



Figure 3-32. The North South Main Walk has been damaged at the south end by erosion and uplift due to tree roots, especially where it turns towards the Boathouse, above. (source: Mundus Bishop 2016)



Figure 3-33. The Station Walk extended to the east, to connect to the residences on the opposite side of Sand Point Road. This portion of the walk is in poor condition. (source: Mundus Bishop 2016)





Figure 3-34. The walk to the Lookout Tower is damaged by erosion of the beach, and the end of the walk has washed out. (source: Mundus Bishop 2016)



Figure 3-35. The walk to the Lookout Tower disappears into the sand. The loss of the walk diminishes the integrity of the circulation pattern. (source: Mundus Bishop 2016)





Figure 3-36. Concrete walks surround the Boathouse on three sides. The east walk has been covered over by the ramp, and is in poor condition. (source: Mundus Bishop 2016)



Figure 3-37. The porch and steps, and ramp into the Boathouse are recent additions in historic locations, although the ramp was shorter historically. Note poor condition of concrete walk in foreground. (source: Mundus Bishop 2016)





Figure 3-38. The concrete walk at the south facade of the Boathouse, in foreground, is in poor condition. The boardwalk, at left, connects to the Launchway with a wooden step. (source: Mundus Bishop 2016)



Figure 3-39. The boardwalk introduces a new, meandering circulation pattern to the landscape, which historically focused on straight, linear routes. (source: Mundus Bishop 2016)





Figure 3-40. The boardwalk leads to the boat hull, behind fence in background, and then turns towards, where portions of the boardwalk are washed out. (source: Mundus Bishop 2016)



Figure 3-41. The Launchway is in fair to poor condition. Today, water routes do not reflect the historic pattern because the Launchway and Boathouse are no longer actively used. (source: Mundus Bishop 2016)





Figure 3-42. USCG Life Saving Station is the most prominent building in the landscape, with a formal arrangement of walks and lawn surrounding the structure. (source: Mundus Bishop 2016)



Figure 3-43. The Oil House is a prefabricated metal structure, placed to the northwest of the Life Saving Station. (source: Mundus Bishop 2016)

## 1 **Buildings and Structures**

2  
3 The cultural landscape includes two buildings,  
4 several structures, and several foundations  
5 of former structures. The most prominent  
6 building is the Munising Life Saving Station  
7 (HS-01). It is a 2 1/2 story Colonial Revival,  
8 built similarly to other USCG buildings of the  
9 1930s, with a formal arrangement of walks  
10 and lawn surrounding the structure. The  
11 Boathouse is the second prominent building  
12 in the study area, also built in the 1930s as  
13 part of the USCG operations. The Launchway  
14 was built at the same time, and today is  
15 partially obscured by sand and vegetation.  
16 The Oil House is northwest of the Munising  
17 Life Saving Station. A more detailed building  
18 chronology and analysis is provided in the  
19 Historic Structures Report (HSR), written in  
20 conjunction with this CLR/EA.

21  
22 Two non-extant structures key to the  
23 operating station are marked by remnant  
24 foundations. The first, a Communications  
25 Tower northwest of the Munising Life Saving  
26 Station (HS-01), is marked by a square  
27 concrete pad. The second, the Lookout Tower  
28 further to the northwest, has a submerged  
29 foundation beneath Lake Superior. The  
30 foundation is visible as four concrete blocks  
31 with bolts.

32  
33 A rock revetment is at the north edge of the  
34 study area, between the tip of Sand Point  
35 and the terminus of Sand Point Road. The  
36 revetment is built of large, irregular sharp-  
37 edged boulders. In some places the revetment  
38 is mostly covered by sand, in other places it is  
39 visible.

