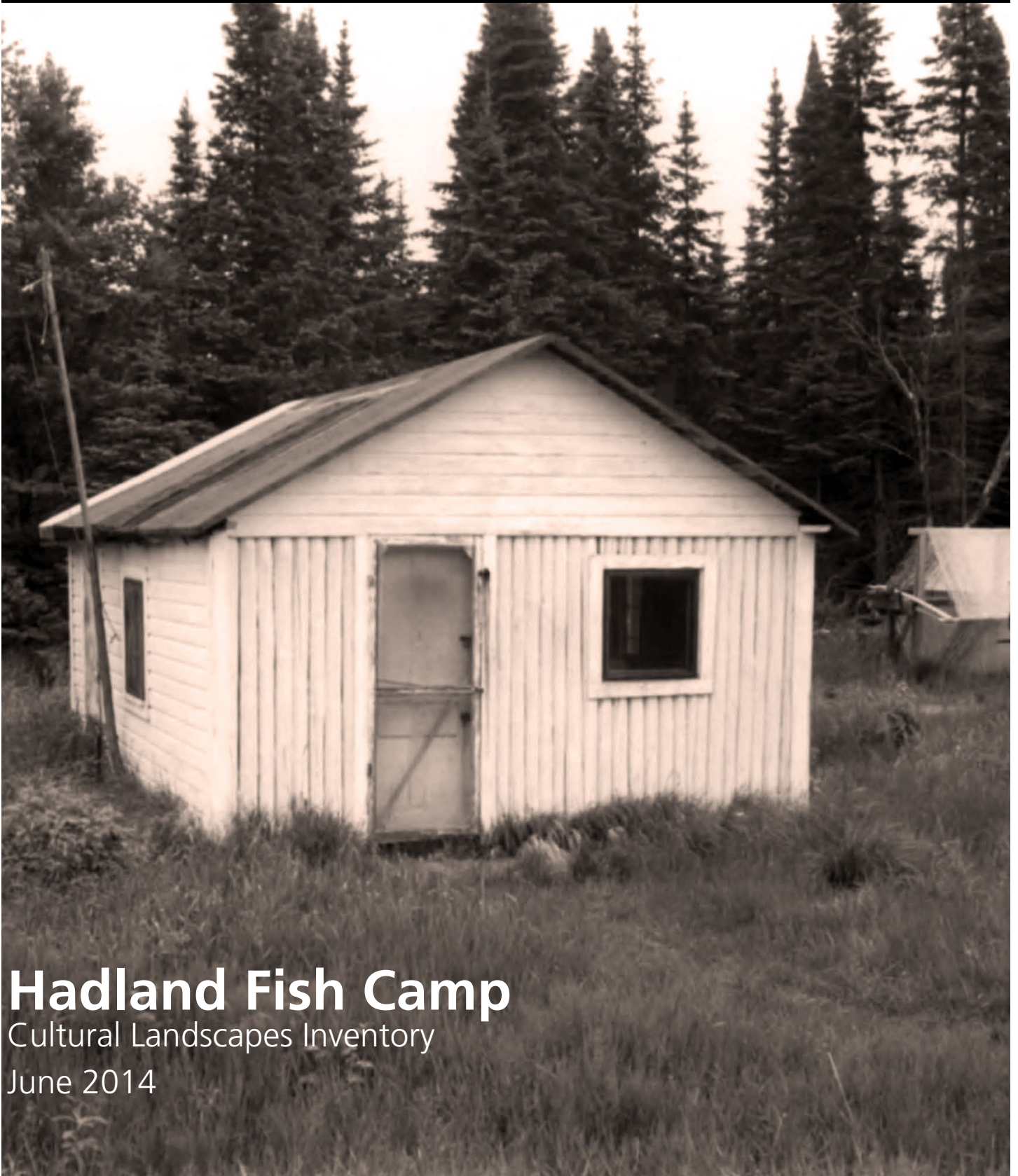


National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore  
Wisconsin



# Hadland Fish Camp

Cultural Landscapes Inventory

June 2014

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# Table of Contents

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview	5
Chapter 1: Inventory Unit Summary	7
Chapter 2: Concurrence Status	11
Chapter 3: Geographic Information & Location Map	13
Chapter 4: Management Information	19
Chapter 5: National Register Information	21
Chapter 6: Chronology & Physical History	25
Chapter 7: Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity	29
Chapter 8: Condition	45
Chapter 9: Treatment	47
Bibliography	49



## The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

### CLI General Information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Chapter 1: Inventory Unit Summary

### Inventory Unit Description

The Hadland Fish Camp cultural landscape is the northernmost camp on Rocky Island, located at the narrowest portion of the island. Rocky Island is one of twenty-two islands in the Apostle Islands archipelago in the Wisconsin waters of Lake Superior, and one of twenty-one islands included within the boundaries of Apostle Islands National Lakeshore (APIS). Rocky Island has historically been associated with the commercial fishing industry and has also been the scene of lumbering and tourist activity. Unlike the other Rocky Island fish camps, the Hadland Fish Camp has a southern orientation because of the beach’s easterly curve. The landscape occupies approximately 2.75 acres and includes one intact cabin, the ruins of a collapsed building, the remains of other structures such as net drying reels and a float drying platform, and a few other fishing related objects. The camp was the longest used camp on the island (1938-1988) and the first of its neighboring properties to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NR), yet ironically, it possesses the least integrity among them.

The Hadland Fish Camp was listed individually on the NR on August 18, 1977. The periods of significance noted in the nomination are two specific years, 1920, when construction began on buildings at the camp and 1938, when construction of the camp was pretty much completed. The site is significant as being the last working fishing camp within the boundaries of APIS. The Hadland Fish Camp was also included in the Rocky Island Historic District Nomination entered into the NR on July 3, 2008. This nomination includes five fish camps with a period of significance spanning from 1931-1958. This period began with the migration of commercial fishermen from South Twin Island forming the nucleus of the district and ended with the decline of fishing and the shift to recreational use.

The overall condition of the landscape at the Hadland Fish Camp is fair due to loss of integrity. Several structures have been lost to shoreline erosion. The site has not been maintained, and vegetation has encroached on the remaining structures. A large open area once existed where the Hadlands were able to work on their fishing equipment and dry their nets. Currently, the Fried Cabin, net drying reel remains, and float drying platform are the only three contributing resources still recognizable as buildings or objects and were previously listed on the NR.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Hadland Fish Camp
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	500358
Parent Landscape:	500358

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Apostle Islands National Lakeshore
Park Organization Code:	APIS
Park Administrative Unit:	Apostle Islands National Lakeshore

CLI Hierarchy Description

As of September 2006, the Hadland Fish Camp was one of twenty-three potential cultural landscape units that had been identified at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. The Hadland Fish Camp is listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places and qualifies as a landscape itself rather than being a component of a larger cultural landscape.

