National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2023

Revised: 12/2023



# Rock Harbor Lodge Historic District

Isle Royale National Park

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# Introduction

## The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the National Park System. Landscapes that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources and in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire, legal interest are included in the inventory. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, and condition. Cultural landscapes have approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into the Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS-CL) database. In addition, for landscapes not currently listed on the National Register and/or without adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or the Keeper of the National Register.

### Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is compiled from primary and secondary sources and through on-site surveys of the landscape. The level of investigation is dependent upon scoping the need for information. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's integrity and an assessment of the landscape's condition. The CLI also includes historic maps, drawings, and images; photographs of existing conditions; and a site plan that indicates major features. The CLI documents the existing condition of park landscape resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to stabilize condition. This information can be used to develop strategies for improved stewardship. Unlike a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR), the CLI does not provide management recommendations or treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape, but it may identify stabilization measures.

### The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

CRIS is the National Park Service's database of cultural resources on its lands, consisting of archeological sites, historic structures, ethnographic resources, and cultural landscapes. Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS) replaces three legacy inventory systems: ASMIS (archeology), CLI (cultural landscapes), and LCS (historic structures); and it reinstates the former ERI (ethnographic resources). This Cultural Landscape Inventory document reflects the information in a corresponding CRIS Cultural Landscape record.

### Statutory and Regulatory Foundation

The legislative, regulatory, and policy directives for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)) Sec. 110
- Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3 (a and c)
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs
- Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Std. 2
- Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22; issued pursuant to Director's Order #28 (DO-28)

The NHPA requires the identification, evaluation, and nomination of historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places and the maintenance and expansion of an inventory of cultural resources. DO-28 requires a cyclic assessment of the current condition of cultural landscapes based on an assessment interval, with a default of six years.

### Use

Beyond fulfilling legal and policy requirements, park staff can use the Cultural Landscape Inventory in the following ways:

- To learn about park cultural landscapes (all staff)
- To inform management decisions (park managers)
- To inform project planning and development (park managers, facility managers, project managers, compliance specialists)
- To monitor the condition of the cultural landscape and take measures to protect its significance and integrity (cultural resource managers, facility managers)
- To recognize the stabilization and treatment needs of landscape features and plan work within cultural landscapes to address the needs (facility managers, cultural resource managers)
- To understand the cultural value of natural systems in a cultural landscape (natural resource managers)
- To create programming and educational materials based on site history (interpretation and education specialists)
- To recognize impacts within cultural landscapes and enforce protection measures (visitor and resources protection staff)

# General Information

## Property Level and CLI Numbers

**Inventory Unit Name:** Rock Harbor Lodge Historic District

**Resource Classification:** Cultural Landscape

**CLI Identification Number:** 500467

**Parent Landscape:** 500467

**Inventory Status:** Complete

### Park Information

**Park Name:** Isle Royale National Park

**Alpha Code:** ISRO

**Park Organization Code:** 6310

**Park District:** ISRO

**Region:** Midwest

**Restricted:** Yes

**Landscape Description:**

The Rock Harbor Lodge Historic District is located at Isle Royale National Park in Keweenaw County, Michigan. It is situated on the east side of Isle Royale near the northern tip of the island. The historic district centers on Snug Harbor, a small cove that provides shelter from Rock Harbor. Visitors are afforded views from the historic lodge and modern accommodations located along the shore's edge. Including the Mission 66 era developments, the cultural landscape is approximately 30 acres. Buildings and trails take advantage of the natural surroundings, topography, and views which contribute to the spatial cluster arrangement of the site. Structures include those constructed by Kneut Kneutson and his daughter Bertha Farmer in the early twentieth century and buildings constructed by the National Park Service during the Mission 66 era. There are also small scale features including a historic dinner bell, modern upgrades, and interpretive signage throughout the park. The district is located within a 322 acre area that is designated as non wilderness. The Rock Harbor Lodge Historic District has and continues to serve as the main access point for tourism on the island. It contains the location of the visitor's center, the docking point for all concession boats, the meeting place for ranger led tours, and a concession operation for reserved accommodations and dining.

There are two periods of significance for this landscape. The first begins with the establishment of the resort in 1902 and extends to 1943 when the long time manager of the resort, Bertha Farmer, released her concessions to a partner of the National Park Service. The second period of significance spans 1956 to 1972 in which Mission 66 and the Parkscape USA programs development added, updated and improved structures in the Isle Royale National Park. The two periods, when viewed together, represent the evolution of tourism and recreation on Isle Royale as a process that resulted in the current condition of a layered landscape at Rock Harbor. This layering is typical to the development across Isle Royale and is consistent with the historical use and reuse of materials on the island over time.

The Rock Harbor Resort continues in operation today under concessionaire agreement with the National Park Service. Condition of the site is good with features that date to the period and have integrity. When compared to other resorts on and around the island that date to the period of significance, the integrity of the Rock Harbor Resort is high due to the survival of several prominent features such as the guest house, the guest cottage, the dinner bell, and the central dining hall.

The landscape was altered as a result of the comprehensive plan and redesign executed under the Mission 66 program. Features from this period also have integrity and significance. The cluster arrangement of the Mission 66 plan is extant in the layout of the visitor's center, the four hotel units, the ten double cabins, the marina, and the sea plane dock. During the second period of significance, there was the addition of modern plumbing and the improvement to existing trails that are also extant and contributing to the cultural landscape.

The execution of Mission 66 planning at Isle Royale was a response to the increased demand for facilities in parks by tourists nationwide. The modern style of the design attempted to be unobtrusive while minimizing the visual impact on the landscape. As part of this modernist doctrine, National Park structure design was standardized across the nation. Mission 66 was the opposite of previous park design and development efforts servicewide and Isle Royale was no different. Eschewing native materials and the historic setting of individual sites the effort was an attempt to improve visitor services while immersing them in the resource they were visiting.

The cultural landscape at the Rock Harbor Lodge Historic District represents the trends in resort tourism that developed over time and altered the landscape of Isle Royale as a whole. The recycling and adaptation of structures at the Rock Harbor Lodge Historic District reflects the attitude of development on Isle Royale and to the changing demands for recreation across the park. The end result is a landscape of mixed periods of significance but unified by consistent use of of the location as the primary hub of tourism and recreation at the park.

There is a consensus determination of eligibility (C-DOE) for the Rock Harbor Guest House, the Spruces Cabin, and the Rock Harbor Dinner Bell. None are currently listed on the National Register. Previous consultation with the state resulted in a recommendation to evaluate the NPS Rock Harbor development after the Mission 66 Era resources reached 50 years old.

**Landscape Hierarchy Description:**

The landscapes, component landscapes, and features of Isle Royale National Park have been categorized by theme: resorts, mining, maritime, and fishing. Rock Harbor Complex is a resort landscape with character defining features based on 119 years of on going visitation and tourism. Features of the landscape include circulation patterns, buildings, views, and spatial and cluster arrangements that were built between 1902 and 1972 are extant/evident.

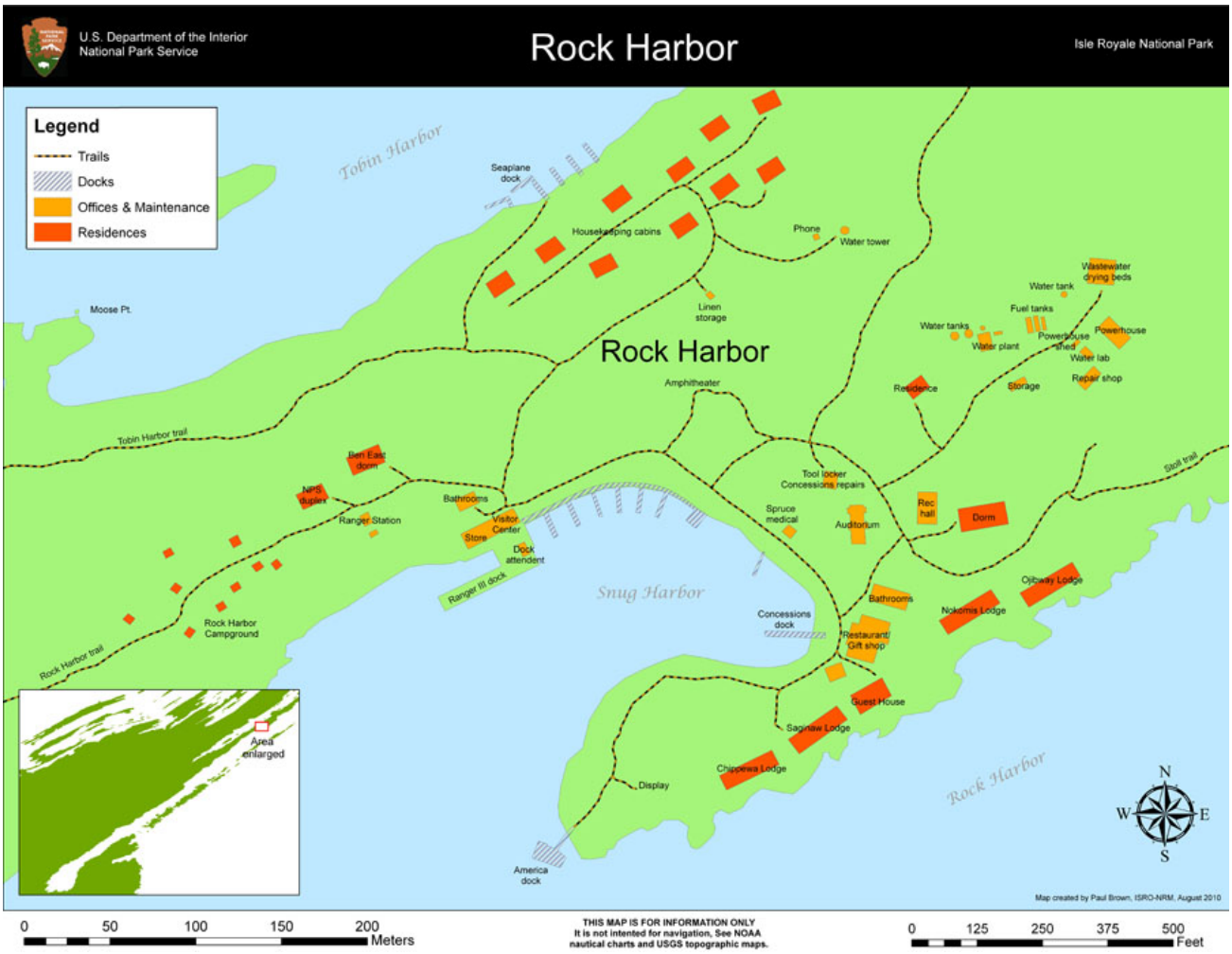
**Landscape Type:**

Historic Vernacular Landscape

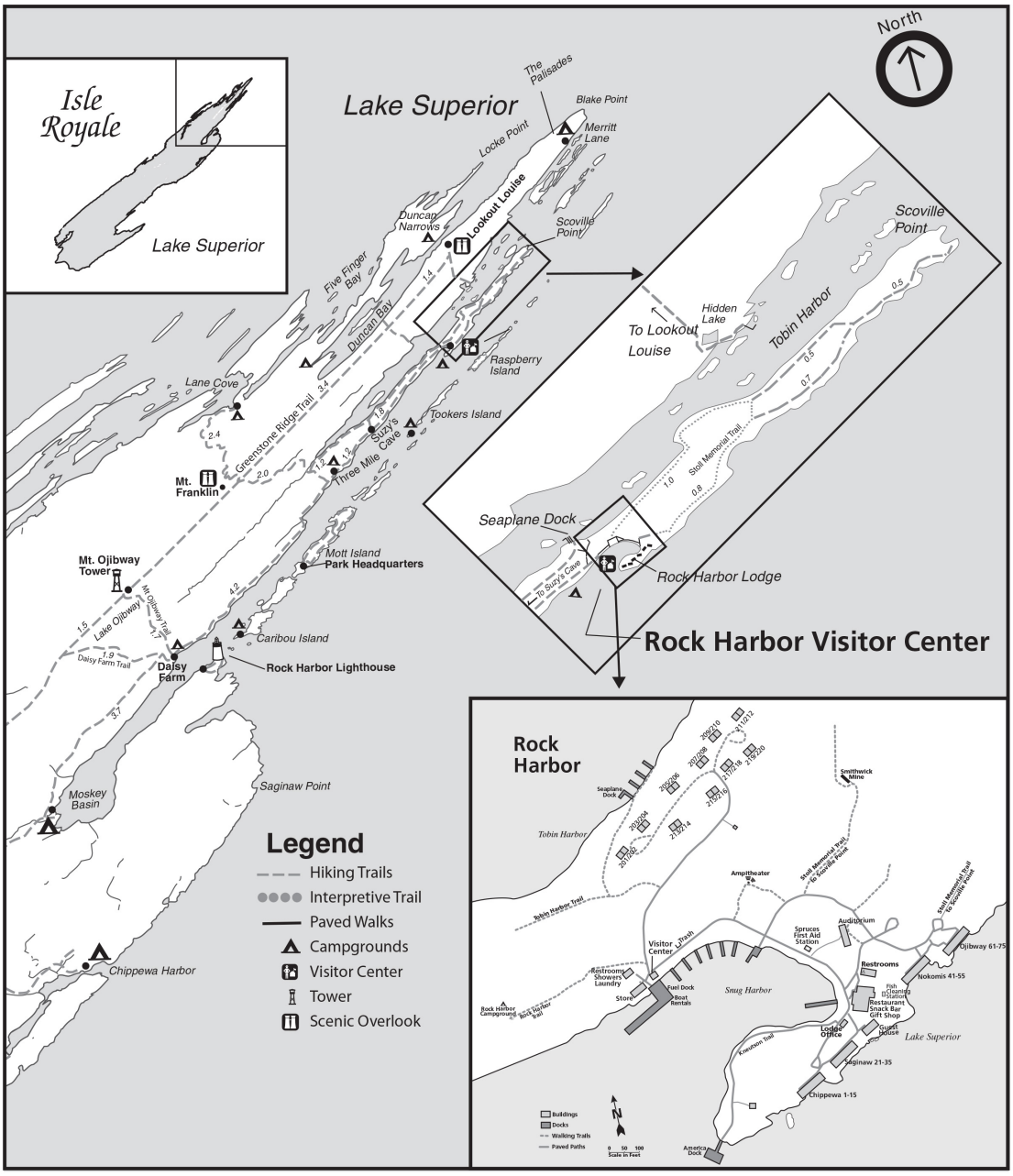
**Other Names:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Other Name:** | Park Place Resort | **Other Name Type:** | Historic |
| **Other Name:** | Rock Harbor Complex | **Other Name Type:** | Current |
| **Other Name:** | Rock Harbor Lodge | **Other Name Type:** | Both Current And Historic |
| **Other Name:** | Snug Harbor | **Other Name Type:** | Historic |

