

EXISTING CONDITION ASSESSMENT AND LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

The existing condition assessment and landscape analysis for the Long Island Light Station are presented in this section. The light station reservation and the three individual sites within it are documented as one entity through the landscape characteristics that together comprise its cultural landscape. The presentation of the existing condition assessment and analysis is organized by landscape characteristics - spatial organization, topography, views and vistas, and circulation/accessibility; and identifies those buildings, structures, small scale features and vegetation that contribute to the cultural landscape of the light station. An overview of the CLR methodology is presented in Volume I, Chapter 2: Methodology.

The landscape analysis, presented as narrative text, follows and provides an evaluation of the significance and integrity of each characteristic. The landscape characteristics for the Long Island Light Station are as follows. Their associated character-defining features contribute to the overall integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, association, and feeling.

- Spatial Organization - is the arrangement of elements creating the ground, vertical and overhead planes that define and create space, including the arrangement of topography and buildings.
- Topography – is the three-dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by features and orientation; including bluffs, cliffs, slopes and drainages.
- Views and Vistas – are features that create or allow a range of vision which can be natural or designed and controlled; these include views of the light stations from Lake Superior and views from the light towers and lighthouses.
- Circulation – are spaces, features, and materials that constitute systems of movement.
- Buildings - buildings that are either currently or were historically habitable are presented in the Historic Structure Report.
- Structures - are smaller nonhabitable buildings or significant features (now or historically) such as privies, tramways, and outbuildings.
- Small Scale Features – elements that provide detail and diversity combined with function and aesthetics; including paving; structural remnants; tram tracks; site walls; signs; and walls of building ruins.
- Vegetation – Indigenous or introduced trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers, and herbaceous materials; including lawns, and landscape garden areas.

The existing condition of the Long Island Light Station is presented first as a paragraph description. Annotated photographs support the condition assessment. The following criteria were used to evaluate condition:

- **GOOD** – The features of the landscape do not require intervention; only minor or routine maintenance is needed at this time.
- **FAIR** – Some deterioration, decline, or damage is noticeable; the feature may require immediate intervention; if intervention is deferred, the feature will require extensive attention in a few years.
- **POOR** – Deterioration, decline, or damage is serious; the feature is seriously deteriorated or damaged, or presents a hazardous condition; due to the level of deterioration, damage, or danger the feature requires extensive and immediate attention.

The landscape analysis compares the site history with its existing condition to identify and evaluate those landscape characteristics that retain integrity and contribute to the significance of the light station.

The Long Island Light Station has integrity as it retains the majority of its character-defining features and buildings that depict its role in the initiation and development of navigational aids in the Apostle Islands. The most important features include the buildings, navigational equipment and concrete walks as these defined the operation of the light station.

Spatial Organization

The spatial organization at the Long Island Light Station is of two distinct scales - the organization of the reservation with its three sites and the organization of each of the sites individually.

Existing Condition. The spatial organization of the light station is defined by its linear composition of three sites linked by a circulation corridor. This configuration follows the natural linear shape of the sandspit. Today the connecting circulation route is an informal footpath that generally follows the overhead electric line, linking the LaPointe site to Chequamegon Point. The footpath passes the heavily forested Original LaPointe Lighthouse site at approximately the mid-point between the two but does not connect to it. Each of the three sites has a distinct organization that is formed by the natural landscape and the arrangement of its buildings, structures and features.

The LaPointe grounds are arranged around its central focus, the 67' tall LaPointe Light Tower. Buildings, structures and small scale features are located in a loose radial pattern around the tower. Concrete walks and boardwalks extend from the tower and connect to each other in an organized but asymmetrical pattern. Most of the features are in a cleared area around the tower and fog signal building foundation. The overall feeling is one of enclosure as the site is surrounded by the encroaching pine forest. The spatial organization of the LaPointe site is in poor condition.

The Original LaPointe Lighthouse site is embedded in a pine and oak forest with rolling topography. The grounds are approximately 400' from the Lake Superior shoreline. The extant features are arranged around the ruin of the Original LaPointe Lighthouse, forming a loose geometric ring of structures. The grounds are heavily forested and no cleared area is extant. The spatial organization of the Original LaPointe Lighthouse site is in poor condition.

The Chequamegon Point site lack clear definition and are arranged in a loosely organized manner. The two light towers, the original Chequamegon Point Light Tower and the USCG Culvert Tower, have been located for visibility and stability in the shifting sandscape of Chequamegon Point. A cleared area is maintained around the towers. The spatial organization of the Chequamegon Point site is in fair condition.

Analysis. The spatial composition of the light station reservation has been diminished from the light station's period of significance. While each of the individual light station sites exists today, the linear concrete walk and corridor that formerly connected the sites has been obscured. The footpath following the electric line is broken in areas by dune vegetation. The loss of the connecting corridor makes each site more isolated from the others than they were during the period of significance. The organization of the three sites connected by a circulation feature is an attribute that is unique to the Long Island Light Station within the Apostle Islands system. Overall the spatial organization of the Long Island Light Station has been altered by the encroachment of the island's forest vegetation, the shifting sands of the barrier spit, the total loss of the cleared area at the Original LaPointe Lighthouse and the obscuring of the original connecting corridor. Spatial organization of the light station is a contributing feature.

