NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

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NATIONAL REGISTER

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Trout Point Logging Camp
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number [redacted] ☐ not for publication
city, town Bayfield National Lakeshore ☒ vicinity
state Wisconsin code WI county Ashland code 003 zip code 54814

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
☐ private	☐ building(s)		buildings
☐ public-local	☐ district		sites
☐ public-State	☒ site	1	structures
☒ public-Federal	☐ structure		objects
	☐ object		Total
		1	0

Name of related multiple property listing:

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☑ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☑ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official — Date 11/7/88

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

X — Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State Historic Preservation Officer- WI

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☑ entered in the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain:) _____

John J. Knoerl — 12/16/88

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION
Extractive - Historic Logging Camp

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

LANDSCAPE--National Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A
walls
roof
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Summary

[redacted] within the Apostle Island National Lakeshore. The site represents an early 20th century logging operation in the Upper Great Lakes region. The site contains 36 site features which are represented by a wide variety of depressions. Features designated with letters (A-J) represent probable camp structures and buildings. Other features are designated by numbers (1-26). Included among these are depressions believed to be a barn, a root cellar, a kitchen and dining area, two bunkhouses, a filer's shack, an office/store, a well, and a privy. The integrity of this undisturbed site is rare among logging sites in the region and provides great potenttal for answering research questions on a variety of topics.

Resource Count

Contributing Resources: There is one contributing resource which is a historic archeological site.

Noncontributing Resources: There are no noncontributing resources at the site.

Environmental Description

The Apostle Islands region was glaciated repeatedly. It was this process that has shaped the local topography. Glacial advances shaped ancient Precambrian sandstone deposits forming the basement rock for all of the Apostle Islands. These sandstones often outcrop along the north and northeast shorelines of islands. Since ice movement trended from NE to SW, northeast ends of islands tend to be scoured, while glacial deposition is

☐ See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Archeology--Historic non-aboriginal
Industry

Period of Significance
Historic 1900-1920

Significant Dates
1905-1920

Cultural Affiliation
Early 20th Century Logging Camp

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Summary Statement

The Trout Point Logging Camp is significant for its potential to yield a wide variety of information on scientific questions important to understanding the historic archeological record of historic logging camps in northern Wisconsin. In a region of sites disturbed by collecting, the outstanding integrity of this undisturbed site containing in situ artifact accumulations and intact subsurface structural remains makes the Trout Point Logging Camp significant for its ability to provide needed information about logging camp activities and the history of logging in the region. The accessibility of the site at the terminous of a hiking trail makes it potentially significant as a focus for public interpretation of logging history by the National Lakeshore staff.

Cultural Context

Logging in the Apostle Islands

The Apostle Islands National Lakeshore has provided a major source of raw materials for the economic development of the region and the country. The varied timber products from insular and mainland settings have been extensively logged from the late 19th through the 20th centuries. Both the coniferous and deciduous species of the region have been harvested for a wide range of uses including railroad cross ties, poles, beams, cord wood, tan bark, lumber, and more recently, pulpwood.

In 1857 the old growth forests of the Bayfield Peninsula were described as containing considerable species diversity and an open understory (Bayfield Mercury: August 22, 1857). The

☐ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

[x] See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
- [ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- [ ] previously listed in the National Register
- [ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
- [ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:
- [ ] State historic preservation office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [x] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Specify repository:
Midwest Archeological Center
Lincoln, Nebraska

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property [redacted]

UTM References

A [redacted]
Zone Easting Northing

B | | | | | | | | | | | |
Zone Easting Northing

C | | | | | | | | | | | |

D | | | | | | | | | | | |

[ ] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

[redacted]

[ ] See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

[redacted]

[ ] See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cathie Masters/Archeologist
organization Midwest Archeological Center/NPS date 7/19/88
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more pronounced at the southern ends of islands. After the retreat of glacial ice, lake levels fluctuated dramatically changing what land was available for occupation at different times. Erosion has also played an important role in shaping and reshaping the beaches in the Apostle Islands.

Sand, loam, and clay soils have formed over the sandstone, lacustrine, and glacial deposits which form the mantle for the Apostle Islands area. Much of the area is mantled with lake deposits, including extensive areas of Superior Clay. The soils reflect this parent material. Soils present at prehistoric archeological sites are sandy and loamy soils which have formed over sandstone and wind and water lain sandy substrata.