40  
41 The Munising Life Saving Station (HS-01), Oil  
42 House (HS-02), Boathouse and Launchway  
43 (HS-08) were built in the 1930s, and  
44 have had few alterations since that time.  
45 As designed and built, the buildings and  
46 structures were arranged in a V-shape, in

1 response to the natural geography of Sand  
2 Point. The Munising Life Saving Station (HS-  
3 01) was placed the furthest inland and the  
4 other structures placed at the edge of the  
5 lake. The removal of the Communications  
6 Tower and Lookout Tower diminished the  
7 historic arrangement because these two  
8 structures were key components of the  
9 working station. Recent additions to the  
10 buildings and structures have been minimal  
11 and include replacement of the east ramp at  
12 the Boathouse, and slight reconfiguration of  
13 interior spaces inside the Life Saving Station.  
14 Overall, the historic building arrangement  
15 retains integrity.





Figure 3-44. The Boathouse was constructed in the 1930s by the USCG, sited on the west side of the study area, facing Munising Bay. The east facade, above, originally had an exterior ramp and stairs. These features have been rebuilt in a similar fashion to the historic, but the exterior stair faces a different direction (south rather than east) and the ramp has been extended further to the east. (source: Mundus Bishop 2016)



Figure 3-45. The Launchway, in foreground, was constructed of two bulkheads flanking either side, and two sets of metal rails that carried the USCG boats in and out of the water. When originally constructed, the waterline was closer to the Boathouse. The Launchway was extended in the 1940s as a result of the naturally shifting shoreline. (source: Mundus Bishop 2016)



**Matrix 3-4. Buildings and Structures Matrix**

<b>BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES</b>			
<b>Feature</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>"Contributing / Non-Contributing"</b>
<b>Life Saving Station</b>	"2½-story Colonial Revival wood frame building with hipped roof. Measures 45' x 24' and south entrance porch, 6' x 27'. Poured concrete foundation, +/- 4' above grade. Single hipped-roof dormers on the front and rear elevations, interior brick chimney on the eastern side of the roof. Entrance porch, 8 wood steps. North entrance with steps; basement entry on east side. "	Good	Contributing
<b>Oil House</b>	1 story prefabricated metal circular structure, 8-feet in diameter, conical roof. The walls are made of three riveted steel sections. Set on concrete pad, weathered 9'-7 1/2" (EW) x 11'-7 1/2" (NS)	Good	Contributing
<b>Boathouse</b>	1 story wood frame structure with shingle siding, hip roof, and wood pier foundation. 4 doors: (3) garage doors, 1 on east accessed by ramp (10'-9"x17'-10"); 2 on west lead to Launchway; (1) standard door accessed by 4 stairs. East half of Boathouse is historic rescue boat and exhibit panels, open to visitors.	Good	Contributing
<b>Launchway</b>	Wood ramp to water with (2) rail lines (1 extant). Edged with heavy timber bulkhead on either side. Lake end is partially obscured by sand and soil, vegetation in center. Trolley for moving boats, on south rail. (2) 2x6 framed box pedestrian decks access launchway from boardwalk at the south and steps at the north.	Fair to Poor	Contributing
<b>Lookout Tower Foundation</b>	(4) Concrete beveled tops with bolts, submerged in lake. Foundation is all that remains of the non-extant prefabricated metal Lookout Tower placed at the tip of Sand Point	Poor	Contributing
<b>Communications Tower Foundation</b>	Concrete level pad, metal foundations. All that remains of non-extant Communications Tower	Fair	Contributing
<b>Shop</b>	Non-Extant	N/A	N/A
<b>Garage Foundation</b>	Square concrete pad with center drain.	Fair	Non-Contributing
<b>Rock Revetment</b>	Angular rock; never properly placed = wrong size; from Lookout Tower to parking area	Fair	Non-Contributing





Figure 3-46. The Launchway is in fair to poor condition. Sand and vegetation have covered the west end of the Launchway, diminishing the spatial relationship that once existed between the structure and the lake. Northwest winds across Lake Superior shift the sands at Sand Point, creating a general trend of younger beach ridges from southeast to northwest along Sand Point. (source: Mundus Bishop 2016)



Figure 3-47. The foundation of the Communications Tower is covered by dirt and debris, and enclosed by dense forest, making it difficult to discern the scale of the structure that once stood here. (source: Mundus Bishop 2016)





