

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore
Wisconsin



Hokenson Brothers Fishery

Cultural Landscapes Inventory



July 2014

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The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 1: Inventory Unit Summary

Inventory Unit Description

The Hokenson Fishery cultural landscape is located on the southeast shore of Little Sand Bay on Lake Superior at the northern tip of Wisconsin’s Bayfield Peninsula. The landscape occupies approximately three acres. The fishery is a rare surviving example of a family-run fishery that still includes most of the features of the original cultural landscape. In addition to the structures built by the Hokenson brothers, the landscape has a small discontinuous section featuring a one-room log cabin built circa 1938 and occupied by a fishery employee, John Nelson.

The Hokenson Fishery is of exceptional importance as it represents one of the few intact independent mid-twentieth century small fishing and packing operations on the Great Lakes. The Hokenson Fishing Dock was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on June 18, 1976. However, this original nomination did not fully interpret the site. The period of significance begins in 1925 and ends in 1949. The site is representative of almost every facet of commercial fishing from the equipment used to set the nets to the workshop where the Hokenson family repaired equipment and spent the off-season preparing for next year’s fishing. Because the complex includes two permanent residences, the Hokenson Fishery preserves a rich cultural landscape illustrating how the fishery owners, their families, and their employees lived and worked year-round.

Overall, the Hokenson Fishery cultural landscape retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The extant buildings, structures, and features retain integrity and are integral components of the cultural landscape. Today, the land use is as Apostle Islands National Lakeshore operated by the National Park Service.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Hokenson Brothers Fishery
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	500303
Parent Landscape:	Hokenson Brothers Fishery

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Apostle Islands National Lakeshore-APIS
Park Organization Code:	6140
Park Administrative Unit:	Apostle Islands National Lakeshore

CLI Hierarchy Description

As of September 2006, the Hokenson Fishery was one of twenty-three potential cultural landscape units that had been identified at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. The Hokenson Fishery is listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places and qualifies as a landscape in 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 in FY99 to determine the number of potential 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 Farm Mannikko collected additional data during site visits in 2004 and 2005. The record was complete and certified in FY06. Landscape Historian Alesha Hauser visited the Hokenson Fishery in FY10 and completed the FY11 update and added information to the record based upon existing documentation and fieldwork.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	7/21/2006
National Register Concurrence:	Revisions added to the NRHP - 7/25/2005

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

A revised National Register nomination has been drafted, but not yet submitted. A consensus determination of eligibility for the proposed Hokenson Fishery nomination revisions was reviewed and concurred with by the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Office in 2005.

Site Visit Conducted: 2010

Chapter 3: Geographic Information & Location Map

State & County:

State:	Wisconsin
County:	Bayfield

Size (Acres): 2.9

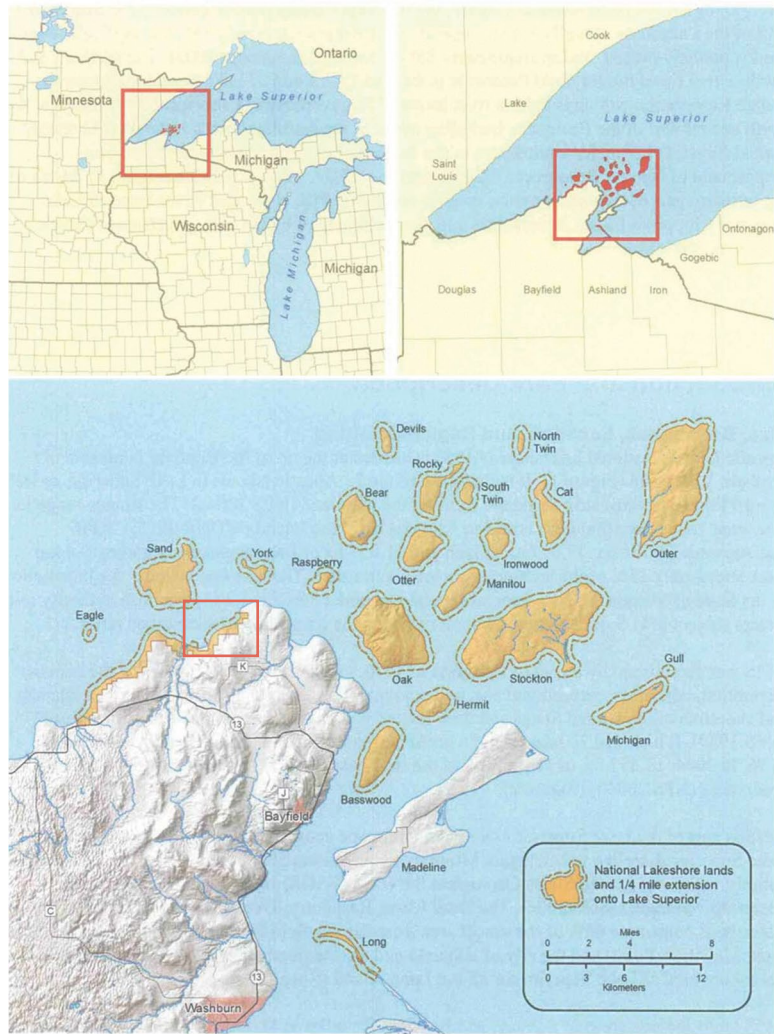
Boundary Description:

Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 Block 2, lots 15, 16, and 17 Block 1 in Government Lot 2 of Section 32 T52NR4W plus a parcel beginning at a point 145’ N & 325’ E of SW corner NE ¼ of NE ¼ Section 32 T52NR3W 4th continuing 200’ W, 200’ N, 178’ E, & returning 203’ SE.

