

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUN 1 1976
DATE ENTERED MAR 8 1977SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

** Apostle Islands Lighthouses *the***2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

Apostle Islands *N + E of Bayfield on Michigan, Raspberry, etc., land and*
Navis Islands

CITY, TOWN

Bayfield

☒ VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Wisconsin 54814

CODE

55

COUNTY

Ashland, Bayfield

CODE

003, 007

2 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☒ STRUCTURES☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☒ PUBLIC☐ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☒ UNOCCUPIED☒ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☒ PARK☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☒ TRANSPORTATION☐ OTHER**4 AGENCY**

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

see continuation sheet

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC

see continuation sheet

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Building Survey

DATE

1975

☒ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

State Historical Society of Wisconsin

CITY, TOWN

Madison

STATE

Wisconsin 53706

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE <u>1929</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		(Michigan Island Tower)

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Apostles Islands lighthouses include five complexes of buildings totaling approximately 34 acres of land. The lighthouses are all located in a distinct archipelago near the southwestern tip of Lake Superior off the northeastern tip of Bayfield County's peninsula. The westernmost lighthouse, on Sand Island, is approximately 25 miles from the easternmost lighthouse, on Outer Island. The Outer Island lighthouse is also the northernmost of the five, and is approximately 14 miles from the southernmost lighthouse, on Michigan Island.

The five lighthouses include those on the following islands, built in the years and having the acreages indicated:

Michigan Island (1857) ----- 2 acres
 Raspberry Island (1862) ----- 2 acres
 Outer Island (1874) ----- 8.3 acres
 Sand Island (1881) ----- 5.5 acres
 Devil's Island (1891) ----- 16 acres

Michigan Island Light: The Michigan Island Light built in 1857, is located at the southern point of Michigan Island on a bluff overlooking Lake Superior. Site boundaries are a ridge above the lake, beginning at a point approximately 50 feet west of the edge of the newer keeper's dwelling and ending approximately 100 feet east of the edge of the old lighthouse, and north to a depth of 225 feet from the ridge. The area involved is approximately two acres.

The Michigan Island lighthouse is reminiscent of the simple, unornamented light-houses of the Atlantic coast. The small, one-and-one-half-story keeper's dwelling is constructed of rough stone. Attached tangentially at the south end is a conical light tower, also of stone. The exterior walls of both buildings have been stuccoed and whitewashed. The roof of the keeper's dwelling is a single gable with one dormer on each side and is covered with wooden shingles. There are two brick chimneys; the one on the west side has been damaged. At the north end is a small, assymetrical, shed-roofed addition, probably a kitchen. Inside the light tower is a circular stairway with three windows. At the top is a railed exterior walkway. The approximate focal plane elevation is 124' above Lake Superior (726 MSL).

This light was used until 1929 when a skeleton tower was erected about 100 feet to the northwest. This second tower, dated 1880, was moved to Michigan Island from "Schooner's Ledge" many years before. At the base of the tower, within its hexagonal structural framework, is a small neo-classical building, now used for storing batteries which power the automated light. A round shaft containing a circular metal stairway rises out of the center of this building. There is a small watchroom at the top and a walkway around the exterior of the light housing above. The focal plane of the light is 160 feet above the lake (762 MSL).

8 SIGNIFICANCE

14

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES 1852-1901, 1929 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Various, U.S. Lighthouse Service

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The five lighthouses of the Apostle Islands are linked in an important historical association which reveals an interdependence based on the common objective of guiding ships safely through and around the islands. They have played a significant role in Great Lakes shipping and in the development of the region's quarrying, lumber, and ore industries.

Before 1855, Lake Superior shipping was almost entirely local. The treacherous rapids at Sault Ste. Marie prevented all boats except those that could be portaged from entering into inter-lake commerce. But with the opening of the "Soo" canals in 1855, Lake Superior became the western terminus of a one-thousand-mile-long water highway.

The first Apostle Islands lighthouse, La Pointe Light, was established in 1852, and due to the nature of lake shipping at the time, served primarily as a local navigational aid, marking the locations of La Pointe and Bayfield harbors. It has since been demolished. The next two lighthouses were also local in character. The Michigan Island Light, built in 1857, marked both the north and south channels into La Pointe and Bayfield for boats coming from the east. The Raspberry Island Light of 1862 guided vessels through the "west channel" into the harbors.

The increase in lake traffic that accompanied the opening of the "Soo" did not have an immediate effect on commercial shipping in the Apostle Islands region, but it did result in the construction of a light on Outer Island in 1874 and one on Sand Island in 1881. These were built in direct "response to the growing traffic at the west end of Lake Superior, an increase of activity centering around the bustling Duluth."¹ In addition to this reason, it appears that much of the push for the establishment of a light on Outer Island came from land speculators. The call for a light on Sand Island was echoed by mariners who claimed that the Raspberry Island Light was not clearly visible upon approaching the islands from the west. The Michigan Island Light also took on a greater importance as the mark of the southeastern extremity of the Apostles archipelago, serving as a bearing point for the increasing lake traffic into Ashland. The last of the major lights was established on Devil's Island in 1891. This light was the most powerful of the group and continues to serve as a major landmark and radio beacon for trans-Superior shipping lanes.

see continuation sheet

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 33.8
UTM REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Figure 1 consists of four diagrams, A, B, C, and D, each showing a grid of cells. The columns are labeled 'ZONE', 'EASTING', and 'NORTHING'. Diagram A shows a single cell in the center. Diagram B shows a 3x3 grid of cells. Diagram C shows a 3x3 grid of cells with a different pattern. Diagram D shows a 3x3 grid of cells with a different pattern.

