

1 1936

2 August/September: Three crew members
3 from Munising assisted in fighting a forest fire
4 on Isle Royale.^{2.45}

5
6 In general, the crew responded to
7 emergencies about two times a month,
8 typically for small fishing or pleasure
9 craft that were overdue or disabled. They
10 occasionally had to search for missing ice
11 fishermen.^{2.46}

12

13 1937

14 May: Work begins on a Works Progress
15 Administration (WPA) project to improve the
16 Coast Guard grounds. The project included
17 construction of 490 feet of curbing, grubbing,
18 clearing and filling grounds, and other
19 incidental work. It was noted the grounds
20 were practically impossible to travel.^{2.47}

21

22 1940

23 The 1940 census listed 14 men at the Life
24 Saving Station, ranging in age from 19 to 58.
25 Eight of them had been at the station since at
26 least 1935, while the remainder were newer
27 to the station. Of the men, eleven were listed
28 as married, but apparently their families were
29 not counted in the census as none of their
30 spouses or families were listed as living in
31 the same county. The names were not divided
32 by household, so it is not possible to tell who
33 was living in the station and who in married
34 quarters.^{2.48}

35

36 January 1: The Munising crew took over
37 responsibility for the Munising Range
38 Light.^{2.49} [The Coast Guard and Lighthouse
39 Service had merged in 1939]

40

41 2.45 Stonehouse, *Historic Resource Study*, 99.

42 2.46 Stonehouse, *Historic Resource Study*, 99.

43 2.47 "WPA Coast Guard Project Launched," *The Escanaba Daily Press*, May 8, 1937, 12.

44 2.48 United States Census Bureau, *1940 Census* (Alger County, Michigan), Enumeration District No 2-11, Sheet 1-A. The 1950 census will not be available until 2022.

46 2.49 Stonehouse, *Historic Resource Study*, 99.

1 November 7: Wreck of the Sparta. First of
2 two large vessel rescues that the station
3 participated in.^{2.50}

4

5 November 12: Munising Crew participated in
6 second major rescue, of the steamer Sinola on
7 Northern Lake Michigan near Fayette.^{2.51}

8

9 1936 to 1941

10 Crew fluctuated between ten and thirteen
11 men.^{2.52}

12

13 1940s

14 Ca.: Smuck House and other residences were
15 built as Coast Guard personnel residences,
16 east of Sand Point Road.

17

18 1941

19 October: Crew members attempted to rescue
20 a bull moose from a rock ledge along the bluff
21 at Miner's Castle. They are unable to reach the
22 ledge due to rough seas, and the moose found
23 his own way off the ledge.^{2.53}

24

25 Following Pearl Harbor (entry of U.S. into
26 World War II), the station personnel initially
27 decreased due to transfers, but numbers
28 afterward increased to a high of 28 men
29 during World War II.^{2.54}

30

31 The Munising Station was used as a training
32 facility during WWII. Recruits arrived from
33 the Detroit recruiting station.^{2.55}

34

35 December: Following storms that washed
36 away 80 feet of the shoreline, the Newell
37 Stickney and Ed Ruspakka houses were
38 moved about 1,000 feet south of their former
39 locations. The north end of Sand Point road
40 was also covered with lake sand. Construction

41

42 2.50 Stonehouse, *Historic Resource Study*, 99.

43 2.51 Stonehouse, *Historic Resource Study*, 99.

44 2.52 *Munising USCG Station Pamphlet*.

45 2.53 Stonehouse, *Historic Resource Study*, 99.

46 2.54 *Munising USCG Station Pamphlet*.

46 2.55 Stonehouse, *Historic Resource Study*, 99.



Figure 2-17. Munising Life Saving Station (HS-01) and Communication Tower, ca. 1940. (source: Keweenaw NHP, Lake Superior Collection Management Center)



Figure 2-18. Three women and a girl with the Boathouse [at Munising Station], ca. 1940. (source: Keweenaw NHP, Lake Superior Collection Management Center)



Figure 2-19. Aerial photograph of the USCG station, ca. 1940s. Taken in winter or spring, Sand Point Road is clearly seen in the lower section of the photograph, along with the system of concrete pedestrian walks. The Lookout Tower was sited at the top of the point, top of the image. (source: Keweenaw NHP, Lake Superior Collection Management Center)



Figure 2-20. The House near the Life Saving Station, ca. 1940. (source: Keweenaw NHP, Lake Superior Collection Management Center)



Figure 2-21. Boathouse and Launchway (HS-08), ca. 1940. (source: Keweenaw NHP, Lake Superior Collection Management Center)



Figure 2-22. The Lookout Tower at the end of Sand Point was a prefabricated metal structure that was removed once the station was decommissioned, c 1940. (source: Keweenaw NHP, Lake Superior Collection Management Center)



Figure 2-23. Munising Life Saving Station (HS-01) and Communication Tower, ca. 1940. (source: Keweenaw NHP, Lake Superior Collection Management Center)



Figure 2-24. Munising Life Saving Station (HS-01), ca. 1940. (source: Keweenaw NHP, Lake Superior Collection Management Center)



Figure 2-25. Cutting grass at Munising Life Saving Station (HS-01), ca. 1940. (source: Keweenaw NHP, Lake Superior Collection Management Center)



Figure 2-26. Houses at Munising Life Saving Station, January 1943. (source: Keweenaw NHP, Lake Superior Collection Management Center)



Figure 2-27. Houses at Munising Life Saving Station, January 1943. (source: Keweenaw NHP, Lake Superior Collection Management Center)

1 of a drainage sewer with a dead-end was
 2 planned to help combat water damage.^{2.56}
 3
 4 1945
 5 The Launchway was dredged and extended,
 6 likely due to low water levels.^{2.57}
 7
 8 1946
 9 December: The six-room home of Martin
 10 Hendrickson at the Life Saving Station
 11 was destroyed by fire. Another home had
 12 been destroyed the previous May. The local
 13 newspaper report noted that firefighters were
 14 delayed in getting water onto the fire because
 15 their truck could not get close enough to the
 16 water to run the hose, due to the soft sand
 17 beach. The only firefighting equipment at the
 18 station was a pump which also failed due to
 19 low water. There was no hydrant system at
 20 Sand Point.^{2.58}
 21
 22 1949
 23 August: The Coast Guard proposes
 24 decommissioning the Sand Point station.
 25 Representatives of the city of Munising
 26 and Alger County as well as many local
 27 organizations testified at a U.S. Maritime
 28 Service board meeting objecting to the
 29 closure. The local community cited the
 30 station's protection of the S.S. South
 31 American, the Grand Island ferry, Pictured
 32 Rocks Boat Service, coal boats, local pleasure
 33 craft, commercial fisheries, and sport trollers
 34 as among those who benefited from the
 35 station. The decision was to be made later, but
 36 the station was not actually decommissioned
 37 for another nine years.^{2.59}
 38
 39
 40
 41
 42 ^{2.56} "Storms Wash Out Shoreline," *The Escanaba Daily Press*,
 43 December 5, 1941.
 44 ^{2.57} USCG drawings.
 45 ^{2.58} "Hendrickson Home Destroyed in a Fire Wednesday at
 46 Noon," *The Escanaba Daily Press*, December 12, 1946, 13.
 47 ^{2.59} "Munising Opposes Plan to Abandon Coast Guard Unit,"
The Escanaba Daily Press, August 19, 1949, 2.