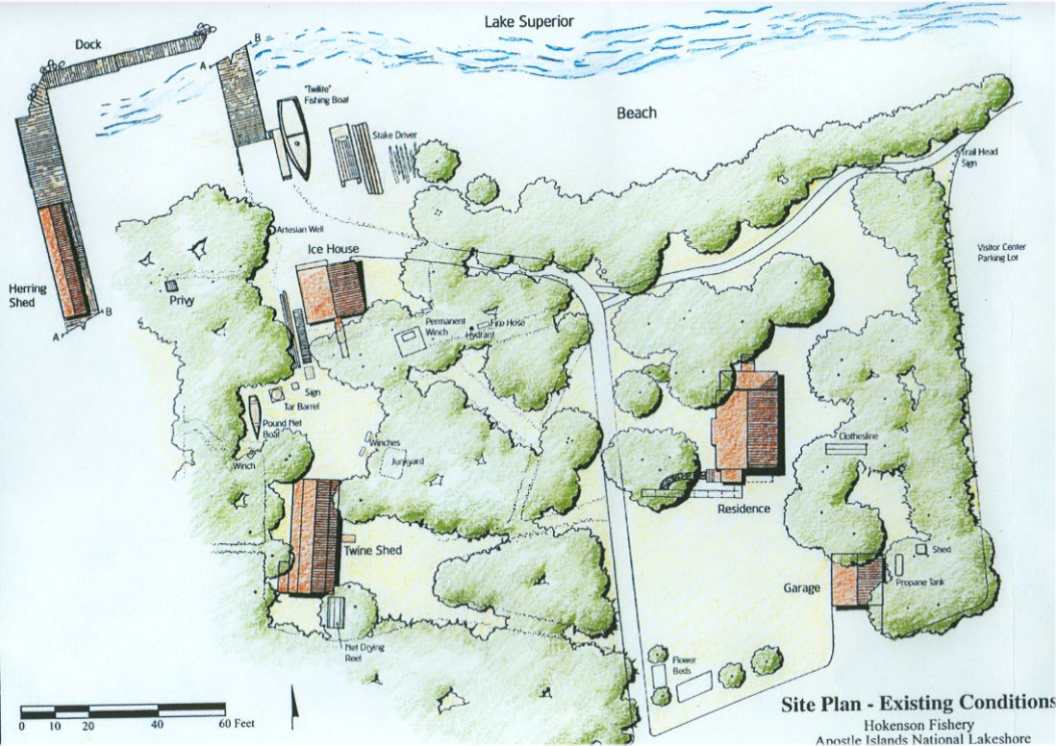
Boundary UTM's

Source:	GPS- Uncorrected
Point Type:	Area
Datum:	WGS84

Map Point	UTM	Easting	Northing	Long/Lat
1	15	660443	5201369	-90.891688, 46.946442
2	15	660548	5201419	-90.890293, 46.946860
3	15	660554	5201310	-90.890254, 46.945876
4	15	660448	5201265	-90.891652, 46.945504



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



Site Plan of Hokenson Brothers Fishery. (Katy Holmer/NPS 2002)

Physiographic Context: Regional Context

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore is located in extreme northern Wisconsin at the western end of Lake Superior. The lakeshore covers 42,160 acres of land in Ashland and Bayfield counties, including twenty-one of the twenty-two Apostle Islands. The islands range in size from only a few acres in the case of Gull Island to over 10,000 acres on Stockton. Heights of the islands above lake level range from as low as 10 feet on Long Island to a high of 480 feet on Oak.

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 a 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. Natural harbors are uncommon, and man-made docks are frequently swept away by wave action or the movement of ice during the winter.

In addition to twenty-one islands, Apostle Islands National Lakeshore includes a 12-mile long strip of land varying in width from one-quarter to one-half mile along the Lake Superior shoreline from just south of Saxine Creek near Cornucopia to northeast of Little Sand Bay at the tip of the Bayfield Peninsula. Shoreline conditions are similar to the islands with much of the coast being inaccessible due to high sandstone cliffs and imposing clay bluffs.

Forest types on the islands include both boreal forest and northern hardwood hemlock. White pine and red pine both highly desirable species for nineteenth century lumbering activities, are found throughout the islands. Pockets of old growth trees remain, including several hundred acres of hemlock forest on Outer Island, although most existing forest cover consists of second, third, or even fourth growth timber. With the possible exceptions of North Twin, Gull, and Eagle Islands, extensive and repeated forest harvesting has occurred on all the islands within the national lakeshore.

Political Context: Regional Context

The Hokenson Fishery is located within the Town of Russell, Bayfield County, Wisconsin. It is part of the state’s 7th District for the U.S. House of Representatives, the 25th District for the Wisconsin State Senate, and the 74th District for the State Legislature.

Chapter 4: Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Agreements and Legal Interests

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: None

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The 1994 Resource Management Plan calls for preservation of historic and cultural resources. Although the site is of only local significance, park management manages it as a Category B resource.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Explanatory Narrative:

Access to the grounds is unrestricted during daylight hours, with the exception of the area immediately around the Hokenson house. The house is used as quarters, and signs direct visitors to respect the privacy of the occupants. Selected fishery buildings are open to the public for self-guided and ranger-led tours during normal business hours depending on the time of year and staffing levels.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

Adjacent Lands Description:

The property adjacent to the Hokenson Fishery has been altered considerably since the period of significance for the fishery itself. When the fishery was active, it was surrounded by a small resort community. Most of the individual cottages are now gone, and the sole remaining resort structure next to the Hokenson site has been converted into a contact station by Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

FMSS Location Numbers

88784	LSB: Hokenson Fishery Boat “Twilite”
338541	LSB: Hokenson Fishery Dock
28259	LSB: Hokenson Fishery Garage
28272	LSB: Hokenson Fishery Herring Storage Shed
28245	LSB: Hokenson Fishery House
28275	LSB: Hokenson Fishery Ice House
28277	LSB: Hokenson Fishery Privy
40442	LSB: Hokenson Fishery Sidewalk & Driveway
35226	LSB: Hokenson Fishery Stair
28268	LSB: Hokenson Fishery Twine Shed
120407	LSB: Hokenson Fishery Water Tank
44484	LSB: Hokenson Pile Driving Raft
28265	LSB: John Nelson Cabin

Chapter 5: National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered - Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The Hokenson Fishing Dock was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976. Subsequent research into the Hokenson Fishery, its history, and its cultural landscape indicates the original nomination of the complex to the National Register of Historic Places was incomplete in that it overlooked the roles the Hokenson house and the Nelson cabin played in the fishery. In addition, it is now apparent that referring to the property as the Hokenson Fishery, as NPS does routinely in interpreting the site, would provide a more accurate description of the complex than is conveyed by the phrase “Hokenson Fishing Dock.” Finally, the nomination provides minimal descriptions of the cultural landscape as a whole and instead focuses almost exclusively on individual structures rather than discussing the site in a holistic fashion.

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	7/25/2005
Contributing/Individual:	Individual
National Register Classification:	Site
Significance Level:	Local
Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

Period of Significance:	1925-1949
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	Extraction or Mining Industries
Facet:	Fishing and Hunting

Area of Significance:	Commerce
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National Register Information (cont.)