The LaPointe site retains the organization of buildings, structures, and small scale features from the period of significance, but has been degraded by the loss of the cleared area of the grounds. During the period of significance the cleared area extended around all of the structures, small scale features, and buildings. Today, much of the grounds are covered with forest vegetation, obscuring the structures and features to the

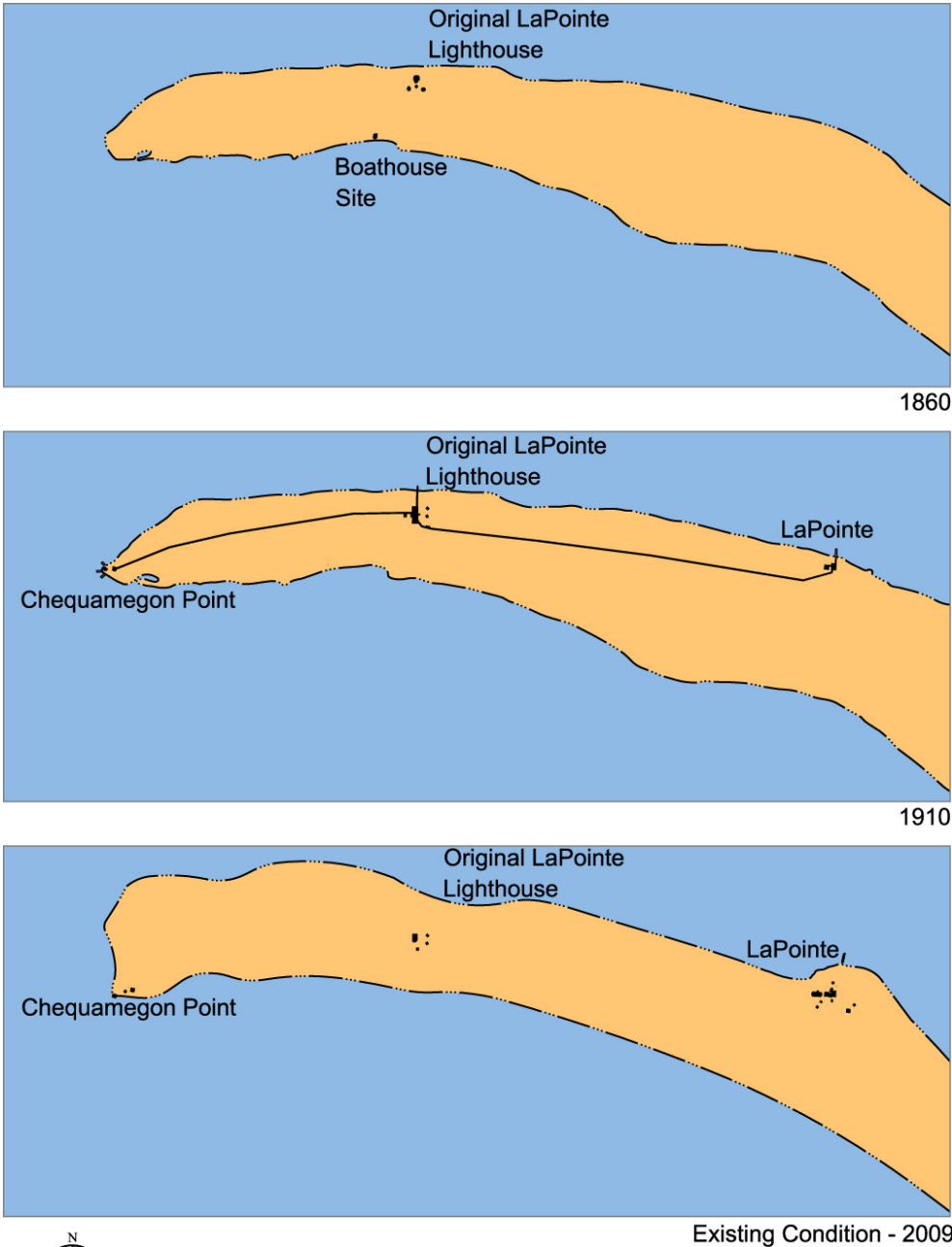
1 south of the tower and the site is no longer open to the Lake Superior shoreline. (Site Image LI-24, LI -25)
2 Once the island no longer operated as a manned light station with a light keeper, the forest vegetation was
3 not cleared regularly. During the period of significance, approximately nine acres at the LaPointe site were
4 open and clear of trees. The cleared area has been reduced by about five acres due to forest encroachment
5 and the shifting shoreline of Lake Michigan.

6
7 The area from the buildings to the north shoreline has decreased at the LaPointe site as the shoreline has
8 shifted. The encroachment of forest vegetation and the loss of the Fog Signal Building, Radio Tower, and
9 Radio Beacon have diminished the integrity of the LaPointe site.