The climate of the Apostle Islands area is continental, but it is modified by the presence of Lake Superior. The mean yearly temperature is 40.8 degrees F, with monthly means ranging from 13 degrees F in January to 66.9 degrees F in July. Mean annual precipitation is 28.04 inches with approximately 116 frost free days per year.

Considerable variation in vegetative cover is apparent across Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. A variety of upland and lowland communities can be identified. The area lies between the northern coniferous forest immediately north of Lake Superior and the temperate deciduous forest region to the south. Swain (1981) has used pollen and charcoal analysis of bog and lake sediments from several islands and the Bayfield peninsula to reconstruct presettlement forests. His findings indicate a relationship between soil type and vegetation. At Lake level the dominant forest vegetation includes red pine and white pine that grow on the sandy beach ridges. At 100 feet above the lake level hardwood species such as sugar maple, red maple, yellow birch, red oak, and paper birch predominate. White pine and hemlock have declined and hardwood species have increased as a result of logging activities.

In 1857 the old growth forests of the Bayfield Peninsula were described as containing considerable species diversity and an open understory. The mosaic of species distribution and the character of today's forest is greatly altered compared to the old growth forest.

Fauna on the islands is quite diverse. Several species of mammals, as well as transient avian populations and aquatic resources, probably provided significant food resources for human populations.

Physical Description

[redacted]

Recordation

In 1979, the National Lakeshore staff reported the site to the Midwest Archeological Center. A survey was recommended [redacted] Limited fieldwork was conducted at the site during August, 1979. Mounded embankments from former structural foundations were apparent, and other features including a circular water-filled depression were located. Preliminary mapping of the obvious surface structural features and interval shovel testing and test excavations were done in the clearing. Recovered material included glass, metal, and faunal remains.

Surface reconnaissance was also conducted in 1979 resulting in the discovery of the mounded foundations of several structures and a double bitted ax with preserved wooden handle. In addition, numerous cross-cut saws were recorded partially exposed in the humus layer of Feature H. These saws were left in place and covered by additional organic debris.

A small test unit was excavated into the southern earthen embankment of feature F to expose a cross section of the foundation area of the former structure. The charred condition of the preserved wood indicated that the structure had been burned.

Further reconnaissance was carried out when the vegetation was dormant by the National Lakeshore staff [redacted] A need was identified at this time for further information on the nature of the significance of the Trout Point Logging Camp and further, more thorough, investigations were conducted in 1982.

In 1982 evaluative field work consisting of surface reconnaissance, mapping, metal detector survey, and limited test excavation was done. The location of seven or eight former structures was indicated through the presence of a cluster of rectangular alignments of low earthen embankments. These embankments were piled against the foundation of the structures to provide insulation for winter use. Another structure (not embanked) [redacted] structures.

Thirty-six surface features in the form of depressions of varying sizes and shapes were also recorded at the site. These were attributed to construction and use of the Trout Point Logging Camp. Some appear to be the remains of buildings while others represent borrow areas for soil used to construct embankments. Others probably represent drip lines formed by water run-off from roofs. Three long linear depressions were interpreted as ditches constructed to improve drainage around the structures. A series of circular or ovoid depressions representing additional structures and/or features were also recorded and mapped. Two of these depressions may have been privies.

Limited metal detector survey and test excavations at each of the nine major structural features, A through J (eight structures and a well) and several other smaller depressions were conducted. Test units were placed adjacent to openings interpreted as doorways in embanked foundations, and at the location of select features. Considerable information on age, configuration, and content of the Trout Point Logging Camp was recovered despite very limited excavations.

Feature A

This feature is a large (ca. 10 x 10 m) irregularly shaped depression which was excavated into the red lacustrine clay of the island. Inside the depression are three small islands of soil and a rotted log extending across the depression. The west and north walls are straight and are aligned at a 90 degree angle. No artifacts were recovered from the surface. The presence of an associated shallow linear depression, interpreted as a drip line (Feature 1) located north of Feature A, suggests that a structure once stood in this location. Because of the presence of a horseshoe nail and a possible horse liniment bottle along the drip line, the structure has been suggested to be a barn or a hay

shed. If the structure were hay shed one would not expect to find extensive associated artifact deposits. The fact that this building is located immediately adjacent to the main cluster of buildings make its function problematical. Most barns were located away from the main buildings. The other suggested possible function of this feature is that it represents a borrow area for construction of earthen embankments.