## Chapter 2: Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

### Completion Status Explanatory Narrative

Initial research was conducted by seasonals Kathleen Fitzgerald and Richard Radford during FY99 to determine the number of landscapes for the park. Former Cultural Landscapes Program Leader Sherda Williams and Historical Landscape Architect Marla McEnaney reviewed the landscape hierarchy presented in the CLI. Historian Nancy Mannikko conducted field work at the site in July 2004. Her information was part of the FY05 upload to the National Center.

### Concurrence Status:

<b>Park Superintendent Concurrence:</b>	Yes
<b>National Register Concurrence:</b>	Listed to the NRHP - 8/18/1977
<b>Site Visit Conducted:</b>	July 2004

### Chapter 3: Geographic Information & Location Map

State & County:

State:	Wisconsin
County:	Ashland

Size (Acres): 2.75

Boundary Description:

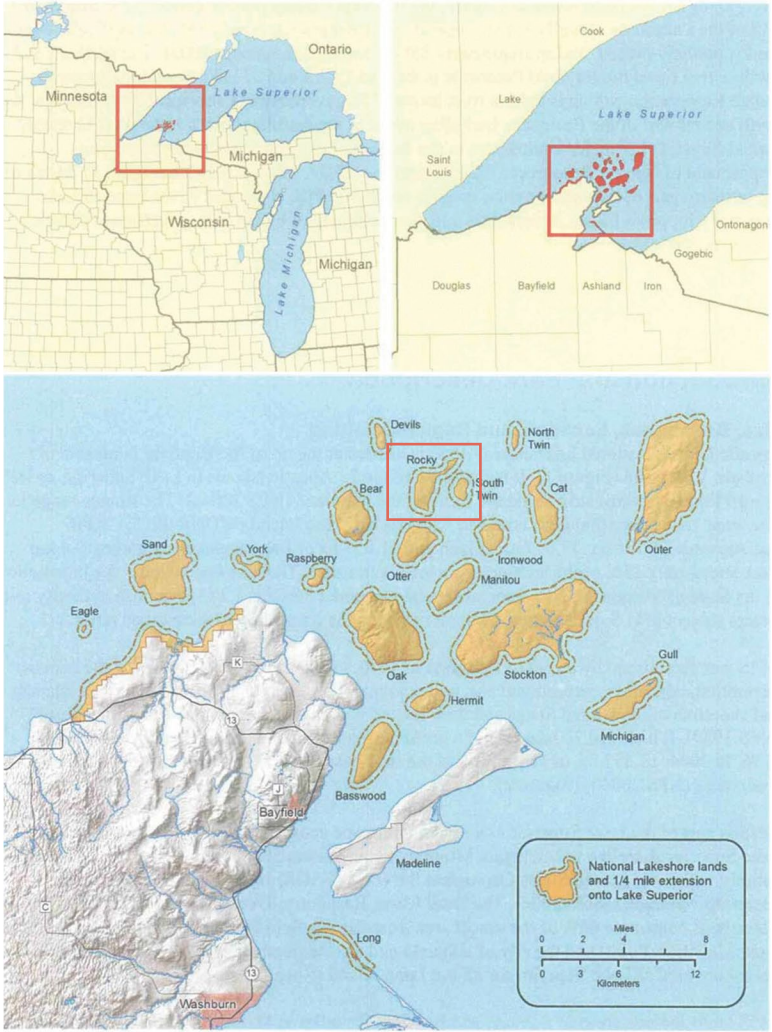
The Hadland Fish Camp is located on the south shore of an isthmus on Rocky Island between the main body of the island and a northeastern peninsula. It is bounded on the southeast by the waters of Lake Superior. The 2.75 acre property is approximately 200 feet deep from the shore and approximately 600 feet in length from the southwest to the northeast.

Boundary UTM's

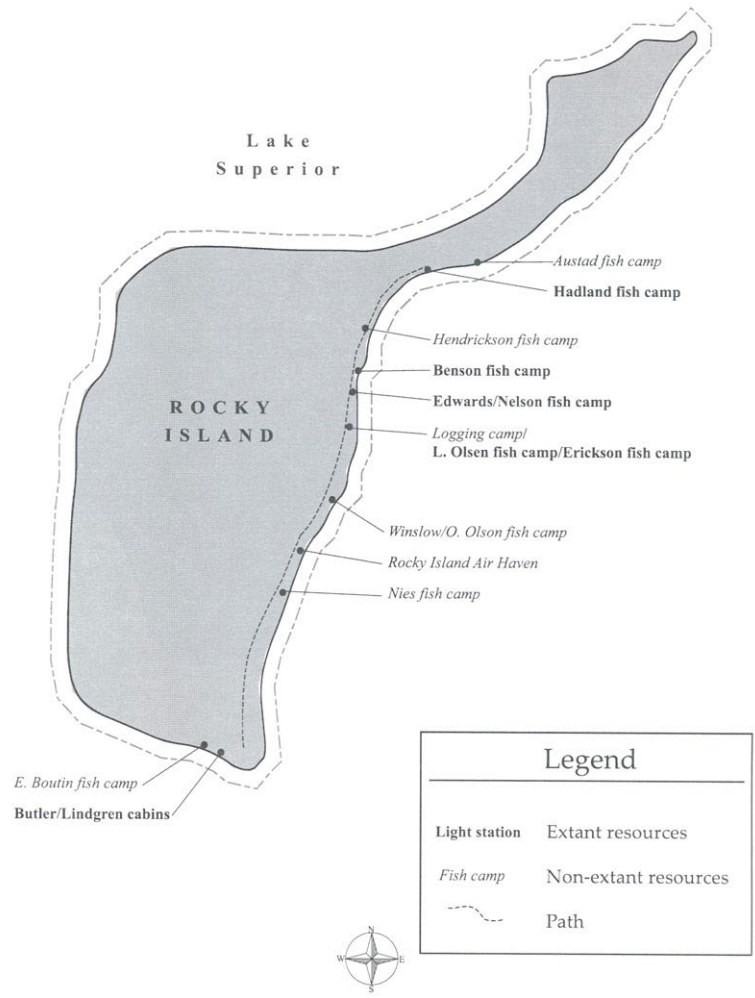
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Point Type:	Point
Datum:	WGS84

Map Point	UTM	Easting	Northing	Long/Lat
1	15	677310	5212460	47.04186219, -90.66588966