10
11 The spatial organization of the Original LaPointe Lighthouse site has been diminished primarily due to the
12 encroachment of the forest and complete loss of cleared area around the lighthouse ruin. Due to the
13 dynamic nature of Long Island, the north shoreline is further away from the site than during the early
14 historic periods. Historic maps and photographs indicate that the shoreline was between 50' to 150' from
15 the Original LaPointe Lighthouse. Today the shoreline is approximately 400' from the lighthouse ruin and
16 no longer visible from the site. In addition, the loss of structures (privies and kitchens) and small scale
17 features (concrete walks) that defined the site has diminished the spatial organization of the grounds.

18
19 The spatial organization of the Chequamegon Point site has been diminished by the loss of structures
20 (boathouse), the relocation of the Chequamegon Point Light Tower, the addition of the USCG Culvert
21 Tower and the encroachment of the surrounding forest.
22

Spatial Organization Diagrams and Photographs



Site Image LI-23: Spatial Organization of the Long Island Light Station, note dynamic form of island. (Source: MBD)



Site Image LI-24: View of Original LaPointe Lighthouse showing diminished spatial organization by encroaching vegetation; top, c. 1920 (Source: NPS APIS Archives); below, 2009 (Source: MBD DSC01285.jpg)



Site Image LI-25: View of LaPointe grounds from Lake Superior showing diminished spatial organization; top, c. 1969 (Source: NPS APIS Archives); below, 2009 (Source: MBD P1020369.jpg)

Triplex LaPointe Light Tower



Fog Signal Building Foundation

Site Image LI-26: View of LaPointe grounds from east showing diminished spatial organization by encroaching forest vegetation, 2009 (Source: MBD DSC_0180.JPG)

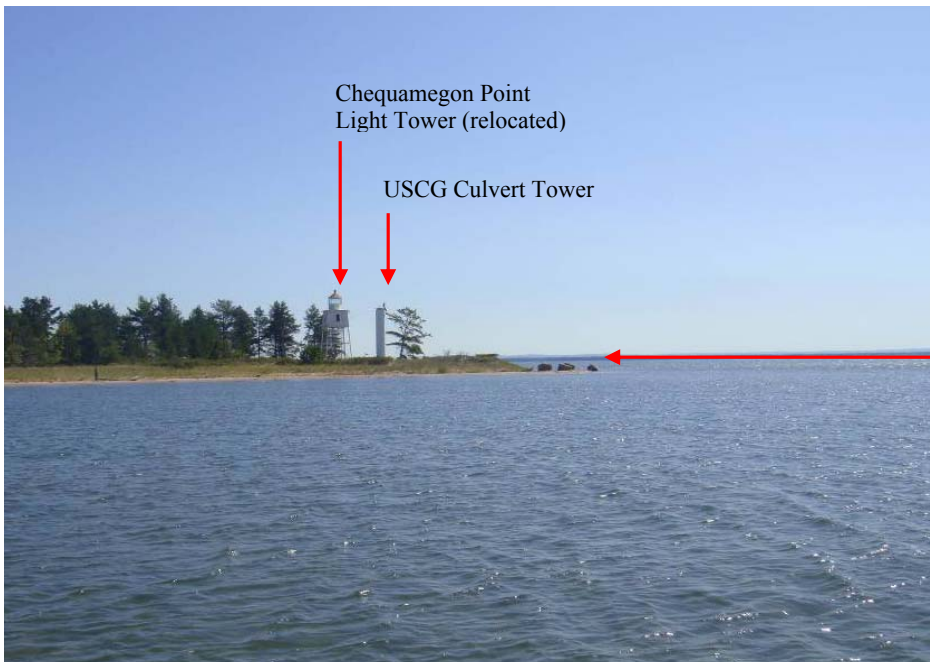


Site Image LI-27: View of Chequamegon Point grounds from west showing original concrete footings for Chequamegon Point Light Tower, Chequamegon Point Light Tower, and USCG Culvert Tower, 2009 (Source: MBD DSC_0022.JPG)



Chequamegon Point
Light Tower

Nonextant
Structures



Chequamegon Point
Light Tower (relocated)

USCG Culvert Tower

Original Footings for
Chequamegon
Point Light Tower

Site Image LI-28: View of Chequamegon Point showing diminished spatial organization and encroaching forest vegetation. Three nonextant structures visible in top image; top, c. Light Tower Period (Source: NPS APIS Archives); below, 2009 (Source: MBD DSC01260.jpg)

Topography

Existing Condition. In contrast to the other islands in the Apostle Island National Lakeshore, Long Island is a barrier spit that is primarily composed of low ridge and swale topography, typical of sandy dunes and beaches. The interior of the island rises to approximately 10' above the edge of Lake Superior and consists of dune vegetation, scrub forest and areas of low wetlands. The topography is extremely dynamic, affected by weather conditions and Lake Superior. The topography of the Long Island Light Station is in good condition.

Analysis. All three of the Long Island Light Station sites are located on or near dynamic sandy landscapes. The Lake Superior shoreline of the island is constantly reshaped by the natural forces of weather and water. Historic photographs and maps indicate the shoreline has changed significantly since the initial light station development on the island.

The dynamic nature of the island has changed the Original LaPointe Lighthouse site from a shoreline location to pine barren, rolling dune character that is now over 400' from the water. This change from natural forces has affected the character and visibility of the site.

