Johnson Residence site, W. Noring Residence site, and Herring King site).	1	to be added	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	78456 SAC01	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Preventative Maintenance	Yes	to be added	to be added	Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C
10	Task # (Work Order #): Monitor vegetation on an annual basis and remove hazardous vegetation that poses a threat to people or resources in Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C (Johnson Residence site, W. Noring Residence site, and Herring King site)	1	to be added	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	78456 SAC01	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Preventative Maintenance	Yes	to be added	to be added	Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C
11	Task # (Work Order #): Preserve contributing lawn areas associated with Group Campsite A (Disen / M. Dahl Residence site)	1	to be added	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	78456 SAC01 (Campgrounds)	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Preventative Maintenance	Yes	to be added	to be added	Group Campsite A
12	Task # (Work Order #): Preserve contributing lawn areas associated with Group Campsite B (Bonde/Palm Residence site)	1	to be added	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	78456 SAC01 (Campgrounds)	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Preventative Maintenance	Yes	to be added	to be added	Group Campsite B
13	Task # (Work Order #): Maintain existing lawn areas associated with West Bay Club.	2	to be added	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Preventative Maintenance	Yes	to be added	to be added	West Bay Club
14	Task # (Work Order #): Preserve contributing lawn areas associated with the Wellisch Residence site if determined eligible for listing in the NHRP.	4	to be added	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance	Yes	to be added	to be added	Wellisch Residence site
15	Task 13 (Work Order 13): Preserve contributing fruit trees at the Dahl Farm site.	2	to be added	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance	Yes	to be added	to be added	Dahl Farm Site

Table 5-1. Recommendations for FMSS Work Order Data Summary (Page 3 of 12)

Task Number	CLR Treatment Project Component Task / FMSS Work Order	Priority	*CLR Treatment Task Component / FMSS Task	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location (Parent Locations)	FMSS Asset (Asset Number)	**FMSS Work Type / Sub-Type	Recurring Maintenance Needed	Units	Unit of Measure	Site
	Vegetation (continued)										
16	Task # (Work Order #): Preserve contributing fruit trees at the Hansen Farm / Fishery site.	2	to be added	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	108939 SAHAL01	1423838	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance	Yes	to be added	to be added	Hansen Farm / Fishery
17	Task # (Work Order #): Preserve contributing fruit trees between the Moe Farm/Fishery and Bjorn Farm site.	2	to be added	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance	Yes	to be added	to be added	Moe Farm / Fishery and Bjorn Farm Site
18	Task # (Work Order #): Preserve contributing fruit trees at West Bay Club.	2	to be added	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance	Yes	to be added	to be added	Moe Farm / Fishery and Bjorn Farm Site
18	Task 16 (Work Order 16): Preserve contributing fruit trees at the B. Noring Farm site.	2	to be added	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance	Yes	to be added	to be added	B. Noring Farm site
19	Task # (Work Order #): Preserve contributing fruit trees at the Loftfield Field site.	2	to be added	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance	Yes	to be added	to be added	Loftfield Field site
20	Task # (Work Order #): If resources become available, consider preserving the plant beds at the Hansen Farm/Fishery.	4	to be added	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	108939 SAHAL01	1423838	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance	Yes	to be added	to be added	Hansen Farm / Fishery
21	Task # (Work Order #): If resources become available and the Wellisch Residence site is determined eligible for listing in the NHRP, consider preserving the plant beds at that site.	4	to be added	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance	Yes	to be added	to be added	Wellisch Residence site

Table 5-1. Recommendations for FMSS Work Order Data Summary (Page 4 of 12)

Task Number	CLR Treatment Project Component Task / FMSS Work Order	Priority	*CLR Treatment Task Component / FMSS Task	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location (Parent Locations)	FMSS Asset (Asset Number)	**FMSS Work Type / Sub-Type	Recurring Maintenance Needed	Units	Unit of Measure	Site
	Vegetation (continued)										
22	Task # (Work Order #): If resources become available, consider engaging a certified arborist to evaluate, prune, and provide maintenance recommendations for preservation of contributing open grown trees, evergreen trees and domestic shrubs.	4	#.1 Dahl Farm site	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	108939 SAHAL01 (Hansen Site Landscape), 78456 SAC01 (Sand Island Campgrounds), 22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance	Yes	to be added	to be added	multiple
			#.2. Hansen Farm/Fishery site			NPS assign			to be added	to be added	
			#.3. B. Noring Farm site			NPS assign			to be added	to be added	
			#.4. NPS Quarters			NPS assign			to be added	to be added	
			#.5. Group Campsite A			NPS assign			to be added	to be added	
			#.6. Group Campsite B			NPS assign			to be added	to be added	
			#.7. Wellisch Residence			NPS assign			to be added	to be added	
			#.8. West Bay Club			NPS assign			to be added	to be added	
23	Task # (Work Order #): Establish and maintain fire breaks and a minimum thirty foot buffer between vegetation and preserved buildings.	1	#.1. List the buildings if this is 3100	3100 - Maintained Landscapes? Or 4100 to reflect preservation of bulidings?		NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance	Yes			multiple
24	Task # (Work Order #): Monitor open fields, disturbed landscapes, and along forest edges for possible presence of invasive plant species.	3	to be added	NPS please advise		NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance	Yes			multiple
25	Task # (Work Order #): Consider removing/clearing vegetation to help preserve contributing resources.	4	#.1. Site of Two historic vehicles.	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance	Yes	to be added	to be added	multiple
		4	#.2. School site.		22557	NPS assign			to be added	to be added	
		4	#.3 Remove six black locust trees at the Dahl Farm site.		22557	NPS assign			to be added	to be added	
		4	#.4 Remove two hazard trees located adjacent to the Wellisch residence.		22557	NPS assign			to be added	to be added	
26	Task # (Work Order #): If trail is established along West Bay Road route, clear vegetation on the trail alignment to height of 6 feet	4		3100-Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance or Capital Improvement	Yes	to be added	to be added	West Bay Road

Table 5-1. Recommendations for FMSS Work Order Data Summary (Page 5 of 12)

Task Number	CLR Treatment Project Component Task / FMSS Work Order	Priority	*CLR Treatment Task Component / FMSS Task	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location (Parent Locations)	FMSS Asset (Asset Number)	**FMSS Work Type / Sub-Type	Recurring Maintenance Needed	Units	Unit of Measure	Site
Circulation											
27	Task # (Work Order #): Maintain existing hiking trails.	1	#.1 Maintain existing hiking trail through old field remnants at B. Noring Farm site.	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance	Yes	to be added	to be added	East Bay
			#.2 Maintain existing hiking trail from East Bay Trail to Group Campsite A.		22557	NPS assign			to be added	to be added	
			#.3 Maintain existing hiking trail from East Bay Trail to Group Campsite B.		22557	NPS assign			to be added	to be added	
			#.4 Maintain existing hiking trail from East Bay Trail to Wellisch Residence site.		22557	NPS assign			to be added	to be added	
28	Task # (Work Order #): Add new hiking trails.	2	#.1. Add accessible trail through Hansen site.	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Capital Improvement	Yes	to be added	to be added	East Bay
			#.2. Add hiking trail at Hansen site.		22557	NPS assign			to be added	to be added	
			# 3. Modify existing trail to be accessible trail between Hansen site and Lighthouse Trail.		22557	NPS assign			to be added	to be added	
			#.4 Add short section of hiking trail at B. Noring Farm site to make a loop.		22557	NPS assign			to be added	to be added	
29	Task # (Work Order #): Add or maintain hiking trails on historic road route according to Road Treatment Type A.	2	#.1 Modify East Bay Trail between Loftfield Field site and Group Campsite B.	3100-Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance or Capital Improvement	Yes	to be added	to be added	East Bay
30	Task # (Work Order #): Add or maintain hiking trails on historic road route according to Road Treatment Type B.	2	#.1 Modify existing East Bay Trail to be accessible route between Group Campsite A and Group Campsite B.	3100-Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance or Capital Improvement	Yes	to be added	to be added	East Bay

Table 5-1. Recommendations for FMSS Work Order Data Summary (Page 6 of 12)