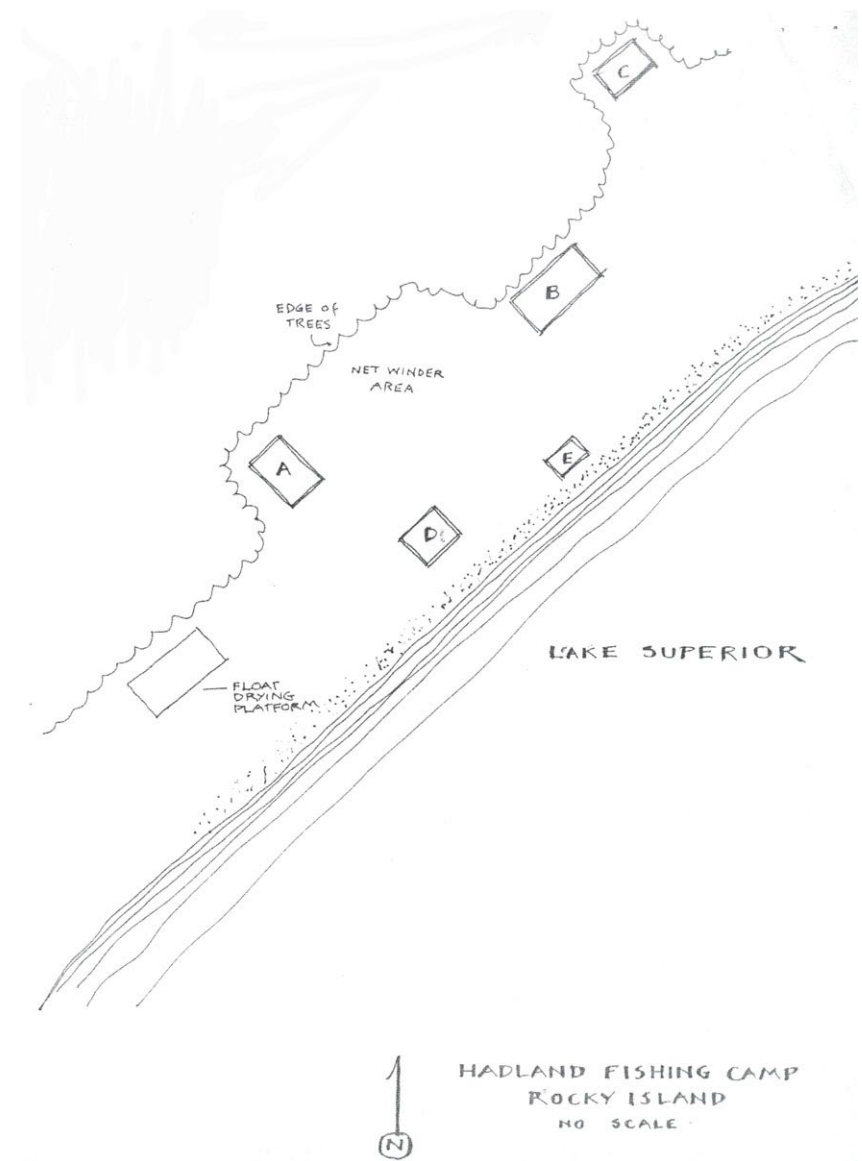


Location of Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in the upper Great Lakes region of the United States, indicating the location of Rocky Island on the lower image. (Kraft et al. 2007, 2).

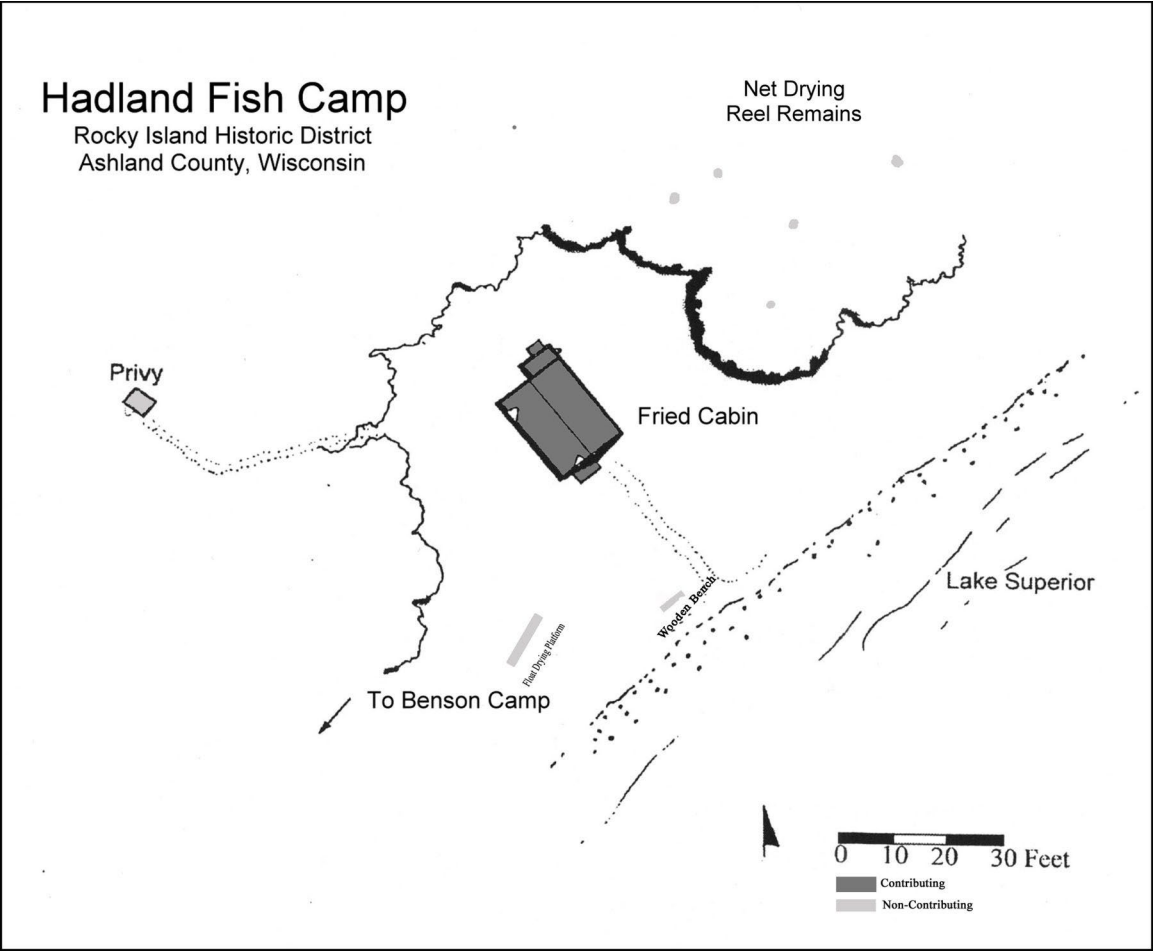


Rocky Island Cultural Resources Base Map (Busch 2008, 359).