The topography of the LaPointe site has changed in the same manner but to a lesser degree. The area between the grounds and shoreline has decreased and the shoreline is closer to the buildings and structures than during the period of significance.

At Chequamegon Point, the shifting sandscape at the tip of the island has changed significantly enough to necessitate the relocation of the original light tower approximately 170' further inland (northeast).

The topography of the island and each site continues to be dynamic, constantly changing with natural forces. This movement of topography has been ongoing prior to construction on the Long Island Light Station and is part of its historic character. The topography of the Long Island Light Station is a contributing feature.

1 **Topography Photographs**



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3 Site Image LI-29: Northern shoreline of Long Island, 2009 (Source: MBD DSC01389.JPG)
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6 Site Image LI-30: Dune topography near Chequamegon Point, 2009 (Source: MBD DSC_0073.JPG)
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8



Site Image LI-31: Inland topography near the Original LaPointe Lighthouse, 2009 (Source: MBD DSC01281.JPG)

Views and Vistas

Existing Condition. The three sites at the Long Island Light Station are located near the north shoreline of the island to be visible from Lake Superior. Notable views to the Long Island Light Station include those of the LaPointe Light Tower and Chequamegon Point Light Tower from passing ships and pleasure boats on Lake Superior. Notable views from the island include: south over Chequamegon Bay from the Chequamegon Point site; north over Lake Superior and to Madeleine Island from the LaPointe Light Tower and the northern shoreline at the LaPointe site. Long Island is visible from the mainland and from Madeline Island. Views of the light station from Lake Superior vary in condition from good (Chequamegon Point) to fair (LaPointe) to poor (Original Lighthouse).

Analysis. Views to the navigational aids on Long Island are important contributing features and have been diminished since the period of significance. The extent of views to and from two of the three sites of the Long Island Light Station have been reduced due to the encroachment of forest vegetation and the dynamic nature of the shifting shoreline.

Views to Chequamegon Point from Lake Superior and Chequamegon Bay remain much as they have been since the late 1890s. These are important views of historic navigational aids.

The Original LaPointe Lighthouse site is no longer visible from Lake Superior due to the growth of forest vegetation, the shifting of the shoreline further from the site, and the degradation of the Original LaPointe Lighthouse from a 35' tall structure to a low ruin.

At the LaPointe site, views from Lake Superior to the Triplex and LaPointe Light Tower are greatly obscured by vegetation. Historic photographs indicate that the Triplex was clearly visible from the water and boat dock until 1965. Today, the Triplex is not visible from Lake Superior due to encroaching forest vegetation. The LaPointe Light Tower remains visible above the trees. Views from the LaPointe Light Tower over Lake Superior, adjacent islands, and over Long Island remain intact due to the height of the tower. However, neither the Chequamegon Point Light Tower nor the Original LaPointe Lighthouse are visible today from the LaPointe Light Tower. Night sky views from Long Island looking toward Madeleine Island are diminishing as more development and light occurs on Madeleine Island.

The views and vistas to and from the Long Island Light Station are contributing features.

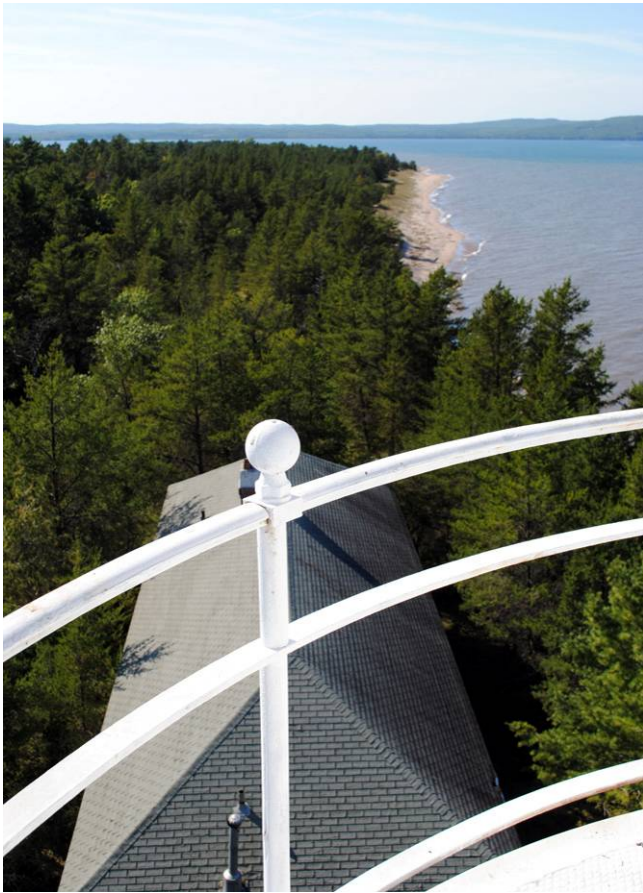
1 *Views and Vistas Photographs*



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3 *Site Image LI-32: View to Chequamegon Point from Lake Superior, with extant concrete footings visible on beach, 2009*
4 *(Source: MBD P1020330.JPG)*



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7 *Site Image LI-33: View to LaPointe Light Tower from Lake Superior, note encroaching vegetation, 2009 (Source: MBD*
8 *P1020372.JPG)*



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Site Image LI-34: View from LaPointe Light Tower to the west, towards Chequamegon Point and the mainland beyond, 2009 (Source: MBD DSC_0158.JPG)



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Site Image LI-35: View from LaPointe Light Tower to the north, towards Madeleine Island, 2009 (Source: MBD DSC_0160.JPG)

Circulation

The circulation feature addresses overall access and patterns of circulation in the cultural landscape. Individual features such as concrete walks and boat docks are presented in the small scale features and structures sections.