Task Number	CLR Treatment Project Component Task / FMSS Work Order	Priority	*CLR Treatment Task Component / FMSS Task	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location (Parent Locations)	FMSS Asset (Asset Number)	**FMSS Work Type / Sub-Type	Recurring Maintenance Needed	Units	Unit of Measure	Site
Circulation (continued)											
31	Task # (Work Order #): Add or maintain hiking trails on historic road route according to Road Treatment Type C.	2	#.1 Add an accessible trail along the road grade extending north from the Hansen Farm/Fishery site to the Dahl Farm site according to Road Treatment Type C.	3100-Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance or Capital Improvement	Yes	to be added	to be added	East Bay
			#.2 Modify existing East Bay Trail to be accessible between Group Campsite C and Group Campsite A according to Road Treatment Type C.		22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance or Capital Improvement		to be added	to be added	
32	Task # (Work Order #): Add or maintain hiking trails on historic road route according to Road Treatment Type D.	2	#.1 Modify existing trail on historic road route at Dahl Farm site to be accessible trail according to Road Treatment Type D.	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance or Capital Improvement	Yes	to be added	LF	East Bay
			#.2 Modify existing trail to be accessible between Hansen Farm/Fishery and East Bay (Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C) according to Road Treatment Type D.		108939 SAHAL01	1423838	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance or Capital Improvement		to be added	LF	
			#.3 Maintain hiking trail along historic road route between Group Campsite C and B. Noring Farm according to Road Treatment Type D.		22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance or Capital Improvement		to be added	LF	
			#.4 Modify existing East Bay Trail between Loftfield Field site and intersection with West Bay Road Route to Road Treatment Type D.		22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance or Capital Improvement		to be added	LF	
			#.5 Consider adding a trail along the existing West Bay Road grade according to Road Treatment Type D.		22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance or Capital Improvement		to be added	LF	
33	Task # (Work Order #): Maintain selected stairs between the beach and East Bay sites.	3	#.1 Maintain north stairs at Group Campsite A.	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Recurring Maintenance	Yes	1	EA	Group Campsite A, Group Campsite B
			#.2 Maintain stairs at Group Campsite B.		22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Recurring Maintenance		to be added	EA	

Table 5-1. Recommendations for FMSS Work Order Data Summary (Page 7 of 12)

Task Number	CLR Treatment Project Component Task / FMSS Work Order	Priority	*CLR Treatment Task Component / FMSS Task	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location (Parent Locations)	FMSS Asset (Asset Number)	**FMSS Work Type / Sub-Type	Recurring Maintenance Needed	Units	Unit of Measure	Site
	Circulation (continued)										
34	Task # (Work Order #): Consider replacing non-extant stairs at the Wellish site if it is determined eligible for the NRHP.	4		3100 - Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Capital Improvement	Yes	1	EA	Wellisch site
35	Task # (Work Order #): If West Bay buildings are adapted for reuse, consider repairing and maintaining the modern dock.	4		3100-Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance or Capital Improvement	Yes	to be added	to be added	West Bay
36	Task # (Work Order #): If West Bay buildings are adapted for reuse, stabilize the slope between the dock and the staircase, and add compatible stairs	4		3100-Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance or Capital Improvement	Yes	to be added	to be added	West Bay
	Small-Scale Features										
37	Task # (Work Order #): Consider adding benches along accessible trails.	4	#. 1. Dahl Farm site.	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Capital Improvement	Yes	1	EA	Dahl, Moe, Bjorn, B. Noring, Hansen, H. Johnson, Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C
			# 2. Near Moe or Bjorn site.		22557	NPS assign			1	EA	
			# 3. Near one or both waysides at B. Noring site.		22557	NPS assign			1 to 2	EA	
			#.4. Hansen Farm site.		108939 SAHAL01	1423838			1	EA	
			#.5. H. Johnson dock site.		22557	NPS assign			1	EA	
			#.6. Campsite and Group Campsite C (2 benches)		22557	NPS assign			2	EA	

Table 5-1. Recommendations for FMSS Work Order Data Summary (Page 8 of 12)

Task Number	CLR Treatment Project Component Task / FMSS Work Order	Priority	*CLR Treatment Task Component / FMSS Task	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location (Parent Locations)	FMSS Asset (Asset Number)	**FMSS Work Type / Sub-Type	Recurring Maintenance Needed	Units	Unit of Measure	Site
Small-Scale Features (continued)											
38	Task # (Work Order #): Consider preserving contributing Small-Scale Features.	4	#.1. Preserve six contributing cedar fenceposts at the Dahl Farm site.	3100-Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance	Yes	6	EA	multiple
			#.2. Preserve nine contributing cedar fenceposts at the B. Noring site.		22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance		9	EA	
			#.3. Preserve contributing flagpole at Hansen Farm/Fishery site.		22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance		1	EA	
			#.4. Wellisch site - rock edges of plant beds (if determined NRHP eligible).		22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance		to be added	LF	
			#.5. Group Campsite A - stone path		22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance		to be added	LF	
			#.6. Group Campsite B - concrete posts		22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance		3	EA	
			#.7. School site - flagpole foundation		22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance		1	EA	
			#.8. West Bay Club - concrete stairs, water tower ruins, stone circle		22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance		1	EA	
39	Task # (Work Order #): Maintain existing waysides and add footpads to improve accessibility.	3	#.1. Dahl Farm site.	3100-Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Capital Improvement	Yes	1	EA	Dahl Farm Site
			#.2. Near Historic Cars		22557	NPS assign			1	EA	
			#.3. School Site		22557	NPS assign			1	EA	

Table 5-1. Recommendations for FMSS Work Order Data Summary (Page 9 of 12)

Task Number	CLR Treatment Project Component Task / FMSS Work Order	Priority	*CLR Treatment Task Component / FMSS Task	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location (Parent Locations)	FMSS Asset (Asset Number)	**FMSS Work Type / Sub-Type	Recurring Maintenance Needed	Units	Unit of Measure	Site
	Small-Scale Features (continued)										
40	Task # (Work Order #): Remove non-contributing feature.	2	#.2. Group Campsite A - remove south stairs.	3100-Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance	No	1	EA	Group Campsite A
41	Task # (Work Order #): Stabilize and Maintain non-contributing feature.	2	#.1. Group Campsite A - north stairs.	3100-Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance	Yes	1	EA	Group Campsite A
			#.2. Group Campsite A - sign		22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance		1	EA	
42	Task # (Work Order #): Consider adding interpretive markers.	4	#.1. Loftfield site - 2 markers along East Bay trail.	3100-Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Capital Improvement	Yes	2	EA	Loftfield site
	Buildings and Structures										
43	Task # (Work Order #): Preserve historic buildings in East Bay.	4100 - Buildings Already addressed by FMSS. CLR does not include treatment for buildings.									
44	Task # (Work Order #): Maintain existing NPS privies	4100 - Buildings Already addressed by FMSS. CLR does not include treatment for buildings.									
45	Task # (Work Order #): If West Bay Club property is adapted for reuse, rehabliitate the house, ice shed, and privy	4100 - Buildings Already addressed by FMSS. CLR does not include treatment for buildings.									