1 1957 to 1958
 2 The National Park Service conducted a survey
 3 to determine the suitability of the Pictured
 4 Rocks area for inclusion in the National Park
 5 system.
 6
 7 1958
 8 September 10: The Coast Guard "ceased
 9 all operations upon the premises."^{2.60} The
 10 responsibilities of the Coast Guard were
 11 transferred to the Coast Guard Auxiliary
 12 which was headquartered in the Range
 13 Light Building on West Munising Avenue.^{2.61}
 14 Changes in technology, including the use of
 15 helicopters and large offshore cutters, and
 16 improvements in vessel safety, had made
 17 the lifeboats and station crews obsolete.
 18 The Munising station operated with a
 19 skeleton crew for some time before it was
 20 decommissioned.^{2.62}
 21
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 36
 37
 38
 39
 40
 41
 42
 43
 44 ^{2.60} L. J. Hoch, *Attorney's Report of Title, Munising Lifeboat*
 45 *Station, Alger County, Michigan*.
 46 ^{2.61} Symon, *Alger County: A Centennial History*, 174.
 47 ^{2.62} Stonehouse, *Historic Resource Study*, 100.





Figure 2-28. Munising Station from the Ice, 1945. (source: Keweenaw NHP, Lake Superior Collection Management Center)



Figure 2-29. Man and Boy at Munising Life Saving Station, ca. 1945. (source: Keweenaw NHP, Lake Superior Collection Management Center)



Figure 2-30. Munising Life Saving Station with open windows in winter, ca. 1945. (source: Keweenaw NHP, Lake Superior Collection Management Center)



Figure 2-31. Training at Munising Life Saving Station, ca. 1945. (source: Keweenaw NHP, Lake Superior Collection Management Center)



Figure 2-32. Road to Munising Life Saving Station in winter, ca. 1945. (source: Keweenaw NHP, Lake Superior Collection Management Center)



Figure 2-33. The Lookout Tower in winter, ca. 1945. (source: Keweenaw NHP, Lake Superior Collection Management Center)



Figure 2-34. Munising Life Saving Station in winter, ca. 1945. (source: Keweenaw NHP, Lake Superior Collection Management Center)



Figure 2-35. Aerial photograph, winter or spring. The complex was completed in 1934 with the Life Saving Station at the center, surrounded by lawn and a concrete curb. The system of pedestrian walks connected the complex to the residences across the road, bottom of photograph, 1948. (source: Keweenaw NHP, Lake Superior Collection Management Center)

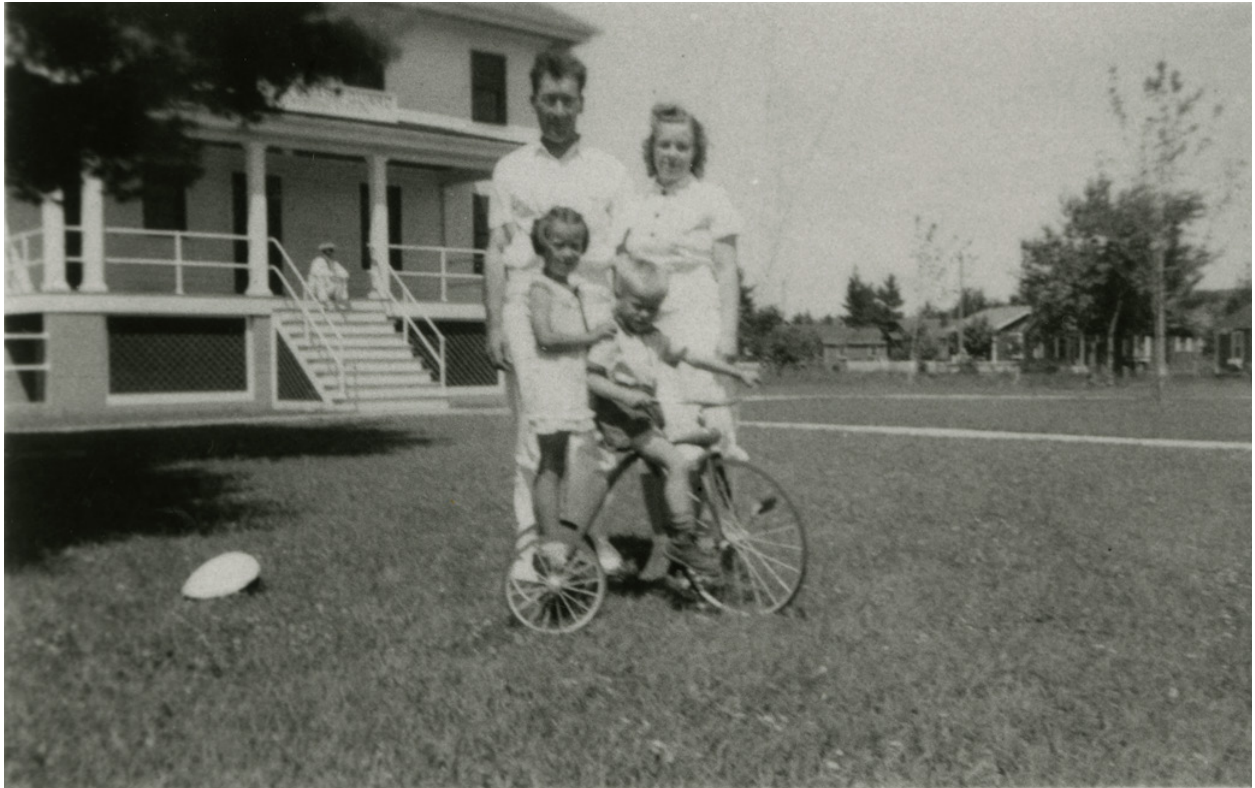
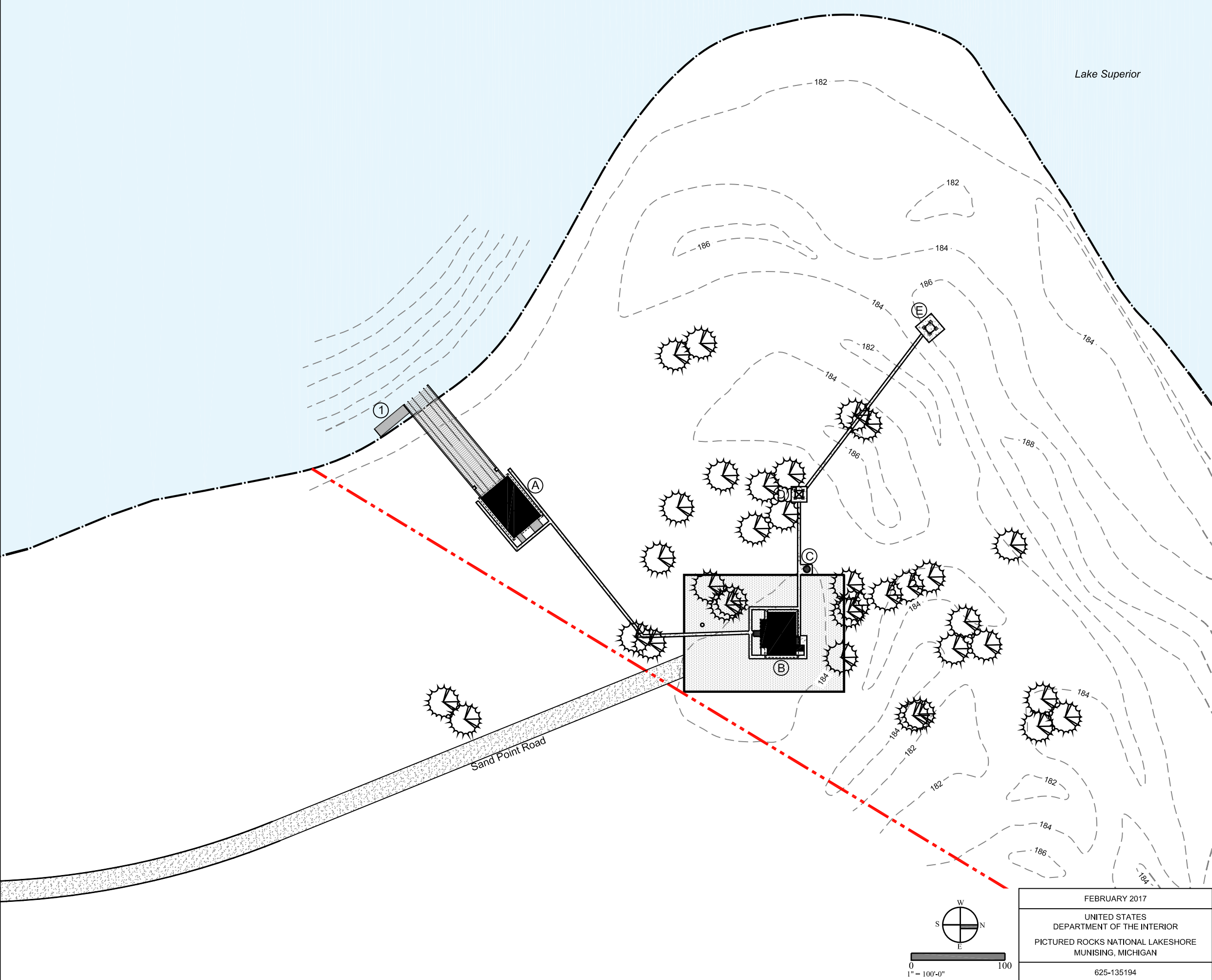