Existing Condition. Circulation on the Long Island Light Station is related to boat access and pedestrian circulation routes on the light station. One boat dock exists on the light station at the LaPointe site. Small boats land and access the island as weather and shoreline conditions permit. The boat dock is used by NPS staff and visitors in small pleasure boats. The dock cannot be accessed by large day-cruise boats. Informal boat landing also occurs along the sandy beaches.

Pedestrian circulation consists of a natural surface footpath linking Chequamegon Point to the LaPointe site as well as informal beach routes. The primary footpath linking the three sites roughly follows the overhead electrical lines. Remnants of the narrow concrete walk that originally connected the three sites are extant at each site, but are not visible in the areas in between the sites. It is not known if the walk is covered by sand dunes or nonextant.

At the LaPointe site, circulation between buildings and structures is by narrow concrete walks. The grounds are connected to the boat dock on the north shoreline (Lake Superior) by a footpath and the floating boardwalk. There are remnants of a wooden boardwalk north of the Fog Signal Building foundation. The boardwalk was oriented along the water supply for the fog signal building and led to the original, nonextant boat dock. The grounds are connected to the south beach (Chequamegon Bay) by a footpath covered with corrugated metal. The footpath leading west across the island following the overhead electric line, originates west of the Triplex.

At the Original LaPointe Lighthouse site, concrete walks intermittently exist around the perimeter of the Original LaPointe Lighthouse ruins and a few extant portions of concrete walks that originally connected the Original LaPointe Lighthouse with the Oil Building can be found under the sand. The footpath following the overhead electric line is located approximately 60' north of the Original LaPointe Lighthouse ruin.

At the Chequamegon Point site, remnants of concrete walks laid out in a northeast/southwest alignment are located in the vicinity of the Chequamegon Point Light Tower. The cross-island footpath leads northeast into the forest, following the overhead electric line. Stone remnants of the former landing cribs can be seen off the west shoreline.

Overall, circulation at the Long Island Light Station is in poor condition.

Analysis. Circulation and access on Long Island has diminished from the patterns and access points developed during the Light Towers period. Primary transit to the island was historically, and continues to be by boat and on the light station by foot. Two significant impacts to the original circulation patterns at the Long Island Light Station have occurred. The deterioration and loss of boat landings and docks on the island, and the loss of the connecting walk between the sites.

Since the initial development of the light station, at least four boat landing sites have been used, each with a boat landing structure or dock constructed. All of these access points were used to facilitate the operations and maintenance of the light station. The first was located on the Chequamegon Bay shoreline near the Original LaPointe Lighthouse. This was later removed and replaced with a wooden boat dock directly in front of the Original LaPointe Lighthouse on the Lake Superior shore. In 1911, a landing crib was added to Chequamegon Point to help protect the shoreline from erosion and facilitate boat landing. Remnants of the cribs remain today. At LaPointe, a series of landing cribs and boat docks have been built in generally the

1 same location along the Lake Superior shoreline. The extant boat dock at LaPointe is the only functional
2 landing structure. The dynamic nature of the sandy shoreline and the harsh conditions of Lake Superior
3 have contributed to the construction and loss of landing sites and structures on the light station.
4

5 During the Light Towers and Triplex/Coast Guard periods a narrow, linear concrete walk linked all three of
6 the light station sites. This walk and connecting corridor made operation of the light station more efficient
7 for light keepers travelling between the sites by foot or bicycle. Remnants of this walk exist at the three
8 sites but are not visible in the areas between the sites. This linear connecting circulation feature is an
9 element unique to the Long Island Light Station and is a contributing feature. The current footpath
10 following the overhead electric lines detracts from the cultural landscape as it is a new pattern not present
11 during the period of significance.
12

13 At the LaPointe site, concrete walks connected buildings and structures on the site. The concrete walks
14 were preceded by wooden plank walks, laid on the ground surface. The remnant boardwalk indicates a
15 pattern of circulation on the site leading from the fog signal building foundation directly north to the
16 shoreline and former dock-landing crib location. A footpath leads south to Chequamegon Bay indicating
17 another historic circulation pattern on the site. The circulation system at the LaPointe site is the most
18 visible of the three sites and is a contributing feature.
19

20 Concrete walks are extant at the Chequamegon Point site but the relocation of the tower has altered the
21 original circulation pattern. Only small portions of concrete walks are visible at the Original Lighthouse
22 site.
23

24 Extant features of the historic circulation system, consisting of concrete walks at each of the three sites; the
25 boat dock and wooden boardwalk at the LaPointe site; and the submerged landing cribs at Chequamegon
26 Point are contributing features.
27