**Site Plan**

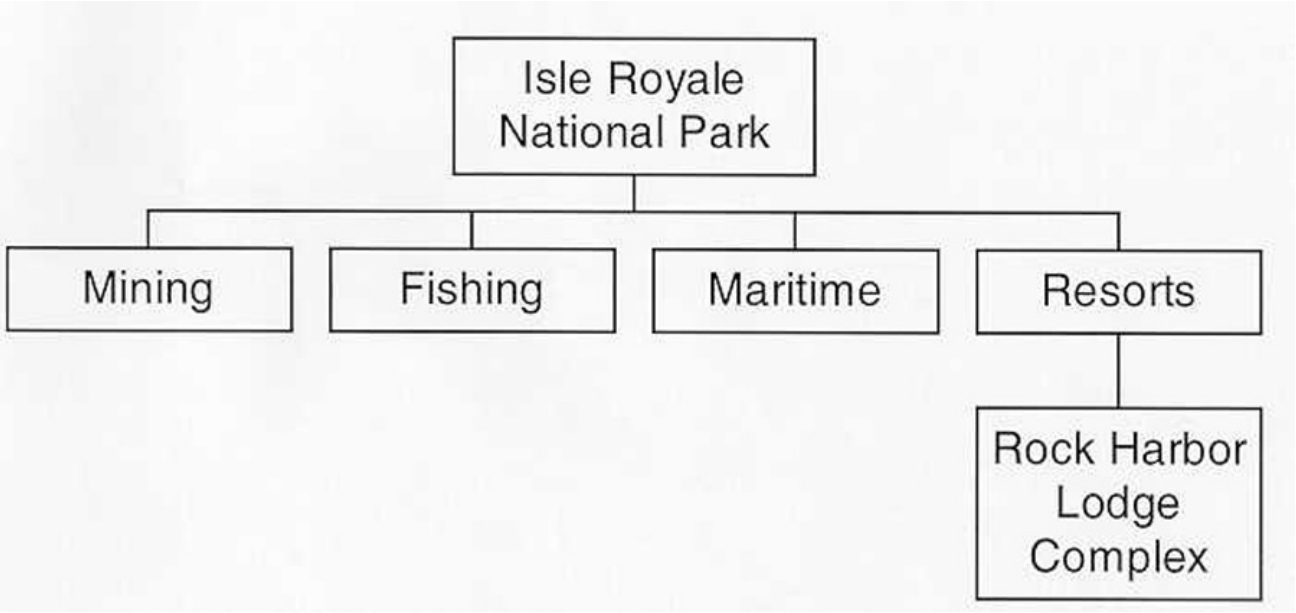



*Site plan of the Rock Harbor Lodge Complex. (Park files)*




*Rock Harbor Area Guide Park Brochure with inset site plan of Rock Harbor Lodge Historic District*

**Hierarchy Description Graphic:**




*Flow chart showing themes of Isle Royale National Park.*

# Concurrence Information

## Concurrence Status:

**Park Superintendent Concurrence:** Yes

**Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:** 12/06/2023

**Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:**

Initial research and fieldwork was conducted by seasonal employees T. Johnson and J. Kovacs in FY97. At that time Cultural Landscapes Program Leader Sherda Williams and Historical Landscape Architect Marla McEnaney reviewed the initial data and hierarchy.

In August 2010, Landscape Architect Gail Gladstone and Landscape Historian Dan Jackson conducted a site visit to Rock Harbor to update documentation of the cultural landscape. In 2011, NCPE Intern Danielle Meiners updated and Landscape Architect Jennifer Kelliher reviewed and edited information for the CLI record.

The record remained incomplete for a number of years as the changes at the regional office and park, in addition to a few major park projects impacted a desire to move it forward for completion. In 2021, park CR specialist Seth DePasqual requested that the inventory data be updated for consideration by a new park superintendent and the SHPO.

## Concurrence Graphic Information:

Attachment File Path

State of Michigan
John Engler, Governor

Department of History, Arts and Libraries
Dr. William M. Anderson, Director

State Historic Preservation Office

Michigan Historical Center
717 W. Allegan Street
P.O. Box 30740
Lansing, MI 48909-8240
517/373-1630

October 29, 2001

ELIZABETH VALENCIA
ISLE ROYALEE NATIONAL PARK
800 E LAKESHORE DRIVE
HOUGHTON MI 49931-1869

RE: ER-2191 Isle Royale National Park Development Concept Plan, Isle Royale National Park, Keweenaw County (NPS)

Dear Ms. Valencia:

We have reviewed the report entitled *Historic Structures at Isle Royale National Park* and the additional information provided earlier this year following the meeting here between Robert Christensen of my staff, you, and James Hill. The national register eligibility issues for above-ground resources at Isle Royale National Park that were not previously resolved involve the Rock Harbor Lodge and the Mott Island Headquarters complexes.

**Rock Harbor Lodge Complex**

Much of the existing development at Rock Harbor dates from the 1950s and 60s, with most of that Mission 66-related. The buildings that are more than fifty years old are Building 40, the Rock Harbor Lodge; Building 41, the Restaurant/Kitchen; Building 47, the Spruces Cabin; Building 61, the Motor Storehouse/Dive Cache; Building 171, Ranger Station; and Building 359, the Auditorium. The National Park Service (NPS) and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) have previously agreed that Building 40, the Rock Harbor Lodge, appears to meet the criteria for listing in the Rational Register of Historic Places. We have the following comments concerning the eligibility of the remainder of the above-named buildings:

**Building 41**: This building is a key historic component of the complex because of its age but its integrity has been greatly compromised by the log siding, windows, and other changes. Because of these extensive changes, we do not consider this building individually national register-eligible.

**Building 47**: As another early component of the Rock Harbor Lodge complex, and one that retains a high level of integrity, this appears national register-eligible.

**Building 61**: This building appears a good example of pre-Mission 66 NPS architecture on the island and thus appears national register-eligible.

**Building 171**: This building does not appear individually eligible since its historic context has been largely lost.

**Building 359**: The auditorium has been heavily altered and does not appear to retain sufficient integrity to be individually national register-eligible.

We have seen relatively little information on Mission 66 and the resources associated with it. The Rock Harbor Lodge Complex contains a number of Mission 66-related resources. Collectively, in our view, they reflect high design standards and a high state of integrity. The lodge complex's Mission 66 resources, including its landscape design aspects, merit full study. Although the Rock Harbor Lodge

*2001 SHPO letter page 1*

However, in our view, the 1950s and 60s resources at Mott Island, as well as the overall landscape design of the complex, merit further study. We believe it likely that the entire Mott Island Headquarters Complex will be found eligible for the national register when the 1950s and 60s buildings are fifty or more years old. The properties in the complex reflect a long and distinguished heritage of NPS rustic park architecture. We encourage NPS to care for and protect the 1950s and 60s resources in the upcoming years before they become fifty years old.

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is not the office of record for this undertaking. You are therefore asked to maintain a copy of this letter with your environmental review record for this undertaking. If the scope of work changes in any way, or if artifacts or bones are discovered, please notify this office immediately.

If you have any questions, please contact Martha MacFarlane Faes, Environmental Review Coordinator, at (517) 335-2721. **Please reference our project number in all communication with this office regarding this undertaking.** Thank you for this opportunity to review and comment, and for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Brian D. Conway
State Historic Preservation Officer

BDC: ROC:bgg

*2001 SHPO letter page 3*

Complex as a whole and the complex's less-than-fifty year old resources currently do not appear to meet the national register criteria, *they do not currently appear eligible only because the Mission 66 resources are not yet fifty years old.* We believe it likely that the entire Rock Harbor Lodge Complex will be found to meet the national register criteria in a few years when the majority of resources are fifty or more years old. We encourage NPS to care for and protect this remarkable Mission 66 legacy at Rock Harbor Lodge in the upcoming years before the properties become fifty years old.

**Mott Island Headquarters Complex**

The Mott Island complex contains properties dating from the early twentieth century, the CCC era, and the national park period, including a number built in the 1950s and early 60s. The buildings that are more than fifty years old are Building 1, Maintenance Office/Warehouse; Building 2, Headquarters; Building 3, Residence; Building 4, Residence; Building 6, Superintendent's Residence; Building 7, Pumphouse; Building 7A, Water Tower; Building 9, Laundry; Building 10, Kitchens; Building 11, Darkroom; Building 13, Residence; and Building 116, Rope Shed. We have the following comments about the eligibility of these buildings for the national register:

**Buildings 1 and 2**: Although built in the 1939-41 period, these buildings were substantially altered in more recent years and do not appear to possess sufficient integrity to meet the national register criteria individually.

**Buildings 3 and 13**: Early twentieth-century guest cabins originally built as part of the Minong Lodge resort, these cabins do not appear to meet the national register criteria individually.

**Buildings 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, and 116**: Built in the 1938-40 period, these appear to meet the national register criteria as well preserved products of the CCC at Mott Island.

**Buildings 7A and 10**: While also built by the CCC, these have been substantially altered and do not appear to be national register-eligible.

The Mott Island Headquarters Complex contains a number of pre-World War II resources, including buildings from the Minong Lodge complex and CCC-built resources (as noted above), which appear to meet the national register criteria. Like the Rock Harbor Lodge Complex, the Mott Island Headquarters Complex also contains a number of properties from the early 1950s to the 60s, some of them related to Mission 66. Several buildings dating from the early 1950s are built from sections of CCC-built structures. Other 1950s buildings follow closely the rustic design concepts and wood and stone construction used by NPS at Isle Royale and elsewhere across the country in the 1930s. As with the Rock Island Lodge Complex, the 1950s and 60s properties at Mott Island appear to exemplify good quality design that relates strongly to the earlier NPS work at Mott Island and an overall good state of integrity. We note especially Buildings 1 and 2 in their present Mission 66 forms; the ranch-style duplex Buildings 17 and 18 with their vertical board and batten siding; the Mission 66 apartments near the water towers with their stone ends, vertical board and batten siding, and exposed roof rafter ends; the similar New Dorm; the sign shop, pipe shop, and woodshed buildings constructed using CCC sections; the Boat House (bldg 20) with its stone ends and board and batten siding; and the Root Cellar, whose design is very similar to the headquarters complex's1930s buildings.

Neither the Mott Island Headquarters Complex as a whole nor any of the less-than-fifty-year old properties there currently appear national register-eligible. We find the headquarters complex to be not eligible for the national register as a whole because a majority of the properties in it are less than fifty years old and the fifty years old and older resources are scattered throughout the complex so that there are no areas within the complex where these resources are concentrated.

*2001 SHPO letter page 2*

STATE OF MICHIGAN
MICHIGAN STRATEGIC FUND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

QUENTIN L. MESSER, JR.
PRESIDENT

October 25, 2023

DENICE SWANKE
SUPERINTENDENT
ISLE ROYALE NATIONAL PARK
800 EAST LAKESHORE DRIVE
HOUGHTON, MI 49931

RE: ER23-1160 Rock Harbor Lodge Historic District Cultural Landscapes Inventory Report, Section 110 Review, Isle Royale National Park (NPS)

Dear Superintendent Swanke:

We have reviewed and accepted the report entitled *Rock Harbor Lodge Historic District Cultural Landscape Inventory Report, Isle Royale National Park* submitted to satisfy the cultural resource management responsibilities under Sections 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

After review of the report, we concur with the recommendation for the Rock Harbor Lodge Historic District on Isle Royale, Michigan as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. SHPO has previously indicated that the Rock Harbor Lodge, the Spruces Cabins, and the Motor Storehouse/Dive Cache were eligible per a 2001 letter (ER—2191). This assessment looks at the entire cultural landscape including the Mission 66 buildings that were not yet 50 years old at that time. Based on the information provided in this CLI Report, the complex is eligible under Criterion A and C.

If you have any questions, please contact Katie Kolokithas, Survey Coordinator, at (517) 285-9248 or by email at kolokithask1@michigan.gov. **Please reference our project number in all communication with this office regarding this undertaking.** Thank you for this opportunity to review and comment, and for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Katie Kolokithas

Katie Kolokithas
Survey Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office

KAK: KMBY:ss

Copy: Leah Edwards, NPS Midwest Regional Office
Seth DePasqual, Isle Royale NP

MICHIGAN SHPO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

300 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE • LANSING, MICHIGAN 48913
michigan.gov/**shpo** • (517) 335-9840

*2023 SHPO Concurrence Letter*

**2024 Cultural Resource Inventory System (CRIS) Condition Verification - Cultural Landscapes and Historic Structures**

| Park Code | Resource Type:CL or HS # | CRIS ID | Resource Name | Management Category | Condition Last Reported | Condition Last Reported Date | Previous Assessment Interval | Assessment Due FY | Condition Current | Standard Assessment Interval | Next Assessment Due FY | NOTES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ISRO | CL | 500467 | Rock Harbor Lodge Historic District | Should be Preserved and Maintained | | | | | | 6 | 2030 | New CLI; SHPO concurred on eligibility on 10/25/2023 |
| ISRO | HS040 | 73121 | Rock Harbor - Rock Harbor Lodge (Guest House) | Should be Preserved and Maintained | Good | 2019 | 6 | | Good | 6 | 2030 | |
| ISRO | HS041A | 73123 | Rock Harbor Lodge Dinner Bell | Should be Preserved and Maintained | | | | | Good | 6 | 2030 | Record will be "completed" after receiving this Superintendent concurrence |
| ISRO | HS047 | 73122 | Rock Harbor - Spruces Cabin | Should be Preserved and Maintained | Good | 2019 | 6 | | Good | 6 | 2030 | |
| ISRO | HS-50 | 862627 | Rock Harbor Housekeeping Cabin #1 | Should be Preserved and Maintained | | | | | Good | 6 | 2030 | Record will be "completed" after receiving this Superintendent concurrence |
| ISRO | HS-51 | 862682 | Rock Harbor Housekeeping Cabin #2 | Should be Preserved and Maintained | | | | | Good | 6 | 2030 | Record will be "completed" after receiving this Superintendent concurrence |
| ISRO | HS-52 | 862693 | Rock Harbor Housekeeping Cabin #3 | Should be Preserved and Maintained | | | | | Good | 6 | 2030 | Record will be "completed" after receiving this Superintendent concurrence |
| ISRO | HS-53 | 862701 | Rock Harbor Housekeeping Cabin #4 | Should be Preserved and Maintained | | | | | Good | 6 | 2030 | Record will be "completed" after receiving this Superintendent concurrence |
| ISRO | HS-54 | 862707 | Rock Harbor Housekeeping Cabin #5 | Should be Preserved and Maintained | | | | | Good | 6 | 2030 | Record will be "completed" after receiving this Superintendent concurrence |
| ISRO | HS-55 | 862715 | Rock Harbor Housekeeping Cabin #6 | Should be Preserved and Maintained | | | | | Good | 6 | 2030 | Record will be "completed" after receiving this Superintendent concurrence |
| ISRO | HS-56 | 862723 | Rock Harbor Housekeeping Cabin #7 | Should be Preserved and Maintained | | | | | Good | 6 | 2030 | Record will be "completed" after receiving this Superintendent concurrence |
| ISRO | HS-57 | 862748 | Rock Harbor Housekeeping Cabin #8 | Should be Preserved and Maintained | | | | | Good | 6 | 2030 | Record will be "completed" after receiving this Superintendent concurrence |