Table 5-1. Recommendations for FMSS Work Order Data Summary (Page 10 of 12)

Task Number	CLR Treatment Project Component Task / FMSS Work Order	Priority	*CLR Treatment Task Component / FMSS Task	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location (Parent Locations)	FMSS Asset (Asset Number)	**FMSS Work Type / Sub-Type	Recurring Maintenance Needed	Units	Unit of Measure	Site
	Buildings and Structures (continued)										
46	Task # (Work Order #): If West Bay Club property is adapted for reuse, consider installing a radio repeater and solar panels at the lodge to assist in communications.	3	to be added	4100 - Buildings Already addressed by FMSS. CLR does not include treatment for buildings.							
	Views										
44	Task # (Work Order #): Re-establish and preserve views at the Hansen Farm/Fishery.	2	1.1: Remove understory vegetation to re-establish views.	3100-Maintained Landscapes	108939	1423838	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance	Yes	to be added	SF	Hansen Farm/Fishery
			1.2 Remove or prune selected trees that block historic views.		108939	1423838			to be added	trees / SF	
			1.3 Ground repair		108939	1423838			to be added	SF	
			1.4 Slope stabilization		108939	1423838			to be added	SF	
45	Task # (Work Order #): Consider re-establishing and preserving views at the Wellisch site if it is determined eligible for listing in the NRHP.	4	1.1: Remove understory vegetation to re-establish views.	3100-Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance	Yes	to be added	SF	Wellisch Residence site
			1.2 Remove or prune selected trees that block historic views.		22557	NPS assign			to be added	trees / SF	
			1.3 Ground repair		22557	NPS assign			to be added	SF	
			1.4 Slope stabilization		22557	NPS assign			to be added	SF	
46	Task # (Work Order #): Establish and maintain a view of Lake Superior near the new bench at Moe Farm/Fishery site.	4	1.1: Remove understory vegetation to re-establish views.	3100-Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance	Yes	to be added	SF	Moe Farm/Fishery site
			1.2 Remove or prune selected trees that block historic views.		22557	NPS assign			to be added	trees / SF	
			1.3 Ground repair		22557	NPS assign			to be added	SF	
			1.4 Slope stabilization		22557	NPS assign			to be added	SF	

Table 5-1. Recommendations for FMSS Work Order Data Summary (Page 11 of 12)

Task Number	CLR Treatment Project Component Task / FMSS Work Order	Priority	*CLR Treatment Task Component / FMSS Task	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location (Parent Locations)	FMSS Asset (Asset Number)	**FMSS Work Type / Sub-Type	Recurring Maintenance Needed	Units	Unit of Measure	Site
Views (continued)											
47	Task # (Work Order #): Maintain a view of Lake Superior from West Bay Club lodge.	4	1.1: Remove understory vegetation to re-establish views.	3100-Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance	Yes	to be added	SF	West Bay Club
			1.2 Remove or prune selected trees that block historic views.		22557	NPS assign			to be added	trees / SF	
			1.3 Ground repair		22557	NPS assign			to be added	SF	
			1.4 Slope stabilization		22557	NPS assign			to be added	SF	
Archeological Features, Sites and Artifacts											
46	Task # (Work Order #): Preserve potentially contributing archeological features, sites and artifacts	1	#.1. Dahl site - road grades, ditches, and building depressions, underwater dock remnants	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance	Yes	to be added	to be added	multiple
			#.2. Hansen site - road grades, ditches, building depressions		108939	1423838			to be added	to be added	
			#.3. Moe site and Bjorn site -ƒ reight hoist, building depressions, underwater dock remnants		22557	NPS assign			to be added	to be added	
			#.4. B. Noring site - road grades, holding ponds, ditches, and building depressions		22557	NPS assign			to be added	to be added	
			#.5. Campsite 3 and Group Campsite C - two vehicles, Herring King ruin, underwater dock remnants		22557	NPS assign			to be added	to be added	
			#.6. NPS Quarters site - list		22557	NPS assign			to be added	to be added	
			#.7. Group Campsite A - ditches, dump site		22557	NPS assign			to be added	to be added	
			#.8. Group Campsite B - ruins of Bonde cabin, underwater dock remnants		22557	NPS assign			to be added	to be added	
			#.9. School site - building foundations, depression		22557	NPS assign			to be added	to be added	
			#.10. Loftfield site - stone piles		22557	NPS assign			to be added	to be added	
			#.11. Wellisch site - rock plant bed edges		22557	NPS assign			to be added	to be added	
			#.12. Peter Hansen and Public Pasture site - ditches		22557	NPS assign			to be added	to be added	
			#.13. West Bay Club - depressions and domestic artifacts		22557	NPS assign			to be added	to be added	

Table 5-1. Recommendations for FMSS Work Order Data Summary (Page 12 of 12)

Task Number	CLR Treatment Project Component Task / FMSS Work Order	Priority	*CLR Treatment Task Component / FMSS Task	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location (Parent Locations)	FMSS Asset (Asset Number)	**FMSS Work Type / Sub-Type	Recurring Maintenance Needed	Units	Unit of Measure	Site
	Archeological Features, Sites and Artifacts (continued)										
47	Task # (Work Order #): Remove the non-contributing moldboard plow from the Hansen Farm/Fishery.	3	to be added	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	108939	1423838	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance	No	1	EA	Hansen Farm/Fishery
48	Task # (Work Order #): Determine contributing status and appropriate management for agricultural and domestic remnants	3	to be added	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	22557	NPS assign	Facility Maintenance / Deferred Maintenance	Yes	to be added	to be added	multiple



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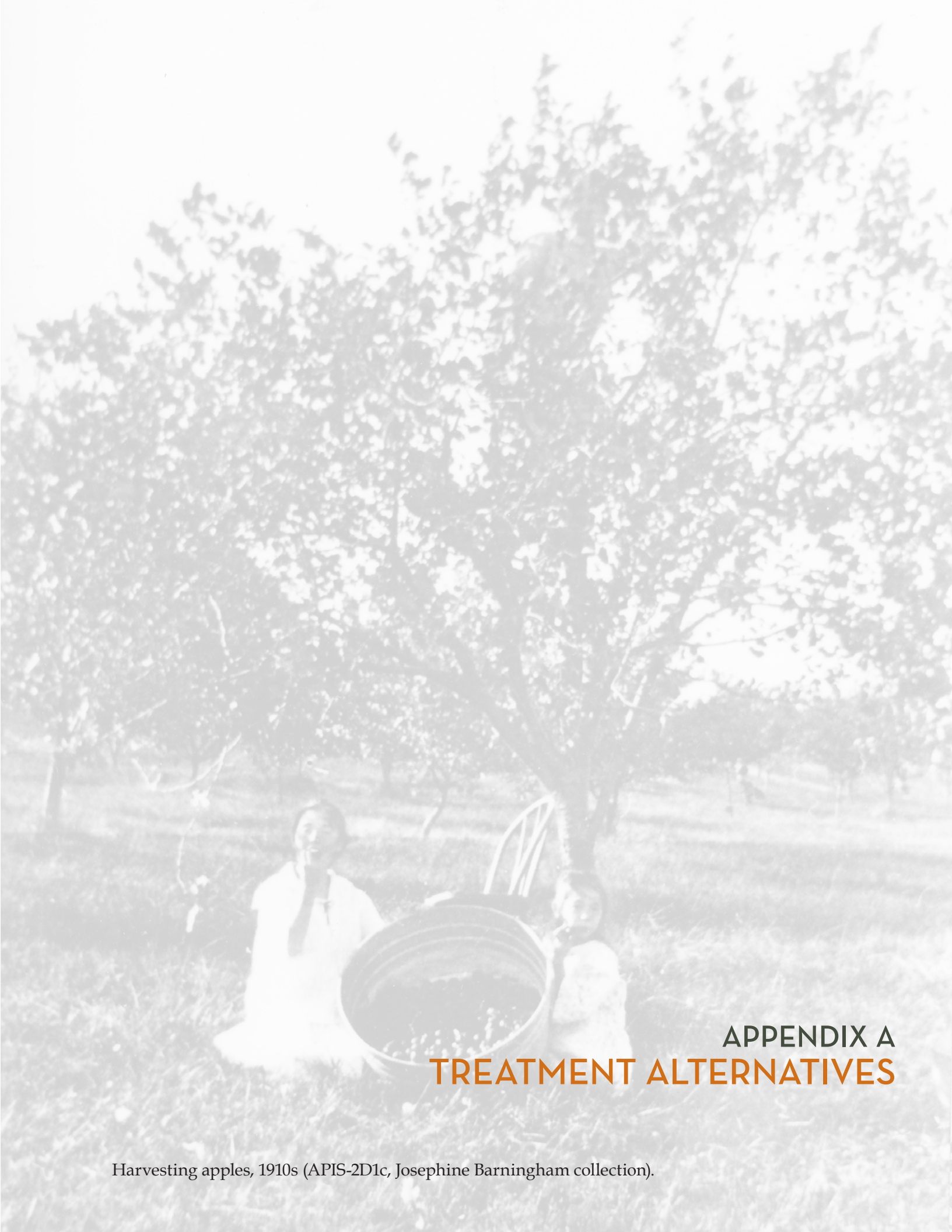
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APPENDIX A
TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES

Harvesting apples, 1910s (APIS-2D1c, Josephine Barningham collection).