Feature B

This feature is approximately 10 x 7.5 m and consists of massive earthen embankments enclosing numerous preserved logs from partially collapsed walls. Feature B is flanked by a pair of ovoid depressions along its west wall and occurs in the middle of a tight cluster of structures. Features 2 and 3 are small depressions located within Feature B and represent small borrow pits that were later filled with trash. The embankments of Feature B connect with those from Features C and E. The entire interior of Feature B is slightly raised above the surrounding soil surface and this aspect along with the massive east and west embankments indicates that this structure was considerably different from the other structures at the site. One opening occurs in the embankments of this feature. It is .5 m wide and is along the east wall. Because of the thick soil horizon above the floor and available drawings and photos of logging camps, this structure has been interpreted as a root cellar.

Feature C

Feature C consists of well-preserved earthen embankments enclosing a roughly square (ca. 12 x 10 m) area. A single opening in this enclosure leading out into the front of the camp is located near the northwest corner of the embankment. Two small depressions, Features 4 and 5, are situated adjacent to the east wall of Feature C. A test unit placed within the opening yielded a wide variety of cultural material. The recovery of a tinware vessel handle, metal spoon fragment, tobacco tin fragment, considered along with the interpretations of Features E and F, suggest that Feature C was probably a dining area.

Feature D

This feature is immediately north of Feature C and shares

common embankments with Feature C. The east and west embankments of Feature D extend north from the northern embankment of Feature C and are bounded by it. Feature D is open on the north, and its southern side has no clear earthen embankment. Features C and D probably represent two interconnected structures or one multi-roomed structure. The area outlined by the embankments measures ca. 6 x 8 m. Four depressions, Features 6, 7, 8, and 9, are in proximity to Feature D. They probably represent borrow areas or trash pits. The recovery of cultural materials associated with the preparation, storage, and service of food suggests that Feature D was the kitchen. The presence of 3 stove lids and faunal elements help confirm this conclusion.

Feature E

This feature is represented by a clear rectangular pattern of earthen embankments ca. 13 x 7 m, and shares a common embankment with Feature B. Two openings occur in Feature E, one along the east side and one along the west side. Three additional features, Features 10, 11, and 12, in the form of depressions are directly associated with Feature E. Feature 10 is interpreted as having a drainage function while Features 11 and 12 were believed to have served as borrow pits and subsequently as convenient locations for trash pits. Because of an abundance of personal, domestic, and architectural material recovered from excavations near the eastern opening, this structure is interpreted as a bunkhouse. This is supported by documentary information (Ryan 1976; Corrigan 1976; Simpson and Jackman 1967).

Feature F

This feature is 2.5 m from Feature E and is oriented parallel with Features A-D. A very distinct embankment forms Feature F and encloses an area ca. 7.50 x 14.5 m. Openings of approximately one meter occur midway along the east and west walls. An additional opening occcurs in the northwest corner of the feature. Nine depressions of various sizes are associated with Feature F and a large depression is associated with the western embankment of Feature F. Shovel tests done at Feature F indicated the presence of cultural materials within the features, but the water table was too high to allow additional investigation. The configuration of Feature F, its proximity to Feature E and 26, the presence of personal material, and its

similarity to Feature E, suggests that it represents a second bunkkouse. Nine features adjacent to and within Feature F had several different functions. Features 13, 14, 16, 18, and 19 appear to have been borrow areas for embankment construction. Feature 17 appears to have been a drip line, while the functions of Features 15, 20, and 21 are undetermined.

Feature G

This feature is different from all the other features at the site. It is circular, ca. 4 m in diameter, and is adjacent to the east embankment of Feature C. It is one meter deep and filled with water. Metal detector survey around the feature failed to locate cultural material. The feature may have functioned as a shallow well.

Feature H

This feature represents the location of a structure similar to Features A-F, but has no earthen embankments. The outline is demarked by rotted logs. Feature H is separated by 45m from the main cluster of features at the site and is not oriented on the same axis as the cluster of structures, Features A-F. In 1979 numerous cross-cut saws were seen protruding through the humus inside the western portion of the feature. A concentration of approximately 18 saws covers the western one-half of the feature. No excavation was carried out at this feature. Two additional features of unknown function were recorded at this location. A rectangular depression, Feature 22, was recorded outside the east wall of Feature H, while a 2.5 m depression (Feature 23) was recorded adjacent to the north wall. The artifact assemblage indicates that the structure functioned as a tool and equipment storage and/or maintenance facility. The lack of embankments around the logs indicate that it was not used to house lumbermen, or for meals or evening activities. It is believed to have been the "filer shack" (Ryan 1976:24).