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	APIS Hokenson Fishing Dock
NRIS Number	76000050
Other Names:	Hokenson Fishery
Primary Certification:	Listed to the National Register
Primary Certification Date:	7/25/2005
Other Certifications and Date:	State Register - 6/18/1976

Statement of Significance:

The Hokenson Fishery complex is of exceptional importance as it represents one of the few intact independent mid-twentieth century small fishing and packing operations on the Great Lakes. In a modern society where increasing numbers of the general public have little knowledge of the actual work that lies behind the food they consume, the Hokenson Fishery provides an easily accessible opportunity for visitors to Apostle Islands National Lakeshore to gain a better understanding of the relationships between the natural environment and humanity’s dependence upon natural resources. The complex preserves almost every facet of commercial fishing, from the equipment used to set the nets to the workshop where the Hokenson family repaired equipment and spent the off-season preparing for next year’s fishing. Visitors to the site can tour the processing buildings where fish were prepared for salting or shipping on ice, see the boats used for harvesting, and examine the ingenious hand-crafted tools created by the Hokenson brothers to solve specific problems.

In addition, because the complex includes two permanent residences, the Hokenson Fishery preserves a rich cultural landscape illustrating how the fishery owners, their families, and their employees lived and worked year-round. Finally, the site is a paradigmatic illustration of what is still a common feature of the American mythos: the hardworking, self-sufficient, creative, and ultimately successful entrepreneur. The Hokensons reportedly began fishing out of semi-desperation, having faced a series of calamities on the family farm, yet within a few years built a successful business that supported multiple families and a solidly middle class lifestyle, as is evidenced most visibly by Roy and Irene Hokenson’s comfortable well-built home with its hardwood floors and detached two-car garage.

Chapter 6: Chronology and Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape type:	Historic Vernacular
Current and Historic Use/Function:	
Primary Historic Function:	Industrial/Processing/Extraction
Primary Current Use:	Museum (Exhibition Hall)
Other Use/Function:	Type:
Domestic (Residential)- Single Family Dwelling	Both Current and Historic
Transportation- Water-Related Landing (Wharf, Dock)	Both Current and Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name:	Type of Name:
Hokenson Brothers Fishery	Both Current and Historic
Hokenson Fishing Dock	Both Current and Historic
Hokenson Fishery	Both Current and Historic

Chronology

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1923	Land Transfer	The South Shore Club purchases the land at Little Sand Bay; the Hokenson Brothers are members of the group.
	Established	The Hokenson Brothers begin commercial fishing at Little Sand Bay.
CE 1927	Land Transfer	The Hokensons take formal title to the land where they will build the fishery.
	Built	The Hokensons construct a fishing dock at Little Sand Bay.
CE 1930-1931	Built	The Hokensons construct the Herring Shed, and extend the dock to form an L to provide more shelter for their boat during rough weather.
CE 1930-1935	Land Transfer	The Hokensons acquire the lots to the east of the Twine Shed; this allows them to put in a driveway down to the dock.
CE 1931	Built	The Hokensons complete construction of the Twine Shed, a building used to store nets and to repair equipment.
CE 1937	Built	Halvor Reiten constructs the Hokensons’ fish tug ‘Twilite.’
CE 1938	Built	John Nelson builds his cabin at Little Sand Bay.
	Land Transfer	Roy and Irene Hokenson purchase lots east of the fishery on which to build a house.
CE 1939	Land Transfer	The Hokensons purchase a strip of land fifty feet wide to the west of the fishery. This ensures clear title to the artesian well.
CE 1940	Built	Roy and Irene Hokenson build a house at Little Sand Bay to the east of the twine shed.
CE 1961	Abandoned	The Hokensons retire from active commercial fishing, although their dock continues to be used by other fishermen. ‘Twilite’ is sold and converted for recreational use.

Chronology

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1970	Established	PL-464, enacted September 26, 1970, establishes Apostle Islands National Lakeshore
CE 1980-1990	Rehabilitated	National Park Service stabilizes and rehabilitates Hokenson Fishery, including Twilite, for use as an interpretive facility.

Cultural Landscape Physical History Narrative

1920-1975

When the three Hokenson brothers, Eskel, Roy, and Leo, began their fishing operation in the 1920's at Little Sand Bay, local commercial fishermen were just beginning to free themselves from the pricing whims of large corporations such as A. Booth Packing Company. Booth, a Chicago-based company, dominated Lake Superior fishing for many years. The firm offered stable prices and a steady market, but naturally preferred to keep prices paid to fishermen as low as possible. For a time Booth even practiced a form of debt peonage in that the company would extend credit to fishermen at the beginning of a summer fishing season and make it difficult for individual fishermen to extricate themselves from their financial obligation to the corporation. A Booth Company boat made the rounds of islands and mainland fishing docks, picking up fish and dropping off supplies, but in exchange for convenience fishermen had to accept the prices Booth was willing to pay.

This dependence on Booth persisted for decades because small fishing operations could not sell directly to urban buyers. Instead, they sold to wholesale fish-packing companies such as Booth. This dependence began to wane, however following World War I. Technological advances such as the development of the internal combustion engine and motorized trucks gradually enabled small fisheries to exert more control over the market. By the mid-1920's both trucks and state highways had improved to the point where fishermen working out of Port Wing and Cornucopia were able to bypass large wholesalers such as Booth entirely. The fishermen in that area formed a loose association and began marketing their fish through the Flieth-Ehlers General Store. In exchange for a 3-percent commission, starting in 1925 store owner Herman Ehlers trucked fish to Bayfield and arranged train shipment to Milwaukee and Chicago. Fishermen were then able to obtain higher prices than they would have had they tried to market their fish individually.



Hokenson Fishing Dock, view from north end toward Herring Shed and Ice House (Parnes 1975)

Thus, when the Hokensons began fishing commercially full-time in 1927 they found more choices than had been available only a decade or so earlier. The monopolistic market of the pre-World War I era was disappearing. Using a telephone, the Hokensons could easily call into Bayfield and Cornucopia to determine where the better price could be obtained, and then deliver their catch accordingly. Without the availability of this technology, a small-scale independent fishery such as the Hokensons might not have been possible.

The Hokensons began fishing on a part-time basis shortly after World War I. Raised by Swedish immigrant parents on a farm near Bayfield,

the three Hokenson brothers were not typical of the fishermen in the Bayfield area, many of whom were Norwegian and came from fishing families. Rather than being raised in a fishing tradition, the Hokensons first turned to fishing as a way to supplement their incomes from other occupations. They started by fishing for lake trout using lines and hooks. Within a few years they began setting pound nets for trout and whitefish. What started as a part-time endeavor evolved into a full-time business.