Included under Item 7: Description

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Wisconsin	55	Ashland	003
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Wisconsin	55	Bayfield	007

NAME / TITLE

Herschel L.D. Parnes

ORGANIZATION

State Historical Society of Wisconsin

DATE _____

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

816 State Street

608/262-9504

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Madison

Wisconsin 53706

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES ☒

NO. _____

NONE

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE _____

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is _____ National X State _____ Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE **MAY 26 1976**

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I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

CHIEF

DATE _____

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE _____

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED	JUN 1 1976
DATE ENTERED	MAR 8 1977

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 1

4. Agency.

National Park Service - Midwest Region (Michigan & Sand Islands)
1709 Jackson Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68102

U.S. Coast Guard - 11th District (Devil's Island)
1201 Minnesota
Duluth, Minnesota 55802

Bureau of Land Management (Raspberry & Outer Islands)
7981 Eastern Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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JUN 1 1976

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

MAR 8 1977

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 5 PAGE 1

5. Location of Legal Description:

Register of Deeds, Ashland County Courthouse
201 2nd West
Ashland, Wisconsin 54806

Register of Deeds, Bayfield County Courthouse
117 East 5th
Washburn, Wisconsin 54891

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUN 1 1976

DATE ENTERED MAR 8 1977

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

Description - continued

Also part of the Michigan Island Lighthouse complex is a newer keeper's house, built in 1929-30. This building is a two-story brick residence with basement. Its single gable has two dormers and is covered with composition shingles. There is a porch on the south side of the building. There are a number of outbuildings nearby, including a brick machine shop southeast of the new keeper's house, a wood frame one-and-one-half-story building used as an assistant's quarters and for storage, and behind the old lighthouse an older one-story wood frame building with a vertical board-and-batten exterior.

Only the old lighthouse, the skeleton tower, and the small vertical board and batten building are held to be significant for purposes of this nomination.

Raspberry Island Light: The Raspberry Island Light is located on the southwest end of Raspberry Island. The site boundaries begin at a point approximately 50 feet southeast of the boathouse and continue parallel to the shore for a distance of approximately 350 feet and inland to a depth of 250 feet. The total area is approximately two acres. The Raspberry Island Light consists of an integrated lighthouse-keeper's dwelling, a number of outbuildings, a machine building and a dock with boathouse. The lighthouse - keeper's dwelling, built in 1862 and extensively remodeled in 1905, is basically a four-square house with the addition of a wing on either side and a small light tower on the southeast. The main building is two stories with a composition shingled, hipped roof. The wings are one story. These additions make the roof forms more complex than one might expect. The exterior of the wood frame building has whitewashed clapboarding. An interesting detail is a slight outward curvature of the siding at the second floor level. The square light tower has a focal plane approximately 80 feet above lake level (682 MSL), and has a square walkway cantilevered on brackets and extending around the exterior of the light housing. The building, which has a full brick basement, is badly in need of paint, but is in good condition.

The machine building is a brick structure, one-and-one-half-stories in height, with a hipped roof and one dormer which appears to have contained a hoist. Its windows and doorways are segmentally arched. Directly behind this building is a small brick storage building. The outbuildings are of wood frame construction. The largest is one-and-one-half stories and has an exterior of vertical boards and battens. The boathouse also has vertical boards and battens and rests on a wooden crib.

(6)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUN 1 1976

DATE ENTERED MAR 8 1977

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

Description - continued

The lighthouse - keeper's dwelling, the machine building, the largest vertical board-and-batten outbuilding, and the boathouse are considered significant for purposes of this nomination.

Outer Island Light: The Outer Island Light is located on the northern end of Outer Island. It is situated on a property 600 feet long parallel to the shore and centered midway between the light tower and the compressor - fog horn building, and 600 feet deep from the shoreline, an area of approximately 8.3 acres.

The Outer Island Lighthouse complex consists of a large keeper's dwelling connected to a conical light tower, and a compressor - fog horn building and two small outbuildings. Both the tower and the dwelling are constructed of brick, although there is a small frame addition to the covered passage connecting the two. The tower is whitewashed but the dwelling is unpainted. The dwelling is two-and-one-half stories and has a shingled semi-hipped roof with dormers and large brick chimney. At its south end is a shed-roofed addition containing a kitchen. The building has a full basement, and its foundations are brownstone. Except for the windows in the dormer, all of the openings are segmentally arched with brick voussoirs.

The light tower rises to 129 feet above Lake Superior (731 MSL). Within the shaft is a circular stairway and near the top is an enclosed watchroom with observation windows. From the exterior, these windows given an Italianate appearance due to their stilted arches. This is reinforced by the heavily-articulated brackets immediately above, used to support the exterior walkway which surrounds the light housing. These stylistic features are accentuated by the use of a contrasting green paint. Although the old light has been replaced by an automated light with plastic lens, much of the old, geared revolving mechanism still is intact.

The compressor - fog horn building is a long, narrow frame structure with a small cupola at the east end housing the fog horns. The building has a composition-shingled, single-gable roof and a very tall brick chimney. The exterior walls are also composition shingled. The two outbuildings are a small freestanding brick paint-and-fuel storage building and a small brick outhouse. All of these buildings are held to be significant for purposes of this nomination.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUN 1 1976

DATE ENTERED MAR 8 1977

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

Description - continued

Sand Island Light: This property is located at the northeastern tip of Sand Island and includes all of that tip to a depth of 400 feet. The total area is approximately 5.5 acres.

The Sand Island Lighthouse appears to have been built from plans nearly identical to the Chambers Island Lighthouse and the Eagle Bluff Lighthouse, both National Register properties. Unlike the others, which are constructed of brick, it is built of very-finely-cut rock-faced random ashlar sandstone. This stone is used in both the dwelling and the tower. The relatively steep gabled roof, the attenuated bargeboards, and the pendant ornamentation in the gable ends give the building an abstracted Gothic Revival appearance. Straddling the roof ridge of the one-and-one-half-story dwelling is a square brick chimney set at 45 degrees. The windows are all segmentally arched in sandstone.

The light tower is set into the northwest corner of the keeper's dwelling at a 45-degree angle. It is square at the base, with buttress-like supports at the corners. At the second floor level, the tower is smoothly transformed to octagonal, culminating in a slightly-cantilevered, railed iron walkway around the exterior of the ten-sided light housing. The focal plane of the light was 52 feet above the lake level (654 MSL). The south end of the dwelling terminates in a shed-roofed room which was an integral part of the building. Interesting details are the carved rafter ends which extend through the wall and support the eaves.