Site plan provided in National Register nomination;  
'A' is the Fried Cabin, 'B' is the Hadland Family Cabin, 'C' is the Hired Man's Quarters,  
'D' is the Storage Shed, 'E' is the Ice House.  
Buildings B-E are either collapsed or gone.



Hadland Fish Camp site plan from the Rocky Island Historic District nomination.

Cultural Context: Regional Context

The Hadland Fish Camp cultural landscape reflects the culture and lifestyle of fishermen from the Nordic countries. Most of the fishermen on Rocky Island were immigrants from this region, especially Norway. The majority came from the coastal town of Egersund, located in Rogaland, near the southern tip of Norway. Many of the Rocky Island immigrants had been fishermen or fisher-farmers in the old country. Their fishing tools and techniques were combined with those of other immigrants in the communities surrounding Lake Superior. Today, evidence of this ethnic heritage is visible throughout the district.

Physiographic Context: Regional Context

Rocky Island is one of the twenty-two islands in the Apostle Islands archipelago. The islands range in size from only a few acres in the case of Gull Island to over 10,000 acres on Stockton. Repeated periods of glaciation during the last Ice Age resulted in deposits of glacial till with a high clay content covering most of the islands. The majority of the islands are comparatively flat with sandstone bedrock lying close to the surface. As a result, the islands in general have poor drainage and swampy areas are common. The shorelines for the majority of the islands are characterized by either sandstone cliffs or high clay bluffs.

The Apostle Island archipelago’s sandstones were deposited during the late Precambrian era, about 600 million years ago, and form the basement rock for all the islands. The upper and lower most layers (Chequamegon and Orienta formations) are in the Precambrian Bayfield Group and were deposited by northeastward-flowing braided streams. The Devils Island Formation, between the sandstones, represents deposition across sand-flats that were intermittently covered by shallow ponded water. The Pleistocene ice advances provided an abundance of till, with lesser amounts of glacial outwash, which covers most of the islands. Some glacial drift was streamlined by overriding ice. Terraces, wave-cut benches, and elevated beaches show evidence of higher levels of Lake Superior. High bluffs and glacial drift erode to provide sand for today’s sandspits and beaches such as the narrow strip at Manitou Fish Camp.

Rocky Island once existed as two formerly separate islands that are now connected by a tombolo, a sand formation created by wave action over thousands of years. As the wave action of Lake Superior erodes the northeast tip of Rocky, it moves the sand down the shoreline to build up the beach along the eastern side of the island and to extend the sandspit at the southern most point.

Political Context: Regional Context

Hadland Fish Camp is located within the boundaries of LaPointe Township, which is part of Ashland County, Wisconsin. LaPointe Township is part of the 25th District for the Wisconsin State Senate, the 74th District for the Wisconsin State Legislature, and the Wisconsin 7th District for the United States Congress.

Chapter 4: Management Information

General Management Information

<b>Management Category:</b>	May be Preserved or Maintained
<b>Management Location Code:</b>	29012 28987

Agreements and Legal Interests

<b>Management Agreement:</b>
<b>Management Category Agreement Narrative:</b>
Management of the Hadland Fish Camp is informed by the Apostle Island National Lakeshore Resource Management Plan approved May 2, 1994 and the level of significance as provided in the National Register of Historic Places. The significance of the site is “local;” therefore the site is Category C: May be Preserved or Maintained.

NPS Legal Interest:

<b>Type of Interest:</b>	Fee Simple
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Public Access

<b>Type of Access:</b>	Unrestricted
<b>Explanatory Narrative:</b>	Access is open to park visitors who can reach the site via personal or concessioner boat. Apostle Islands Cruise Service, the park’s official concessionaire, conducts five trips to the islands each day from its docks at Bayfield, using two vessels, the Island Princess which can carry 149 passengers and the Ashland Bay Express which can carry 80 passengers. They also offer a water taxi service on an 8.5 m Sportcraft, which goes out about twice a week on average during the summer months.
	The waters of Lake Superior are also a much-used resource for private recreational boats like motorboats, kayaks or sailboats.

Adjacent Lands Information

<b>Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?</b>	Yes
<b>Adjacent Lands Description:</b>	Hadland Fish Camp is one of several on Rocky Island and is part of the Rocky Island Historic District.

FMSS Location Numbers

28987	Rocky Island: Hadland Fish Camp Family Cabin Ruin
29012	Rocky Island: John Fried Cabin (Hadland Fish Camp)

Chapter 5: National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The Hadland Fish Camp was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places by the Wisconsin State Historical Society in 1976. The nomination prepared by Herschel L. D. Parnes describes the physical setting of the fish camp and notes that the historic landscape is a prime element in the property’s significance. The Hadland Fish Camp was also included in the National Register nomination for the Rocky Island Historic District in 2008.

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	8/18/1977
Contributing/Individual:	Individual
National Register Classification:	Site
Significance Level:	Local
Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Area of Significance:	Industry Maritime History Ethnic Heritage Entertainment/Recreation
Period of Significance:	1920
Historic Context Theme:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	Ways of Life Agriculture
Facet:	Ethnic Communities (including The Immigration Phenomenon) Fish Farming

National Register Information (cont.)

Period of Significance:	1931
Historic Context Theme:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements Developing the American Economy Changing Role of the U.S in the World
Subtheme:	Ways of Life Recreation Agriculture
Facet:	Ethnic Communities (including The Immigration Phenomenon) Fish Farming
Period of Significance:	1938
Historic Context Theme:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	Ways of Life Agriculture
Facet:	Ethnic Communities (including The Immigration Phenomenon) Fish Farming

National Register Information (cont.)

Name in National Register:	APIS Hadland Fish Camp
NRIS Number	77000146
Primary Certification:	Listed to the National Register
Primary Certification Date:	8/18/1977
Other Certifications and Date:	Rocky Island Historic District

Statement of Significance:

The Hadland Fishing Camp is of exceptional importance because it was the last working island fishing camp within the boundaries of Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. This camp and its forerunners played a significant role in the commercial fishing industry of the Chequamegon Bay region of Lake Superior.

As the National Register nomination notes, the American Fur Company made the first major attempt to exploit the area’s fisheries commercially at LaPointe in 1835. Fishermen spent the summer season fishing from island camps, and turned over their catch when the company’s boat made its regular call. At LaPointe on Madeline Island the fish were salted and packed in barrels for shipment to distant markets. Local companies succeeded the American Fur Company in the 1840’s, and the center of the fish packing industry moved from LaPointe to Bayfield on the mainland, but the pattern established in 1835 continued. Fishermen established camps on the various islands in the Apostles, and a company boat made a regular circuit to collect fish and to drop off supplies. Fishermen would often bring their families to the islands for the summer months. By the 1930’s, nearly every island had known a seasonal fishing camp. Rocky Island, where the Hadland Fishing Camp is located, had more than half a dozen. The Booth Fisheries boat would call as often as every other day, and smaller packing companies would sometimes stop by on the intervening days.