Figure 2-36. Family at Munising Life Saving Station, ca. 1950. (source: Bud Campbell Photographs, Keweenaw NHP, Lake Superior Collection Management Center)



Figure 2-37. Sand Point, 1960s. (source: PIRO Archives)



LEGEND

STUDY AREA/ USGC
BOUNDARY

185

ONE FOOT TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR

BUILDING

CONCRETE PAVING

CONCRETE CURB

GRAVEL PAVING

1934 SHORELINE

LAWN

RAILS

WOOD DECK

FLAGPOLE

CONIFER TREES

- Buildings and Structures
- A

Boathouse & Launchway (HS-08)
- B

Munising Life Saving Station (HS-01)
- C

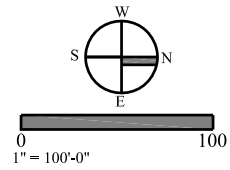
Oil House (HS-02)
- D

Communication Tower
- E

Lookout Tower
- Small Scale Features
- 1

Wood Dock

Sources:
1932 Building Plot Plan, 1933 Map of Lot 3 - Section 19-47-18, 1934 Station Plot Plan



FEBRUARY 2017		TITLE OF PROJECT CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR		TITLE OF DRAWING ILLUSTRATION 2-1 1934 HISTORIC PERIOD PLAN	
PICTURED ROCKS NATIONAL LAKESHORE MUNISING, MICHIGAN		NAME OF PARK SAND POINT/MUNISING USCG LIFE SAVING STATION	
625-135194		REGION MIDWEST	COUNTY ALGER
		STATE MICHIGAN	2-43

1 NPS and Later Development (1960 to 2 present)

3
4 After the USCG ceased operations at Sand
5 Point and PIRO was established as a National
6 Lakeshore, the NPS adapted the Life Saving
7 Station into park headquarters and modified
8 the site to meet park needs. Access to the
9 buildings and site was expanded with new
10 parking areas and walks. The terminus of
11 Sand Point Road was modified into a turn
12 around. The homes across Sand Point Road
13 were removed, as were the Lookout and
14 Communication Towers. The grounds were
15 maintained immediately adjacent to the Life
16 Saving Station but elsewhere vegetation
17 grew naturally. In the early 1990s a stone
18 revetment was added to the north shoreline
19 to prevent continued erosion of the beach.

20 21 1960

22 An inventory of the Munising Station by
23 the Coast Guard Board of Survey notes that
24 the station had not been used “for about
25 three years,” and that the buildings are in
26 poor condition and present “an unsightly
27 appearance.” This document also noted a
28 clause requiring the property to be returned
29 to Cleveland Cliffs Company if the USCG
30 decommissioned it. The report concluded
31 that the Munising Lifeboat station was
32 surplus to the needs of the Coast Guard and
33 should be deeded back to the Cleveland Cliffs
34 Company.^{2.63}

35 36 1961

37 The United States deeded the Sand Point/
38 Munising USCG Life Saving Station property
39 back to the Cleveland Cliffs Company for \$1.
40 Instrument dated May 10, 1961, recorded
41 September 5, 1961.^{2.64}

44 2.63 Proceedings of a Board of Survey, Supply Section, 9th
45 Coast Guard District, June 14, 1960.

46 2.64 Transcription of Quit Claim Deed in PIRO Lands Files, Box
13, Folder 144.

1 1962

2 The Cleveland Cliffs Company deeds the Sand
3 Point property to the City of Munising for
4 \$1. Instrument dated December 12, 1962,
5 recorded January 23, 1963.^{2.65}

6 7 1963

8 A few private cabins were located on Sand
9 Point on land leased from the Cleveland Cliffs
10 Company. A developing residential area was
11 also present on Sand Point, unrelated to the
12 life saving station complex.^{2.66}

13 14 1966

15 Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore was
16 established by the United States Congress.

17 18 1968

19 April: The Munising City Commission and
20 the NPS were in talks over the donation of
21 the Sand Point property. The city planned
22 to retain the Boathouse and move it “back”
23 to Munising over the ice. The city was also
24 concerned about maintenance of Sand Point
25 Road given the foreseen increase in park
26 traffic.^{2.67}

27
28 May 31: The City of Munising executed a
29 quit claim deed (as a donation) to the United
30 States for the property at Sand Point. It had
31 previously been used as a public park and
32 picnic area.^{2.68} The City of Munising retained
33 the right to use and/or move the Boathouse
34 for two years, after which it would become
35 NPS property. The city was to remove the
36 paint locker, and under a “gentlemen’s
37 agreement” the NPS would defer fee

38 2.65 Warranty Deed, Cleveland Cliffs to City of Munising.
39 December 12, 1962.

40 2.66 Institute for Community Development, Continuing
41 Education Service, Michigan State University. *The
42 Proposed Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, An Economic
43 Study* (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park
44 Service, 1963), 16-17.

45 2.67 Hugh P. Beattie to For the File. April 5, 1968.