Feature I

[redacted]

feature enclose a rectangular area ca. 8 x 6 m in extent. One opening occurs in the otherwise continuous embankment. It is on the south wall and faces toward the main cluster of structures. A portion of a sandstone grinding wheel was recorded in the embankment immediately adjacent to a log at the top of the southern embankment, west of the opening. No depressions were immediately associated with Feature I. The artifact collection from Feature I is the most varied at the site. Cultural material includes personal, domestic, work, and architectural groups. Feature I is believed to have represented the location of an office which may have had several other functions, such as a supply store, stool storage and maintenance area, or domestic area.

Feature J

Feature J is a set of earthen embankments adjacent to Feature I and is not oriented on the same axis as Features A-F and I. The embankments occur on the edge of the slope on the western edge of the site. One opening occurs in the southeast wall. The embankments enclose an area ca. 8 x 10 m. A cross cut saw was recorded in the embankment adjacent to the opening. One depression, Feature 24, was recorded at Feature J. Artifacts recovered included: nails, door hardware, horseshoe nails, two bottle fragments, a metal button, and window glass. The structure's function was not determined.

Other feature depressions were designated by numbers 1 through 26 and a complete list of features, their contents and presumed function is included and labeled Figure 7 (Richner 1986).

Feature 25

Feature 25 is an ovoid depression ca. 2.2 x 1.5 m. The feature is situated where the landform begins to slope down toward the drainage east of the site. No excavation was conducted because of the high water table. The structure's function has not been determined.

Feature 26

Feature 26 is a large depression (4.5 x 3 x .75 m) 12.5 meters east of Features E and F. The midpoint is equidistant

from the openings on the east embankments of those features. The [redacted] excavation was conducted. This feature is believed to have been a privy.

The artifact assemblage at the Trout Point site covers a wide range of classes. The major analytical groups are: Domestic, Work and Transportation, Personal, and Architectural. A variety of divisions are recognized within these groups. Among the Work and Transportation group few logging tools were recovered during testing. Those which were recovered were of the type expected for the time period. The cant hook and saw are good representatives of hand labor logging technology. Personal items including: clothing, glasses, tobacco items, musical instruments, were widely distributed at the site, but the majority were recovered from Feature E. Domestic articles included: table settings, food storage, preparation and service items, subsistence remains, and a variety of furnishing, lighting, and heating devices. The domestic group is well represented in the artifact inventory from the site, and includes considerable variety. The distribution of these materials across the site is particularly useful for examining the function of various site features. The architectural group encompasses a variety of forms in metal and glass media. Architectural materials were recovered from each of the test units excavated at the Trout Point Logging Camp, making them the most widely distributed artifact group represented at the site. The group is comprised of nails, window glass, and hardware.

Area Excavated

[redacted]

Disturbances

[redacted] represents a disturbance which has the potential to further

species described in this and other 19th century accounts of the area are the same that currently occur; however, the mosaic of species distribution and the character of today's forest is greatly altered compared to the old growth forest. Extensive logging has brought about this change. One important change is the presence of dense undergrowth over much of the forested lands today.

Several phases of logging in northern Wisconsin can be broadly defined based upon species exploited, temporal parameters, and methods of harvest. The initial phase of logging focused upon harvest of pines for saw timber during the latter portion of the 19th century, and ended in the early 1900s when old-growth pine stands had been depleted (Rector 1953:42, 286). Hand cutting during winter, skidding and sleigh hauling of logs by ox and horse teams, and spring river drives characterize this well known initial logging phase. Later logging efforts were generally focused upon hardwoods for a variety of products, and hemlock for tan bark. Steam and rail technology and increasing mechanization were incorporated into this second phase of logging. Fully mechanized logging of secondary and tertiary growth forests for pulpwood and other products characterizes the third and modern phase of logging. While all of these logging efforts occurred at the Apostle Islands, they were not neatly divided into temporal phases. Generally, the initial phase of commercial logging in northern Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan focused upon pines (red and white) (Fries 1951; Rector 1953). This was partially due to market demand, but primarily resulted from the ability to float pine logs to sawmills down the numerous river systems of the region. Thus, logging could occur in remote areas well away from towns or other developments, with the logs being transported over considerable distances on river drives. Harvesting of the heavier hardwoods had to wait until transportation systems such as logging railroads were more fully developed.