**I concur with each condition and management category for the landscapes, buildings, and structures listed above as noted/amended.**

**Superintendent or Acting** CORAL CONWAY Digitally signed by CORAL CONWAY Date: 2023.12.06 13:59:01 -05'00' **Date**

Page 1 of 2

*Superintendent Concurrence on CLI and Management Category with Condition Verification*

## Revision:

| Revised By | Type of Revision | Revision Date | Revision Narrative |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. Young | | 07/23/2002 | Level II was initiated at the Midwest Regional Office using materials from previous site visits and published/contracted documents/reports. Park review will occur in August of FY 2002. Draft data is expected to be uploaded to the National Center in September of FY 2002. Park superintendent concurred date reflects the date that the regional office received comments back from the park on the draft. |
| G. Gladstone | Addition/Deletion of Landscape Characteristic or Contributing Feature | 01/27/2009 | Mission 66 era structures are now 51 years old and considered to be contributing to the cultural landscape |
| R.Young | Other | 06/29/2021 | 6/2021 -Record's data is being updated with new scholarship. Park concurrence pending. Date above will change to reflect park concurrence letter. |
| Dan Jackson | Other | 07/08/2011 | Dan Jackson, along with interns, updated, revised, and wrote narratives for the CLI with anticipation for it to be completed. |
| Leah Edwards | Other | 10/30/2023 | Input of MI SHPO Concurrence Letter |
| Leah Edwards | Other | 12/19/2023 | Received Superintendent concurrence on new, completed CLI on December 6, 2023. Uploaded signature sheet and moved record to production. |

# Geographic Information

**State and County:**

| State | County |
|---|---|
| Michigan | Keweenaw County |

**Size (Acres):** 31.1

**Land Tract Number(s)**

02-108

**Boundary Description:**

The Rock Harbor Lodge Cultural Landscape is part of NPS Tract 02-108 and consists of approximately 31.1 acres within a 322 acre area designated as non-wilderness. The approximately 31 acres surrounding Snug Harbor encompasses all resources added to the landscape during the two identified periods of significance.

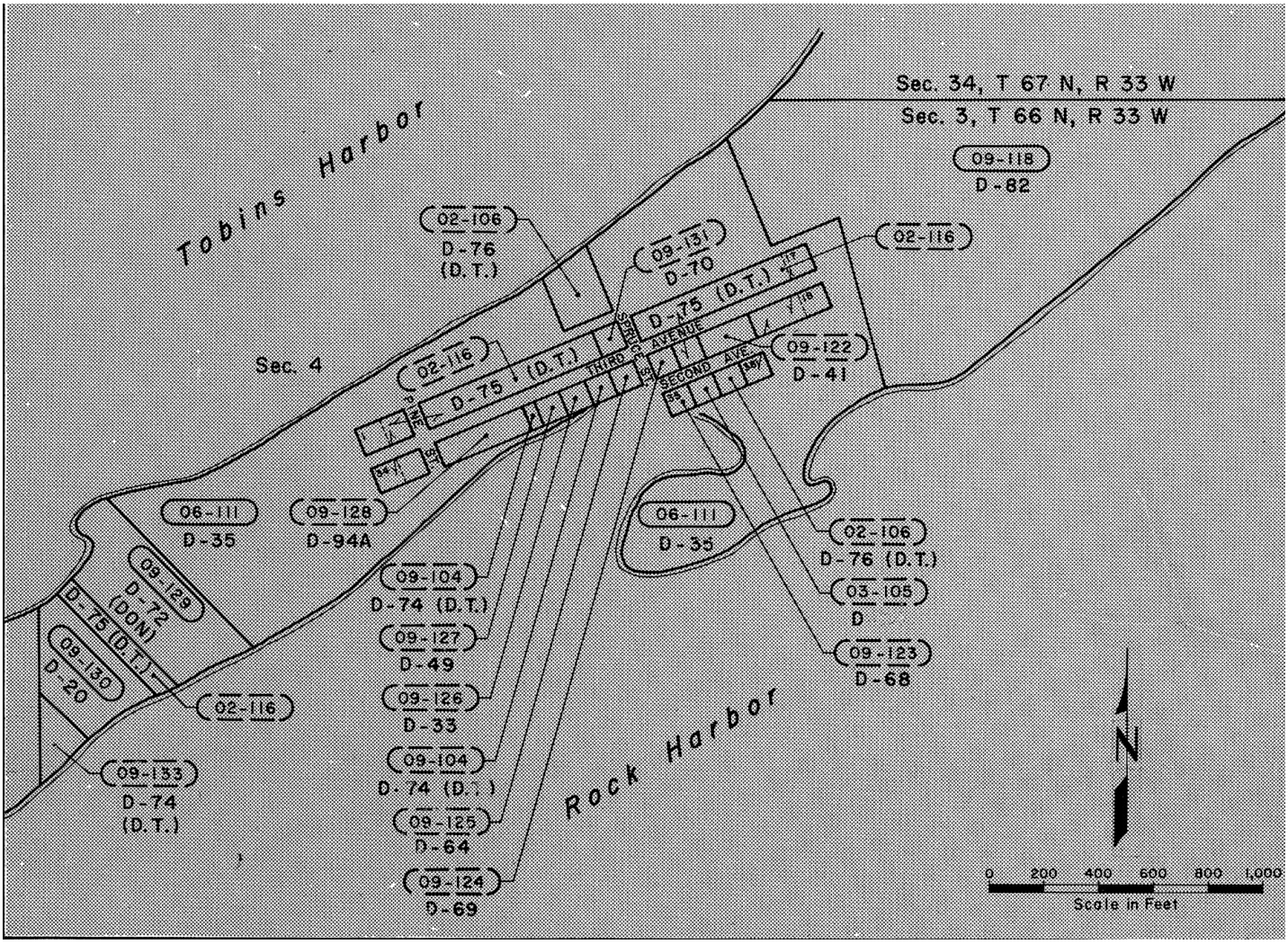
Sarting at Point A at the western corner of the 'America' dock, proceed northwest approximately 735 ft. to Point B which is east of the Ben East Dormitory. From Point B proceed approximately 640 ft. to Point C at the Tobin Habor Shoreline, just west of the seaplane dock. From Point C proceed northeast approximately 590 ft. along the Tobin Harbor Shoreline to Point D. Point E is approximately 1,250 ft. southeast from Point D, just east of Ojibway Lodge 61-75 on the Rock Harbor Shoreline. From Point E proceed approximately 1,000 ft. along the Rock Harbor Shoreline to Point F. From Point F proceed approximately 190 ft. west-southwest to Point G at the southeast corner of the 'America' dock. Point G is approximately 65 ft. from Point A following the edge of the 'America' dock. This closes the boundary of the Rock Harbor Lodge Historic District.

Note all measurements derived from Google Earth Pro 7.3.3.7786 (64-bit), Build Date 7/25/2023, Server kh.google.com. These points, angles, and measurements are approximate and not a substitute for legal survey or GPS derived locations.

**Boundary Coordinates**

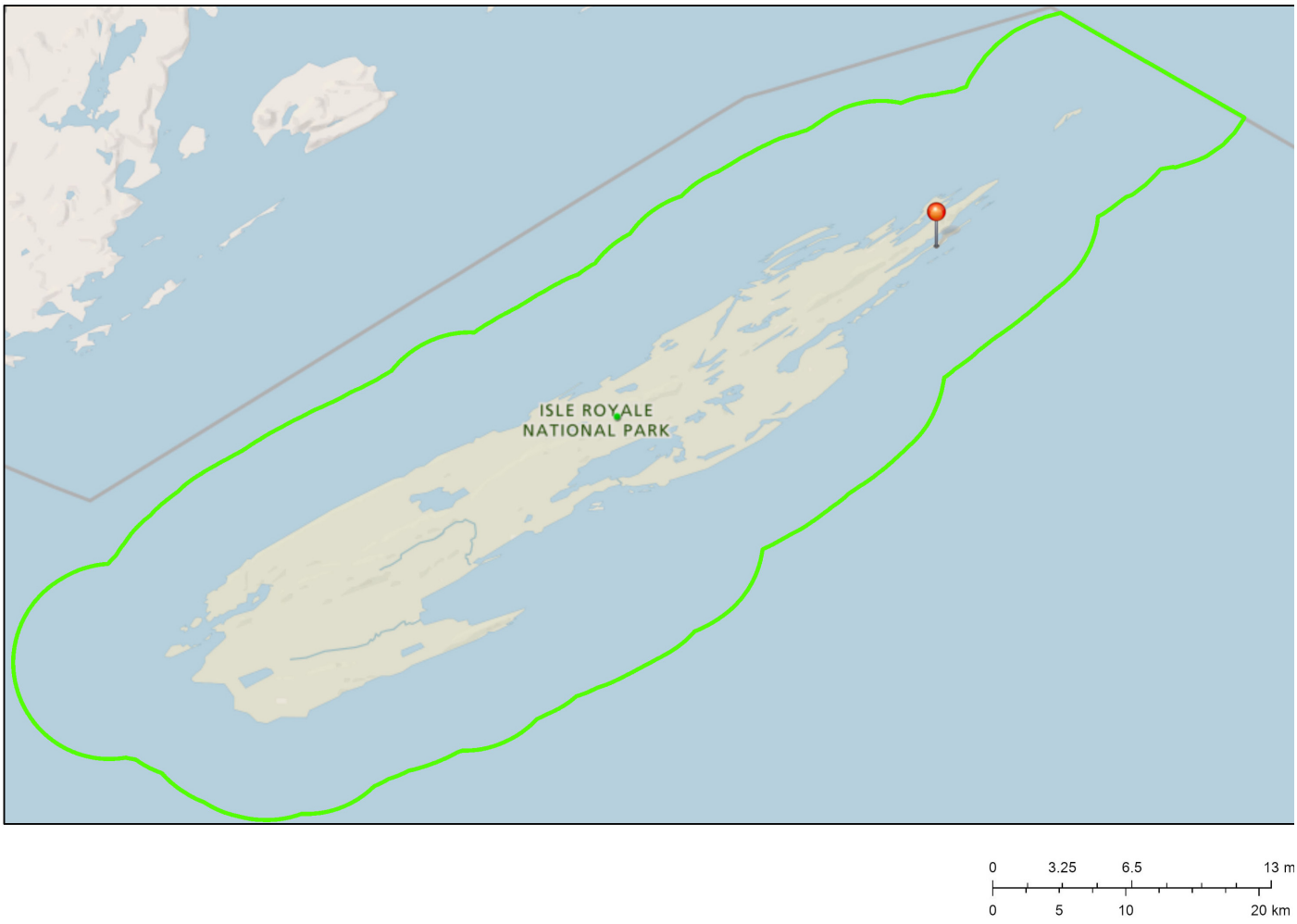
| Source | Type of Point | Latitude | Longitude | Narrative |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other | Point | 48.144221 | -88.485924 | Point A on boundary map<br><br>Copyright: Google Maps, Imagery Date 7/25/2023, 1984 WGS |
| Other | Point | 48.146 | -88.4873083 | Point B on boundary map<br><br>Copyright: Google Maps, Imagery Date 7/25/2023, 1984 WGS |
| Other | Point | 48.1476583 | -88.4863666 | Point C on boundary map<br><br>Copyright: Google Maps, Imagery Date 7/25/2023, 1984 WGS |
| Other | Point | 48.148575 | -88.4843027 | Point D on boundary map<br><br>Copyright: Google Maps, Imagery Date 7/25/2023, 1984 WGS |
| Other | Point | 48.1457638 | -88.4814416 | Point E on boundary map<br><br>Copyright: Google Maps, Imagery Date 7/25/2023, 1984 WGS |
| Other | Point | 48.1441388 | -88.4848611 | Point  F on boundary map<br><br>Copyright: Google Maps, Imagery Date 7/25/2023, 1984 WGS |
| Other | Point | 48.1441138 | -88.4856527 | Point G on boundary map<br><br>Copyright: Google Maps, Imagery Date 7/25/2023, 1984 WGS |

**Location Map:**




*NPS Tract map for Rock Harbor -1982 version*






*Color map of ISRO Park Boundary with red pin locating Rock Harbor Lodge Historic District*






*2023 boundary for the cultural landscape (Google Map Base Imagery 7/25/2023)*


N

**Regional Landscape Contexts:**

**Type of Context:** Political

**Description:**

Isle Royale has been accessed and utilized by many different groups spanning over thousands of years. After centuries of seasonal inhabitants by prehistoric peoples and Native Americans who gathered berries, fished, hunted, and mined copper on the island, it was encountered by Europeans in the 17th century. French fur traders discovered the wilderness and benefited from the island's vast abundance of animals. In the 18th century, control of the island shifted when the French lost most of their control of North America to the British, but the British had little time to utilize the island's resources due to the American Revolution. It was too risky to attempt to begin a copper mining endeavor during the tumultuous time, and shortly after, the Americans gained possession of the island.

The popular legend of the American's acquisition of the island stems to Benjamin Franklin at the Paris Peace Talks in 1782. Knowledgeable about the copper deposits, Franklin ensured that the international boundary in Lake Superior ran north of the island rather than south in the British territory of Canada. This proved successful, and the island fell under American ownership (Little 1978, 6).

Fur trapping remained a popular endeavor on Isle Royale from the 17th century up through the 19th century. By the 1830s, fishing companies were established on the island as a new profitable market. It proved to be the most profitable region in Lake Superior, bringing in 2,000 barrels compared to the 300-500 barrels from the nearby port of Grand Portage in Minnesota. However, this success was short lived, and just a few decades later, fish depletion and economic crises caused the fishing industry to plummet. Fishing continued on the island long afterwards, but never at the same successful rate from its initial production.

The greatest form of commercial activity came in the mid nineteenth century with the extraction of copper. Native Americans previously utilized the island's vast copper resources, and later, the French and British indicated a desire to as well, but the largest copper mining phases occurred during American control in three distinct segments: 1843-1855, 1873-1881, and 1889-1893. Eventually, all three mining ventures failed due to the "remote location of the island and the subsequent costs of refining and transportation" (Franks 1999, 2).

The tourism movement in the early 20th century brought summer travelers to the island, as it was a popular destination to seek relief from illnesses such as hay fever. Fishermen on the island converted their complexes to house residents, transforming the landscape into public and private resorts littering the many coasts of the island.