There are two small brick outbuildings to the south of the lighthouse. One was used for paint-and-fuel storage, the other as an outhouse. To the north and within forty feet of the old lighthouse is an open steel skeleton tower, containing an automated light. The proximity of this newer navigational aid is unfortunate for it severely detracts from the beauty and the integrity of the old lighthouse.

All of the buildings, except for the recent skeleton tower, are held to be significant for purposes of this nomination.

Devil's Island Light: The Devil's Island Light is located at the northeast tip of Devil's Island. The site boundaries are those of the triangular parcel of land owned by the U.S. Coast Guard, measuring approximately 1020' north-south, 1050' east-west, with a hypotenuse of approximately 1500' (straight-line measurement) along the northeast shore. Also included is a 50-foot-square parcel of land centered on the old coal house, approximately a quarter-mile southeast of the main complex. The total area is approximately 16 acres.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUN 1 1976

DATE ENTERED MAR 8 1977

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 4

Description - continued

The Devil's Island Light is the most extensive of all the lighthouse reservations in the islands. It consists of two large keepers' dwellings, a steel light tower, a generator building, a radio beacon, a coal-storage building, a dock and boat-house, and a large storage shed - garage.

The keepers' dwellings are nearly identical. They both exhibit basic Queen Anne features: large intersecting gables, a variety of construction materials, and articulated gable ends. The west building makes extensive use of fishscale wooden shingles, has a diamond-patterned second story bay window, and a small oval window on its west side. The east building is clapboarded in the gable ends, has brown-stone lintels, and occasionally exhibits finely-detailed brickwork, notably in the porch at the northeast corner. Both of the buildings are two-and-one-half stories, partly brick and partly frame, and both have two chimneys. Their roofs are covered with composition shingles. The west building is presently unoccupied and used for storage. Its condition seems only fair, although it is structurally sound. The east building is consistently maintained by Coast Guard personnel who oversee the operation of the station. It has been remodeled on the interior. The exterior is basically original.

The light tower is about 150 feet to the northwest of the dwellings. It is a white, cylindrical steel shaft containing a circular stairway. It has a steel exterior skeleton and open web steel supports at the base of the shaft. Near the top of the tower is a watchroom with circular windows. Above that is a walkway which surrounds the circular light housing. The light is now automated. The present tower was erected in 1901 to replace a temporary wooden structure. It was altered to improve its stability in 1913. The focal plane is approximately 100 feet above Lake Superior (702 MSL).

Approximately 150' to the north of the light tower is a one-story, single gable, wood frame structure. This building houses fog horn compressors and electrical generating equipment. The exterior has whitewashed tongue-and-groove siding. The roof is composition shingles. Near this building is a tall, steel-truss radio tower.

There are three other noteworthy buildings in the complex. One is a storage shed and garage. It is a somewhat deteriorated wood frame structure with an exterior composed of a mixture of tar paper, wood siding, and wooden shingles. Another is a one-story, modified hipped roof, single-room building. It is built of rough-faced brownstone and was used for storing coal. The building is

9

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUN 1 1976

DATE ENTERED MAR 8 1977

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 5

Description - continued

approximately one-quarter mile southeast of the main complex and is close to a rock ledge which, during calm weather, was used as a boat dock. There were tracks leading from this building to the dwellings and the generator building, but they have since been torn up and overgrown leaving only a trace of the right-of-way. The third building is a wood frame boat house which rests on a wooden crib behind a breakwater and dock at the southern end of the island. The building has a single gable roof and its exterior is vertical board and batten. Held to be significant are the two keepers' dwellings, the light tower, and the coal storage building.

During the summer of 1975, the National Park Service began stabilization and repair work at the Michigan, Raspberry, Sand, and Outer Island light-house sites. A general cleanup of the sites was to be undertaken and three buildings were to be torn down: one on Michigan Island and two on Raspberry Island. None of the three are held to be significant.

10

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUN 1 1976

DATE ENTERED MAR 8 1977

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

Statement of Significance - continued

In 1886, Ashland's first ore dock was completed.² Though Ashland was never to rival Duluth-Superior as a port, its proximity to Michigan mines and its rail connections made it a convenient shipping point. Thus the earlier lighthouses, which had originally been aids to local navigation, took on an important new role as ships began calling regularly at Ashland. By 1906, Ashland recorded over 2,000 arrivals and departures in one year: more than eight vessels a day during the shipping season.³ The importance of the lights on the outer islands is indicated by an informal count taken from the Devil's Island tower. At that time, 120 vessels were in plain sight. Considering the amount of competition for the Great Lakes shipping dollar, it would not be uncommon for captains to try to cut time by running as close to the south shore and the islands as possible, counting on the lights to give them fair warning.

Unlike most mainland stations, long periods of complete isolation were key facts of life for the lighthouse keeper and his assistants. A tender of the U.S. Lighthouse Service (later, the U.S. Coast Guard) put the personnel on the islands at the beginning of navigation in the spring and took them off as ice formed in the fall. That final voyage often proved to be the hardest experience of the season. Many times the tender limped into Duluth completely sheathed in ice. Other times, the going was so difficult that the captain chose to put the keepers off on the ice near Oak Island, necessitating a long and cold walk into Bayfield. One year, the tender arrived at one of the islands to find the keeper's larder down to one can of soup. Perhaps the most gruesome, yet telling example of isolation occurred in the 1930's when the keeper of the Outer Island Light died toward the close of the navigation season. "Not until the tender came to remove the keepers and close the light did anyone on the outside know. For twelve days, the assistant keeper, unable to contact a passing vessel, had stuck it out alone."⁴ However, in the 1940's, the conditions that led to that occurrence were eliminated by the automation of all the lights. A keeper was maintained at La Pointe light until 1964. The Coast Guard still keeps three-to-four men on Devil's Island to oversee and maintain that station.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUN 1 1976