The unique potential for transportation of logs on Lake Superior and the presence of extensive timber stands in shoreline settings led to a complex pattern of timber exploitation in the Chequamegon Bay area (Twining 1981:4-8). There, diverse logging efforts were possible at relatively early dates since mills could be located along the lakeshore; and logs could be brought to the mills by floating in booms or by barge, eliminating the need for extensive logging railroad systems. Wood products could be shipped to markets over a large area. Chequamegon Bay timber resources became a focal point for early logging efforts largely due to this transportation potential. While pine was a focus for early logging, hardwoods and hemlock were also harvested at rather early dates.

The year 1857, when land surveys were initiated, marks the inception of the local timber industry, although extensive lumbering activities were not begun until ca. 1870. In 1857 lumbering was beginning on a small scale. Armstrong was selling cordwood for steamers from [redacted] and the first local sawmill was established on the Bayfield Peninsula [redacted] Another mill was established [redacted] 1860, operating until 1872 (Twining 1981:12). In 1869, Pike's shingle and saw mill opened in Bayfield, signaling the beginning of extensive logging efforts in the Chequamegon Bay area. Starting with a modest 10,000 board feet per day capacity, this mill expanded rapidly and quadrupled its output by 1880 (Twining 1981:13).

By the 1870s, the first important decade in Chequamegon Bay logging, the surprising diversity in the timber harvest was apparent (Bayfield Press: November 28, 1877). Hardwood was being cut for a variety of uses including: cordwood, cross ties, staves, beams, etc. Pine and hardwoods were harvested for saw timber, and finally, hemlock was harvested for tan bark (Twining 1981:17-23). Construction of rail lines and numerous mining efforts in northern Wisconsin and Michigan provided a ready local market for timber products. From ca. 1870-1900 the Apostle Islands was the focus for a number and variety of logging efforts, ranging from William Knight's continuation of the initial cordwood operation on Oak Island, to pine hemlock and hardwood logging on almost every island in the archipelago (Rakestraw 1975:24). Chequamegon Bay served as a giant mill pond and the stands of pine were not exhausted until ca. 1900. However, the local logging industry had long since diversified, and logging continued through the early decades of the 20th century.

From the 19th through the early 20th centuries local logging relied on man and horse power, the third phase was more mechanized. During these mid-20th century logging efforts, remaining old-growth hardwoods were cut for veneer, and second-growth trees were cut for a variety of uses. The selectivity of initial logging efforts and the remarkable resiliency of the forest are reflected in 20th century logging activities which focused in areas which had been considered depleted only a few decades earlier. Today, only a few decades since the last extensive cutting, the forest covers the islands to such a degree that it is difficult to envision the extent of former logging activities.

[redacted]

Extensive searches regarding details of the logging history [redacted] the Apostle Islands area have been made in the past (Lidfors 1984; Twining 1981). While general logging trends within the National Lakeshore and the northern Wisconsin area are well known, surprisingly few details regarding local logging operations have been located. Some information has been discovered in local news accounts (Bayfield Mercury; Bayfield Press) and, while none of these accounts refer to a camp which can be identified as Trout Point Logging Camp, several references to the John Shroeder Lumber Company's early 20th century logging camps [redacted] made, and additional information on the extent and duration [redacted] logging efforts briefly sketched.

Although logging was underway [redacted] within the last three decades of the 19th century, documentation of this activity is scant. The earliest reference to logging [redacted] is a brief mention of the spring shutdown of William King's logging camp (Bayfield Press: March 29, 1884). No details were presented regarding the duration or scope of this logging effort, although in June of 1884 a large raft of logs was brought to Bayfield by the tug Favorite. The rafting of the logs strongly suggests that pine was the focus for this logging operation. King logged [redacted] during the winters of 1884 through 1886. Logging was apparently also underway [redacted] during the winter of 1903-1904 according to steamer records. There is information to suggest that E.K. Brigham's logging crew was cutting timber in [redacted] 1908 (Rakestraw 1975:26). This is very close to the location of the Trout Point Logging Camp. Brigham's is the only early logging operation [redacted] for which there is information on area of harvest. No information is available for the location of logging camps on the island between 1884-1908.