APPENDIX A: TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES

OVERVIEW

Alternative treatments for the repair, protection, and stewardship of selected sites within the Study Area were considered as part of CLR project process. This appendix describes the alternatives considered and dismissed. The selected treatment is presented in Chapter 4 of this CLR.

The alternative treatments considered all adhere to the goals outlined in Chapter 4, addressing protection of resources and improvements to visitor experience. All alternatives considered also adhere to the General Management Plan.

Continuation of the current landscape treatment for all locations within the Study Area was considered but is not described herein unless discussions addressed the treatment method.

Alternatives were developed to provide a range of possibilities appropriate for individual sites within the Study Area. The selected treatment was developed with broad guidance that applies to the overall study area and specific direction provided for individual sites. The alternatives provide optional approaches only for sites that required consideration of more than one treatment.

Treatment for several sites involves very basic preservation maintenance. Optional treatments for those sites are not provided.

Dahl Farm Site alternative dismissed

The dismissed treatment alternative for the Dahl Farm site would emphasize preservation of contributing landscape features and archaeological sites. The dismissed treatment differs from the selected treatment alternative in that it would not recommend vegetation clearing around the primary resources of the site to improve visibility and access to the site. Figure A-1 illustrates the dismissed alternative for the Dahl Farm site.

Contributing vegetation including ornamental shrubs and plant beds would be retained; fruit trees would be preserved. The existing opening would be preserved, and would not be enlarged. Existing vegetation communities would be conserved.

An accessible trail would be added or maintained along a portion of the contributing road grade, extending to the south to Hansen Farm/Fishery. The existing NPS trail would be maintained as an accessible trail to the north to the Light Station.

Existing contributing small scale features would be preserved, including six cedar fenceposts. The existing wayside would also be maintained, and a bench would be added near the trail. Contributing archaeological sites would be preserved, including contributing road grades, ditches, and building depressions. Formal evaluations would be conducted of all archaeological deposits and artifacts to determine contributing status and appropriate management.

The Dahl site provides an opportunity to represent a small scale farm remnant that conveys a sense of the passage of time since it was actively used. Its location along the accessible trail between East Bay and the Lighthouse makes this a site that is seen by most Sand Island visitors. The treatment alternative described above and illustrated in Figure A-1 was dismissed because it is difficult to read the landscape in its current condition and encroaching vegetation will continue to further obscure the cultural landscape if some clearing is not accomplished.

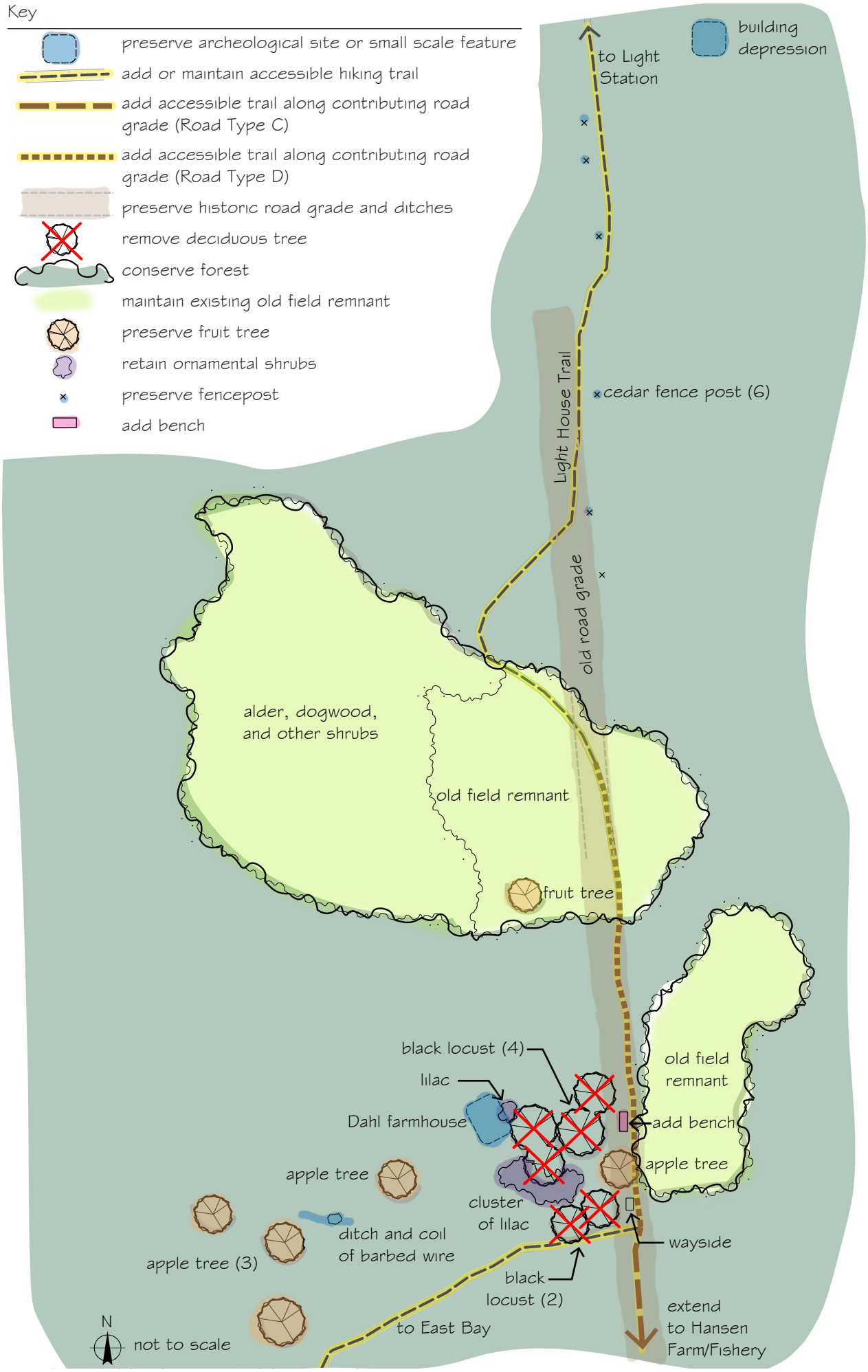


Figure A-1. Dahl Farm Site Alternative Dismissed

Hansen Farm / Fishery alternative dismissed

The dismissed treatment alternative for the Hansen Farm/Fishery landscape would emphasize preservation of contributing landscape features and archaeological sites while allowing for adaptive reuse of existing buildings. The dismissed treatment differs from the selected treatment alternative in that it would require less clearing of vegetation, and would not provide a trail to access the Twine Shed, Boar's Nest, Ice House, and Guest House. Figure A-2 illustrates the dismissed alternative for the Hansen Farm/Fishery.

Under the dismissed alternative, fire buffers would be added around all existing buildings by clearing woody vegetation for a minimum of 30 feet around all buildings. Contributing vegetation including open-grown deciduous trees, evergreen trees, ornamental shrubs, and plant beds would be retained; fruit trees would be preserved. The existing opening would be preserved and would only be enlarged to encompass the necessary fire buffer around buildings and building ruins and to preserve the historic view from the Hansen Main House to Lake Superior. Existing vegetation communities would be conserved in other locations.

An accessible trail would be maintained between the Hansen Farm and East Bay. An accessible trail would be added along a portion of the contributing road grade, extending to the north to the Dahl Farm site. A new accessible trail would be added through the Hansen site, connecting to the historic road route. Open circulation on the mown lawn would be allowed through the rest of the site, but no additional trail would be provided.

Contributing buildings and building ruins would be preserved, including the Main House, Twine Shed, Boar's Nest, Ice House, Guest House, Privy, Wood Shed, ruin of the Machine Shed (Chicken Coop), and ruin of the Barn. Adaptive reuse of the buildings consistent with preservation treatment would be considered.