Figure 3-48. The extant foundation of the Lookout Tower is visible as four concrete block submerged in the lake. Loss of the structure has negatively impacted the pattern of buildings and structures across the cultural landscape. The loss of sand at Sand Point is part of the natural cycle of beach erosion and accretion. (source: Mundus Bishop 2016)



Figure 3-49. The rock revetment at the north edge of the study area is a non-contributing feature added in the early 1990s. It does not reflect the historic condition of the landscape. (source: Mundus Bishop 2016)





Figure 3-50. The concrete curb at the south edge of the Life Saving Station is the most easily seen portion of the curb that once framed the formal outdoor space around the building. (source: Mundus Bishop 2016)



Figure 3-51. The concrete curb at the east edge is in poor condition and does not enclose the formal lawn space, as was the original design intent. (source: Mundus Bishop 2016)



1 **Small Scale Features**

2  
3 Contributing small scale features consist of  
4 a concrete curb and flagpole that date from  
5 the period of significance. The concrete curb  
6 frames the edge of a square lawn around  
7 the Munising Life Saving Station (HS-01).  
8 Portions of the curb are in poor condition.  
9 The flagpole is a steel pole on a concrete pad  
10 in front of the Munising Life Saving Station.  
11  
12 Other small scale features are recent  
13 additions that provide visitor or  
14 administrative functions. These features  
15 include signs and interpretive waysides,  
16 fences, and utility infrastructure (electric  
17 boxes, septic tanks).  
18  
19 Historically, small scale features included a  
20 sign for the USCG and flagpole, the concrete  
21 curb around the Munising Life Saving Station  
22 (HS-01), as well as electric poles. The electric  
23 poles are non-extant, likely removed once  
24 the USCG decommissioned the station. The  
25 concrete curb was modified on the east side  
26 of the Munising Life Saving Station, when the  
27 staff parking area and drive was expanded.  
28 Portions of the curb were either removed or  
29 have been covered by fill material. The loss  
30 of the continuous curb framing a rectangular  
31 space around the building has damaged the  
32 legibility of the feature and disrupted the  
33 formal space around the building. The other  
34 recent small scale features are minimal in  
35 scale and are relatively unobtrusive.

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Figure 3-52. Historically significant small scale features include the original flagpole installed by the USCG, and the concrete curb that surrounds the Life Saving Station, in foreground. The Headquarters sign is a recent addition, but does not distract from the historic setting. (source: Mundus Bishop 2016)



Matrix 3-5. Small Scale Features Matrix

SMALL SCALE FEATURES			
Feature	Description	Condition	"Contributing / Non-Contributing"
<b>Small Scale Features - Life Saving Station</b>			
<b>Concrete curb</b>	6" wide - surrounds Station. Concrete curb disappears in places, covered by gravel or grass in many areas. Missing/eroded at east edge between road and parking area - asphalt drive covers section at south edge	Poor	Contributing
	East	Poor	Contributing
	South	Missing to Fair to Good	Contributing
	West - Impacted by tree at south west corner; lichen covered / covered by lawn / plants in sections; disappears at north end at Oil House / lilac	Fair	Contributing
	North - edge only apparent at parking	Poor	Contributing
<b>Flagpole</b>	Steel pole; painted with braced at base with steel beams painted white or concrete base - painted green - 52" diameter. Sits on concrete pad - 16'-8 1/2" (NS) x 16'-6 1/2" (EW)	Good	Contributing
<b>Headquarters Sign</b>	Painted wood sign on rubble stone base with timber (3) verticals. Sign says 'Headquarters Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore'	Good	Non-Contributing
<b>Interpretive Sign</b>	At main walk / walk to Boathouse, NPS standard	Good	Non-Contributing
<b>Picnic Tables</b>	(2) - north lawn, NPS standard	Good	Non-Contributing
<b>Propane Tank</b>	North end of Station	Good	Non-Contributing
<b>Sign Footings</b>	(2) Concrete footings, mark location of former NPS sign	Fair	Non-Contributing
<b>Septic</b>	Former septic field, north of Station. 48'x4'	N/A	Non-Contributing
<b>Septic mound</b>	Abandoned septic mound northwest of Station. Too close to building	N/A	Non-Contributing
<b>Small Scale Features - Boathouse</b>			
<b>Boat Hull</b>	Remains of a boat	Poor	Non-Contributing
<b>Split-Rail Fence</b>	3 rail; 4' height +/-; along south boardwalk; enclosing boat hull	Fair	Non-Contributing
<b>Septic Mound</b>	South of Boathouse.	Good	Non-Contributing
<b>Boulder Edge</b>	Boulders edge Boathouse Drive and the terminus of Sand Point Road	Good	Non-Contributing
<b>Boat Trolley</b>	Iron cart at Launchway	Fair	Part of Museum Collections