46 2.68 “Court Action Approved by Munising to Regain Sand Point
Property,” *The Mining Journal*, September 2, 1971, 2



Figure 2-38. Sand Point, 1974. (source: PIRO Archives)

1 collection for the beach and picnic ground as
2 long as possible.^{2.69}

3
4 June: PIRO issued purchase orders in the
5 amount of \$7,999.89 for initial deferred
6 maintenance work prior to moving into the
7 Life Saving Station. They expected to occupy
8 the building in early August.^{2.70} The NPS
9 requested that the city immediately remove
10 the paint locker as it interfered with the
11 development of the lawn.^{2.71}

12

13 1971

14 May 3: The U.S. Government purchased
15 mineral interests on the Sand Point property
16 from the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company.^{2.72}

17

18 August: The United States Attorney General
19 sent a memorandum to the Secretary of
20 the Interior confirming the United States
21 Government held valid title to the Sand
22 Point property. The City of Munising, State
23 of Michigan, and the public retained public
24 easements and riparian rights.^{2.73}

25

26 September: The City of Munising authorizes
27 civil action against the United States to return
28 the 12 acres at Sand Point it donated in
29 1968, citing lack of funding appropriations to
30 develop Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore,
31 and the failure of expected tourism revenue
32 to offset the loss of tax revenue from NPS
33 land.^{2.74}

34

35 2.69 Tract Record and Valuation Data of Land to be Acquired
36 (Tract PIRO-2001), Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore,
37 Sand Point. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park
38 Service, 1968

39 2.70 Hugh P. Beattie to Regional Director, Northeast Region,
40 Munising, MI, June 19, 1968.

41 2.71 Brooks Hamilton to the City of Munising, Munising, MI,
42 June 12, 1968.

43 2.72 Robert J. Pantone to Assistant Attorney General, July 13,
44 1971.

45 2.73 Attorney General to Honorable Rogers C. B. Morton,
46 Washington, D. C., August 12, 1971.

47 2.74 "Court Action Approved by Munising to Regain Sand
48 Point Property," *The Mining Journal*, September 2, 1971,
49 2; "Munising Will Sue U.S. for Park Land," *The Milwaukee*
50 *Journal*, September 3, 1971.

1 November: Norman Davidson, Park Manager,
2 prepared a rebuttal which was never
3 published. He noted that the city had not filed
4 the suit and the threatened suit was "nothing
5 more than a publicity gag."^{2.75}

6

7 1972

8 November: Perhaps in response to the
9 city of Munising's threatened civil action
10 the prior year, the National Park Service
11 allocated over \$200,000 for the construction
12 of roads and trails and work to buildings
13 and utilities at Pictured Rocks National
14 Lakeshore in 1973. Proposed work cited
15 included the construction of trails, overlooks,
16 campgrounds, picnic grounds, and parking
17 areas.^{2.76} A 1975 article suggested this work
18 was delayed due to spending restrictions (see
19 below).

20

21 1974

22 June 12: The City of Munising's salvage rights
23 to the Boathouse expired.^{2.77}

24

25 ca. 1975

26 A garage was built north of the Life Saving
27 Station, set on a concrete pad. The service
28 drive east of the building was expanded into a
29 loop drive. A fenced gas tank was added to the
30 rear yard.

31

32 September: A local newspaper article noted
33 that the funds appropriated for improving
34 the park in 1972 were delayed due to federal
35 spending restrictions in previous years. U.S.
36 Representative Philip E. Ruppe had been
37 "applying pressure" to the NPS to release the
38 funds and the director of the NPS had written
39 to Ruppe promising to contract for the work.
40 The funding was estimated at \$769,000
41 in addition to \$84,000 which had already

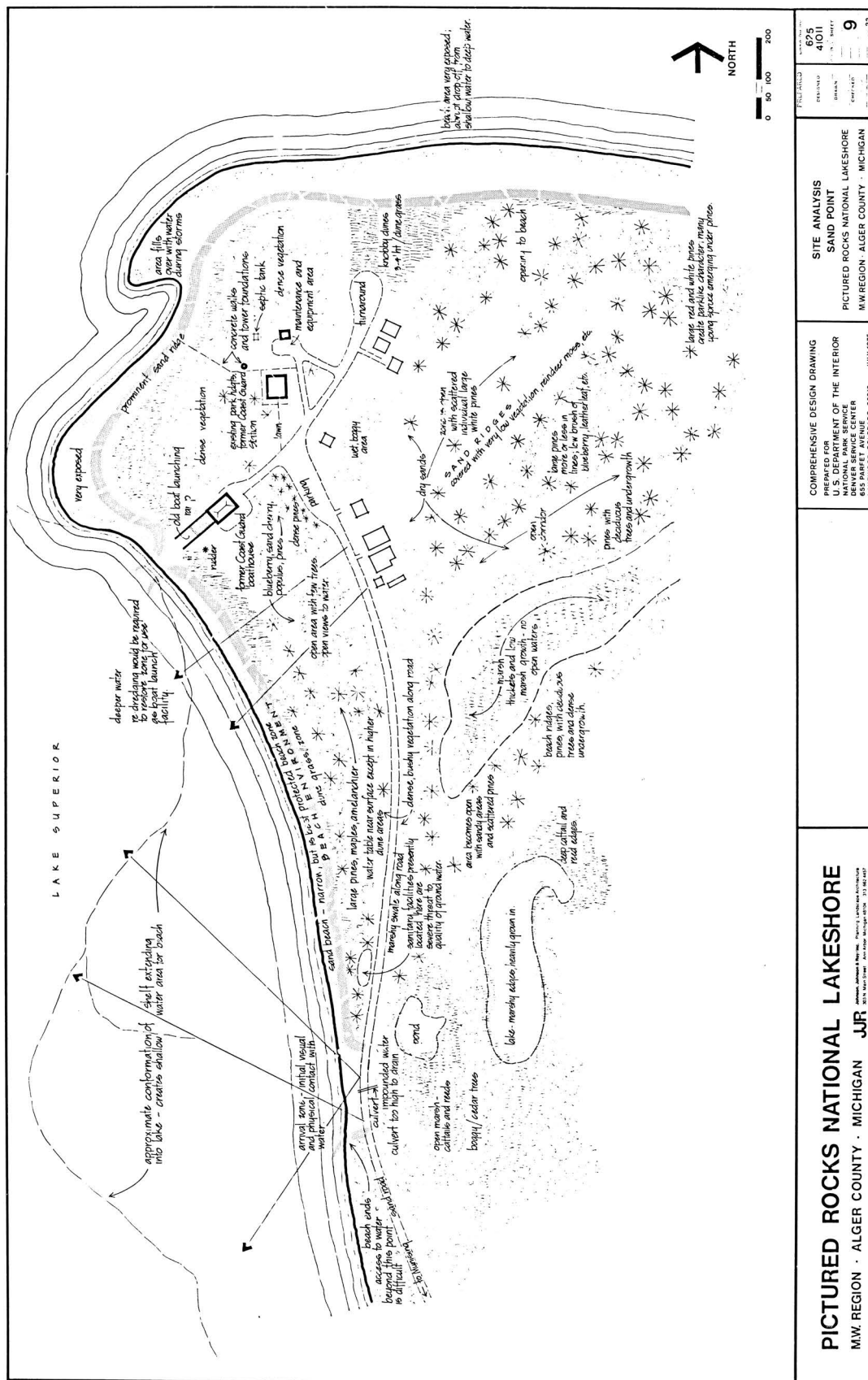
42

43 2.75 Norman H. Davidson to Director, Northeast Region,
44 Munising, MI, November 11, 1971.