The John Schroeder Lumber Company acquired much of the [redacted] Trout Point Logging Camp is located, from F. Prentice. By 1917, additional ownership changes occurred, which reduced Shroeder's holdings considerably. Although the Schroeder Lumber Company owned considerable land [redacted] island after 1905, there are no references to the company's logging plans for the island until 1911, when mention is made of plans to construct a railway on [redacted]

October 6, 1911). No evidence is available to confirm that the railway was ever constructed. The Schroeder Lumber Co. had leased the timber rights for the entire island in 1905 and in 1911 still owned the rights and was ready to begin cutting the following year (Nohl and Pettinghouse 1905:33; Bayfield Pres: October 6, 1911). Since Schroeder had leased timber rights in 1905, one must assume that the Boutin-Johnson and Brigham logging efforts of 1906 and 1908 were conducted under a contracting agreement with the Schroeder Co. It is likely that all the timber harvested from those years was transported to Schroeder's Mill in Ashland.

By 1913, large numbers of Schroeder employees were engaged in logging activities [redacted] (Bayfield Press: January 10, 1913). Logging camps had been established on the island, and according to newspaper accounts, 250 men were at work cutting timber. Since Lake Superior had not frozen over, the camps were essentially isolated from the mainland, and worker's concerns regarding safety and access to medical care served to partially disrupt logging production. By the end of January, conditions had improved dramatically since the ice had become thick enough to allow horse teams and wagons to cross to the mainland (Bayfield Press: January 24, 1913). With the fear and danger of isolation now removed, logging proceeded rapidly.

Large scale logging efforts were underway on the island during the winter of 1913-1914, and an estimate of 500 loggers working [redacted]as made (Bayfield Press: February 16, 1914). This seems to be a very large number, and may be somewhat inflated. Five logging camps could be manned by 500 men, yet there is no direct evidence that five camps were operated concurrently on the island. The extensive Schroeder Co. logging [redacted]during 1914 occurred, despite a slack timber market which was the worst in 20 years (ibid).

In January, 1915, it was reported that three Schroeder Lumber Co. camps were established [redacted] and that 300 men were employed in these camps (Bayfield Press: January 15, 1915). Ice conditions were favorable, and supplies were regularly being transported to the camps from the mainland by horse teams. In 1917, the Schroeder Lumer Company purchased 18 train car loads of cattle, 569 head, with plans to place them on Presque Isle. During May, five car loads of cattle were taken to the island by the tug Saugatuck and the scow Bob Cook. The cattle were allowed to roam freely across the island searching for forage, and were hunted and killed as needed during the late fall and winter.

Schroeder Co. logging efforts [redacted] continued through the winter of 1918-1919 as evidenced by a reference to

the Schroeder Lumber Co. tug, Ashland, making regular trips to [redacted] January, 1919 (Bayfield Press: January 24, 1919). The final season of Schroeder Lumber Co. logging on [redacted] was the winter of 1919-1920. A newspaper article provides an account of the cessation of logging efforts on the island during the spring of 1920 after a 35-year history (the last 8 years by the Schroeder Lumber Co.) of extensive timber removal. Not surprisingly, the reason given for the end of this phase of logging was exhaustion of available timber on the island (Bayfield Press: February 26, 27, 1920). At least three Schroeder Logging camps were known to have existed [redacted] (47AS62), and the Trout Point Logging camp. The Quarry Bay site represents a possible fourth Schroeder Logging Co. camp with the possiblity that there may be other unidentified camps also present on the island.

Specific Dates

Land ownership records showed that the area encompassing the Trout Point Logging Camp was owned and/or leased by the John Schroeder Lumber Co. from 1905 to 1920. On the basis of this information, it appears likely that the Trout Point Logging Camp was used within a 15-year span of the first two decades of the 20th century. News accounts confirm this temporal span of Schroeder logging [redacted] and provide evidence which suggests an even more precise age for the site. While some logging was occurring on the Schroeder lands ca. 1905-1908, the major emphasis of logging was between 1912 and 1920 when the Schroeder Lumber Co. conducted extensive cutting across the island. The probable terminal date of 1920 is proposed, since it is clear that the island was thoroughly cutover when Schroeder ceased logging in early 1920 and no subsequent logging has been documented since.