DATE ENTERED MAR 8 1977

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

Statement of Significance - continued

1. Holland, Francis Ross, America's Lighthouses: Stephen Greene Press,
Brattleboro, 1972: P. 187
2. Ross, Hamilton, La Pointe - Village Outpost: Edwards Bros.,
Ann Arbor, 1960: P. 143
3. Report of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, 1907: Government
Printing Office, Washington, 1907: P. 1849
4. Adamson, Hans, Keepers of the Lights: Greenberg, New York,
1955: P. 325

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

12
FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUN 1 1976

DATE ENTERED MAR 8 1977

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Barnet's Coast Pilot for the Lakes (Eighth edition): James Barnet, Chicago, 1880

Curwood, James, The Great Lakes: Putnam's, New York, 1909

Eldridge, F.R., "History of Michigan Island Light Station:" United States
Coast Guard Historical Section, 1951

_____, "History of Raspberry Island Light Station:" U.S.C.G. Historical
Section, 1951

_____, "History of Outer Island Light Station:" U.S.C.G. Historical
Section, 1951

Holland, Francis, America's Lighthouses : Their Illustrated History since
1716: Stephen Greene Press, Brattleboro, Vt., 1972

Ross, Hamilton, La Pointe - Village Outpost: Edwards Bros., Ann Arbor, 1960

Report of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, 1907: Government Printing
Office, Washington, 1907

Interview with Ben Hudak, last resident keeper of La Pointe Light Station,
June 30, 1975

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED **JUN 1** 1976

DATE ENTERED **MAR 8 1977**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

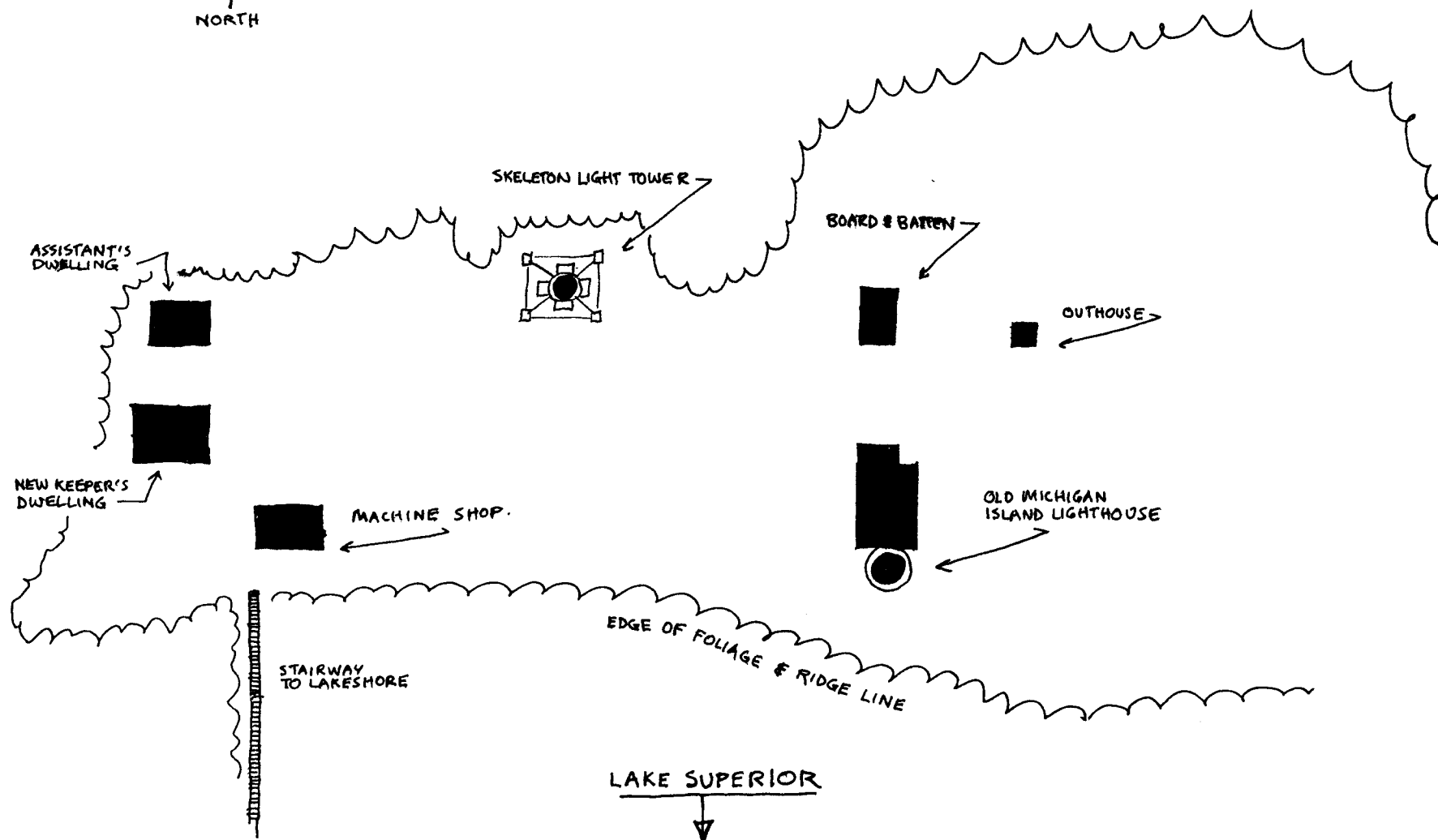
10. Geographical Data:

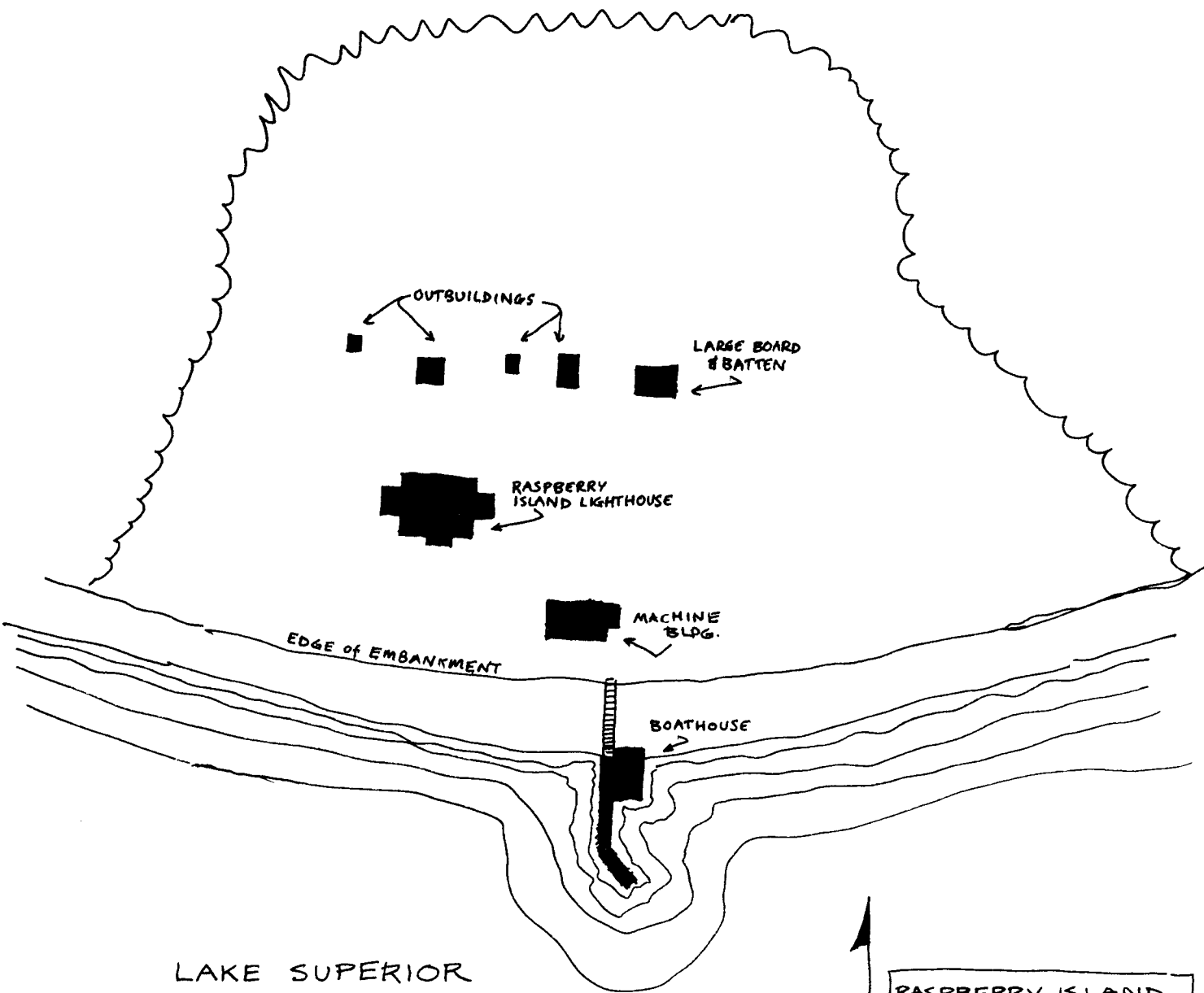
Michigan Island Light:	Zone 15 Easting ⁷²⁰ 690750	Northing 5193700
Raspberry Island Light:	Zone 15 Easting 667000	Northing 5204000
✓ Outer Island Light:	Zone 15 Easting ¹³⁰ 696110	Northing 5216710
✓ Devil's Island Light: A:	Zone 15 Easting 672380	Northing 5216520
	B: Zone 15 Easting 672420	Northing 5216110
	C: Zone 15 Easting 672800	Northing 5216120
Sand Island Light:	Zone 15 Easting 656810	✓ Northing 5207460 ³⁰⁰



MICHIGAN ISLAND LIGHT
MICHIGAN ISLAND

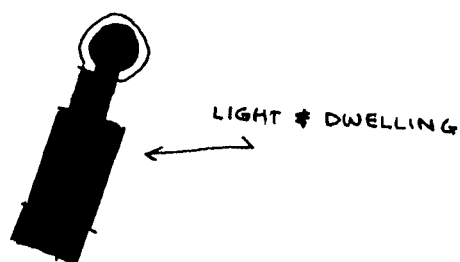
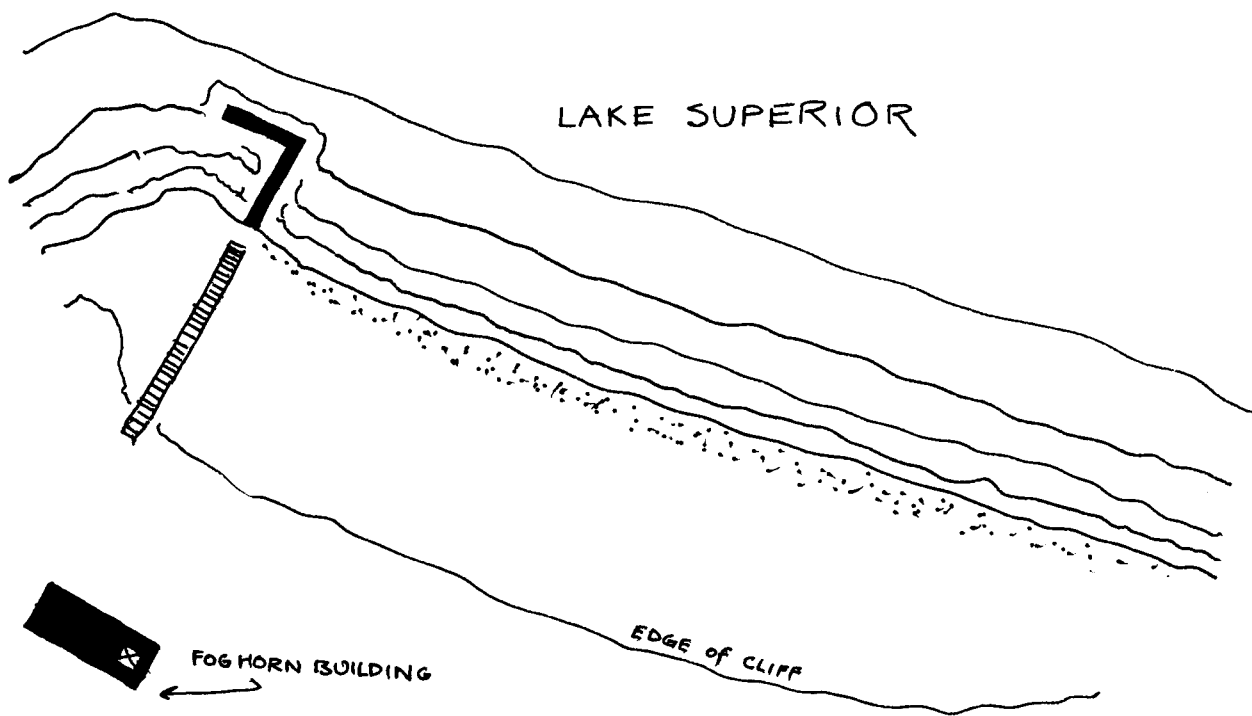
NO SCALE