In order to protect the island's vast resources and its scenic beauty, actions towards transforming the island into a national park began. The Isle Royale National Park was authorized in 1939 and as acquisition of land began, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) provided men with jobs to facilitate the transition of the island into a functioning national park. The CCC played an integral role in establishing trails and park facilities on the island (Franks 1999, vi).

The next phase of government action began in 1956 with the introduction of the Mission 66 program, an initiative to "modernize, enlarge, and even reinvent the park system by 1966" at its fiftieth anniversary (Carr 2007, 3). This included extensive construction projects that could accommodate the post-war boom of visitors. On Isle Royale, new structures appeared in Rock Harbor off of the cove of Snug Harbor, along with Mott Island. Through Mission 66, the National Park Service standardized and unified its operations through encouraging public access and creating interpretive exhibits that facilitated the visitor's experience. The creation of the Visitor's Center became an integral piece of Mission 66 philosophy as a central component to all national parks. Moreover, the architecture of the Mission 66 building types that utilized similar materials, more modern designs, while attempting to blend in with the natural scenery also unified the national park system.

Today, Isle Royale is under the managment of the National Park Service which operates seasonally in order to protect the island's resources and wildlife. Ninety-nine percent of the island is designated as a wilderness, yet there are still some residents of the island who retain Life Leases and Special Use Permits, but the number has dwindled since the Park acquired the island.

**Type of Context:** Physiographic

**Description:**

The following is adapted from “Historic Structures at Isle Royale National Park: Historic Contexts and Associated Property Types (Franks 1999).

Isle Royale is an archipelago composed of more than 200 islands in northwestern Lake Superior, 14 miles from the Canadian border of Ontario and 18 miles from the American mainland of Grand Portage, Minnesota. The main island of Isle Royale is 45 miles long and nine miles wide at its widest point. There are 83 lakes in its interior, along with a number of small ponds. It has an area totaling 210 square miles, and its topography is characterized by ridge and swale contours that are oriented southwest-northeast, along the lines of uplifted geological features. The highest elevation on the island is Mt. Desor, which stands 794 feet above Lake Superior and 1,394 feet above sea level.

The geology of Isle Royale is dominated by Keweenawan volcanics. Imbedded sediments are exposed in the unwarping of the deposits that tilt towards the southeast, and mirror the formations in the Keweenaw Peninsula. The southwestern end of the island is comprised of sedimentary deposits that also have corresponding features on the south shore of Lake Superior as sandstones and conglomerates. The entire island is a series of parallel ridges and valleys that give it a washboard effect from the air (Huber 1983, 5).

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

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

The climate of Isle Royale is very similar to the general Upper Great Lakes region. Daily lows in winter are often six degrees Fahrenheit warmer than mainland temperatures, and summer temperatures are much lower than those on the mainland.

**Type of Context:** Cultural

**Description:**

Isle Royale traces its first visitors to prehistoric peoples who utilized the island's vast resources. Later, Native Americans traveled to the island seasonally to gather berries, hunt, fish, and mine copper. (Franks 1999, v). The island was abundant with wildlife, plants, and minerals, making it an ideal resource in a small physical area despite being difficult to inhabit due to its isolation in Lake Superior and harsh weather.

During European exploration in the 17th century, French fur traders found the island profitable due to its rich wildlife population. Animals such as beaver, muskrat, otter, mink, hare, coyote, fox, and lynx attracted the trappers to return the island again and again (Franks 1999, v). This continued until the 19th century when fur trading companies set up commercial fishing operations. Fishing proved to be successful, however, exploitation of the resources and concurrent economic crises ended this commercial venture.

The next venture that lasted for most of the 19th century involved the copper deposits on the island. Three separate phases occurred: 1843-1855, 1873-1881, and 1889-1893. The first was initially prosperous with the emergence of companies such as the Smithwick, the Ohio and Isle Royale, the Pittsburgh and Isle Royale, and the Siskowit Mining Company. These groups were speculators who constructed shafts, but did not establish mills and smelters for the proper production of copper (Little 1978, 12). Due to the isolation of the island, the first phase ended a decade before the Civil War. The second boom emerged to support a demand for copper in a post-Civil War industrial era. New technologies renewed interests, but again, these ventures failed to last. The last phase occurred in the decade before the 19th century when a British firm funded the production of copper. Experimentation and a disproportional relation of copper and costs resulted in the company selling its land for the creation of tourist homes and resorts (Little 1978, 14).

Tourism on Isle Royale had started by the late 19th century. Summer lodgings and tourist homes appeared to cater to those seeking an escape. Promoted as an ideal place to escape hay fever, the island became a destination for adventure and relaxation. For those with wealth, summer estates and were established bringing cultured living into a secluded and uninhibited island. Transportation to the island was provided by passenger ships that provided entertainment during the journey. The resort tourism industry thrived until the 1930s "when the idea for an Isle Royale National Park was initiated" (Franks 1999, vi).

As the success of the 20s and 30s subsided, some fishermen and summer residents sold their property to the government to protect the island from commercial development. In return, life leases and special use permits were granted to allow them to stay. Isle Royale National Park was established in the 1931; however, it was dedicated in 1946 after property deeds were obtained in 1940.

The 1950s brought changes to the park to increase visitors to the park. The "Mission 66" program introduced new ways to combine recreation and wilderness, and Isle Royale's natural rugged quality became a perfect embodiment of that ideal. The program followed the 'Park Service Modern' style and increased popularity of the park. Open from May to September, but closed during the winter season. Ninety-nine percent of the island has been designated as Wilderness, and the remainder is managed as either Potential Wilderness or Non-Wilderness in areas where Park facilities and/or historic life-lease occupations are present.

# Management Information

**General Management Information**

**Management Category:** Should be Preserved and Maintained

**Management Category Date:** 12/06/2023

**Management Category Explanatory Narrative:**

The management category "Should be Preserved and Maintained" has been assigned to all resources within the Rock Harbor Lodge Historic District that contribute to the eligibility of the local level of significance of the historic district. This management category is assigned to resources that are listed or eligible for the National Register based on the criteria individually or as a contributing resource or feature of a site or district at a state or local level of significance. It is also assigned when a property is compatible with the park's legislated significance.

The 31.10 acre Historic District and its contributing resources were found eligible for the National Register under criteria A and C at the local level of significance on October 25, 2023. In the 2016 Foundation Document for the park, Rock Harbor was identified as an important resource as a lodge and resort set up in the early 20th-century as a way to provide visitors experience with the isolation and wilderness the island offered. The Rock Harbor Lodge property was included in the legislated boundary of the park when it was established on April 3, 1940.

**Management Agreements:**

**Type of Agreement:** Concession Contract/Permit

**Management Agreement Expiration Date:**

**Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:**

As of June 2022, Aramark Destinations is the concessions contractor for Rock Harbor Lodge. Prior to Aramark becoming the contractor, Forever Resorts held the contractor beginning in 2020 in what supposed to be a 10-year contract. Aramark Destinations purchased all of Forever Resort's NPS operations.

**Legal Interests:**

**Type of Interest:** Fee Simple

**Narrative:**

**Located in managed wilderness?:** No

## Adjacent Lands Information

**Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?** Yes

**Adjacent Lands Narrative:**

The Farmer Camp, Ralph Cabin, and Rock Harbor Campground are adjacent contributing landscapes just beyond the cultural landscape boundary. The Farmer Camp retains three residential structures and was built by Weston Farmer on land given by his mother, Bertha Farmer, during the recreational phase of Isle Royale. It is one of the last built before the National Park Service was established. The Ranger Station, within the cultural landscape boundary, is the only remaining structure from the Warren Camp landscape. It was a secondary building often used as a guest house and was adapted for use by the NPS. The landscapes of the private camps are in close proximity to the Rock Harbor Lodge District, influence the viewshed, and the people associated with the camps would have had interaction with the Lodge. The individual histories of these landscapes contribute to understanding the evolution and layering of the tourism industry at Rock Harbor.

# National Register Information

## National Register of Historic Places

**Documentation Status:** SHPO Documented

**Documentation Narrative Description:**

In 2001 the SHPO concluded that the Rock Harbor Lodge, Spruces Cabin, and Motor Storehouse/Dive Cache are individually eligible as determined by the SHPO, however other landscape features as well as all of the Mission 66 structures need to be addressed.

**Eligibility:** Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

**Concurrence Eligibility Date:** 10/25/2023

**Concurrence Narrative:**

SHPO provided a consensus DOE for the Rock Harbor Lodge Historic District on 11/25/2023.

**Significance Level:** Local

**Contributing:** Individual

**Classification:** District

**Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:**

The landscape of the Rock Harbor Resort Complex is significant under Criterion A as a representation of the resort and tourism movement that took place in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century in the Upper Great Lakes area. It is also significant under Criterion C for its distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction of many of the buildings from the resort era, as well as during the Mission 66 period. There are two periods of significance for the landscape. The first begins in 1902 when Kneut Kneutson built the lodge and initial outbuildings for the Rock Harbor Resort until 1943 when a private firm, National Park Concessions, Inc. (NPCI) took ownership of the complex from Bertha Farmer. Although, the National Park Service (NPS) obtained complete ownership of the resort in 1953, the second period of significance begins in 1956 when the National Park Service began its Mission 66 program to improve the state and condition of its national parks. This second period of significance runs until 1973 in which projects were completed in time for the NPS's fiftieth anniversary in 1966 and continued under the name Parkscape USA in the years that followed. (NRHP, MPDF, "National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources")

The development of tourism and recreation on Isle Royale was part of a larger phenomenon stemming from the Great Lakes/North Country tourism movement (Franks 1999, 93). Beginning in the late nineteenth century, the Great Lakes prospered with a newfound popularity to travel to areas for healthful recreation, scenic beauty, a pleasant climate, and a historical past. Another contributing factor to the increased tourist movement in the Great Lakes region stemmed from words from Theodore Roosevelt. In 1899, he advocated "the strenuous life" and encouraged those living in urban centers to travel to rural areas to live "a life of strenuous endeavor" (Franks 1999, 94). This change of lifestyle grew increasingly popular during Roosevelt's presidency and tourism boosted. Development of Great Lakes navigation allowed transportation to these remote areas to become more accessible, and summer resort communities

provided an escape for those seeking relaxing health remedies. Due to intense industrialized urban centers, many sought relief in areas such as Isle Royale that provided crisp cool water and pollen-free woods ameliorating symptoms of hay fever.

There are multiple types of summer recreation communities that appeared on Isle Royale. These included small-scale “rustic” resorts that were created by local fishermen needing to supplement their income, large-scale full-service resorts that catered to the needs of the guests, private camps that families established for their own personal enjoyment, and private resorts or compounds that were most often utilized by the wealthy who entertained families and friends in a private setting.

Vacationers also pursued a various range of activities including rugged outdoor excursions through the wilderness to more refined activities offered at the resorts that included tennis and shuffleboard. Fishing was also a popular sport due to the plentiful fish population surrounding the island. For those that traveled to the camps set up by commercial fishermen, the fishermen would also act as tour guides giving the guest a unique insight to various parts of the island.

Another significantly important aspect of tourism on Isle Royale is the usage of passenger steamships to transport visitors to and from the island. The maritime history of the Great Lakes is vast, but its role in relation to the island is important. Due to the location of the Rock Harbor dock at the southern tip of the peninsula, it was able to accommodate large steamships such as the ‘America’. The ‘America’ carried fresh fruit, canned goods, lumber, machinery, fish, and passengers to and from the island in 1920-1928, during the tourism industry’s boom period. Thus, the location of the Rock Harbor Lodge Guest House was ideal since it was often the first structure seen when docking at Isle Royale.

The tourism and resort era faded in the 1930s, but those associated with Isle Royale wished the landscape to retain its wilderness quality and not be susceptible to major commercial development. Thus, the idea to create the Isle Royale National Park began. By 1939, the National Park Service (NPS) acquired the titles and deeds of the whole island, but granted many life-leases and special-use permits to allow the residents and commercial fishermen to stay on the island.

Architecturally, the buildings on Isle Royale were rustic in nature due to the limited building materials available, and the harsh weather conditions that required only the strongest structures that would last through the seasons. Many of the inhabitants were fishermen who were of Scandinavian descent, mostly stemming from Norway, thus their building types resemble the building practices of Northern Europe. Structures from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century were for the most part one-story peeled-log, with tight saddle-notched construction. Roofs were either gabled or pyramidal hipped to provide some ceiling space to retain heat. Shiplap siding appeared later.

These vernacular constructions reflect the needs of Isle Royale inhabitants that lived within a rural and remote setting. Many structures were also recycled or relocated if the need arose. For example, a sleeping cabin and bath house on Captain Kidd Island were moved there from Clay and Amygdaloid Islands to serve as housing for McGath Resort servants.

The next phase of architectural importance stems from the Mission 66 program created by the National Park Service. Mission 66 was a ten-year program to transform the American national park system to meet the conditions and demands of the postwar era. It was a management and planning concept that introduced modern roads, trails, utilities, camp and picnic grounds, as well as many kinds of structures needed for public use or administration. Mission 66-era design and planning offered new concepts for management along with a new style of architecture, known as “Park Service Modern.” While the buildings were intended to blend into the landscape, the ideas of modernism embraced universal design concepts which gave little consideration to native materials or site specificity.

Mission 66 included a new building type that centralized basic visitor services. “The visitor center” became the most significant architectural expression of national park development in this period and subsequently became the centerpiece of park planning all over the country. The use of the word “center” indicated the planners’ desire to centralize park interpretive and museum displays with new types of interpretive presentations, park administrative offices, restrooms, and various other services (Allaback 2000, 24). Mission 66 architecture meshed well with the pre-existing recreational structures of Rock Harbor. The

introduction of the visitor's center and the centralized visitor experience allowed Rock Harbor Lodge complex to again thrive as a central recreation area without interfering with the park mandated wilderness condition for the rest of the island.

Mission 66 on Isle Royale utilized three million dollars for park improvements. This funding created four 15-room lodge units and ten housekeeping cabins as additions to the Rock Harbor Lodge Complex. Other improvements included increasing electrical generation capacity at Rock Harbor administrative and recreational facilities and contemporary plumbing systems in visitor facilities. Existing trails were improved and swamps were corduroyed and bridged. Boat docks were repaired and the 165-foot, 319-ton Ranger III was acquired. The acquisition of the Ranger III was significant to the park because it provided regular passenger service from the mainland to Isle Royale that was essential to maintain park visitation (Franks 1999, 173).