28 **Accessibility (ABAAS).** Visitor accessibility to the light station, including its buildings and structures, is
29 limited due to the limited ABAAS compliant improvements. Barriers to universal accessibility include: the
30 lack of an accessible trail between the three sites on the light station; lack of an accessible trail from the
31 LaPointe boat dock to the LaPointe grounds; steps leading into and through buildings and structures; and
32 the narrow width of site walks. The grounds of the three sites, while generally flat, present accessibility
33 barriers as the sandy soil is difficult to walk on and does not constitute an outdoor accessible route. The
34 buildings present individual accessibility barriers and are discussed in the HSR.
35

1 ***Circulation Photographs***



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3 *Site Image LI-36: Footpath near Chequamegon Point site, 2009 (Source: MBD IMG_9410.JPG)*



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6 *Site Image LI-37: Extant concrete walk at the LaPointe site, 2009 (Source: MBD DSC01349.JPG)*



Site Image LI-38: Extant remnants of the boardwalk at the LaPointe site leading from the Fog Signal Building foundation to the shore, 2009 (Source: MBD DSC01372.JPG)



Site Image LI-39: Footpath leading south from LaPointe site to Chequamegon Bay shoreline, 2009 (Source: MBD DSC01353.JPG)

Buildings

The Long Island buildings include: the LaPointe Light Tower, Triplex Residence, Oil Building, and Chequamegon Point Light Tower. For information regarding these buildings refer to the Historic Structures Report for the Long Island Light Station. The extant ruins, buildings and structures at the Original LaPointe Lighthouse site are presented under Structures section.

Structures

The structures on the Long Island Light Station provide a human scale to the island and convey important history and use of the light station. Each of the three sites is presented individually with a physical description of each major structure and its condition followed by an analysis. The analysis includes a determination of whether the structure is contributing or noncontributing. Structures are summarily listed in Table LI-1.

LaPointe Site

Structures at the LaPointe site include the boat dock, Fog Signal Building foundation and shed.

Boat Dock

Existing Condition. A boat dock is located on the Lake Superior shoreline directly north the LaPointe Light Tower. The dock is approximately 80' long and 8' wide and is built of steel pipe framing with a concrete deck. In 2009, the south end of the dock was approximately 15' from the shoreline. Due to the nature and location of the boat dock, this dock and its predecessors have frequently been damaged or destroyed by the harsh wave and ice action of Lake Superior. The dock is used for landing small boats by visitors and park staff. The dock is in fair condition but has functionality issues related to the fluctuation of the depth of water adjacent to the dock.

Analysis. The original boat landing at the LaPointe site, during the Light Towers period, was located approximately 30' to the west of the existing dock and was directly related to the piping and water supply for the fog signal. The boat landing consisted of stone cribs used for landing and water collection connected to the land with a wooden dock. The existing boat dock location has been in place since the Triplex/Coast Guard period and was more elaborately constructed with a more extensive dock system and boathouse at the end of the dock. Railings lined both sides of the dock. The boathouse was lost prior to the NPS period, but the second finger and railings remained at least through 1987 and are pictured in Site Image LI-36. Since the time of the Triplex dock there have been multiple repairs, modifications and the rebuilding of the boat dock and boathouse. The current boat dock was built in 2000 on the structural framing of the previous dock. The boat dock is considered a noncontributing feature due to its multiple alterations and repairs outside the period of significance, but is compatible due to its historic location.

Boat dock planning work is currently under study by the NPS under separate but related projects, including the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.

Fog Signal Building Foundation

Existing Condition. The Fog Signal Building foundation is a brick and concrete foundation approximately 40' by 25' and elevated 24" above adjacent grade. The foundation includes steps on the east, south, and

west sides up to the finish floor elevation and remnants of the brick chimney. The foundation is in fair condition as a remnant structure.

Analysis. The Fog Signal Building was the first building built at the LaPointe site in 1890 at the beginning of the Light Towers period. This began the expansion of the light station on the LaPointe site. The wood frame building was demolished by the USCG in 1984. The extant remains of the foundation are important to the history of the light station and the cultural landscape since it is one of the first features constructed at the LaPointe site. The alignment of the original sidewalk and boardwalk leading to the original (nonextant) dock can be seen north of the foundation. The extant foundation provides a visible remnant of the Fog Signal Building at the LaPointe grounds and is a contributing feature.