Figure 3-53. Non-contributing small scale features occur at the terminus of Sand Point Road, including wayfinding sign, trash receptacle, and the boulder edge along the turnaround. (source: Mundus Bishop 2016)



Figure 3-54. The concrete foundation remains of a garage that was added by the NPS and later removed. (source: Mundus Bishop 2016)





Figure 3-55. The split-rail fence, boardwalk, and boat hull in background, are non-contributing features. (source: Mundus Bishop 2016)



Figure 3-56. Boat trolley used to maneuver boats into the water along the rails. (source: Mundus Bishop 2016)





Figure 3-57. During the period of significance, the USCG allowed the larger pine trees to remain, but kept the rest of the vegetation low. Note the level, even stand of lawn around the Life Saving Station. (source: Alger County Historical Society, c. 1940; annotation by Mundus Bishop)



## 1 Vegetation

2  
3 Vegetation includes lawn, native trees and  
4 shrubs, dune vegetation, and ornamental  
5 vegetation. Lawn occurs surrounding the  
6 Munising Life Saving Station (HS-01) and staff  
7 parking area, and a few trees are set within  
8 the lawn. Several white pine trees are extant  
9 from the period of significance. Deciduous  
10 and evergreen trees occur throughout  
11 the study area, along with predominantly  
12 low shrubs and groundcovers. In a few  
13 locations, the water table is high and the  
14 plant composition changes to near marsh-  
15 like conditions, with reeds and rushes. Dune  
16 vegetation occurs in a narrow strip between  
17 the waterline and edge of the woodland.

18  
19 The intersection of the mown lawn and  
20 native vegetation is a sharp line on the east  
21 side of the Munising Life Saving Station,  
22 where the concrete curb separates the two  
23 vegetation types. Ornamental vegetation is  
24 predominantly located across Sand Point  
25 Road from the station, at the location of the  
26 former Keepers' Quarters. Some ornamental  
27 vegetation also occurs north of the Munising  
28 Life Saving Station.

29  
30 The planting design for Sand Point/Munising  
31 USCG Life Saving Station established during  
32 the 1930s was minimal, but is evident  
33 in today's landscape. The USCG did not  
34 extensively plant vegetation and focused  
35 efforts on establishing a formal lawn around  
36 the Munising Life Saving Station (HS-01).  
37 Recommendations for the design of the  
38 grounds were not extensive, but came with  
39 standard USCG recommendations that "the  
40 grounds shall present a neat appearance,  
41 rough places shall be leveled, lawns and  
42 shrubbery, if any, shall be trimmed."<sup>3.22</sup> White  
43 pine trees that were already standing were  
44 allowed to remain, while other trees were

45  
46 3.22 Herbst, WM. HA. A Manual for Life Boat Stations, Part B.  
US Coast Guard, 1949.

1 removed, in order to establish clear lines of  
2 sight to the water. Some of the white pine  
3 trees are extant from this time. By the 1960s  
4 the native forest had begun to reestablish in  
5 the former clearings.