Booth Fisheries continued to run its boat to the islands through the 1950’s when a combination of over-fishing and depredations by the sea lamprey made large scale commercial fishing uneconomical. Bodin Fisheries, Bayfield, is now the major packer and distributor of fish in the Chequamegon Bay region, but Bodin required fishermen to bring their catch into Bayfield even before establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. As a result, the island fish camps became obsolete many years ago. Some were torn down, others abandoned or converted to weekend cottages. The Hadland Fishing Camp on Rocky Island was the only family camp still regularly used for anything resembling its original purpose at the time the Lakeshore was established in 1970.

## Chapter 6: Chronology and Physical History

### Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape type:	Vernacular
Current and Historic Use/Function:	
Primary Historic Function:	Industrial/Processing/Extraction-Other
Primary Current Use:	Vacant/Maintained (Mothballed)
Other Use/Function:	Type:
Fishing Facilty (Hatchery)	Historic
Camp	Both Current and Historic
Outdoor Recreation	Both Current and Historic
Concession	Historic
Current and Historic Names:	
Name:	Type of Name:
Hadland Fish Camp	Both Current and Historic

### Chronology

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1931-1932	Built	John Fried moves to Rocky Island in 1931 and within the next year builds the small cabin that still stands today.
CE 1938	Purchased/Sold	Christian Hadland purchases the property from Fried.
	Moved	Christian Hadland moves cabin to Rocky Island from Outer Island.
	Built	Christian Hadland builds the Hadland Family Cabin.
CE 1938-1950	Developed	Hadland family adds more buildings.

Chronology

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1960	Destroyed	Dock is lost to lakeshore erosion.
CE 1965	Abandoned	The Hadland brothers vacate the family home and shift to the Fried Cabin.
CE 1970	Established	Apostle Islands National Lakeshore is established.
CE 1973	Land Transfer	Hadlands sell property to National Park Service and obtain a 25 year reservation of use.
CE 1980-1985	Demolished	The Hired Man’s Quarters, Storage Shed, and Hadland Family Cabin all collapse.
CE 1988	Abandoned	Hadland brothers retire from fishing.
CE 1990-1992	Destroyed	The Ice House is destroyed by wave action.
CE 1998	Land Transfer	Hadlands’ reservation of use and occupancy agreement expires.
CE 2010	Maintined	In September 2010, the park re-roofs the Fried Cabin with rolled asphalt and replaces sections of rotted sheathing, at a total cost of \$1,200.

Cultural Landscape Physical History Narrative

The following narrative is adapted mainly from the Rocky Island Historic District National Register Nomination.

The Apostle Islands have been a fishing center since the earliest recorded times. With the arrival of Euro-Americans, large-scale, commercial exploitation of regional fisheries began. Over the years, the industry emerged from a small, unorganized trade, into a relatively substantial industry, becoming one of the earliest commercial enterprises to achieve success in Wisconsin. The rich spawning areas of Lake Superior provided large numbers of skilled fishermen with a livelihood during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The earliest attempts at establishing a commercial fishery in the archipelago began with the efforts of the American Fur Company. As the fur trade declined, the Company experimented with fishing as a way to supplement its revenues and provide employment for otherwise idle voyageurs and trappers. While the success of this endeavor was limited, due to rudimentary preservation technology and lack of nearby markets, the company’s Madeline Island headquarters assumed a role as the fishing and warehousing center for the entire Lake Superior and Upper Mississippi region by the mid-1830s.

For the next several decades, the fishing industry remained a small, but significant part of the local economy. The industry experienced a dramatic expansion beginning in the 1870s, spurred by the intersection of several factors: a growing Midwestern population which provided expanded markets; the establishment of rail transportation which provided timely access to those markets; and the arrival of immigrant groups (first French-Canadian, then Scandinavian) with strong cultural ties to commercial fishing. By 1870, the Bayfield Press reported that fishing provided full-time employment for 250 men.

Ominously, however, disturbing portents were noted even at this time. In 1872, the U.S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries issued “An Inquiry Into the Decrease of the Food Fishes,” investigating declining production in the lower Great Lakes, and raising questions about the long-term viability of the industry. The trends identified so early on would later have catastrophic effects on the livelihoods of the Rocky Island fishermen.

Fishermen began to use Rocky Island as a base of operations during the 1870s. Booth Fisheries established a fishing operation near its southeastern point circa 1888. As early as 1899, individual fishermen were also using Rocky Island for their camps. Booth Fisheries appears to have ended operation there around 1908-10. Market conditions and changes in technology (notably the shift from sailcraft to gasoline-engined boats among fishermen) induced the company to discontinue stationing boats and employees on the islands, and begin to focus its efforts on collecting and purchasing fish from individual fishermen.



Gill net winders, view from the south, from Rocky Island Historic District nomination. (Parnes 1975)



Cultural Landscape Physical History Narrative, continued

As the twentieth century progressed, the Great Lakes commercial fishery experienced a long and painful decline. Lake Superior’s most productive year came in 1915, when nearly 10,000 tons were recorded at Duluth alone.

According to the Rocky Island Historic District nomination, the first occupant of the Hadland Fish Camp site appears to have been one John Fried, a Swedish-speaking immigrant from Finland, who was the first of the South Twin Island fishermen to move to Rocky Island. Arriving on Rocky in 1931, Fried initially stayed in the old lumber camp paymaster’s office (now the Ericksons’ storage shed). Within the next year, Fried built the small cabin that stands today.



John Fried Cabin, with vertical log front and back, view from the southeast, from Rocky Island Historic District nomination. (Parnes 1975)

In 1938, Christian Hadland purchased the property from Fried. Hadland, born in Norway in 1884, came to the U.S. from the coastal town of Egersund, Norway, in 1905. He entered the commercial fish-ing business, working first as a hired man on Sand Island, then setting up his own operation on Outer Island sometime around 1912. Upon purchasing the Rocky Island site, Hadland moved at least one small cabin from his Outer Island camp. This structure, built in the early 1920s, was designed to be readily transportable. It served as a hired man’s quarters on Rocky Island. Other buildings were added over the succeeding years.

Also in 1938, Hadland built a cabin that was used as the family’s island home until

1965. Like the other island fishermen, he usually set his nets in late spring and collected fish every day until fall. Mrs. Hadland and the Hadland children would join him when school let out for the summer and would return to the mainland in the fall. With hired hands, there were as many as seven or eight people living at the camp during the height of the season.