The dismissed alternative would preserve contributing small-scale features and consider the addition of an interpretive wayside (see proposed location on Figure A-2). Contributing archaeological sites would be preserved, including contributing road grades, ditches, building depressions, and underwater dock remnants. Formal evaluations would be conducted of all archaeological deposits and artifacts to determine contributing status and appropriate management.

The treatment alternative described above and illustrated in Figure A-2 was dismissed because does not provide the best solution for preservation



Figure A-2. Hansen Farm / Fishery Alternative Dismissed

of the cultural landscape or access for visitors. The Hansen Farm/Fishery is the most intact farm/fishery site at Sand Island and its preservation and interpretation is a high priority.

Noring Farm Site alternative dismissed

The dismissed treatment alternative for the Noring farm site would emphasize preservation of contributing landscape features and archaeological sites. The dismissed treatment alternative differs from the selected treatment alternative in that it would not recommend vegetation clearing around the primary resources of the site to improve visibility and access to the site. Figure A-3 illustrates the proposed and dismissed landscape condition.

Contributing vegetation including open-grown deciduous trees and evergreen trees would be retained; fruit trees would be preserved. The largest existing opening, with the closest proximity to the building depressions and other archeological features, would be preserved. The edges of this opening would be enlarged to protect fruit trees in this opening. Woody vegetation would be allowed to encroach on the other two old field remnants. Existing vegetation communities in other locations would be conserved.

The existing NPS hiking trail through the old field remnants would be maintained. The trail along the old road grade would be cleared of vegetation and maintained as a hiking trail.

Existing contributing small-scale features would be preserved, including six cedar fenceposts. Contributing archaeological sites and artifacts would be preserved, including contributing road grades, ditches, building depressions, and agricultural and domestic remnants. Formal evaluations would be conducted of all archaeological deposits and artifacts to determine contributing status and appropriate management. An interpretive wayside and bench would be added near the trail.

The treatment alternative described above and illustrated in Figure A-3 was dismissed because it is difficult to read the landscape in its current condition and encroaching vegetation will continue to further obscure the cultural landscape if some clearing is not accomplished. The Noring Farm site contains significant resources and provides an opportunity for island visitors to visit a remote inland farmstead location that is not provided by any other site. This alternative stops short of expanding the clearing in the woods resulting in diminished preservation of landscape resources and a missed opportunity to enhance its ability to represent its historic condition for visitors.

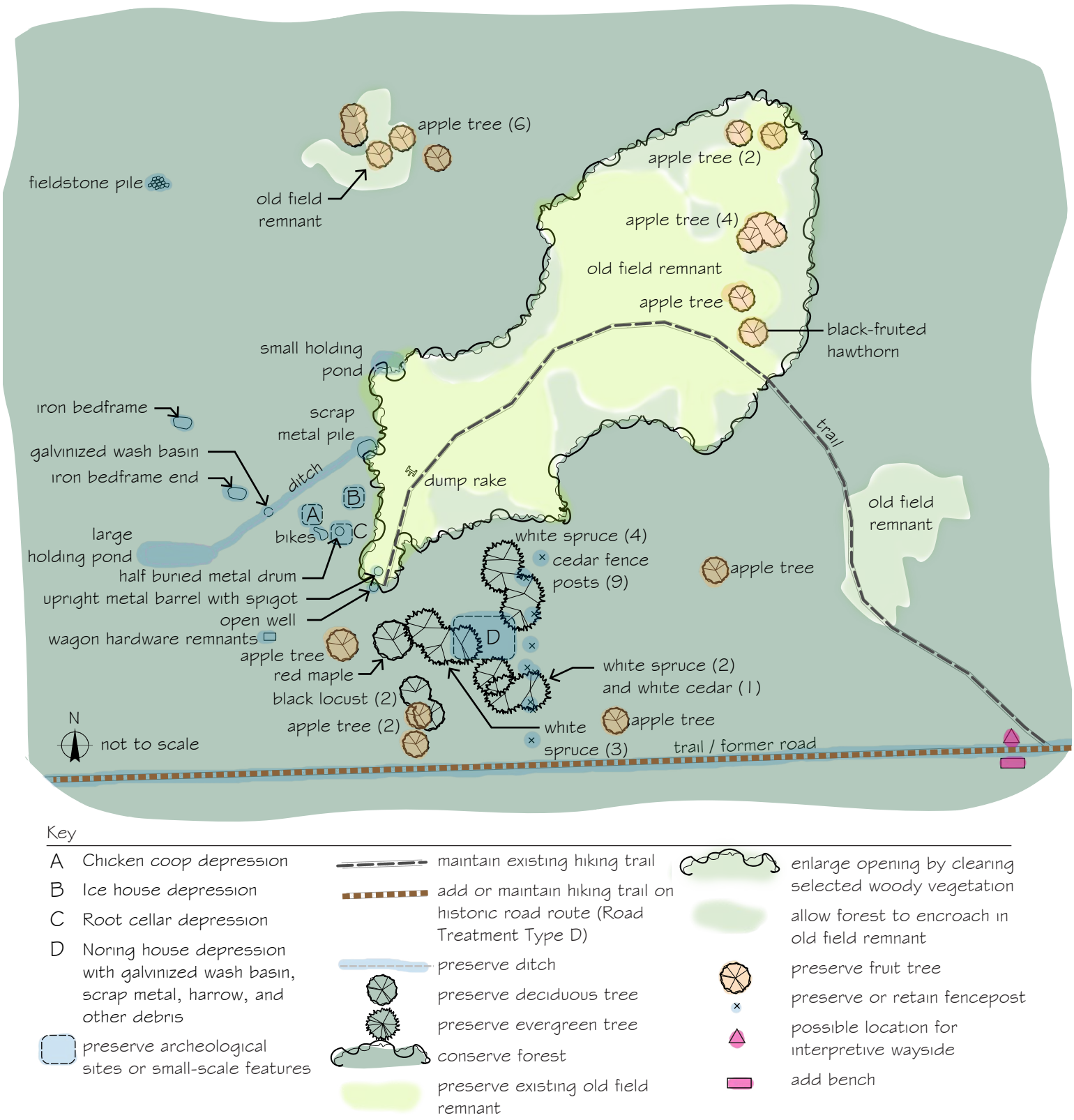


Figure A-3. Noring Farm Site Alternative Dismissed

Loftfield Site alternative dismissed

The dismissed treatment alternative for the Loftfield site would emphasize preservation of contributing landscape features and archaeological sites while reestablishing the historic extent of the clearing. This is in contrast to the selected alternative, which allows the landscape to represent the story of the natural "rewilding" of the Sand Island landscape by allowing the forest to encroach on the old field remnant. Figure A-4 illustrates the proposed and dismissed landscape condition.

Contributing vegetation including fruit trees would be preserved. The field opening would be enlarged to approximately its historic (ca. 1930s) extent through selective clearing of woody vegetation.

The existing East Bay Trail would be maintained as an accessible trail. Contributing archaeological sites and artifacts would be preserved, including contributing road grades, ditches, and stone piles. Formal evaluations would be conducted of all archaeological deposits and artifacts to determine contributing status and appropriate management. Two interpretive waysides would be added to delineate the historical extent of the clearing.

Although the treatment alternative described above and illustrated in Figure A-4 would preserve the old field remnant at the Loftfield site, it is unlikely that the park will have the resources required to maintain the opening on a long-term basis. The landscape at this site is not as easy to read or understand as the B. Noring and Wellisch sites, therefore it was determined that it would serve better as an example of the process of re-wilding reflected in the selected alternative.