The evolution and layering of the tourism industry at Rock Harbor reflects the changing demands of recreation across the island of Isle Royale as well as in the national parks as a whole. Rock Harbor offered an early full-service resort which thrived on the island in the 1920s. The resort was maintained due in part to park planning decisions that located the visitor's center and the public marina near the original resort site. Through the Mission 66 program, funding allowed the park to update trails and encourage visitors to explore this section of wilderness on the secluded island. The Rock Harbor Lodge complex continues to thrive to this day with hotel, dining, and interpretive facilities. The lodge complex is an example of recreation and tourism on Isle Royale that has been in consistent use for over 100 years and maintains historical integrity due to its location, setting, design, workmanship, feeling, and association.

**National Register Significance Criteria:**

A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

**National Register Criteria Consideration:**

**National Register Periods of Significance (with Historic Context Themes):**

**Time Period:** CE 1902 - CE 1943

| Historic Context Theme | Subtheme | Facet | Other Facet |
|---|---|---|---|
| Developing the American Economy | Other Developing the American Economy | Other Developing the American Economy | Tourism and resort development at Isle Royale |

**Time Period:** CE 1956 - CE 1966

| Historic Context Theme | Subtheme | Facet | Other Facet |
|---|---|---|---|
| Transforming the Environment | Other Transforming the Environment | Other Transforming the Environment | Mission 66 |

**Time Period:** CE 1967 - CE 1973

| Historic Context Theme | Subtheme | Facet | Other Facet |
|---|---|---|---|
| Transforming the Environment | Other Transforming the Environment | Other Transforming the Environment | |

**Area of Significance:**

**Area of Significance Category:** Architecture

**Area of Significance Subcategory:**

**Explanatory Narrative:**

**Area of Significance Category:** Community Planning and Development

**Area of Significance Subcategory:**

**Explanatory Narrative:**

**Area of Significance Category:** Landscape Architecture

**Area of Significance Subcategory:**

**Explanatory Narrative:**

**Area of Significance Category:** Entertainment - Recreation

**Area of Significance Subcategory:**

**Explanatory Narrative:**

**NRIS Information:**

**State Register Documentation:**

**National Historic Landmarks:**

**National Historic Landmark?** No

**Theme:**

**Contributing:**

**NHL ID:**

**NHL URL:**

**Date:**

**Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark:**

**World Heritage Site:**

**World Heritage Site?** No

**Category:**

**WHS ID:**

**WHS URL:**

**Date:**

**Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landscape:** No

# Chronology and Physical History

**Chronology:**

| Year | Event | Major Event Narrative |
|---|---|---|
| CE 1900 - 1902 | Built | Kneut “Commodore” Kneutson purchased a section of land he called “snug harbor,” platted out streets and house lots and later built Park Place on the southeastern end of Isle Royale in Rock Harbor. |
| CE 1902 - 1920 | Built | The Warren, Langworthy, Orsborn and Ralph families purchased lots from Kneutson and built summer homes in Rock Harbor away from the Lodge complex area. |
| CE 1922 | Built | Park Place is renamed to Rock Harbor Lodge and a new Rock Harbor Lodge Guest House is constructed in craftsman style. Management of the Lodge transferred to Kneutson’s daughter Bertha Farmer. |
| CE 1926 | Platted | Rock Harbor Resort Platted - etic2 dwg #1012- 08/01/2926 |
| CE 1935 | Planned | Sketch of Rock Harbor Lodge Existing Conditions - etic 2 # 1009Dwg. 09/01/1935 - |
| CE 1936 | Purchased/Sold | Land acquisition to create the Isle Royale National Park began. |
| CE 1938 - 1943 | Purchased/Sold | The National Park Service purchased the resort and management of it is under contract with Bertha Farmer. |
| CE 1937 | Planned | Rock Filled Log Cribbing Warf - etic 2 #2027 - Dwg - 08/01/1937 |
| CE 1940 | Planned | Alternate Floor Plans 4 & 8 for the Multiple cabins developed (Etic-2 Dwg, #2123 dated 6/1/1940) |
| CE 1940 | Built | Trail Construction at Rock Harbor (Etic-2 Dwg, #2127 dated 08/01/1940) |
| CE 1941 | Planned | Topography of Rock Harbor area documented with existing facilities (Etic2 Dwg. # 5322 dated 10/01/1941) |
| CE 1943 | Planned | Power transmission for Rock Harbor Lodge mapped (Etic2 Dwg. # 5323 dated 06/01/1943) |
| CE 1946 | Built | Addition to the Kitchen at Rock Harbor Lodge (Etic2 Dwg. # 2121-A dated 7/01/1946) |
| CE 1948 | Built | Sewer Pump Installation Rock Harbor Lodge (Etic2 Dwg. # 5326 dated 2/1/1948) |
| CE 1948 | Planned | Location Plan for Temporary Employee lodging - (Etic2 Dwg. # 2150 dated 6/01/1948) and Utility Layout plan for Rock Harbor (Etic2 Dwg. # 2141 dated 6/01/1948) |
| CE 1948 | Altered | Boiler Room & Fuel Supply Tank - Rock Harbor (Etic2 Dwg. # 08006 dated 10/01/1948) and Heater Room & Fuel Supply Tank - Rock Harbor (Etic2 Dwg. # 8007 dated 10/01/1948) |
| CE 1949 | Built | Temporary Employees Dormitory-Rock Harbor (Etic2 Dwg. # 2151 dated 1/01/1949) |
| CE 1949 | Planned | Rock Harbor Lodge drawing/plans (Etic2 Dwg. # 2056-E dated 09/01/1949) |
| CE 1949 | Planned | Dock Location Plan - (Etic2 Dwg. # 2147 dated 10/01/1949) |

| Year | Event | Major Event Narrative |
|---|---|---|
| CE 1950 | Built | Propane Gas Installation (Etic2 Dwg. # 2024 dated 06/01/1950) |
| CE 1952 | Planned | Rock Harbor Trails Documented/planned (Etic2 Dwg. # 2148 dated 4/01/1952) |
| CE 1943 - 1953 | Maintained | The complex is managed by National Park Concessions, Inc. |
| CE 1954 | Built | Imhoff Tank for Sewerage System Rock Harbor(Etic2 Dwg. # 3006 dated 9/01/1954) |
| CE 1955 | Planned | Rock Harbor Lodge Plans (Etic2 Dwg. # 2056-F dated 1/01/1955) |
| CE 1955 | Planned | Multiple Cabin Units at Rock Harbor (Etic2 V-TIC Visual # P4 dated 10/01/1941) |
| CE 1955 | Planned | Multiple Unit Cabins/Rock Harbor Lodge(Etic2 Dwg. # 3002 dated 06/01/1955) |
| CE 1955 | Planned | Togrpgraphy Rock Haror Lodge (Etic2 Dwg. # 5322-B dated 07/01/1955) nd Remodeling Dining Hall and Kitchen/Rock Harbor (Etic2 Dwg. # 3003 dated 07/01/1955) |
| CE 1955 | Planned | Multiple Cabin Units/Rock Harbor Lodge (Etic2 Dwg. # 3002-B dated 11/01/1955) |
| CE 1956 - 1966 | Developed | The Mission 66 program addressed the needs of the resort due to years of hash weather and deterioration of materials. Through the program, the National Park Service built new employee housing and upgraded structures and systems such as water, sewer, and electric. Some existing recreational facilities such as the tennis courts were removed in favor or a new design that focused on visitor arrival and flow. |
| CE 1957 | Planned | Plans for improvements included a Topographic Survey , Details of the Boat Landing, Electrical System drawings and a drawing for the Snug Harbor Grid and Main Dock Area (Etic2 Dwg. # 41006 ,11/01/1957; #3011, 03/01/1957; 3007-A, 4/1/1957; 3004-A, 04/01/1957; and 3060 and 3014, 09/01/1957) |
| CE 1958 | Planned | Additional mapping, planning, and construction for the Rock Harbor lodge included plans for the Double Housekeeping cabins, Electric plans for the same, the Employee Dormitory, Layout and Grading maps for Multi-cabin Units, an Employee Residence, Hydrography for Snug Harbor, and plans for a Promenade, Marina, and Service Area. (Etic2 Dwg. # 2056-G, 02/01/1958; 3016-A, 3018, 3020, and 3022-A 05/01/1958; 3063, 3062, 3024, 07/01/1958, 3019-D, 08/01/1958; 3065, 3029, 09/01/1958; and 2056-H, 11/01/1958) |
| CE 1959 | Planned | Maps and Plans for the years included plans for Trails to the Housekeeping Area, a Deep Water Dock and Facilities, a Small Boat Dock (Tobin Harbor), and plans for Rock Harbor Sewer System and the Water and Sewer Utilities at the House keeping Cabins. (Etic2 Dwg. # 3026-A, 04/01/1959; 3019-D, 07/01/1959; 2203-A, 09/01/1959, and 3032, 3000-A, 3028-A, 11/01/1959) |

| Year | Event | Major Event Narrative |
|---|---|---|
| CE 1960 | Planned | Maps and Plans include continued works on the Sewage Disposal at Rock Harbor, Locating and Proposing New trails at Rock Harbor, and a Rock Harbor Public Reception Facility. Drawings for miscellaneous construction projects, and plan revisions for the Employee Dormitory. (Etic2 Dwg. # 3033-A, 03/01/1960; 3035, 06/01/1960; 3031 and 3036, 08/01/1960;and 3018-A 11/01/1960) |
| CE 1961 | Planned | Maps and Plans include Deepwater Dock and Facilities, Multiple Unit Cabins at Rock Harbor Lodge, Employee Dormitory at Rock Harbor, Public Reception Facility, empoyee Residence, and a location plan. The Water and Sewer System plans and the Boat dock construction plans were drawn or refined. (Etic2 Dwg. # 3019-E, 02/01/1961; 3002-C, 3018-B, 3031-A, 3038, and 3039, 03/01/1961; 2065, 08/01/1961; and 3041, 09/01/1961) |
| CE 1962 | Planned | Mapped and plans include a Topographic Map for a Proposed Residence, Utilities for the Multiple Cabin Units 3 and 4,a Trails Map to the Multiple Units 3 & 4 and Dormitory, and Boat Dock Construction plans. (Etic2 Dwg. # 3106, 08/01/1962; 3037-A, 3101-B, and 3041-B, 11/01/1962) |
| CE 1963 | Planned | Maps and plans for the year includes a Proposed Lodge Location Plan with Existing Conditions, a Location Plan for a proposed Wash House and Utilities, an Addition to the Public Reception Facility & Shower, and a Utility Plan for the Visitor Center & Utility Buildings (Etic2 Dwg. # 3135, 07/01/1963; 3132,3115-A, 08/01/1663; 3134, 09/01/1963, 3115-B, 11/01/1963) |
| CE 1964 | Planned | Work continued with maps and plans for new and updated drawings including a Hydrographic Map of Snug Harbor, a Fire Protection System for Rock Harbor, and the Reception Facility, Showers & Rest Rooms & Dormitory at Rock Harbor (Etic2 Dwg. # 3142, 07/01/1964; 3138-B and 3128-A, 10/01/1964) |
| CE 1965 - 1966 | Planned | Continued improvements suggested by drawings for the Rock Harbor Cabin Unit and the separate but related work for a deep water dock in Houghton, MI. (Etic2 Dwg. # P2, 06/01/1666 and 3144 10/01/1965) |
| CE 1967 - 1973 | Developed | Post 1966 park modernization continued under what is known as the Parkscape USA period which continued through 1973. (NRHP, NPS Mission 66 Era, MPDF) Work appears to be focused on implementation of minor improvements and final solutions to long standing challenges related to function and operations. |
| CE 1975 - 1978 | Planned | Drawings for Temporary Facilities at Rock Harbor, and Engineering Reports for the Rock Harbor Water System and Fuel Storage System, Soil Investigations, Sewage , Water, and Fuel System Improvement Plans , and Boat Pump-Out Station (Etic2 Dwg. # 3002-B dated 11/01/1955) |

| Year | Event | Major Event Narrative |
|---|---|---|
| CE 1980 - 1989 | Planned | Maps and Drawings indicate work continued on the water, wastewater, and fuel storage systems, plans for Rehabilitation of 4 Lodging Units, general building improvements and repairs, slab and foundation repairs (Etic2 Dwg. # 41013-B, 02/01/1980; 41014-C, 03/01/1981; 41013-C, 0801/1982, 80010, 10/01/1982; 80020,04/01/1984; 80028, 05/01/1985; 80032, 80041,10/01/1987; 8041, 01/01/1989; D31, 02/01/1989 ) |
| CE 1994 - 1999 | Planned | The 1990 included plans for the Economic Feasibility for Rock Harbor, documentation of the Rock Harbor Lodge and Motel Units, and A Design Charette for the Motel Units. |
| CE 2004 | Planned | A FONSI was prepared for the Tobin Harbor Dock Replacement. |
| CE 2010 | Built | A new recreational hall was built within the culture landscape to service the employees of the concessionaire. The building is next to the National Park Concessionaires Dormitory. |
| CE 2011 | Altered | Two of the Mission 66 lodges, the Nokomis and Ojibway Lodges underwent rehabilitation and modifications of its interior to expand the sizes of the rooms. |

**Physical History:**

**1900-1935**

Kneut “Commodore” Kneutson, a Minnesota insurance man, purchased a block of land and platted out streets and house lots around Rock Harbor. At the property, which he named “Snug Harbor,” he built several cottages, a central dining room, and cleared an area for tents. Within two years, he claimed his resort could accommodate 50 people. Kneutson’s resort was modest and its beginning years were very rustic. As visitors traveled to Isle Royale, multiple families purchased the lots from Kneutson to build their own personal cottages. These residents included the Warren, Langworthy, Orsborne, Ralph, Tooker, Davidson, and Manthey families. The resort was the focal point of the summer community daily life. Everyone was invited to dances and evening programs, and members of the fishing families and summer residents were often called on to play the piano, or to bring a concertina, accordion, or fiddle.

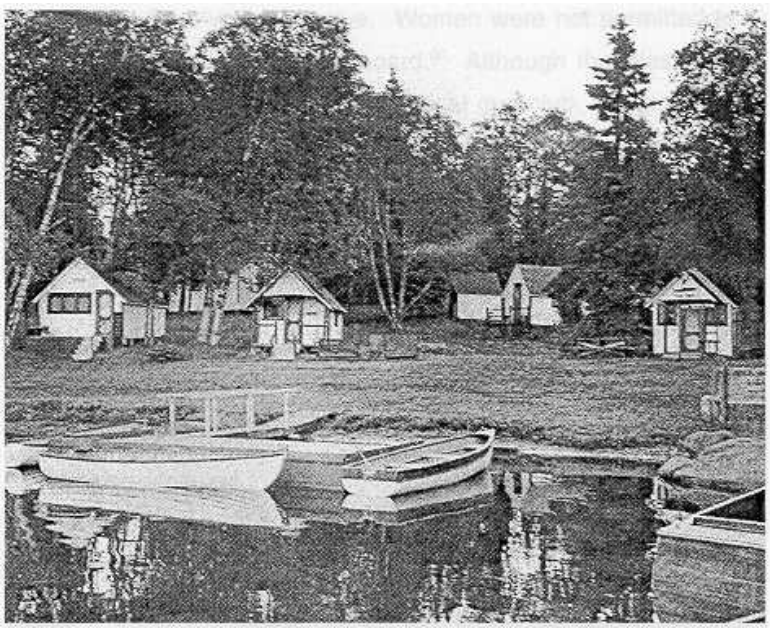
Less than ten years later, Kneutson updated and replaced many of the structures to accommodate greater traffic. At first, the buildings were of canvas and wood construction, but he replaced them with wood framed cabins that would appeal more to visitors. These alterations continued the success of the Rock Harbor Lodge. During World War I, Kneutson’s resort suffered due to neglectful managers while he was away. Upon his return, he named his daughter, Bertha Farmer, new manager of the resort and she began to implement changes immediately.