The middle Hokenson brother, Leo (March 30, 1896-November 19, 1957), had remained on the family farm through World War I and continued to operate it. Eskel (June 17, 1892-January 10, 1987) and Roy (March 26, 1899-July 11, 1985) both served in the military. When they returned to the Bayfield area, they

Cultural Landscape Physical History Narrative, continued

quickly discovered the family farm could not support three families. The brothers found other work – Roy, for example, went to work at a store operated by his mother and stepfather – but decided to try fishing on a part-time basis. At first the Hokensons fished in the evening after finishing the day's farm chores or other work. A series of minor calamities on the family farm in the 1920's, including the unexpected death of several cattle, pushed the brothers into fishing as a full-time occupation. They purchased land at Little Sand Bay, and in 1927 constructed a short dock and the ice house. Timber from trees on the Hokenson farm provided lumber, which the brothers cut in their own sawmill. The brothers harvested ice from Lake Superior during the winter to use during the next year's fishing season. Thoroughly insulated with sawdust, blocks of ice would last many months. In 1930 the dock was extended to its present L-shape to provide shelter for the boats. Next, in 1930-31, came the net storage barn and the first section of the herring shed. The brothers did much of the construction work themselves.

Depending on the season and species of fish sought, the Hokensons set either pound (also known as pond) or gill nets. The brothers began hiring non-family members to work for them, especially during the busy fall herring fishing season. The Hokensons were initially reluctant to enter the herring fishing business as the prime herring run came at a particularly treacherous time of year to be out on the lake setting gill nets, the month of November, but the potential earnings proved high enough to persuade them. Workers at the fishery included John Nelson, the builder and owner of the log cabin included in this inventory.

Nelson, born Johan Olai Nilsen Lien in 1882, emigrated from Lunde, Norway, to Ashland, Wisconsin, in 1909. Nelson's life story is typical of many Scandinavian immigrants to the rural Midwest. After arriving in the United States, Nelson spent three decades working at logging camps at various locations in northern Wisconsin and upper Michigan. At some point he became acquainted with the Hokensons and began working regularly at the fishery. In April 1937, Nelson's nephew, Leif Ericsson, purchased land near Little Sand Bay on which Nelson then built the small cabin where he would spend the remainder of his life.

In some ways, Nelson and his cabin were an anachronism, a throwback to the nineteenth century, as he built a traditional pioneer's dwelling at a time when milled lumber was readily available. At the same time, it represents one immigrant's achievement of what was no doubt a lifelong dream: born the son of tenant farmers in Norway, Nelson at the age of 55 finally lived on land belonging to his own family. Thirty years of living in logging camps and boarding houses had ended. He reportedly felled the timbers himself and then built the cabin unassisted using only hand tools. The cabin itself is a masterpiece of log cabin building, with neatly squared logs and tight dovetailing.



Twilite, rough day at Little Sand Bay Dock ca. 1937. (Hadland and Mackreth)

With three Hokenson families now dependent on the fishery, the brothers began taking turns staying at Little Sand Bay to keep an eye on their equipment and buildings in case of bad weather. Their primary concern was their new fishing tug, Twilite, built in 1937 by their cousin Halvor Reiten at the boatyard in Bayfield, but their growing investment in other buildings and equipment surely was also a consideration. A bed and stove were set up on the second floor of the ice house to allow the brothers to take turns staying there. This rather inconvenient arrangement ended in 1940 when the family agreed one of the brothers would move out to Little Sand Bay permanently. According to Hokenson family folklore, Roy "lost the coin toss." The Hokensons built the house as part of the fishery that year.

After Leo Hokenson's death in 1957, the surviving brothers began to consider retirement. Making a living from fishing had become more difficult as over-fishing and the sea lamprey combined to decimate the lake

Cultural Landscape Physical History Narrative, continued

trout population. In 1961, when Eskel was 69 and Roy was 62, they stopped operating the fishery. Roy and his wife Irene continued to live at Little Sand Bay, and the brothers leased their dock and work space to another commercial fisherman. Their fishing tug, Twilite, was sold and converted for recreational use.

Following creation of Apostles Islands National Lakeshore, the National Park Service (NPS) decided to preserve the Hokenson fishery and to interpret it as a historic site representing the commercial fishing industry of the region. The NPS obtained the Hokenson’s boat, Twilite, and restored her to her original configuration as a commercial fishing tug, as well as performing extensive restoration and repair work to other fishery structures.

Chapter 7: Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity

Summary:

The Hokenson Fishery retains high levels of integrity in workmanship, feeling, association, materials, location, design, and setting. The trees bounding the east and west sides of the fishery block anachronistic elements such as NPS facilities from intruding on the historic scene, while the Fishery structures retain their historic appearance. Recent vegetation management efforts by the park have opened viewscales that had grown in as well as removed some encroaching vegetation from the edges of the fishery. Overall, it remains easy for a visitor to the site to visualize the fishery as it existed when it was an active commerical fishing operation.

Aspects of Integrity:

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

Landscape Characteristics:

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

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics

The Hokenson Fishery complex consists of nine buildings, two boats, and three structures on the south-east shore of Little Sand Bay on Lake Superior at the northern tip of Wisconsin’s Bayfield Peninsula. The buildings are a herring shed, two privies, twine barn, ice house, one and a half story residence, two car garage, small shed, and a one room log cabin. The structures are an L shaped dock, a pile driver, and a net reel.

The L shaped dock is built of wooden piles driven into the lake bed and a superstructure or crib of logs. The long leg of the L is 14.3 feet wide and extends 158 feet north from shore before turning east for 92 feet. The short leg of the ‘L’ is 14 feet in width. The deck is constructed of wide wooden planking. Large rocks have been placed within the crib, allowing the dock to act as a breakwater and enabling boats to tie up within the ‘L’ and be protected from wind and waves. Gaps in the rock fill relieve pressure build up during storms. A wall of wooden planking on the lake side of the dock provides additional protection from wind and wave action. The dock is left in place year round and has withstood the winter ice fairly well. In 1980 the National Park Service repaired the dock, replacing boards and piles that had deteriorated over the years.

Toward the landward end of the dock is the herring processing shed. This 11.5 x 58 foot building rests on the same pile foundation as the dock itself. It is a single story frame structure with white painted wooden tongue and groove siding. Its single gable roof is covered with wooden shingles. The roof is cantilevered four feet over the dock to provide a sheltered walkway and an outdoor storage area close to the boats.