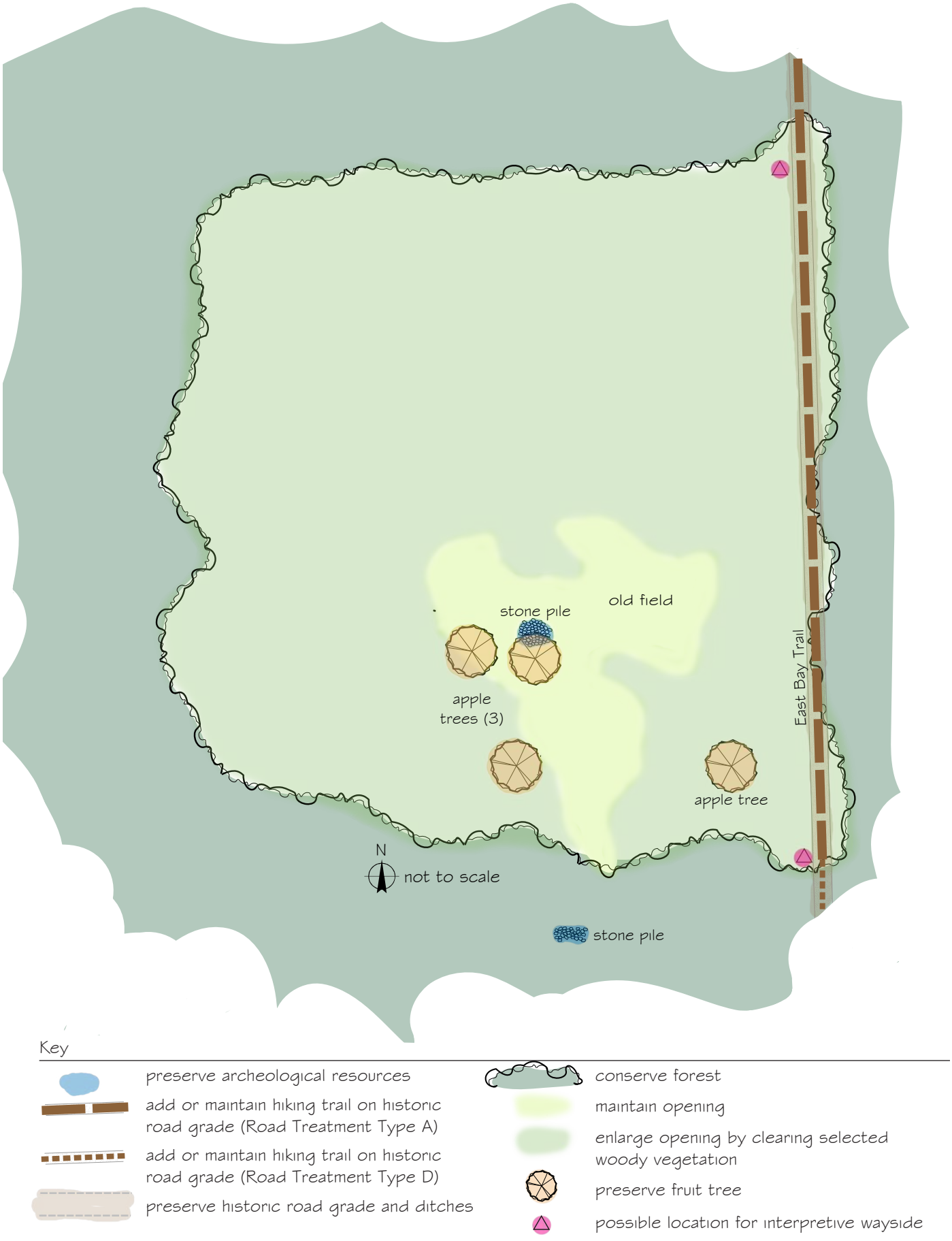


Figure A-4. Loftfield Site Alternative Dismissed

Wellisch Residence Site alternative dismissed

The dismissed treatment alternative for the Wellisch residence site landscape would emphasize preservation of contributing landscape features. The dismissed treatment differs from the selected treatment alternative in that it would not include clearing of vegetation to restore the view between the house and Lake Superior. Figure A-5 illustrates the proposed and dismissed landscape condition.

Under the dismissed alternative, contributing vegetation including open-grown deciduous trees, evergreen trees, ornamental shrubs, and plant beds would be retained. In addition, two hazard trees in the immediate vicinity of the house would be removed. The existing opening would be preserved, but not expanded. Existing vegetation communities would be conserved in other locations. The view from the house to Lake Superior would not be restored.

The existing NPS hiking trail to access the Wellisch residence site from East Bay Trail would be maintained. Two paths within the site would be maintained.

Similar to the selected treatment alternative, the dismissed alternative would encourage preparation of a new Determination of Eligibility (DOE) for the site and consultation with the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Office to clarify significance of the site. If the property is determined eligible, the dismissed alternative would preserve existing buildings including the house, shed, and old privy, and consider adaptive reuse. If the site is determined ineligible, buildings would be allowed to deteriorate.

The dismissed alternative would preserve contributing small-scale features and archaeological sites. The existing stairs to Lake Superior would be stabilized and not used or removed. Formal evaluations would be conducted of all archaeological deposits and artifacts to determine contributing status and appropriate management.

The treatment alternative described above and illustrated in Figure A-5 was dismissed because it is difficult to read the landscape in its current condition and encroaching vegetation will continue to further obscure the cultural landscape if some clearing is not accomplished. The Wellisch Residence site contains significant resources and provides an opportunity for island visitors to visit a recreational site that is not provided by any other site. This alternative stops short of expanding the clearing in the woods resulting in diminished preservation of landscape resources and a missed opportunity to enhance its ability to represent its historic condition for visitors.

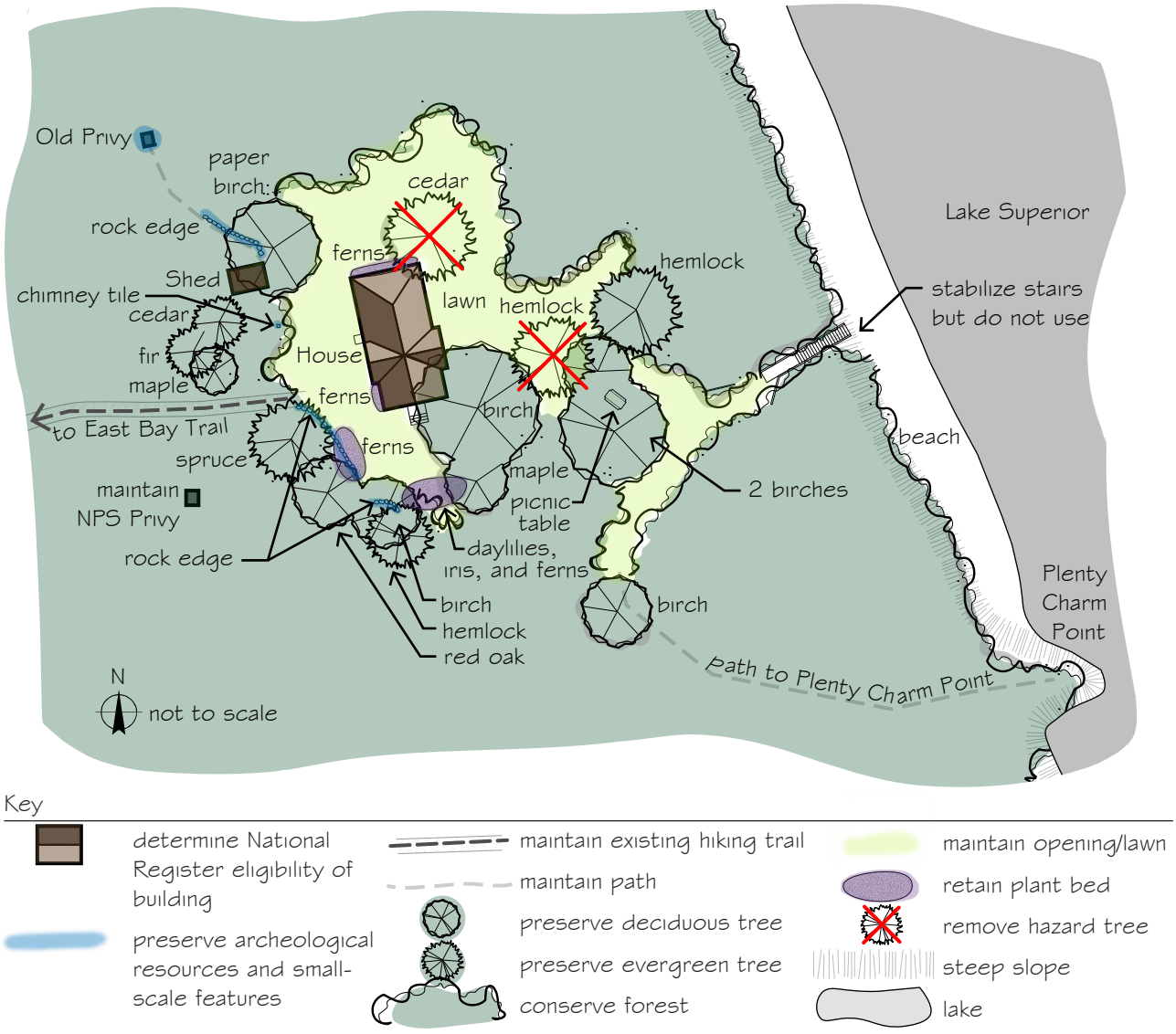


Figure A-5. Wellisch Residence Site Alternative Dismissed

WEST BAY TREATMENT ALTERNATIVE DISMISSED

The dismissed treatment alternative for the West Bay landscape provides an alternative treatment if the property is not adapted for compatible reuse. Under this scenario, the dismissed treatment alternative would provide for access to the site from West Bay Road. Figure A-6 illustrates the dismissed landscape treatment.