45 2.76 "U.P..The Peninsula!" *The Ironwood Daily Globe*,
46 November 29, 1972, 19.

47 2.77 Irving L. Dunton to Chief, Park Maintenance - Pictured
48 Rocks. August 1, 1974.

Figure 2-39. Site Analysis as part of the GMP, Sand Point, 1975. (source: PIRO Archives)



1 been spent. It was targeted for planning and
2 construction of roads, trails, parking, picnic
3 and sanitation facilities at Miner's Basin,
4 Miner's Castle Overlook, Munising Falls, and
5 Sand Point. Stabilization and improvement
6 work was already underway at Sand Point. An
7 additional appropriation of \$191,000 was in
8 planning for fiscal year 1976.^{2.78}

10 1976

11 The NPS removed five residences and
12 associated outbuildings east of Sand Point
13 Road.^{2.79}

15 June-August: Youth Conservation Corps
16 workers restore a docking and shore facility
17 at Sand Point near Pictured Rocks National
18 Lakeshore headquarters. They also were
19 noted as having dismantled old buildings,
20 so it may have been this group that removed
21 the residences and outbuildings east of Sand
22 Point Road.^{2.80}

24 1984

25 A fuel station was built by the NPS at Sand
26 Point, north of the Life Saving Station.

28 A gravel trail was added to connect the Life
29 Saving Station with the Boathouse, where
30 an outdoor maritime exhibit was installed.
31 A garage/storage area was added north of
32 the Boathouse, and parking south of the
33 Boathouse was expanded.

35 The staff parking area east of the Life Saving
36 Station was expanded. A visitor parking area
37 was added to the west side of Sand Point
38 Road.

43 2.78 Tom Ochiltree, "Prodding Finally Works," *The Escanaba*
44 *Daily Press*, September 29, 1975, 2.

45 2.79 Based on historic photographs, PIRO Archives.

46 2.80 "Wilderness is Home," *The Escanaba Daily Press*, August
20, 1976.

1 1986

2 The National Park Service allocated \$510,000
3 to pave Sand Point Road; the City of Munising
4 would pave 0.67 miles while the NPS would
5 pave the other 1.13 miles.^{2.81}

7 1989 to 1990

8 Sand Point Road was modified with a circular
9 turnaround at its northern terminus.

10 A 615-foot rock revetment was installed to
11 halt erosion of the beach at Sand Point. The
12 revetment was installed in two phases. It
13 spanned the terminus of Sand Point Road and
14 the tip of the point.

16 1991

17 Three underground storage tanks were
18 removed from Sand Point. Subsequent soil
19 testing showed no further remediation was
20 necessary.^{2.82}

22 NPS spreads rocks along the north shore of
23 Sand Point to curb erosion and protect the
24 station building.^{2.83}

26 1998

27 Site Development and Landscape
28 Rehabilitation Plan prepared (draft). It
29 recommended rehabilitation of the landscape
30 and buildings with interpretation to the
31 1940s. It noted that "only the grounds inside
32 the perimeter concrete 'wall' were maintained
33 in a manicured fashion by the 'coasties.'"^{2.84}

35 2003

36 The Munising City Commission approved two
37 resolutions requesting that the NPS return
38 more than 700 acres of land, including the 12
39 acres at Sand Point, to the city. The city cited
40 as reasons the early closure of a landfill that

42 2.81 "Park Road to be Paved," *Detroit Free Press*, February 23,
1986, 10.

43 2.82 Clifton Clark to Grant Petersen, October 2, 1992.

44 2.83 "Protests Rock Park," *Detroit Free Press*, November 17,
1991, 26.

45 2.84 Munising Station - U.S. Coast Guard (Ret), Site
46 Development and Landscape Rehabilitation Plan. 1998.



Figure 2-40. Munising Station, undated but estimated as 1980s. (source: PIRO Archives)

1 was originally provided in exchange for the
2 Sand Point property, the original donation of
3 the site specifically for the park headquarters
4 (the NPS was exploring plans to relocate
5 the headquarters elsewhere), concerns
6 over stewardship of cultural resources by
7 the NPS, and concerns that the NPS, as a
8 majority landowner in the city did not pay
9 taxes or make any payments in lieu of taxes as
10 reasons.^{2.85}

11

12 2006

13 The Smuck Garage was demolished.^{2.86}

14

15 2008

16 The septic mound at Sand Point was relocated
17 to provide a more appropriate setback from
18 the shoreline.^{2.87}

19

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43 ^{2.85} "City Wants Park Property," *The Munising News*, December
44 10, 2003, 1; John Pepin, "Munising Wants Park Land
45 Returned," *The Mining Journal*, December 14, 2003, 1A.

46 ^{2.86} Section 106 for Removal of Smuck Garage in Maintenance
files, PIRO.

^{2.87} Plan and correspondence in Maintenance Files, PIRO.



Figure 2-41. The yard behind the Life Saving Station, 1980. A fenced yard and garage at far left, with staff parking and drive. (source: PIRO Archives)



Figure 2-42. Munising Life Saving Station, 1982. (source: Keweenaw NHP, Lake Superior Collection Management Center)



Figure 2-43. Munising Life Saving Station, 1982. (source: Keweenaw NHP, Lake Superior Collection Management Center)



Figure 2-44. The Boathouse with a boat on the Launchway, the wood fence was built by the NPS, 1985. (source: PIRO Archives)



Figure 2-45. The Life Saving Station soon after the NPS took ownership, 1969. (source: PIRO Archives)



Figure 2-46. The NPS widened the service drive, expanded staff parking and added a garage behind the Life Saving Station, 1977. (source: PIRO Archives)