The year 1938 also saw the first sea lamprey caught in Lake Superior. This invasion of this parasite to a lake already suffering from overfishing devastated the commercial fishing industry. Events on Rocky Island followed a pattern repeated across the Great Lakes. Those of the older fishermen who could afford to retire did so; younger men gradually took up new lines of work. Those fishermen who persisted in the field forsook their primitive island fish camps; with better and faster boats, they could operate more efficiently from the mainland, without sacrificing modern conveniences for weeks at a time.

By the mid-1970s, only the Hadland brothers, Harvey and Clifford, continued to fish from their camp on Rocky Island. Hadland’s sons, Harvey and Clifford, began fishing with their father in 1943. In 1965, they shifted from the family cabin to the Fried Cabin. They continued to use the site on Rocky as a base for their fishing operations until their retirement in 1988. Mannikko noted in an early draft of the CLI that they specifically used the camp twice a week in the 1970s in order to cut the long run to their nets set sixteen miles past Outer Island. They felt the overnight stop saved wear and tear on their boat, “Vagabond,” and allowed them to collect fish from their closer nets more efficiently. The Hadland brothers continued to use Fried’s original cabin as a summer residence following their retirement. The site has been unoccupied since 1998 when the Hadland brothers vacated.

Chapter 7: Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity

Summary:

While the Hadland Fish Camp has lost some integrity individually since its period of significance, it still contributes to the high degree of integrity of the Rocky Island Historic District. Extant recognizable buildings and objects include the John Fried Cabin, Hadland Family Cabin ruins, and the remains of the net reels and float drying platform. The site retains enough integrity through location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association through all the extant landscape characteristics and features that, in total, help to convey the property’s significance and historic character.

The site occupies a distinctive spot on one of the outermost islands of the Apostle archipelago. This particular location afforded the fishermen convenient access to their fishing grounds on the open lake, while also providing a docking area with a degree of protection from storms. The property retains its overall sense of design which is reflected in the spatial organization, proportion, scale, and massing. Although there has been some shoreline erosion and encroaching vegetation, in general the property retains the aspect of setting.

The aspects of materials and workmanship are retained due to the presence of contributing buildings and objects. The property possesses the aspect of feeling due to the existence of the historic structures and objects, adjacent lack of modern intrusions, and position near the water. Finally, the landscape has retained its association because the property was the longest used camp on the island and is part of the Rocky Island Historic District, composed of the fish camps on Rocky Island.

Aspects of Integrity:

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

Landscape Characteristics:

- Buildings and Structures
- Circulation
- Cultural Traditions
- Land Use
- Natural Systems and Features
- Small Scale Features
- Spatial Organization
- Topography
- Vegetation
- Views and Vistas

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics

One notable building and the ruins of another remain at the Hadland Fish Camp. There is also a privy that is non-contributing. More buildings existed at the site, but these have been lost over time.

The John Fried Cabin (Building A on NR nomination), constructed in 1932, is a single-story, one-room, gable-front structure resting on a horizontal log foundation. The gabled ends of the cabin are unique in that hand-trimmed logs are placed vertically, side by side, rather than horizontally. The side walls are frame construction with horizontal tongue-and-groove wooden siding. A smokehouse and storage shed have been added to the rear gable end. All the walls are whitewashed and the roof is covered with rolled asphalt. There is lap siding in the gable ends and panel doors on the south and west facades.

The main family cabin (Building B on NR nomination) is in ruins. It was constructed in 1938 by Christian Hadland as the main residential cabin of the camp. It collapsed in the early 1980s and its remains are overgrown by vegetation.

A cabin that was moved from Outer Island served as the hired man’s quarters (Building C on NR nomination). It collapsed in the early 1980s. A storage shed (Building D on NR nomination) was located near the dock and it too fell in the 1980s.

There was also an ice house (Building E on NR nomination) on the site and it was taken out by wave action prior to 1993.

The privy (non-contributing) is no longer standing and is lying on the ground. The two-hole privy has no door, but an opening that is the width of one door on the southwestern side. It has a shed roof covered in tarpaper. There walls consist of unpainted wood boards.

The Fried Cabin and the ruins of the family cabin contribute to the cultural landscape.

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	John Fried Cabin		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:	Rocky Island: John Fried Cabin (Hadland Fish Camp)		
LCS ID Number	6399		
LCS Historic Structure Number:	16103C		
Locational Data:			
Source: GPS- Uncorrected			
Point Type: Point			
Datum: WGS84			
Zone: 15	Easting: 677249	Northing: 45212647	
Longitude: -90.666618		Latitude: 47.0435666	

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 28



John Fried Cabin. (NPS 2010)



Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Main Cabin Ruin
Contributing?	Yes
LCS Structure Name:	Rocky Island Hadland Fishing Camp Family Camp Ruin
LCS ID Number	6398
LCS Historic Structure Number:	16103B
Locational Data:	
Source: GPS- Uncorrected	
Point Type: Point	
Datum: WGS84	
Zone: 15	Easting: 677288      Northing: 5212667
Longitude: -90.666088	Latitude: 47.043738

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 29



Remains of Hadland Family Cabin. (NPS 2010)

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Privy
Contributing?	No
LCS Structure Name:	Not Currently Listed
LCS ID Number	
LCS Historic Structure Number:	
Locational Data:	
Source: GPS- Uncorrected	
Point Type: Point	
Datum: WGS84	
Zone: 15	Easting: 677223      Northing: 5212645
Longitude: -90.666951	Latitude: 47.043552

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 29



Toppled over Privy. (NPS 2010)

Circulation: Landscape Characteristics

The Hadland Fishing Camp is oriented toward the waters of Lake Superior. When the camp was fully operational, the dock served as a central gathering point, with all foot traffic gravitating toward it. From the dock, foot traffic fanned out toward the Fried cabin, the family cabin, or the net reel area, depending on the individual and the task at hand. Today, there is no dock at the site.

The primary method of transportation to and from the island is by boat, which can be tied up at the docks located on the Erickson, Nelson, and Benson properties. There is some documentation of airplane/sea-plane landings in the past: for a brief period there was an airstrip at the northern end of the island that was to be connected via railcar to the Nourse’s Air Haven resort. Reportedly, only one plane ever landed on the airstrip before the project was abandoned. Neighboring South Twin Island also had an airstrip.