Under the dismissed alternative, contributing vegetation including open-grown deciduous trees, evergreen trees, ornamental shrubs, and plant beds would be retained; contributing fruit trees would be preserved. The existing opening would be preserved and expanded to provide a 30 foot fire buffer around contributing buildings. Existing vegetation communities would be conserved in other locations. The view between the lodge and Lake Superior would be maintained through routine pruning and trimming of vegetation.

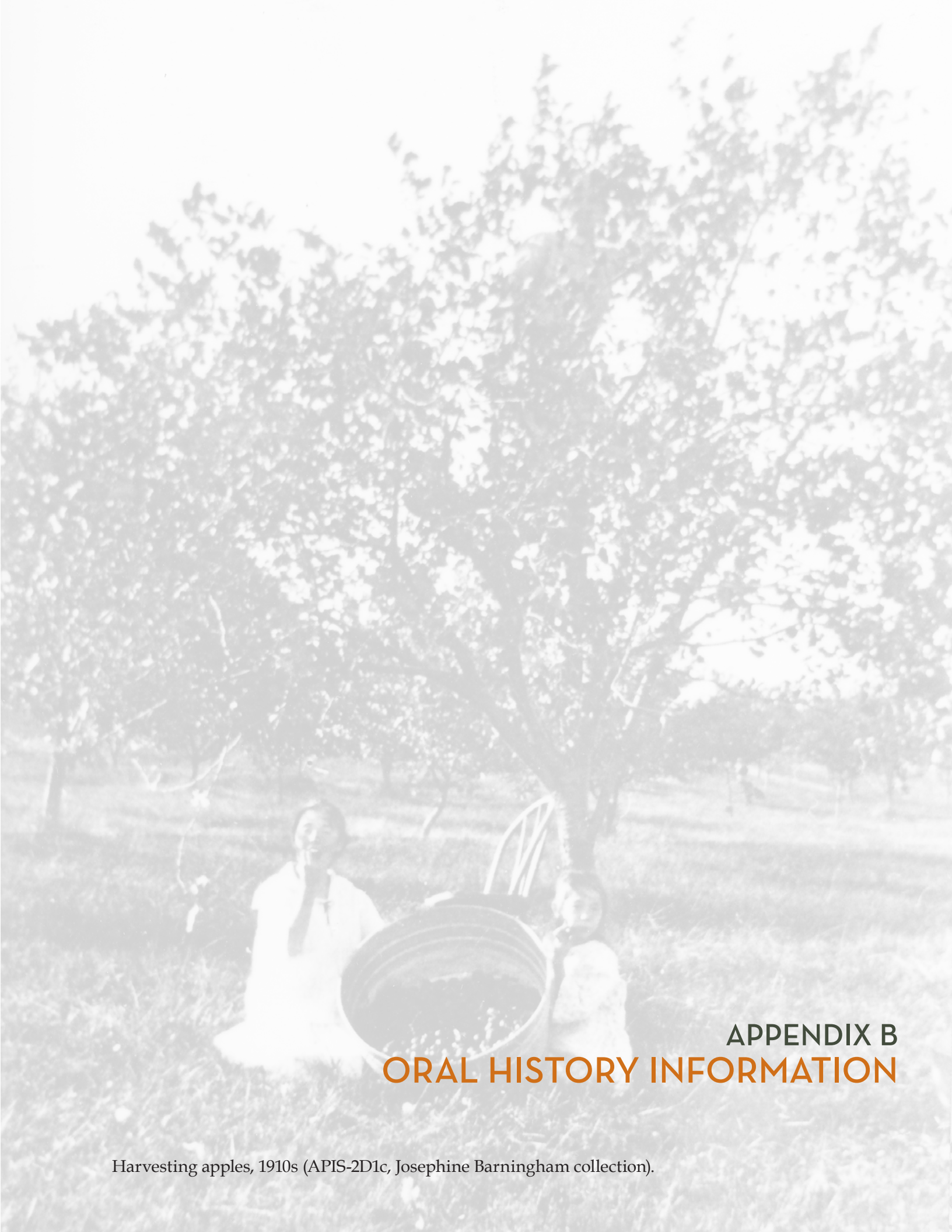
Access to the site would be provided from the West Bay Road trail. Existing buildings would be stabilized and maintained but not adapted for new use.

The dismissed alternative would preserve contributing small-scale features and archaeological sites. Formal evaluations would be conducted of all archaeological deposits and artifacts to determine contributing status and appropriate management.



Figure A-6. West Bay Alternative Dismissed

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APPENDIX B
ORAL HISTORY INFORMATION

Harvesting apples, 1910s (APIS-2D1c, Josephine Barningham collection).

APPENDIX B: ORAL HISTORY INFORMATION

Beginning in 2015, former residents of Sand Island were contacted by the project team for oral history interviews as part of the process to document the history of the study area. Interviews were conducted with former island residents, members of the Red Cliff Band of the Lake Superior Ojibwe, and former NPS employees. In addition, a letter posing specific questions about the study area landscape was sent to several former island residents. This appendix provides a brief summary of the interviews conducted, correspondence exchanged, and an example of the letter that was sent to former island residents. Tapes and transcripts of interviews are on file at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

Interview with Bob Nelson, April 22, 2015

Ruth Mills met with Bob Nelson, local historian, regarding general research information and contacts for oral histories of the Sand Island families. Bob provided digital files of a number of the family scrapbooks from the Sand Islanders exhibit.

Interview with Bob Mackreth, April 23, 2015

Ruth Mills met with Bob Mackreth, retired from APIS. Bob discussed general research information and sources, significant themes in island history, and information and contacts for oral history interviews.

Interview with Howard Peters, June 28, 2015

Brenda Williams met with Howard Peters at the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center in Ashland, Wisconsin. Peters purchased land at West Bay on Sand Island in 1960. He used the former West Bay Club property for recreation and as the base for a logging operation run on the island. Peters described the logging operation, type of equipment used, and locations cut on Sand Island. He also described the landscape conditions present at West Bay during the 1960s and 1970s.

Interview with Carl Dahl and Sharon Dahl, June 2015

Brenda Williams, Stephanie Austin, Dave Cooper, and Susan Mackreth met with Carl Dahl and Sharon Dahl

Correspondence with Robert Dahl

Ruth Mills corresponded with Robert Dahl via email during September 2015. Mr. Dahl responded to questions posed in correspondence (see example of questionnaire at the end of this appendix). He provided extensive information about historic island conditions through a series of emails. He addressed questions related to fruit trees on the island, island life, boats, weather, and fishing.

Correspondence with Peter Jensch

Ruth Mills corresponded with Peter Jensch, who responded to the

questionnaire. Mr. Jensch sent a four-page letter with information about island life, logging, recreation, and the Sevona shipwreck.

Correspondence received from Mary Rice

Mary Rice sent a letter to Brenda Williams dated October 6, 2015 in response to the questionnaire. In her letter, Ms. Rice provided suggestions for sources to consult for the CLR, in particular the Bayfield Heritage Association collection, the "Cultural Resources Survey for Shaw Point," and the extensive collection of interviews on file at the Bayfield Public Library.