On shore, on static display at the end of the dock, is the fishing tug “Twilite.” Twilite is a 38 foot long locally built wooden fishing boat with a displacement of 11 tons. Twilite’s name was inspired by the Hokensons’ practice of fishing in the evening, or being twilight fishermen, during their early years in the industry. The hull is covered with painted galvanized metal, while the superstructure is wood painted white. The roof of the superstructure is covered with green asphalt rolled roofing. The boat is sitting on a carriage set on metal rails as though the boat had just been moved routinely out of the water for repair or for winter storage. Twilite underwent extensive restoration work in 1980 to return it to its original 1937 appearance. A smaller boat, the pound net boat, is located near the twine shed. This boat was not actually the Hokenson’s and is a representation of a similar boat.

Just past Twilite and built into the side of the hill at the end of the dock is the ice house. This is a 24 x 26 foot one and one half story building that was used to store ice. The single gable roof is covered with rolled roofing. The siding is whitewashed tongue and groove placed horizontally. Facing the dock is a double width barn door measuring 13 feet 9 inches in width and 7 feet in height that slides horizontally on an exterior track. The track was cantilevered past the side of the building to allow the door to be fully opened, although the track is now damaged, preventing the door from sliding completely open. The second floor of the ice house is accessible from the south end of the building via a ramp. A reconstructed box slide is located on the ramp. The second floor is approximately three feet lower than the top of the embankment behind the building. The National Park Service made extensive repairs to the ice house in 1980 in an effort to control drainage behind the structure and to replace rotted wood.

Fifty feet to the west of the ice house is a small privy. The building is of wood frame construction with white washed tongue and groove siding and a shed roof. Standing to the east and slightly north of the ice house is the pile driver, a wooden raft with a manual hoist used to drive the pilings required for setting pond nets.

Located to the south of the top of the stairs is a 20.25 x 50 foot two story barn like building with a gambrel roof. Its first floor was used as a work shop. The second floor was used to store fishing nets. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation, is of frame construction, and the walls have whitewashed horizontal

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

tongue and groove siding. The roof is covered with wooden shingles. As in the ice house, a 10 foot wide barn door is hung on an exterior track placed on the north side of the building facing the dock. The track is cantilevered past the side of the building to allow complete clearance of the opening. A reconstructed net reel is located outside at the south end of the structure.

Located to the east of the twine shed and separated from it by a driveway is a one and one half story house. The house is a single gable structure, wood frame construction, and resting on a poured concrete foundation with a full basement. It has an enclosed sun porch across the full width of the north gable end of the house, and a small storm porch to provide an airlock entry on the south end. The composition siding is painted gray. After taking possession of the house in the late 1980s the National Park Service performed interior work on the house, including modernizing the kitchen and installing a new heating system, as part of preparing the house to be used as permanent housing for NPS personnel. Other than turning what had been an unfinished second floor into one finished room and an unfinished storage room, however, NPS made no changes in room arrangements. From the exterior the house presents essentially the same façade as it did at the time of its construction in 1940.

At the southeast corner of the lot is a single gable two car garage constructed in 1955. The garage has a concrete slab floor and has two overhead garage doors on the south gable end. The garage is standard wood frame construction with asphalt composition shingles and a gray stucco exterior finish. There is also a small shed located near the garage.

Also included with the fisheries complex but discontinuous from it is the Nelson cabin, a one room log cabin built in 1938 and located approximately two tenths of a mile to the southeast of the house. The cabin is built of hand hewed logs, squared to fit snugly and thus require minimal chinking, with dovetailed corners. The hipped roof is steeply pitched and covered with green rolled asphalt roofing. The exterior log walls have been whitewashed while the interior logs remained unfinished. Interior flooring is hardwood. The building includes a half basement which was solidly walled with logs placed vertically. Unfortunately, while the overall condition of the other buildings listed on this nomination can be described as good, this cabin is only in fair condition. Many of the cellar logs have rotted leading to the cellar beginning to cave in around the edges. The sill logs also show signs of rot, particularly on its south side. The cabin currently rests on treated lumber cribbing to prevent the building from falling into its own cellar.

A log privy, a two holer with a shed roof, is located 58 feet south of the southwest corner of the cabin. Construction is of logs placed vertically. The roof is finished with rolled asphalt roofing. The privy has deteriorated to the point of being possibly unsafe as it appears to be leaning backwards and could be close to collapsing.

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Hokenson Fishery Dock		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:	LSB: Hokenson Fishery Dock		
LCS ID Number	6409		
LCS Historic Structure Number:	01138A		
Locational Data:			
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type:	Area		
Datum:	WGS84		
Zone: 15	Easting: 660447	Northing: 5201400	
Longitude: -90.891625	Latitude: 46.946719		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 31			



Hokenson Fishery Dock. (NPS 2010)

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Hokenson Fishery Herring Storage Shed		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:	LSB: Hokenson Fishery Herring Storage Shed		
LCS ID Number	73300		
LCS Historic Structure Number:	01138K		
Locational Data:			
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type:	Area		
Datum:	WGS84		
Zone: 15	Easting: 660445	Northing: 5201392	
Longitude: -90.891651	Latitude: 46.946647		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 31			



Herring Shed, as seen from the dock looking south words Twilite. The Ice House is visible behind Twilite, and the Twine Shed can be see through the trees. (NPS 2010)

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Hokenson Fish Tug “Twilite”	
Contributing?	Yes	
LCS Structure Name:	Hokenson Fishery Boat “Twilite”	
LCS ID Number	17077	
LCS Historic Structure Number:	01138G	
Locational Data:		
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected	
Point Type:	Area	
Datum:	WGS84	
Zone: 15	Easting: 660434	Northing: 5201308
Longitude: -90.891821	Latitude: 46.945395	
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 32		



Pile driving raft and Twilite with the Herring Shed in the background. (NPS 2004)

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Hokenson Fishery Ice House	
Contributing?	Yes	
LCS Structure Name:	Hokenson Fishery Ice House	
LCS ID Number	6410	
LCS Historic Structure Number:	01138B	
Locational Data:		
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected	
Point Type:	Point	
Datum:	WGS84	
Zone: 15	Easting: 660464	Northing: 5201352
Longitude: -90.891418	Latitude: 46.946277	
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 32		



Hokenson Fishery Ice House. (NPS 2010)

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Hokenson Fishery Privy		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:	LSB: Hokenson Fishery Privy		
LCS ID Number	17073		
LCS Historic Structure Number:	01138C		
Locational Data:			
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type:	Point		
Datum:	WGS84		
Zone: 15	Easting: 660446	Northing: 5201346	
Longitude: -90.891658	Latitude: 46.946235		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 33			