Shed

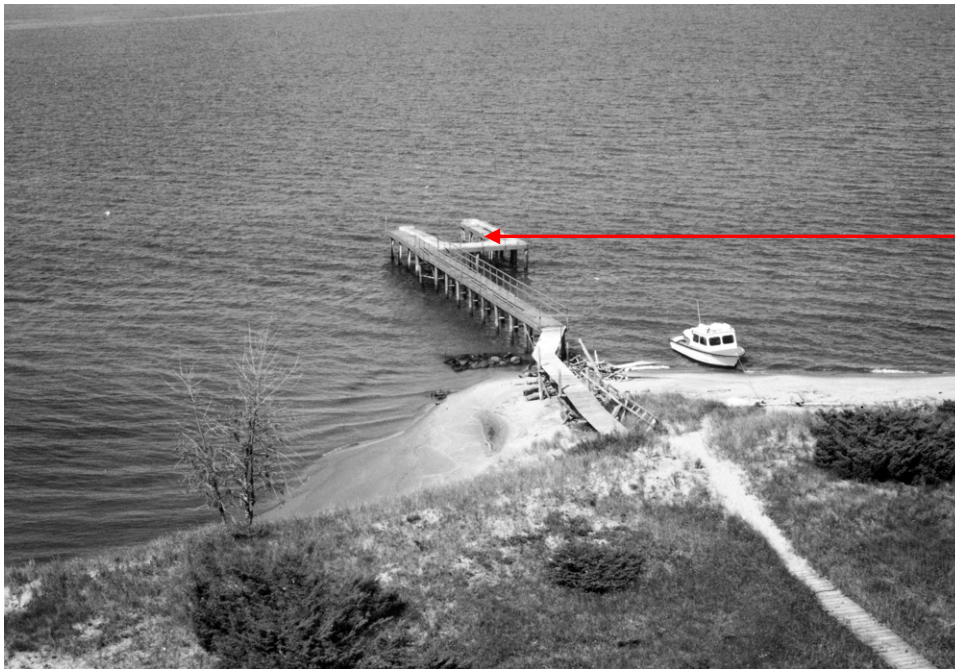
Existing Condition. A small wood framed shed is located in the forested area to the southeast of the Light Tower. The shed is approximately 10'×10' in size with wooden vertical siding and a corrugated metal roof. The shed is in poor condition.

Analysis. No documentation was found regarding the shed. The structure appears to be from the period of significance and is a contributing feature.

Table LI-1: Structures – LaPointe Site

Feature	Site Image #	Description	Condition	Contributing? /Rationale
Boat Dock (c. 2000)	LI-40, LI-41	see above	Fair	Noncontributing; Compatible, See text
Fog Signal Building Foundation (c. 1891)	LI-42, LI-43	see above	Fair	Contributing; See text
Shed (unknown date)	LI-44	see above	Poor	Contributing; See text
Utility Unit (1970-1987)	LI-45	Prefabricated fiberglass enclosure on concrete footings, approx. 16' x 10' in size. Electric power to unit. Similar to units once present on Devils Island.	Good	Noncontributing; Noncompatible, added outside the period of significance

1 ***LaPointe Site Structures Photographs***



Second Finger

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Nonextant Second Finger
And Nonextant Railing

Nonextant Boardwalk
Connection

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Site Image LI-40: Boat dock at LaPointe as viewed from LaPointe Light Tower; top, 1987; below, 2009 (Source: MBD DSC_0150.JPG)



Site Image LI-41: Boat dock at LaPointe, 2009 (Source: APIS LaPointe Boat Dock.JPG)



Site Image LI-42: Fog Signal Building foundation, 2009 (Source: MBD DSC01356.JPG)



South Steps
Remnant Chimney
West Steps

Site Image LI-43: Fog Signal Building foundation as viewed from LaPointe Light Tower, 2009 (Source: MBD DSC_0152.JPG)



Site Image LI-44: Wooden shed, 2009 (Source: MBD P1020349.JPG)



Site Image LI-45: Prefabricated utility unit, 2009 (Source: MBD DSC01416.JPG)

Original LaPointe Lighthouse Site

Structures at the Original LaPointe Lighthouse site include the ruins of the Original LaPointe Lighthouse, the Oil Building, a shed, a root cellar and several structures related to the Original LaPointe Lighthouse site.

Original LaPointe Lighthouse

Existing Condition. The brick, first floor foundation of the Original LaPointe Lighthouse (and former Keepers Quarters) is presently in ruin. Brick walls vary in decay from a full height of about 10' to approximately window height (3' +/-). Stone lintels are present in most windows and a concrete foundation for the kitchen and back porch exists. The interior walls have remnants of lath and plaster wall finishes. The footprint of the ruin is approximately 45' x 30'. Bricks found in the area are marked 'SB Co'. No extant portions of the second floor wood construction remain. The ruin is located in a thickly vegetated scrub forest with forest growth both surrounding it and within the footprint of the ruin. The Original LaPointe Lighthouse ruin is in poor condition.

Analysis. The Original LaPointe Lighthouse ruin dates to 1897 when the Original LaPointe Lighthouse was raised and placed on the one-story brick foundation. At that time, the former lighthouse was rehabilitated as a duplex dwelling for light keepers. In 1909, it was again rehabilitated into a triplex dwelling. The Original LaPointe Lighthouse ruin is one of the few features remaining that is linked to the Original LaPointe Lighthouse site on the Long Island Light Station. The story of this lighthouse, the second navigational aid built in the Apostle Islands is important to the history of the Apostle Islands. The encroachment of forest vegetation adjacent to and inside the ruin is accelerating the rate of deterioration of the structure. The ruin and small scale features around it are contributing features.

Oil Building

Existing Condition. The Oil Building is located approximately 80' south of the Original LaPointe Lighthouse ruin. The building is brick masonry construction, approximately 8' x 6', with a steel door (nonlocking), metal roofing and stone lintels. The exterior of the building is intact with the roofing, masonry and steel door in place. The interior of the building is in poor condition as the floor is in disrepair. In general the Oil Building is in good condition.