6  
7 Plantings were revised in the 1970s to expand  
8 the formal lawn beyond the concrete curb to  
9 the edge of the road. After the removal of the  
10 Keepers' Quarters, after 1975, the ornamental  
11 vegetation was no longer cared for and has  
12 spread into new areas. Known invasive, exotic  
13 plant species at PIRO include Bishops Goat  
14 Weed or goutweed (*Aegopodium podagraria*)  
15 and forget-me-not (*Myosotis sylvatica*).  
16 Possible invasive exotic species include  
17 asparagus, honeysuckle (*Lonicera spp.*),  
18 Rose (*Rosa spp.*), sedum, locust, narcissus  
19 (*Narcissus spp.*), and iris.

20  
21 The overall planting design has been modified  
22 since the period of significance. Extant trees  
23 and lawn from the 1930s are contributing  
24 features, and maintain the historic design  
25 intent as a formal space with prominent  
26 evergreen trees. The growth of smaller trees  
27 and shrubs into the formerly open areas  
28 obscures views and spatial relationships.  
29 Natural reforestation, forest succession,  
30 and maturation of extant forest trees,  
31 combined with lawn expansion and spread of  
32 ornamental vegetation have diminished the  
33 integrity of the planting design.



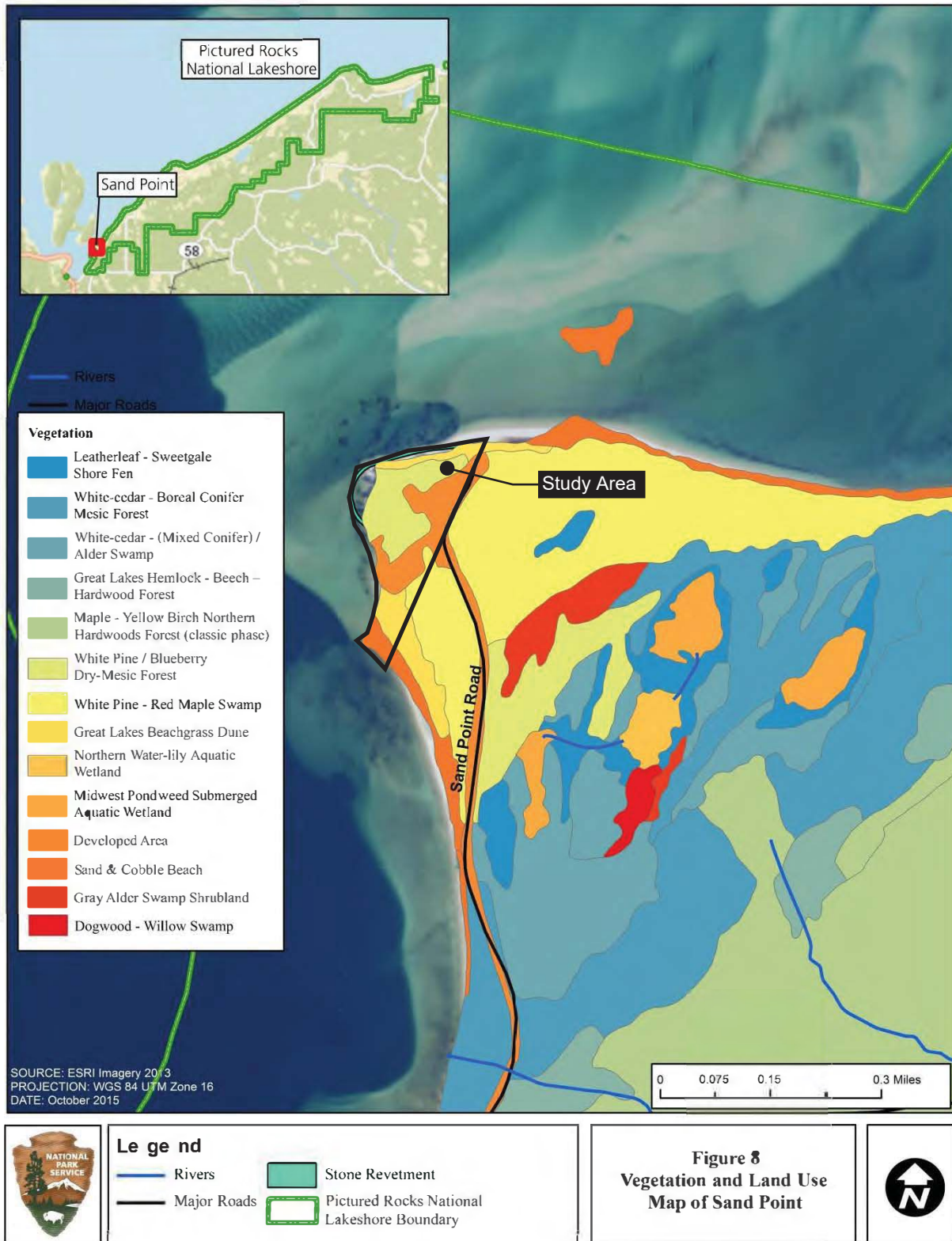


Figure 3-58. Vegetation and Land Use Map of Sand Point. (source: Environmental Assessment for Sand Point Revetment, November 2015)



Matrix 3-6. Vegetation Matrix

VEGETATION			