Hokenson Fishery Privy. (NPS 2010)

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Hokenson Pile Driving Raft		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:	LSB: Hokenson Pile Driving Raft		
LCS ID Number	102214		
LCS Historic Structure Number:	01138P		
Locational Data:			
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type:	Area		
Datum:	WGS84		
Zone: 15	Easting: 660464	Northing: 5201371	
Longitude: -90.891407	Latitude: 46.946452		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 33			



HokensonPile Driving Raft. (NPS 2010)

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Hokenson Fishery Twine Shed
Contributing?	Yes
LCS Structure Name:	Hokenson Fishery Twine Shed
LCS ID Number	6411
LCS Historic Structure Number:	01138F
Locational Data:	
Source: GPS- Uncorrected	
Point Type: Area	
Datum: WGS84	
Zone: 15	Easting: 660463 Northing: 5201318
Longitude: -90.891439	Latitude: 46.945979
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI:	Page 34



Hokenson Twine Barn, north elevation. (NPS 2010)

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Hokenson Fishery House
Contributing?	Yes
LCS Structure Name:	LSB: Hokenson Fishery House
LCS ID Number	101666
LCS Historic Structure Number:	01138L
Locational Data:	
Source: GPS- Uncorrected	
Point Type: Point	
Datum: WGS84	
Zone: 15	Easting: 660521 Northing: 5201337
Longitude: -90.890673	Latitude: 46.946134
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI:	Page 35



Hokenson Fishery House. (NPS 2010)

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Hokenson Fishery Garage	
Contributing?	Yes	
LCS Structure Name:	Hokenson Fishery Garage	
LCS ID Number	101667	
LCS Historic Structure Number:	01138M	
Locational Data:		
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected	
Point Type:	Point	
Datum:	WGS84	
Zone: 15	Easting: 660537	Northing: 5201315
Longitude: -90.890467	Latitude: 46.945933	
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 35		



Hokenson Garage, south and east elevation. (NPS 2010)

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	John Nelson Cabin	
Contributing?	Yes	
LCS Structure Name:	LSB: John Nelson Cabin	
LCS ID Number	102215	
LCS Historic Structure Number:	01138Q	
Locational Data:		
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected	
Point Type:	Point	
Datum:	WGS84	
Zone: 15	Easting: 660848	Northing: 5201131
Longitude: -90.886459	Latitude: 46.944195	
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 36		



John Nelson Cabin. (NPS 2010)

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	John Nelson Privy		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:	LSB: John Nelson Privy		
LCS ID Number	102216		
LCS Historic Structure Number:	01138R		
Locational Data:			
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type:	Point		
Datum:	WGS84		
Zone: 15	Easting:	Northing:	
Longitude:	Latitude:		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 36			



John Nelson Privy. (NPS 2010)

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Hokenson Fishery Small Shed		
Contributing?	Undetermined		
LCS Structure Name:			
LCS ID Number			
LCS Historic Structure Number:			
Locational Data:			
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type:	Point		
Datum:	WGS84		
Zone: 15	Easting: 660544	Northing: 5201328	
Longitude: -90.890376	Latitude: 46.946048		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 37			



Hokenson Fishery Small Shed. (NPS 2010)

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Hokenson Fishery Pound Net Boat		
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: 660453	Northing: 5201333	
Longitude: -90.891562	Latitude: 46.946111		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 38			



Hokenson Twine Pound Net Boat. (NPS 2010)

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Hokenson Fishery Net Reel		
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: 660468	Northing: 5201308	
Longitude: -90.891373	Latitude: 46.945888		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 38			



Hokenson Net Reel. (NPS 2010)

Circulation: Landscape Characteristics

An alley/driveway connects the upper and lower elevations of the property. Most of the upper part is gravel, but it is paved at the point where the descent begins. It was possibly paved in the 1950s because of the difficulties posed by the steep, sandy slope. In addition to the slope, the high proportion of sand in the soil would prevent ease of vehicle movement without the presence of a paved driveway. The alley/driveway can be used not only for transporting vehicles to the dock area, but also for pedestrian movement. It connects the gravel path to the ice house/dock area. Today, it allows persons with disabilities and anyone who is not able to use the stairway along the western side of the ice house to see the dock, herring shed, and ice house. While the driveway was important to the fishery operations, a network of pedestrian pathways served as the principal means of travel within the landscape.

The network of informal grass pathways along the working area of the upper portion of the site provides both visual and physical connections between the residence and work area. The direct connections include the twine shed to the driveway and garage, the twine shed to the rear of the residence, and the ice house to the trail that runs in front of the residence. The more indirect pathways run from the twine shed to the trail in front of the residence, and from the permanent winch to the twine shed and to the middle of the driveway. Two narrower grass/earth pathways connect the twine shed to the property to the west, which presently includes an NPS maintenance area and a museum collections building.

The trail that runs along the northern end of the residence area connects the fishery to the visitor center and parking lot. Historically, this would have been a connection to Herman Johnson, Jr.’s property, which included a general store. The gravel path was added recently and is not a part of the historical landscape, but should not be removed solely for that reason. Since the residence still serves as a ranger’s residence, it is important to attempt to maintain what little privacy the residents have. By keeping the gravel path and the small sign that state “Ranger’s Residence, visitors are prevented from wandering around the yard, or peeking into the windows of the house.

On a larger scale, Little Sand Bay Road, Country Road K, and State Highway 13 connect the site to the communities of Bayfield and Cornucopia. Formerly, this route permitted the processed and/or packaged fish to be transported relatively easily to market (Homer 2001, 60-61).

Circulation: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Hokenson Fishery Sidewalk & Driveway
Contributing?	Yes
LCS Structure Name:	LSB: Hokenson Fishery Sidewalk & Driveway
LCS ID Number	101668
LCS Historic Structure Number:	0138N

Locational Data:

Source: GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type: Area		
Datum: WGS84		
Zone: 15	Easting: 660517	Northing: 5201348
Longitude: -90.890716		Latitude: 46.946228

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 40



Hokenson Fishery Sidewalk. (NPS 2010)

Cultural Traditions: Landscape Characteristics

Prior to the Hokensons acquisition of the site, the property belonged to the South Shore Club, who acquired the land from a member of the Red Cliff Ojibwe. There is no clear evidence of the Hokensons’ Swedish background expressed upon the landscape. While many other fisher-folk in the region brought their tools and techniques of fishing from their home countries, the Hokenson family did not start fishing until they had lived in the U.S. for some time. Therefore, the building construction and other landscape features of the Hokenson Fishery were most likely influenced by other local fisher-folk and regional construction materials and techniques (Holmer 2001, 47) .