On the island itself, a pathway links the Rocky Island properties to one another and connects to a National Park Service (NPS) trail at the southern end of the district, which leads to the NPS dock and campsites. The main pathway also serves as the chief means of movement among the building. In addition, pathways lead to privies which are primarily located up a slope through wooded vegetation, to afford privacy. As an alternative to the main pathway, one can walk along the beach from the Rocky Island Historic District to the south to reach the NPS dock or to the northeast to reach the Hadland property. A wooded dirt path connecting the Hadland site to the rest of the Rocky Island Historic District was used during storms. Historically an open pathway, now balsam fir, white cedar, yellow birch and red maple have encroached onto the trail.

Bayfield, the mainland town closest to many of the islands, is connected to the larger region via state highways and railroads. During especially cold winters, it is possible to cross the ice by foot or snowmobile (Baker 2008, 7.10-11).

Cultural Traditions: Landscape Characteristics

Most of the fishermen on Rocky Island were immigrants from the Nordic countries, especially Norway. The majority came from the coastal town of Egersund, located in Rogaland, near the southern tip of Norway. Many of the Rocky Island immigrants had been fishermen or fisher-farmers in the old country. Their fishing tools and techniques were combined with those of other immigrants in the communities surrounding Lake Superior.

Today, evidence of this ethnic heritage is visible throughout the district: Norwegian rosemale decoration, traditional names bestowed on buildings, heirlooms from the old country placed on display (Baker 2008, 8.25).

Land Use: Landscape Characteristics

The Hadland Fish Camp was used as a base where commercial fishing could be conducted farther out in the lake. This activity began on Rocky Island as early as 1888, then continued as a dominant use until about 1960, when the Booth Fish Company quit its pickup of fish from the island fish camps. Other factors contributing to this change were the availability of faster and more powerful motors for fishing boats. Fishermen no longer needed to stay so close to their nets, so, most fishermen fished out of Bayfield rather than from the island fish camps. Most important though, was the general collapse of the Lake Superior fishery due to overfishing and the advent of the parasitic lamprey. As a result, fishing was no longer a viable means of livelihood for a significant population.

As commercial fishing declined in importance, Rocky Island land owners followed a common regional pattern, shifting focus to summer recreation. Some operated trolling excursions for sports fishermen, while one family opened a small-scale resort and restaurant, which operated until 1974. The Hadland Fish Camp was the longest used camp on the island. Fishing began out of the camp in 1938 and ended in 1988 when the Hadland brothers retired. However, they continued to use Fried’s original cabin as a summer residence until 1998.

Another land use, logging, had a significant impact on the island’s landscape. Rocky Island was actively logged from 1928-1931. The current forest composition bears witness to this activity. Today, the island’s land use is as Apostle Islands National Lakeshore operated by the National Park Service (Baker 2008, 7.8-9).

Natural Systems and Features: Landscape Characteristics

Rocky Island is located within the boundaries of Wisconsin’s Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. The Apostle Islands are located northeast of the Bayfield Peninsula, and along the southwestern shore of Lake Superior. Rocky Island is a 1,100-acre, dipper-shaped landmass that is north-centrally located within the archipelago. The Rocky Island Historic District is located along the eastern shoreline of the island, where the island’s fish camps are located.

The Apostle Islands were formed as a result of a series of geological events that began approximately 1.2 billion years ago, when a mid-continent rift developed that created the Lake Superior Basin. The volcanic rocks that remained from this event eroded and were deposited as a type of sandstone known as the Oronto Group. Streams deposited additional sands in the basin, resulting in the three sandstone types that make up the Apostle Islands. The sandstone deposited in the main channels of these streams was more massive and less likely to erode than the sandstone that was deposited outside these channels. Later streams began to carve away at the less massive sandstone, eventually leaving behind landmasses that would later become the Apostle Islands.

While Rocky Island has exposed bedrock outcrops along its northern shore, the island’s name is derived from the cobbles and pebbles that line the southernmost and northernmost portions of the islands. Rocky Island’s western shoreline, exposed to Lake Superior’s winds and waves, has sheer bluffs. The Chequamegon Sandstone bedrock that underlies the island is covered mostly with glacial till. Geological evidence indicates that Rocky Island and its eastern neighbor, South Twin Island, were a single island at one time, with a deep bay along its southern end. Today, the water between the northern portions of these two islands is still less than ten feet deep in some places. Rocky Island’s fish camps were located along the island’s eastern shore, where it was protected from the harsh lake winds and waves by the remains of the bay it shares with South Twin Island (Baker 2008, 7.8).



Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics

Small scale features at the Hadland Fish Camp include the remains of net reels and a float drying platform, a rustic bench, a breakwater, two boats, and other ruins.

The net reel yard was included in the 1977 NR nomination and several vertical support posts remain standing. The nomination also lists the float drying platform of which only a few boards remain. An old wooden skiff (built 1941) lies in a moldering state near the remains of the drying platform.

Boards nailed into place on wood pilings are used as a breakwater in front of the Fried Cabin. Harvey Hadland described the breakwater as having been built after the shoreline eroded in the 1980s. During rough weather, waves from Lake Superior occasionally washed over the small dune along the edge of the beach and water entered the cabin under the front door.

A simple, wooden bench is also located along the shoreline, just southwest of the Fried Cabin. The bench and breakwater are non-contributing while the net drying reel remains and float drying platform are contributing to the cultural landscape.

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Net Reels		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:	Rocky Island: Hadland Fishing Camp Net Reels		
LCS ID Number	6402		
LCS Historic Structure Number:	16103F		
Locational Data:			
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type:	Area		
Datum:	WGS84		
Zone:	15	Easting:	677256
		Northing:	5212661
Longitude:	-90.666510	Latitude:	47.043687

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 33



Remains of Net Reels. (NPS 2010)



Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Floating Drying Platform
Contributing?	Yes
LCS Structure Name:	Not Currently Listed
LCS ID Number	
LCS Historic Structure Number:	
Locational Data:	
Source: GPS- Uncorrected	
Point Type: Point	
Datum: WGS84	
Zone: 15	Easting: Northing:
Longitude:	Latitude:

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 34



Skiff and remains of Float Drying Platform. (NPS 2010)

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Breakwater
Contributing?	No
LCS Structure Name:	Not Currently Listed
LCS ID Number	
LCS Historic Structure Number:	
Locational Data:	
Source: GPS- Uncorrected	
Point Type: Point	
Datum: WGS84	
Zone: 15	Easting: Northing:
Longitude:	Latitude:

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 34



Breakwater in front of Fried Cabin. (NPS 2010)



Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Rustic Wooden Bench		
Contributing?	No		
LCS Structure Name:	Not Currently Listed		
LCS ID Number			
LCS Historic Structure Number:			
Locational Data:			
Source: GPS- Uncorrected			
Point Type: Point			
Datum: WGS84			
Zone: 15	Easting: 677251	Northing: 5212638	
Longitude: -90.666590	Latitude: 47.043481		

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 34



Rustic Wooden Bench. (NPS 2010)

Spatial Organization: Landscape Characteristics

Lake Superior, topography, and vegetation influence the spatial character of the Hadland Fish Camp. The lake was important to the fishermen not only for commercial fishing opportunities, but also as a significant means of transportation in the region. Additionally, the lake serves as a boundary and most of the buildings are oriented towards the lake.