Feature	Description	Condition	"Contributing / Non-Contributing"
Vegetation - General			
Dune Vegetation	Between edge of woodland and shoreline. Missing/damaged adjacent revetment	Fair	Contributing
Forest Vegetation	Dominant trees include: Birch; Ash; White Pine; Red Pine; Alder; Aspen; Cedar; Sugar Maple; Spruce. Dominant shrubs include: Dogwood; Blueberry; Rosa blanda; Serviceberry; Strawberry; Chokecherry	Good to Fair	Contributing
Ornamental Vegetation	At former keepers houses; north of Station	Good to Fair	Contributing
Vegetation - Station			
Maple Trees	(4) Sugar maples between road and Station.	Good	Non-Contributing
White Pines	Several 24" to 32" dia. pine trees surround Station	Good	Contributing
Lawn	Turf, south, north, west of Station. East of staff parking area. Kentucky bluegrass/Orchardgrass	Good	Contributing
Vegetation - Keepers Houses			
Ornamental Vegetation	At former keepers houses; plants include: Asparagus ( <i>Asparagus officinalis</i> ) Honeysuckle ( <i>Lonicera spp</i> ) Common Lilac ( <i>Syringa vulgaris</i> ) Rose ( <i>Rosa spp</i> ) Lily-of-the-Valley ( <i>Convallaria majalis</i> ) Sedum ( <i>Sedum spp</i> ) *Forget-me-not ( <i>Myosotis sylvatica</i> ) *Bishops Goat Weed ( <i>Aegopodium podagraria</i> ) Apple ( <i>Malus spp</i> ) Locust ( <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> ) Narcissus ( <i>Narcissus spp</i> ) Bearded Iris ( <i>Iris spp</i> ) * invasive, exotic species	Fair	Contributing