The camp was apparently occupied for several seasons. Taken as a group, the temporally diagnostic materials from the Trout Point Lumber Camp place occupation between 1904-1933. Several of the artifacts, notably the tobacco containers and select bottles, allow refinement of this range to ca. 1912-1920. This span precisely overlaps the time range of Schroeder Lumber Co. logging efforts on the island documented in historic records (1912-1920). The development of a thick sod and grass layer on the site is another indicator that the camp was occupied over several seasons (Ryan 1976:48-52). Temporally diagnostic cultural materials include: tobacco containers, bottles, window glass, and others.

Research Topics and Related Data Categories

Cultural resources can be evaluated for several types of significance under Criterion D of the National Register's Criteria for Evaluation. The site can make contributions under historic archeology, industry, and scientific significance categories.

1. Site integrity. The Trout Point Logging Camp site is in pristine condition. No apparent disturbances have occurred at the site since its abandonment early in the 20th century. Large cross-cut saws can still be seen protruding from the ground surface where they were partially buried by the collapse of the building they were hanging in. The site has great potential to contribute to research problems because of its integrity. Undisturbed surface and subsurface features and in situ artifact accumulations including diagnostic cultural materials occur throughout the site. The association of artifacts and features allows for detailed study and analysis of the archeological record. Architectural materials recovered within openings in earthen embankments at several structural features, refuse concentrated around doorways and depressions, and the intact cache of saws attest to an undisturbed condition. The combination of the numerous features and their direct association with a wide variety of artifact groups, as well as the absence of pot holes and other disturbances, demonstrate that the archeological deposit has considerable integrity.

Undisturbed logging camp sites are becoming more and more rare in the region because of mechanized logging efforts, land development, previous salvage efforts for collecting scrap iron, and extensive artifact collection activities. Initial regional survey efforts to locate and evaluate logging camps within northern Wisconsin have demonstrated that many logging camps, particularly those near roads, have undergone extensive disturbance (Van Dyke 1979). This makes the Trout Point Logging Camp a rare find and worth protecting.

2. Logging industry history. Logging was the most important extractive industry in the area during the period from 1905 to 1920. The industry was marked by a changing technology and a changing product focus beginning with pine and continuing through the harvest of hardwoods and wood pulp. Spatial arrangement involved distribution of a variety of types of logging camps and mills connected by a complex transportation system.

Logging industry transportation involved transport of equipment, supplies, workers and products. Lumbering was managed and operated by large and small companies with varying methods of extracting the resource and caring for its employees. The organization of these camps and the existing working conditions contribute to what is known about the labor history of logging in the region. Markets and other economic factors represented in the location and size of camps, species and stems cut and timber left standing also contribute to an understanding of the industry.

The John Schroeder Company camps had a dramatic affect on the forest history of the Apostle Islands region. The Trout Point Logging Camp, one of Schroeder's camps, represents one of the last of the old style sleigh-hauling camps in the "State of Michigan" tradition. Spanning the early phases of pine, hemlock, and hardwood logging in the Apostle Islands, the loggers at this camp cut the last of the old growth timber. Man and horse worked together using a blend of old and new technology in an insular setting. Cut logs were then transported by water to Ashland on Chequamegon Bay. Here logs were transported by rail and milled with steam equipment. Evidence from this camp can provide a better understanding of the operation of a small logging company, Few records and little documentation is available for The John Shroeder Company. Historical records, except for local news accounts, are not available concerning the early days of logging in the area. Reference is occasionally made to the logging camps on the island, but not to Trout Point specifically.

3. Settlement patterning of logging camps. The Trout Point Logging Camp can contribute to studies of camp location criteria, camp organization and physical layout of logging camps. Rohe (1986) discusses characteristics of logging camps during specific time periods (before the railroad, late 19th and early 20th Century). Type, size, and number of buildings as well as the camp layout varied according to scale of operation (10-20 men, 100 or more men), type of operation (jobber, corporate), and ethnicity of loggers (Rohe 1986). Camps of larger logging operations contained more buildings with more specialized functions than those of smaller operations. Trout Point with its virtually intact archeological element can add to the data set which characterize camps of its size (100 persons).