Analysis. The Oil Building dates to 1897 when the lighthouse was first rehabilitated. The Oil Building is in the best condition of any of the structures, buildings or small scale features at the Original LaPointe Lighthouse site and is a contributing feature.

Privy

Existing Condition. The privy is located in the forested area to the southeast of the Original LaPointe Lighthouse ruin. The privy is approximately 10' x 15' in size with vertical, wooden siding and a corrugated metal roof. The privy is intact but in poor condition.

Analysis. The privy dates to the period of significance and is important as the only wooden structure remaining intact and upright at the Original LaPointe Lighthouse site. The privy is one of several out buildings that were built on the site and is a contributing feature.

1 **Table LI-2: Structures – Original LaPointe Lighthouse Site**

Feature	Site Image #	Description	Condition	Contributing? /Rationale
Original LaPointe Lighthouse Ruin (c. 1897)	LI-46 LI-47	see above	Poor	Contributing; See text
Oil Building (c. 1897)	LI-48	see above	Good	Contributing; See text
Privy (1890 – 1938)	LI-49	see above	Poor	Contributing; See text

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1 ***Original LaPointe Site Photographs***



2
3 Site Image LI-46: Original LaPointe Lighthouse ruin, 2009 (Source: MBD IMG_9419.JPG)
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6 Site Image LI-47: Original LaPointe Lighthouse ruin, 2009 (Source: MBD DSC01300-nw.JPG)
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Site Image LI-48: Oil Building, 2009 (Source: MBD DSC01306.JPG)



Site Image LI-49: Privy, 2009 (Source: MBD DSC01306.JPG)

Chequamegon Point Site

Structures at Chequamegon Point include the USCG Culvert Tower. Historic photographs indicate that the site has included additional small wood construction buildings but none remain on the site.

USCG Culvert Tower

Existing Condition. The USCG Culvert Tower is a steel light tower approximately 45' in height located approximately 60' west of the Chequamegon Point Light Tower. Electricity to the tower is provided via the overhead electric line from the LaPointe site.

Analysis. The automated culvert tower was erected by the USCG and is currently the only functioning light at Chequamegon Point. The tower is a compatible feature as a navigational aid but considered a noncontributing feature as it was constructed in 1987, outside the period of significance.

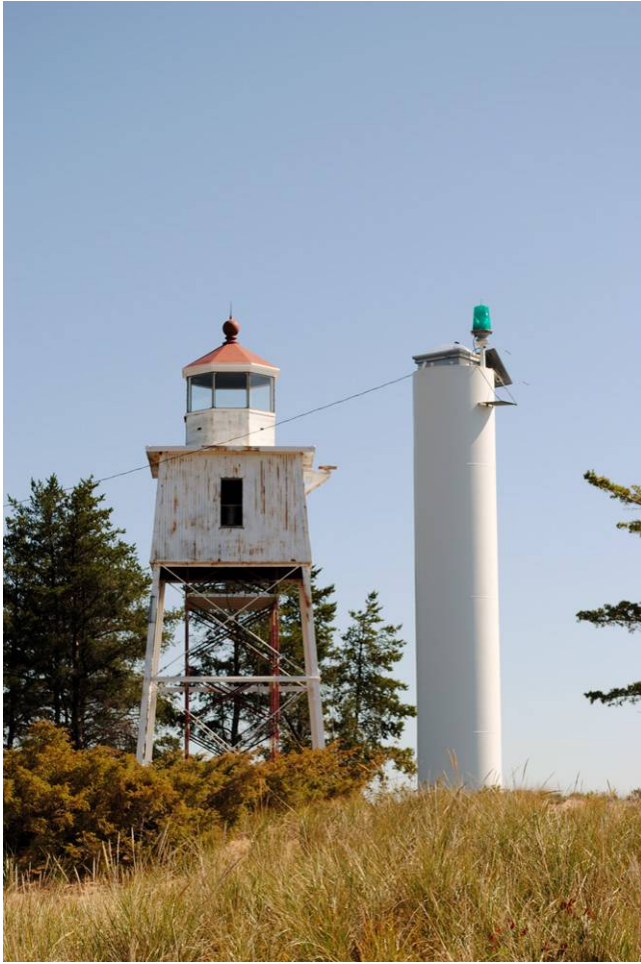
Nonextant Boathouse/Sheds

A historic photograph (Site Image LI-28) shows three structures on the shoreline at Chequamegon Point. No remnant materials were found related to these structures.

Table LI-3: Structures – Chequamegon Point Site

Feature	Site Image #	Description	Condition	Contributing? /Rationale
USCG Culvert Tower (1980s)	LI-50	see above	Good	Noncontributing; contemporary Noncompatible
Nonextant Boathouse and Sheds	LI-28	see above	N/A	N/A

1 ***Chequamegon Point Site Photograph***



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3 *Site Image LI-50: Chequamegon Point Light Tower (left) and USCG Culvert Tower (right), 2009 (Source: MBD*
4 *DSC_0057.JPG)*
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