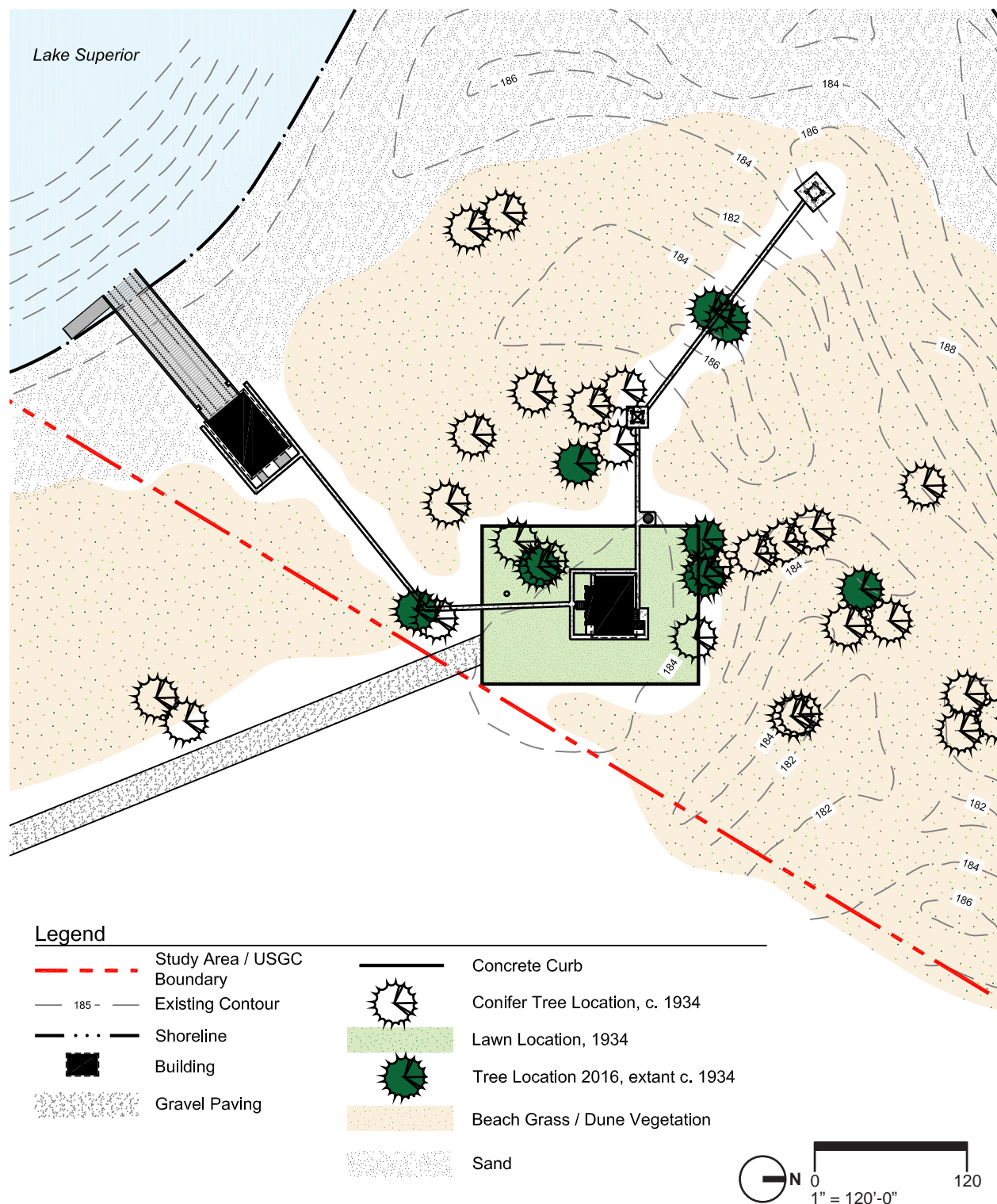


Figure 3-59. Several trees remain from the period of significance, identified on a plan from 1934. It appears that these trees were not deliberately planted, but were allowed to remain, while many of the other trees and tall shrubs were removed to provide necessary views to the water. A formal lawn was established around the Life Saving Station, bounded on all edges by a concrete curb. (source: 1932 Building Plot Plan, 1933 Map of Lot 3 - Section 19-47-18, 1934 Station Plot Plan, Mundus Bishop 2016)