While the historic legal boundaries of the property extend inland, most of the buildings and other significant cultural landscape features are found within 100 feet of the shoreline. The structures and other man made features at the Hadland Fishing Camp were laid out in a linear grouping paralleling the Lake Superior shoreline. There were three distinct zones within the camp: the family area, the work area with the net reels and ice house, and the housing for the hired help. The structures occupied by the family were to the north-east of the net yard, while the cabin used by the hired help was to the southwest. The sleeping cabins were generally found abutting the wooded area and the privy was placed at a higher elevation in the wooded area. A dock, no longer extant, was located at approximately the mid point of the camp as a whole (Baker 2008, 7.9).

Topography: Landscape Characteristics

The Hadland Fishing Camp is located on a relatively level site elevated a few feet above the waterline. Much of the land associated with the site is covered with second growth forest, primarily balsam fir. Given that the land was formed as a tombolo, it is not surprising to find that much of it is swampy. A small boggy area separates the privy site from the camp as a whole.

Vegetation: Landscape Characteristics

Rocky Island is an oddly shaped island with a narrow northeastern peninsula that may be connected to the main part of the island by a sandy tombolo. The flora of 284 species is quite diverse. The western, southern, and most of the northern shores have steep clay bluffs; sandbar willow and variegated scouring rush are present on the western bluffs. Sandstone outcrops only as low ledges along the northern shore west of the isthmus. Two beaches are present, one 1 km long on the northern coast in the vicinity of the isthmus, and a longer one along the entire east coast from the isthmus south to the island's southeastern tip, which is a complex cusplate foreland with a filled-in bog behind.

The pre-settlement forest was dominated by large yellow birch, white pine, white cedar, and balsam-fir; maples were uncommon. Logging probably began before the turn of the century but peaked from 1928-1931, when there was intensive selection for hardwoods. Presently the island is dominated by pole-sized white cedar, white birch, and balsam-fir, with yellow birch, sugar maple, and red maple less common, and white pine, showy mountain-ash, red oak, and basswood all uncommon. Hop-hornbeam and hemlock are rare. Dense thickets of the dominant shrub mountain maple and numerous deadfalls make walking difficult, particularly near the western and northern coasts.

Canada yew is uncommon, not surprising in view of the extremely high irruption era populations of deer. Deer arrived about 1946 and by 1954 there had occurred a quick buildup of deer population and a quick degeneration of habit. Photographs from 1955 show dense, but completely dead thickets of yew. Deer were hunted and starved to extirpation by the late 1960's.

The herb layer is sparse but includes wood ferns, smooth white violet, starflower, Canada may-flower, sweet-scented bedstraw, Carex arctata, and corn-lilly. Mesic forest herbs are most diverse on

Vegetation: Landscape Characteristics, continued

the rich, well-drained shelves about the clay bluffs in the southwestern part of the island, and include jack-in-the-pulpit, rosy twisted-stalk, nodding trillium, spikenard, false Solomon’s-seal, dwarf ginseng, the grass *Brachyelytrum erectum*, and the sedge *Carex ormostachya* in its only archipelago appearance. The upland forests of the northeastern peninsula also have a significant mesic component.

Plains ragwort occurs sparingly on clay bluffs on the northern coast of the isthmus. The sandscape on the island’s southeastern end has a large expanse of stabilized dunes dominated by reindeer lichens, beach grass, common hairgrass, false-heather, sand cherry, and beach wormwood. Jointweed, *Arabis divaricarpa*, juneberry, and *Festuca saximontana* are also present on this “lichen heath.”

A nearly open 2-ha sphagnum-ericad-sedge bog occurs northwest of the dunes; in between there are a few large white pines and a single campsite. There is no open water, but many bog species are present, including scattered small trees of tamarack, common cat-tail, cotton-grasses, white beak-rush, calla-lily, grass-pink, sweet gale, pitcher-plant, round-leaved sundew, swamp cinquefoil, mars St. John’s-wort, bog willow-herb, the common bog ericads, and the sedges *Carex echinata*, *C. lacustris*, *C. limosa*, and *C. rostrata*.

Several alder thickets are present on Rocky Island. The most prominent is a flooded white birch-conifer forest just west of the sandscape and inland from the southern coast. This “South Slough” is dominated by blue-joint duckweed, several manna-grasses, Torrey’s manna-grass, water-parsnip, *Carex retrorsa*, and tufted loosestrife. Another alder thicket is present on the eastern coast just south of the isthmus and north of the cabins. Labrador-tea, northern bugleweed, yellow loose-strife, bedstraw, *Carex crinita*, and the rare marsh horsetail are all present.

At the extreme northeastern tip of the island there is a tiny opening that is rapidly being invaded by blue-joint, rough cinquefoil, water-pepper, stinging nettle, wool-grass, fireweed, Canada thistle, and other weedy natives and exotics. This clearing was made in the 1950’s as an airstrip and was the recipient of exactly one plane (Judziewicz and Koch 1993, 106-108).

Views and Vistas: Landscape Characteristics

The views from Hadland Fish Camp consist of unobstructed views of the waters of Lake Superior to the east and south with South Twin Island clearly visible as well as Otter Island. The view to the west and north is abbreviated as the woods are both close and dense.



View of Lake Superior and South Twin Island. (NPS 2010)

## Chapter 8: Condition Assessment

### Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment:	Fair
Assessment Date:	8/31/2005

Although the site has been stabilized, significant deficiencies to landscape features such as the John Fried Cabin remain unresolved.

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

## Chapter 9: Treatment

### Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

1994 Resource Management Plan calls for preservation of historic sites and structures within Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

Approved Treatment:	Preservation
Approved Treatment Document:	Other Document
Document Date:	5/2/1994

Approved Treatment Completed:	Yes
Approved Treament Costs:	0.00
Cost Date:	5/2/1994

### Stabilization Measures:

Removal of encroaching vegetation from the net reel yard and the area around other structures such as the John Fried cabin was accomplished in early August 2005 through the use of volunteer workers. The work was directed by facilities maintenance personnel and was performed according to the standards of the Secretary of the Interior for preservation of historic resources.

In September 2010, maintenance work on the Fried Cabin included the replacement of rotted sections of sheathing and re-roofing with with rolled asphalt. The new materials cost a total of \$1,200.

Stabilization Completed:	Yes
Stabilization Costs:	\$1,000
Cost Date:	8/1/2005

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