Group interview with elders of the Red Cliff Band of the Lake Superior Chippewa, March 2017

In March 2017, members of the Red Cliff Band of the Lake Superior Chippewa met with NPS and project representatives to discuss Sand Island. Attendees of this meeting included elders Joey Duffy, Ron DePerry, Frank Montano, and Marvin Defoe, NPS staff Damon Panek and Dave Cooper, and Quinn Evans project team members Brenda Williams and Stephanie Austin. An audio recording and notes from the meeting are on file at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. The notes are not included in this appendix, as they include confidential information not intended for public distribution.

QUINN EVANS
ARCHITECTS

1037 SHERMAN AVENUE
MADISON, WI 53703
608 260 8020

RE: SAND ISLAND
APOSTLE ISLANDS NATIONAL LAKESHORE
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
PN: 31408600

Subject: Historic Landscape Research

Dear [former resident]:

I am a landscape architect with a special focus on cultural landscapes. I work for a firm, Quinn Evans Architects, which has been hired by the National Park Service (NPS) to prepare a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) for Sand Island at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. The CLR will document the historic and existing conditions of the landscape at the property, and evaluate the historic integrity of the landscape. This will serve as a basis for planning and design recommendations for future treatments of the landscape needed by the park.

As part of this effort, we are preparing maps of the historic conditions at the island. We have a base for what is currently present on the island based on materials provided by the NPS and our recent field investigations. However, we are looking to fill in information on the location, size, and use of buildings and features that have been removed.

The attached maps (HP-2 and HP-3) represent materials provided by the National Park Service and interviews conducted with individuals who visited or lived at Sand Island. We have consolidated the information but still have some questions. Can you please take a look at the map and provide any information you can regarding the questions on the attached sheet? There are several questions, and we certainly don't expect you to be able to answer them all. Any you can assist us to better understand will help a lot! Also, please do not be overwhelmed by the large amount of questions. If you can answer a few quickly and get back to me, that would be greatly appreciated. If you have time later to think more about others, the information will always have value to the National Park Service.

It is generally helpful to look at historic photographs of the landscape when considering these questions. I've attached a few of the images that I have found to be especially helpful, to help jog your memory of the island.

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If you think of anything else that might be of interest, please include it. In particular, if you have photographs of the landscape at the island that you would be willing to share with the park, we would love to see them. I have the

ability to scan photos, so we can return your prints (along with digital versions we create) to you once I have done that.

Thank you very much for any contribution you are able to make to this project. I look forward to hearing from you soon. Please feel free to contact me by email: bwilliams@quinnevans.com, phone: 734-926-0419, or mail: 1037 Sherman Avenue, Madison, WI, 53703. If you have questions or would like to discuss your thoughts before or instead of writing them down, please give me a call and we can talk through the questions.

Cordially,

Quinn Evans Architects

Brenda W. Williams, ASLA
Senior Associate



Figure 1: Aerial photograph of former Hansen (Westhagan) property, 1978. (APIS).

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Figure 2: East Bay Road before bulldozing, 1954. (APIS)



Figure 3: Plenty Charm cabin (Robert Wellisch Album 42a-2)

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Figure 4: East Bay. (APIS)



Figure 5: Sand Island Schoolhouse (Luick Postcard, NB.45)

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Figure 6: East Bay looking north, ca 1920 (APIS Library Collection, IID2i-06)



Figure 7: Moe Dock, no date (APIS Library Collection, IID2i-12)

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Figure 8: West Bay Club Lodge (APIS)



Figure 9: Camp Stella Sevona Coattage, c. 1910 (APIS Library Collection, IID7b-02)

1. What is your connection to Sand Island?

2. When were you there? (beginning and end or when came and left)

3. How old were you when you were at Sand Island?

4. What did you do there?

5. How did the island look when you were first there?

6. How did it change while you were there?

7. How has Sand Island changed recently?

8. Using the attached plan drawings, can you address these questions:

    a. Can you check the names of the buildings/properties and let me know if any do not look correct to you? Using the map legend, please indicate the name or use of the building that you recall and, if you can, the time period associated with the name.

    b. Do you remember buildings, properties, or other features that were present when you were there but are not shown on the map? If so, can you mark the locations on the map and indicate whatever information you recall (size of buildings, use, name) and send the map back to me?

    c. Are there buildings show on the map that you know were NOT present during certain time periods? If so, can you indicate the buildings (using the map legend letter or number) and when they were removed or added?

    d. What buildings were moved to new locations on the island? Are any still extant?

9. Do you recall any details about day to day life on the Island that would help to explain how people used the landscape? Examples might be:
    a. Fishing licenses (Who had commercial fishing licenses on the island? When did the last licenses expire?)

    b. Orchards (Who had orchards, what types of fruit, and where were orchards located?)

    c. How did different people use the landscape and water at Sand Island? (summer residents, visitors, farmers, fishermen, children, etc…)

    d. Agriculture (which families had farms? When did they start/stop farming? Was any farming done at West Bay Club?)

    e. Were there particular views that were important/memorable?

    f. Any stories you would like to share would be greatly appreciated.

10. Do you recall any stories or have you seen any historic photographs or maps that could shed some light on early life at Sand Island (before 1900)?
    a. Where were early fishing camps located?

    b. Where was the sandstone quarry located (early-mid 1880s)?

    c. Where did white pine logging take place (1880s through the early 1900s)?

    d. Do you recall if docks were ever located on Lighthouse Bay or near the lightstation?

    e. Where were the logging trails used by Louis Moe? When did they cease to be used? Is the location shown on HP-2 correct?

    f. The HP-2 map indicates the location of a trail connecting East Bay to the Louis Moe logging camp. Do you know when was this trail established? When did it cease to be used? Is this the correct location?

    g. Why did Herman Johnson move to East Bay in 1926?

SPECIFIC QUESTIONS FOR BOB DAHL:

1. Using the attached plan drawings of Hansen farm (HP-Hansen 150 and HP-Hansen 60), can you address these questions:
    a. Do you have any information regarding the Fred Hansen property from 1905-1927 (located east of the existing buildings)? What buildings were present? When were they constructed/removed?
        i. Where was F. Hansen 1913 barn?
        ii. Where was F. Hansen 1914 hay shed?
        iii. Where was wood shed at “old house” (torn down 1933)?
        iv. Where was old chicken coop? (Torn down 1933)

    b. Fred Hansen’s diary describes a number of projects he undertook in the 1910s, 1920s, and 1930s. Do you know the location of the following projects:
        i. Where did F. Hansen dig cellar 1922?
        ii. Where did F. Hansen dig clothes line posts in 1924?
        iii. Where did F. Hansen move the net house in 1924? Is this the current twine shed? Where was it moved from?
        iv. Where was barn started by F. Hansen 1916 (at F. Hansen house or P. Hansen)?
        v. Where was the storm shed constructed by F. Hansen 1926?
        vi. Is the hen coop constructed by F. Hansen in 1933 the (now collapsed) chicken coop?
        vii. When was Boar’s Nest built? When was twine shed built?
        viii. Where were apples trees, cherry trees, plum trees planted 1931-1932? Were there other areas of orchard on the farm?
        ix. What areas were cultivated? What areas were pasture?
        x. Where did F. Hansen dig cellar and install hog fence, 1930?
        xi. Where was fence added around house 1932?
        xii. Where was well dug, 1940?
        xiii. When was Hansen guest house (hired man’s house) built?
        xiv. When was privy built?
        xv. When was wood shed built?
2. Was P. Hansen dock reconstructed in same location after it was destroyed in 1905?
3. When was Dahl farm house built? When was it removed?

SPECIFIC QUESTIONS FOR DICK PALM:
No additional questions beyond

SPECIFIC QUESTIONS FOR NANCY ISSAKSON:

1. Using the attached 1938 aerial photograph of Moe's farm of Hansen farm (Moe 1938), can you address these questions:
    a. When were Moe buildings added? What were the uses for each building?

SPECIFIC QUESTIONS FOR PETER JENSCH and MARY HULING RICE:

1. What were the extents of Shaw's cultivation/pasture? (If possible, please indicate on HP-2 or HP-3 plan)

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