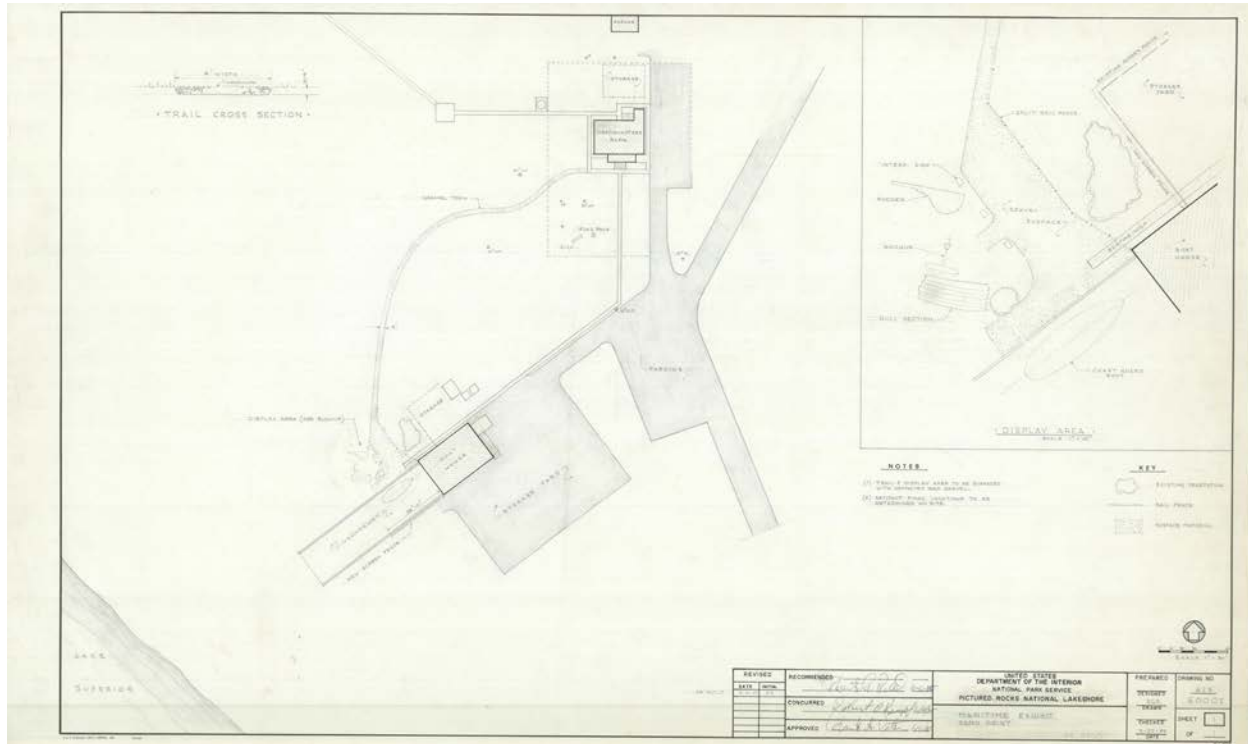


Figure 2-47. Maritime Exhibit, Sand Point, 1984. The trail and exhibit are non-extant. (source: PIRO Archives)

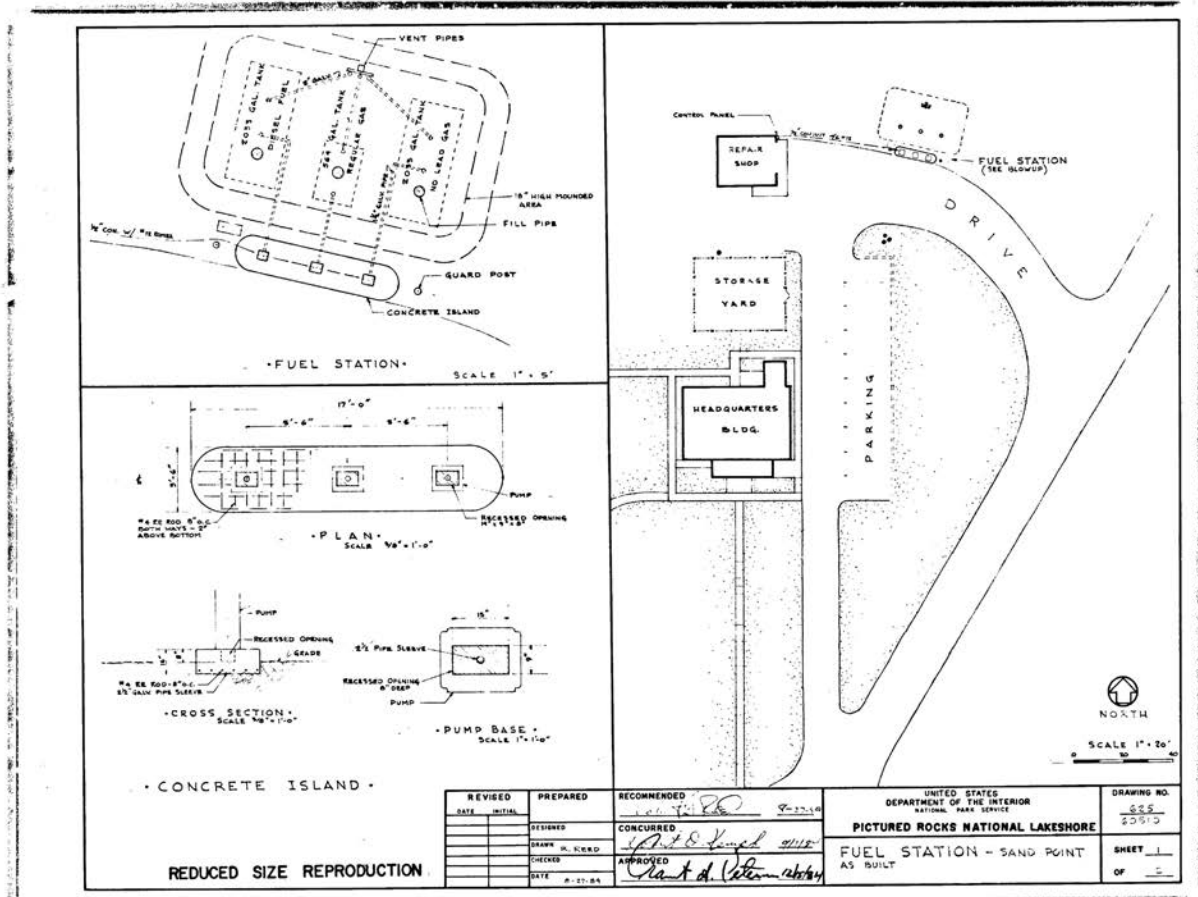


Figure 2-48. Fuel Station at Sand Point, 1984. (source: PIRO Archives)



Figure 2-49. The revetment was built in two stages, from the terminus of Sand Point Road to the tip of Sand Point, 1991. (source: PIRO Archives)