Under Bertha Farmer’s management, she insisted on modernizing the lodge. In 1922, construction on the new guest house began. Built in the craftsman style, it is a two story wood frame structure painted bright white to become a landmark upon arriving to the island. It housed 16 rooms that each had electrical lighting, hot and cold water sinks, along with indoor plumbing.

Farmer’s modifications of the lodge transformed its feeling to a more refined atmosphere. She also organized group activities and built tennis courts to promote guest recreation. Guests were able to schedule their days accordingly to take part in excursions and trips as well. Her changes became the new standard for resorts on Isle Royale. The resort was very successful due to better transportation via large passenger ships and people’s desire to escape to the remote island setting.




*Rock Harbor Lodge guest house postcard (Park archives)*



*1920s image of "Park Place" guest cabins circa 1942 (Franks 1999, 121)*

**1936-1953**

By the 1930s, residents and patrons of the island indicated their desire to prevent further commercial development that would tarnish its rustic character. This interest was born of recent logging activity occurring near Siskowit Bay. In 1936, the National Park Service began acquiring land to establish the Isle Royale National Park. While many structures at other resorts throughout the island were in too poor condition, the Rock Harbor Lodge was retained, but needed extensive renovations. Bertha Farmer became the concession holder for the Rock Harbor Lodge along with the other two remaining resorts. Eventually, decreased visitor rates and the inability to maintain the properties compared to its greatest success resulted in Farmer conceding her ownership to the National Park Concessions, Inc. group in 1943. Under this company, the Rock Harbor Lodge received various improvements including a new dock, upgraded cooking facilities, and a power generator.




*Rock Harbor in 1938 (Park Archives)*



*Rock Harbor Lodge and Snug Harbor, taken from small boat dock (Humberger 1944)*



*Snug Harbor and Rock Harbor Lodge Area view from dock with Isle Royale Queen tied up at the dock (Rowe 1951)*



*Rowboats, temporary small boat dock, and cottages at Rock Harbor Lodge (Hakala 1954)*

**1954-Present**

On the heels of World War II, Rock Harbor Lodge suffered from decreased transportation opportunities and visitor decline. The National Park Service implemented a new program throughout the nation to improve the facilities, management, and condition of park properties by its anniversary in 1966. This process began in Isle Royale in 1956 and Rock Harbor upgraded its current structures, and built multiple new structures in the 'Park Service Modern' style. A visitor center was built and trails were created to cater to hikers and campers visiting the island. The aging tennis courts were removed to promote the “back to nature” theme that was appealing to visitors of the time. The Mission 66 buildings were built among and in close proximity to the remaining structures from the early resort era, creating a layer that reveals the evolution of tourism and recreation on the island at Rock Harbor. These Mission 66 buildings and landscape features currently possess historic significance in their own sense and contribute to the landscape of the Rock Harbor Resort complex.

In opposition to the “refined” recreation activities of early 20th century visitors, the new phase of tourism at Rock Harbor highlighted its more rustic roots. Rock Harbor Lodge was one of the first resorts established on Isle Royale and is the only surviving example of a large scale resort complex that has remained in continuous operation (Franks 1999, 117).

Today, the National Park Service owns the island of Isle Royale, but the area of Rock Harbor is operated through a concession agreement with Forever Resorts. Since 2010, the main dock and marina have received upgrades for stability, a new recreational hall was built for the concessionaire employees, and some of the structures underwent rehabilitation to upgrade the feel of the Mission 66 lodges. The park is open seasonally to the public and provides ample opportunities to camp, hike, and participate in other rugged recreational activities.



*Building the marina promenade at Rock Harbor (NPS Files 1958)*



*Rock Harbor cabins (NPS Files 1958)*



*"America" dock (CLI Team 1997)*



*"America" dock (CLI Team 1997)*



*View across Snug Harbor to store and visitor center (CLI Team 1997)*



*Spruces Cabin (CLI Team 1997)*



*Housekeeping Cabin (CLI Team 1997)*




*Civilian Conservation Corps Memorial located under a Mission 66 style structure (CLI Team 1997)*



*View from motel to Rock Harbor (CLI Team 1997)*

# Uses

### Functions and Uses:

| Major Category | Category | Use/Function | Historic | Current | Primary |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Recreation/Culture | Outdoor Recreation | Outdoor Recreation | No | Yes | Yes |
| Recreation/Culture | Outdoor Recreation | Outdoor Recreation | Yes | No | Yes |
| Recreation/Culture | Outdoor Recreation | Outdoor Recreation | Yes | Yes | No |

### Public Access:

**Public Access:** Unrestricted

**Public Access Narrative:**

The NPS and the concessionaire may have restrictions to certain areas for visitor safety. For example - work and maintenance areas would have restricted access.

### Associated Ethnographic Group

**Ethnographic Study Status:** No Survey Conducted

**Ethnographic Narrative:**

The island has a long history of association with American Indians. In recent years families who have recreated at Isle Royale for generations have claimed associations with the land. Further discussion or evaluation of ethnographic data is outside the scope of this CLI.

# Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

**Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:**

The ongoing use and response to visitors has resulted a site that is continuously evolving with multiple layers of history and associated features with integrity to two periods of significance from early private development to NPS Modern. The Rock Harbor Lodge complex offers an example of tourism evolution and the response of infrastructure adaptation and creation . The layers of changes reflected in the landscape/site as a response to the changing demands of recreation are evident in the extant structures and associated characteristics and features at the Rock Harbor Lodge complex.

Although the site and the buildings have and continue to evolve, the Rock Harbor Lodge complex remains an example of the first full service Isle Royale resorts, and has remained in continuous use for over 100 years. When compared with the other three remaining resorts (Singer's Island House at Washington Harbor, Minong Lodge at Tobin Harbor and Belle Isle on Belle Island), the integrity of the Rock Harbor Lodge complex is intact and an example of the size, scope, and function of a resort. Several buildings from both periods of significance survive, including small guest cottages, the central dining hall and dinner bell from the first period of significance, along with the marina, visitor's center, and expanded lodging from the second period. The original guest house stands on its own merit as a representative feature of the height of early Isle Royale tourism, and remains as an unaltered example of early 20th century resort architecture.

**Landscape Characteristic: Buildings and Structures**

There are numerous historic structures surviving at the Rock Harbor Lodge complex. Most of which possess integrity due to their relation to one of the two periods of significance associated with the tourism culture on Isle Royale.

The Rock Harbor Lodge guest house (HS 040) is one of the best and last surviving examples of resort architecture on Isle Royale. Built under the direction of Bertha Farmer, Kneutson's daughter, in 1922, the 16 room guesthouse set new standards for Isle Royale's large scale resorts with its electrical service, running water, and indoor plumbing. It is a craftsman influenced, two and a half story, gabled wood frame structure that overlooks Rock Harbor. Design details include beveled shiplap siding, gabled dormers with flared eaves, exposed rafter tails, four over four windows, and large triangular knee braces with beveled ends. The entry has a gabled hood over French doors, and the main sitting room has a rough stone fireplace. The building's color has been changed from its original white to dark brown, but aside from this, the exterior has been altered very little. The structure is in good condition and has high integrity, but its setting has been altered slightly due to the addition of buildings from the Mission 66 era.

Spruces Cabin (HS 047) was built by Kneut Kneutson and his son, Earl in 1910 and is one of the first structures in the resort's development stage. The cabin is a one story, one room structure with a pyramidal hipped roof with a recessed corner porch, and it measures 16' x 18'. The interior has a tongue and groove floor, and a cement fireplace with an exterior chimney. The windows are two over two, and the two panel door has a ten light window with board and batten skirting. The cabin is typical of the austere accommodations offered by the early resorts, and is significant as one of the last of the early resort cabins remaining on the island. It is in good condition and retains high integrity in all areas except feeling and association due to the lack of any other resort cabins in the immediate area.

The dining room/kitchen was built in 1908, yet it has been extensively altered and thus has low moderate integrity. Originally covered with a low pitch hipped roof, it is now elevated revealing several visible rooflines. The size of the current structure (44' x 48') is almost triple that of the original building, due to episodic remodeling in 1918 along with the 1940s, 1950s, and 1980s. Evident in historic photos, the windows were changed from six over six to plate glass and one over one, and a front porch was also added. The current structure is in good condition and has integrity in location and association since it is still operated as its original use.

The auditorium located north of the dining hall was constructed as a temporary facility for another site by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1939. It was then reconstructed and moved to its present location in 1954 and remodeled in 1980. As a result, the auditoriums integrity to its period of significance integrity and contributes only in setting and feeling as it reinforces the impact of the cluster arrangement of the complex.

The motor storehouse/dive/fire cache was built in 1947 from materials salvaged from the Tooker's boathouse on Tookers Island. It has not been altered or remodeled. It has integrity but at the same time does not contribute directly to the recreational theme of the cultural landscape of the Rock Harbor Lodge complex during the periods of significance. The structure has more of a supportive function to the operation.

The "America" dock was originally constructed in 1898 as a T plan which received and bid farewell to the guests of the Rock Harbor Lodge during the early resort era. Due to the nature of material and the harsh conditions, the original dock is no longer extant with. The dock then underwent a rehabilitation/reconstruction in 1974 at the same location using remnants of the original materials. Due to storm activities during high water years beginning in 2016/2017, the "America" dock and lifeboat have been significantly damaged. During the winter of 2016/2017 a big wave crashed over the reconstructed dock and swept the lifeboat into Snug Harbor. This took out the raining on the north side of the dock. Subsequent damage occurred during the following winter and caused the entire dock to be unlevel and askew. The connecting bridge is now (2023) severed from the main dock. No substantial repairs or rebuilding have occurred, and the park has stripped it down to

remnant cribbing. The original and reconstructed docks were named after a vessel owned by A. Booth and that carried fresh fruit, canned goods, lumber, machinery, fish, and passengers to and from the island from 1902 until 1928 when it sank after striking a reef in North Gap at the northwestern tip of the island. (Franks 1999, 127). A lifeboat from the 'America' rested on the dock as a tribute to her service at Rock Harbor." The 1974 dock differed slightly in design yet retained integrity for a long time due to the feeling and association of its role towards receiving visitors off of the large passenger ships at the southern tip of the peninsula.

The Mission 66 era structures at the complex are now considered historic having reached the 50 year age recommendation for evaluation. Beginning in 1956, these structures include ten duplex housekeeping cabins, a linen/roll away bed storage building, the Tobin Harbor docks, the marina docks, the National Park Service visitor/information center, the visitor's center restrooms, the Chippewa, Ojibway, Nokomis, and Saginaw lodge units, the Rock Harbor office building, restrooms and laundry facilities near the restaurant, and the National Park Concessions Inc. (NPCI) dorm.

The physical appearance of the Mission 66 structures was governed by the philosophy of their design to accommodate a large number of people in a centrally accessible location in an economically expedient manner. The Mission 66 buildings are mostly one story, low structures creating the universal design theory of the 'Park Service Modern' style that demonstrated a similarity of material choice nationwide. Materials used were inexpensive and most often steel, concrete and glass. Scant ornamentation and the use of prefabricated elements were common design features of the Mission 66 era buildings that are commonly found at the Rock Harbor Lodge complex. The silhouette of the buildings is most often a flat roof or a shallow gable, rectangular in form, and with clean lines that reflect the Modernist design style. Common to the facades were the contrasting materials of board and batten siding painted brown and the concrete stone veneer, tinted in three colors and arranged in a random ashlar pattern.

The ten housekeeping cabins (HS-50 through HS-59) are low one-story rectangular structures with a flat to low pitched shed roof covered with board and batten siding and concrete stone veneer. The main door has a large one over one window arrangement and the rear of the cabins have two sets of four large windowpanes looking into the landscape. The cabins are built on concrete piers, and some are built into hillsides requiring extra support from concrete beams. The ten cabins are identical and are located in a small cluster arrangement to the north of the harbor. Each cabin retains integrity in location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association as structures from the Mission 66 era sand examples of the period's philosophy to improve housing in the national parks.

The linen/roll away bed storage building is a small square one story structure with a gable roof. There is a ramp leading to the doorway to provide easy access for transporting roll away beds to various locations throughout the resort. It is located just south of the housekeeping cabins on the trail towards the visitor's center. This structure is considered non contributing compatible to the cultural landscape but provides an insight to how the resort business functioned by utilizing small structures within the natural landscape.

The National Park Service Visitor Center (HS-65) consists of two low one story structures with one low pitched gable roof. The area between the two structures is covered. The westernmost structure is used as a gift shop by the concessionaire. The eastern structure is the NPS visitor's center. There is a gable front roof line at the main entrance. Located along the main dock and built of prefabricated elements including board and batten siding and concrete stone veneer, the visitor center is an unimposing structure that stands well below the ridgeline and does not affect any viewpoints. This structure has integrity and is contributing to the landscape as a structure built during the second time period of significance, as well as significant for its architecture as an example of the new building type within the NPS.

The Chippewa (HS-61), Ojibway (HS-63), Nokomis (HS-62), and Saginaw (HS-60) lodge units are each two story structures with flat roofs. Fronting Lake Superior and perched on a ridge overlooking Tobin Harbor, these structures surround the original guest house and provide nice views of the lake while nestled along the shoreline. Like the other Mission 66 buildings, they are built in the 'Park

Service Modern' style with wood siding and stone veneer with clear cut distinct lines that blends in with the scenery around it. The facades facing the lake have large windows and porches that extend the length of the building to provide visitors adequate views of the scenery. The rooms are accessed from the north side and the second floor rooms are reached by a stairwell in front of the building. Each of these buildings has integrity and contributes to the Rock Harbor landscape's Mission 66 era.

The National Park Concessions Inc. (NPCI) Dorm (HS-66) is a large two story rectangular structure with a low pitched shed roof built of board and batten siding and concrete stone veneer, much like the other 'Park Service Modern' buildings. Built into a hillside in 1956 as part of Mission 66 construction at the park, this structure provides housing for employees of the park. The dorm is a contributing structure to the landscape and retains integrity. Just east of the dorm is 2010 structure that serves as a recreation hall for the employees that reside at the NPCI dorm. This new structure does not contribute but is compatible to the landscape because it is outside of the period of significance.