RASPERRY ISLAND
LIGHT
RASPBERRY ISLAND
NO SCALE





PAINT & FUEL STORAGE

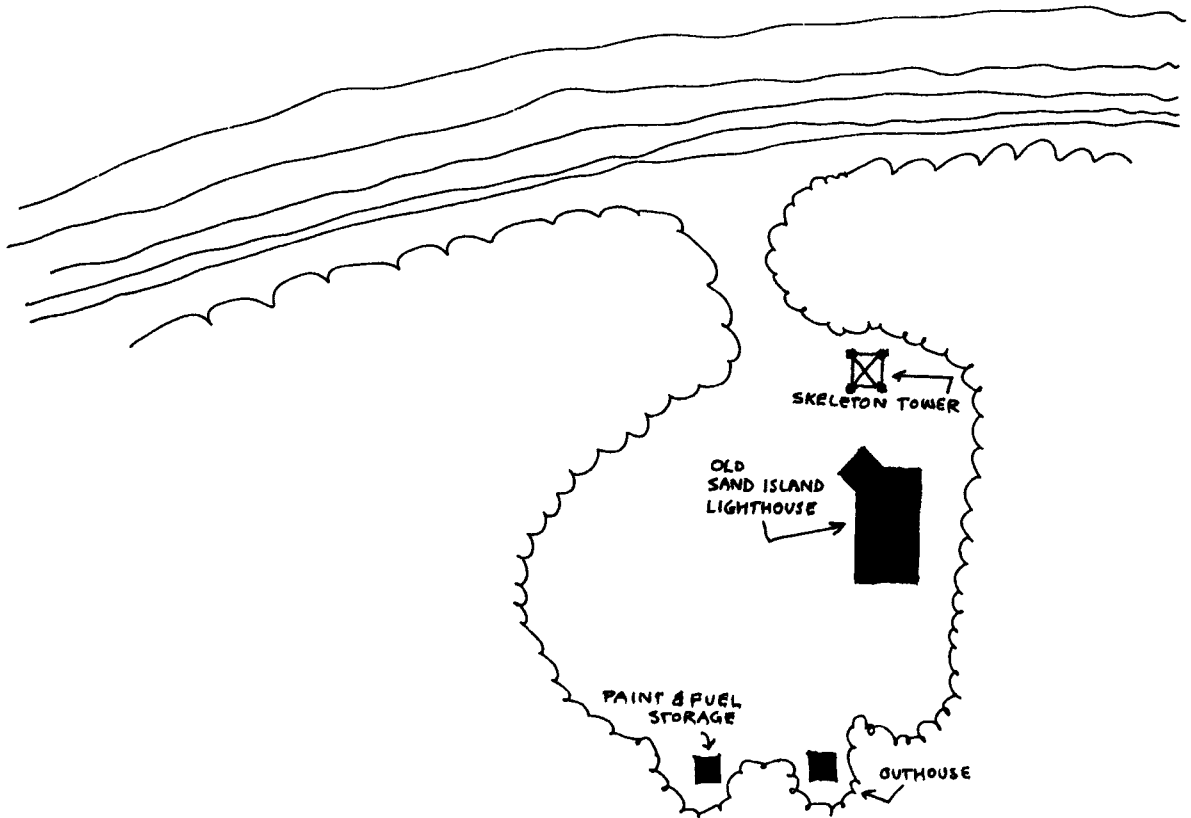


OUTHOUSE



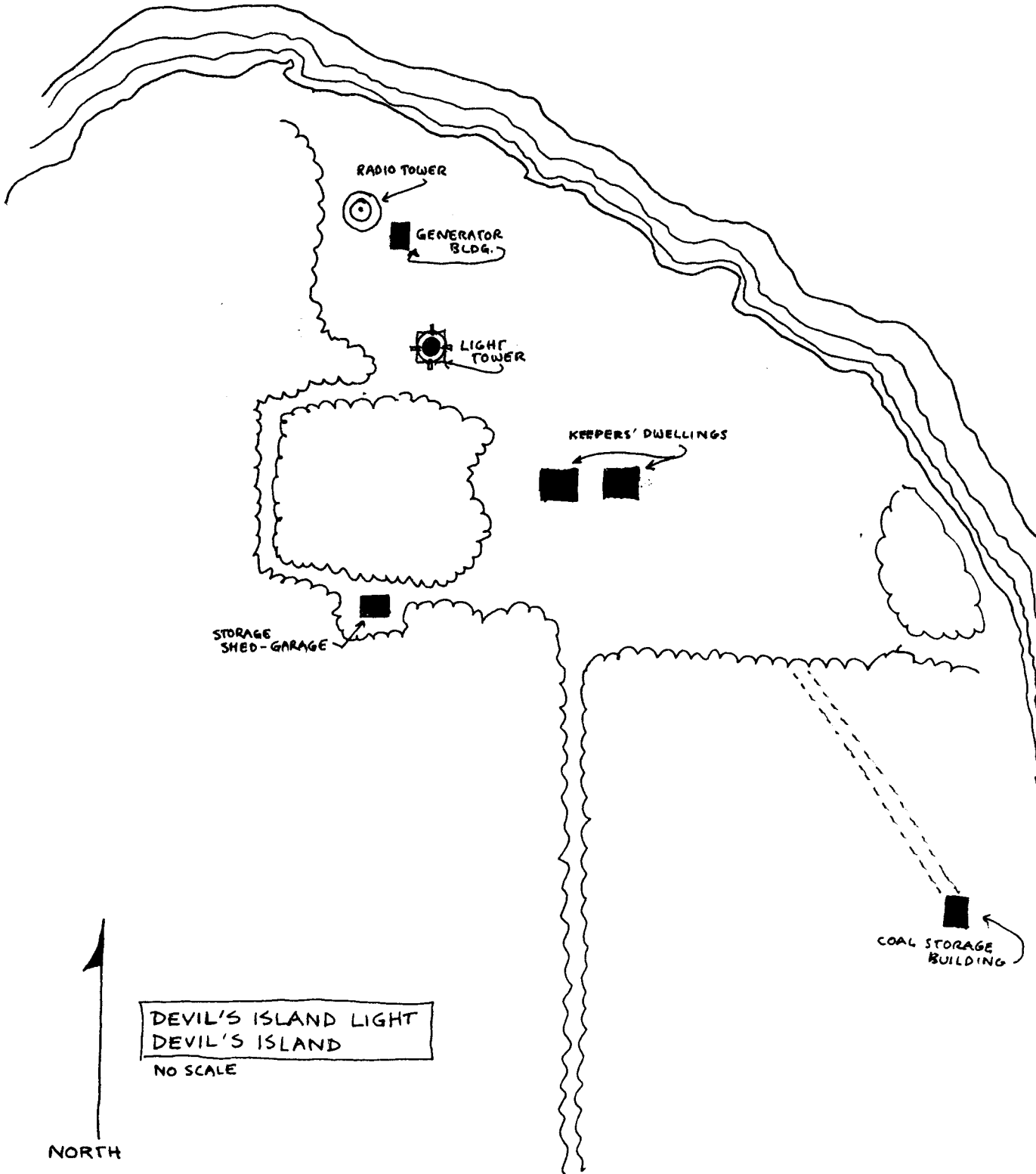
OUTER ISLAND LIGHT
OUTER ISLAND
NO SCALE

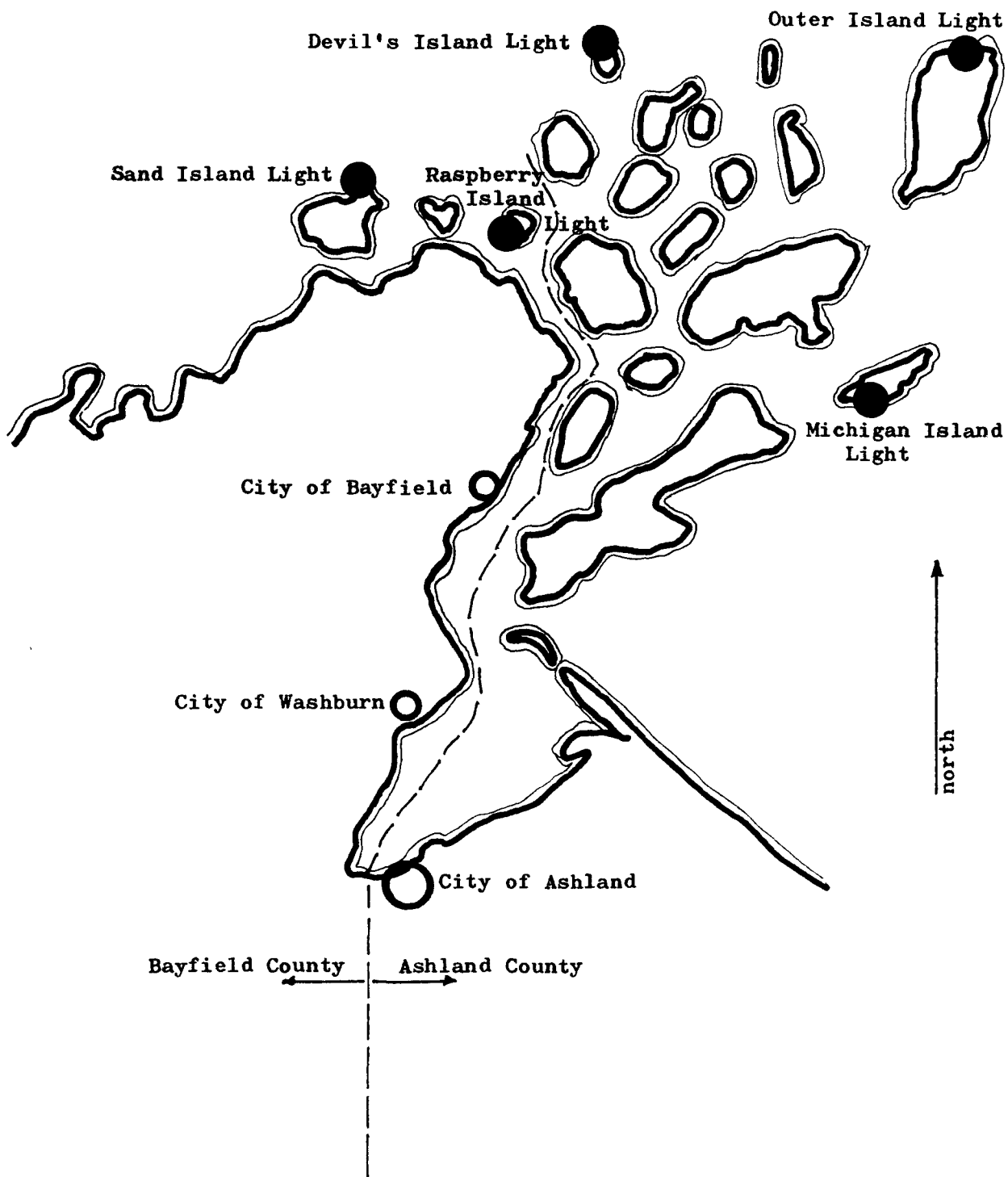
LAKE SUPERIOR



SAND ISLAND LIGHT
SAND ISLAND
NO SCALE

LAKE SUPERIOR





State Historical Society of Wisconsin
APOSTLE ISLANDS LIGHTHOUSES
(No scale)



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2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

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COUNTY

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3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

Herschel Parnes

DATE OF PHOTO

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State Historical Society of Wisconsin