Land Use: Landscape Characteristics

The fishery still serves as a site related to commercial fishing, although in a lesser capacity. Martin Erickson, an area fisherman, has an agreement with the NPS to use the Hokenson dock and driveway for unloading his catch and for mooring his fishing tug. The Hokenson brothers used the site as a commercial fishery from 1927 to 1961, with Roy living on site after the house was built in 1940. The house is still actively used as a residence by an APIS ranger’s family.

In addition to serving as a ranger residence, visitor interpretation is another significant function of the fishery. During the active visitor season, tours of and programs about the site are led by NPS personnel. The Little Sand Bay Visitor Contact Station, located adjacent to the fishery, provides exhibits and programs about the site and offers information about commercial fishing. The trailhead for the fishery tour is located at the northwestern edge of the Little Sand Bay parking lot. To assist visitors in self-guided tours of the site, a container with brochures that describe the fishery is located nearby. At the top of the stairway, behind the icehouse, is an interpretive sign. Interpreters give tours of the building interiors, but since they contain museum objects related to the site, the structures are secured when NPS personnel are absent.

Visitors not only visit the site to learn of its history, but also to pursue recreational activities. Many paddlers choose Little Sand Bay to launch their kayaks for trips to the sea caves and islands (Holmer 2001, 44-45).

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics

There are several contributing small-scale features on the site as well as features that may not contribute, but that do not detract from, the cultural landscape. At the southwest corner of the icehouse is a stairway up the embankment. This is a reconstruction of the original stairway which had deteriorated. The reconstruction consists of a wooden staircase with 2 x 10 treads on 2 x 12 runners and with wooden handrails. Located to the west of the stairway is a pair of long timbers used as a skidway—a box slide—for boxes of nets, empty fish crates, and other materials up and down the embankment. The slide is reconstructed of logs connected by 2 x 4 sections with a steel rail.

The NPS also reconstructed the ice chute, which runs from the top of the slope to the southern end of the icehouse. The ice chute was used to load ice harvested from the lake into the icehouse. Near the top of the stairs, behind the icehouse, is a tar tub. It was used to soak the pound nets in tar to prevent them from rotting. Historically, it was located on the Hokenson farmstead, near the intersection of Little Sand Bay Road and County Road K.

The electric utility poles found on the site are important to the Hokensons’ story. While electricity had been in Bayfield prior to 1914, it did not reach Little Sand Bay until the 1940s. In addition to representing an advancement in the fishery’s technology, the utility poles also symbolize the Hokenson’s active involvement with the local rural electric cooperative.

A small “junk yard” is located east of the northeastern corner of the twine shed. Gary Hokenson used to build things with the junk.

A permanent winch was installed during the later years of the fishery and was used to pull the Twilite out of the lake. Three portable winches are located near the northern end of the twine shed.

Located behind the ice house is the water pump. The water pump consists of a single cylinder siphon pump of cast iron construction and painted red. The handle is missing. There is also an artesian well located between the icehouse and dock. The artesian well and tank consist of a galvanized metal tank approximately three feet in diameter and two feet tall. The tank is fed by an artesian well so water is flowing continuously. The tank is currently rusted, split on one side, and filled in with sand and vegetation.

Near the shore, a frame straddles the end of the dock; it has a pulley hanging in the center that was used to assist in retrieving nets from the boats.

Several small-scale features found at the fishery site are not historic. The NPS added a small trail sign and brochure box at the site’s eastern boundary, near the visitor center parking lot. A small sign located along the trail, in front of the residence, informs park visitors that it is a home and not an active part of the fishery tour. These signs are fairly unobtrusive and serve interpretive functions. There is also a fire hydrant and fire hose box which is essential for protecting the buildings (Holmer 2001, 64-68).

There is also a propane tank near the garage and a clothesline near the residence. It is undetermined if these features contribute to the property.

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Hokenson Fishery Stair		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:	LSB: Hokenson Fishery Stair		
LCS ID Number	17079		
LCS Historic Structure Number:	01138I		
Locational Data:			
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type:	Area		
Datum:	WGS84		
Zone: 15	Easting: 660461	Northing: 5201344	
Longitude: -90.891462	Latitude: 46.946213		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 45			

Feature:	Hokenson Fishery Box Slide		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:	Hokenson Fishery Box Slide		
LCS ID Number	17074		
LCS Historic Structure Number:	01138D		
Locational Data:			
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type:	Line		
Datum:	WGS84		
Zone: 15	Easting: 660460	Northing: 5201344	
Longitude: -90.891472	Latitude: 46.946212		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 45			

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued



Hokenson Fishery box slide and stair. (NPS 2010)

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued



Hokenson Fishery tar tub and hand pump, the roof of the Ice House is visible in the background.
(NPS 2010)

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Hokenson Fishery Tar Tub		
Contributing?	No		
LCS Structure Name:			
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: Pages 46			

Feature:	Hokenson Fishery Pump		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:	LSB: Hokenson Fishery Pump		
LCS ID Number	17075		
LCS Historic Structure Number:	01138E		
Locational Data:			
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type:	Point		
Datum:	WGS84		
Zone: 15	Easting: 660468	Northing: 5201341	
Longitude: -90.891372	Latitude: 46.946178		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 46			

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Hokenson Fishery Ice Chute		
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 45			



Hokenson Fishery ice chute off of icehouse. (NPS 2010)

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Hokenson Fishery Permanent Winch		
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 47			



Hokenson Fishery Permanent Winch. (NPS 2010)

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Hokenson Fishery Portable Winches		
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 47			



Hokenson Fishery Portable Winches. (NPS 2010)

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Hokenson Fishery Water Tank		
Contributing?	Yes		
LCS Structure Name:	LSB: Hokenson Fishery Water Tank		
LCS ID Number	101669		
LCS Historic Structure Number:	01138O		
Locational Data:			
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type:	Point		
Datum:	WGS84		
Zone: 15	Easting: 660455	Northing: 5201360	
Longitude: -90.891536	Latitude: 46.946350		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 48			



Hokenson Fishery Water Tank. (NPS 2010)

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Hokenson Fishery Frame and Pulleys		
Contributing?	No		
LCS Structure Name:			
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 48			



Hokenson Fishery Frame and Pulley. (NPS 2010)