The other boat docks associated with the landscape include the Ranger III (Main Dock) connected to the visitor's center, the marina docks, and the Tobin Harbor sea plane docks. The Ranger III dock (Main Dock) is of concrete construction with steel reinforcement and extends around the harbor to form a marina with seven individual floating wood docks. This main dock was upgraded in 2021 with a 15' extension on its main face as well as improvements to lighting. These docks are maintained in good condition and retaining walls have been built to strengthen the docks and the area surrounding it. The Tobin Harbor docks in the north part of the Rock Harbor landscape are where the sea planes are able to land in Tobin Harbor. These are also of wood construction and are maintained in good condition as well. As landscape features it is not the age of the dock materials but the presence of the dock and how it contributes to the spatial arrangement, cluster pattern, and circulation of the site.

There are two restroom facilities located within the Rock Harbor landscape. The first is behind the Visitor's Center and the other is just north of the restaurant and dining hall. Both of these are in the Mission 66 'Park Service Modern' style and are maintained in good condition.

There are a few other structures to the northwest of the Visitor's Center. The Ranger Station and office, a converted former private cabin, falls within the boundary as an NPS structure associated with the NPS function of a resort area. The Ben East house, Rock Harbor campground, and the utilities plants (boneyard) are outside of the Rock Harbor Cultural Landscape boundary and are not evaluated as part of the Rock Harbor Lodge Complex.

**Landscape Features:**

| Feature Name | CLI Feature ID | Feature Contribution | CRIS-HS Resource ID | Associated CRIS-AR ID | FMSS Record Type | FMSS Record Number | FMSS Exact Match |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rock Harbor Guest House | 134440 | Contributing | 73121 | | Location | 49803 | Yes |
| 1961 Chippewa Lodge B0362 | 104443 | Contributing | | | Location | 49823 | Yes |
| 1961 Saginaw Lodge B0366 | 105956 | Contributing | | | Location | 49824 | Yes |
| 1970 Nokomis Lodge B0365 | 105951 | Contributing | | | Location | 49825 | Yes |
| 1970 Ojibway Lodge B0366 | 105953 | Contributing | | | Location | 49826 | Yes |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1910/1911 Spruces Cabin/Medical First Aid B0047 | 105959 | Contributing | 073122 | | Location | 49791 | Yes |
| Mission 66 Visitor Center B0384 | 105962 | Contributing | | | Location | 49796 | Yes |
| 1942 Concessions Garbage House B0078 - Behind kitchen/dinning | 190695 | Contributing | | | Location | 49806 | Yes |
| 1908/1918/1940/1950/1978/1980 Dining Hall & Kitchen B0041 | 105941 | Contributing | | | Location | 49807 | Yes |
| 1938 Concessions Storage Bldg B0367 | 190694 | Contributing | | | Location | 85580 | Yes |
| 1960 Dining Hall Restrooms B0034 | 105954 | Contributing | | | Location | 49790 | Yes |
| 1908 Rock Harbor Lodge Office Building B0065 | 150327 | Contributing | | | Location | 49809 | Yes |
| 1959 House Keeping Cabin B0154 (Duplex) | 190691 | Contributing | | | Location | 49813 | Yes |
| 1959 Housekeeping Cabins B0151 (Duplex) | 105946 | Contributing | | | Location | 49810 | Yes |
| 1959 Housekeeping Cabin B0152 (Duplex) | 190681 | Contributing | | | Location | 49811 | Yes |
| 1959 Housekeeping Cabins B0153 (Duplex) | 190682 | Contributing | | | Location | 49812 | Yes |
| 1959 Housekeeping Cabin B0155 (Duplex) | 190683 | Contributing | | | Location | 49814 | Yes |
| 1959 Housekeeping Cabin B0156 (Duplex) | 190684 | Contributing | | | Location | 49815 | Yes |
| 1959 Housekeeping Cabin B0157 (Duplex) | 190685 | Contributing | | | Location | 49816 | Yes |
| 1959 Housekeeping Cabin B0158 (Duplex) | 190686 | Contributing | | | Location | 49817 | Yes |
| 1959 Housekeeping Cabin B0159 (Duplex) | 190687 | Contributing | | | Location | 49818 | Yes |
| 1959 House keeping Cabin B0160 (Duplex) | 190688 | Contributing | | | Location | 49819 | Yes |
| 1960s Housekeeping Cabins B0453 A & B (East Duplex) | 190680 | Contributing | | | Location | 49798 | Yes |
| 1898 "America" Dock Cribbing (ruin) | 104437 | Contributing | | | | | No |
| 1939/1954/1959 Auditorium B0359 (Rehab 1980) | 104438 | Contributing | | | Location | 49795 | Yes |
| 1920 - Linen/roll away bed storage building B0051 | 105948 | Contributing | | | Location | 49808 | Yes |
| 1960 Camp Store Restrooms/Laundry B0368 | 104442 | Contributing | | | Location | 49822 | Yes |
| Ranger III Dock (1956) | 201489 | Contributing | | | | | No |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marina docks (5 total) | 105950 | Noncontributing – Compatible | | | | | No |
| 1956 NPCI Dormitory B0369 | 105952 | Contributing | 895159 | | Location | 49827 | Yes |
| Tobin Harbor Docks | 105957 | Noncontributing – Compatible | | | | | No |
| 1940/1947 - Rock Harbor NPS/Concession Maintenance B0061 - motor/dive/fire cache | 105945 | Contributing | | | Location | 49801 | Yes |
| 1950 Rock Harbor Ranger Station | 190699 | Contributing | | | Location | 49793 | Yes |
| 1950 Rock Harbor Office & Workshop | 190700 | Contributing | | | Location | 90641 | Yes |
| 1981 Rock Harbor QTRS B0105 | 190689 | Noncontributing – Compatible | | | Location | 49792 | Yes |
| Designated NPS docks (2 total) | 105316 | Noncontributing – Compatible | | | | | No |
| 2009 Concessionaire Recreation Hall | 105955 | Noncontributing – Compatible | | | Location | 225566 | Yes |
| 1980 - Concessions Fuel Building on Warf | 105963 | Noncontributing – Compatible | | | Location | 90638 | Yes |
| 1980 Concessions Restrooms, Laundry, Maintenance B0317 | 190696 | Noncontributing – Compatible | | | Location | 49820 | Yes |
| 1980 Concessions Small Pump House | 190697 | Noncontributing – Compatible | | | Location | 90637 | Yes |
| 1992 Rock Harbor Radio Shack | 190698 | Noncontributing – Compatible | | | Location | 90636 | Yes |

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Rock Harbor Lodge (Guest House), viewed from Rock Harbor (Jackson 2010)*



*View from Rock Harbor of the Chippewa Lodge and Rock Harbor Lodge (Gladstone 2010)*



*The Saginaw Lodge building, viewed from Rock Harbor (Jackson 2010)*



*Spruces Cabin (Gladstone 2010)*



*Dining Hall (Gladstone 2010)*




*Rock Harbor office next to dining hall (Gladstone 2010)*



*Housekeeping Cabin (Gladstone 2010)*



*America Dock (Gladstone 2010)*



*America Dock (Gladstone 2010)*



*View across Snug Harbor to store and visitor center (Gladstone 2010)*




*Bathroom and Laundry facilities (Gladstone 2010)*



*Motor/Storehouse/Dive/Fire Cache Building (Gladstone 2010)*




*Rock Harbor Dock Attendant Office (Gladstone 2010)*



*Rock Harbor Linen and Roll-away Bed Storage building (Gladstone 2010)*



*1956 NPCI Dorm (Gladstone 2010)*



*Tobin Harbor "finger docks" (Gladstone 2010)*



*Rock Harbor Auditorium (Park Files)*



*New recreation hall built in 2010 (Park Files)*

**Landscape Characteristic: Circulation**

Circulation around the Rock Harbor complex is based on repeated foot traffic. Two primary asphalt pathways/drives connect a majority of the buildings, both originating at the northeast part of the harbor at the main dock and marina. The first asphalt drive connects to the ten housekeeping cabins located to the north of the harbor. The second drive loops around the marina along the shore towards the dining room and visitor's center. Subsequent offshoots of this drive reach many of the Mission 66 buildings including the hotels and treatment facilities.

Many circulation pathways that experience less foot traffic are of dirt and gravel construction that attempt to minimize the disruption of the scenic quality of the harbor. These include paths from building to building and paths that lead to more natural trail experiences. Pathways are cleared, but unobtrusive and only around ten feet wide. These pathways connect the buildings to the south of the harbor.

There are multiple hiking trails in Rock Harbor. The first trail, the Kneutson Trail is on the south side of the harbor extending from the Rock Harbor Lodge to the "America" boat dock at the tip of the harbor. The Rock Harbor Trail begins at the same point of the asphalt drives but moves southwest to the three mile campground. The Tobin Harbor Trail is north of the Rock Harbor Trail and extends from the sea plane dock to the north in Tobin Harbor towards Suzie's Cave located west of the landscape. The Stoll trail is due south of the Tobin Harbor Trail and moves along the shoreline as it then loops up to the Tobin Harbor Trail. These trails were created to provide visitors and hikers a means to explore the island when tourism shifted to a "back to nature" theme. All are contributing features to the landscape.

Other circulation patterns include the individual docks located at the marina to access boats in Rock Harbor. There are approximately seven individual docks located in the marina, the "Sandy Dock" located in the most inland portion of the harbor, the "America" dock located at the southern tip of the harbor, and the main dock at the north end by the camper store. The sea plane dock is located in Tobin Harbor to the north of Rock Harbor.

The circulation patterns in the Rock Harbor Lodge Complex have high integrity since they have changed little since the periods of significance. The drives and pathways serve to connect the structures together, and there are no patterns that fully interrupt the wilderness quality of the island. The trails have high integrity due to their role in the tourism industry in the early twentieth century to allow visitors to explore parts of the island in an easy but undisruptive manner. The docks provide access to boats which were historically the only way to access the island, and are still the primary mode of transportation for visitors.

**Landscape Features:**

| Feature Name | CLI Feature ID | Feature Contribution | CRIS-HS Resource ID | Associated CRIS-AR ID | FMSS Record Type | FMSS Record Number | FMSS Exact Match |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stoll Memorial Trail | 105970 | Undetermined | | | | | No |
| Kneutson Trail | 105966 | Contributing | | | | | No |
| Rock Harbor Trail | 105969 | Contributing | | | | | No |
| Tobin Harbor Trail | 105971 | Contributing | | | | | No |
| Trail to Seaplane Dock | 105972 | Contributing | | | | | No |
| Paved pathway to housekeeping cabins | 105968 | Contributing | | | | | No |
| Paved path along Snug Harbor from V.C. to restaurant and lodge units | 105967 | Contributing | | | | | No |

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Circulation cul-de-sac near motel style unit (Gladstone 2010)*



*Rustic trail leading to campground (Gladstone 2010)*



*Paved trail along marina (Gladstone 2010)*



*Rock Harbor Maintenance Road (Gladstone 2010)*



*Rock Harbor Sea Plane Trail (Gladstone 2010)*

**Landscape Characteristic:** **Spatial Organization;Cluster Arrangement**

The spatial organization and cluster patterns represented in the Rock Harbor Lodge Complex contribute to both periods of significance. The spatial arrangement is how the buildings and structures respond to the environment, including the harbor and the topography. How the buildings and structures respond to each other based on function and need is the cluster pattern.

Visitors came to the resort to experience the unique natural environment offered on the island. Resort developers and the NPS appeared to understand that responding to the natural conditions and capitalizing on it resulted in a positive visitor experience and was good for business. This resulted in a spatial arrangement of built elements within and around the harbor that date to both periods of significance. Examples dating to the early resort period include the America Dock at the point and the original Rock Harbor lodge structure prominently located along and nestled into the shoreline taking advantage of views and directing a sequenced arrival – where some guest went to the lodge and others went to the cluster of cabins (not extant) tucked within the shoreline of the cove. The kitchen and dining hall service cluster which served all guests and was utilitarian in nature was located between the two locations.

During the Mission 66 period the NPS took advantage of a see, approach, arrive, design philosophy moving the primary dock opposite the America dock and somewhat perpendicular to the cove. The visitor oriented on the ship to the island's amenities was able to see the complex during the docking procedure. After disembarking, visitors approached the new visitor center service cluster and proceed to either the campground cluster or one of modern lodges (cluster) completing the arrival process. The kitchen, dining, restrooms, amphitheater, and auditorium form another cluster, while the dorm and recreation building, 10 housekeeping cabins near Tobin Harbor, and facilities maintenance area form three additional clusters. The marina, visitor center, and ranger station form their own distinct cluster of visitor services.

The Rock Harbor Lodge complex exhibits integrity in spatial and cluster patterns that date to both periods of significance. Since 1973 the Rock Harbor area has continued to evolve for visitor use, better functionality, and even contemporary amenities, but not with a heavy hand. New buildings, structures, and amenities appear to follow the spatial and cluster patterns within the areas they are being introduced; and as the next chapter in the history of Rock Harbor these features are consider noncontributing-compatible until they reach the recommended age for evaluation.

**Landscape Features:**

| Feature Name | CLI Feature ID | Feature Contribution | CRIS-HS Resource ID | Associated CRIS-AR ID | FMSS Record Type | FMSS Record Number | FMSS Exact Match |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Historic Service Area Cluster | 105973 | Contributing | | | | | No |
| Housekeeping Cabins Cluster | 105974 | Contributing | | | | | No |
| Visitor information center, camp store, docks and restroom/laundry facilities cluster | 105978 | Contributing | | | | | No |
| Lodge units, dorm, auditorium | 105975 | Contributing | | | | | No |

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Satellite image that shows cluster arrangement and spatial organization of the buildings in the Rock Harbor Lodge complex (Google Earth 2011)*

**Landscape Characteristic: Land Use**

Land use at the Rock Harbor Lodge complex has primarily been for resort purposes. Within the landscape, some areas were once designated for active recreation such as tennis and croquet. These facilities, however, were neglected over the years and removed during the Mission 66 era at the park. The 322 acres that include the cultural landscape are designated as non wilderness within Isle Royale and the cultural landscape within this area comprises of approximately 40 acres. The non wilderness designation allows the park to operate machinery and generators to support the functions of the structures at the park. Currently, land use is more passive in nature with hiking trails, a campground, and an outdoor amphitheater for visitors to utilize, and the landscape retains high integrity since the historic land use is still practiced today.