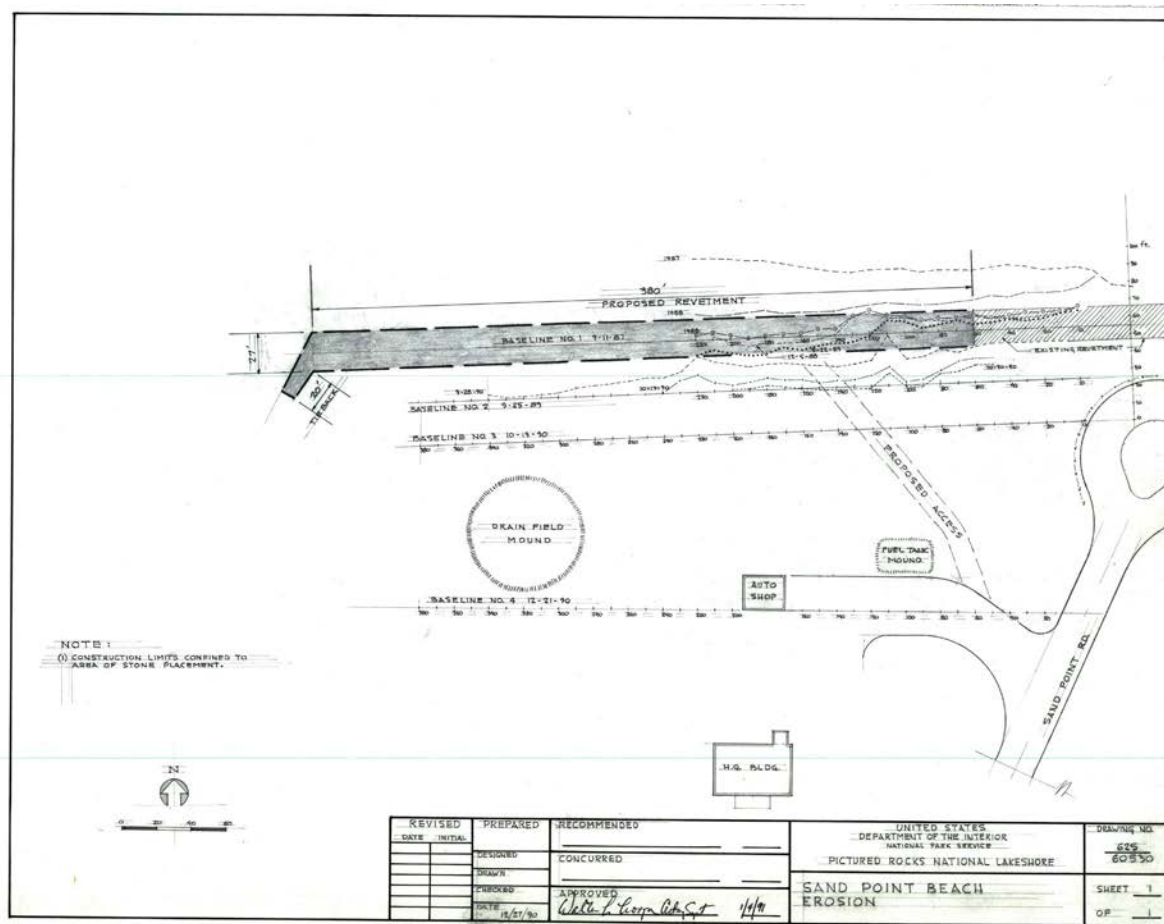
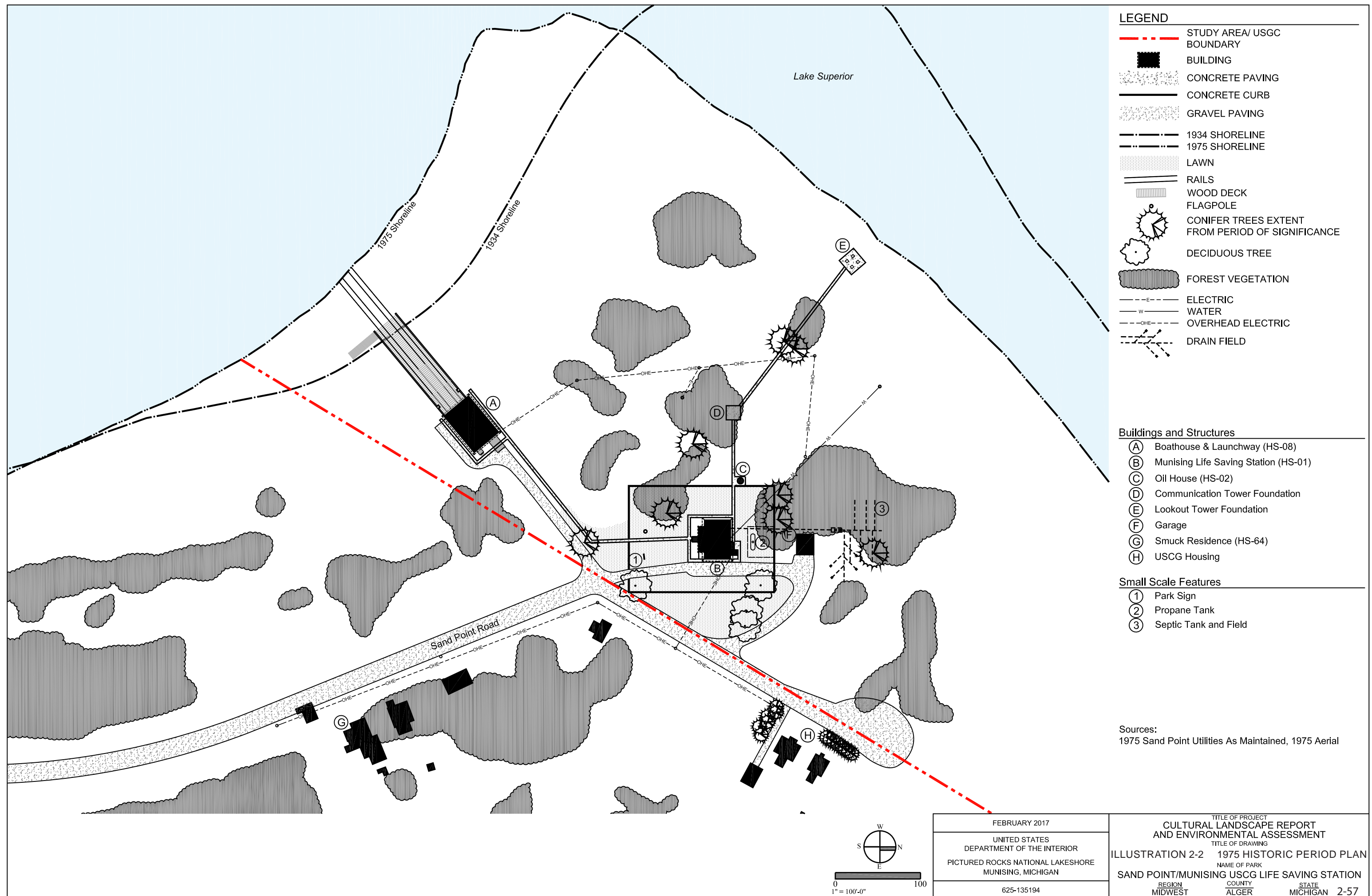


Figure 2-50. The second phase of the beach revetment work, 1991. (source: PIRO Archives)



Chapter 3. Existing Condition Assessment and Landscape Analysis

Introduction

1 This chapter provides a current condition
2 and integrity analysis of Sand Point's cultural
3 landscape using a series of ten landscape
4 characteristics. Individual current conditions
5 and integrity analyses are assessed for each
6 landscape characteristic through narratives,
7 photographs, illustrations, and/or matrices.
8
9 This assessment was undertaken to
10 understand the cultural landscape as a whole,
11 to document those qualities that contribute
12 to its historic character and to identify
13 individual features that contribute to its
14 significance. Site investigations recorded the
15 existing condition of the cultural landscape in
16 June 2016.
17
18 The existing condition is evaluated using the
19 following criteria:
20
21 Good – Those features of the landscape that
22 do not require intervention. Only minor or
23 routine maintenance is needed at this time.
24
25 Fair – Some deterioration, decline, or damage
26 is noticeable; the feature may require
27 immediate intervention. If intervention is
28 deferred, the feature will require extensive
29 attention in a few years.
30
31 Poor – Deterioration, decline, or damage is
32 serious; the feature is seriously deteriorated
33 or damaged, or presents a hazardous
34 condition. Due to the level of deterioration,
35 damage or danger, the feature requires
36 extensive and immediate attention.
37
38 Landscape characteristics include tangible
39 and intangible aspects of a landscape. These
40 characteristics collectively provide the
41 historic character and aid in understanding
42 cultural importance. The characteristics
43 serve as categories under which individual
44 features are listed. Features were documented