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Hokenson Fishery Fire Hydrant and Hose		
Contributing?	No		
LCS Structure Name:			
LCS ID Number			
LCS Historic Structure Number:			
Locational Data:			
Source:	GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type:	Point		
Datum:	WGS84		
Zone: 15	Easting: 660483	Northing: 5201347	
Longitude: -90.891175	Latitude: 46.946229		
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Pages 49			



Fire hydrant and hose. (NPS 2010)

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature: Hokenson Fishery Propane Tank

Contributing? No

LCS Structure Name:

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 50



Propane tank. (NPS 2010)

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature: Hokenson Fishery Clothesline

Contributing? No

LCS Structure Name:

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 50



Clothesline. (NPS 2010)

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature:	Hokenson Fishery NPS Signs
Contributing?	Yes
LCS Structure Name:	
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:	No Image

Spatial Organization: Landscape Characteristics

The lake, visitor center parking lot, Little Sand Bay Road, and the NPS maintenance area define the boundaries for the site. The arrangement of buildings and the alley/driveway take advantage of lakefront access and the topography of the fishery site. The pathways, the cleared vegetation, and the arrangement of structures on the complex afford easy access and views from one structure to another.

The fishery can be divided into two distinctive areas based on topography. The ice house and herring shed/dock are at lake level, while the remaining features are found at the higher elevation, perhaps giving these buildings extra protection from potential flooding and the harsh north winds that blow off Lake Superior. The ice house and herring shed are sited to face slightly to the northwest, while the buildings along the upper elevation are oriented more directly north.

The upper level of the complex is further divided by the alley/driveway, which separates the residence from the working portions of the site. The grass pathways, or cleared areas, of the upper portion of the site form almost a zigzag pattern between the residential and working sections. This pattern reflects the arrangement of the buildings, as these pathways permit nearly direct access from any structure on the site to another. While the alley-driveway divides the upper portion of the site, it actually provides a connection between the upper and lower portions of the site. This connection is also accomplished with the fish box chute and stairway, which run along the western side of the ice house.

The siting of the herring shed and ice house on and near the dock, respectively , is a response to the easy lake access. Additionally, the area is level with the lake, while a few hundred feet to the west the land is several feet above the lake. The arrangement of the buildings near the lake level allows for greater ease in the unloading, preparation, and packaging of fish. Prior to the Hokensons’ use of automobiles, the placement of the ice house near the lake also facilitated the transporting of ice since it reduced the need for overland transportation. The dock was eventually expanded to an “L” and walls were added along the western and northern sides in response to the harsh winds and associated waves. These dock additions created a harbor to protect the boats and the fishermen from the severe climatic elements.

The ice house is designed to take advantage of the slope into which it is built. The front entrance is at lake level, while the rear entrance and ice door are found at the upper level. While the rear door does not completely reach the top of the slope, the addition of a walkway to the door and a mobile chute allow access to the second level of the icehouse from the upper slope. The presence of the chute and rear doors permitted ice cut from the lakes to be loaded into the upper level of the ice house once the lower level had been filled. Constructing the ice house into the north side of a hill was also advantageous in that it kept the building cooler for ice storage. The fish box slide found along the western side of the ice house also took advantage of the natural slope. The fish boxes were stored on the upper slope, where the tar tub and pound net boat are found today. The boxes could then be slid easily down the chute to be filled with the white fish or lake trout that was packed in shredded ice to keep the catch fresh (Holmer 2001, 45-46).

Topography: Landscape Characteristics

The fishery can be divided into two distinct areas based on topography. The ice house and herring shed/dock are at lake level, while the remaining features are found at the higher elevation, giving those buildings extra protection from potential flooding, north winds off Lake Superior, and possible shore erosion.

Vegetation: Landscape Characteristics

The area between the dock and ice house is open and devoid of trees. This is what site conditions were like during the period of significance and allowed the Hokensons to conduct their daily fishery operations. This area also includes some of the sandy beach which also reduces the amount of woody vegetation that can grow on the property.

Two apple trees were planted, most likely by Roy and Irene Hokenson, along Little Sand Bay Road and near the garage. Recent NPS residents have planted a pair of lilac bushes and two flower beds at the intersection of the driveway and Little Sand Bay Road.

The trees present at the fishery today are very similar to those found historically. However, the composition of the wooded areas is beginning to change. The canopy layer is composed of hardwoods such as maple, but softwoods such as fir (*Abies* sp.), constitute the understory.

Mature trees are found along the northern edge of the residence area. While many summer residences along the lakeshore would probably maintain an open view to the lake, the Hokensons probably left trees there to offer some protection from the cold northerly winds of winter. This cluster of trees also serves as a boundary between the upper and lower elevations of the property.

Trees also serve as boundaries along the other sides of the property. A row of conifers marks the eastern edge of the property while small ornamentals provide a boundary along the southern edge of the residential portion of the property. The southern and western edges of the work portion of the property have more natural clusters of mixed trees (Holmer 2001, 48-55).

Vegetation: Landscape Characteristics, continued



Sandy Beach. (NPS 2010)



Ornamental Plantings at the southwest corner of the yard for the Hokenson House, including lilac bushes and perennial flowers. (NPS 2010)

Views and Vistas: Landscape Characteristics

One of the most important views at the fishery historically extended from the residence down toward the dock area. It was important for Roy Hokenson to be able to view the lakeshore and dock to ensure the safety of ‘Twilite’ during storms. Another important view was from the permanent winch to the beach. This area was kept cleared to permit the cable used to winch ‘Twilite’ to pass through with no obstacles.

Other views include the views along the footpaths connecting the structures, as well as the views from the sun porch on the north end of the residence. The sun porch would have offered spectacular views of Lake Superior during all seasons of the year.



Looking from the winch, northward. The Ice House roof is to the left with the pile driving raft, Twilite, and the herring shed and dock beyond. The working fish tug tied moored at the dock is the Donna Belle.. (NPS 2010)

Chapter 8: Condition Assessment

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment:	Good
Assessment Date:	10/6/2005
Condition Assessment:	Good
Assessment Date:	7/7/2011

Impacts

Impact Type:	Visitation
Internal/External:	External
Impact Type:	Vetation/Invasive Plants
Internal/External:	Both Internal and External
Impact Type:	Deferred Maintenance
Internal/External:	Internal

Chapter 9: Treatment

Approved Treatment:	Preservation
Approved Treatment Document:	Development Concept Plan
Document Date:	9/1/2001
Approved Treatment Completed:	Unknown

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