**Landscape Characteristic: Natural Systems and Features**

The natural systems and features of the northern end of the island differ from the southern end due to the difference in climate and geology. The landscape of the Rock Harbor Lodge Complex/historic district is located on a peninsula that extends north between Tobin and Rock Harbors where the land has more rock exposure and a typically cooler, damp climate, resulting in a balsam fir and white spruce dominated forest.

The shore line on both harbors is typically characterized by large volcanic rock. The Tobin Harbor side of the landscape is fairly steep due to the close proximity of the ridgeline. From the ridgeline, the topography slopes towards the east in a gradual manner due to the underlying geology of rock folds. The topographic change on the Rock Harbor side of the peninsula combined with the availability of the cove for safe docking of boats provided an excellent location for the lodge complex which developed there.

The location of the historic district along Snug Harbor is an important cultural response to a natural feature since this cove proved to be an ideal place for Kneutson to build and operate his successful resort business. The continued use of the harbor by the National Park Service at the same location along Snug Harbor is a continuation of use/response to the natural environment.

**Landscape Features:**

| Feature Name | CLI Feature ID | Feature Contribution | CRIS-HS Resource ID | Associated CRIS-AR ID | FMSS Record Type | FMSS Record Number | FMSS Exact Match |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Snug Harbor | 150331 | Contributing | | | | | No |

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Snug Harbor (Jackson 2010)*



*View to marina in Snug Harbor (Gladstone 2010)*

**Landscape Characteristic: Small Scale Features**

The Rock Harbor Lodge's bronze dinner bell (HS 041A) was added between 1907 1919, and was used during the early period alert guests to family style meals and to sound emergencies. The bell still functions, is in good condition, and has integrity. The bell is situated on top of a five-foot tower constructed of cobbles and mortar. This tower rests on top of a large boulder. The dinner bell is a small scale feature/object in the landscape that represents the home like atmosphere that was a trademark of the resort era (Franks 1999, 127).

Other small scale features include various interpretive signs, memorial plaques, and a Mission 66 style shelter that houses a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Memorial. The Smithwick Mine exhibit is archaeological in nature and showcases a series of 1840's-era mining pits adjacent to the Stroll Trail. The CCC memorial shelter is just off the Kneutson Trail. Both features are listed as "undetermined" with regard to their contribution to the landscape. If each were constructed during the period of significance, then they might be considered contributing features extending beyond the core of the cultural landscape boundaries.

A small amphitheater is situated off the trail between the housekeeping cabins and the auditorium. Amphitheaters were a recognized feature of the Mission 66 period. The Rock Harbor Amphitheater is comprised of numerous wooden benches tiered on a gradual incline. It is used for interpretive presentations.

Other small scale features include power lines, mailboxes, benches, flag poles, trash cans, small buildings for storage, and fencing. Many are considered non contributing - compatible features for the Rock Harbor Lodge landscape. They are not historic because they are outside the two identified periods of significance. They are however part of the on-going use and evolution of site and necessary adaptations to accommodate island visitors including tourist, NPS, and concessionaire employees.

The NPS maintenance area is a combination of historic and contemporary features. (water treatment plant, water storage tanks, generator shed, fuel tanks, and treatment plant facilities) This area although not interpreted is critical to the resort being able to function, providing electricity, water, and treating waste. It is not pretty, but it is a critical component. The historic structures that date to the two periods of significance are consider contributing to the cultural landscape. The more contemporary features are considered non-contributing compatible.

A modern water tower is located south of the housekeeping cabins. The feature does not contribute to the landscape, Although compatible as part of the ongoing use and evolution of the landscape, it is a slight visual detraction since it protrudes above the surrounding tree line.

**Landscape Features:**

| Feature Name | CLI Feature ID | Feature Contribution | CRIS-HS Resource ID | Associated CRIS-AR ID | FMSS Record Type | FMSS Record Number | FMSS Exact Match |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bronze Dinner Bell | 105983 | Contributing | 073123 | | | | No |
| Mission 66 style shelter for CCC commemorative memorial | 91818 | Undetermined | | | | | No |
| Smithwick Mine Exhibit | 96938 | Noncontributing – Compatible | | | | | No |
| Interpretive signage | 105984 | Noncontributing | | | | | No |
| Memorial Plaques | 105985 | Noncontributing | | | | | No |
| Rock Harbor water tower | 150293 | Noncontributing – Compatible | | | | | No |

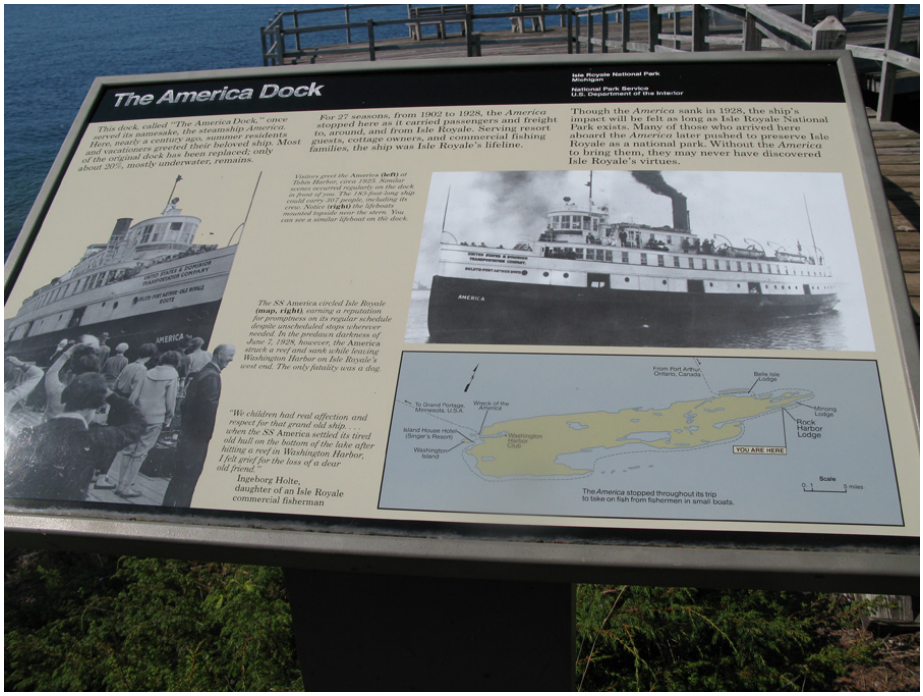
**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Dinner Bell (Gladstone 2010)*




*Mather Memorial (Gladstone 2010)*




*Example of interpretive signage located on the site (Gladstone 2010)*



*Smithwick Mine (Gladstone 2010)*




*CCC memorial located under Misson 66 style structure (Gladstone 2010)*



*View of Visitor Center (Gladstone 2010)*



*View of telephone lines and signage at Rock Harbor (Gladstone 2010)*



*Water tower (Jackson 2010)*

**Landscape Characteristic: Vegetation**

The vegetation of the landscape retains high integrity since the complex tries to be unobtrusive of the natural qualities of the island. The structures do not require a lot of clearing, which allows large trees to flourish in the area. Since a majority of Isle Royale National Park is considered a wilderness, the Rock Harbor Lodge complex upsets that trend minimally by tucking buildings into the landscape and allowing vegetation to grow. The ability to utilize the changes in elevation in the topography to site the buildings and allowing a natural vegetative condition blends the non wilderness zone into the adjacent managed wilderness.

Vegetation includes large dense balsam evergreens, deciduous maples, birches, and oak trees. Grasses and shrubs are found interspersed throughout the landscape including along the marina and many of the structures. Some of the trails lie within open areas of grasses, but most of the landscape is under the cover of the large forest that is common throughout the whole island.

Historically, the Rock Harbor Lodge complex may have been planted with non native flowers and shrubs to beautify the grounds and add a sense of domestic tranquility and refinement of the early resort period. Unfortunately, there is little documentation available on how these plants were arranged or considered important to that period.

Generally speaking, over many years of human use, non native species are believed to have naturalized on the island. In some instances and locations these cultural plantings from past occupation and use are the only evidence of human habitation in both wilderness and non wilderness areas. Park staff have reported mountain bluet as non-native example, but the plant is considered culturally significant to the landscape history. A study of the non native vegetation at the island from a cultural historical use perspective in the areas where summer cottages, resorts, light houses, and fisheries once stood would be of value to the park in developing management strategies agreeable to both cultural and natural resource professionals.

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Example of flowering vegetation in the Rock Harbor area (CLI 1997)*



*Vegetation and tree cover along the sea plane trail (Gladstone 2010)*

**Landscape Characteristic: Views and Vistas**

Internal and external views appear to be conscientiously crafted at the Rock Harbor Lodge complex. Historically, there were views between the small cottages and from them to the public buildings including the lodge and the kitchen. These deliberate views were meant to foster a sense of community among the visitors. Although the small cottages are no longer extant, the views between the current structures still provide a sense of community. External views to Lake Superior and Rock Harbor are evident from the lodge units and the historic guest house. Historically, the guest house was white which commanded the attention of guests arriving by passenger ship. Today, the guest house is painted a dark brown for the purpose of blending into the surrounding environment. Filtered views also exist from the housekeeping cabins to Tobin Harbor due to their placement on the ridge line of the peninsula. The America dock views have retained their integrity of setting and feel. They appear much as they did when passenger ships transported island visitors to and from the mainland.

Views were maximized through architecture and siting of the structures as part of the Mission 66 era design for the area. The function and design of the visitor's center offered an interior open space, with windows and views that take advantage of the building's placement at the edge of the water. The siting of the hotels affords similar dramatic views of Rock Harbor. Intentional views were by design to integrate outdoor and indoor spaces and were a hallmark of modern design. For instance, the Housekeeping units were perched on a ridge and oriented toward Tobin Harbor, and "the visitor center became a viewing platform, in which views from the interior spaces, roof terraces, and adjacent outdoor terraces or amphitheaters were calculated as a flowing, sequential experience." (Carr 2007, 149).

**Landscape Features:**

| Feature Name | CLI Feature ID | Feature Contribution | CRIS-HS Resource ID | Associated CRIS-AR ID | FMSS Record Type | FMSS Record Number | FMSS Exact Match |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Views from Housekeeping cabins to Tobin Harbor | 96942 | Contributing | | | | | No |
| Views to and from the guest house | 96944 | Contributing | | | | | No |
| Views from the lodge units | 96943 | Contributing | | | | | No |
| Views from the "America" Dock | 96941 | Contributing | | | | | No |
| Views between the restaurant and other structures in the complex. | 96940 | Contributing | | | | | No |
| Views from the visitor's center | 134444 | Contributing | | | | | No |

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*View from the Rock Harbor marina (Gladstone 2010)*



*View pulling into Rock Harbor with the Visitor Center straight ahead (Gladstone 2010)*



*View of Rock Harbor from motel facing southeast (Gladstone 2010)*



*View towards Rock Harbor marina (Gladstone 2010)*

**Landscape Characteristic: Archeological Sites**

Due to the sensitive nature of archeology the section 110 cultural landscape inventory intentionally does not evaluate or include archeology that is not already actively interpreted at the park for visitors.

The Smithwick Mine is located adjacent to the Stoll Trail and part of the Park's interpretive program. The feature is comprised of a few collapsed mining shafts related to an 1840's-era copper mining endeavor. The most prominent shaft reached a depth of 96 feet. Additional features were once present on the landscape but have been obscured/obliterated by early Rock Harbor Resort activities. Since the mine features predate the resort era's period of significance, they do not directly contribute to the Rock Harbor Landscape. The interpretation of them however may be tangentially related depending on when interpretation started.

**Landscape Features:**

| Feature Name | CLI Feature ID | Feature Contribution | CRIS-HS Resource ID | Associated CRIS-AR ID | FMSS Record Type | FMSS Record Number | FMSS Exact Match |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Smithwick Mine | 150289 | Noncontributing – Compatible | | | | | No |

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Smithwick mine (Gladstone 2010)*

**Landscape Characteristic: Topography**

The topography begins to incline within 30 meters of the harbor and up to the Housekeeping Cabins, in a northwest direction. The Guest Lodge, Rest Room, Dining Hall, marina-related facilities, Visitor Center, and Lodge Unit buildings are all situated on level ground, while everything else is on incline. The majority of the landscape around the harbor stands at 602 feet elevation whereas the ten housekeeping cabins rise up to an elevation of 650 feet at the northernmost structure.

# Condition

**Assessment Interval (Years):** 6

**Next Assessment Due Date:** 12/06/2029

**Condition Assessment and Impacts**

**Condition Assessment:** Good

**Assessment Date:** 12/06/2023

**Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:**

Condition as of the completion of new CLI for Rock Harbor Lodge HD

**Condition Assessment:** Good

**Assessment Date:** 08/01/2011

**Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:**

The Rock Harbor landscape and its features are in good condition overall. The historic structures are in good condition along with the landscape as a whole.

**Condition Assessment:** Good

**Assessment Date:** 06/01/2000

**Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:**

The landscape and its features are maintained in good condition overall with regular maintenance of the exisiting facilities. Park superintendent concurred date reflects the date that the regional office received comments back from the park on the draft.

## Impacts

**Type of Impact:** Flooding

**Other Impact:**

**External or Internal:** Both Internal and External

**Impact Narrative:** The potential for flooding resulting from adverse weather on the lake can impact the structures over time.

**Date Identified:** 07/29/2005

**Type of Impact:** Visitation

**Other Impact:**

**External or Internal:** Internal

**Impact Narrative:** Visitation continues to place wear and tear on features such as trails, docks, and structures.

**Date Identified:** 07/29/2005

# Bibliography and Supplemental Information

**Bibliography:**

| Citation Author | Citation Title | Year of Publication | Citation Publisher | Citation Type | Citation Location | Citation Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| Huber, N. King | The Geological Story of Isle Royale National Park | 1983 | NPS | | | |
| Scarpino, Philip V. | Cultural Resources on Isle Royale National Park: An Historic Context | 2010 | Indiana University / Purdue University of Indianapolis | | | |
| Piccarello, Cary ed. et al. | National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources Multiple Property Documentation Form | 2015 | National Register of Historic Places | Narrative | National Register of Historic Places Collection - ID # 64501248 | 84789671-6031-4916-8bf1-18fbe8c80511 |
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| Gale, Thomas and Kendra Gale | Isle Royale : A Photographic History | 1995 | Isle Royale Natural History Association, Houghton, MI | Graphic | Park Library | |
| Franks, Katie | Historic Structures at Isle Royale National Park, Historic Contexts and Associated Property Types | 1999 | NPS- MWRO | Both Graphic And Narrative | MWRO-LCS files | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NPS | General Management Plan | 1998 | NPS | Narrative | MWRO - Library, Park Library | |

**Supplemental Information:**

**Supplemental Information Title:** National Register of Historic Places nomination form for Mott Island Historic District

**Supplemental Information Narrative:**

Kim Hoagland
Michigan Technological University.
Located in NRHP Michigan files MWRO
September 19th 2005