1 and evaluated according to ten landscape
2 characteristics:
3
4 Natural Systems and Processes are those
5 naturally occurring geologic, hydrologic,
6 and climatic aspects that influence the
7 development of physical features.
8
9 Archeological Sites are areas containing
10 surface and subsurface remnants related to
11 historic or prehistoric land use.
12
13 Land Use is the organization, form and shape
14 of the landscape in response to land use.
15
16 Spatial Organization is the arrangement of
17 elements creating the ground, vertical and
18 overhead planes that define and create space,
19 including the arrangement of topography,
20 buildings, and vegetation.
21
22 Topography is the three-dimensional
23 configuration of the landscape surface
24 characterized by features and orientation.
25
26 Viewshed and Vistas contain natural or man-
27 made features that create or allow varying
28 range of vision on a landscape.
29
30 Circulation are features and materials that
31 constitute systems of movement including
32 vehicular and pedestrian routes.
33
34 Buildings and Structures are three-
35 dimensional man-made constructs.
36
37 Small Scale Features are elements that
38 provide detail and diversity combined with
39 function and aesthetics.
40
41 Vegetation includes indigenous or introduced
42 trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers,
43 herbaceous and graminoid plant species.
44

Assessment of Integrity

1 Integrity is the reflection of a cultural
2 landscape's significance. Integrity is assessed
3 to determine if the landscape characteristics
4 that shaped the landscape during the period
5 of significance are present as they were
6 historically. Integrity is evaluated according
7 to seven aspects or qualities: location, setting,
8 feeling, materials, workmanship, design, and
9 association. These aspects are defined as
10 follows:

11
12 Location is the geographic site where the
13 cultural landscape was constructed or where
14 an historic event occurred.

15
16 Setting is the physical environment of the
17 cultural landscape.

18
19 Feeling is the cultural landscape's expression
20 of the aesthetic or historic sense of an
21 identified period of time.

22
23 Materials are the cultural landscape's
24 physical composition, elements combined or
25 deposited during the identified period(s) of
26 development and in a particular pattern or
27 configuration.

28
29 Workmanship includes the physical evidence
30 of the crafts of a particular culture or
31 people during any given period in history or
32 prehistory.

33
34 Design is the combination of elements that
35 create the form, plan, space, structure,
36 function, and style of the cultural landscape.

37
38 Association is the direct link between an
39 important historic event or person and a
40 cultural landscape.

41
42 The Sand Point/Munising USCG Life Saving
43 Station cultural landscape retains integrity

1 in six aspects: location, setting, materials,
2 workmanship, design, and association. The
3 landscape has diminished integrity in feeling.

4
5 Location and Setting
6 The study area retains integrity of location
7 and setting. The physical environment
8 associated with the development of Sand
9 Point/Munising USCG Life Saving Station
10 remains in the original location. The setting of
11 lake and lakeshore, relationship to the water,
12 sand beach and Forest Vegetation are part
13 of the setting that remain from the period
14 of significance. Over time the setting has
15 changed due to natural processes that have
16 altered the physical environment, however
17 the setting remains similar to the historic.

18
19 Feeling
20 Integrity of feeling is compromised due to the
21 loss of features, views, vegetation patterns,
22 and use of the site by the USCG. The loss of
23 the geologic formation of Sand Point, with
24 its large expanse of sand and the growth of
25 trees into previously open areas has affected
26 the spatial character and has diminished
27 the integrity of feeling. No longer an active
28 station, the study area does not function as it
29 did historically, and the feeling of an active,
30 working landscape no longer exists.

31
32 Materials and Workmanship
33 Contributing features associated with
34 the cultural landscape retain original
35 workmanship and materials. The buildings,
36 structures, and walks retain materials from
37 the original 1930s construction. Original
38 materials include wood and concrete, used
39 in both buildings and circulation routes.
40 Contemporary additions have continued
41 to use this simple material palette and
42 workmanship aesthetic.

43

Contributing and Non-Contributing Features

1 Design

2 The Sand Point/Munising USCG Life Saving
3 Station retains integrity of design. The
4 cultural landscape retains its original
5 arrangement of buildings and structures as
6 a series of working spaces, connected by a
7 series of orthogonal walks.

8
9 The poor condition of concrete walks and
10 concrete curbs, loss of original views and
11 damage caused by erosion has diminished
12 the integrity of design. Modifications have
13 introduced new patterns into the landscape
14 that do not reflect the historic condition,
15 specifically at the boardwalk and expanded
16 parking areas.

17 18 Association

19 The cultural landscape retains integrity of
20 association with the USCG, through the extant
21 designed landscape and buildings. The extant
22 Munising Life Saving Station (HS-01), Oil
23 House, and Boathouse retain association by
24 their continued use.

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1 **Natural Systems and Features**

2

3 *Contributing Features*

- 4 • Sand Point (coastal geology)
- 5 • Lake Superior
- 6 • Native Vegetation

7

8 **Spatial Organization**

9

10 *Contributing Features*

- 11 • Formal arrangement and use areas of
12 USCG Station
- 13 • Relationship between USCG Station and
14 Lake
- 15 • Open space around Munising Life Saving
16 Station (HS-01)

17

18 **Viewshed and Vistas**

19

20 *Contributing Features*

- 21 • Views to / from Lake Superior
- 22 • Views between buildings and structures
- 23 • View to Munising Life Saving Station (HS-
24 01) from Sand Point Road

25

26 **Topography**

27

28 *Contributing Features*

- 29 • Level topography
- 30 • Constructed plinth at Munising Life
31 Saving Station (HS-01)

32

33 **Circulation**

34

35 *Contributing Features*

- 36 • Sand Point Road
- 37 • Boathouse Drive
- 38 • North South Main Walk
- 39 • Walk to Boathouse
- 40 • Station Walks
- 41 • Walk to Towers
- 42 • Boathouse Walk

43

1	<i>Non-Contributing Features</i>	1	<i>Non-Contributing Features</i>
2	• Visitor Parking	2	• Boat Hull
3	• Service Road / Staff Parking	3	• Split Rail Fence
4	• Dock	4	• Septic Mound
5	• Boardwalk	5	• Boulder Edge
6	• Abandoned Trail - Boathouse to Munising	6	
7	Life Saving Station (HS-01)	7	Vegetation
8	• Informal trails to beach	8	
9		9	<u>General</u>
10	Buildings and Structures	10	<i>Contributing Features</i>
11		11	• Forest Vegetation
12	<i>Contributing Features</i>	12	• Ornamental Vegetation
13	• Munising Life Saving Station (HS-01)	13	
14	• Oil House (HS-02)	14	<u>Munising Life Saving Station</u>
15	• Boathouse	15	<i>Contributing Features</i>
16	• Launchway	16	• White Pines
17	• Lookout Tower Foundation	17	• Lawn
18	• Communications Tower Foundation	18	
19		19	<i>Non-Contributing Features</i>
20	<i>Non-Contributing Features</i>	20	• Maple Tree Row
21	• Garage Foundation	21	
22	• Rock Revetment	22	
23		23	
24	Small Scale Features	24	
25		25	
26	<u>Munising Life Saving Station</u>	26	
27	<i>Contributing Features</i>	27	
28	• Concrete curb	28	
29	• Flagpole	29	
30		30	
31	<i>Non-Contributing Features</i>	31	
32	• Headquarters Sign	32	
33	• Interpretive Sign	33	
34	• Picnic Tables	34	
35	• Propane Tank	35	
36	• Sign Footings	36	
37	• Septic	37	
38	• Septic Mound	38	
39	• Concrete Pad / Garage Foundation	39	
40		40	
41	<u>Boathouse</u>	41	
42	<i>Contributing Features</i>	42	
43	• Boat Trolley (ND)	43	
44		44	
45		45	
46		46	