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4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

View from north of Devil's Island light tower.

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PHOTO NO.

Aerial view from northwest of the old Michigan Island Lighthouse.



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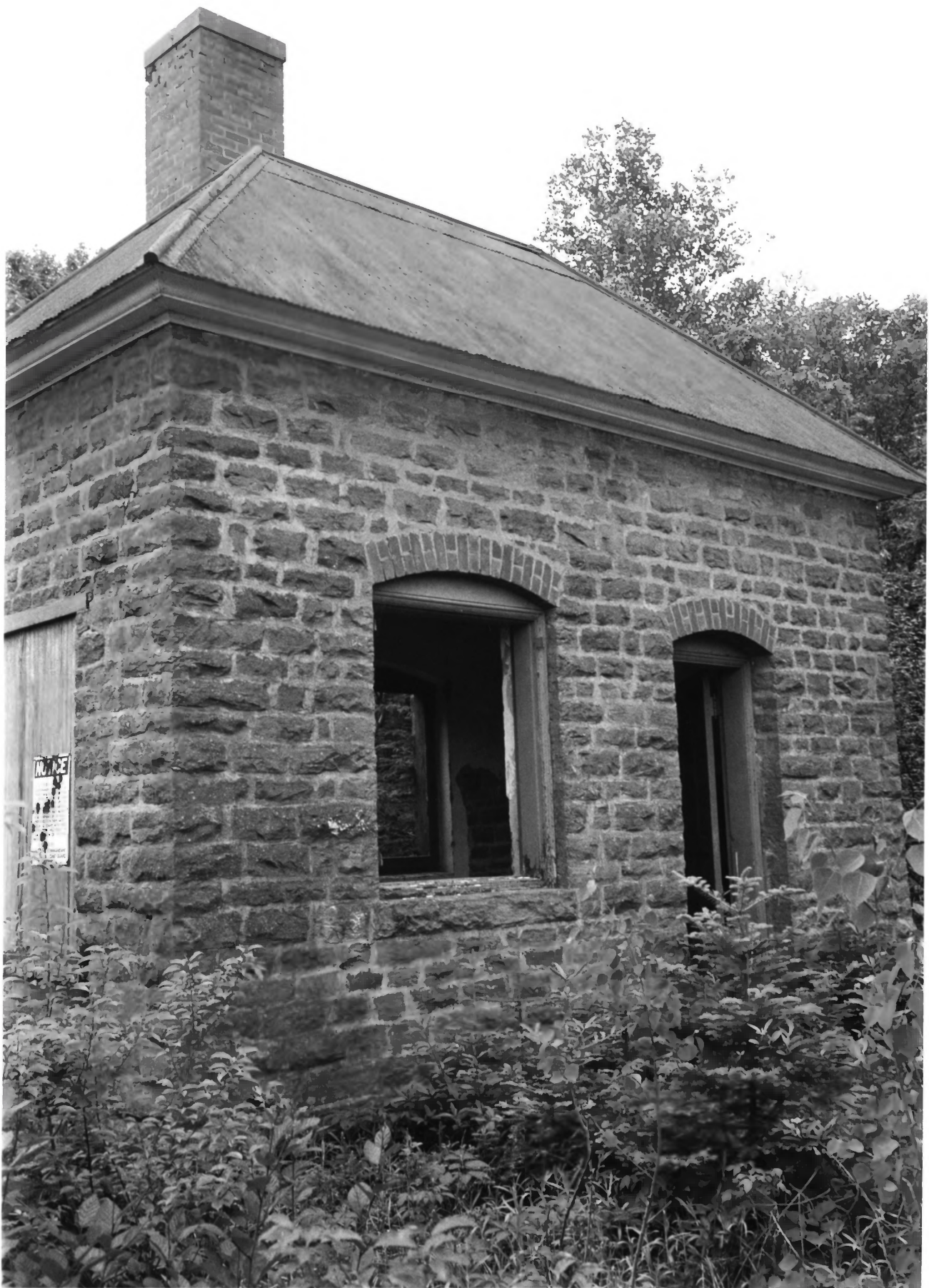
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PHOTO NO.

View from the south of skeleton light tower.



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PHOTO NO.

View of Devil's Island coal storage Building from southeast.



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2 LOCATION

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Herschel L. D. Parnes

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PHOTO NO.

Aerial view from southwest of Raspberry Island Light.



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PHOTO NO.

View from south of board and batten outbuilding.



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PHOTO NO.

View of the old Sand Island Lighthouse from the north.



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PHOTO NO.

View from northeast of Devil's Island Light complex.



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PHOTO NO.

View from notheast of Devil's Island Light keepers' dwellings.



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PHOTO NO.

View from southwest of Raspberry Island Lighthouse and keeper's dwelling.



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PHOTO NO.

View from north of the Outer Island lighthouse and keeper's dwelling.



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View from southwest of the old Sand Island Lighthouse.