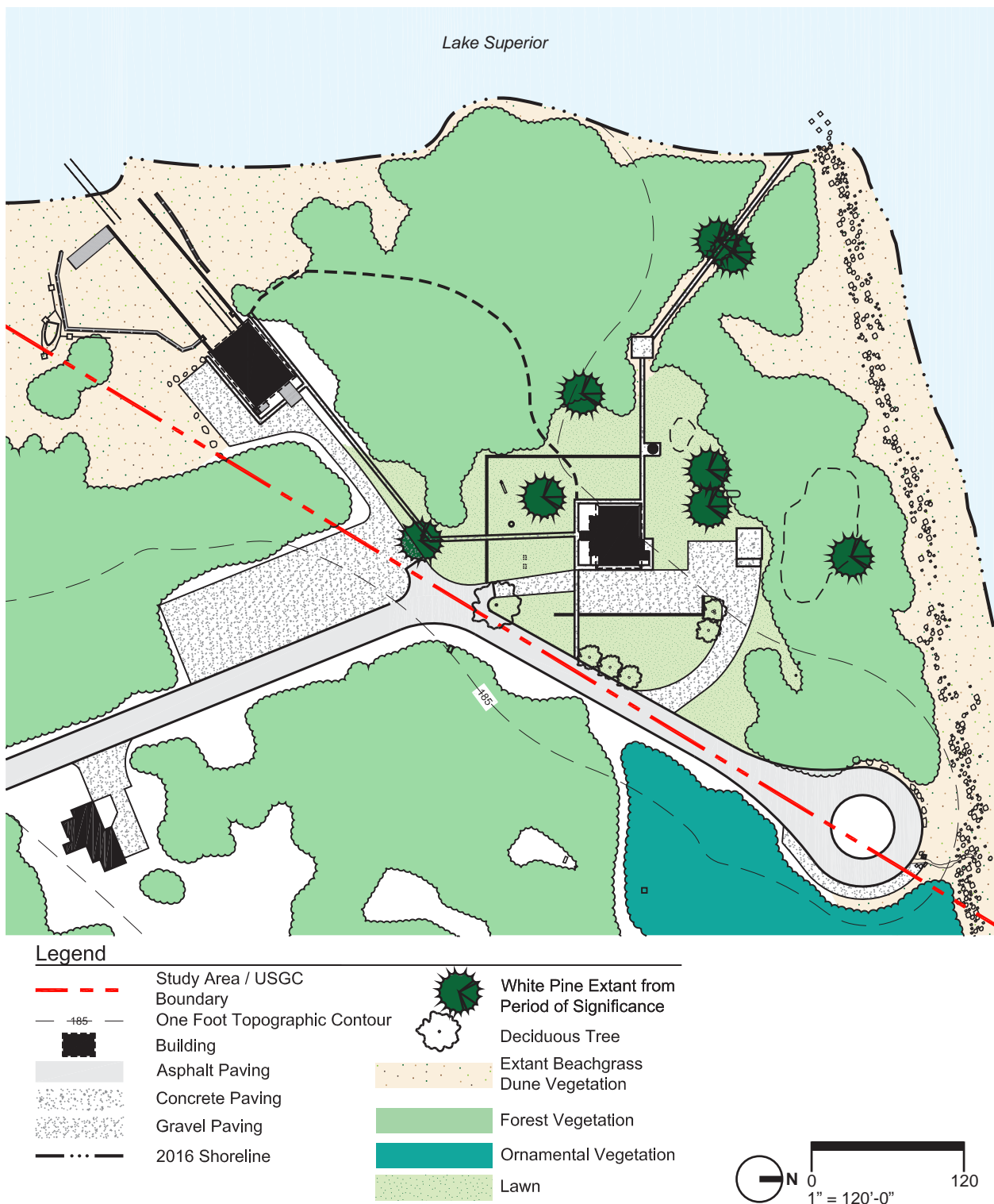


Figure 3-60. Existing vegetation includes native trees and shrubs, dune vegetation, and ornamental vegetation. Several white pine trees and a formal lawn are extant from the period of significance. (source: Mundus Bishop 2016)





Figure 3-61. Forest vegetation at the Boathouse and Launchway was kept clear for views of the water. In this winter photograph, note the view of Grand Island across the bay, in background at left of photograph, date unknown. (source: PIRO Archives)





Figure 3-62. Since the closing of the station, dune grasses and smaller vegetation have regrown into once cleared areas, including within the Launchway. Note the view to Grand Island is no longer apparent due to growth of mature forest trees. (source: Mundus Bishop 2016)





Figure 3-63. The concrete curb maintains the line between formal lawn and unmown lawn to the west, right side, of the photograph. (source: Mundus Bishop 2016)



Figure 3-64. Ornamental vegetation remains from the former residences at Sand Point, including lilac, honeysuckle, lily of the valley, and apple trees. (source: Mundus Bishop 2016)