4. Intersite relationships with other island logging camps. As one of several logging camps [redacted] the Trout Point site can contribute to studies of insular logging camp locations and settlement patterning. Other logging camp

[redacted] also have intact structural remains and appear to be similar to the Trout Point Logging Camp. Several building foundations and other features are distinguishable at [redacted] Distances between camps, similarities or differences of camp layout and organization, length and season of operation, and relationships between camps on the island could be investigated from archeological data available at this site. Comparison with other island camps throughout the archipelago could also help provide a more comprehensive understanding of the differences between camp sites and logging technology.

5. Comparison of insular and mainland logging camps. The Trout Point site can contribute significant information regarding differences between insular logging camps and those on the mainland where a more modern type of logging was taking place. Repair and reuse is evident in recovered artifacts. Perhaps isolation from larger population centers on the mainland made it necessary for island camps to be more self sufficient in maintaining equipment and themselves.

Accommodations also had to be made for health care and supplies here that might not be necessary on the mainland. Safety and health were a constant worry to loggers isolated 22 miles from the nearest town across the bay. The presence of complete and fragmentary medicine bottles at the site attest to existing complaints treated by the loggers or a doctor brought to the island in 1913. The site has the potential to yield information about remedies used to treat loggers ailments and injuries.

Provisioning of logging camps was determined by the cook, the financial resources of the owner, the distance from other settlements, and the number and proximity of farms in the vicinity. The scarcity of canned goods at the site appears to reflect the fact that canned foods did not become popular until after World War I. Goods were shipped in large barrels and the camps were equipped with root cellars that were sometimes as big as a house. Records indicate that The John Shroeder Company went to considerable effort in 1917 to import 500 head of cattle to the island to serve as a source of food for the loggers. Comparisons of archeological subsistence remains (tin cans, domestic animal bones, etc.) could be made with other island logging camps or those on the mainland with nutritional and health considerations in mind. Research into the diet of loggers and individuals with other occupations requiring high energy levels can provide valuable insights about the general health of modern populations.

6. Ethnicity studies of logging camps. The ethnic composition of logging camps was variable. During the Early Pine period immigrants from Northern Europe (Germans and Scandanavians) dominated in some of the camps. Lumberjacks of the early twentieth century came from a variety of ethnic backgrounds, from eastern and southern Europe as well as from northern Europe. Occasionally separate buildings were constructed away from the main camp for a particular ethnic group (Anguilm 1982). The recovery of a small celluloid fragment with Czechoslovakian lettering on it indicates the possible presence of a slavic ethnic element at the site. Additional topics such as entertainment, working conditions, and camp labor organization also add to the social history of logging in the region.

7. Scientific studies using locational analysis of lumber camps. Natural (landform and soil) and cultural features have been used to predict the location of logging camps (Mid-American Research Center 1984). Transportation and siting characteristics (fuel, water, drainage, etc.) are variables used in scientific locational models. A clear understanding of camp life is necessary to determine what constituted a desirable camp location. This can be provided through archeological analysis of camp layout, organization, and artifacts. The locational model could be applied to Trout Point and other insular and mainland logging camps, or incorporated as part of a regional study of logging camp location in the Apostle Islands and northern Wisconsin. Site integrity, well preserved artifact inventory, and clearly defined structures enhance the sites potential to contribute to scientific research.

8. Public Education. The location of the Trout Point Logging Camp at the terminus of a hiking trail on one of the most actively visited islands, makes it an ideal site for educating the public about the historic and archeological significance of this site and sites in general. The richness of the resource itself, the visible evidence of the site, and the location make it a strong choice for interpretation to park visitors. The site is presently experiencing limited day use with a few campsites provided nearby.

Additional Significance

The Trout Point Site can also contribute to local impact studies of the affect of logging and subsequent land clearing for roads, and camps on the vegetation and wildlife on Stockton Island. What effects has logging and resulting fires had on

forest succession and on the island eco-system. Information from the Trout Point site can help to answer questions about the impact logging has had on land use patterns, local settlement patterns, quarrying, agriculture, animal domestication, and prehistoric resources on the island.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 88002756 Date Listed: 12/16/88

Trout Point Logging Camp	Ashland	Wisconsin
Property Name	County	State

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

John J. Kovel 12/16/88

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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Amended Items in Nomination:

Item 8. Level of Significance
The level of significance is local.

Verified by phone with:

Cathie Masters
Archeologist
Midwest Archeological Center/NPS

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)